

LIBYA: IMPUNITY FUELS PROTRACTED HUMAN RIGHTS CRISIS

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL:
SUBMISSION TO THE 50TH SESSION OF THE UPR WORKING GROUP, NOVEMBER 2025

SUMMARY

This submission was prepared for the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) of Libya in November 2025.

In its submission, Amnesty International evaluates Libya's implementation of recommendations made in its previous review and assesses the national human rights framework with regard to the constitutional vacuum, the compliance of domestic legislation with international human rights law, and Libya's ratification of core international human rights treaties.

With regard to the human rights situation on the ground, Amnesty International raises concern about arbitrary detention and unfair trial; violations of the rights to freedom of expression, association and peaceful assembly; the systematic use of enforced disappearances, torture and other ill-treatment; unlawful attacks; and discrimination and other violations of the rights of refugees, asylum-seekers and migrants; women and girls; LGBTI people; members of ethnic and religious minorities; and internally displaced persons. The organization also highlights how the entrenched climate of impunity enables the commission of such widespread crimes under international law and other serious human rights violations. The submission ends with a set of recommendations to Libya which, if implemented, would contribute to improving the human rights situation.

Human rights violations and crimes under international law in Libya are taking place amid deep political divisions as the country remains fragmented between two competing entities vying for legitimacy, territorial control and resources and with each entity supported by a plethora of armed actors. The Government of National Unity (GNU) under Prime Minister Abdelhamid Dbeiba retains fragile control of Tripoli and other parts of western Libya. A parallel "Libyan Government", allied to the self-declared Libyan Arab Armed Forces (LAAF) armed group, in *de facto* control of eastern and large parts of southern Libya, and to the House of Representatives, Libya's parliament, continues to operate out of eastern Libya under the leadership of the designate prime minister, Osama Hammad.

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FOLLOW UP TO THE PREVIOUS REVIEW

1. During its last UPR review in 2020, of the 285 recommendations received, Libya accepted 181 recommendations, rejected 36 and noted 68.ⁱ Amnesty International is concerned by Libya's failure to implement recommendations and alarmed at the ongoing widespread commission of crimes under international law and serious human rights violations across the country with impunity.ⁱⁱ
2. Even though Libya accepted recommendationsⁱⁱⁱ to improve its cooperation with UN mechanisms and other international organizations, access restrictions across the country deepened. In its final report issued in March 2023, the Independent UN Fact-Finding Mission on Libya, highlighted concerns over its inability to secure "unhindered access to all parts of the Libyan territory", citing the refusal of both the LAAF and the GNU to facilitate its visits to southern Libya. It also highlighted the failure of the authorities to respond to its requests to visit any prisons and detention facilities.^{iv}

THE NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS FRAMEWORK

3. In the aftermath of the 2011-armed conflict in Libya, the National Transitional Council adopted a Constitutional Declaration, which includes some human rights guarantees.^v While it was meant to be a temporary document, the process of drafting and agreeing on a constitution has been severely delayed amid disagreements between political actors, creating a protracted constitutional and legal crisis, and indefinitely delaying presidential and parliamentary elections, scheduled for December 2021.^{vi}
4. Libya is party to several core human rights treaties,^{vii} but it has failed to fully incorporate into domestic law key human rights guarantees contained therein. Libya retains legislation not in line with its international obligations, including laws that shield members of militias from accountability for crimes under international law, entrench discrimination against women and girls, prescribe corporal punishments that amount to torture, and criminalize the exercise of the rights to freedom of expression, peaceful assembly, association, religion and belief. Amnesty International regrets that Libya rejected recommendations to accede to the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, and the 1951 UN Convention relating to the Status of Refugees.^{viii} Libya also failed to accede to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC) and International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, recommendations it noted during its last UPR review.^{ix}

