



Co-funded by the Internal Security Fund of the European Union

LET4CAP

Law Enforcement Training for Capacity Building

LIBYA

Downloadable Country Booklet

DL. 2.5

(Version 1.2)



Dissemination level: PU

Let4Cap

Grant Contract no.: HOME/ 2015/ISFP/AG/LETX/8753

Start date: 01/11/2016

Duration: 33 months

Dissemination Level	
PU: Public	X
PP: Restricted to other programme participants (including the Commission)	
RE: Restricted to a group specified by the consortium (including the Commission)	

Revision history

Rev.	Date	Author	Notes
1.0	20/12/2017	SSSA	Overall structure and first draft
1.1	23/02/2018	SSSA	Second version after internal feedback among SSSA staff
1.2	10/05/2018	SSSA	Final version version before feedback from partners

LET4CAP_WorkpackageNumber 2 Deliverable_2.5 VER1.2

WorkpackageNumber	2
Deliverable	Deliverable 2.5 Downloadable country booklets
VER	V.1.2

LIBYA

Country Information Package

This Country Information Package has been prepared by Claudia KNERING, under the scientific supervision of Professor Andrea de GUTTRY and Dr. Annalisa CRETA. Scuola Superiore Sant'Anna, Pisa, Italy
www.santannapisa.it

LET4CAP, co-funded by the Internal Security Fund of the European Union, aims to contribute to more *consistent* and *efficient* assistance in law enforcement capacity building to third countries. The Project consists in the design and provision of training interventions drawn on the experience of the partners and fine-tuned after a piloting and consolidation phase.

© 2018 by LET4CAP
All rights reserved.

Table of contents

1. Country Profile

- 1.1 Country in Brief
- 1.2 Modern and Contemporary History
- 1.3 Geography
- 1.4 Territorial and Administrative Units
- 1.5 Population
- 1.6 Ethnic Groups, Languages, Religion
- 1.7 Health
- 1.8 Education and Literacy
- 1.9 Country Economy

2. Political and Security Context

- 2.1 The Constitution of Libya
- 2.2 Elections
- 2.3 Political Parties
- 2.4 Key Political Leaders
- 2.5 Security Sector

3. Law enforcement structures and actors

- 3.1 The police
- 3.2 Other security forces
- 3.3 The Magistrature

4. Human Rights Issues

- 4.1 Rule of Law
- 4.2 Human Rights Situation

5. The UN and Libya

6. The EU and Libya

7. Other Regional Organizations and Libya

- 7.1 The African Union and Libya
- 7.2 The Arab League and Libya

8. Travel Advice & Other Practical Info

- 8.1 Local Customs & Cultural Awareness
- 8.2 Medical Travel Recommendations for Libya
- 8.3 Other Travel Info
- 8.4 Radio Transmissions

9. Useful Contacts

Sources

Bibliography

1. Country Profile

1.1 Country in Brief



Source: Geopoliticalmonitor.com

Formal Name:

State of Libya (since January 2013)

Population: 6,653,210 (2017).

Previous formal names:

Libya

Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

The United Arab Republic,

The Socialist Peoples Libyan Arab Jamahiriya,

The Great Socialist Peoples Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

Term for Citizen(s): Libyan(s).

Area (km²): 6,293,253

Capital city: Tripoli.

Independence: Proclaimed in 1951, from Italy.

Short Form: Libya.

1.2 Modern and Contemporary History of Libya

Early History

Until Libya achieved independence in 1951, its history was essentially that of tribes, regions, and cities, and of the empires of which it was a part. Derived from the name by which a single Berber tribe was known to the ancient Egyptians, the name Libya was subsequently applied by the Greeks to most of North Africa and the term Libyan to all of its Berber inhabitants. Although ancient in origin, these names were not used to designate the specific territory of modern Libya and its people until the twentieth century, nor indeed was the whole area formed into a coherent political unit until then. Historically, Libya comprises three regions: Tripolitania in the north-west, Cyrenaica in the east, and Fezzan in the south-west. Hence, despite the long and distinct histories of its regions, modern Libya must be viewed as a new country still developing national consciousness and institutions.

The 1951 Declaration of Independence

Libya was controlled and influenced to various degrees by many diverse empires and nations, including the Phoenicians, Carthaginians, Greeks, Romans, Spaniards, Vandals, and Byzantines. Between the seventh and twentieth centuries, Muslim Arabs, Ottoman Turks, and Italian military forces all made their mark on Libya. After World War II, Libya—then an Italian colony—was occupied by the allied British and French forces until the United Nations (UN) General Assembly passed a resolution affirming that Libya was to gain its independence before January 1, 1952. Libya declared its independence as a constitutional, hereditary monarchy under the Sanusi leader Said Muhammad Idris (King Idris I) on December 24, 1951. In 1959 major oil reserves were discovered in Libya, transforming it into a wealthy country and marking the beginning of anti-Western sentiment.

The 1969 Revolution and Gaddafi

On September 1, 1969, a bloodless, military coup d'état led by Muammar Gaddafi against King Idris took place. Thus, declaring the new Libyan Arab Republic. Muammar Muhammad Abu Minyar al-Gaddafi, was born in 1942 and came from a relatively small tribe of mixed Berber and Arab ancestry, the Al Gaddafi. Gaddafi studied at the British Military Academy at Benghazi and joined the Libyan army in 1965. Libya's new regime was to be governed by the Revolutionary Command Council, but Qaddafi became the de facto head of state and commander in chief of the armed forces. For over forty years, Gaddafi maintained absolute power as the head of a military dictatorship. In the years since 1969, Gaddafi had established himself as a somewhat flamboyant and at times unpredictable leader, but one who was always pragmatic. The Gaddafi regime made the first real attempt to unify Libya's diverse peoples and to create a distinct Libyan state and identity. In order to strengthen the state's identity and to reduce Italian influence over the territory, all Italian-owned assets were expropriated and Italian and Jews communities expelled. Moreover, the Gaddafi regime created new political structures and made a determined effort at diversified economic development financed by oil revenues. The regime also aspired to leadership in Arab and world affairs.

Terrorism and Sanctions

By the 1980s, however, Gaddafi's confrontational and somewhat erratic foreign policies, his developing relationship with the Soviet Union as a primary arms supplier, and his involvement with terrorism had antagonized the West and eventually Libya's neighbours in North Africa and the Middle East. As a result of the murder of a British policewoman, Yvonne Fletcher, outside Libya's embassy in London in 1984, the United Kingdom severed all diplomatic relations. In 1986 the US – Libya's largest single customer for crude oil – imposed economic sanctions to Libya, following the terrorist bombing of a discotheque in West Berlin frequented by American military personnel, attributable to the Gaddafi regime. The UN imposed sanctions on Libya in 1992–93 after Libya was implicated in the bombing of Pan Am flight 103 over Lockerbie, Scotland, in 1988, with the loss of 270 lives, and the bombing of a French flight over Niger in 1989, with the loss of 177 lives.

Economic Decline and World Isolation

The 1990s were years of political and economic isolation and decline for Libya. The sanctions and trade embargoes resulted in the rise of import costs and inflation in Libya's domestic economy, thus in a deterioration of the standard of living of most citizens. Militant Islamist opposition groups, taking advantage of the declining economic conditions, conducted several attacks against the government, including a number of attempts to assassinate Gaddafi. An army-led coup attempt took place in 1993, but the coup leaders and the Islamist opposition groups were easily suppressed. At the time, Gaddafi firmly held the reins of Libyan army. In 1995–97 Gaddafi carried out a military crackdown in Cyrenaica, which was the centre of much of the opposition. During this period of isolation, Gaddafi attempted to improve Libya's relations with many of its neighbours. He eventually turned his back on the Arab world, which chose not to challenge the UN sanctions and instead concentrated his efforts in establishing closer relations with sub-Saharan African countries. Although he found only a lukewarm reception there, Gaddafi tried to promote his idea of a "United States of Africa." Little progress toward his goal of establishing a pan-African parliament was made.

Rejection of Terrorism and a New Role for Libya

During the period 1999-2003, Gaddafi eventually fulfilled all the terms of the UN Security Council resolutions required to lift the sanctions against Libya. He accepted responsibility for the actions of his officials and agreed to provide financial compensation to the families of the victims of Pan Am 103. UN sanctions were lifted on September 12, 2003. In December 2003, Gaddafi publicly announced that Libya was ridding itself of weapons of mass destruction and ballistic missile development programs, and fully cooperated with the United States, the United Kingdom, the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), and the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons. Through these actions and decisions, Gaddafi brought Libya back into the world community. In March 2004, the British prime minister visited Tripoli for the first time since 1969. Between February and September 2004, the United States lifted all trade, commercial, and travel sanctions against

Libya. In September 2004, U.S. Secretary of State Colin Powell met with Libyan Foreign Minister Mohamed Shalghem in New York, the first meeting between top officials of the United States and Libya in more than 25 years.

Libya uprising against Colonel Muammar al- Gaddafi

In early 2011, amid a wave of popular protest in countries throughout the Middle East and North Africa, largely peaceful demonstrations against entrenched regimes brought quick transfers of power in Egypt and Tunisia. In Libya, however, an uprising against the four-decade rule of Muammar al-Gaddafi led to a civil war and international military intervention.

On February 15, 2011, anti-government rallies were held in Banghāzī, as a result of the arrest of a human rights lawyer, Fethi Tarbel. The protesters called for Gaddafi to step down and called for the release of political prisoners. Libyan security forces used water cannons and rubber bullets against the crowds, resulting in a number of injuries. To counter the demonstrations further, a pro- government rally, orchestrated by the Libyan authorities, was broadcasted on state television. As the protests intensified, with demonstrators taking control of Banghāzī and unrest spreading to Tripoli, the Libyan government began using lethal force against demonstrators. Security forces and squads of mercenaries fired live ammunition into crowds of demonstrators. Demonstrators also were attacked with tanks and artillery and from the air with warplanes and helicopter gunships.

The regime restricted communications, blocking the Internet and interrupting telephone service throughout the country. The escalation of violence perpetrated by the government drew the attention of the international community and Human Rights Organizations, which condemned its acts. Besides international reactions, a number of high level officials -the Minister of Justice and the Libyan Ambassador to the UN, among others - resigned or issued statements condemning the regime.

On February 22 Gaddafi delivered an angry, rambling speech on state television, in which he condemned the protesters as traitors and called upon his supporters to fight them. Although he denied having used force against protesters, he repeatedly vowed to use violence to remain in power.

Clashes continued, and Gaddafi's hold on power weakened as Libyan military units increasingly sided with the opposition. The newly armed rebel forces were able to expel most pro-Gaddafi troops from the eastern portion of Libya, including the city of Banghāzī, and many western cities by February 23. Pro-Gaddafi paramilitary units continued to hold the city of Tripoli, in which Gaddafi and members of his family and inner circle remained.

International pressure for Gaddafi to step down increased as violence continued and foreign nationals were evacuated. The UN Security Council unanimously approved a measure (UNSC/RES/1970/2011) that included exacting sanctions against the Gaddafi regime, imposing a travel ban, arms embargo, and freezing the Gaddafi family's assets. Moreover, the situation within Libya had been referred to the International Criminal Court (ICC). The United States, the European Union (EU), and a number of other countries also imposed sanctions. On February 28, the United States announced that it had frozen at least \$30 billion in Libyan assets.

The Transnational National Council and the early phases of Libyan civil war

A rebel leadership council appeared in Banghāzī in early March. The council, known as the Transitional National Council (TNC), emerged as a result of the merger of local rebel groups. The TNC declared that its aims would be to act as the rebellion's military leadership, as the representatives of the Libyan opposition, provide services in rebel-held areas, and guide the country's transition to democratic government.

In the following weeks, as the conditions in Libya worsened and the armed struggle continued, thousands of people, mostly migrant workers from Egypt and Tunisia, fled toward the borders. The sudden migration increased the migration pressure in the neighbouring countries. Foreign governments and humanitarian organizations began to organize efforts to address worrying shortages of food, fuel, and medical supplies throughout the country. After the rebels succeeded in taking control of eastern Libya and a number of cities in the West, the conflict appeared to enter a stalemate. As the fighting continued, forces loyal to Gaddafi seemed to gain momentum, launching successful assaults to retake control in strategic areas around Tripoli and on the coast of the Gulf of Sidra. Attacking with fighter jets, tanks, and artillery, pro- Gaddafi forces had by March 10, driven rebel forces from Al-Zāwiyah, west of Tripoli, and from the oil- export centre of Ras Lanuf. Those gains highlighted the Gaddafi loyalists' advantages in weaponry, training, and organization in comparison to rebel groups and TNC supporters.

The international military action to protect Libyan civilians

As Gaddafi appeared to gain the upper hand, the international community continued to debate possible diplomatic and military responses to the rapidly developing conflict. On March 3, 2011 the International Criminal Court announced that it would open an investigation into possible crimes against humanity committed by the Qaddafi regime. At an emergency summit on March 11, the EU unanimously called for Qaddafi to step down. However, the international community remained divided over the possibility of military intervention—most likely by imposing a no-fly zone over Libya, a measure long requested by the rebels to prevent Qaddafi loyalists from launching air attacks. Some countries, including France and the United Kingdom, signalled their support for such an operation, while others, including the United States and Germany, expressed their reservations, emphasizing the need for broad international consensus and warning against possible unforeseen consequences of military intervention. The African Union (AU) rejected any military intervention in Libya, asserting that the crisis should be resolved through negotiations, whereas the Arab League passed a resolution on March 13 calling on the UN Security Council to impose a no-fly zone over Libya.

Meanwhile, the situation on the terrain was shifting in favour of the pro- Gaddafi forces. On March 15 Gaddafi loyalists launched a heavy assault on the eastern city of Ajdābiyā, the last large rebel-held city on the route to Banghāzī. On March 17, as Qaddafi loyalists advanced on the remaining rebel positions in Banghāzī and Tobruk in the east and Misrātah in the west, the UN Security Council voted 10–0 (with 5 abstentions from Russia, China, Germany, India, and Brazil) to authorize military action, including the imposition of a no-fly zone to protect Libyan civilians (UNSC/RES/1973/2011).

Acting under Chapter VII, the UNSC (1) ‘Demands the immediate establishment of a cease-fire and a complete end to violence and all attacks against, and abuses of, civilians’ (2) ‘authorizes Member States that have notified the Secretary-General, acting nationally or through regional organizations or arrangements, and acting in cooperation with the Secretary-General, to take all necessary measures to protect civilians and civilian populated areas under threat of attack in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, including Benghazi, while excluding a foreign occupation force of any form on any part of Libyan territory’ (3) ‘Decides to establish a ban on all flights in the airspace of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya in order to help protect civilians’, (4) ‘calls upon all Member States in order to ensure strict implementation of the arms embargo to inspect in their territory, including seaports and airports, and on the high seas, vessels and aircraft bound to or from the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya’, (5) ‘decides that all States shall deny permission to any aircraft registered in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya or owned or operated by Libyan nationals or companies to take off from, land in or overfly their territory unless the particular flight has been approved in advance by the Committee, or in the case of an emergency landing’. March 19, a coalition of U.S. and European forces with warplanes and cruise missiles attacked targets in Libya in an effort to disable Libya’s air force and air defence systems so that the UN-authorized no-fly zone could be imposed. Emboldened by the air strikes, rebel forces once again launched an offensive to challenge pro- Gaddafi forces’ hold on the oil centres on the coast. Coalition spokesmen announced on March 23 that the Libyan air force had been completely disabled by coalition air strikes. However, heavy fighting continued on the ground.

On March 27, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) officially took command of military operations previously directed by the United States, France, and the United Kingdom in Libya. As the fighting progressed, it began to appear that, even with NATO attacks on pro- Gaddafi forces, the Libyan rebels—a poorly armed and disorganized force with little military training—would be unable to oust Gaddafi or achieve decisive successes against Gaddafi’s professional troops. Diplomatic efforts brokered by the African Union to resolve the crisis intensified, but failed.

As the stalemate continued, the United Kingdom announced on April 19 that it would send a team of military liaison officers to Libya to advise rebel leaders on military strategy, organization, and logistics. The next day France and Italy announced that they would also send advisers. In spite of pressure from NATO attacks, rebel advances in the eastern and western regions of Libya, and the Gaddafi regime’s international isolation, Gaddafi continued to hold power in Tripoli. In June a UN commission tasked with investigating Human Rights abuses in Libya finds that forces loyal to Gaddafi committed war crimes severe enough to constitute crimes against humanity. The commission also finds evidence of war crimes by rebel forces, although it says that these violations appear to be less severe and less widespread

The Fall of Gaddafi regime and the declaration of liberation

After months of stalemate, the balance of power once again shifted in favour of the rebels. In August 2011 rebel forces advanced to the outskirts of Tripoli, taking control of strategic areas, including the city of Zāwiyah, one of Libya’s largest oil refineries. Rebels soon advanced into Tripoli, establishing control over some areas of the capital on August 22.

By early September rebel forces had solidified their control on Tripoli, and the TNC began to transfer its operations to the capital. Gaddafi, effectively forced from power, remained hidden and occasionally issued defiant audio messages. Rebel forces focused their attention on the few remaining cities under loyalist control, attempting to use negotiation to persuade loyalist commanders to surrender peacefully and avoid a bloody ground assault. When negotiations failed, rebel troops began to push into the cities of Sirte and Banī Walīd, engaging in heavy fighting with loyalists. The TNC achieved new international legitimacy on September 16, when the UN General Assembly voted to recognize it as the representative of the Libyan people in the UN. In conjunction with this measure, the Security Council voted to lift some of the sanctions imposed on Libya while Gaddafi was in power. 134-member states announced their recognition of the TNC:

France on 10 March 2011,
Qatar on 28 March 2011,
Maldives on 3 April 2011,
Italy on 4 April 2011,
Kuwait on 13 April 2011,
Gambia on 22 April 2011,
Jordan on 24 May 2011,
Senegal on 28 May 2011,
Spain on 8 June 2011,
Australia on 9 June 2011,
United Arab Emirates on 12 June 2011,
Germany on 13 June 2011,

Canada on 14 June 2011,
Panama on 14 June 2011,
Austria on 18 June 2011,
Latvia on 20 June 2011,
Lithuania on 20 June 2011,
Denmark on 22 June 2011,
Cape Verde on 26 June 2011,
Bulgaria on 28 June 2011,
Croatia on 28 June 2011,
Turkey on 3 July 2011,
Poland on 8 July 2011,
the Netherlands on 13 July 2011,

Belgium on 13 July 2011,
Luxembourg on 13 July 2011,
United States on 15 July 2011,
Japan on 15 July 2011,
Albania on 18 July 2011,
Slovenia on 20 July 2011,
Montenegro on 21 July 2011,
United Kingdom on 27 July 2011,
Portugal on 28 July 2011,
Gabon on 19 August 2011,
Tunisia on 20 August 2011,
New Zealand on 22 August 2011,

Egypt on 22 August 2011,	Cyprus on 26 August 2011,	Ghana on 9 September 2011,
Morocco on 22 August 2011,	Malaysia on 26 August 2011,	People's Republic of China on 12 September 2011,
Ireland on 22 August 2011,	Rwanda on 26 August 2011,	Afghanistan on 13 September 2011,
Oman on 23 August 2011,	Estonia on 26 August 2011,	Vietnam on 14 September 2011,
Bahrain on 23 August 2011,	Benin on 26 August 2011,	Chile on 16 September 2011,
Nigeria on 23 August 2011,	Niger on 27 August 2011,	Costa Rica on 16 September 2011,
Malta on 23 August 2011,	Togo on 27 August 2011,	India on 17 September 2011,
Iraq on 23 August 2011,	Guinea on 28 August 2011,	Iran on 18 September 2011,
Greece 23 August 2011,	Czech Republic on 29 August 2011,	South Africa on 20 September 2011,
Colombia on 23 August 2011,	Philippines on 30 August 2011,	Uganda on 21 September 2011,
Norway on 23 August 2011,	Slovakia on 30 August 2011,	Algeria on 22 September 2011,
Lebanon on 23 August 2011,	Armenia on 31 August 2011,	Sweden on 24 September 2011,
South Korea on 24 August 2011,	Russia on 1 September 2011,	Kenya on 24 September 2011,
Sudan on 24 August 2011,	Finland on 1 September 2011,	Switzerland on 29 September 2011,
Hungary on 24 August 2011,	Romania on 1 September 2011,	Jamaica on 29 September 2011,
Chad on 24 August 2011,	Sao Tome and Principe on 1 September 2011,	Somalia on 30 September 2011,
Ethiopia on 24 August 2011,	Ukraine on 1 September 2011,	Bangladesh on 12 October 2011,
Burkina Faso on 24 August 2011,	Azerbaijan on 2 September 2011,	Mali on 27 October 2011,
Serbia on 25 August 2011,	Botswana on 2 September 2011,	Pakistan on 3 November 2011,
Bosnia and Herzegovina on 25 August 2011,	Kazakhstan on 5 September 2011,	Guinea-Bissau on 16 November 2011,
Mongolia on 25 August 2011,	Central African Republic on 5 September 2011,	Mauritania on 25 November 2011,
Djibouti on 25 August 2011,	Comoros on 5 September 2011,	Eritrea on 30 November 2011,
Cote d'Ivoire on 25 August 2011,	Seychelles on 7 September 2011,	Saudi Arabia on 1 January 2012.
Macedonia on 25 August 2011,		

Other countries, who voted in favour of accepting TNC credentials as Libya representatives during the UNGA meeting in September 2011:

Brazil, Georgia, Iceland, Mexico, Singapore, Syria, Yemen, Sri Lanka, Argentina, Guatemala, Belize, Saint Lucia, Peru, Paraguay, Moldova, Andorra, Lichtenstein, Monaco, San Marino, Israel, Madagascar, South Sudan, Mauritius, Thailand, Brunei, Timor-Leste, Vanuatu, Fiji.

Moreover, 4 non-UN member Government voted in favour:

State of Palestine, Kosovo, Republic of China and the Holy See.

Some countries voted against the recognition of TNC. All the States of the Alianza Bolivariana para los Pueblos de Nuestra America - ALBA (Bolivia, Cuba, Ecuador, Nicaragua and Venezuela) and most Southern African Development Community - ADC - members (Angola, Democratic Republic of Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Lesotho, Malawi, Namibia, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

On October 20, Gaddafi was found and killed by rebel fighters in his hometown, Sirte, as they fought to solidify their control over the city. Three days later on October 23, Mustafa Abdul Jalil, a prominent member of TNC, declared national liberation in an address in Banghāzī.

On October 27, the UNSC voted unanimously to end NATO civilian protection mandate in Libya, following Authorities' formal

Declaration of Liberation. Through UNSC Resolution 2016 (2011), the Council decided to terminate the provisions contained in Resolution 1973 (2011) which authorized States 'to take all necessary measures...to protect civilians and civilian populated areas under threat of attack in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya' as well as the provisions that imposed a no-fly zone. NATO military operations in Libya ended on October 31.

Shortly after, the TNC voted to appoint Abdel Rahim al-Keeb, an engineer from western Libya and a long-time critic of the Gaddafi regime, as interim prime minister. On November, 22 Mr. Abdel Rahim Al-Keeb announced the composition of the new interim government.

United Nations Support Mission in Libya - UNSMIL

The UN Security Council established the United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL), an integrated special political mission established on 16 September 2011 by UNSC Resolution 2009 (2011) at the request of the Libyan authorities. The Mission, with an initial 3 months mandate, was meant to assist and support the democratic transition of the country by: (1) restore public security and order and promote the rule of law, (2) undertake inclusive political dialogue, promote national reconciliation, and embark upon the constitution-making and electoral process, (3) extend state authority, including through strengthening emerging accountable

institutions and the restoration of public services, (4) promote and protect human rights, particularly for those belonging to vulnerable groups, and support transitional justice, (5) take the immediate steps required to initiate economic recovery, (6) coordinate support that may be requested from other multilateral and bilateral actors as appropriate. In order to comply with those objectives, the UNSC also partly lifted the arms embargo on Libya and the asset freeze targeting entities connected to the previous regime, under resolution 1970 (2011). Furthermore, it emphasized its intention to keep the no-fly zone imposed by resolution 1973 (2011) under review.

UNSMIL's mandate was modified and extended by the UN Security Council in resolutions 2022 (2011), 2040 (2012), 2095 (2013), 2144 (2014), 2238 (2015) and 2323 (2016). UNSMIL's current mandate is stipulated by the latest UN Security Council Resolution 2376 (2017), which extended the mission until 15 September 2018. The UNSC mandated UNSMIL with the task of supporting an inclusive political process within the framework of the Libyan Political Agreement, and in full accordance with the principles of national ownership. Moreover, UNSMIL would support the Agreement's implementation, consolidation of the Government of National Accord's governance, security and economic arrangements, and subsequent phases of Libya's transition process. Moreover, its mandate includes the support to (1) key Libyan institutions, (2) support the provision of essential services and the delivery of humanitarian assistance upon request, and (3) carry out human rights monitoring and reporting. In addition, the Mission would (4) support the securing of uncontrolled arms and related materiel and counter their proliferation; (5) coordination of international assistance; and assist Government efforts to stabilize post-conflict zones, including those liberated from Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL/Da'esh).

The first steps towards democracy and stabilization

The TNC struggled to establish a functional government and exert its authority in the months that followed the fall of the regime. Local rebel militias that had fought autonomously during the uprising, especially those in Western Libya, were reluctant to submit to an interim government formed in eastern Libya with little input from the rest of the country and were suspicious of some TNC officials' past ties to the Gaddafi regime. The militias refused to disarm, and skirmishes between rival militias over territory were common. There was a severe risk that internal clashes would push the country towards civil war.

Competition between partisan interests resulted in armed confrontations on a number of occasions in the following months. On January 22, 2012 the deputy head of the TNC resigned following protests arisen for the slow pace of improvement in Libya. On January 28, 2012 the TNC approved a new election law calling for constituent assembly elections to be held in June 2012. A month later than initially scheduled, on July 7, 2012 Libyans voted the first free democratic elections after 42 years of Gaddafi's autocratic rule and 17 years of Idris kingdom. Through this election 200 parliamentary seats were allotted. The newly elected General National Congress was charged with the tasks to appoint a new prime minister and draft a constitution. Official results released ten days after election day showed that the National Forces Alliance, a secular party led by Mahmoud Jibril, the former interim prime minister and TNC official, had won the largest number of seats in the new assembly.

The UN Security Council, the UNSMIL head of mission, the EU High Representative for Foreign and Security Policy and the EAT Head welcomed the outcome of the electoral process. They commended the Libyan authorities, particularly the High National Electoral Commission of Libya, domestic observers and all others involved, for the well conducted preparations and management of elections on the day. After the Electoral Commission certified the final results, the Transitional National Council (TNC) convened the first meeting of the General National Congress (GNC), and was itself dissolved, while the GNC proceeded to hold its inaugural session on August 9. On the same day, Mohamed Yousef el-Magarif was elected President of the General National Congress of Libya in August 2012. In this capacity, he became Libya's de facto Head of State. Notwithstanding the progress in the transition to democracy, security remained a great concern in Libya also for international personnel and foreigners during summer and autumn 2012. On September 11, 2012 members of an Islamist militant group staged a surprise attack on the U.S. consulate in Benghazi. The U.S. ambassador to Libya, Christopher Stevens, was killed in the attack, together with three other Americans.

The formation of the Libyan government and the constitution making process

On September 13, Libya's national congress elected Mr. Mustafa Abu Shagar as prime minister of Libya. Soon afterwards, the General National Congress (GNC) dismissed Mr. Abu Shagar, following the second rejection of his proposal regarding the formation of a new cabinet.

In November 2012 Mr Ali Zeidan was appointed as Prime Minister. He formed his cabinet, successfully passing GNC scrutiny. Mr Zeidan was sworn in on November 14. The broad political base of Mr. Zeidan's cabinet reflected his repeated emphasis on forming a government of national unity which is politically inclusive and regionally balanced. The two main political blocs in the General National Congress

— the Coalition of National Forces and the Justice and Construction Party — were well- represented in the Government, receiving an equal number of seats. The cabinet included two women and one member of a minority community. In his inaugural speech, the Prime Minister reiterated his commitment to build a democratic civil State guided by the Constitutional Declaration upholding Human Rights and the rule of law. He pledged to make security his highest priority. (S/2013/104)

On February, 6 2013 the GNC decided on the timely formation of a new Constituent Assembly to draft the first democratic Libyan constitution.

In May 2013, the Council of the European Union established through Council Decision 2013/233/CFSP a EU Integrated Border Management Assistance Mission in Libya (EUBAM Libya). This mission has been launched with the objective to support the Libyan authorities to develop capacity for enhancing the security of Libya's land, sea and air borders in the short term and to develop a broader IBM (Integrated Border Management) strategy in the longer term. EUBAM's tasks were (1) supporting Libyan authorities in strengthening the border services through training and services, (2) advising the Libyan authorities on the development of a Libyan national IBM strategy, (3) supporting the Libyan authorities in strengthening their institutional operational capabilities.

