

Table 1: Timeline of key events in the Libyan conflict 2011-2020

2011	
30 October:	NATO's Operation Unified Protector comes to an end
2012	
January:	clashes among rebels in Benghazi are first signs of discontent within the NTC
7 July:	elections for a new 200-member national assembly known as the General National Congress are held
8 August:	NTC formally hands over power to the GNC. Mohamed Yousef el-Magariaf is elected as chairman of GNC
11 September:	Islamist militants storm US consulate in Benghazi, killing four Americans, including US Ambassador Chris Stevens
15 October:	Ali Zeidan is elected as Prime Minister
2013	
5 May:	The Political Isolation Law is passed. The law, which bans Gaddafi-era officials from politics for 10 years, escalates polarization within the GNC.
17 August:	Ibrahim Jadran, leader of the Petroleum Facilities Guards and his allies, seize four key oil terminals, precipitating a year-long blockade of oil exports
2014	
3 February:	Protests erupt in response to GNC refusal to disband after mandate expires
14 February:	Constitutional Assembly is elected to undertake drafting of a new constitution
8-10 March:	Clashes erupt between Misratan forces and Zawiya Martyrs brigade over control of Libya's oil fields and terminals. Zeidan is removed as prime minister after failing to resolve oil crisis.
16 May:	General Khalifa Haftar launches Operation Dignity against Islamist militias in Benghazi; Haftar frames his military campaign as a war to root out all Islamists and terrorists
23 May:	Misratan allies of GNC move into Tripoli to face pro-Haftar forces
25 June:	a new parliament is elected in low-turnout polls as a result of insecurity; fighting breaks out between forces loyal to outgoing GNC and new parliament
13 July:	a coalition of Islamist and Misratan forces launch Operation Dawn to counter Haftar's Operation Dignity Prime Minister Khalifa Ghwell, supported by GNC's speaker Nuri Abu Sahmain form National Salvation Government
26 July:	as security situation deteriorates, foreign embassies close and UN staff and foreigners are evacuated
30 July:	Armed Islamist groups, Ansar al-Sharia seize control of Benghazi
4 August:	House of Representatives (HoR) holds its inaugural meeting
14 August:	Bernardino Léon is appointed as the first Special Representative of the Secretary General (SRSG) for Libya
23 August:	Libya Dawn forces take control of Tripoli, forcing HoR to relocate to Tobruk in eastern Libya
14 October:	HoR officially allies with Haftar
October:	ISIS seizes partial control of Derna, a port city in eastern Libya
6 November:	Constitutional Chamber of Libyan Supreme Court rules HoR elections unconstitutional.

2015	
14 January:	UN-brokered peace talks in Libya begin in Geneva
15 February:	ISIS establishes foothold in Sirte and its surroundings
5 March:	Libyan factions hold UN-brokered peace talks in Skhirat, Morocco
10 June:	GNC delegation drops out of UN-backed peace talks and rejects power-sharing plans
17 December:	Representatives of GNC and HoR sign the Libyan Political Agreement (LPA) in Skhirat. The LPA established the Government of National Accord (GNA), with Fayeaz al-Sarraj as Prime Minister and head of a nine-member Presidency Council
2016	
20 March:	the UN-recognized GNA arrives in Tripoli by boat
1 August:	US launches airstrikes targeting ISIS in support of GNA operation to recapture Sirte
17 December:	GNA officially declares Sirte's liberation from ISIS
2017	
6 July:	General Haftar declared Benghazi liberated from Islamist militias
25 July:	French President Macron hosts Sarraj and Haftar in Paris, outcome of talks is a ceasefire agreement and promise to hold elections in 2018
20 September:	UN SRSG , Ghassan Salamé outlined a new action plan for Libya political process, entailing amendment of the LPA, a planned national conference and holding of elections
16 October:	HoR withdraws from UN-facilitated negotiations thus stalling UN action plan, no agreement is reached between HSC and HoR on power sharing and a new LPA
2018	
29 May:	Paris Peace Conference brings together Prime Minister Sarraj, LNA commander Haftar, HoR speaker Aguila Saleh and head of Council of State Khaled al-Mishri. Libyan parties issue a joint statement of agreement to hold elections on 10 December 2018
11 July:	National Oil Corporation announces re-opening of four oil export terminals.
August-September:	The Kaniyat and other armed groups launch assault on Tripoli, facing off against forces loyal to the GNA such as the Tripoli Protection Force
26 September:	GNA announces UN-brokered ceasefire aimed at ending months-long conflict between armed groups in Tripoli.
12-13 November:	Libyan and international leaders meet in Palermo, Italy for a conference to discuss political solutions to conflict in Libya
3 December:	El Sharara, Libya's largest oilfield, is shut down by local militias and a unit of PFG
2019	
16 January:	LNA launches counter-terrorist operations across southern Libya
16-21 January:	UN-brokered ceasefire falters as fighting resumes in Tripoli between the Seventh Brigade militia and Tripoli Protection Force