THE HUMAN RIGHTS SITUATION ON THE GROUND

Arbitrary detention and unfair trial

5. Despite accepting recommendations to end arbitrary detention during its last UPR review,^x thousands of people continue to be arbitrarily detained by security forces, militias and armed groups^{xi} solely for their actual or suspected political or tribal affiliations, opinions and/or for financial gain; following grossly unfair trials, including by military courts; or without any legal basis. Those targeted include human rights defenders, political activists, tribal leaders, journalists, social media users and government officials.^{xii}
6. The justice system remains dysfunctional. Successive authorities have been unable to protect witnesses, lawyers, prosecutors and judges from threats, intimidation, unlawful deprivation of liberty or physical assaults by armed actors.^{xiii}
7. In eastern Libya, military courts have convicted and sentenced to prolonged imprisonment or the death penalty hundreds of civilians in secret and grossly unfair military trials, aimed at punishing real or perceived opponents and critics of the LAAF and affiliated armed groups.^{xiv} In Tripoli, court sessions have been held inside the Mitiga Prison, under the control of the abusive and unaccountable Deterrence Apparatus to Combat Terrorism and Organized Crime (DACTO) militia (known as Radaa).

Enforced disappearances, torture and other ill-treatment

8. Libya accepted multiple recommendations aimed at protecting detainees from enforced disappearances, torture and other ill-treatment.^{xv} However, since its last UPR review, militias and armed groups have continued to systematically subject detainees to enforced disappearance, torture and other ill-treatment in official and unofficial places of detention. Amnesty International documented the use of severe beatings, electric shocks, mock executions, flogging, suspension in contorted positions and sexual violence at the DACTO, Stability Support Apparatus (SSA), Internal Security Agency (ISA)-Tripoli, and Public Security Agency (PSA) militias, as well as the LAAF and allied armed groups including ISA in the east and Tariq Ben Zeyad (TBZ).^{xvi}
9. Coerced “confessions” extracted under torture and other ill-treatment continue to be published online by ISA-Tripoli and other militias and armed groups, and used as “evidence” in criminal proceedings.
10. Detainees are held in cruel and inhuman conditions, characterized by overcrowding, denial of healthcare and lack of hygiene, exercise and sufficient food. Since its last review, authorities have systematically failed to adequately investigate the dozens of deaths in custody across Libya amid reports of torture, denial of medical care and malnutrition.^{xvii}
11. Libyan legislation retains corporal punishments, including flogging and amputation; flogging sentences have been implemented since the last UPR review.^{xviii}

Freedom of expression, association and peaceful assembly

12. Libya accepted recommendations to protect human rights defenders, journalists and political activists from arbitrary detention and other harassment.^{xix} However, armed groups and militias continue to arbitrarily arrest and detain hundreds of activists, protesters, journalists and online content creators simply for exercising their rights to freedom of expression and peaceful assembly.^{xx}
13. Since 2022, under the pretext of protecting Libyan and Islamic “values”, ISA-Tripoli has subjected dozens of men, women and children to arbitrary detention, enforced disappearance, torture and other ill-treatment and unjust prosecutions solely for exercising their right to freedom of expression, in some cases leading to convictions and sentences of up to 10 years.^{xxi}
14. Militias and armed groups have continued to target civil society activists through abductions, summons for interrogations, threats and demands for information.
15. Since Libya’s last UPR review, militias and armed groups have used unlawful force and arrests to disperse predominantly peaceful protests, including in the cities of Benghazi, Derna, Sebha, Sirte, Tripoli and Yefren.

The rights of refugees, migrants and asylum seekers

16. Despite accepting recommendations to protect refugees and migrants,^{xxii} security forces, militias, armed groups and other non-state actors across Libya have been committing widespread and systematic human rights violations and abuses against refugees and migrants with impunity, including enforced disappearance, prolonged arbitrary detention, torture and other ill-treatment including rape and other forms of sexual violence, and unlawful killings. Refugees and migrants are at risk of such abuses both when unlawfully deprived of their liberty, as well as outside the context of detention.^{xxiii}
17. Thousands of foreign nationals are arbitrarily detained in detention centres run by the Department of Combatting Illegal Migration (DCIM), while thousands of others are held directly by militias and armed groups. They are held in cruel and inhuman conditions and subjected to torture and other ill-treatment, extortion of ransoms, forced labour, and denial of adequate medical care. Those held indefinitely include men, women and children intercepted by EU-supported Libyan coastguards and those forcibly expelled by Tunisia since July 2023.
18. Since the last UPR review, armed groups affiliated to the LAAF forcibly expelled tens of thousands of refugees and migrants towards Chad, Egypt, Niger and Sudan, without giving them the opportunity to challenge their deportation or seek international protection.