Polarization and the rise of Jihadism – the outbreak of the Second Civil War

Following the failure to halt a rouge oil shipment PM Zeiden stepped down, and was replaced by PM Abdullah al-Thani. Clashes between the army and armed Islamist were repeatedly reported and reflected the mounting instability within the country. On 25 June 2014, elections were held to the House of Representatives (HoR). The HoR was meant to take over the GNC. The elections took place in an uncertain climate of violence and low turnout, and the candidates ran as independents and not as representatives of political parties. The elections resulted in a further polarization between secularists and Islamist. As a matter of fact, the latter refused to recognize the newly appointed parliament and to disband after the expiration of the mandate, thus creating a conflict between the parliaments, i.e. the New General National Congress based in Tripoli (under Nouri Abusahmain as president and Omar al-Hasi as Prime Minister of the National Salvation Government) and Abdullah al-Thani's government and its parliament in Tobruk. Both elected powers argue for their legitimacy to govern and both claim a particular territory, while seeking to extend control to include the entire country. The power vacuum and struggle for power between the two elected parliaments resulted in a mushrooming militia within the three main regions of the country, thus undermining the governing capacity. In 2014, the protests erupted in response to the GNC refusal to disband after the expiration of its mandate, the collapse of the central government and the growing tribal militias and jihadist groups led to the outbreak of the still ongoing civil war.

Since then, international presence in Libya declined. In 2014, as the security situation deteriorated, most foreign governments and UN staff pulled their diplomats out and foreigners were evacuated. Ansar al-Sharia seized control over Benghazi.

The rise of Islamic State

In May 2014, a retired Qaddafi-era general, Khalifa Haftar, launched Operation Dignity, in order to rid Benghazi of Islamist militias, Ansar al-Sharia among them.

In September 2014, a United Nations-sponsored Libyan political dialogue started in Ghadamis.

In October 2014, Egyptian airstrikes in support of the Tobruk government against Islamist forces in Benghazi were reported, though these allegations were denied by the Egyptian government. In November 2014, two car bombs exploded outside Egyptian and United Arab Emirates embassies in Tripoli. The car bombs were set against the two countries for their role in a regional proxy war in

Libya, following the allegations of conducting airstrikes. The instability and terrorism steadily increased and the Islamic State militias seized control of the port of Derna – in Eastern Libya. In February 2015, Egyptian air forces targeted IS in Derna, following the release of a video showing the beheading of 21 Egyptian Christians. In the aftermath of Libyan army offences to retake Derna, and its subsequent failure, IS established control over the port-city of Sirte.

In January 2016, while terrorism rose, and IS took increasingly control over Libyan territory, the UN announced new, Tunisia-based interim government, but neither Tobruk nor Tripoli parliaments agreed to recognise its authority. However, in March a new unity government arrived in Tripoli, which both, signalled the end of Libya's diplomatic isolation, and regained control over parts of its territory, i.e. the town of Sirte. Moreover, Jihadist group Ansar al-Sharia announced its dissolution and in July 2017, after nearly three years of fighting, the Islamic State group was ejected from Benghazi. Even though, the central authority regained control over IS territories, the polarization between two groups battling for control of Libya, the United Nations-backed government in Tripoli, and the Libyan National Army that controls parts of the east of the country, was still present. In July 2017, both parties committed to a ceasefire, the refrain from any use of armed force for any purpose that does not constitute counter-terrorism, and fresh elections.

The Government of National Accord – 2015

The United Nations started a political dialogue process, in order to establish an interim government for Libya, the Government of National Accord (GNA) under the terms of the Libyan Political Agreement. The negotiation dialogue involved various actors and stakeholders, i.e. members of the competing parliaments, civil society, women's right activists and local council members. Under the terms of the agreement, a nine-member Presidency Council and a seventeen-member interim Government of National Accord would be formed, both headed by Fayeze al-Sarraj, with a view to holding new elections within two years. The House of Representatives would continue to exist as a legislature and an advisory body, to be known as the High Council of State, will be formed with members nominated by the New General National Congress. The GNA has been internationally recognized and UNSC Resolution 2259/15 supported the GNA as the sole legitimate government of Libya, welcoming its arrival in Tripoli and its Prime Minister Fayeze Sarraj. The GNA arrival in Tripoli marked the end of Libya's diplomatic isolation, and in April 2016 UN staff returned to the capital.

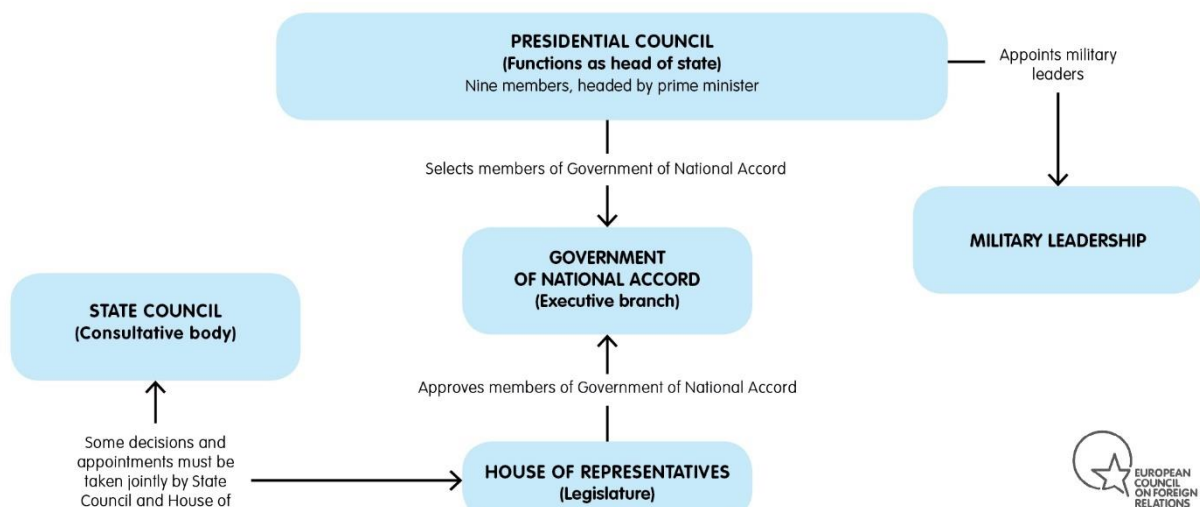
Initially, the agreement has been endorsed by both, the GNC and HoR. However, as the conflict between the two rival parliaments intensified, i.e. the Libyan House of Representatives and the General National Congress, its support diminished. As a matter of fact, the HoR withdrew its support and recognition by calling elections of the HoR in 2018.

Therefore, in Libya there are three centers of power:

- The Government of National Accord led by Prime Minister Fayez al Sarraj, based in Tripoli and backed by UN. The GNA has yet to be approved by the House of Representatives

- The Government of National Salvation headed by Prime Minister Khalifa Ghwell – resting on the authority of a rump of the General National Congress (GNC), based in Tripoli, although it no longer controls any relevant institutions.
- The House of Representatives presided by Aguila Saleh Issa, is based in Tobruk and al-Bayd. The HoR is supposed to work under the LPA, thus becoming the legitimate legislative authority. However, it has so far failed to pass a valid constitutional amendment to enshrine itself as an authoritative institution. The HoR will continue to operate until new elections are held (probably in 2019).

LIBYA'S INSTITUTIONS UNDER THE LIBYAN POLITICAL AGREEMENT (LPA)



Source: ecfr.eu/mena/mapping_libya_conflict#

1.3 Geography



Libya is a country located in North Africa. Most of the country lies in the Sahara Desert, and much of its population is concentrated along the coast and its immediate hinterland, where Tripoli, the de facto capital, and Benghazi, another major city, are located. Libya comprises three historical regions – Tripolitania in the northwest, Cyrenaica in the east, and Fezzan in the southwest.

Location: Libya is located in North Africa on the coast of the Mediterranean Sea. It is bordered on the east by Egypt; on the south by Sudan, Chad, and Niger; and on the west by Algeria and Tunisia.

Size: Libya's total area is 1,759,540 square kilometers of landmass, which is approximately three times the size of France.

Land Boundaries: Libya is bounded by Algeria (982 kilometers), Chad (1,055 kilometers), Egypt (1,115 kilometers), Niger (354 kilometers), Sudan (383 kilometers), and Tunisia (459 kilometers). **Length of Coastline:** Libya's coastline totals 1,770 kilometres on the Mediterranean Sea.

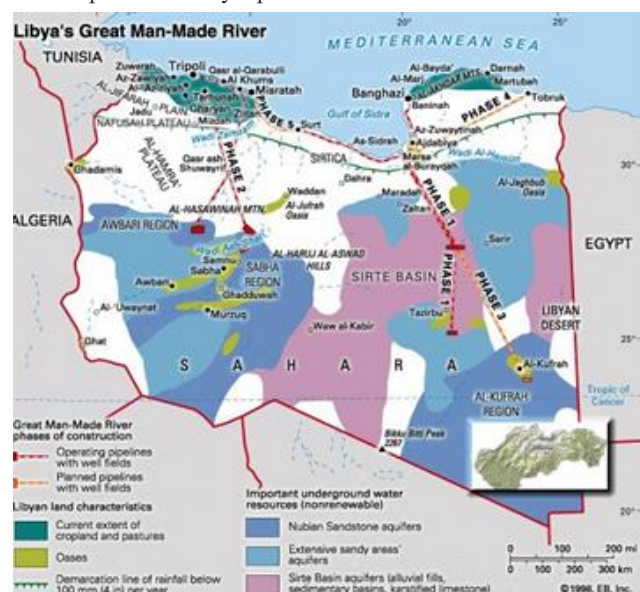
Maritime Claims: Libya's territorial sea extends 12 nautical miles and to the Gulf of Sidra closing line of 32° 30' north.

Topography: Libya has narrow enclaves of fertile lowlands along its Mediterranean coast and a vast expanse of arid, rocky plains and sand seas to the south. Coastal lowlands are separated from one another by a pre- desert zone and backed by plateaus with steep, north-facing scarps. Libya's only true mountains, the Tibesti, rise in

the southern desert. Less than 5 percent of Libya's territory is economically useful.

Principal Rivers: Libya has several perennial saline lakes but no significant perennial watercourses. The only permanently flowing river is the two-km-long Wadi Kiam.

Natural Resources: Libya's most important natural resources are its oil and natural gas reserves, which dominate its economy. A 2005 estimate put the country's proven oil reserves at 39 billion barrels



and its natural gas reserves at 52 trillion cubic feet. Its other significant resources are natural gas, gypsum, limestone, marine salt, potash, and natron (sodium carbonate).

Land Use: Of Libya's land surface, only approximately 1.03 percent is classified as arable land, with 0.17 percent planted to permanent crops. About 4 percent of the land area is suitable for grazing livestock, and the rest is agriculturally useless desert. Most of Libya's arable land lies in the Jabal al Akhdar region around Benghazi and the Jifarah Plain near Tripoli.

Environmental Factors: Desertification and very limited natural freshwater resources are the two important environmental issues facing Libya. Annual rainfall averages only between 200 and 600 millimetres in the most arable portions of the country. The Great Manmade River Project, designed to bring water from fossil aquifers beneath the Sahara, has no long-term viability because of the finite nature of the fossil reserves.

1.4 Territories and Administrative Units

Historical regions

Geography was the principal determinant in the separate historical development of Libya's three traditional regions: Tripolitania, the north-western part of the country; Fezzan, the south-western part; and Cyrenaica, the largest of the three regions, occupying the entire eastern half of Libya. Cut off from each other by formidable deserts, each region retained its separate identity into the 1960s.

Tripolitania

At the heart of Tripolitania is its metropolis, Tripoli, for centuries a terminal for caravans plying the Saharan trade routes and a port sheltering pirates and slave traders. Historically, Tripolitania's cultural ties were with the Maghrib (Maghreb), of which it was a part geographically and culturally and with which it shared a common history. The Maghrib is the western Islamic world of northwest Africa, which usually includes Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, and Tripolitania. Tripolitans developed their political consciousness in reaction to foreign domination, and it was from Tripolitania that the strongest impulses came for the unification of modern Libya.

Cyrenaica

In contrast to Tripolitania, Cyrenaica historically was oriented toward Egypt and the Mashriq (Machrek). The Mashriq refers to the eastern Islamic world (the Middle East). With the exception of some of its coastal towns, Cyrenaica was left relatively untouched by the political influence of the regimes that claimed it but were unable to assert their authority in the hinterland. An element of internal unity was brought to the region's tribal society in the

nineteenth century by a Muslim religious order, the Sanusi, and many Cyrenaicans demonstrated a determination to retain their regional autonomy even after Libyan independence and unification.

Fezzan

Fezzan was less involved with either the Maghrib or the Mashriq. Its nomads traditionally were looking for leadership to tribal dynasties that controlled the oases astride the desert trade routes. Throughout its history, Fezzan maintained close relations with sub-Saharan Africa as well as with the coast.

Administrative districts

Nowadays, Libya is divided into 22 districts (shabiyat): Al Butnan, Al Jabal al Akhdar, Al Jabal al Gharbi, Al Jafarah, Al Jufrah, Al Kufrah, Al Marj, Al Marqab, Al Wahat, An Nuqat al Khams, Az Zawiyah, Banghazi, Darnah, Ghat, Misratah, Murzuq, Nalut, Sabha, Surt, Tarabulus, Wadi al Hayat, Wadi ash Shati.

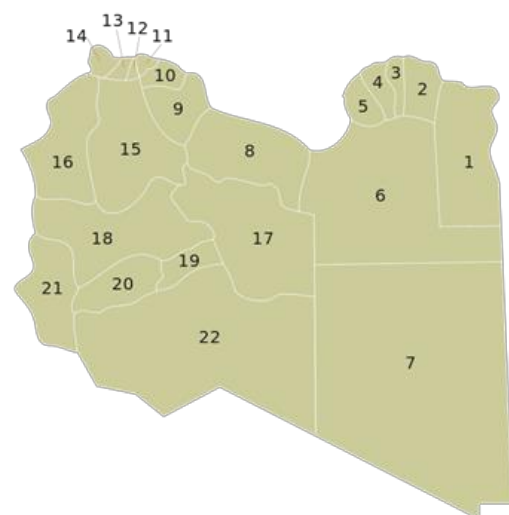
Local Councils

Libya comprises a great number of local councils charged with the administration of local communities and the provision of services.

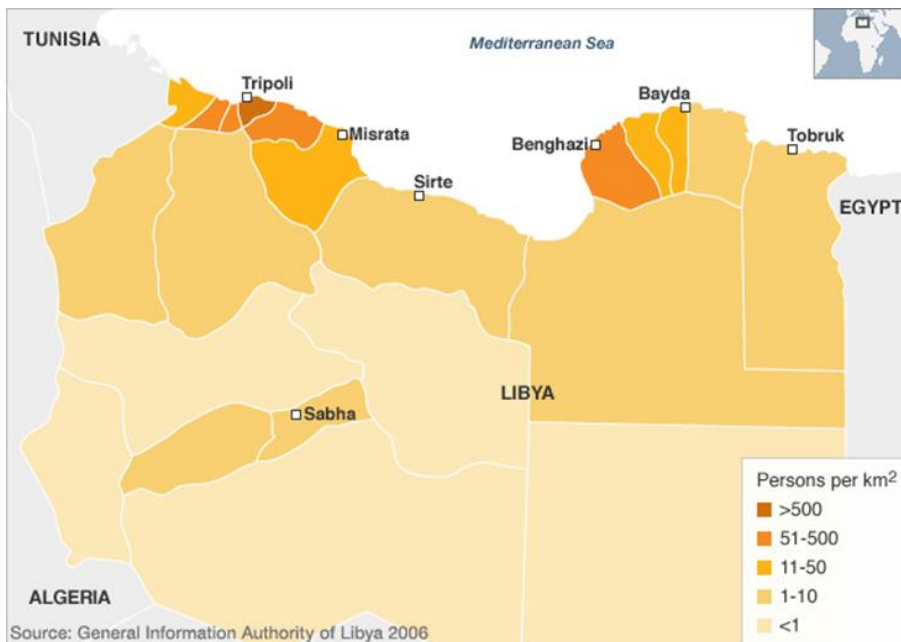
1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7: Cyrenaica

8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16: Tripolitania

17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22: Fezzan



1.5 Population

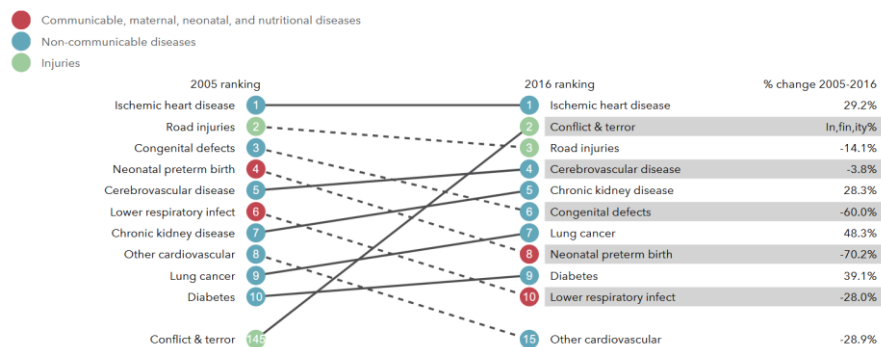


Libya's total population is estimated to be 6,653,210 in 2017. Immigrants make up just over 12% of the total population, according to UN data in 2017. The indigenous population of Libya is mostly Berber (~3,850,000) and Arab in origin. The Tuareg are a large Berber ethnic confederation, inhabiting principally south-west Libya. Another major ethnic group present in Libya is the Toubou (52,000) people, inhabiting mainly southern Libya. About 17 percent of the population consists of foreign workers and their families, especially expatriate workers from other Arab states and sub-Saharan Africa. The population is unevenly distributed, with more than two-thirds living in the densely settled coastal areas. Some 90 percent of the people live in urban areas, mostly concentrated in the four largest cities, Tripoli, Benghazi, Misrata and

Bayda. Some Libyans still live in nomadic or semi - nomadic groups. The overall population density is approximately 3.6 per square kilometre, which is one of the world's lowest population densities.

The annual population growth rate is 2.8%. Around thirty percent of the population is estimated to be under the age of 15. Only 4 percent of Libyans are more than 65 years of age. According to 2011 estimates, the birth-rate is 24.9 per 1,000, and the death rate is 4.9 per 1,000. The overall fertility rate is 2.7 births per woman. In 2012 the infant mortality rate was 12.7 deaths per 1,000 live births. In 2012 the overall life expectancy was 77.83 years.

What causes the most premature death?



Source: healthdata.org/Libya

1.6 Ethnic groups, Languages, Religion

Nearly 98% of the population is Berber-Arabic. There are small communities of Greeks, Maltese, and Italians. About 12% of the population are foreign workers, mostly from other Arab countries such as Egypt, the Sudan, and Tunisia. In the west of the country, there are some Tuareg nomads, mobile across the Libyan-Algerian border. In the southeast, there are small populations of the Nilo-Saharan Toubou (Tibbu).

Libyan society is to a large extent structured along tribal lines, with more than 20 major tribal groups. The major tribal groups of Libya are:

- **TRIPOLITANIA:** Alawana-Souk El Joma'a, AL-Mahameed, Warfalla, Tarhona, Misurata tribes, Al-Jawary, Siyan Tribe, The Warshfana tribes, Zawia Groups, Ghryan Tribes, AL-Asabea, Al-Fwatir, Awlad Busayf, Zintan, Al-jbalya, Zwara, Alajelat, Al-Nawael tribe, Alalqa tribe, Al-Rijban, al Mashashi, Amaym.
- **CYRENAICA:** Aj-Jwazy, Al-Awagir, Magharba, Al-Abaydat, Drasa, Al-Barasa, Al-Fawakhir, Zuwayya, Majabra, Awama, Minfa, Taraki, alawana, Shwa'ir and in Kufra Zuwayya; Toubou.
- **SIRTE:** Awlad-Suleiman, Qadhadhfa, Magharba, Al-Hosoon, Ferrjan
- **FEZZAN:** Awlad Suleiman, Al-Riyyah, Magarha, Al-Zuwaid, Al-Hutman, Al-Hassawna; Toubou, Tuareg.
- **KUFRA:** Zuwayya; Toubou.

With more than 140 tribes and clans, Libya is considered one of the most tribal nations in the Arab world.

Muammar Qaddafi has stayed in power for four decades in part because of his adept manipulation of tribes, centres of power in what remains a conservative, sparsely-populated desert country. Historians say the veteran ruler has used economic privileges, marital alliances and the threat of force to build ties to tribes commanding varying degrees of loyalty among most of the six million population.

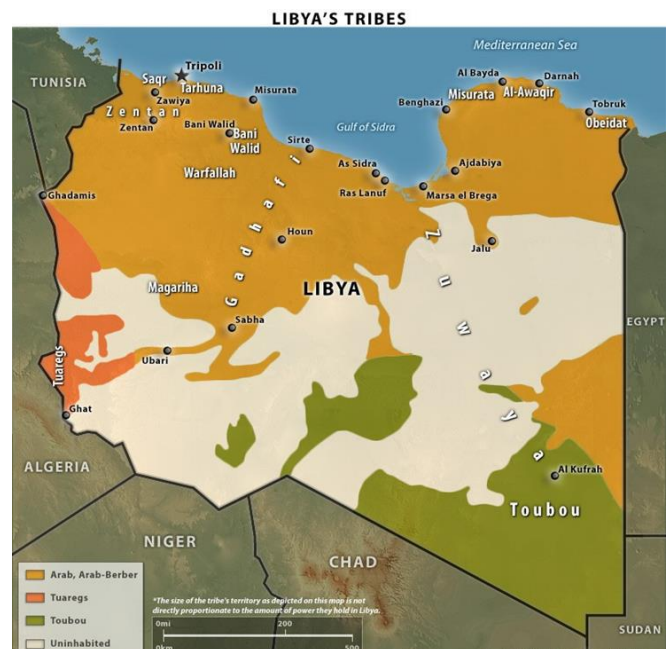
Qaddafi's own tribe, the Al-Gaddafi, is based around the Mediterranean coastal city of Sirte in the northern middle of the country's territory. Despite its small size, its location - in the heart of the Sirte basin rich in oil - gave the tribe prominence.

The tribal view of politics in Libya is heavily marked by the violence of the country's modern history, especially during Italian colonisation from 1912-43, which made many elders generally wary of the concept of a central authority.

Qaddafi managed to pacify the tribes, or at least obtain their cooperation, mainly through crushing violence or the fear of it, exemption from the payment of taxes for the majority of those tribes that rely on pastoral activities, and alliances through marriages or economic privileges. During his rule, Qaddafi focused his effort to build alliances with tribes in the Tripolitania region, which in the

Ghadamis basin holds some of the country's most significant oil deposits.

Tribes have essentially become political entities in Libya after 2011 revolution. They are certainly to be included among the stakeholders of Libyan democratic transition. Moreover, they have a central role in security issues. For instance, when dealing with killings and rapes, tribes are still a central moral authority. Also, it is often posited that tribal law systems overrule national laws, a sign of the weakness of Libyan institutions.



Source: *Fragile States*

Languages

The main language spoken in Libya is Arabic, which is also the official language. Also, Tamazight (i.e. Berber languages), which do not have official status, are spoken by Libyan Berbers. Berber speakers live above all in the Jebel Nafusa region (Tripolitania), the town of Zuwarah on the coast, and the city-oases of Ghadames, Ghat and Awjila. In addition, Tuaregs speak Tamahaq, the only known Northern Tamasheq language. Italian and English are sometimes spoken in the big cities. English speakers are mainly young people and businessmen, whilst Italian speakers are mainly among the older generation.

Religions

Islam is the most popular religion in Libya. The vast majority of Libyans are Sunni Muslim. A small minority of Christians is present. In addition, a very little community of Jews still lives in the country.

1.7 Health

In WHO latest health situation report, health is a major concern in Libya. Historically incapacitated Libya's health system is further deteriorated due to fragmented governance, limited financial resources, deficient human resources, acute shortage of lifesaving medicines and basic equipment, a debilitated primary health-care (PHC) network, and neglected health services. The repeated emergencies have not allowed a proper recovery of public sector

services. Service Availability and Readiness Assessment survey, conducted by WHO and MOH, showed that 17 out of 97 hospitals are closed and only 4 hospitals are functional between 75-80% of its capacity. Over 20% primary health care facilities are closed and the rest are not well ready for service delivery. Health needs of IDPs, refugees and migrants have increased manifold as well as their vulnerabilities in detention centres.

1.8 Education and Literacy

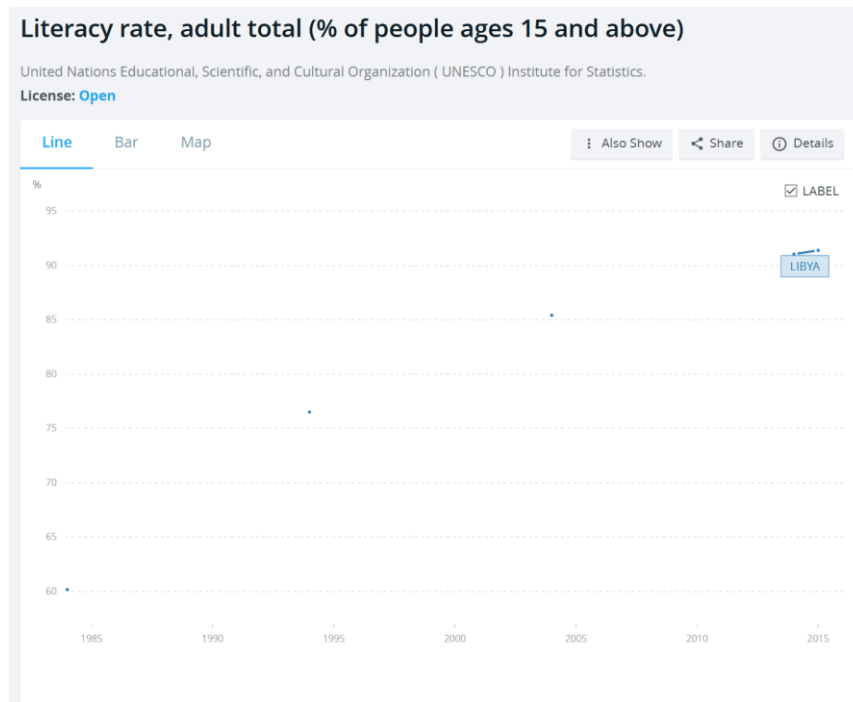
In Libya public education is free. The fall of the regime in 2011, caused disruptions to the Libyan education system and its facilities. The language of education is Arabic.

The school system is composed of six-year primary level, a three-year intermediate and vocational level, and a three-year secondary and advanced vocational level. Compulsory education lasts 9 years,

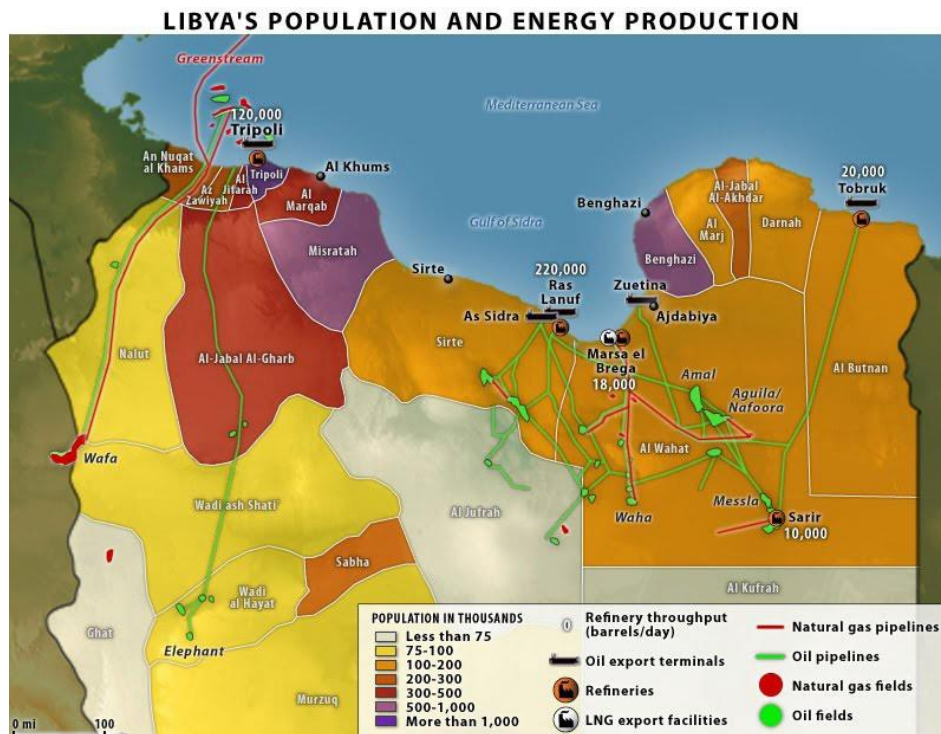
from age 6 to age 14. There are also Qur'ānic schools, financed by the government.