28 February:	General Haftar and Prime Minister Sarraj meet in Abu Dhabi and agree to hold elections
20 March:	UN Special Envoy Salamé announces a national conference planned to take place in April 2019 in Ghadames
27 March:	Saudi Crown Prince Mohammed bin Salman and UAE representatives meet with Haftar in Riyadh
3 April:	Haftar and his LNA forces launch assault on Tripoli, taking control of towns on the outskirts of Tripoli
7 April:	GNA announces counter-offensive against Haftar's forces
16 June:	UN-recognised government announces a peace initiative to break deadlock in civil war, the plan includes a national peace forum and elections before end of 2019
September	Hundreds of Russian mercenaries employed by Wagner Group arrive in Libya to support LNA
28 November:	GNA and Turkey sign maritime and security agreements, securing Turkish military backing for GNA
10 December:	UN releases report detailing violation of arms embargo on Libya by a number of countries
2020	
5 January:	Turkey announces deployment of its troops to Libya to support the GNA
12 January:	Turkey and Russia broker a ceasefire between GNA and LNA
14 January:	General Khalifa Haftar leaves Moscow without signing ceasefire agreement
18 January:	NOC declares <i>force majeure</i> , suspending oil export from eastern oil ports
19 January:	German Chancellor Angela Merkel hosts Berlin Conference, bringing together Libyan and international participants. Berlin Conference ends with a 55-point outcome document and emphasizes support for Libyan-led peace process
12 February:	UNSC passes a Resolution 2510 calling for a lasting ceasefire and endorsing the conclusions of the Berlin Conference including support for a monitoring system and confidence-building measures
31 March:	EU launches Operation IRINI to support implementation of the arms embargo on Libya
18 May:	GNA forces take control of al-Watiya airbase, an important foothold for Haftar's forces
3 June:	GNA forces retake Tripoli International Airport and control of Tripoli and its suburbs
6 June:	Egypt announces a ceasefire agreement following a meeting between Aguila Saleh and General Haftar in Cairo. The Cairo Initiative is floated as a potential political roadmap.
7 June:	GNA announces an offensive on Sirte, after retaking control of western Libya
22 June:	Egyptian President el Sisi threatens military intervention in Libya if Turkish-backed GNA forces cross the 'red line' of Sirte
21 August:	GNA and LNA announce cessation of hostilities
18 September:	Haftar announces deal to lift oil blockades following Russia-backed deal between him and Deputy Prime Minister in the GNA Ahmed Maiteeq
15 October:	NOC announces lifting of <i>force majeure</i> on el Sharara oil field, ramping up oil production
23 October:	UNSMIL announces permanent ceasefire between Libyan warring parties following talks under the 5+5 Joint Military Commission
7-15 November:	The Libyan Political Dialogue Forum (LPDF) is held in Tunis, as part of the UN-led peace process. The LPDF brought together 75 Libyan delegates to discuss a roadmap to elections on 24 December 2021 and structure and selection of executive authority and interim transitional government.

15 December:

Acting head of UNSMIL, Stephanie Williams announces that LPDF had been unable to agree on selection mechanism for the new Libyan transitional executive authority; UNSMIL reiterates commitment to support roadmap to elections at the end of 2021 and facilitation of meetings of LPDF advisory and legal committees.