The rights of women and girls

19. While Libya accepted recommendations to advance women's rights and combat violence against them,^{xxiv} few concrete steps had been taken to end pervasive discrimination against women in law and practice, including in matters related to marriage, child custody, access to political office and employment.
20. In October 2022, the GNU issued Decree No. 902/2022 granting children of Libyan mothers and non-Libyan fathers access to public education and healthcare, without guaranteeing their right to nationality on par with children of Libyan fathers and non-Libyan mothers.
21. Militias and armed groups have been arbitrary detaining, threatening and otherwise harassing women social media influencers and content creators for forms of expression and dress that did not deem to conform with societal norms.
22. In October 2024, the GNU established a new Morality Protection Department within the ministry of the interior and in November 2024 the minister of the interior announced plans to introduce compulsory veiling for women and enforce it through the deployment of "morality police".^{xxv}
23. Impunity prevailed for the killings of women activists including lawyer Hanan al-Barassi, who was shot in Benghazi in public in November 2020, after she criticized armed groups in eastern Libya. No information has been revealed about the fate and whereabouts of parliamentarian Sihem Sirgiwe, who was abducted by gunmen in a night-time raid on her home in Benghazi in 2019 after she criticized the LAAF's offensive on Tripoli in a TV interview earlier that day.
24. Militias and armed groups have sought to restrict women's movement and travel abroad without a male "guardian".

Rights of LGBTI people

25. Libya rejected recommendations to decriminalize consensual same-sex sexual relations between adults.^{xxvi} Since the last UPR review, the ISA-Tripoli and other militias and armed groups arrested tens of individuals on the basis of their actual or perceived gender identity and/or sexual orientation. Several have been prosecuted on charges of "homosexuality".
26. Militias and armed groups routinely confiscate rainbow-coloured items from stores and street vendors and arrest their sellers.

Rights of internally displaced people

27. Libya supported recommendations to address internal displacement.^{xxvii} But tens of thousands of residents of Tawergha city, forcibly displaced since 2011, were unable to return to their homes due to lack of security and essential services; while being subjected to evictions by armed groups and militias in other parts of the country. For instance, LAAF and affiliated armed groups prevented hundreds of Tawergha internally displaced persons (IDPs) from returning to seven IDP camps in and around Benghazi from where they were told to evacuate on 10 September 2023 ahead of Storm Daniel.
28. Thousands of IDPs from eastern Libya are unable to return home due to fears of reprisals by LAAF-affiliated armed groups and the destruction of their property.
29. IDPs face barriers curtailing their access to education, healthcare, housing and employment, amid the failure of successive governments to prioritize their rights, including in national budgets.

Discrimination against ethnic and religious minorities

30. Amnesty International regrets that Libya did not accept recommendations to end all forms of discrimination, including on grounds of race, ethnicity and religion.^{xxviii}
31. Some Tabu and Tuareg, especially those without national identity cards, face discrimination in southern Libya in accessing healthcare and education.
32. In January 2024, parliament adopted a law criminalizing "witchcraft" and "sorcery", which jeopardizes the rights to freedom of religion of religious and ethnic minorities, including Sufis and Amazigh adherents of the Ibadi faith.
33. Sufi shrines continue to be damaged or destroyed across the country with impunity; and militias and armed groups espousing the Salafi Madkhali ideology arbitrary detain Sufi sheikhs and their followers.^{xxix}