In Libya the literacy rate in 2015 among youth is 99.95 % for both, female and male.

Among adults, the literacy rate is 91.3%, females have a literacy rate of 85.6%, whilst males have a literacy rate of 96.9%.



1.9 Country economy



Libya is a mostly desert and oil-rich middle-income country on the southern shores of the Mediterranean Sea. Its economy is entirely dependent on oil and gas exports. In 2009 the Libyan economy was ranking 53 out of 169 countries with a GDP per capita of 9529.3 US\$. The 2011 conflict impacted negatively on the Libyan economy. Oil production fell from 1.49 million barrels per day (bpd) in January 2011 to as low as 22 thousand bpd by July 2011 as a result of the conflict. GDP growth declined by 60 percent as oil production declined to an average of 500 thousand bpd by the end of 2011. Non-oil output growth also declined by 50 percent as economic activities were interrupted. Approximately 600 thousand migrant workers fled Libya during the 2011 civil war, making it the largest migration crisis since the first Gulf War (1991). In addition, food and cash shortages were reported in different parts of the country.

In 2012, the economy has experienced an impressive recovery as oil production and exports have rebounded faster than originally predicted. The National Oil Company has announced that total oil production for the first seven months of 2012 reached 302 million barrels, equivalent to an average of 1.42 million bpd. Hydrocarbon output, including natural gas, is projected to increase by more than 170 percent in 2012 and continue to recover in 2013. Non-

hydrocarbon GDP is projected to grow by 30 percent in 2012, driven mainly by reconstruction.

Since the outbreak of the second Civil War, Libyan economy continued to suffer from the recession in 2016.

It is estimated that GDP lost half of its pre-revolution level. Budget revenues and exports proceeds reached the lowest amounts on record because of low oil production and prices. Consequently, the twin deficits remained high. Real incomes eroded, exacerbated by unparalleled high inflation. The conflict has also hit the population hard. Around 1.3 million people have no access to life-saving health care services and resources.

The current instability, political fragmentation, humanitarian crisis and security issue are hindering the economic growth and stability in Libya. In 2015 real GDP growth was -10.1%. In 2016, an improvement in oil production brought the real GDP growth to -8.1%. The projected rise in oil prices and the anticipated recovery of the crude-oil production, is said to bring the real GDP in 2017 at -4.9% and in 2018 -3%. However, plans to implement economic strategies have failed, as coordination among the parties striving for power is absent. As a matter of fact, the economic recovery is highly dependent on the political unity and the improvements in security.

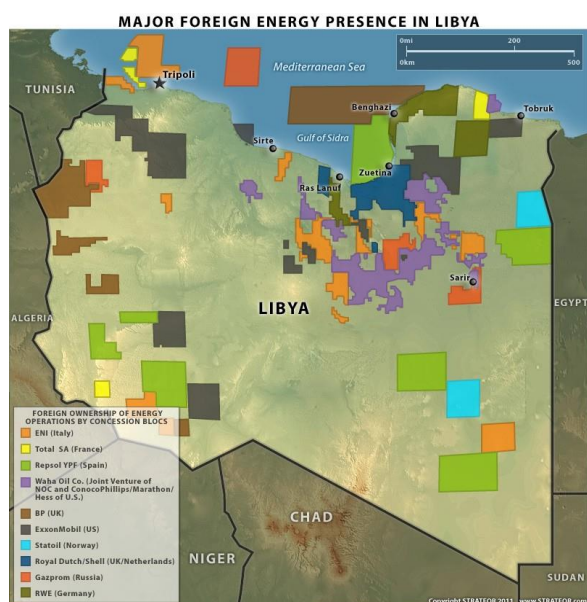
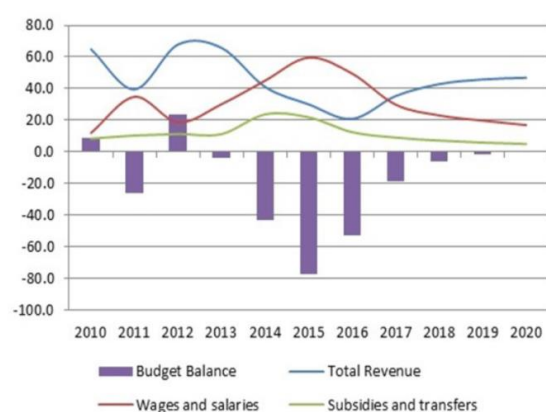
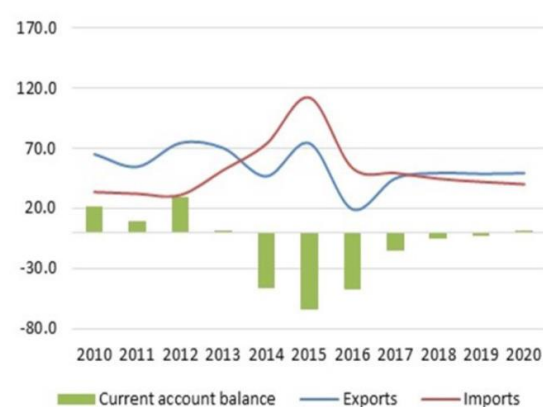


FIGURE 1 Libya / Public finances, in % of GDP



Sources: Government of Libya and World Bank staff estimates.

FIGURE 2 Libya / Balance of payments indicators, in % of GDP



Sources: Government of Libya and World Bank staff estimates.

TABLE 1 Libya / Macro outlook indicators

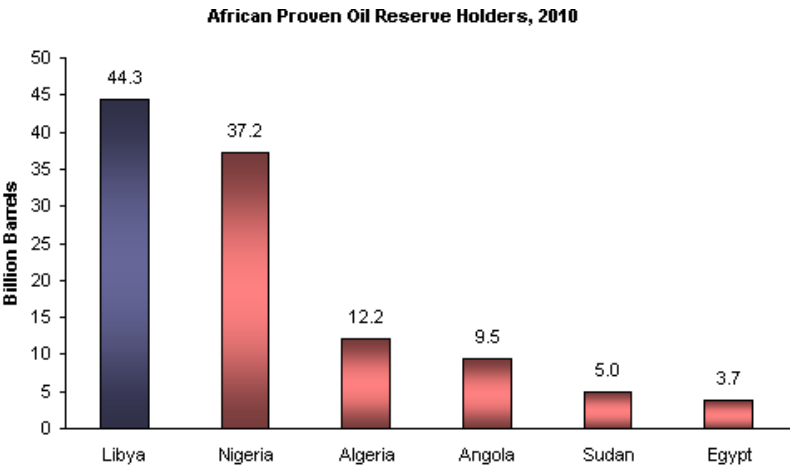
(annual percent change unless indicated otherwise)

	2014	2015e	2016f	2017f	2018f	2019f
GDP, at constant market prices	-24.0	-8.9	-2.5	40.1	19.7	11.4
Private consumption	-1.4	-9.3	-9.7	17.4	7.9	4.1
Government consumption	6.6	-19.5	-31.6	21.9	6.3	6.0
Gross fixed capital investment	-16.7	-3.4	-5.6	14.3	25.2	16.3
Exports, goods & services	-54.6	13.5	-26.9	152.3	26.8	9.8
Imports, goods & services	-8.8	-3.8	-24.2	28.1	13.0	5.9
GDP, at constant market prices	-24.0	-8.9	-2.5	40.1	19.7	11.4
Hydrocarbon	-53.7	-15.8	-4.3	124.0	36.3	16.0
Non-hydrocarbon	-1.0	-6.5	-2.0	15.0	10.0	8.0
Inflation (Consumer Price Index)	2.4	9.8	26.0	3.0	2.7	2.5
Current account balance (% of GDP)	-46.1	-67.1	-50.8	-15.3	-5.1	-2.5
Fiscal balance (% of GDP)	-43.3	-76.9	-52.7	-18.8	-6.1	-1.9

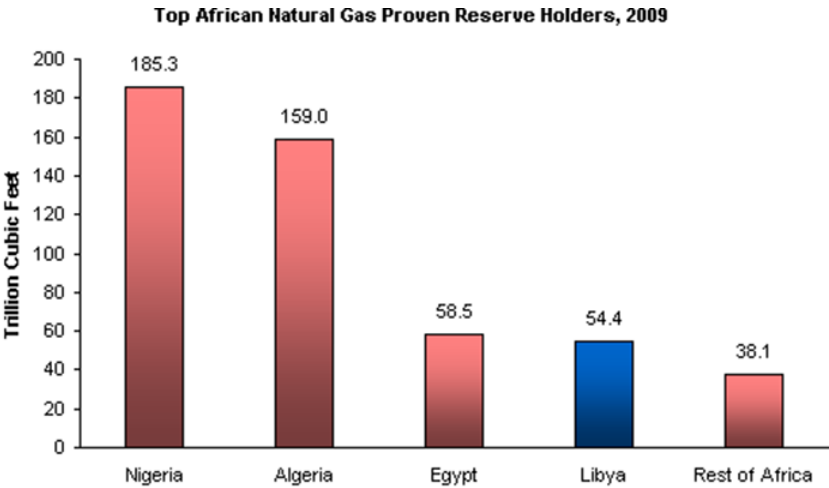
Sources: World Bank, Macroeconomics and Fiscal Management Global Practice.

Note: e = estimate; f = forecast.

Oil and gas reserves



Source: *Oil and Gas Journal*



Source: *Oil and Gas Journal*

2. Political and Security Context

2.1 The Constitution of Libya

Libya is now governed by a constitutional declaration made by NTC in August 2011. This provisional document will be replaced by a new constitution in the process of being drafted. The Constitutional Declaration for the transitional period is composed of 37 articles divided in five parts.

Article 1 of the Constitutional Declaration recites: “Libya is an independent Democratic State wherein the people are the source of powers. The city of Tripoli shall be the capital of the State. Islam is the Religion of the State and the principal source of legislation is Islamic Jurisprudence (Shari’a). The State shall guarantee for non-Moslems the freedom of practicing religious rituals. Arabic is its official language. The State shall guarantee the cultural rights for all components of the Libyan society and its languages shall be deemed national ones.”

Article 1 of the Constitutional declaration seeks to define the nature of the State. It first proclaims that “Libya is an independent Democratic State”. Remarkably, it includes a reference to Islam as the religion of the State, and to the Shari’a as “the principal source of legislation”.

Article 6 provides that “Libyans shall be equal before the law. They shall enjoy equal civil and political rights, shall have the same opportunities, and be subject to the same public duties and obligations, without discrimination due to religion, doctrine, language, wealth, race, kinship, political opinions, and social status, tribal or eminent or familial loyalty.”

Part II affirms and specifies Rights and public freedoms. Article 7 places an obligation on the State to respect human rights and basic freedoms, and contains a commitment to join international and regional human rights instruments.

Article 8 contains an obligation for the State. “The State shall guarantee for every citizen equal opportunities and shall provide an appropriate standard of living. The State shall also guarantee the right of work, education, medical care, and social security, the right of intellectual and private property. The State shall further guarantee the fair distribution of national wealth among citizens, and among the different cities and districts thereof.”

The Constitutional Declaration puts a strong emphasis on the inviolability of homes, private life and correspondence, dedicating articles 11, 12 and 13 to their protection.

Article 14 provides that “Freedom of opinion and expression for individuals and groups, freedom of scientific research, freedom of communication, liberty of the press, printing, publication and mass media, freedom of movement, freedom of assembly, freedom of demonstration and freedom of peaceful strike shall be guaranteed by the State in accordance with the law.”

In relation to political parties and political participation the Constitutional declaration affirms “The State shall seek to establish a political democratic regime to be based upon the political multitude and multiparty system in a view of achieving peaceful and democratic circulation of power”. In addition, article 15 provides that “the State shall guarantee the freedom of forming political parties, societies and other civil society organizations and a law shall be promulgated to regulate same.” The prohibition to organize popular participation in political parties under Qaddafi is quashed. Part III of the constitutional declaration deals with the institutional aspects of the transitional period. It first provides some framework

for the powers of the NTC, and secondly a schedule for the successive phases of the transition towards democracy. Overall, it is to be said that the functioning of state organs during the transition is under-regulated. The tight schedule established in the Constitutional Declaration for the completion of Libyan transition to democracy is suffering some delays.

Part IV of the text is dedicated to the judiciary. In a context where legislative and executive powers are not clearly demarcated, the judiciary could play an important role in upholding the rule of law. Article 31 provides that: “There shall be no crime or penalty except by virtue of the text of the law. Any defendant shall be innocent until he is proved guilty by a fair trial wherein he shall be granted the guarantees necessary to defend himself. Each and every citizen shall have the right to recourse to the judiciary authority in accordance with the law.” The article includes the principle of legality, presumption of innocence and right to a fair trial. Moreover, Part IV proclaims the independence of the judiciary in its article 32.

The Constitution Drafting Process

Deliberations within the General National Congress over the constitution-drafting process formally began on 4 November 2012, focusing entirely on the question of whether members of the constitution-drafting body were to be appointed by the General National Congress or elected in a national vote. Unable to reach consensus on this issue, on 26 December the General National Congress established a public outreach committee mandated to undertake a national consultative process. On 6 February 2013 the General National Congress passed a decision confirming that a constitution-drafting body would be elected and dissolving the public outreach committee.

The debate over the method for establishing the constitution-drafting body, to be composed of an equal number of representatives from each of Libya’s three regions, has been particularly acute in eastern Libya, where demands have grown more vocal for its election. The issue has become entwined with the question of federalism, as calls for an elected body have emanated predominantly, although not exclusively, from those advocating a federal system, as well as those who are calling for the principles of local government or wide-ranging decentralization to be enshrined in the constitution. In view of the implications of any decision for the long-term stability of Libya, UNSMIL has consistently emphasized the importance of public awareness, the need for consultation, open debate and transparency to ensure that, whatever the final outcome of this particular question, the Libyan people trust and respect the constitution-drafting body and the constitution-making process as a whole. On February, 6 2013 the GNC decided on the timely formation of a new Constituent Assembly to draft the first democratic Libyan constitution.

2014 Constitutional Assembly election

The Constitutional Declaration of 2011, was meant to be provisory and replaced by a full-fledged Constitution. However, the deterioration of the situation in Libya, the escalation of conflict and the ongoing territorial and political polarization within the country, continue to undermine the constitution making process and the

creation of institutional infrastructure. National reconciliation is yet to be achieved, as the country displays different trends and is divided in tribes and regions: secessionists, federalists, democratic, Islamic and non-Islamist. As a matter of fact, negotiations on a unity government are still ongoing.

The 2014 the first CDA elections were called, and even though they were soundly administered, they failed to achieve the desired inclusiveness to have a truly representative body. As a matter of fact, the elections were boycotted by the Berber (Amazigh), Touareg and Tebu communities. The boycott undermined the legitimacy of the election and its failure shed light on the need for further dialogue between the parties and the need for all parties' participation in the political transition. The assembly had to be composed by 20 members from each of Libya's 3 regions: Tripolitania, Cyrenaica, and Fezzan. 6 seats had to be reserved for women and 6 seats for

Amazigh, Tebus, and Tuaregs (2 seats each). However, 13 seats out of the 60-member assembly remained unelected.

2017 Draft Constitution

On 29 July 2017, Libya's Constitution Drafting Assembly (CDA) announced its final draft. The draft comprises 12 chapters and 197 Articles. Despite some protests, and Pro-Haftar fighters storming into the headquarters of the constitution drafting assembly in the city of al-Bayda, the CDA voted to approve the draft. 44 out of the CDA's 58 members attended the session, and only one voted against the draft. UNSMIL released a statement in which it welcomed the CDA's vote on the draft constitution, and said it represents the first milestone on the path towards a referendum to determine a new constitution. As a matter of fact, once the CDA voted, a referendum will be called and If approved by a two-thirds majority of voters, the HoR will promulgate the new Constitution.

2.2 Elections

2012 Election of General National Congress

In compliance with the timetable for the transitional period, among the first and most important legislative measures of the TNC there was the adoption of laws regulating electoral issues and political participation. On 18 December 2011 the TNC adopted Law N°192-2011 on transparency and honesty, criteria applicable to prospective candidates to the election of the parliamentary assembly of the new democratic regime. On January 4 2012 the TNC adopted Law N°02-2012 annulling the law criminalizing adhering to political parties. By this measure, the four decades ban on political parties is lifted. Soon afterwards, on 18 January 2012 the TNC adopted Law N°03-2012 establishing a National High Commission on Elections tasked with the organization and management of the General National Congress Elections to be held in June 2012. On 28 January 2012, after great discussion and some protests, the TNC adopted the law on the election of the General National Congress, the future constitution-making body. After prolonged discussion, it was decided that the GNC would have 200 seats. 120 seats would be challenged by individual candidates. 80 would be contested by representatives of political entities. Initially, the election day was fixed in June 2012.

Starting from a complete dearth of electoral experience and a hugely demanding timetable, the organization of the elections was an extraordinary accomplishment. A total of 2,501 candidates, including 84 women, took part as individuals in the majoritarian race, while 1,207 candidates, including 545 women, contested the proportional representation race on the lists of political entities. The campaign period proceeded smoothly, with no conflicts between candidates or their supporters, very few allegations of misconduct, a spirit of goodwill among political entities, and observance of the voluntary code of conduct that the UNS- MIL had helped to facilitate.

The period leading up to the polls was, however, marred by violent incidents, mostly concentrated in the east of the country, as a number of grievances — principally the allocation of seats — were advanced as justification for seeking to disrupt the elections. Efforts to sabotage electoral preparations included a fire that destroyed ballot papers for 46 polling centers two days prior to election day, and on the eve of the poll a helicopter transporting electoral materials was fired on, killing one electoral official. Materials en route to polling centers faced roadblocks. But the Higher National Electoral Commission and its dedicated staff persisted in the face of such challenges.

There was reason to fear that the local conflicts could have affected the election in the localities concerned. Indeed, that fear was enhanced by a fresh resurgence of fighting in the Nafusa Mountains between the Zintan and Mashashiya tribes, and in Kufra. But all situations were sufficiently stabilized for polling to take place on 7 July, except for two polling centers in Kufra. Concerted efforts led to agreement between the Tabu leadership and the Electoral Commission to enable voting on 10 and 11 July. That was a further indication of the commitment of the Commission to an inclusive election, which had led it to put in place special measures for internally displaced Tawerghas, Tuaregs and Mashashiyas to be able to vote.

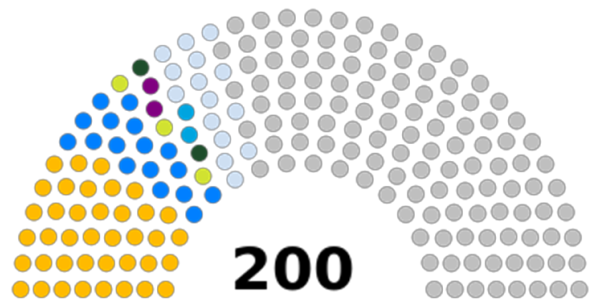
Following a high level of registration of 2.8 million voters, over 1.7 million — some 62 per cent — cast their votes.

The Electoral Commission released official results on July 18. Results from Libya's first elections since the overthrow of Qaddafi showed gains for an alliance of parties seen as broadly secular. The National Forces Alliance, led by ex- interim Prime Minister Mahmoud Jibril, won 39 out of 80 seats reserved for political parties. The Muslim Brotherhood's party gained 17. The National Front won three seats. The 200-member General National Assembly also includes 120 independent candidates.

The Electoral Commission and Libyan civil society were praised on the transparency of the election. Over 20,000 domestic observers and party agents were accredited, as well as 180 international observers. The statements of domestic observer groups, as well as preliminary statements from the African Union, the League of Arab States, the European Union and the Carter Center, have been generally positive.

Women mobilized as candidates, supporters and civil society activists throughout the electoral process, with many activities to develop skills and share experience, often supported by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). Subject to the certification of the results, it appears that 33 women have been elected to the 200-member National Congress, 32 on the lists of political entities and one as an individual candidate

2014 Election for the House of Representatives



Parliamentary elections for the House of Representatives (HoR) were held on 25 June 2014. The HoR was meant to replace the previous interim parliament GNC and unlike the 2012 elections, candidates stood as independents. The elections took place in a tense climate, characterized by violence. Voter turnout of registered voters dropped from 62% in 2012 to 42% in 2014. As the election terminated, the Libyan Supreme Court (LSC) invalidated the entire legislative and elective process of the House of Representatives.

The LSC's ruling deteriorated the situation within Libya by deepening the political crises and polarization. Both elected parliaments i.e. the New General National Congress based in Tripoli (under Nouri Abusahmain as president and Omar al-Hasi as Prime Minister of the National Salvation Government) and Abdullah al-Thani's government and its parliament in Tobruk, argue for their legitimacy to govern and both claim a particular territory, while seeking to extend control to include the entire country

Regardless from the ruling, the HoR established in Tobruk and was backed by the UN until the establishment of the Government of National Accord (GNA) in 2015.

2.3 Political Parties

The National Forces Alliance



The National Forces Alliance (NFA) is a coalition of 58 political parties supervised by the NTC's former interim prime minister, Mahmoud Jibril. Although technically a political entity and not a party in itself, the NFA stood as a single body in the 7 July elections. The NFA fielded 70 candidates across Libya, making it the second largest grouping after the Justice & Construction Party. Jibril serves as president of the NFA. In summer 2012 his office was comprised of a 12-person team. Faisal Krekshi, a gynecologist by training, served as General Secretary of the NFA, the organization's executive arm. The executive office was comprised of nine persons. The NFA is widely considered towards the more 'liberal' end of the political spectrum, but it does not describe itself as secularist. Jibril has said the NFA is a moderate Islamic movement that recognizes the importance of Islam in political life and favors Sharia as the basis of the law.

On the economy, the NFA has spoken of the need for a "globalization strategy", cognizant of the fact that Libya is part of a globalized international community and cannot afford to operate in isolation. The NFA stressed the need to encourage foreign investment into Libya to develop economic sectors in the country, open new opportunities for young people and increasing exports in the close future. The NFA supports privatization in principle but emphasizes that Libya needs to first focus on rebuilding its shattered infra-structure.

The NFA supports implementing a social security system more broadly in Libya. The NFA is a strong supporter of decentralization but does not consider federalism fit for the country. As examples of areas that should fall under the control of local councils, Krekshi cited education, healthcare and transport. Additionally, Krekshi has indicated that the NFA would favor the creation special economic zones for towns and cities along Libya's borders to encourage trade and to maximize their economic potential.

Jibril handled the NFA's discussions with federalists in eastern Libya. In the weeks prior to election day, resentment was growing in the east of the country over what was perceived as the unjust distribution of seats for the National Conference, and a perception that the authorities in Tripoli had been neglecting regional concerns. The NFA has not come to a firm decision on whether to support a parliamentary or presidential system of government when the permanent constitution is created after the elections, but has said – somewhat enigmatically – that it wants to avoid any system which could lead "either to a monopoly on power or political gridlock". On the question of justice and reconciliation with former Qaddafi loyalists, the NFA believes strongly that justice must precede reconciliation.

Finally, on defense and foreign policy, the NFA favors the development of strong and capable armed forces, and argues that Libya must be pragmatic in its relations with other countries keeping

at the heart of discussion Libyan interests. The NFA is in favor of seeking constructive relations with all of its regional neighbors, particularly on issues of border security. With regards to the Israel-Palestine conflict, the NFA's position is to fully support the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO).

On 2 August 2017, a two-day NFA conference took place in the Tunisian resort of Hammamet. During the conference, the NFA has re-elected Mahmoud Jibril as its leader for a one-year term. In November, after nearly three years of absence in Tripoli, the NFA returned to the capital and held a meeting to discuss the latest developments, with regards to upcoming elections, security, migration and programs.

The Justice & Construction Party



The Justice & Construction party was created in March 2012 and is led by Mohammed Sawan, a Misratan and former political prisoner under Qaddafi. It fielded 73 candidates, making it the biggest of all the parties participating in July 2012 elections.

Justice & Construction was formed by the Muslim Brotherhood on the principle that the party is also open to independent members. Sawan was elected as the head of the party following a two-day conference in Tripoli.

Justice & Construction is a religious party that uses Islam as the frame of reference in all areas of life. In June 2012 the party had an advisory council (Shura) of 45 members that determined the direction of the party and made executive decisions. The party's 73 candidates were fielded across 19 lists all over Libya for the elections. It emerged as a national party with its branches extending to all the cities of Libya. Prior to the revolution, the Muslim Brotherhood was banned in Libya for over three decades and its members were pursued by the former regime. After the start of the 17 February uprising, the organization says it took an active part on all fronts and many of its members were part of the NTC. The party will rely on its past struggle against the regime to entice voters and will have an edge on its competitors in terms of organization.

According to Sawan, Justice & Construction believes that the parliamentary system will be most suited to Libya and that they support decentralization but strongly oppose the idea of federalism. The party focused on four key issues during their 2012 campaign: security and stability, reconciliation, the economy and the proliferation of arms. The party also promised to pay special attention to human development by improving the education system and the healthcare system. Justice & Construction believes that justice should be done before reconciliation and that it should be achieved through national dialogue. The party presents itself as a moderate and progressive religious party. In addition to its 35 female candidates, it has a large number of women members.

According to Sawan, the party has a policy to encourage youth to work for their country and believes that Libya cannot be rebuilt without their participation. Justice & Construction wants to see an institutional democracy in Libya with an independent judiciary and a powerful army. The party promises to develop relations with international organizations to implement human rights covenants and to work on international relations on the basis of equality.

In 2014, the Islamist party announced its withdrawal from government following the failure to win sufficient support for a motion to censure Prime Minister Ali Zeiden.

In 2017, the HoR issued a list of Libyans linked to terrorism, in which J&C's executive member Nizar Kawan, businessman Abdulrazaq Al-Arabi, Ali Salabi one of the party's creators, current chairman Ahmed Abdullah Al-Suqi and its former head Bashir Al-Kebti. The Justice and Construction party protested against the list and considered it defamatory.

The National Front



The National Front was founded in May 2012 when the National Front for the Salvation of Libya (NFSL) was dissolved. Muhammad Yusef Magaraif, who had hitherto led the NFSL, was elected as the head of the party in a conference held in Benghazi. The party fielded 45 candidates in the 2012 election run, making it only the sixth biggest party, although its long-established pedigree as an anti-Qaddafi and pro-democratic force is expected to make it influential nonetheless. The party has a "High Leadership Committee" consisting of 16 members, which is headed by Magaraif and decides the party policy on different issues. The party has branches in all major cities across Libya but according to Magaraif, the party has strong support in Amazigh and Tebu areas, as well as eastern Libya. The old NFSL was established as a resistance organization against Qaddafi in 1981. It was established on a simple two-point agenda: the removal of Qaddafi from the power and the establishment of institutional democracy in Libya. The organization had a military wing that was behind many failed

assassination attempts on Qaddafi. According to Magaraif, the National Front believes that the parliamentary system will be the best choice for Libya and they support decentralization but strongly oppose the idea of federalism as the party believes that "it's not something the people want".

The National Front focused on different issues during their electoral campaign including the development of institutional democracy, national reconciliation, justice, good governance, the role of women in the country and improving Libya's economic infrastructure. The party promised to devote special attention to martyrs' families, injured fighters and the missing persons.

The National Front policy on reconciliation is that justice should be done before reconciliation. According to Magaraif, reconciliation cannot be achieved without punishing those people who committed heinous crimes during the past 42

years. The National Front wants the trial of all people involved with the previous regime before reconciliation takes place.

The National Front presented itself as an inclusive, liberal and progressive party. It has a special policy on empowering women and encouraging them to take part in the nation building. There were 22 female candidates contesting in the elections for the party. The National Front wants an organised and reformed professional army to protect borders and strategic facilities. It also wants to reactivate Libya's security apparatus to ensure the country's security and stability. The National Front foreign policy is to remain neutral and improve ties with all neighbouring countries without interfering in their internal affairs. It promises to respect international laws and to cooperate with the international community on issues of national importance on the basis of equality.

The National Front also promises reforms in all sectors including education, economy and healthcare.

Union for Homeland

The Union for Homeland party (UfH), which fielded 60 candidates in 2012 elections, was founded earlier in 2012 by a number of people of whom Abdurrahman Sewehli is the best known. From a prominent Misrata family and grandson of Ramadan Sewehli, one of the founders of the 1918 Tripolitania Republic, he was a target for Qaddafi's hit squads on account of his campaigning against the regime from London in the late 1970s and 1980s. For the Union for Homeland, the election was not about the economy or taxes or salaries or the state of education or healthcare in Libya. It was about putting together a constitution for the future of the country.

