

INSTITUTIONAL DIVISION OF LIBYA

2012

From national unity...

July: The General National Congress (GNC) is formed through Libya's first free parliamentary elections. The turnout rate is 62%.

2014

... to the division into two governments...

May: Khalifa Haftar launches his operation al-Karama against Benghazi.

June: New parliamentary elections to elect members of the House of Representatives to replace the GNC. The turnout rate is 18%.

August: The House of Representatives settles in Tobruk with some of its elected members (122 out of 200). The other members boycott the House. The GNC refuses to recognize the House of Representatives as legitimate, and extends its own term of office.

September: The House of Representatives sets up the government in Bayda, which supports the Libyan National Army. The GNC sets up the National Salvation Government in Tripoli.

2015

...to the failure of international mediation.

December: The Skhirat Agreement signed in Morocco sets up a Government of National Accord (GNA) led by Fayez al-Sarraj, recognized by the international community. The Agreement recognizes the House of Representatives and transforms the GNC into a consultative upper chamber, the High Council of State.

2016

April: The GNA settles in Tripoli and replaces the Government of National Salvation. The High Council of State is set up. The House of Representatives refuses a vote of confidence in the GNA and continues to support the provisional government.