Unlawful attacks

34. Libya supported several recommendations related to upholding international humanitarian law.^{xxx}
35. While a nationwide ceasefire reached in 2020 largely held, sporadic small-scale armed clashes between militias and armed groups continue to occur in Tripoli, and parts of western and southern Libya. Indiscriminate attacks and the reckless use of firearms and explosive weapons with wide-area effects in residential areas led to civilian casualties and damage to civilian objects.
36. Clashes between 6 and 8 October 2023 in Benghazi between the LAAF and fighters loyal to Al-Mahdi Al-Barghathi, a former minister of defence, left at least five people dead and more injured, including civilians, amid an internet shutdown by the LAAF. The fate of Al-Mahdi Al-Barghathi and 33 of his relatives and supporters following their abductions in the aftermath of clashes remains unknown.

Impunity for crimes under international law and other serious human rights violations and abuses

37. Impunity prevails despite Libya accepting several recommendations aimed at ensuring accountability.^{xxxi} Officials and commanders of powerful militias and armed groups enjoy near total impunity for crimes under international law, while successive governments continue to integrate their members into state institutions without vetting and pay them salaries.^{xxxii} For instance, in November 2022, the GNU appointed Emad Trabulsi, commander of the PSA militia, as acting minister of interior, despite the militia's well-documented involvement in crimes against refugees and migrants.^{xxxiii} In January 2021, Abdel Ghani al-Kikli, commander of the Abu Salim Central Security Force militia, was appointed head of the then newly created SSA tasked with law enforcement and intelligence, despite credible reports about his militia's involvement in war crimes since 2011. Ossama Njeem, a long-term member of DACTO who is under arrest warrant by the ICC for war crimes and crimes against humanity, remains the director of the Reform and Rehabilitation Institution of the Judicial Police under the ministry of justice, following his return to Libya after his brief arrest in Italy in January 2025.^{xxxiv}
38. In July 2024, 12 low- and middle-level officials were sentenced to prison terms for their responsibility in the collapse of dams near Derna in September 2023 triggered by Storm Daniel, an extreme weather event made more likely by climate change, which left thousands dead and thousands of others missing. However, authorities failed to effectively investigate whether powerful military and political figures had failed to protect people's human rights to life and health.
39. In October 2024, the ICC announced arrest warrants for six leaders, senior members and affiliates of the al-Kaniat armed group for war crimes committed in the city of Tarhouna, which the group controlled until June 2020. Five of the suspects remain at large, while Libyan authorities refuse to hand over to the ICC Abdelbari Al Shaqaqi, who is reportedly detained by DACTO.^{xxxv}

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ACTION BY THE STATE UNDER REVIEW

Amnesty International calls on the government of Libya to:

Arbitrary detention and unfair trial

40. Immediately and unconditionally release all those detained solely for their actual or suspected political or tribal affiliations, opinions, financial gain or reasons of discrimination on any grounds. Release those held in prolonged detention for years without charge or trial; quash the verdicts of those convicted in unfair trials, including by military courts; and end the trials of civilians in military courts. Those charged with internationally recognizable offences should be tried by civilian courts in line with international fair trial law and standards and without recourse to the death penalty.

Enforced disappearance, torture and other ill-treatment

41. Immediately disclose the fate and whereabouts of all individuals subjected to enforced disappearance; and ensure that all those detained are protected from enforced disappearance, torture and other ill-treatment.
42. Repeal legislation which allows flogging and amputation.
43. Instruct militias and armed groups to refrain from publishing forced "confessions" and ensure that "evidence" obtained through torture, ill-treatment and other forms of coercion is not admissible in criminal proceedings except in proceedings against the alleged perpetrators.

Freedom of expression, association and peaceful assembly

44. Instruct militias and armed groups to cease targeting protesters, human rights defenders, activists, journalists and other actual or perceived critics or opponents in reprisal for the exercise of their rights to freedom of expression, association and peaceful assembly.

The rights of refugees, asylum seekers and migrants

45. Close all migration detention facilities, including those run by the DCIM, decriminalize irregular migration, and stop detaining refugees and migrants solely due to their migration status.
46. Sign and ratify the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol and formalize the presence of UNHCR.