As to what actually goes in the constitution, the Union for Homeland supports very strong decentralisation based either on counties or municipalities. UfH firmly dismisses federalism. The party also wants a modified presidential system. The party says it certainly does not want a full presidential system for the risk of falling into a dictatorship.

As far as the Union for Homeland is concerned, the other big difference between it and other parties is its demand for a total break not merely with the Qaddafi system but those who served it.

2.4 Key Political Leaders

Libya has three centres of power- three governments vying for control of Libya.

(1) The Government of National Accord: Prime Minister Fayeze al-Sarraj and the PC



PM Fayeze al-Sarraj



Ahmed Maiteeq

Prime Minister Fayeze al-Sarraj, former member of the Tobruk Parliament, is the head of the Presidential Council (PC). According to the Libyan Political Agreement, the head of PC presides over the Government of National Accord (GNA). Fayeze al-Sarraj's Presidential Council is composed by other 8 members, who have links with powerful stakeholders. A preliminary agreement was reached in October to replace it with smaller three-person council. The most important economic institutions in the country—the Central Bank of Libya (CBL), the National Oil Corporation (NOC) and the Libyan Investment Authority—recognize the GNA as the only legitimate governing body in Libya. Mr Serraj's cabinet is largely composed of technocrats but also includes a number of representatives from eastern and western Libya, as well as some ministers with links to the eastern federalist movement.

Deputy Ahmed Maiteeq is the Vice Chairman of the Presidential Council and represents the powerful city-state of Misrata. In 2014, he was elected Prime Minister of Libya. Following a Supreme Court's decision, which invalidated the election, Ahmed Maiteeq resigned and Abdullah al-Thani became PM. Another important deputy is Ali Faraj al-Qatrani who represents General Haftar, who in turn heads the Libyan National Army – the other large military force. Ali Faraj al-Qatrani, announced he was withdrawing from the process, saying eastern Libya was under-represented and there was not sufficient support for the armed forces allied to the eastern government. Omar Ahmed al-Aswad, member of the Presidential Council, represents the town-state of Zintan, which played an important role in the fall of the regime. He boycotted the meetings of the PC but has recently decided to rejoin. Deputy Abdessalam Kajman, who aligned with the Justice and Construction Party of which the Muslim Brotherhood is the largest component. Deputy Musa al-Kuni represents southern Libya. Deputy Mohammed Ammari represents the pro-GNA faction within the GNC and Fathi al-Majburi who was once an ally of the Facilities Guards (PFG) commander Ibrahim Jadhran until he was dislodged from key eastern oil ports by the LNA.

Key ministers of the Government of National Accord (GNA)

Prime minister (GNA): Fayeze al-Serraj

Defence: Al-Mahdi al-Barghathi

Economy & industry: Vacant

Education: Mohammed al-Azabi

Finance: Vacant

Foreign affairs: Mohammed Tahir Sayalah

Health: Omar Bashir al-Tahir

Interior: Al-Arif al-Khojah

Justice: Vacant

Labour: Ali Qalmah

Local governance: Baddad Massoud

Planning: Al-Tahir al-Jahimi

Social affairs: Fadi Mansour

Transport: Milad Matouq

Women affairs: Asma al-Ostah

National Oil Corporation chairman: Mustafa Sanallah

Central bank governor: Omar Sadiq al-Kabir

(2) The General National Congress: Abusahmain and Ghwell



Nouri Abusahmain



Khalifa al-Ghwell

Nouri Abusahmain, from Zuwarah, was the president of the General National Congress of Libya from 2014 to 2016. Regarded as a major figure on the Islamist side of 2014 conflict, is the head of the Libya Revolutionaries Operations Room (LROR), an armed group, which has been declared a terrorist organization by the HoR. Khalifa al-Ghwell, was the prime minister of the GNC until March 2017. Both Ghwell and Abusahmain have been hostile to the PC and have been subjected to sanctions by the EU because they were considered to be blocking the implementation of the Libyan Political Agreement.

(3) The House of Representatives: Haftar, Aguila Saleh, and the HoR



Khalifa Haftar



Aguila Saleh Issa

Khalifa Haftar is the head of the HoR-aligned armed forces, the Libyan National Army. General Haftar launched Operation Dignity in 2014, to free Benghazi from Islamist militants. After successfully seizing from the Petroleum Facilities Guard the key oil terminals, he was promoted field marshal. Because of Haftar's popular support in Libya, he plays a central role in HoR decisions. Several Human Rights Organizations and lawyers for victims of suspected war crimes accuse general Haftar and forces loyal to him to have carried out tortures and massacres. Since 2014, Aguila Saleh Issa is the President of the House of Representatives of Libya and representative of the town of Al Qubbah. The link between Aguila Saleh Issa and General Haftar is very strong.

The petroleum facilities Guards: Ibrahim Jadhran



Ibrahim Jadhran

Ibrahim Jadhran, is the revolutionary leader of the militia Petroleum Facilities Guards (PFG). After the end of Gaddafi regime, Jadhran was tasked with protecting oil infrastructure. The PFG repulsed IS attacks on oil infrastructure and took part to the Government of National Accord- led operation to take over Sirte from ISIS. In May 2017, following the three-years oil export terminal blockade, a warrant has been issued for his arrest. Even though the PFG have practically disbanded and defected to the LNA, a smaller number remain loyal to Jadhran. The term PFG is still used to designate the militias, operating mainly in eastern Libya.

2.5 Security Sector

After the historic revolution inspired by the Arab Spring, Libya went through a delicate post-conflict transitional period that offered both opportunities and challenges. The country's first national elections were held successfully in July 2012, following which the National Transitional Council handed power to the democratically elected National Congress. However, in 2014 the country underwent a second Civil War, which is still ongoing. The security situation remains precarious and its environment highly volatile. In absence of a state authority exercising control over the national territory, the lack of democratic institutions, the ongoing confrontations between rival militia groups and military forces continue to undermine Libya's stability and security. The escalating violence among armed militias challenges the establishment of the GNA. Even though the efforts to engage in dialogue between Libyan political and security actors to advance the political process continue, the security vacuum leaves the country with many challenges to face.

The UN identified 7 priorities to overcome the security and political instability:

- reinvigorating an inclusive political process
- building credibility with the Libyan people
- strengthening security arrangements and national security architecture
- coordinating international engagement
- improving socioeconomic conditions and the provision of goods and services
- supporting migrants and upholding long-standing international norms on migration
- securing predictable support for humanitarian assistance

Moreover, the Security Council expressed concern over the threat of terrorism, trafficking in persons and illicit goods and underlined the necessity to strengthen national security forces.

The United Nations Support Mission in Libya is particularly focused in delivering assistance to Libyan security arrangements through key security institutions.

Building an effective national defense force

Building an effective national defense force has proven to be a difficult endeavor, given issues of marginalization, operational deficiencies during the four decades of the Qaddafi regime and the ongoing power vacuum. The establishment of a new, professional and apolitical defence force is a key requirement for internal and border security and for progress to be made on disarmament, demobilization and reintegration initiatives for the militias. Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration should be conducted simultaneously with security sector reforms as they have the same goal: the consolidation of the Libya's monopoly of force. One focal point is to include militia members into statutory forces as individuals after undergoing in-country training.

The toppling of the Gaddafi regime signaled the end of state's regulation of the arms trade. The revolution and the subsequent instability brought to the emergence of an extended trade in illicit arms. Military stockpiles were raided and non-state armed group gained control over small arms and light weapons. Access to arms and munitions is critical to both, non-state and state-supported armed

group, and individuals. Online platforms are used to facilitate arms trade within the country.

Terrorism Challenge

In October 2017, the Security Council welcomed the Libyan-led efforts in fighting the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant and urged all Libyans to unite in the fight against terrorism. However, the absence of functioning central government and an accountable military with a monopoly on the use of force has allowed Salafijihadi groups to exist in parts of Libya for decades. As a matter of fact, the terrorism threat is widespread within Libya.

By resolution 2368(2017), the Security Council imposed individual targeted sanctions (an assets freeze, travel ban, and arms embargo) upon individuals, groups, undertakings and entities designated on the ISIL (Da'esh) & Al-Qaida Sanctions List. The Sanctions List currently contains the names of 255 individuals and 80 entities and was last updated on 14 February 2018, and supersedes all previous versions. The entities identified within Libya are:

ANSAR AL CHARIA BENGHAZI

Name (original script): أنصار الشريعة - بنغازي

A.k.a.: a) أنصار الشريعة (Ansar al Charia) b) Ansar al-Charia c) Ansar al-Sharia d) Ansar al-Charia Benghazi e) Ansar al-Sharia Benghazi f) كتيبة أنصار (Ansar al Charia in Libya (ASL)) g) كتيبة الشريعة (Katibat Ansar al Charia) h) Ansar al Sharia F.k.a.: na Address: a) (Operates in Benghazi, Libya) b) (Support network in Tunisia) Listed on: 19 Nov. 2014 Other information: Associated with the Organization of Al-Qaida in the Islamic Maghreb (QDe.014), Al Mourabitoun (QDe.141), Ansar al-Shari'a in Tunisia (AAS-T) (QDe.143), and Ansar al Charia Derna (QDe.145). The leader is Mohamed al-Zahawi (not listed). Runs training camps for foreign terrorist fighters travelling to Syria, Iraq and Mali. INTERPOL-UN Security Council Special Notice web link: <https://www.interpol.int/en/notice/search/une/5864235>

ANSAR AL CHARIA DERNÄ

Name (original script): أنصار الشريعة - درنة

A.k.a.: a) Ansar al-Charia Derna b) Ansar al-Sharia Derna c) أنصار الشريعة (Ansar al Charia) d) Ansar al-Sharia e) Ansar al Sharia F.k.a.: na Address: a) (Operates in Derna and Jebel Akhdar, Libya) b) (Support network in Tunisia) Listed on: 19 Nov. 2014 Other information: Associated with the Organization of Al-Qaida in the Islamic Maghreb (QDe.014), Ansar al-Shari'a in Tunisia (AAS-T) (QDe.143) and Ansar al Charia Benghazi (QDe.146). Runs training camps for foreign terrorist fighters travelling to Syria and Iraq. INTERPOL-UN Security Council Special Notice web link: <https://www.interpol.int/en/notice/search/une/5863845>

Ansar emerged during the 2011 uprisings and its Benghazi and Derna branches have been listed in the terrorist organizations subject to sanctions under UNSCR 2253/2015. In late May 2017, Ansar al-Sharia branch in Benghazi announced its dissolution, but many of the fighters are returning to al-Qaeda affiliation.

LIBYAN ISLAMIC FIGHTING GROUP

Name (original script): الجماعة الإسلامية المقاتلة الليبية

A.k.a.: LIFG F.k.a.: na Address: Libya Listed on: 6 Oct. 2001 (amended on 5 Mar. 2009, 13 Dec. 2011) Other information: Members in Afghanistan merged with Al-Qaida (QDe.004) in Nov. 2007. Review pursuant to Security Council resolution 1822 (2008) was concluded on 21 Jun. 2010. INTERPOL-UN Security Council Special Notice web link: <https://www.interpol.int/en/notice/search/une/5281977>

MUHAMMAD JAMAL NETWORK (MJN)

Name (original script): شبكة محمد جمال

A.k.a.: a) Muhammad Jamal Group b) Jamal Network c) Abu Ahmed Group d) Al-Qaida in Egypt (AQE) F.k.a.: na Address: Operates in Egypt, Libya and Mali Listed on: 21 Oct. 2013 Other information: Terrorist and paramilitary group established by Muhammad Jamal al Kashif (QDi.318) in 2011 and linked to Al-Qaida (QDe.004), Aiman al-Zawahiri (QDi.006), and the leadership of Al-Qaida in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP) (QDe.129) and the Organization of Al-Qaida in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM) (QDe.014). Funded and supported by AQAP. Multiple terrorist training camps in Egypt and Libya. Reportedly acquiring weapons, conducting training and establishing terrorist groups in the Sinai, Egypt. Training suicide bombers, foreign fighters and planning terrorist attacks in Egypt, Libya and elsewhere as of Sep. 2013. MJN members were reported to be involved in the attack on the United States Mission in Benghazi, Libya, on 11 Sep. 2012. INTERPOL-UN Security Council Special Notice web link: <https://www.interpol.int/en/notice/search/une/5719715>

Terrorist groups – foreign based:

Al-Mulathamun Battalion: it aims at installing an Islamic State. It engages heavily in kidnappings for ransom.

al-Qa'ida (AQ): it aims at bolster networks in Libya and establish a caliphate under a strict Salafi Muslim interpretation of Sharia. It maintains a growing presence operating training camps and safe havens; stages attacks in Libya against Egypt and Tunisia

al-Qaida in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM): it aims at replacing Libya's transitional government with Sharia and establish a regional Islamic caliphate across all of North and West Africa. It maintains an operational presence, primarily in the western and southern regions; centered mostly on kidnappings for ransom.

ISIS in Libya

The political and security vacuum in Libya allowed ISIS to establish within the country in late 2014. In 2017 it counts approximately 500 fighters. ISIS strived to expand and gain control over the city of Derna and Sirte, however the group has been expelled. Since 2016 ISIS has no longer control over Libyan territory. In different

occasion ISIS officials cited the Salafi-jihadi competition within Libya as the main challenge to its expansion.

Salafi-jihadi follow different objectives and undertake different strategies. While ISIS and Ansar al-Shariah aim was to fill the institutional vacuum, Jama'at Nasr al-Islam wal Muslimin have emphasized outreach to local communities. Individuals' decision to join those groups is determined by many differing factors: the cult of victimhood, marginalization of minorities, socioeconomic hardships and a way to reclaim their dignity and respect. Salafi-jihadi activity has become a profession in some communities. Those organizations financed themselves through connections to smuggling networks, kidnap for ransom operations, access to state salaries, taxation of local population, bank robberies, smuggling of drugs, weapons and other commodities, and the burgeoning coastal migrant trafficking. Even though some militias disbanded, the instability affecting Libya may contribute to the re-establishment of militia groups and the re-constitution of ISIS, and the terrorist attacks may intensify in the region.

Migration

Libya's inherent geographical position as a gateway between Africa and Europe, juxtaposed with the fact that it shares land borders with six countries, makes it a significant country for a wide variety of migration dynamics. In the absence of a comprehensive legal framework governing their presence in Libya, irregular migrants, refugees and potential asylum seekers continued to be at risk of arrest, detention, deportation and exploitation.

According to the latest findings, there are 348,372 internally displaced persons and 278,559 persons who are returning home, and 704,142 migrants of more than 40 different nationalities. Moreover, Libya, as a result of higher surveillances and closure of some migration routes leading to Europe, became a country of destination for most African migrants. There are 43,113 refugee and asylum seekers. Up to 90% of people crossing the Mediterranean to reach Europe depart from Libya.

Libya's borders remain largely ungoverned, and securing the periphery is among the country's greatest challenges. Weak border control allows markets in arms, people, and narcotics to thrive alongside everyday trafficking in fuel and goods, with profound consequences for the region as a whole. Militias have begun kidnapping migrants, demanding ransom payments (\$1,000 to \$8,000) from their families. Kidnappings is a major source of income for militias, including those affiliated with Salafi-jihadist movements.

3. Law enforcement structures and actors

3.1 The police

In Libya different State and non-State actors assumed law enforcement functions: military, governmental forces and armed groups. The multitude of policing actors deteriorates the security situation within the country.

Arab Police Organization

The Arab Police Organization is an Interpol-like organization involving Arab countries. Interpol works closely to APO and provides them with necessary training.

Libyan National Police

The Libyan National Police (LNP) is part of the Ministry of Interior. The structure of the ministry:

- Border Control;
- Criminal Intelligence Department (CID) headquarters;
- Immigration;
- Information Security;
- Police Inspection;
- Legal Affairs;
- Operations;
- Public Relations.

Its headquarters are in Tripoli and is made up of regional security directorates with regional responsibility for:

- Law enforcement;
- Crime prevention, detection and investigation;
- Protection of people and property;
- Emergency services.

The Libyan National Police operational capacity has decimated following the 2011 uprising. Its exact status is unclear and its capacity differs throughout the country. Attempts have been made to include members of armed militia, e.g. Supreme Committee and the Libya Shield Force within the LNP, however with little success. The LNP is dysfunctional, understaffed and underequipped. Moreover, the LNP lacks support, by both, the public and militias. The public perceives it as being unable to exercise their mandate and militias as being corrupt and bearing the legacy of Gadhafi's regime.

3.2 Other security forces

MoI – General Directorate for Central Security (GDCS)

The Directorate is organized into specialized departments and nationwide in branches. It is a supporting organization, which has the mandate to control crowd, mobile and special surveillance, intervention and demining. However, it has no responsibilities over detention centers.

The total strength is around 23,000, including 2 % of the number being civilian administrators, however, only 30% of the staff is sufficiently trained as police officer. Moreover, basic crowd control equipment is missing.

MoI - Criminal Investigation Service (CIS)

The mandate of the Criminal Investigation Service is to investigate serious and organized crimes. It also counts with a department specialized in combatting illegal migration, human smuggling, drugs and weapons trafficking, financial/economic crimes, money laundering, abductions, murder and extortion. There are five branches: Benghazi, Tobruk, Marj, Albayada and Sebha.

Its operational capacity counts 5,000 staff members nationwide, however, CIS officials have stressed the need for adequate human, material and financial resources, in order to comply with the mandate. Moreover, the CIS is struggling with the pressure it faces from armed groups.

Temporary Joint Task Force (TJTF)

The Temporary Joint Task Force, established under the authority of the Ministry of interior, has the task to detect and combat organized crime and terrorism.

Requests to UNSMIL have been made to provide support and forensic equipment. This request has been forwarded to EUBAM-Libya through the Police Working Group.

Counter Narcotics Directorate (CND)

The Counter Narcotics Directorate takes part in the fighting of Organized Crime. However, little information is provided on how the CND works and collaborates with other forces.

General Investigation Department (GID)

The General Investigation Department counts with a broad mandate: fighting terrorism, organized crime and deals with issues related to Libya's industrial and oil sectors. However, neither it has the organization, legal framework nor capacity to effectively comply with its mandate. It has also an investigation branch, which deals with counter terrorism. The department counts approx. 6.000 persons, is internally divided between those who have been incorporated following the revolution (20-25%) and those who have a police background. Moreover, it counts also members of the militias. Its operational capacity is limited, due to the lack of technical means and trained personnel.

Its headquarter is located in Tripoli's third circle road and Mitiga Airport and Ras Adjir border crossing point. However, it does not have any control over the South.

Libyan Intelligence Service (LIS)

The Libyan Intelligence Service is an intelligence service and law enforcement agency. The head of the service has the rank of a Minister and its members can be granted the status of judicial police while working under the Prosecutor's authority. LIS's main tasks are: counterintelligence, protection of the State against foreign parties, information protection, communications security, foreign intelligence as well as fighting terrorist networks and organized crime organizations. Moreover, it is one of the major counter terrorism actors and collaborates with the Border Management agencies, the Libyan Coast Guards among other. It is said that within the most important Libyan embassies, members of the LIS are present.

Coordination and exchange of information between GID and CIS is absent.

MoF - Libyan Customs' General Directorate for Anti-Smuggling and Enforcement

The Libyan Customs' General Directorate for Anti-smuggling and enforcement works under the Ministry of Finance and is the law enforcement body of the Libyan Customs system. It is divided into Central Departments for Statistics, Planning and Information, Operational Departments (Beach and Coastline, Land BCP Inspection, Transit Service), Field Departments and Units. Information on the organization and its operational and training capacities are very limited and due to the security instability of the country, it is barely functioning. Worth noting that in the past, this organization received robust support from Italian Customs and more recently France sent a senior Customs advisor to the Libyan MoF.

Administrative Control Authority (ACA)

The Administrative Control Authority, based in Tripoli, is an independent body, with the task to investigate on crimes committed by public officials, in particular corruption and organized crime. It refers directly to the Prime Minister. Little information is present on how the agency is composed and on its organizational capacity.

Financial Audit Bureau (FAB)

The Financial Audit Bureau is an independent authority located in Tripoli, with offices in Benghazi. The Bureau investigates on suspicious financial transactions in Libya, examining and auditing the State accounts, organizations and public agencies.

Financial "Information" Unit (FIU)

The Middle East North Africa Financial Action Task Force is a regional organization with the objective to combat money laundering and the financing of terrorism and proliferation. It requires its members to establish a Financial Information Unit, in order to support law enforcement efforts to investigate money laundering. The Libyan Financial Information Unit has been established within the Central Bank, according to which FIU is barely functioning.

Presidential Guard (PG)

The Presidential Guards have been established under the authority of the PC.

The tasks of the guards are to secure PC premises and members, sovereign and public institutions. UNSIMIL has strongly encouraged the formation of the PG, however it is not operational, neither the structure has been adopted nor the funds have been transferred. Several countries have shown their readiness to support the establishment of the guards and their interest in training and equipping the PG, in particular Italy, France and the US.

Border Management Actors

MoI - General Administration for the Security of Border Crossing Points (GASBCP)

The main task is to oversee the security and protection of Air, Land and Sea entry points and is responsible for 8 Sea BCPs, 8 Land BCPs and 9 Air BCP's. Its headquarter is currently unavailable, as it has been occupied by militia. Even though GASBCP represents a central organ in the management of BCPs, it is weak and lacks of central control, coordination, cooperation, training equipment, information exchange and reporting.

MoI - General Directorate for Combating Illegal Migration (DCIM)

It is mandated with combating illegal migration and returning of illegal migrants through the assistance of OIM and foreign embassies. The DCIM headquarter is based in Tripoli, and it has a Central Administrative Unit, a Financial Unit, a Registration Office and an Investigations Office. DCIM counts approx. 8.000 staff members. Due to the country's instability, their main activity is the detention of illegal migrants and the administration of Detention Centers. However, DCIM exercises control only over 20 of the 31 DC's. Some are controlled by local militias and others are controlled by the HoR. Reports showed that, within the DCs, gross violations of Human Rights (abuse, slavery, prostitution, torture) are occurring. DCIM collaboration with other agencies and national authorities appears to be weak. Moreover, communication between DCIM and DC's is lacking, as the department is unable to exert authority outside Tripoli. Due to the lack of proper registration and the lack of control and access to all DCs, DCIM

does not possess any valid statistics on the numbers of migrants currently detained (estimated approx. 4,000). It remains unclear how many individuals are detained in facilities currently controlled by militias.

MoI - General Administration for Coastal Security (GACS)

GACS is responsible for countering any illegal activity, including irregular migration and trafficking of human beings. Moreover, GACS is also responsible for controlling violations of any administrative regulation within the territorial waters and along the coast lines.

Its HQ should have been at the That-Al-Imad complex in Tripoli, however it has never been completed. Therefore, its HQ is in Tajoura, which lacks of proper infrastructure and offices. GACS offices are also to be found dispersed along the coast. It has 5 head offices at HQ level and 10 operational regional Sectors in Tripoli, Sabratha, Khoms, Zawiyah, Misuratah, Sirte, Ajdabiya, Benghazi, Green Mountain and

Tobruk. At local level, there are 55 Maritime Stations. The operational regional sectors are cooperating well, however little information is present on the way they operate.

Libyan Coast Guard and Port Security and the General Administration for Coastal Security are collaborating to tackle illegal migration by establishing regular and official meetings.

At the international level, for EUBAM-Libya efforts, GACS participates in the launch by Frontex of the Coast Guard Cooperation Network. Moreover, it collaborates as well with IOM, UNHCR, ICRC and some NGO's (e.g. MSF). GACS counts with 3.675 staff members, of which 310 are Commissioned Officers, 2.920 Non-Commissioned Officers and 445 Civil Servants. It is said that 3.288 officers did not receive any training, as they are integrated militia members. GACS counts only with 34 vehicles for land surveillance and 8 Coastal Patrol Vessels and Coastal Patrol Boats are not operational.

MoD - Libyan Coast Guard and Port Security (LCGPS)

LCGPS is the institution responsible for exercising sovereignty and law enforcement of the Libyan State within their waters. Its duties include: surveillance of the national waters, controlling and combatting any illegal activity at sea, Search and Rescue (SAR) and relations and cooperation with other national and international agencies. LCGPS Headquarter is located in Sidi Bladi in the Navy premises. There are 6 sectors and 50 local stations (3 sectors are under the command of HoR). The 6 sectors have their own administrative building with offices, collaborate and have contact with the central level. LCGPS is divided into two command centers (East and West). However, EUBAM-Libya does not have any contact with the eastern center.

The Coast Guard Operational Maritime Centre is located in Tripoli and coordinates all of the activities, including SAR, and it serves as the acting Maritime Rescue Coordination Centre (MRCC) for Libya. In 1991 an Operations Room was established and serves as a Maritime Traffic Control Room/ Vessel Traffic System Centre (VTC). This is the coordination tool for all Ministries involved in maritime activities: Ministry of Oil, Agriculture, Transport, Environment, Finance, etc. The Room is still present, however the Maritime traffic control is done manually, as the radar equipment was destroyed during the revolution.

In 2013 the Libyan prime Minister created a working group for maritime activities, which is still active and all the authorities with any involvement in sea faring activities are represented.

The role of Ministry of Transport (Port Authority) is important in relation to the LCGPS, as it is responsible for all administrative issues, while the LCGPS is the operational body in charge. LCGPS is collaborating with GACS and established regular meetings, even though they fall under a different ministry.

With regards to international cooperation:

- prior 2011, LCGPS collaborated with the Italian Guardia di Finanza
- in the first half of 2014, EUBAM Libya carried out several training activities
- at EU level, LCGPS collaborates with EUBAM-Libya, EUNAVFORMED Op. Sophia, Spanish Guardia Civil through

the project SEAHORSE, EEAS, Commission's DG HOME and Frontex

- EU project led by the Italian Guardia Costiera led to the establishment of Libyan MRCC in Tripoli, and collaborates in SAR activities

The staff counts 3.369 members, of which 216 are Commissioned Officers, 3.100 Non-Commissioned Officers and 8 civil servants. Most of the staff is employed in Tripoli, Zabratha, Misrath and Benghazi. The integrated militia members do not have any maritime or law enforcement training.

Currently, LCGPS possesses:

- 4 fast boats (14,5 mt long) – all operational: 1 in 1 in Sabratha, 1 in Khoms and 2 in Kinmas
- 3 small fibre glass boats in Zabratha
- An undefined number of dinghy boats of 12 mt. long. They are used for patrolling, rescue activities and to counter any kind of illegal activities.

The limited capacity prevented LCGPS to undertake all its activities, currently it only focuses on SAR operations in coordination with the Italian Guardia Costiera Rome. In close cooperation with the Guardia Costiera, it rescued more than 13.500 immigrants.

MoD - Land Border Guards (LBG)

It is responsible for the maintenance of safety and security of Libya's land crossings and borders.

It is a military organization with a military structure. The LBG operates under the supervision and oversight of the Land Border and Crossing Security Committee, which is composed of representatives from different bodies and meets every Sunday:

- General People's Committee for Justice and Public Security;
- General People's Committee for Finance (Customs Authority);
- General People's Committee for Transportation and Transport;
- General People's Committee for Health and Security;
- General People's Committee for Agriculture;
- General People's Committee for National Livestock.

NTBSM and its LBG members, meet regularly with EUBAM-Libya. Only a few border regions are under the central control of the LBG, which are at the Tunisian and Algerian borders. It has been reported that the LBG is in contact with the Tunisian and Algerian authorities.

The staff counts with 18.000 soldiers, divided into 6 border sectors. Every sector has three stations and three battalions. There are no stations in the South. 80% of the troops are not under the complete control of the central command, but to militias or katibas.

MoF - Libyan Customs Administration (LCA)

LCA is an executive authority of the MoF, which implements the customs policy in Libya.

Libyan Customs exercises its authority throughout the whole territory of Libya and it is divided into General Directorates, Staff Offices and 9 Regional Customs Houses, the latter located in Tripoli,

Misratah, Zwara, Gabel Nfousa, Sebha, Tobruk, Benghazi, Ghat and Koufra.

EUBAM-Libya was strongly supportive of LCA. The main tasks of the Administration are:

- Contribute to the national budget through the collection of customs duties;
- Prevent and fight smuggling of prohibited and restricted goods;
- Protect the customs areas within ports, airports and land borders;
- Support the international competitiveness of the private sector;
- Facilitate international trade;
- Secure the supply chain;
- Ensure the security and health of its citizens and environment.

However, due to the limited capacity and security situation, LCA is unable to carry out all the listed tasks. The cooperation with other law enforcing agencies is rather weak.

LCA is a member of the World Customs Organization (WCO) and participates at meetings and activities organized in Brussels, where the WCO's HQ is located. The WCO is planning to provide Regional Training Plans for the MENA Region (Middle East and North Africa) open to the participation of Libyan Customs officers and a Computer Laboratory Centre for distance learning under the WCO CLICK Programme³.

