

Libya's path to democracy



Aug 2011: Libyan dictator **Muammar Gaddafi** ousted by NATO-backed uprising. Opposition **National Transitional Council** (NTC) sets out road map for democracy

Oct: Gaddafi captured and killed. NTC announces plans to hold elections within eight months

Jan 2012: Protesters ransack NTC offices in Benghazi amid growing nationwide lawlessness

May: Security forces repel attack by armed ex-rebels on government office in Tripoli

Aug: NTC hands power to **General National Congress** (GNC) – elected by popular vote in July. **Mohammed Magarief** made interim head of state



Sep: Ambassador **Chris Stevens** and three other Americans killed in gun attack on U.S. consulate in Benghazi



Oct: GNC elects human rights lawyer, **Ali Zeidan**, as Libya's prime minister

May 2013: Magarief resigns to comply with law banning Gaddafi-era officials from government. **Nouri Abusahmain** elected GNC chairman



Oct: Zeidan briefly abducted from Tripoli hotel by armed militia, prompting UN concern over security situation

Feb 20, 2014: Elections to be held to choose constitutional assembly – 60-member panel will then have 120 days to draft new constitution

Aug: GNC to hold popular referendum on constitution. If approved, parliamentary elections will take place in December

GNC COMPOSITION

Justice and Construction Party (JCP) (Muslim Brotherhood)

National Forces Alliance (NFA) (centrist)

Salafi parties 4

Smaller parties and local interest groups

Independents

Genuine independents

Associated with NFA

Associated with JCP

Salafis