The rights of women and girls

47. Abolish all laws, regulations and procedures that discriminate directly against women and girls or have a discriminatory impact on them.
48. Introduce effective legislation and administrative policies to end violence against women and girls.

Rights of LGBTI people

49. Decriminalize consensual same-sex sexual conduct and protect LGBTI people from discrimination, violence and other human rights violations.

Rights of internally displaced people

50. Take steps to establish an independent body, in consultation with displaced communities, to organize and monitor the safe, voluntary and dignified return of IDPs without fear of reprisals and ensure that they are able to reclaim their homes and other property.

Discrimination against ethnic and religious minorities

51. Take measures to ensure that persons belonging to minorities can fully and effectively exercise their human rights without any discrimination; and ensure that nobody is deprived of Libyan nationality on discriminatory grounds.

Unlawful attacks

52. Instruct militias and armed groups to respect international humanitarian law, including ceasing indiscriminate attacks.

Impunity

53. Cooperate with the ICC and other UN and international bodies, including in relation to the arrest and handing over of suspects to the ICC and ensure that they have unfettered access and the necessary support to conduct investigations in Libya
54. Where there is sufficient admissible evidence, prosecute in proceedings that meet international standards for fair trial in civilian courts and without recourse to the death penalty all those suspected of criminal responsibility for crimes under international law and human rights violations, as well as commanders and state officials who knew or should have known that a subordinate was committing or about to commit a crime but did not take all the reasonable and necessary measures within their power to prevent and punish the crime.