The staff comprises of 13.000 members, 2.000 of which are civilians and militias has been integrated as well. EUBAM-Libya provided a large amount of support to the LCA Training Sector, which has produced some progress. However, the 2014 Training Plan, that was prepared under EUBAM-Libya guidance, has not been implemented to date. LCA is suffering from:

- Serious gaps in IT hardware and software that are undermining the collection of the customs duties;
- A weak institutional framework due to an outdated organizational structure and management practices. The impact of the new directorates and staff offices should be properly assessed. The HQs are still lacking a business orientated approach while there is not enough decentralization to streamline the activities of the regional Customs Houses;
- A very limited human resource management, due to the absence of a separate HR Department and the lack of a clear HR policy in terms of recruitment, career development and performance evaluation system, which should have an impact on merit-based promotions.
- Despite some progress, the overall training capacity is still very limited;
- Out-dated processes, which have not been reviewed in a long period of time. In particular, roles and responsibilities of the different Departments and Staff Offices have not been clearly defined with a high risk of overlap in some processes, e.g. the customs clearance process;
- A legal framework, which has not been aligned with international best practice. The 2010 Libyan Customs Law, in particular, should be reviewed in the light of the EU customs legislative framework;
- A lack of a risk management approach based on intelligence-led activities to improve the quality of the customs controls and

the effectiveness of the investigation sector. Methodologies to determine the areas that are most exposed to risks and threats have not yet been developed and the vast majority of containers and cargos are physically inspected;

- Limited relations with other government agencies. Taking into consideration the importance of building up a comprehensive system to secure the porous borders of Libya, the current level of cooperation and coordination between LC and other law

enforcement agencies (border police, immigration, border guard, coastal police and naval coast guard) is very limited and mainly based on personal relations.

3.3 The Magistrature

The desire to establish an independent judicial system was one of the driving forces that led to the 2011 revolution. The 2011 Constitutional Declaration established this principle, which can also be found in the latest Constitutional draft. Even though efforts have been made for the establishment of an independent judiciary, the justice system remains in a state of collapse and faces several challenges. The most prominent challenge is the influence armed actors exercise over judges. In fact, intimidation and threats are preventing judges to issue judgements. The courts are unable to process and thousands of detainees continue to be held without trial in official prisons, detention facilities and in unofficial prisons run by armed groups. Due to political divisions, the Supreme court is in a deadlock, unable to issue judgements on the cases. Moreover, the International Crisis Group has described the existence of ‘a parallel judicial system in which independent armed groups assumed state functions, arresting, detaining and kidnapping individuals without judicial oversight or accountability’.

Civil criminal proceedings are regulated by the Penal Code (1954), the Code of Criminal Procedure (1953) and the Law of the Justice System (2006). Even though, the criminal Code prohibits arbitrary arrests and detention, several actors do not comply with it.

Prosecution

The head of the Prosecutor Service is the Chief Prosecutor from Sabha. Prosecutors are responsible for filing criminal cases, investigating criminal complaints, pursuing cases before the Courts and implementing the final decisions. Moreover, Prosecutors are also responsible for administering and supervising detention facilities. The Prosecution service collaborates with the Criminal Investigation Department; however, the persecution of militia-members has shown unfeasible. Little information is present with regards to the work of persecutors within the country, apart from Tripoli and Misratah, where it seems to be functional.

Prisons

The UNCHR report identified several categories of detention facilities in Libya, each operated by a different ministry:

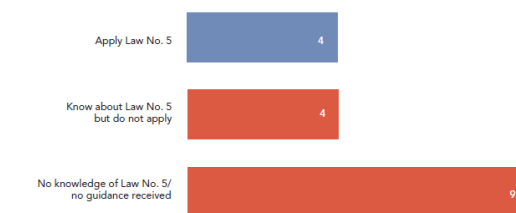
- Facilities under the authority of the Ministry of Justice
- Facilities under the authority of the Ministry of Defense for the detention of military and security personnel
- Facilities under the Ministry of Interior, which is responsible for 24 facilities
- Facilities under the control of armed groups, e.g. Abu Salim in Tripoli and Migita military base.
- Informal facilities spread throughout the country and are operated by different actors: armed groups, local communities, tribes and criminals.

The Prison System

The core legal framework for the management of the prison system is provided by Law No. 5 (Law on Correctional and Rehabilitation Institutions). Law No.5 has some strengths (detailed provisions on inmate classification and treatment, work, education...), however it lacks of clear provisions on the monitoring and oversight. In the

prison assessment study conducted by the United State Institute of Peace (2016) the team in both, 2012 and 2015-2016 found that many prison leaders and guards disregarded the Law No.5 or rejected it as the result of Gaddafi’s regime. Moreover, in the assessment in 2012, the team found that many directors operated their facilities without any legal framework, relying merely on the guidelines of the prison managers, many of whom were integrated armed-group commanders. The prison system is struggling to cope with structural, security and budgetary challenges.

Figure 2. Law No. 5 application, 2012



*Data coded into three categories in 2012.

Figure 3. Law No. 5 application, 2015–16



Source: USIP - Law No.5 application

Judicial Police

The Judicial Police, under the Ministry of Justice, is responsible for the security of courts, state prisons, transportation of detained persons, personal security of judicial officials and enforcement of judicial decisions. Little information is given on the operational capacity, training, equipment and strength of the Judicial Police. In 2014, with the outbreak of the civil war, which led to the creation of rival governments, resulted in the Judicial Police becoming divided. A rival headquarter was established in the east, based at Gernada Prison in Al Bayada. Moreover, the Interior Ministry’s Department for Combating Illegal Migration (DCIM) is responsible for several detention facilities, which detain mostly migrants and refugee attempting to cross the Mediterranean to get to Europe. DCIM apply strict migration and punitive procedures, such as arrests, detentions and deportations, on migrants. No distinction is made between asylum seekers, migrant workers, refugees, migrants in transit and victims of trafficking. Prisons are managed not only by different branches of the government, but also by members of armed groups, which continue to hold thousands of detainees, the most of whom are arbitrarily detained without prosecution and due process. The hygienic and health conditions within the prisons are precarious, human rights violations and torture was reportedly used to punish prisoners. There are reports of abuse and exploitation of migrants in some detention facilities.

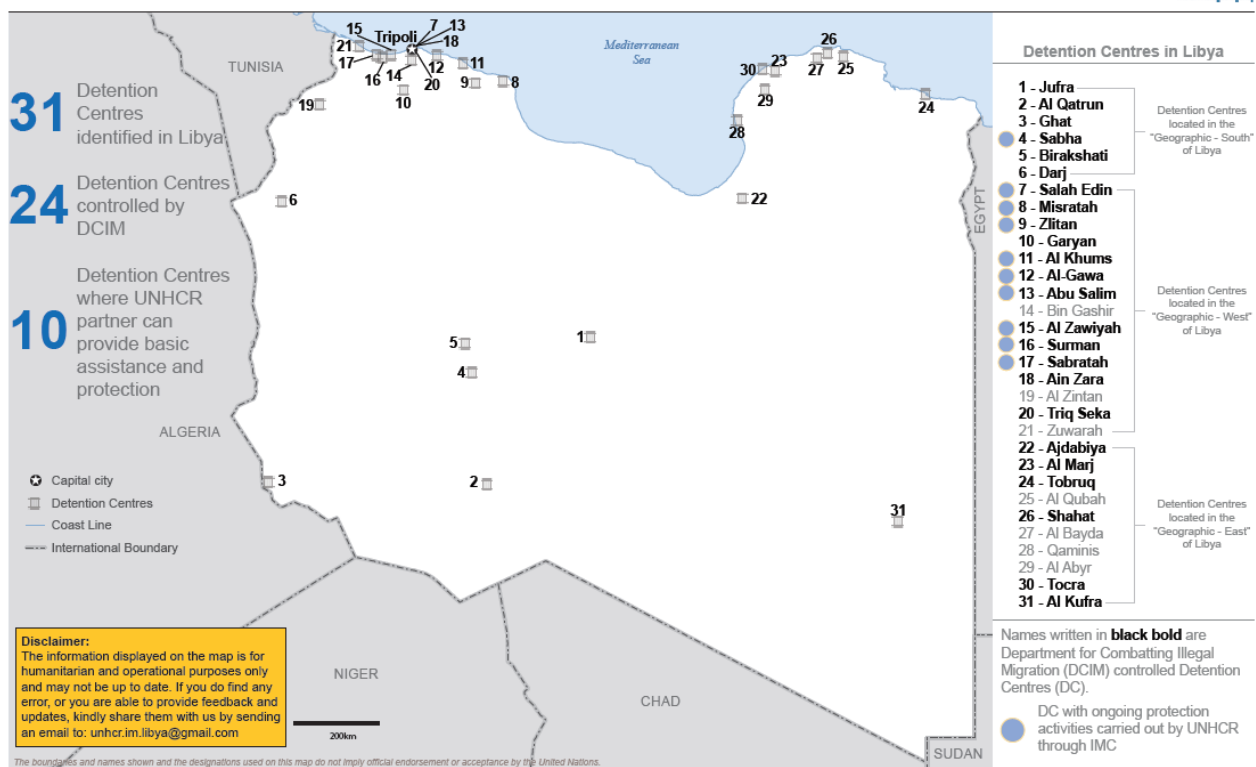
Informal Justice Systems

Libya's justice system relies also on an informal justice system, mainly tribal, and a traditional system, based on traditional law. Libyan tribal justice has been the most common mechanism for justice and protection, as Libyans trust more in tribal leaders than official institutions such as army and police. Moreover, traditional dispute resolutions and conflict mitigation mechanisms operate independently from the official justice system. There have been no attempts to integrate the traditional justice mechanism within the official justice system.

Libya, Detention Centres

Map of detention centres in Libya and related UNHCR protection activities

June 2016



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.
Printing date: 12 June 2016 Sources: UNHCR, Global Detention Project, The Noun Project, HDX Author: UNHCR Libya Feedback: unhcr.im.libya@gmail.com Filename: UNHCR_A4_Libya_DetentionCentres_Jun2016

4. Human Rights Issues

4.1 Rule of Law

Libya is a State party to different international treaties: the International Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination (1968), International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1970), International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (1970), the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (1989), Convention against Torture and Other Cruel Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (1989), the Convention on the Rights of the Child (1993), International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (2004), Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict (2004), Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children child prostitution and child pornography (2004), and signed the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in 2008. Libya is also a State party to the African Charter on Human and People's Rights (African Charter), the Maputo Protocol on the

African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa. It has ratified the Arab Charter on Human Rights (the Arab Charter) which came into effect in 2008.

In the draft Constitution, Art. 13 on the International Treaties and Conventions states that 'the international treaties and conventions that the State ratifies shall be superior to the law and inferior to the Constitution. The State shall take the necessary measures to enforce them in a manner that does not conflict with the provisions of this Constitution'. Therefore, treaty law can be used in domestic courts, unless it is in conflict with provisions of the Constitution. However, there are concerns regarding the introduction of art.6 of the Draft Constitution, which states that '[...] Islamic Sharia shall be the source of legislation'. Moreover, Article 14 of the Penal Code states that the Code shall in no manner affect the individual rights provided for by Sharia law.

4.2 Human Rights Situation

The security and political situation in Libya is still unstable, as the three governments are continuing to compete for control and territory. This precarious situation is undermining the protection of human rights in various aspects. Rival government forces, armed groups and militias committed serious violations of international law and abuses of Human Rights with impunity. The ongoing armed clashes forced the displacement of hundreds of thousands of people. In the clashes indiscriminate attacks and direct attacks on civilians are carried out. A variety of actors engaged in the conflict are responsible of arbitrary detention, torture, unlawful killings, indiscriminate attacks, disappearances, and the forceful displacement of people. Thousands of people are detained without fair trial, as the justice system is collapsed. Freedom of expression and assembly is not granted. Discrimination based on sex and sexual abuses on women have been extensively carried out. Migrants and asylum seekers experience torture, sexual assault, forced labor, slave auction and trafficking. Death penalty is still in force, but no cases have been reported.

Migrants, Refugees, and Asylum Seekers

Libya is a party to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and the Organization of African Unity Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa, however Libya criminalizes irregular migration and has no asylum determination system. Libya is the main route to Europe for refugees, asylum seekers, and migrants. According to OIM, 2,833 migrants died in 2017 undertaking the central Mediterranean route. Members of the Libyan Coast Guards or Navy intercepted boats and returned the migrants and refugees back to land and into detention centers, often subjecting them to physical and verbal abuse. At times the coastguards committed abuses, by shooting or abandoning boats at sea. Detention centers are managed by both, the Ministry of Interior and militias and smugglers. Migrants are highly vulnerable and face arbitrary detention in inhumane conditions, torture and sexual violence, abduction for ransom, extortion, forced labor, and killings. Detainees are prevented from undergoing a judicial review.

Women's Rights, Sexual Orientation, and Gender Identity

Even though Libya is a State party to the Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women and other instruments that prohibit discrimination on the basis of sex, violations against women are frequent. Moreover, the penal code permits a reduced sentence for a man who kills or injures his wife or another female relative because he suspects her of extramarital sexual relations. Libyan law inadequately prohibits domestic violence and its personal status laws continue to discriminate against women, particularly with respect to marriage, divorce, and inheritance. Same-sex relations are prohibited and punished with up to five years in jail. Several women activists were forced to leave the country and received threats. Women in detention and migrant women are subject to sexual abuse.

Abductions and Enforced Disappearances

Criminality rates are rising as a result of the lack of a functional judicial system. Armed groups and militias continue to abduct and disappear civilians, including politicians and journalists, with impunity. The abductions occur in Tripoli and other cities. Criminal groups demand large ransom payments, and in case the relatives fail to comply, the victim will be killed. Some armed groups target foreigners for ransom payments, as in the case of two Italians and a Canadian, later freed in November. In 2014, Abdelmoez Banoun, a civil society activist and Abdel-Nasser al-Jeroushi, Benghazi persecutor have been abducted and are still missing.

Freedom of expression, association and assembly

Libya is a state party to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights; however, Libyans are increasingly withdrawing from political life as a result of the ongoing kidnapping, abductions, torture and killing of human rights defenders, political and other activists and journalists by armed groups and militias. The absence of a central authority is undermining effective protection and national Human Rights institutions have remained largely non-operational. Armed groups and ISIS fighters have targeted media professionals, activist, human rights defenders, TV stations and street protestors.

Human Rights Violations

The situation of migrants in Libya is a human rights crisis, as armed groups, criminal gangs, smugglers and traffickers control the migration flow throughout Libya. OHCHR found that some members of State institutions and local authorities are involved in the smuggling and trafficking processes. Exploitation and the buying and selling of individuals have taken place frequently.

Human Rights chief, Zeid Ra'ad Al Hussein, condemned the horrific conditions in which migrants are held at the detention facilities in Libya and urged Libyan authorities to take concrete steps to stamp out human rights violations and abuses. Moreover, UN Human Rights chief accused the recent deal between Libya and the EU, it being inhumane. As from February 2017, the Head of States of the EU Member States endorsed the Italian Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on cooperation in the development sector, to combat illegal immigration, human trafficking and on reinforcing the border security. The memorandum has been signed by Italian Prime Minister Gentiloni and Faye al-Serraj, Head of the UN-backed Libyan Government of National Accord. Article 1 states that (a) the Parties commit to cooperate in order to stem illegal migrants' fluxes, (b) that Italy provides support and financing to development programs in the regions affected by the illegal migration phenomenon and (c) that Italy commits to provide technical and technological support to the Libyan institutions responsible for the fight against illegal immigration. Article 2 continues by outlining the actions both parties are committed to, and among others there are the: (1) completion of the system of border control in Southern Libya, (2) adaptation and financing of the reception centers, making recourse to funds made available by Italy and the European Union (3) training of Libyan personnel within the hosting centers to face

the illegal immigrants' conditions, irregular immigration and human trafficking.

The legality of the MoU has triggered many doubts, in particular the fact that the EU is assisting the Libyan Coast Guard to intercept and return migrants in the Mediterranean, which then are held in DCIM detention centers. DCIM and the Libyan Coast Guards are subjected to pressures from armed militias, and are the most powerful actors in the smuggling, trafficking and abuses. UNSMIL found that both institutions handed over migrants to armed groups. According to Human Rights groups, the MoU would condemn more migrants to arbitrary and indefinite detention and expose them to torture, rape, forced labor, exploitation and extortion. Those detained have no possibility to challenge the legality of their detention, are not formally registered and have no access to legal aid. UNSMIL visited several detentions centers and observed that migrants in inhumane conditions and many segregated in single rooms. UNSMIL also

found that members of ISIL have been involved in the abduction and abuse of migrants. Many migrants described their detention as 'hell'. Moreover, due to the lack of proper registration and the lack of control and access to all detention centers, there is no valid statistic on the number of migrants currently detained. It remains unclear how many individuals are detained in those facilities, in particular in those supervised by militias.

The International Criminal Court is monitoring and investigating on crimes committed in Libya since 2011. The Office of the Prosecutor has as main priority the Libyan situation. Even though the Office is prevented to carry out its investigations on Libyan territory, its investigation, both existing and potential cases, are progressing well. However, the ICC has so far failed to bring any Libyans to The Hague for trial since it was initially tasked with investigating war crimes in the country under UNSC Resolution 1970 (2011).

5. The UN and Libya

5. UN and Libya

Background

The United Nations played an important role in the settlement of the status of Libya after WWII. UN resolution 289/A adopted in November 1949 called for the establishment of a sovereign state including all three historic regions of Libya by January 1952. Mr. Adam Pelt, a UN commissioner, and the so-called Council of Ten - composed of a representative from each of the three provinces, one for the Libyan minorities, and one each for Egypt, France, Italy, Pakistan, Britain, and the United States - guided Libya through the period of transition to independence and assisted a Libyan national assembly in drawing up a constitution. Libya became party to the UN Charter on December 14, 1955.

The UN and the Libyan Revolution

Condemnation of the violent repression of Libyan protesters

At the beginning of the Libyan popular uprising in early 2011, the members of the Security Council expressed grave concern at the situation in Libya. They condemned the violence and use of force against civilians, deplored the repression against peaceful demonstrators, and expressed deep regret at the deaths of hundreds of civilians. With resolution 1970/2011 they called upon the Libyan authorities for an immediate end to the violence and for steps to address the legitimate demands of the population, including through national dialogue. Also, the Security Council decided to refer the situation in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya since 15 February 2011 to the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court to conduct an investigation on alleged severe human rights violations. These measures were complemented with an arms embargo, a travel ban and an asset freeze.

Imposition of a 'No-Fly Zone'

Deploping the failure of the Libyan authorities to comply with resolution 1970 (2011), expressing grave concern at the deteriorating situation, the escalation of violence, and the heavy civilian casualties, on 17 March 2011 Security Council approved a 'No-Fly Zone' over Libya, authorizing 'All Necessary Measures' to Protect Civilians and tightened sanctions on the Gadhafi regime and its supporters. Adopting resolution 1973 (2011) by a vote of 10 in favor to none against, with 5 abstentions (Brazil, China, Germany, India, Russian Federation), the Council authorized Member States, acting nationally or through regional organizations or arrangements, to take all necessary measures to protect civilians under threat of attack in the country, including Benghazi, while excluding a foreign occupation force of any form on any part of Libyan territory. Beginning March 19, a coalition of U.S. and European forces with war-planes and cruise missiles attacked targets in Libya in an effort to disable Libya's air force and air defense systems so that the UN-authorized no-fly zone could be imposed.

On March 27 the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) officially took command of military operations previously directed by the United States, France, and the United Kingdom. As the situation on the ground had consolidated in favor of the NTC forces (134 Members recognized TNC as the legitimate representative of the Libyan people), the UNSC repealed resolution 1973 with

resolution 2009/2011 of 26 September 2011, thereby putting an end to the no-fly zone. Also, it decided to establish a United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL).

The United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL)

As established by resolution 2009/2011 the mandate of UNSMIL included assistance and support to Libyan national efforts aiming at:

- restoring public security and order and promote the rule of law;
- undertaking inclusive political dialogue, promoting national reconciliation, and embarking upon the constitution-making and electoral process;
- extending state authority, including through strengthening emerging accountable institutions and the restoration of public services;
- promoting and protecting human rights, particularly for those belonging to vulnerable groups, and supporting transitional justice;
- taking the immediate steps required to initiate economic recovery; and
- coordinating support that may be requested from other multilateral and bilateral actors as appropriate.

As Secretary General Special representative in Libya and Head of UNSMIL, Ian Martin stated in a press release "Since the very beginning of its mandate, the United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL), supported by two visits from the Director of the Electoral Assistance Division of the Secretariat's Department of Political Affairs, has been engaging closely with members of the NTC and with its legal and political subcommittees on the electoral process, in particular with respect to the electoral law and the future electoral management body." (S/PV.6639)

2012 extension of UNSMIL mandate

On March 12, 2012 the Security Council with resolution 2040 extended the authorization for the United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL) for one year, with a modified mandate subject to review within six months, while also adjusting the sanctions regime imposed on the country at the start of last year's civil war. According to the provisions of resolution 2040 (2012), adopted unanimously the modified mandate includes assisting the Libyan authorities to define priorities and matching their needs with offers of strategic and technical advice, as well as supporting Libyan efforts to manage the transition of the country to an inclusive democracy, promote the rule of law, protect human rights, restore public security, counter illicit proliferation of weapons, coordinate international assistance, promote national reconciliation and hold free, fair and credible elections. While maintaining the embargo on Libyan import or export of weapons as originally imposed by resolutions 1970 (2011) and 1973 (2011), the Council terminated the wide authorization for Member States to conduct inspection for sanctioned cargo. It also extended the mandate of the Panel of Experts that supports the related sanctions Committee, directing it to continue to investigate incidents of non-compliance and coordinate

with UNSMIL and Libyan authorities in their prevention of arms proliferation. The Council also directed the sanctions Committee to continuously review the remaining asset freeze measures imposed by those resolutions in regard to Libyan investment mechanisms and to lift them as soon as practical to ensure those assets are used for the benefit of the Libyan people.

2013 extension of UNSMIL mandate

The Security Council extended for additional 12 months the mandate of the United Nations Support Mission in Libya to assist the authorities in defining national needs and priorities and match those with offers of strategic and technical advice, and modified the two-year-old ban on arms imports to boost the country's security and disarmament efforts. On 14 March 2013 the Council adopted the Chapter VII resolution — 2095 (2013) — unanimously, following briefings by the United Nations envoy in that country and Rwanda's Ambassador in his capacity as Chair of the Council's Sanctions Committee, as well as a statement by Libya's Prime Minister, who called for "patience" during the country's steady "march" towards the establishment of a democratic State. This resolution set out the tasks of the Mission, known as UNSMIL, which, focused on managing the democratic transition and included technical advice and assistance to the electoral process and the drafting of a new constitution; rule of law promotion and human rights protection; restoration of public security; countering weapons proliferation; and supporting efforts to promote reconciliation.

In important adjustment to the arms embargo, launched by resolution 1970 of 26 February 2011, the Council lifted the requirement that the Sanctions Committee approve supplies of non-lethal military equipment and assistance for humanitarian or protective use. It also removed the need for notification to the Committee of non-lethal military equipment being supplied to the Libyan Government for security or disarmament assistance, and urged the Government to improve the monitoring of arms supplied to it, including through the issuance of end-user certificates.

Also, by the text, the Council kept in place the asset freeze and extended for 13 months the expert panel assisting the Sanctions Committee in monitoring implementation of the remaining sanctions. The Panel's mandate is set out, and includes assisting the Sanctions Committee in carrying out its functions; analyzing information from States and relevant bodies; and expediting investigations of non-compliance.

2013 Secretary General report on UNSMIL

In his 2013 report to the Security Council the Secretary general stressed that "the challenges facing Libya are further compounded by the 42-year legacy of dysfunctional State institutions, which were purposely undermined over decades of authoritarian rule. Tribal and regional tensions, the absence of political norms and the suppression of independent elites and civil society also resulted in insufficient capacity to foster the type of far-reaching changes that are required. The economic structures and policies of the former regime hindered the development of a private sector and increased the dependence of much of Libya's workforce on an ever-expanding and inefficient public sector. Thus, economic opportunities remain limited, in particular for the absorption of demobilized revolutionaries. More critically, reforming and rebuilding a much-debilitated security sector remains by far the most difficult task facing the Libyan authorities. Addressing these difficulties will require sustained and

coordinated political efforts at all levels, as well as continued international support and assistance."

2014 extension of UNSMIL mandate

The Security Council decided to extend the mandate of the UNSMIL mandate until March 2015 under the leadership of a Special Representative of the Secretariat-General and the extension of the mandate of the panel of experts. The adoption of resolution 2144 (2014), mandated the Mission to support Libya's transition to democracy as an immediate priority, through the promotion, facilitation and assistance to an inclusive national dialogue and the assistance to the electoral processes and process of Constitution drafting. Furthermore, the mission was mandate with the promotion and monitoring and protection of human rights, and called upon the government of Libya to protect human rights and comply with international law. With regards to the arms embargo, the Council agreed on the obligation to control unsecured arms and related material in the country and counter their proliferation. The council urged the all member states to cooperate with the Libyan government to end impunity by assisting the International Criminal Court and the Prosecutor.

UN Calls for Immediate Ceasefire in Libya

The Security Council, following an increase of violence in Libya and condemning ongoing fighting by armed groups, called upon parties to commit to an immediate ceasefire and the end of fighting. It also called on Libya's House of Representatives and Constitutional Drafting Assembly to carry out their tasks in a spirit of inclusiveness, urging all parties to engage in an inclusive Libyan-led political dialogue in order to help restore stability and to forge consensus around the next steps in that country's transition.

2015 Extension of UNSMIL mandate

The Security Council welcoming the Libyan Political Agreement of Skhirat, extended the mandate and underlining the immediate priority of supporting the Libyan political process towards the formation of a Government of National Accord and security arrangements. Moreover, the Mission was also tasked with:

- The monitoring and reporting of human rights
- The support for securing uncontrolled arms and related materiel and countering proliferation
- The support to key Libyan institutions
- The support, on request, for the provision of essential services and the delivery of humanitarian assistance
- The co-ordination of international assistance

Throughout the resolution, the Council addressed concerns on human rights abuses, increased displacement of migrants and the smuggling of migrants and trafficking of persons.

2016 Extension of the UNSMIL mandate

The UNSC decided to further extend the mandate of the mission until 15 June 2016, underlying the need for UNSMIL to re-establish its presence in Libya and requested the SG to report, following consultations with the Libyan authorities, on recommendations for UNSMIL's support to the next phases of the Libyan transition process.

2016 Extension of UNSMIL mandate

The Security Council, recognizing the ongoing efforts of UNSMIL to facilitate the Libyan-led political solution, decided to extend the mandate of the UNSMIL until 15 of December 2016. Moreover, requested the Secretariat General to report on recommendations for the UNSMIL in order to re-establish a permanent presence in Libya.

2017 Mandate Extension of Expert Panel

The UNSC agreed to extend the mandate of the Panel of Experts on Libya until 15 November 2018. Moreover, it extended the sanctions related to the illicit export of petroleum and added ‘attacks against UN personnel’ to the criteria for the ongoing travel bans and freezing of assets affecting individuals and entities.

The established Panel of Experts comprises five experts and is home-based. The Panel is mandated by resolution 2374 (2017) to:

- Assist the Committee in carrying out its mandate, including through providing the Committee with information relevant to the potential designation of individuals who may be engaging in the activities
- Gather, examine and analyze information from States, relevant United Nations bodies, regional organizations and other interested parties regarding the implementation of the sanctions measures decided in resolution 2374 (2017), in particular incidents of non-compliance;
- Provide to the Council, after discussion with the Committee, an interim update by 1 March 2018, and a final report by 1 September 2018, and periodic updates in between;
- Assist the Committee in refining and updating information on the list of individuals subject to measures imposed by resolution 2374 (2017), including through the provision of biometric information and additional information for the publicly-available narrative summary of reasons for listing;
- Cooperate closely with INTERPOL and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), as appropriate.

2017 Extension of UNSMIL mandate

The Security Council decided to extend the UNSMIL mandate until 15 September 2018, as an “integrated special political mission”, in order to support:

- An inclusive political process within the framework of the Libyan Political Agreement
- Continued implementation of the Libyan Political Agreement
- Consolidation of governance, security and economic arrangements of the Government of National Accord and
- Subsequent phases of the Libyan transition process

Moreover, it decided that UNSMIL should:

- Support the key Libyan institutions
- Support, on request, for the provision of essential services, and delivery of humanitarian assistance and in accordance with humanitarian principles
- Monitor and report on Human rights
- support for securing uncontrolled arms and related materiel and countering their proliferation; and

- coordinate international assistance, and provision of advice and assistance to GNA-led efforts to stabilize post-conflict zones, including those liberated from Da’esh.

The UN country team strategic framework for 2017

The United Nations country team strategic framework for 2013-2014 has been extended to 2017. It focuses on the six development sectors that have been identified by the Government as priorities, namely, social services; economic recovery; public administration and governance; transitional justice, human rights and rule of law; culture and tourism; and infrastructure and housing. UN released a statement affirming that concerted efforts will be made to bring about the necessary changes with regards to these areas of priority action.

The UN ACTION PLAN

In October 2017, the UNSC endorsed a new Action Plan for the resumption of an inclusive Libyan-owned political process under the facilitation and leadership of the United Nations. The UNSC, by stressing that there could be no military solution to the crisis in Libya, urged all the Libyans to work together in a spirit of compromise under the Action Plan in the framework of the Libyan Political Agreement.

The Action Plan is ‘in essence, a synthesis of the hopes and goals of the Libyan people’, which provides, among other things, for amending the Libyan Political Agreement, organizing a National Conference, preparing for elections and providing humanitarian assistance.

With regards to the LPA Amendments, UNSMIL convened two rounds of meetings of the Joint Draft Committee of the HoR and the High Council of State. The meetings produced some progress, in particular to the executive branch’s structure and responsibilities. Moreover, progress have been made with regards to the mutual recognition of the two assemblies, the revitalization of the two bodies and the acknowledgement by the assemblies of the LPA.

For what concerns the convening of the National Conference, UNSMIL is preparing the Conference - alMultaq alWatani. The Special Representative is holding town halls across the country, bringing Libyans together to understand their priorities and solutions for Libya. Moreover, the halls aim at addressing societal fragmentation to enable Libyans from across the political spectrum to sit together and agree on the steps to take in order to end the transition.

With regards to elections, UNSMIL has secured the needed financial support and provided technical assistance to the High National Election Commission (HNEC) to prepare for elections in 2018. In December 2017, the HNEC started the voter registration process, bringing the total number of registered voters to nearly 2 million. Currently, the mission is working with the Libyan parties to facilitate the political, security and legislative conditions required for elections to be held. UNSMIL and the UNDP managed to increase the funding of a ‘Stabilization Facility’, bringing benefits to Benghazi, Kikla, Sirte, Sebha and Ubari, by reopening hospitals and schools. Moreover, UNSMIL is working with Libyans and international actors to enhance the delivery of humanitarian assistance.

Other UN Agencies, funds and programs operating in Libya
UNSMIL

UNSMIL, being an integrated mission, all UN Agencies, Funds and Programs work in synergy in order for political, humanitarian and development streams to be complementary.



**Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations**

In 2009, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the Government of Libya signed a US\$71 million cooperation agreement aimed at developing the country's agricultural sector and food security, as well as protecting its natural resources. The strategic orientation for FAO's assistance to Libya revolves around five areas: (1) plant resources, (2) livestock resources, (3) fisheries and marine resources, (4) agricultural natural resources, (5) assuring an enabling environment. Linked with those 5 areas, a number of priority areas have been identified and agreed: (1) Sustainable increase in crop productivity and raising levels of food safety and phytosanitary standards; (2) Sustainable and healthy improvement in livestock productivity; (3) Increasing exploitation and sustainable development of fisheries and marine resources; (4) Expansion of the use and sustainable management of natural agricultural resources; (5) Knowledge management, capacity building and improvement in services to support the agricultural sectors.



IAEA
International Atomic Energy Agency

The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) supports the Libya in different sectors:

- (1) Nuclear Energy: The Agency support Libyan Atomic Energy Establishment (LAEE) through technical expertise and training on the introduction of nuclear energy and the utilization of research reactors. Expertise and training is also provided on managing naturally-occurring radioactive materials in the oil and gas industry.
- (2) Radiation Safety: IAEA assists Libya with the review of the Nuclear Law. National project LIB9014 on Strengthening National Regulatory Infrastructure for Radiation Safety was approved for the year 2016-2017 and aims to strengthen the national regulatory infrastructure for radiation safety in the country.
- (3) Radiation Medicine: LAEE and IAEA are building national capacity in nuclear medicine and radiotherapy.
- (4) Insect Pest Control: in agriculture, the IAEA supports Libya to enhance the technical capabilities.



The International Organization for Migration (IOM) established its operations in Libya in 2006 and is active and present on the Libyan territory with more than 150 staff members. In Libya provides assistance to migrants, internally displaced persons and host communities through different programs: (1) Life-saving humanitarian assistance, (2) Displacement tracking matrix (DTM), which monitors displacements and migration trends, thus facilitating the targeting of humanitarian interventions. (3) Community stabilization, (4) Saving lives at sea, (5) protection of vulnerable migrants, (6) Humanitarian repatriation and reintegration assistance, and (7) Capacity building.



OCHA United Nations Office
for the Coordination of
Humanitarian Affairs

The Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) is responsible for bringing together humanitarian actors to ensure a coherent response to emergencies and to assist affected people when they most need relief or protection. OCHA's mandate foresees the effective and principled coordination of humanitarian action in partnership with national and international actors. In Libya, OCHA provides:

- (1) Coordination: OCHA supports the Humanitarian Coordinator and Humanitarian Country Team in responding to immediate humanitarian needs;
- (2) Advocacy: OCHA advocates for improved humanitarian access to affected people in affected areas, including efforts to negotiate access with various parties to the conflict and to improve engagement with the Government of National Accord in order to fulfil its obligations to the Libyan people;
- (3) Information management: OCHA produces key information products to inform the international community on the situation, as well as on the key needs and priorities of the deteriorating humanitarian crisis in Libya;
- (4) Humanitarian financing: OCHA supports and undertakes advocacy to increase donor engagement and funding for Libya.

To respond to the needs of the affected population, the Humanitarian Country Team in Libya has identified three core strategic objectives to guide a focused and efficient humanitarian response in 2017:

- Save lives through safe and dignified access to emergency healthcare and essential medicines
- Protect the most vulnerable Libyan people, migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers

- Save lives through safe and dignified access to multi-sector basic social services



*Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.*

UNDP has worked in Libya since 1976. The work of the United Nations Development Fund (UNDP) in Libya rests on three pillars:

- 1) Stabilization and Resilience: supporting stabilization efforts in the country and bridging the critical period of transition, from humanitarian relief to sustainable development and democratic governance.
- 2) Transitional Governance: strengthening political dialogue, assistance in building a constitution, and strengthening the rule of law.
- 3) Civil Engagement and Local Dialogue: support efforts to empower civil society, strengthen transitional justice processes and enable greater participation of women in decision making.

Many of UNDP's initiatives, have moved from nationally-implemented projects to direct implementation on the ground. UNDP aims to support Libya's transition to an inclusive political agreement through urgent rehabilitation of critical public services, expansion of dialogue between different stakeholders, support to constitutional processes underway and strengthened national and local capacities to be able to address the urgent needs of citizens. UNDP works with the Government of National Accord, municipal governments, non-governmental organizations, civil societies, the private sector, UN agencies and other organizations.



The United Nations Populations Fund (UNFPA) facilitates access to health care facilities and hospitals, and promotes provision of quality service to all people in Libya. Moreover, it launched several projects:

- 1) provides technical assistance to strengthen coordination between national actors on the ground, improve national capacity, and combat Sexual Gender-based Violence through prevention and response.

- 2) aims at enhancing the capacity-building of Libyan youth and bridge it with advanced technology through a "Basic life skills" mobile application in order to support youth towards becoming positive change agents
- 3) supports the Bureau of Statistic and Census to conduct regular national Multi-Sectoral Needs Assessment to provide accurate data for a rapid Humanitarian intervention.



In Libya the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) supports the Urban Planning Agency and is (1) undertaking a city profiling, in order to provide spatial analysis of cities and neighborhoods that take into consideration demographic changes and (2) review the functionality of urban infrastructure and services.



In Libya, the UNHCR promotes and enhances the protection environment and provides humanitarian lifesaving assistance to refugees, asylum seekers, internally displaced persons and returnees. UNHCR's main activities involve the areas of (1) protection, by (a) providing basic assistance to internally displaced persons in Libya; (b) enhance the protection environment for refugees and asylum seekers. UNHCR identifies, registers and documents persons in need of international protection through its telephone hotlines, via its three Development Community Centers in Benghazi and Tripoli and through outreach visits conducted by partners and (c) find alternatives to detention and ensure that basic needs are met inside the detention centers. With regards to the area of (2) health, the UNHCR provides primary health care to refugees and asylum seekers in Tripoli and in detention facilities through IMC. In the area of (3) shelter and NFIs, the UNHCR distributes (a) monthly financial assistance to vulnerable refugee and internally displaced families to cover shelter and basic needs and (b) hygiene items to refugees, asylum seekers and persons of concern held in detention centers, where hygiene conditions are particularly difficult. Lastly, UNHCR promotes and facilitates durable solutions, such as resettlement and voluntary repatriation, for refugees and asylum-seekers, giving particular attention to the most vulnerable. In total, 35 refugees were resettled in 2016.

By February 2018, 2,039 refugees and migrants at sea were disembarked in Libya by the Libyan Coast Guard. UNHCR and its partners identified persons in need of international protection and provided primary healthcare and hygiene kits to the disembarked. UNHCR's quick-impact projects continue to support IDPs, returnees and host communities in Libya. UNHCR made 121 monitoring visits to detention centers so far in 2018, (1,080 in 2017).

UNHCR's staff comprises 41 national staff (5 in Tunis, 33 in Tripoli and 3 in Benghazi) and 13 international staff, which operate remotely from Tunis since their evacuation in 2014. Its offices are located in Tripoli and Benghazi.



The United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) is supporting Libya in different sectors:

(1) inclusive and sustainable industrial development, (2) industrial value chains, (3) small and medium enterprises (SMEs), (4) job creation and (5) environment. UNIDO in collaboration with the Libyan Ministry of Industry, aims to support the rehabilitation, diversification and growth of the Libyan industrial sector. Its objective is to increase the sector's contribution to GDP by increasing value-added and productivity.

UNIDO promotes activities in two main areas:

- (1) the establishment and implementation of strategic industrial intelligence and policy development framework and
- (2) the promotion of Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) through the development of value chains to be selected among different sectors.



UNICEF program covers the entire country with a particular focus on the city of Benghazi, Tripoli and Sabha. UNICEF is supporting

- (1) education by providing emergency support through the rehabilitation of schools and training of teachers
- (2) Child protection by supporting the establishment of a protective environment for children through institutional capacity building at the justice sector, the reintegration of children associated with armed groups and the establishment of safe play areas
- (3) WASH interventions aimed to improve health, sanitation and hygiene situations by building technical capacity
- (4) health,
- (5) youth programs.

Despite the challenging operating environment and insecurity in Libya, UNICEF was able to provide assistance and reach affected populations. In 2017, UNICEF worked with partners to respond to emergencies by strengthening the provision of WASH, health, child protection and education services for refugees, migrants, internally displaced persons and Libyans otherwise affected by humanitarian crisis.

In 2018 UNICEF is planning to restore its full presence in Libya by scaling up the number of national staff and partners until the full return of international staff. The increased field presence requires

dedicated resources to ensure adequate support for security and operational measures.



United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS) and international partners deployed to Libya in 2011 to respond to the Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) emergency. In 2012, UNMAS integrated into UNSMIL as the Arms and Ammunition Advisory Section (AAAS). Since 2014, due to the extreme volatility of the political and security situation in Libya, the UNMAS (as the UN) temporarily relocated to Tunisia. UNMAS has been managing its activities remotely, maintaining a limited presence in Libya. UNMAS focuses on the achievements of UNSMIL mandated objectives and undertakes these activities:

- (1) protection of civilians: many urban areas of Libya are contaminated with Explosive Remnants of War, which have an impact on both, the civilian population and humanitarian actors working to provide assistance. UNMAS works in this regard, in order to mitigate the threat posed by ERW, coordinate explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) with Libyan authorities and raise awareness of the risks.
- (2) capacity enhancement of Libyan mine action actors: UNMAS continues to support the Libyan Mine Action Center (LibMAC) in establishing processes for the accreditation and activities of mine action actors across Libya. Since 2015, UNMAS trained over 70 National Safety Authority (NSA) operators and Military Engineers in advanced EOD, 30 officers from eastern Libya in non-technical survey, and provided advanced medical first responder training to 72 EOD operators from Benghazi and several operators addressing the threat from explosive hazards in Sirte.
- (3) Arms and Ammunition Advisory Role: provides technical and operational support to national institutions to strengthen security structure and support attempts efforts to comply with international standards. Moreover, provides technical and chemical safety training to Libyan Air Defense authorities for the removal of hazardous chemicals. UNMAS developed a Technical Framework for Arms and Ammunition Management in Libya, and technical operating procedures for high threat search and high-risk clearance to assist national institutions in addressing the management of vast stockpiles of controlled and uncontrolled arms and ammunition, and the threat from improvised explosive devices. UNMAS is also currently funding the disposal of ERW stockpiles in Misratah.

Since 2011, over 384,000 assorted ERW and approx. 54 tons of Small Arms Ammunition cleared across Libya. Since 2015, UNMAS developed the capacity of more than 200 nationals in all aspects of mine action. Since 2016, over 84,000 Libyans received risk education, helping them to live more safely with the threat of ERW.



In Libya, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime provides support to Libya through its 'Sub-regional Program Office for the Maghreb Countries'. UNODC supports Libya in the areas of

- (1) justice reform,
- (2) drug control,
- (3) drug treatment,
- (4) HIV prevention and care,
- (5) promoting integrity,
- (6) promoting transparency,
- (7) combating corruption, terrorism,
- (8) border management and
- (9) migrant smuggling.



UN Women supports (1) gender equality and (2) empowerment of women in Libya. It aims to ensure the equal participation of women in the political transitional processes and women representation in decision making institutions.



Since 2011, the World Food Program is providing emergency relief in Libya. It aims to provide food assistance to those who have become food insecure as a result of the conflict. WFP works closely with local NGOs to assist displaced and vulnerable people throughout the country, in remote and dangerous areas.



World Health Organization continues to provide assistance to Libyans and aims at (1) reinforcing the health system, (2) early warning alert and response systems, (3) strengthening health information for decision-making, (4) Health sector coordination, (5) capacity building, (6) provision of life saving essential medical supplies and equipment, (7) strengthening health care services for all including migrants and refugees.

6. The EU and Libya

6. The EU and Libya

Since the popular uprising in Libya in February 2011 and the end of the Gaddafi regime, the EU took a number of steps to assist Libya in the transition.

Support for political transition and negotiated settlement

The EU, through different means, has been supporting the implementation efforts of the Libyan Political Agreement, the Government of National Accord and the strengthening of local institutions. The EU has been working closely with the UNSMIL, in order to facilitate the implementation and support the mediation efforts to ensure all parties participation. Moreover, it supported the mediation activities of other regional organizations, i.e. the League of Arab States, the African Union and the UN.

Bilateral Assistance

Since the outbreak of the crisis, the EU has provided support to the country through funding of the European Neighborhood and Partnership Instrument (ENPI), the European Neighborhood Instrument (ENI), the Instrument Contributing to Stability and Peace (IcSP) and the EU Emergency Trust Fund for stability and addressing root causes of irregular migration and displaced persons in Africa. During the post regime period, the EU launched actions to support the stabilization priorities of the authorities, in particular providing institutional support to the transitional government. However, with the outbreak of the civil war in 2014, the EU revised the activities to address the most pressing issues within the country. In 2015, with the Government of National Accord, the EU re-activated existing programs and launched several projects.

Currently, the EU bilaterally supports Libya with a package of €120 million, addressed in 37 projects across six priority sectors:

- Civil society
- Governance
- Health
- Youth and Education
- Migration and Protection
- Support to the political process, security and mediation

Following the 2011 popular uprising in Libya, the EU established a delegation to Libya in Tripoli. However, since 2014 it is temporarily relocated to Tunis. The delegation works closely with all the EU member countries delegations in Libya and promotes a stronger partnership between the EU and Libya. The EU Delegation to Libya has four main tasks:

- represent EU interests
- promote cooperation with Libya
- support Libya's stability and its democratic transition
- ensure EU cooperation benefits those most in need.

Moreover, the EU provides over €100 million for various projects and activities in Libya:

- the political process
- reconciliation, elections and the constitutional process
- protection of human rights and women's empowerment
- economic recovery
- security and justice
- border management and security
- migration
- public administration reform
- health
- education, vocational training and culture
- media, youth and civil society.

Humanitarian Support

In 2016 the European Commission funded 10.8 million for humanitarian aid, and additional 10 million in 2017. The humanitarian aid is directed to humanitarian organizations (UN agencies, international organizations and NGOs) established to address the most urgent needs, in particular health services and medicines. The beneficiaries of the funding are the most vulnerable conflict-affected Libyans and internally displaced persons.

Migration - Cooperation and protection

Among EU's priorities in Libya consists in the protection of migrants and providing support to local communities to provide employment opportunities and assistance to vulnerable persons. EU's projects aim at improving the living conditions in detention centers and at disembarkation and assisting voluntary returns.

With regards to migration related projects, the EU funded €182 million through both, the EU Emergency Trust Fund for Africa and bilateral assistance. The EU funded three projects:

- (1) Project implemented by a group of NGOs led by the Danish Refugee Council, aims at strengthening protection and resilience of displaced persons and local authorities' capacity-building projects.
- (2) Program implemented by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) for the protection and voluntary humanitarian repatriation and reintegration of vulnerable migrants in Libya. This program responds to the effects of the ongoing instability and precarious social and economic conditions of migrants and host communities in Libya. The overall objective of the program is to reinforce protection and resilience of migrants in Libya. The specific objectives are:
 - To improve reception of migrants upon disembarkation
 - To ensure minimum decent living standards in targeted detention centers
 - To improve and scale up humanitarian repatriation and reintegration
 - To strengthen migration data and communication on migration flows, routes and trends,

- To enhance protection and timely access to basic services for vulnerable migrants most affected by insecurity or with specific needs, both in detention centers and in communities.
- (3) Project implemented by several international partners aimed at the protection and assistance to those in need and stabilization of local communities.
- IOM, UNHCR, UNICEF for the protection and assistance of those in need
 - UNDP, GIZ, IOM, UNICEF for providing support for socio-economic development and stabilize local communities.

Common Security and Defense Policy Missions:

The European Union provides support to Libya through two missions:

EUNAVFOR Med Operation Sophia:



In June 2015, the European Union launched a military operation in the southern central Mediterranean, EUNAVFOR MED. The operation commander is Rear Admiral (Upper Half) Enrico Credendino and deputy operation commander is Rear admiral Gilles Boidevezi. The mission's mandate is to undertake 'systematic efforts to identify, capture and

dispose of vessels and enabling assets used or suspected of being used by migrant smugglers or traffickers, in order to contribute to wider EU efforts to disrupt the business model of human smuggling and trafficking networks in the Southern Central Mediterranean and prevent the further loss of life at sea'. In July 2016, two tasks have been added to its mandate, i.e. training of the Libyan coastguards and navy; and contributing to the implementation of the UN arms embargo on the high seas off the coast of Libya. In July 2017 the Council extended further its mandate until 31 December 2018 and added three tasks: the establishment of a monitoring mechanism of the long-term efficiency of the training of the Libyan Coastguard and Navy; to conduct new surveillance activities and gather information on illegal trafficking of oil exports from Libya in accordance UNSCR 2146 (2014) and 2362 (2017); and to enhance the possibility for sharing information on human trafficking with member states law enforcement agencies, FRONTEX and EUROPOL.

Operation EUNAVFOR MED is designed around four phases:

- (1) Deployment of forces to build a comprehensive understanding of smuggling activity and methods [completed];
- (2) boarding, search, seizure and diversion of smugglers' vessels on the high seas under the conditions provided for by applicable international law. This activity will be extended into Territorial Waters upon the release of any applicable United

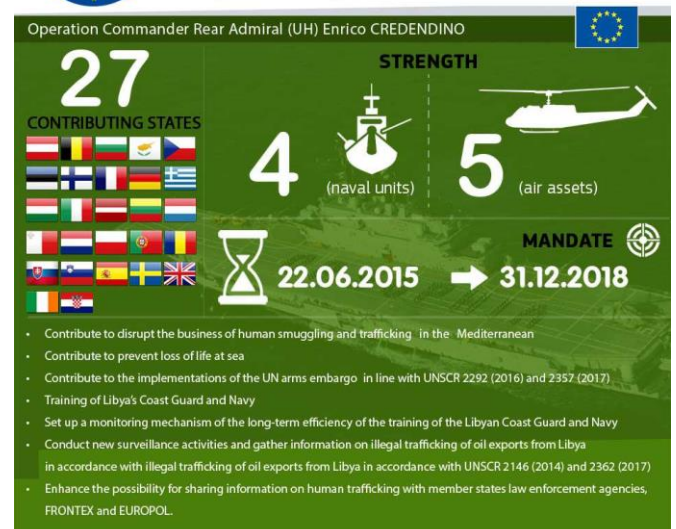
Nation Security Council Resolution and the concerned coastal State consent;

- (3) Expands second phase further; taking operational measures against vessels and related assets suspected of being used for human smuggling or trafficking inside the coastal states territory. Once again, this is subject to the necessary legal framework established by UNSCR and following coastal state consent;
- (4) Withdrawal of forces and completion of the operation.



EUNAVFOR Med

European Union Naval Force - Mediterranean Operation Sophia



Infographic created by the European External Action Service (EEAS)



This graphic and its contents are meant for illustrative purposes only

EUBAM Libya



In 2013, the European Union launched EU Border Assistance Mission in Libya through Decision 2013/233/CFSP. The objectives of EUBAM Libya are 'to support the Libyan authorities to develop capacity for enhancing the security of Libya's land, sea and air borders in the short term and to develop a broader IBM strategy in the longer term'. In Council Decision 2016/207/CFSP added to EUBAM

Libya's objective that it 'will assist in a comprehensive civilian security sector reform planning process, with a view to preparing for a possible civilian capacity building and assistance crisis management mission'. Decision 2013/233/CFSP lays down the tasks:

- (1) through training and mentoring, to support Libyan authorities in strengthening the border services in accordance with international standards and best practices;
- (2) to advise the Libyan authorities on the development of a Libyan national IBM strategy;
- (3) to support the Libyan authorities in strengthening their institutional operational capabilities.
- (4) to inform EU planning for a possible civilian capacity building and assistance crisis management mission in the field of security sector reform, cooperating closely with, and contributing to, UNSMIL efforts, liaising with the legitimate Libyan authorities and other relevant security interlocutors (added in Council Decision 2016/207/CFSP).

Moreover, it specifies that EUBAM Libya shall not carry out any executive function. The head of the mission is Vincenzo Tagliaferri. EUBAM assists Libyan authorities at both, strategic and operational



Head of the Mission -
Vincenzo Tagliaferri

level. At the strategic level, EUBAM has helped the Libyan authorities to set up a cross-ministerial body, Border Management Working Group (BMWG), to coordinate the response among naval, police, border guards, customs, and all the other agencies involved. The Mission has also taken the lead, in close cooperation with the BMWG, in coordinating international support in the field of border management. The work is carried out through advising, training, and mentoring local authorities in strengthening the

border services and advising them on the development of a national Integrated Border Management (IBM) strategy, i.e. intra and inter-agency cooperation, risk management methods, optimal use of existing equipment and restructuring of agencies to increase effectiveness. The Mission has trained and provided border management advice in several locations, including Ghadames, Ra's Ajdir, Tripoli and Misrata. Training and advice has been delivered to hundreds of Libyan border management officials on aviation security, customs best practices, vehicle and passport checks, risk analysis, international and inter-agency cooperation and maritime search and rescue, among other topics.

Since 2014, EUBAM Libya has been operating from Tunisia as the political and security situation deteriorated. However, the mission is undertaking weekly travels to Tripoli and is working to establish a light presence in Tripoli. The Mission conducts its activities through:

- Progressive engagement with, and assistance to Libyan authorities at their request;
- Plan and support activities in border management, law-enforcement and criminal justice;
- Assess the state, capacities and needs of the Libyan institutional actors.
- Contribute to the development of their security planning, advices on their institutional coordination, and facilitate the implementation of international best practices;
- Coordinate with and support international community engagements, most notably UNSMIL.

The limited possibilities to advise, mentor and train Libyan authorities, resulted in a downsize to 17 international mission members. In July 2017, EUBAM's mandate has been extended until 31 December 2018, to plan for a possible non-executive CSDP mission providing advice and capacity building in the fields of border managements, law enforcement and criminal justice. EUBAM Libya is closely co-operating with and contributes to the efforts of UNSMIL.

In 2018, the Government of National Accord expressed its will to reform Libya's border management in order to secure its borders and fight organized crime. To that end, EUBAM supported the drafting of a 'Concept Note Towards a White Paper' on reforming Libya's approach to border management.

EULPC (EU Liaison and Planning Cell)

The EULPC counts with eight military planners under the lead off the Defense Advisor to the Head of the EU Delegation to Libya. EULPC's main objective is to support UNSMIL in the efforts to support the peace and security process in Libya. It works closely with UNSMIL Security Infrastructure Division (SID), by providing vital military planning and intelligence capacity.

7. Other regional organizations and Libya

7.1 Libya and African Union



The African Union

The Constitutive Act of the African Union has been adopted in 2000 at the Lomé Summit (Togo) and entered into force in 2001. The African Union is a continental Union consisting of all 55 countries on the African continent. The objectives of the AU are: (a) achieve greater unity and solidarity between the African countries and the peoples of Africa; (b) defend the sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of its Member States; (c) accelerate the political and socio-economic integration of the continent; (d) promote and defend African common positions on issues of interest to the continent and its peoples; (e) encourage international cooperation, taking due account of the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights; (f) promote peace, security, and stability on the continent; (g) promote democratic principles and institutions, popular participation and good governance; (h) promote and protect human and peoples' rights in accordance with the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights and other relevant human rights instruments; (i) establish the necessary conditions which enable the continent to play its rightful role in the global economy and in international negotiations; (j) promote sustainable development at the economic, social and cultural levels as well as the integration of African economies; (k) promote co-operation in all fields of human activity to raise the living standards of African peoples; (l) coordinate and harmonize the policies between the existing and future Regional Economic Communities for the gradual attainment of the objectives of the Union; (m) advance the development of the continent by promoting research in all fields, in particular in science and technology; (n) work with relevant international partners in the eradication of preventable diseases and the promotion of good health on the continent.

African Union and Gaddafi

The first AU discussion on Libya occurred during the uprising in 2011 at the 261st Peace and Security Council meeting held on 23 February. In the meeting, the AU condemned the indiscriminate and excessive use of lethal force against the protestors, urged Libyan authorities to ensure protection and decided to 'urgently dispatch a mission of Council to Libya to assess the situation on the ground'. On March 10, the African Union decided to take action and laid down the 'roadmap': (i) the immediate cessation of all hostilities, (ii) the cooperation of the competent Libyan authorities to facilitate the

timely delivery of humanitarian assistance to the needy populations, (iii) the protection of foreign nationals, including the African migrants living in Libya, and (iv) the adoption and implementation of the political reforms necessary for the elimination of the causes of the current crisis (Gaddafi expressed his outrage at this language). Moreover, the Council decided to establish an 'AU ad-hoc High-Level Committee on Libya comprising five Heads of State and Government, as well as the Chairperson of the Commission' (Congolese President Denis Sassou Nguesso, Malian President Amadou Toumani Touré, Mauritanian President Mohamed Ould Abdel Aziz, South African President Jacob Zuma, and Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni).

The mandate of the Committee was to: (i) engage with all parties in Libya and continuously assess the evolution of the situation on the ground, (ii) facilitate an inclusive dialogue among the Libyan parties on the appropriate reforms, (iii) engage AU's partners, in particular the League of Arab States, the Organization of the Islamic Conference, the European Union and the United Nations, to facilitate coordination of efforts and seek their support for the early resolution of the crisis.

The Peace and Security Council underscored the legitimate aspirations of the Libyan people for democracy, political reform, justice, peace and security.

The African Union was aware of the fact that it needed to engage in the Libyan conflict to remain a relevant actor. However, when UNSC Resolution 1973 (2011) was adopted, the AU did not provide any briefing to the international press.

During the first ad hoc committee's meeting in Libya, Gaddafi rejected the accusations of using force against civilians and insisted that Africa should take his side. Among the African leaders there were opposing views: some wanted Gaddafi gone with minimal disruption and others were backing up Gaddafi.

Following the Battle of Tripoli and Gaddafi's defeat, the Arab League voted to recognize the National Transitional Council as the legitimate government. However, the African Union Peace and Security Council during its 291st meeting held in August 26, 2011 decided not to recognize the NTC.

On 20 September 2011, the African Union officially recognized the NTC as the legitimate government of Libya.