- ⁱ UN Working Group on Universal Periodic Review (UNWG UPR), *Addendum to Report: Views on conclusions and/or recommendations, voluntary commitments and replies presented by the State under review*, 8 March 2021, UN Doc. A/HRC/46/17/Add.1
- ⁱⁱ United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), Universal Periodic Review – Libya: Matrice of recommendations, 11 November 2020, <https://shorturl.at/zmxkG>
- ⁱⁱⁱ UNWG UPR, *Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review: Libya*, 5 January 2021, UN Doc. A/HRC/46/17, recommendations 148.2 [Costa Rica], 148.75 [Bangladesh], 148.143 [USA], 148.84 [Jordan].
- ^{iv} The UN Fact-Finding Mission of Libya, “Libya: Urgent action needed to remedy deteriorating human rights situation, UN Fact-Finding Mission warns in final report”, 27 March 2023, <https://www.ohchr.org/en/press-releases/2023/03/libya-urgent-action-needed-remedy-deteriorating-human-rights-situation-un>
- ^v The Constitutional Declaration contains some human rights guarantees. For example, Article 10 guarantees the right to enjoy asylum and recognizes the principle of nonrefoulement for “political refugees”. The rights to freedom of expression, assembly and association are guaranteed in Article 14 and Article 15. Article 31 of the 2011 Constitutional Declaration guarantees the right to a fair trial and upholds both the presumption of innocence and the requirement of legality. Other rights are missing. Any new Constitution must ensure the supremacy of international law over national legislation, guarantee gender equality and women’s rights, the right to life, the right to liberty, contain a prohibition against torture, and expressly recognize the freedom of thought, conscience, religion and belief. Although Article 6 of the Constitutional Declaration provides for equality for all Libyans, it fails to clearly state that men and women are equal and have full equality in law and practice.
- ^{vi} Amnesty International, *Libya: Elections Delayed amid a Climate of Repression* (Index: MDE 19/5097/2021), 22 December 2021, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/mde19/5097/2021/en/>
- ^{vii} These include the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights; the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights; the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination; and the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and The Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women.
- ^{viii} UNWG UPR, *Report* (previously cited), recommendations 148.25 [Ukraine], 148.26 [Ghana], 148.27 [Honduras]
- ^{ix} UNWG UPR, *Report* (previously cited), recommendations 148.30 [Croatia], 148.45 [Cyprus] [Italy], 148.47 [Estonia], 148.48 [France], 148.49 [Honduras].
- ^x UNWG UPR, *Report* (previously cited), recommendations 148.160 [Italy]; 148.128 [Lebanon], 148.126 [Japan].
- ^{xi} Amnesty International uses the term “militia” to refer to an armed formation affiliated to the successive UN-recognized governments in Libya, including the Government of National Accord (GNA). An “armed group” denotes a non-governmental armed entity that uses armed force to achieve political aims, such as the Libyan Arab Armed Forces (LAAF) and its affiliated armed formations.
- ^{xii} Amnesty International, *The State of the World’s Human Rights: April 2024* (Index: POL 10/7200/2024), 23 April 2024, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/pol10/7200/2024/en/>
- ^{xiii} Amnesty International, *Libya: Elections Delayed amid a Climate of Repression* (previously cited); Amnesty International, “Libya: Military prosecutor forcibly disappeared: Farouq Alsqidig Abdulsalam Ben Saeed”, 23 July 2023, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/mde19/7039/2023/en/>
- ^{xiv} Amnesty International, “Libya: Military courts sentence hundreds of civilians in sham, torture-tainted trials”, 26 April 2021, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2021/04/libya-military-courts-sentence-hundreds-of-civilians-in-sham-torture-tainted-trials-2/>
- ^{xv} UNWG UPR, *Report* (previously cited), recommendations 148.23 [Russia], 148.122 [Zambia]; 148.123 [Austria];
- ^{xvi} Amnesty International, *Libya: “We are your masters”: Rampant crimes by the Tariq Ben Zeyad armed group* (Index: MDE 19/6282/2022), 19 December 2022, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/mde19/6282/2022/en/>
- ^{xvii} Amnesty International, *Amnesty International Report 2021/22: The state of the world’s human rights* (Index: POL 10/4870/2022), 29 March 2022, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/pol10/4870/2022/en/>
- ^{xviii} Amnesty International, *Amnesty International Report 2021/22: The state of the world’s human rights* (previously cited).
- ^{xix} WG UPR, *Report* (previously cited), recommendations 148.174 [Germany], 148/176 [Norway].
- ^{xx} Amnesty International, “Libya: Release Activist Detained Over Social Media Posts: Maryam Mansour Al-Warfalli”, 3 September 2024, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/mde19/8477/2024/en/>
- ^{xxi} Amnesty International, “Libya: Internal Security Agency must end abuses in name of ‘guarding virtue’”, 14 February 2024, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2024/02/libya-internal-security-agency-must-end-abuses-in-name-of-guarding-virtue/>; Amnesty International, “Libya: The Internal Security Agency intensifies crackdown on freedom of expression”, 23 March 2022, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2022/03/libya-the-internal-security-agency-intensifies-crackdown-on-freedom-of-expression/>
- ^{xxii} UNWG UPR, *Report* (previously cited), recommendations 148.263 [Canada], 148.285 [Philippines], 148.192 [Finland].
- ^{xxiii} Amnesty International, *Libya: ‘No one will look for you’: Forcibly returned from sea to abusive detention in Libya* (Index: MDE 19/4439/2021), 15 July 2021, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/mde19/4439/2021/en/>
- ^{xxiv} UNWG UPR, *Report* (previously cited), recommendations 148.218 [Sierra Leone], 148.219 [Ukraine], 148.263 [Canada].