Recent events - African Union

On 16 January 2018, a meeting was held between the Chairperson of the African Union Commission, Moussa Faki Mahamat, the Special Representatives of the United Nations Secretary-General and Head of the United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL), Ghassan Salame, at the African Union Headquarters in Addis Ababa. The representatives discussed the situation in Libya and underscored the necessity to strengthen the partnership, in order to find a lasting peace in Libya. In this regard, the Chairperson of the African Union Commission, Moussa Faki Mahamat, and the Special Representative agreed to work together to facilitate the consensus-building among Libyans, which will unify the Libyan institutions, form an inclusive government and hold free and fair elections in the country.

7.2 Libya and Arab League



Source: BBC-Arab League

- Founded: 1945
- Headquarters: Cairo, Egypt
- Key players: Egypt, Saudi Arabia
- Members: 22 members including Palestine
- Population: 300 million (approx.)
- Area: 5.25 million square miles

The Arab League

The Arab League – also called League of Arab States (LAS) is a regional organization of 22 independent Arab States, which was established in 1945. The founding members were Egypt, Syria, Lebanon, Iraq, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, and Yemen. Libya joined the Arab League in 1953. The aim of the League is to ‘strengthen[ing] the close relations and numerous ties which bind the Arab States’. The purpose, as described in the Pact of the League of Arab States (1945), is to ‘draw closer the relations between member States and co-ordinate their political activities with the aim of realizing a close collaboration between them, to safeguard their independence and sovereignty, and to consider in a general way the affairs and interests of the Arab countries. It also has among its purposes a close co-operation of the member States with due regard to the structure of each of these States and the conditions prevailing therein, in the following matters:

(a) Economic and financial matters, including trade, customs, currency, agriculture and industry;

(b) Communications, including railways, roads, aviation, navigation, and posts and telegraphs;

(c) Cultural matters;

(d) Matters connected with nationality, passports, visas, execution of judgments and extradition;

(e) Social welfare matters;

(f) Health matters’.

The League has as its highest body the Council, composed of the representatives of the member States. Each State as one vote. The decisions taken by the Council are binding, however only on members who voted for them.

Divisions within the Arab League

Tensions between Arab League members arose in several occasions. During the Cold War, members had diverging views, some members were Soviet-oriented while others supported the Western countries. The Iraqi invasion of Kuwait in 1990, with the involvement of the US requested by Saudi Arabia, caused turmoil among the members

of the Arab League. Further tensions arose when the Arab spring broke out in several countries of the Middle East and North Africa. During the popular protests in Tunisia and the post-revolution process, the Arab League was silent. The Arab League did also not intervene in Egypt during the uprising and did not take any stance to the human rights violations occurring within the country.

Arab League and Libya

The traditional non-intervention policy of the Arab League underwent a major change in during the uprisings in Libya. It was the first time that the League took a stance and condemned the gross human rights violations inside a member state. As a matter of fact, the LAC suspended in February 22, 2011 Qaddafi's Libya from the organization. During the Council of the League of Arab States meeting at the Ministerial level in its extraordinary session held in Cairo, on March 12, 2011, the League decided (1) to call on the Security Council to bear its responsibilities towards the deteriorating situation in Libya, and to take the necessary measures to impose immediately a no-fly zone on Libyan military aviation, and to establish safe areas in places exposed to shelling; (2) To cooperate and communicate with the Transitional National Council of Libya and to provide the Libyan people with urgent and continuing support as well as the necessary protection from the serious violations and grave crimes committed by the Libyan authorities, which have consequently lost their legitimacy'. (3) to provide support and urgent humanitarian assistance to the Libyan people, (4) to continue to coordinate with the UN, AU, Organization of the Islamic Conference and EU on the situation in Libya.

The Arab League strongly supported the UNSC Resolution 1973 (2011) and several Arab States (Jordan, UAE, and Qatar took part to the NATO led operation in Libya. In August 2011, the League officially recognized the National Transitional Council as the legitimate government in Libya. However, the Arab League did not undertake serious mediation efforts in order to ameliorate the political and security instability reigning over Libya.

In a Joint Communiqué on Libya, 22 September 2016, the League of Arab States reiterated their support for the Libyan Political Agreement and for the Government of National Accord as the sole

legitimate government of Libya, as endorsed in UNSC Resolution 2259 and 2278.

In October, UN Special Envoy Martin Kobler and former Tanzanian President Jakaya Kikwete, the African Union's High Representative to Libya, have joined Arab League Secretary General Ahmed Aboul Gheit in Cairo for a trilateral meeting aimed at streamlining policy on Libya between the three bodies. The objective of the meeting was to lay down a plan to work together on efforts to break the political instability of the country and promote dialogue between the various parties.

In April 2017, GNA head Fayeze al-Sarraj wrote in a letter addressed to the EU, UN and the Arab League the need for an urgent intervention from the international community to end the deteriorating situation within Libya and asked to 'take a firm and decisive stance with regards to this escalation and we will support all decisions to re-establish security and stability in Libya'.

In December 2017, the Presidency Council head Fayeze Al-Sarraj discussed the action plan strategy, put forward by UN envoy Ghassan Salamè, with Arab League head Ahmed Aboul Gheit including plans for a constitutional referendum and legislative elections to be held next year. The Arab League reiterated their support for the action plan and their commitment to resolve Libya's crisis, bringing together state institutions and restoring security to the country.

In January 2018, the Head of the Presidential Council, Fayeze al-Sarraj and the Arab league envoy to Libya, Salah Al-Din Al-Jamali met to discuss recent developments in Libya. Al-Jamali reaffirmed Arab League's support for the reconciliation and its readiness to provide all the assistance and cooperation required. Moreover, the Arab League expressed its willingness to contribute to the requirements of the electoral process, underlying that their role is complementary to the role of the UN in the process and not a rival one.

8. Travel Advice & Other Practical Info

8.1 Local Customs & Cultural Awareness

Local laws reflect the fact that Libya is an Islamic country. Local traditions, customs, laws and religions must be respected at all times. It is highly recommended to dress conservatively at all times, covering arms, shoulders and legs. Also, it is advisable to avoid shorts, tight fitting or revealing clothes in public. The sale and consumption of alcohol are against the law throughout Libya. Stiff penalties are imposed for the possession or use of alcohol. Don't try to bring alcohol into the country. Those found in possession of any illegal drugs may receive a prison sentence.

Homosexuality is considered a criminal offence in Libya, for which the minimum prison sentence is 3 years. The authorities are known to charge and convict homosexuals under this law. Sexual relations outside marriage are also punishable by law. It is compulsory to carry some form of identification at all times. The use of cameras close to military or official sites is strictly forbidden.

Family

Until fairly recently the extended family was the norm. Today it is increasingly common for young couples to set up home on their own. This is especially true of Tripoli.

This is a collective culture. It is important for Libyans to maintain the dignity, honour and a good reputation of their families through their own conduct. In order to maintain a sense of harmony, people will act with decorum at all times and not do anything to cause someone else public embarrassment. Personal feelings and needs are often subjugated for the good of the group.

Social etiquette

Meeting Etiquette:

Greetings are enthusiastic and warm.

The most common greeting is "as-salam 'alaikum" ("Peace be with you") to which one would respond with "wa 'alaikum as-salam" ("and Peace be with you"). Men shake hands. A man must wait for a woman to extend her hand first. Handshakes can be long affairs and extended as long as the verbal niceties take to cover.

Smiling and direct eye contact is important although the eye contact should be intermittent rather than constant.

Gift Giving Etiquette:

If you are invited to a Libyan's home bring something sweet such as pastries, fruit or a small gift from your home country. If a man must give a gift to a woman, he should say that it is from his wife, mother, sister, or some other female relation. A small gift for the children is always a nice touch. Gifts are given with two hands or the right hand. Gifts are generally not opened when received.

Dining Etiquette:

If you are invited to a Libyan's house for food then: Try to be on time although being 15- 20 minutes late would not be seen as rude. Dress conservatively. Check if you should remove your shoes at the door. Show respect for the elders by greeting them first. Accept any offer of coffee or tea. It is increasingly common in large urban areas for men and women to eat together, although in some families, men and women will eat in separate rooms or one after the other. A

bowl of perfumed water may be passed around the table before the meal. Dip three fingers into the water as a form of ritual cleansing. A short prayer may be said before and after the meal.

Honoured guests are generally asked to serve themselves first or the host may serve them. Eat only with the right hand. Expect there to be more food than can be consumed by the number of guests present. You will be urged to take more food even after you have said you are full. Always leave a small bit of food on your plate when you have finished to show that your host has showered you with generosity and abundance.

Business etiquette and protocol

Meeting and Greeting

The handshake is commonly used. Shake hands at the beginning and end of meetings. Titles are important. Use the honorific Mister and any academic or political title. Government officials will usually be addressed as "Your Excellency". Do not use only the first name unless invited to do so. Business cards may be given to those you meet. It is a nice touch to have one side translated into Arabic.

Relationships and Communication

Libyans prefer to do business with those they know and respect, therefore expect to spend time cultivating a personal relationship before business is conducted.

Who you know is more important than what you know, so it is important to network and cultivate a number of contacts who may then assist you in working your way through the serpentine bureaucracy.

Business Meeting Etiquette

Appointments are necessary and should be made as far in advance as possible and confirmed a day or two before the meeting.

It is best to avoid scheduling meetings during Ramadan since Muslims cannot eat or drink during the day. Never try to schedule meetings on Friday between 11:15 a.m. and 3 p.m. since most companies close for prayers. Try to arrive at meetings on time and be prepared to wait. Libyan businesspeople who are accustomed to dealing with international companies often strive to arrive on time, although it is often difficult for them to do so in such a relationship driven culture.

In general, Libyans have an open-door policy, even during meetings. This means you may experience frequent interruptions. Others may even wander into the room and start a different discussion. You may join in, but do not try to bring the topic back to the original discussion until the new person leaves.

Arabic is generally the language of business, although some companies use English. Check which language your meeting will be conducted in, so you know if you should hire an interpreter.

Business Negotiations

Companies are hierarchical. The highest-ranking person makes decisions, but only after obtaining a group consensus. Decisions are reached after great deliberation. If the government is involved, discussions will take even longer since the ministers of several

departments must often give approval. Libyans are looking for long-term business relationships. Do not criticize anyone publicly. It is important that you do not cause your Libyan business associates to lose face. Libyans are non-confrontational. They may agree in meetings rather than cause you to lose face. Expect a fair amount of haggling. Libyans seldom see an offer as final. Decisions are made

slowly. Do not try to rush the process, as it would be interpreted as an insult. The society is extremely bureaucratic. Most decisions require several layers of approval. It may take several visits to accomplish simple tasks. Do not use high-pressure tactics, as they will work against you. Libyans can be deliberate and forceful negotiators.

8.2 Medical Travel Recommendations for Libya

Healthcare in Libya is on the whole below the standard available in the EU. There are private clinics in Tripoli. If you need treatment you may be evacuated to Malta or mainland Europe. Thus, it is important to make sure you have adequate travel health insurance and accessible funds to cover the cost of any medical treatment abroad and repatriation. Medical help in remote areas may not be available. Even if your travel or insurance company has arrangements with an international air ambulance provider, they may not be allowed to carry out a rescue operation within Libya. The current status of Libyan rescue services is uncertain.

Although not common in Libya, there were confirmed cases of malaria in the south-eastern city of al-Kufra in 2010.

Various medical recommendations/Health risks - Recommended vaccinations:

- Hepatitis A
- Typhoid
- Hepatitis B
- Measles, mumps, rubella
- Tetanus-diphtheria

Diarrhea

Diseases from food and water are the leading cause of illness in travelers. Prevention consists mainly in: **“Boil it, wash it, peel it, cook it... or forget it”**- Follow these tips for safe eating and drinking:

- Wash your hands often with soap and water, especially before eating. If soap and water are not available, use an alcohol-based hand gel (with at least 60% alcohol);
- Drink only bottled or boiled water, or carbonated drinks in cans or bottles. Avoid tap water, fountain drinks, and ice cubes. Water is not potable everywhere in Libya and sanitation in many restaurants is inadequate;
- Make sure food is fully cooked; avoid eating fruits and vegetables unless they have been peeled or cooked.

Diarrhea is common in Libya, especially in the summer months. Most episodes are self-limiting, and clear up within 48 to 72 hours and do not require treatment with antibiotics. The primary goal of treating any form of diarrhea (viral, bacterial, parasitic or non-infectious) is preventing dehydration or appropriately re-hydrating persons presenting with dehydration. In particular:

Oral re-hydration solutions (ORS) or similar solutions should be used for re-hydration and absorbed in small, frequent volumes;

An age appropriate unrestricted diet is recommended as soon as dehydration is corrected;

No routine laboratory tests or medications are recommended;

Anti-motility agents such as Loperamide should be considered only for adult patients who do not have a fever or bloody diarrhea. Anti-motility agents may reduce diarrhea output and cramps, but do not accelerate cure.

Animal bites

Avoid Stray Dogs and Cats. If bitten or scratched, one should start rabies vaccination treatment within 24 hours, even if up to date in its vaccination and wash the wound well with copious amounts of water and soap.

The suspicion of disease in the animal can be allayed by observing it for 10 days. If it is infected then the majority develop symptoms within this period.

Gas heater

You should never go to sleep with your gas heater switched on. The pressure may drop resulting in the flame extinguishing. As a result, gas will then leak from the heater. Carbon monoxide poisoning can also be a problem with old appliances.

Road Traffic Accidents

Remember to:

- Wear your safety belt;
- Follow the local customs and laws regarding pedestrian safety and vehicle speed;
- Obey the rules of the road;
- Use helmets on bicycles and motorbikes;
- Avoid boarding an overloaded bus or mini-bus;
- Expatriates – if not familiar with driving in Libya, hire a trustworthy local driver;
- Do not drink and drive.

Other Health Tips

- To prevent fungal and other parasitic infections keep feet clean and dry and do not go barefoot.
- To prevent schistosomiasis infection (“swimmer’s itch”) do not swim or wade in fresh water.
- To prevent onchocerciasis (“river blindness”) avoid black flies

8.3 Other Travel Info

Time Zone

Libya lies in one-time zone, which is two hours ahead of Greenwich Time.

Money

The Libyan dinar (LYD) is the currency of Libya. Libya is a cash society. Credit cards are not widely used although Visa and MasterCard are accepted in some places. There are a few reliable ATMs in Tripoli. Commercial money transfer services are available at Tripoli International Airport and in Tripoli. Money transfers can also be arranged through some banks.

Climate

The Mediterranean Sea and Sahara Desert are the dominant climatic influences in Libya. In the coastal lowlands, where 80 percent of the population lives, the climate is Mediterranean, with warm summers

and mild winters. The climate in the desert interior is characterized by very hot summers and extreme diurnal temperature ranges. Along the Tripolitania coast, summer temperatures range between 40.6° C and 46° C; temperatures are even higher to the south. Summer temperatures in the north of Cyrenaica range from 26.7° C to 32° C. The Ghibli, a hot, dry, dust-laden desert wind, which can last one to four days, can change temperatures by 17° C to 22° C in both summer and winter. Precipitation ranges from light to negligible. Less than 2 percent of the country receives enough rainfall for settled agriculture. The Jabaal areas of the north receive a yearly average of 381 to 508 millimetres. Other regions get less than 203 millimetres. Rain usually falls during a short winter period and frequently causes floods. Winters can be bitterly cold, with temperatures below 0° C. Frost and snowfalls sometimes occur in the mountains. Evaporation is high, and severe droughts are common.

8.4 Radio Transmissions

The radio is not a secure means of communication as it can be listened to by practically anyone. It is useful to establish a set of simple code words, which should be known by everyone in the network. In no case should military information be transmitted.

Basic rules

Discipline: listen before transmitting. Brevity: be brief and to the point. Rhythm: use short complete phrases that make sense. Speed: not too fast, not too slow. Volume: don't shout. Preparation: know what you are going to say before transmitting.

Prior to transmission

Check the power source and cables to ensure there is a power supply. Check the antenna and cables ensuring a tight and correct connection to the radio set.

Connect the audio accessories and check the functioning of switches.

Transmitting

Make your message brief but precise.

Break the message into sensible passages with pauses between.

Make sure no-one else is transmitting at the same time.

When transmitting maintain a high standard of articulation, normal rhythm and moderate volume.

Do not shout. Hold the microphone close to your mouth.

Avoid excessive calling and unofficial voice procedure.

Four golden rules:

Clarity Brevity Security Simplicity

Respect these rules; your radios may be the only link to the outside world.

Don't interfere with radios unless you are a trained technician. Don't use the radio like a telephone, keep transmissions short.

Organize your thinking and your message before transmitting.

Security matters are best dealt with by using simple code words; likewise, when dealing with sensitive issues.

Procedure words (prowords)

A proword is a word or phrase, which has been given a special meaning in order to speed up the handling of messages. The only authorized prowords are listed below:

Prowords explanation

BREAK

I now indicate a separation of the text from other portions of the message.

CORRECT

You are correct, or what you have transmitted is correct.

CORRECTION

I have made an error in this transmission. I will continue from the last correct word.

I SAY AGAIN

I am repeating my transmission again. MESSAGE

A message follows: prepare to copy or record it.

MORE TO FOLLOW

The transmitting station has additional traffic for the receiving station.

OUT

This is the end of my transmission to you and no answer is required.

OVER

This is the end of my transmission to you and a response is expected.

Go ahead transmit. **READ BACK**

Repeat this entire transmission back to me exactly as received.

ROGER

I have received your last transmission satisfactorily.

SPEAK SLOWER

You are speaking too fast. Please speak slower.

STAND-BY

Do not transmit until contacted: I need extra time.

THIS IS

Give call sign, i.e. "Delta one". **WAIT**

I must pause for a few seconds, please wait. **WAIT OUT**

I must pause longer than a few seconds, I will return.

WILCO

I have received your signal, understand it, and will comply. (Do not use roger and wilco together.)

WRONG

Your last transmission was incorrect the correct version was ...

Phonetics

The international phonetic alphabet listed below shall be used. Numerals shall be transmitted digit by digit except round figures such as hundreds and thousands.

Message example: To give you confidence, make sure you practise using the radio before you find yourself in urgent need of using it.

An example of the kind of language you must learn to use is shown right. It is an example of a radio check: Call Five - Two, Five - Two, this is Hotel - Three - Niner, Hotel - Three - Niner. Radio check.

Over.

Replay

Hotel - Three - Niner, from Five - Two. I read you loud and clear.

Over.

Call

Five - Two from Hotel - Three - Niner. Loud and clear. Over. (note 2)

Replay from Five-Two. Roger. Out.

Emergency – what to do

Call for help as follows:

emergency. emergency. emergency.

Five-two five-two. this is hotel-three-niner, Hotel-three-niner. emergency. do you copy? over.

(Note: emergency is repeated three times) Wait for response and then proceed.

For a lesser degree of urgency, use the word "security" instead of "emergency".

Any station hearing an "emergency" or "security" call, should

immediately stop transmitting and listen-out.

If you need to interrupt another radio conversation wait for a pause (immediately after you hear ioveri) call:

break. break. this is hotel-three-niner, hotel-three-niner. I have an emergency. please stand by.

Pause transmission and listen to ensure the other communication has ceased, then proceed with emergency call.

12 wun too
44 fo-wer fo-wer
90 niner zero
136 wun three six 500 fi-yiv hundred
7000 seven thousand 16000 wun six thousand
1278 wun too seven ate 19A wun niner alfa

CHARACTER	MORSE CODE	TELEPHONY	PHONIC (PRONUNCIATION)
A	• —	Alfa	(AL-FAH)
B	— • • •	Brah o	(BRAH-VOH)
C	— • — •	Charlie	(CHAR-LEE) or (SHAR-LEE)
D	— • •	Delta	(DELL-TAH)
E	•	Echo	(ECK-OH)
F	• • — •	Foxtrot	(FOKS-TROT)
G	— — •	Golf	(GOLF)
H	• • • •	Hotel	(HOH-TEL)
I	• •	India	(IN-DEE-AH)
J	• — — —	Juliett	(JEW-LEE-ETT)
K	— • —	Kilo	(KEY-LOH)
L	• — • •	Lim a	(LEE-MAH)
M	— —	Mike	(MIKE)
N	— •	November	(NO-VEM-BER)
O	— — —	Oscar	(OSS-CAH)
P	• — — •	Papa	(PAH-PAH)
Q	— — • —	Quebec	(KEH-BECK)
R	• — •	Romeo	(ROW-ME-OH)
S	• • •	Sierra	(SEE-AIR-RAH)
T	—	Tango	(TANG-GO)
U	• • —	Uniform	(YOU-NEE-FORM) or (OO-NEE-FORM)
V	• • • —	Victor	(VIK-TAH)
W	• — —	Whiskey	(WISS-KEY)
X	— • • —	Xray	(ECKS-RAY)
Y	— • — —	Yankee	(YANG-KEY)
Z	— — • •	Zulu	(ZOO-LOO)
1	• — — — —	One	(WUN)
2	• • — — —	Two	(TOO)
3	• • • — —	Three	(TREE)
4	• • • • —	Four	(FOW-ER)
5	• • • • •	Five	(FIFE)
6	— • • • •	Six	(SIX)
7	— — • • •	Seven	(SEV-EN)
8	— — — • •	Eight	(AIT)
9	— — — — •	Nine	(NIN-ER)
0	— — — — —	Zero	(ZEE-RO)

9. Useful Contacts

International Organizations and Embassies

Embassies¹

Italian Embassy in Tripoli, Libya
Shara Uahran, 1
Tripoli - Libya
EMAIL: ambasciata.tripoli@esteri.it
WEBSITE: www.ambtripoli.esteri.it
HEAD OF MISSION: Giuseppe Perrone, Ambassador

Rue du Lac Windermere
Les Berges du Lac
Tunis- 1053
Tunisia
Telephone+216 71 108 700

Bulgarian Embassy in Tripoli, Libya - suspended
Madinet El Hadeek - Mohamed Farid Street -Dahra
Tripoli - Libya

Temporarily closed or relocated in Tunis

Delegation of the European Union to Libya – relocated to Tunis
Postal address: Temporarily relocated to Tunis
Rue du Lac Windermere
Prestige Business Center Bloc F 4ème étage
Les Berges du Lac
1053 Tunis, Tunisie
Email: Delegation-libya@eeas.europa.eu

Austrian Embassy in Tripoli, Libya - suspended
Shara Khalid Ben Walid/Shara Arismondi
Dahra Area, Garden City
P.O.Box 3207
Tripoli - Libya
TELEPHONE: (+218) 21 44 43 379 - (+218) 21 44 43 393
FAX - (+218) 21 44 40 838
EMAIL: tripolis-ob@bmeia.gv.at
WEBSITE: www.aussenministerium.at/tripolis
OFFICE HOURS: Sun-Thu: 09.00-11.00
HEAD OF MISSION: Dr Ronald Sturm, Ambassador
Since the evacuation in summer 2014, the Ambassador has been resident in Tunisia. For information regarding services, please, consult the homepage of the Austrian Embassy in Tunis (<https://www.bmeia.gv.at/oeb-tunis/>) or the Austrian Embassy in Cairo (<https://www.bmeia.gv.at/botschaft/kairo/>)

British Embassy in Tripoli, Libya – suspended and relocated to Tunis
24th Floor, Tripoli Towers
Tripoli - Libya
WEBSITE: www.gov.uk/government/world/libya
British Embassy Tripoli has temporarily suspended operations from 4 August 2014
British Embassy

TELEPHONE: (+218) 2 1334 6630 - (+218) 2 1334 6631
FAX: (+218) 2 1334 6633
EMAIL: embassy.tripoli@mfa.bg
WEBSITE: www.mfa.bg/embassies/libya
HEAD OF MISSION: Vesselin Pavlov - Chargé d'affaires (based in Tunisia)

Croatian Embassy in Tripoli, Libya - suspended
Tripoli Tower - Tower no 2
16th floor, Office 166
Tripoli- Libya
TELEPHONE: (+218) 213 351 381 - (+218) 213 351 382
FAX: (+218) 21 3351 486
EMAIL: tripoli@mvep.hr
HEAD OF MISSION: Mr Petar Ljubcic, Ambassador
Due to the worsening of security situation in the country, the Croatian Embassy in Tripoli has been evacuated. Croatian nationals requiring consular assistance or help in leaving Libya can contact the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs at konzularni.poslovi@mvep.hr or 00 385 1 4599 400.

French Embassy in Tripoli, Libya – suspended and relocated to Tunis
Rue Beni El Amar
Quartier Hay El Adalous
P.O. Box 312
Tripoli - Libya
WEBSITE: ly.ambafrance.org
On 30 July 2014, France moved its diplomatic mission to Tunis.

German Embassy relocated in Tunis – suspended and relocated to Tunis
Ambassade de la République fédérale d'Allemagne
Impasse du Lac Windermere 1

¹ Art. 20 TFEU: 1. Citizenship of the Union is hereby established. Every person holding the nationality of a Member State shall be a citizen of the Union. Citizenship of the Union shall be additional to and not replace national citizenship.

2. Citizens of the Union shall enjoy the rights and be subject to the duties provided for in the Treaties. They shall have, inter alia:
(a) the right to move and reside freely within the territory of the Member States;
(b) the right to vote and to stand as candidates in elections to the

European Parliament and in municipal elections in their Member State of residence, under the same conditions as nationals of that State;
(c) the right to enjoy, in the territory of a third country in which the Member State of which they are nationals is not represented, the protection of the diplomatic and consular authorities of any Member State on the same conditions as the nationals of that State;
(d) the right to petition the European Parliament, to apply to the European Ombudsman, and to address the institutions and advisory bodies of the Union in any of the Treaty languages and to obtain a reply in the same language.

1053 Tunis - Les Berges du Lac
Tunisie
Postadresse: B.P. 222, 1053 Les Berges du Lac

Greek Embassy in Tripoli, Libya - suspended
18, Shar'a Jelal Bayar, Dahra
P.O.Box 5147
Tripoli
Libya
TELEPHONE
(+218) 21 333 6678 - (+218) 21 333 8563
FAX - (+218) 21 444 1907
EMAIL
gremb.tri@mfa.gr

Hungarian Embassy in Tripoli, Libya - suspended
El Juma en Zahra Street (off Almadar Street)
Ras Hassan District
Tripoli - Libya
TELEPHONE (+218) 21 361-82-18 - (+218) 21 361-82-19
FAX: (+218) 21 361-82-20
EMAIL: tpi.missions@mfa.gov.hu
WEBSITE: www.mfa.gov.hu/emb/tripoli
HEAD OF MISSION: Dr Marton Béla, Ambassador

Maltese Embassy in Tripoli, Libya – temporarily closed
13 Sciara Obei Ben Ka'ab (Ben Ashour Area)
P.O. Box 2534
Tripoli - Libya
TELEPHONE (+218) (21) 361 1181 / 4
FAX (+218) (21) 361 1180
EMAIL maltaembassy.tripoli@gov.mt
HEAD OF MISSION Mr Emanuel Galea, Ambassador

Netherlands Embassy in Tripoli, Libya – suspended
Sciara Gelal Bayar 20, Dahra
P. O. Box 3801
Tripoli - Libya
TELEPHONE (+218) 21-444 1549 / 1550
FAX (+218) 21-444 0386
EMAIL tri@minbuza.nl
WEBSITE libya.nlembassy.org
HEAD OF MISSION: G. P. M. H. Steeghs, Ambassador

Polish Embassy in Tripoli, Libya - suspended
Sharia Ben Ashour 61
Tripoli Libya
TELEPHONE (+218) 21 361 5972 - (+218) 91 932 5623
FAX (+218) 21 361 5199
EMAIL - trypolis.amb.sekretariat@msz.gov.pl
consulate.tripoli@msz.gov.pl
WEBSITE www.trypolis.msz.gov.pl
HEAD OF MISSION - Mr Piotr T. Ciecwierz, Ambassador

Portuguese Embassy in Tripoli, Libya - suspended
Zaid Ben Thabet
Street Ben Ashur
Tripoli - Libya

TELEPHONE (+218) 71 893 981 - (+218) 21 362 13 552 / 21 362 13 54
FAX (+218) 21 362 13 51
EMAIL- tripoli@mne.pt

Romanian Embassy in Tripoli, Libya – suspended and relocated in
Tunis
Ali Bin Talib Street
Ben Ashour Area P. O. Box 5085
Tripoli Libya
TELEPHONE (+218) 21-361.52.95 - (+218) 21-361.29.12
FAX - (+218) 21-360.75.97
EMAIL tripoli@mae.ro - ambaromatrip@hotmail.com
HEAD OF MISSION Laurentiu-Mihai Cristea, Chargé d'Affaires
a.i.
Tunis - 18, Avenue D'Afrique, El Menzah V, B.P.57-1004-Tunis

Spanish Embassy in Tripoli, Libya - suspended
Al Hawana - Bin Ashour - P. O. Box 2302
Tripoli- Libya
TELEPHONE: (+218) 21 362 0051 / 2
FAX: (+218) 21 362 0061
EMAIL: emb.tripoli@maec.es
WEBSITE: www.exteriores.gob.es/embajadas/tripoli
HEAD OF MISSION - Mr José Antonio Bordallo Huidobro,
In case of emergency – call:
091 320 3904 if within Libya
00 218 91 320 3904 from abroad

Consulates

Maltese Honorary Consulate General in Benghazi, Libya
Tibesty Hotel Complex, 1st floor
Jamal Abdul Nasser Street
Benghazi
Libya
TELEPHONE
(+218) (61) 909 8029 / 31 ext 3414
FAX
(+218) (61) 909 7160
EMAIL
maltaconsulate.benghazi@gov.mt
HEAD OF MISSION
Dr Joseph Pirotta, Honorary Consul General

Swedish Honorary Consulate in Benghazi, Libya
Shiaha Street 8
Feuhat Gharbia
P.O. Box 2513
Benghazi - Libya
TELEPHONE
(+218) 612 225 116
(+218) 612 230 430
FAX
(+218) 612 225 229
EMAIL- benghazi.swecons@yahoo.com
HEAD OF MISSION
Lena Nilsson, Honorary Consul

International Organizations

UNDP

For queries related to UNDP in Libya, please contact Tunis office:
Immeuble Le Prestige Business Center
Tour E et D, 2ème étage, Rue du Lac Windermere
Les Berges du Lac
1053 Tunis
Email us at: registry.ly@undp.org

OIM

P.O. Box 6748
Hay Al Andalos Post Office
Tripoli
Libya
Chief of Mission: Othman Belbeisi, Tel: +216 29 600 389, Email: obelbeisi@iom.int
Senior Operations Officer: Antonio Salanga, Tel: +216 29 808 929, Email: asalanga@iom.int
Program Officer: Maysa Khalil, Tel: +216 29 600 388, Email: mkhalil@iom.int
Program Officer: Daniel Salmon, Tel: +216 56 066 656, Email: dsalmon@iom.int
Program Officer: Ashraf Hassan, Tel: +216 29 794 707, Email: ahassan@iom.int
Public Information Officer: Christine Petré, Tel: +216 29 240 448, Email: chpetre@iom.int

UNHCR

Street Address:
UNHCR, Almawashi Road, Next to Algheiran Aljanobia School,
Sarraj Area, Tripoli, Libya
Mailing Address:
P.O.Box 80708, Sarraj Area, Tripoli, Libya, Tripoli, Libya
Telephone:
+ 218 21 489 7944
Facsimile:
+ 218 21 489 7945
Email:
LBYTR@UNHCR.ORG

FAO

Telephone:
+218-21-3616145
Fax:
+218-21-3616145
E-mail:
FAO-LY@fao.org
Working hours:
Sunday - Thursday 08:00-15:30
Officer-in-Charge:
AL-ANSI, MR MOHAMMED ABDULLAH

World Bank

Country Office Contacts
Tel: +212-537-636-050
ialaoui@worldbank.org

WHO

The WHO Representative
Hussain, Dr Syed Jaffar
Boîte postale 111 - Cité EL-Mahrajène 1082 - Tunis, Tunisia
Telephone: +218 21 4630994
Facsimile: +218 21 4630994
emwroli@who.int

Sources

Sources

Country Profile

Modern and Contemporary History

- Congress Library, www.loc.gov
- Encyclopaedia Britannica, www.britannica.com
- BBC, www.bbc.co.uk,
- UN news, <https://news.un.org/en/>
- UNSMIL, <https://unsmil.unmissions.org/>
- European Council on Foreign Relations, www.ecfr.eu
- European Union External Action Service, https://eeas.europa.eu/headquarters/headquarters-homepage_en
- BTI, <https://www.bti-project.org/en/reports/country-reports/>

Geography

- Encyclopaedia Britannica, www.britannica.com

Territorial and Administrative Units

- Encyclopaedia Britannica, www.britannica.com

Population

- UNDP population, <http://www.un.org/esa/population/>
- WHO, www.who.org
- Healthdata, <http://www.healthdata.org/>
- Indexmundi, www.indexmundi.com

Ethnic Groups, Languages, Religion

- Encyclopaedia Britannica, www.britannica.com
- Reuters, www.reuters.com,
- Congress Library, www.loc.gov
- Aljazeera, www.aljazeera.com

Health

- WHO – www.who.org

Education and Literacy

- UNESCO Institute for Statistic, <http://uis.unesco.org/>
- UNICEF, www.unicef.org
- Encyclopaedia Britannica, www.britannica.com
- WTO, www.wto.org

Country Economy

- Worldbank, www.worldbank.org,
- IMF, www.imf.org
- African development Bank group, www.afdb.org
- OECD, www.oecd.org

Political and Security Context

The Constitution of Libya

- Max Planck Institute for Comparative Public Law and International Law, www.mpil.de;
- BTI, <https://www.bti-project.org/en/reports/country-reports/>
- Carter Center, <https://www.cartercenter.org/>
- Libya Observer, Libyaobserver.com,
- UNSMIL, <https://unsmil.unmissions.org/>

Elections

- Max Planck Institute for Comparative Public Law and International Law, www.mpil.de;
- IPU, IPU.org

Political Parties

- Libya Herald, <https://www.libyaherald.com/>
- Libya Observer, libyaobserver.ly,
- NFA, nfallibya.org,
- European Council on Foreign Relations, www.ecfr.eu
- European Union External Action Service, https://eeas.europa.eu/headquarters/headquarters-homepage_en
- BBC, bbc.com

Key Political Leaders

- European Council on Foreign Relations, www.ecfr.eu
- European Union External Action Service, https://eeas.europa.eu/headquarters/headquarters-homepage_en
- BBC, www.bbc.com
- Al Jazeera, www.aljazeera.com
- Reuters, www.reuters.com
- Libya Herald, <https://www.libyaherald.com/>
- Libya Observer, libyaobserver.ly,
- The Economist Intelligence Unit, <https://www.eiu.com/home.aspx>

Security Sector

- Centre for Security Governance, <http://secgovcentre.org/>
- Middle East Institute, <http://www.mei.edu/publication/paper>
- UNHCR, <https://www.unhcr.it/>
- IOM, <https://www.iom.int/>
- Amnesty International, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/>
- Small Arms Survey, smallarmsurvey.org,
- Interpol, <https://www.interpol.int/>

Law enforcement structures and actors

- Amnesty International, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/>
- Human Rights Watch, <https://www.hrw.org>
- ICC, <https://www.icc-cpi.int/>
- International Crisis Group, <https://www.crisisgroup.org/>
- Interpol, <https://www.interpol.int/>

Human Rights Issues

Rule of Law

- United Nations, www.un.org,
- Constitution net, <http://www.constitutionnet.org/>

Human Rights Situation

- Amnesty International, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/>
- Human Rights Watch, <https://www.hrw.org>
- IOM, <https://www.iom.int/>
- ICC, <https://www.icc-cpi.int/>
- OHCHR, <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/pages/home.aspx>

The UN and Libya

- UNSC, <http://www.un.org/en/sc/>
- UNSMIL, www.unsmil.unmissions.org
- UN news, <https://news.un.org/en/>

The EU and Libya

- Eu neighbourhood, <https://www.euneighbours.eu/en>
- EU CSDP, https://eeas.europa.eu/topics/common-security-and-defence-policy-csdp_en
- EUNAVFOR, <https://www.operationsophia.eu/>
- EUBAM, https://eeas.europa.eu/csdp-missions-operations/eubam-libya_en

Other Regional Organizations and Libya

The African Union and Libya

- African Union, <https://au.int/>
- The Royal Institute of International Affairs, <https://www.chathamhouse.org>
- EEAS, European Union External Action Service, https://eeas.europa.eu/headquarters/headquarters-homepage_en
- Encyclopaedia Britannica, www.britannica.com
- Middle East Monitor, <https://www.middleeastmonitor.com/>
- BBC, www.bbc.com
- Al Jazeera, www.aljazeera.com
- Reuters, www.reuters.com
- Libya Herald, <https://www.libyaherald.com/>
- Libya Observer, libyaobserver.ly,
- The Economist Intelligence Unit, <https://www.eiu.com/home.aspx>
- Middle East Institute, <http://www.mei.edu/publication/paper>

Travel Advice & Other Practical Info

- Kwintessential Cross Cultural Solutions,
<http://www.kwintessential.co.uk/resources/country-profiles.html>
- National Travel Health Network and Centre,
www.nathnac.org/ds/c_pages/country_page_LY.htm,
- Foreign and Commonwealth Office, www.gov.uk
- Africa guide, www.africaguide.com

Bibliography

History, Geography, and Population

Aljazeera.com. Libya: Lawyers to press ICC to probe Khalifa Haftar. <http://www.aljazeera.com/news/2017/11/libya-lawyers-press-icc-probe-khalifa-haftar-171114093545546.html>

Aljazeera.com, <https://www.aljazeera.com/indepth/interactive/2014/06/infographic-explaining-libyas-election-2014624134840313976.html>

Aljazeera, <https://www.aljazeera.com/indepth/interactive/2017/03/libya-controls-170321125820367.html>

Congress Library, <https://www.loc.gov/item/88600480/>

Encyclopaedia Britannica, <https://www.britannica.com/place/Libya>

Encyclopedia Britannica - Libya | history - geography. <https://www.britannica.com/place/Libya>

BBC, <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-13754897>

BBC News. Profile: Libya's military strongman Khalifa Haftar. <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-27492354>

BBC News. Islamists quit Libya government, <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-25832818>

BTI, https://www.bti-project.org/fileadmin/files/BTI/Downloads/Reports/2016/pdf/BTI_2016_Libya.pdf

Ecfri.eu. A quick guide to Libya's main players | European Council on Foreign Relations. http://www.ecfr.eu/mena/mapping_libya_conflict#

EEAS - European External Action Service, About EUNAVFOR MED Operation SOPHIA - EEAS - European External Action Service - European Commission. https://eeas.europa.eu/csdp-missions-operations/eunavfor-med/36/about-eunavfor-med-operation-sophia_en

EEAS - European External Action Service, EU-Libya relations - EEAS - European External Action Service - European Commission, https://eeas.europa.eu/headquarters/headquarters-homepage_en/19163/EU-Libya%20relations,%20factsheet

EEAS - European External Action Service, About EU Border Assistance Mission in Libya (EUBAM) - EEAS - European External Action Service - European Commission, [https://eeas.europa.eu/headquarters/headquarters-homepage_en/3859/About%20EU%20Border%20Assistance%20Mission%20in%20Libya%20\(EUBAM\)](https://eeas.europa.eu/headquarters/headquarters-homepage_en/3859/About%20EU%20Border%20Assistance%20Mission%20in%20Libya%20(EUBAM))

European Neighborhood Policy And Enlargement Negotiations, Libya - European Neighbourhood Policy And Enlargement Negotiations - European Commission, https://ec.europa.eu/neighbourhood-enlargement/neighbourhood/countries/libya_en

Guttry, A., Capone, F., & Sommario, E. (2017). Dealing with Migrants in the Central Mediterranean Route: A Legal Analysis of Recent Bilateral Agreements Between Italy and Libya. International Migration.

Icc-cpi.int. (2018). Situation in Libya, <https://www.icc-cpi.int/libya>

Indexmundi, Country Facts, <http://www.indexmundi.com>

International Commission of Jurists (ICJ), The Draft Libyan Constitution: Procedural Deficiencies, Substantive Flaws, <http://www.refworld.org/docid/57ee8684.html>

Freedomhouse.org. Libya, <https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-world/2016/libya>

International Commission of Jurists (2016). Challenges for the Libyan Judiciary: Ensuring Independence, Accountability and Gender Equality.

Ispionline.it. Chaos in Libya: A Background | ISPI. <http://www.ispionline.it/it/publicazione/chaos-libya-background-17108>

Libya Herald. Muslim Brotherhood party says HoR terror list is defamation. <https://www.libyaherald.com/2017/06/11/muslim-brotherhood-party-says-hor-terror-list-is-defamation/>

Libya Herald. NFA re-elects Mahmoud Jibril as leader. <https://www.libyaherald.com/2017/08/02/nfa-re-elects-mahmoud-jibril-as-leader/>

Libya Herald. Arrest warrant for PFG commander Ibrahim Jadhnan. <https://www.libyaherald.com/2017/05/20/arrest-warrant-for-pfg-commander-ibrahim-jadhnan/>

Libya Herald. EU sanctions re-hit Abu Sahmain along with Saleh and Ghwell <https://www.libyaherald.com/2017/04/02/eu-sanctions-re-hit-abu-sahmain-along-with-saleh-and-ghwell/>

Libya Herald. Arab League, African Union and UN move to coordinate Libya policy <https://www.libyaherald.com/2016/10/25/arab-league-african-union-and-un-move-to-coordinate-libya-policy>

Libyaobserver.ly. Libyan Constitution | The Libya Observer. <https://www.libyaobserver.ly/libyan-constitution>

Libyaobserver.ly. NFA makes a return in Tripoli after a three year absence | The Libya Observer. <https://www.libyaobserver.ly/inbrief/nfa-makes-return-tripoli-after-three-year-absence>

Libyaobserver.ly. Sarraj meets Arab League envoy to Libya | The Libya Observer. <https://www.libyaobserver.ly/inbrief/sarraj-meets-arab-league-envoy-libya>

Middle East Institute. Libya's Terrorism Challenge: Assessing the Salafi-Jihadi Threat. <http://www.mei.edu/content/countering-transnational-terrorism-assessing-salafi-jihadi-movements-libya>

Middle East Monitor. Arab League, Haftar show support for UN plan on Libya, <https://www.middleeastmonitor.com/20171212-arab-league-haftar-show-support-for-un-plan-on-libya/>

The Carter Center. The 2014 Constitutional Drafting Assembly Elections in Libya. Election Report.

UN news, <https://news.un.org/en/>

UNSMIL, <https://unsmil.unmissions.org/>

Health

World Health Organization. Libya, <http://www.who.int/countries/lby/en/>

Education and Literacy

UNESCO Institute for Statistic, <https://whc.unesco.org/en/statesparties/ly>

Data.worldbank.org. Literacy rate, youth total (% of people ages 15-24) | Data. <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SE.ADT.1524.LT.ZS?end=2015&locations=LY&start=1984&view=chart>

UNICEF, www.unicef.org

Encyclopaedia Britannica, <https://www.britannica.com/place/Libya>

WTO, https://www.wto.org/english/thewto_e/acc_e/a1_libya_e.htm

Economy

African Development Bank. Libya Economic Outlook. <https://www.afdb.org/en/countries/north-africa/libya/libya-economic-outlook>

Worldbank, <http://www.worldbank.org/en/country/libya>

IMF, <http://www.imf.org/en/Publications/Departmental-Papers-Policy-Papers/Issues/2016/12/31/Libya-Beyond-the-Revolution-Challenges-and-Opportunities-25784>

African development Bank group, <https://www.afdb.org/en/countries/north-africa/libya/libya-economic-outlook/>

OECD, <https://www.oecd.org/countries/libya/>

The Constitution of Libya

Max Planck Institute for Comparative Public Law and International Law, <http://www.mpil.de/en/pub/news.cfm>

BTI, https://www.bti-project.org/fileadmin/files/BTI/Downloads/Reports/2016/pdf/BTI_2016_Libya.pdf

Carter Center, <https://www.cartercenter.org/countries/libya.html>

Libya Observer, <https://www.libyaobserver.ly/libyan-constitution>

UNSMIL, <https://unsmil.unmissions.org/>

Libyaobserver.ly. Libyan Constitution | The Libya Observer. <https://www.libyaobserver.ly/libyan-constitution>

Elections, Political Parties and Leaders

Aljazeera, <https://www.aljazeera.com/indepth/interactive/2017/03/libya-controls-170321125820367.html>

Max Planck Institute for Comparative Public Law and International Law, <http://www.mpil.de/en/pub/news.cfm>

BTI, https://www.bti-project.org/fileadmin/files/BTI/Downloads/Reports/2016/pdf/BTI_2016_Libya.pdf

IPU PARLINE database: LIBYA (Majlis Al-Nuwaab), Last elections, http://archive.ipu.org/parline-E/reports/2185_E.htm

BBC News. Profile: Libya's military strongman Khalifa Haftar. <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-27492354>

Libya Herald. NFA re-elects Mahmoud Jibril as leader. <https://www.libyaherald.com/2017/08/02/nfa-re-elects-mahmoud-jibril-as-leader/>

Libyaobserver.ly. NFA makes a return in Tripoli after a three year absence | The Libya Observer. <https://www.libyaobserver.ly/inbrief/nfa-makes-return-tripoli-after-three-year-absence>

NFA, nfallibya.org.

Ecfri.eu. A quick guide to Libya's main players | European Council on Foreign Relations. http://www.ecfr.eu/mena/mapping_libya_conflict#

EEAS - European External Action Service, About EU Border Assistance Mission in Libya (EUBAM) - EEAS - European External Action Service - European Commission, [https://eeas.europa.eu/headquarters/headquarters-homepage_en/3859/About%20EU%20Border%20Assistance%20Mission%20in%20Libya%20\(EUBAM\)](https://eeas.europa.eu/headquarters/headquarters-homepage_en/3859/About%20EU%20Border%20Assistance%20Mission%20in%20Libya%20(EUBAM))

European Union External Action Service, https://eeas.europa.eu/headquarters/headquarters-homepage_en
Reuters, <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-libya-security-politics/libyas-presidential-council-names-new-government-amid-divisions-idUSKCN0UX0RV>
The Economist Intelligence Unit, <http://country.eiu.com/Libya>
Libya Herald, <https://www.libyaherald.com/category/libya/>
Ispionline.it, Chaos in Libya: A Background | ISPI, <http://www.ispionline.it/it/publicazione/chaos-libya-background-17108>
Libya Herald, Muslim Brotherhood party says HoR terror list is defamation, <https://www.libyaherald.com/2017/06/11/muslim-brotherhood-party-says-hor-terror-list-is-defamation/>
Libya Herald, NFA re-elects Mahmoud Jibril as leader, <https://www.libyaherald.com/2017/08/02/nfa-re-elects-mahmoud-jibril-as-leader/>
Libya Herald, Arrest warrant for PFG commander Ibrahim Jadhraan, <https://www.libyaherald.com/2017/05/20/arrest-warrant-for-pfg-commander-ibrahim-jadhraan/>

Security Sector

Centre for Security Governance, A Post-Arab Spring Test for Security Sector Reform, CSG PAPERS, <http://secgovcentre.org/>
Ispionline.it, Chaos in Libya: A Background | ISPI, <http://www.ispionline.it/it/publicazione/chaos-libya-background-17108>
Sawani, Y. (2017). Security sector reform, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of militias: the challenges for state building in Libya. *Contemporary Arab Affairs*, 10(2), pp.171-186.
Securitycouncilreport.org, UN Documents for Libya, <http://www.securitycouncilreport.org/un-documents/libya/>
United States Institute of Peace (2016). Prisons and Detention in Libya. *Peaceworks*, <https://www.usip.org/publications/2016/09/prisons-and-detention-libya>
Middle East Institute, <http://www.mei.edu/content/countering-transnational-terrorism-assessing-salafi-jihadi-movements-libya>
UNHCR, <http://www.unhcr.org/libya.html>
IOM, <https://www.iom.int/countries/libya>
Amnesty International, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/countries/middle-east-and-north-africa/libya/>
Small Arms Survey, <http://www.smallarmssurvey.org/about-us/highlights/focus-sana.html>
<http://www.smallarmssurvey.org/about-us/highlights/2017/highlight-wp26.html>
Interpol, <https://www.interpol.int/Member-countries/Africa/Libya>

Law enforcement structures and actors

UNHCR, <http://www.unhcr.org/libya.html>
IOM, <https://www.iom.int/countries/libya>
Amnesty International, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/countries/middle-east-and-north-africa/libya/>
Guttry, A., Capone, F., & Sommario, E. (2017). Dealing with Migrants in the Central Mediterranean Route: A Legal Analysis of Recent Bilateral Agreements Between Italy and Libya. *International Migration*.
Icc-cpi.int. (2018). Situation in Libya, <https://www.icc-cpi.int/libya>
Indexmundi, Country Facts, <http://www.indexmundi.com>
International Commission of Jurists (ICJ), The Draft Libyan Constitution: Procedural Deficiencies, Substantive Flaws, <http://www.refworld.org/docid/57ee86814.html>
Freedomhouse.org, Libya, <https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-world/2016/libya>
International Commission of Jurists (2016). Challenges for the Libyan Judiciary: Ensuring Independence, Accountability and Gender Equality.
Ispionline.it, Chaos in Libya: A Background | ISPI, <http://www.ispionline.it/it/publicazione/chaos-libya-background-17108>
Human Rights Watch, <https://www.hrw.org/middle-east/n-africa/libya>
Coalition for the International Criminal Court, <http://www.coalitionfortheicc.org/country/libya>
The Guardian, <https://www.theguardian.com/law/2017/nov/04/iccs-investigation-libya-war-crimes-male-rape-court-hague-trial>
International Crisis Group, <https://www.crisisgroup.org/middle-east-north-africa/north-africa/libya>
Interpol, <https://www.interpol.int/Member-countries/Africa/Libya>
Freedomhouse.org, Libya, <https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-world/2016/libya>
International Commission of Jurists (2016). Challenges for the Libyan Judiciary: Ensuring Independence, Accountability and Gender Equality.

Human Rights Issues

United Nations, www.un.org,
Constitution net, <http://www.constitutionnet.org/country/constitutional-history-libya>

UNHCR, <http://www.unhcr.org/libya.html>
IOM, <https://www.iom.int/countries/libya>
Amnesty International, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/countries/middle-east-and-north-africa/libya/>
Human Rights Watch, <https://www.hrw.org/middle-east/n-africa/libya>
Coalition for the International Criminal Court, <http://www.coalitionfortheicc.org/country/libya>
OHCHR | Libya, <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/Countries/MENARRegion/Pages/LYIndex.aspx> Council, IDMC » Libya, <http://www.internal-displacement.org/countries/libya>
UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), "Detained and Dehumanised" - Report on Human Rights Abuses Against Migrants in Libya, <http://www.refworld.org/docid/585104cf4.html>
UNSMIL, <https://unsmil.unmissions.org/>
UNDP in Libya, <http://www.ly.undp.org/>

The UN and Libya

UNSC, <http://www.un.org/en/sc/>
UNSMIL, www.unsmil.unmissions.org
<https://unsmil.unmissions.org/security-council-resolutions-and-statements>
<https://unsmil.unmissions.org/documents>
<https://unsmil.unmissions.org/srsg-briefings-un-security-council>
Securitycouncilreport.org, UN Documents for Libya, <http://www.securitycouncilreport.org/un-documents/libya/>
UNHCR, <http://www.unhcr.org/libya.html>
IOM, <https://www.iom.int/countries/libya>
Amnesty International, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/countries/middle-east-and-north-africa/libya/>
Ecfr.eu, A quick guide to Libya's main players | European Council on Foreign Relations, http://www.ecfr.eu/mena/mapping_libya_conflict#
UN news, <https://news.un.org/en/>
ReliefWeb, Joint Communiqué on Libya, 22 September 2016, <https://reliefweb.int/report/libya/joint-communique-libya-22-september-2016>
Un.org, Launching Strategy to End Protracted Libya Crisis, Secretary-General Says
United Nations Will Increase In-Country Presence | Meetings Coverage and Press Releases, <https://www.un.org/press/en/2017/sgsm18707.doc.htm>
Un.org, Security Council Presidential Statement Endorses New Action Plan to Resume Inclusive, Libyan-Owned Political Process under United Nations Auspices | Meetings Coverage and Press Releases, <https://www.un.org/press/en/2017/sc13020.doc.htm>
UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), "Detained and Dehumanised" - Report on Human Rights Abuses Against Migrants in Libya, <http://www.refworld.org/docid/585104cf4.html>
Un.org, Security Council Authorizes Nine-month Mandate Extension for United Nations Support Mission in Libya, Unanimously Adopting Resolution 2323 (2016) | Meetings Coverage and Press Releases, <https://www.un.org/press/en/2016/sc12622.doc.htm>
UNSMIL, Statement from UNSMIL on the Draft Constitution Vote, <https://unsmil.unmissions.org/statement-unsmil-draft-constitution-vote>
UNSMIL, Step by Step, UN Action Plan for Successful Transition Takes Hold in Libya, <https://unsmil.unmissions.org/step-step-un-action-plan-successful-transition-takes-hold-libya>

The EU and Libya

Ecfr.eu, A quick guide to Libya's main players | European Council on Foreign Relations, http://www.ecfr.eu/mena/mapping_libya_conflict#
EEAS - European External Action Service, About EUNAVFOR MED Operation SOPHIA - EEAS - European External Action Service - European Commission, https://eeas.europa.eu/csdp-missions-operations/eunavfor-med/36/about-eunavfor-med-operation-sophia_en
EEAS - European External Action Service, EU-Libya relations - EEAS - European External Action Service - European Commission, https://eeas.europa.eu/headquarters/headquarters-homepage_en/19163/EU-Libya%20relations,%20factsheet
EEAS - European External Action Service, About EU Border Assistance Mission in Libya (EUBAM) - EEAS - European External Action Service - European Commission, [https://eeas.europa.eu/headquarters/headquarters-homepage_en/3859/About%20EU%20Border%20Assistance%20Mission%20in%20Libya%20\(EUBAM\)](https://eeas.europa.eu/headquarters/headquarters-homepage_en/3859/About%20EU%20Border%20Assistance%20Mission%20in%20Libya%20(EUBAM))
European Neighborhood Policy And Enlargement Negotiations, Libya - European Neighbourhood Policy And Enlargement Negotiations - European Commission, https://ec.europa.eu/neighbourhood-enlargement/neighbourhood/countries/libya_en

Other Regional Organizations and Libya

African Union, Peace and Security Department. Ending conflicts, sustaining peace - African Union - Peace and Security Department, <http://www.peaceau.org/en/>
African Union, Constitutive Act | African Union. <https://au.int/en/constitutive-act>
African Union, Peace and Security Department.
<http://www.peaceau.org/en/article/press-release-of-the-739th-meeting-of-the-peace-and-security-council-of-the-au-on-the-situation-in-libya>
Avalon.law.yale.edu., The Avalon Project : Pact of the League of Arab States, March 22, 1945, http://avalon.law.yale.edu/20th_century/arableag.asp
African Union, <https://au.int/>
The Royal Institute of International Affairs, <https://www.chathamhouse.org>
Middle East Monitor, <https://www.middleeastmonitor.com/20171212-arab-league-haftar-show-support-for-un-plan-on-libya/>
BBC, <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-15747941>
Encyclopedia Britannica, <https://www.britannica.com/topic/Arab-League>
Ecf.eu, <https://www.cfr.org/background/arab-league>
Chatmanhouse, <https://www.chathamhouse.org/event/african-union-vision-peace-and-prosperity-africa>
Libya Herald, <https://www.libyaherald.com/2016/10/25/arab-league-african-union-and-un-move-to-coordinate-libya-policy/>

Libya Observer, <https://www.libyaobserver.ly/inbrief/sarraj-meets-arab-league-envoy-libya>
The Economist Intelligence Unit, <http://country.eiu.com/Libya>

Travel Advice & Other Practical Info

Kwintessential Cross Cultural Solutions,
<http://www.kwintessential.co.uk/resources/guides/guide-to-libya-etiquette-customs-culture-business/>
National Travel Health Network and Centre,
<https://travelhealthpro.org.uk/country/129/libya>
Foreign and Commonwealth Office, <https://www.gov.uk/foreign-travel-advice/libya>
Africa guide, <https://www.africaguide.com/country/libya/>

Useful online references

African Union
<https://au.int/>

European Commission
www.ec.europa.eu

European Council
www.european-council.europa.eu

Council of the European Union
www.consilium.europa.eu

European Union External Action Service
www.eeas.europa.eu

EuropeAid
www.ec.europa.eu/europeaid/

European Union Neighbourhood Policy
www.ec.europa.eu/world/enp/

Frontex European Union Agency
www.frontex.europa.eu

High National Election Commission
www.hnec.ly/en/

United Nations
www.un.org

United Nations Security Council
www.un.org/en/sc/

United Nations General Assembly
www.un.org/en/ga/

United Nations Department of Political Affairs
www.un.org/wcm/content/site/undpa/

United Nations Support Mission in Libya
www.unsmil.unmissions.org

United Nations Development Programme
www.undp.org

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
www.unesco.org

United Nations Children's Fund
www.unesco.org

United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
www.ohchr.org

United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees
www.unhcr.org

Amnesty International
www.amnesty.org
Human Rights Watch
www.hrw.org

International Organization for Migration
www.iom.int

North Atlantic Treaty Organization
www.nato.int

World Bank
www.worldbank.org

International Monetary Fund
www.imf.org

Library of Congress
www.loc.gov/

BBC
www.bbc.co.uk

Libya Herald
www.libyaherald.com