- ^{xxv} Amnesty International, “Libya: Authorities must drop plans to impose compulsory veiling amid wider crackdown on ‘morality’ grounds”, 8 November 2024, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2024/11/libya-authorities-must-drop-plans-to-impose-compulsory-veiling-amid-wider-crackdown-on-morality-grounds/>
- ^{xxvi} UNWG UPR, *Report* (previously cited), recommendation 148.108 [Iceland].
- ^{xxvii} UNWG UPR, *Report* (previously cited), recommendations 148.269 [Fiji], 148.259 [Austria].
- ^{xxviii} UNWG UPR, *Report* (previously cited), recommendations 148.98 [Slovakia], 148.100 [Ukraine].
- ^{xxix} Amnesty International, “Libya: Older Sufi Sheikh Forcibly Disappeared for a Year: Mufthah Al-Amin Al-Biju”, 4 February 2025, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/mde19/9001/2025/en/>
- ^{xxx} UNWG UPR, *Report* (previously cited), recommendations 148.147 [Canada]; 148.210 [Indonesia].
- ^{xxxi} UNWG UPR, *Report* (previously cited), recommendations 148.145 [Belgium], 148.148 [Chile], 148.149 [Costa Rica]
- ^{xxxii} Amnesty International, “Libya: Government of National Unity must not legitimize militias and armed groups responsible for harrowing abuses”, 6 August 2021, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2021/08/libya-government-of-national-unity-must-not-legitimize-militias-and-armed-groups-responsible-for-harrowing-abuses/>; Amnesty International, “Libya: Hold Stability Support Authority militia leaders to account”, 4 May 2022, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2022/05/libya-hold-stability-support-authority-militia-leaders-to-account/>; Amnesty International, “Libya: State-financed militia must be held to account for extrajudicial execution in Misratah”, 31 March 2022, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2022/03/libya-state-financed-militia-must-be-held-to-account-for-extrajudicial-execution-in-misratah/>; Amnesty International, “Libya: Internal Security Agency must be held accountable for deaths in custody, enforced disappearances and arbitrary detention”, 10 September 2024, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2024/09/libya-internal-security-agency-must-be-held-accountable-for-deaths-in-custody-enforced-disappearances-and-arbitrary-detention/>; Amnesty International, “Libya: Ten years after uprising abusive militias evade justice and instead reap rewards”, 17 February 2021, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/press-release/2021/02/libya-ten-years-after-uprising-abusive-militias-evade-justice-and-instead-reap-rewards/>
- ^{xxxiii} Amnesty International, *Libya: ‘Between life and death’: Refugees and Migrants trapped in Libya’s cycle of abuse* (Index: MDE 19/3084/2020), 23 September 2020, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/mde19/3084/2020/en/>; Amnesty International, *Libya: ‘No one will look for you’: Forcibly returned from sea to abusive detention in Libya* (previously cited).
- ^{xxxiv} Amnesty International, “Libya/Italy: Reported arrest of Osama Njeem an opportunity to end cycle of impunity for Libyan militia abuses”, 21 January 2025, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2025/01/libya-italy-reported-arrest-of-osama-njeem-an-opportunity-to-end-cycle-of-impunity-for-libyan-militia-abuses/>
- ^{xxxv} Amnesty International, *Libya: ‘Every day we die a thousand times’: Impunity for crimes against humanity in Tarhouna* (Index: MDE 19/8096/2024), 26 November 2024, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/mde19/8096/2024/en/>

ANNEX

NON-EXHAUSTIVE LIST OF KEY AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL REPORTS AND BRIEFINGS FOR FURTHER REFERENCE

- Libya: *‘Every day we die a thousand times’: Impunity for crimes against humanity in Tarhouna*, 26 November 2024, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/mde19/8096/2024/en/>
- Libya: *Submission to the UN Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women: 90th Pre-sessional working group, 3 – 7 June 2024, list of issues prior to reporting*, 29 April 2024, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/mde19/7858/2024/en/>
- Libya : *“In seconds everything changed”: Justice and redress elusive for Derna flood survivors*, 11 March 2024, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/mde19/7608/2024/en/>

Libya: *"We are your masters": Rampant crimes by the Tariq Ben Zeyad armed group*, 19 December 2022,
<https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/mde19/6282/2022/en/>

Libya: *Elections delayed amid a climate of repression*, 22 December 2021,
<https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/mde19/5097/2021/en/>

Libya: *'No one will look for you': Forcibly returned from sea to abusive detention in Libya*, 15 July 2021,
<https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/mde19/4439/2021/en/>

Libya: *'Between life and death': Refugees and Migrants trapped in Libya's cycle of abuse*, 23 September 2020,
<https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/mde19/3084/2020/en/>