

MAY 27: Russia has shifted its position on Libya and now believes Qaddafi has lost the legitimacy to rule and should leave power. Russia has offered to mediate a ceasefire and negotiate his departure with senior members of Qaddafi's inner-circle. The pivot in Russian policy comes after a meeting between President Obama and Russian President Dmitry Medvedev Russian at the G8 summit in France. Prime Minister Vladimir Putin has been highly critical of the NATO bombing campaign and Medvedev's earlier decision to not veto the U.N Security Council resolution authorizing the allied action. After Medvedev's decision, Deputy Foreign Minister Sergei Ryabkov said, "Colonel Gaddafi has deprived himself of legitimacy with his actions, we should help him leave." ([New York Times](#), [Wall Street Journal](#), [Washington Post](#), [Reuters](#), [Reuters](#), [Al-Jazeera](#))

MAY 27: The G8 nations announced in their joint summit communiqué that Qaddafi had no future role in a democratic Libya and the group demanded the regime's forces cease their attacks against civilians. The communiqué stated that those behind the killing of civilians would be investigated and punished. ([Reuters](#))

MAY 27: British officials cleared the use of attack helicopters in Libya on Thursday. British officials have said that the addition of British Apaches and French Tiger helicopters into the battle will allow for low-level, precision attacks on urban targets, including Libyan officials. In a shift, the helicopters will be operated under NATO command instead of national command, NATO officials said that four Apache attack helicopters were available from the assault ship HMS Ocean as well as four Tigers aboard the French helicopter carrier Tonnerre. ([New York Times](#), [Reuters](#), [BBC](#))

MAY 27: President Obama, on a visit to France for the G8 summit, said that the United States and France were in full agreement on the NATO campaign in Libya until the crisis there is resolved. Obama reaffirmed his commitment to the mission, saying, "We are joined in resolve to finish the job." ([New York Times](#))

MAY 27: Italian Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi said there is a broad consensus among G8 leaders that Qaddafi's regime is falling apart. Berlusconi said, "We spoke almost entirely about the Libyan situation at dinner and it's everyone's opinion that the regime is imploding." ([Reuters](#))

MAY 26: Deputy National Security Advisor Ben Rhodes said that Qaddafi's offer of a ceasefire and negotiations with the rebels must be backed up by action and the White House immediately rejected the proposal as not being credible. Rhodes said that Qaddafi's government is not complying with a Security Council resolution intended to protect the Libyan people. NATO warplanes conducted at least four more airstrikes in the area around Qaddafi's compound in central Tripoli on Thursday night. ([Washington Post](#))

MAY 26: According to British intelligence sources, Qaddafi has responded to the NATO airstrikes on his compound by seeking sanctuary at night in Tripoli's hospitals, which he knows the alliance will not bomb.

MAY 26: NATO aircraft conducted 140 sorties on May 26, of which 54 were designated strikes sorties. NATO warplanes struck the following targets: In Tripoli: 1 Armored Vehicle Storage Facility. In the vicinity of Tripoli: 1 Surface-To-Air Missile Storage Facility, 2 Command & Control Nodes. In the vicinity of Sirte: 1 Ammunition Storage Facility, 1 Command & Control Node. In the vicinity of Zuwarah: 1 Ammunition Storage Site and 4 Aircrafts in an Airfield. In the vicinity of Misrata: 1 Rocket Launcher, 3 Self-Propelled Artillery Pieces, 1 Truck-Mounted Gun. In the vicinity of Al Khums: 1 Surface-To-Air Missile Launcher. In the vicinity of Hun: 1 Ammunition Storage Facility. At sea, 10 vessels were hailed, three were boarded, and none were diverted. ([NATO](#))

MAY 26: French Foreign Minister Alain Juppé has said that France is seeking to hurry Qaddafi's downfall by targeting loyalist military installations in Tripoli and other areas more precisely with attack helicopters and reach out to anti-regime dissidents in Tripoli. Juppé said France's goal was to convince Qaddafi to leave power and to

finish military operations in Libya within the next three months. Juppé also said France regretted that the United States has not taken on a large role in the conflict. ([Wall Street Journal](#))

MAY 25: A leaked document created for the Libyan Investment Authority by a management consulting firm provides a detailed view into how Libya invested its oil revenue after international sanctions against the country were lifted in 2006. The internal document shows that Libya's sovereign wealth fund had about \$56 billion in assets invested around the world, including more than \$1 billion in U.S. Treasury bills. Major Western banks, hedge funds and private investment firms including HSBC and Goldman Sachs took in hundreds of millions in deposits. Libya also held shares in global corporations such as General Electric, BP, Vivendi and Deutsche Telekom. Since February 2011, U.S. Treasury officials have frozen about \$37 billion of the Libyan funds. ([Washington Post](#), [New York Times](#), [BBC](#))

MAY 25: The Libyan government is floating a proposal to have Qaddafi remain as a figurehead leader who would ensure the country's transition to democracy. Qaddafi officials appear to be pushing the possibility of Qaddafi remaining in power on the hopes that Western resolve to ouster Qaddafi weakens and that NATO cannot sustain its bombing campaign indefinitely. The Spanish government said that it has received a proposal from Libyan Prime Minister Al-Baghdadi al-Mahmoudi for an immediate cease-fire. African leaders have demanded an outright end to NATO's air campaign, accusing the West of sidelining the African Union in efforts to end the conflict. ([LA Times](#), [Reuters](#), [Associated Press](#), [AFP](#))

MAY 25: Niger confirmed a deal with Libya's blacklisted Green Network for a 10-year majority share in the state telecommunications firm Sonitel and its mobile arm, Sahel Com. Green Network is part of the Libyan African Investment Portfolio, which has been targeted by U.N. sanctions. ([Reuters](#))

MAY 25: Lawmakers from both parties have accused President Obama of violating the War Powers Resolution by having the American military continue participation in NATO's air campaign in Libya without Congressional authorization. ([New York Times](#), [The Hill](#))

MAY 25: NATO aircraft conducted 136 sorties on May 25, of which 42 were designated strikes sorties. NATO warplanes struck the following targets: In Tripoli: 1 Military Vehicle Storage Facility. In the vicinity of Nalut: 1 Armored Vehicle Storage Area, 1 Helicopter. In the vicinity of Sirte: 1 Ammunition Storage Facility, 1 Command & Control Node, 1 Military Vehicle. In the vicinity of Mizdah: 1 Surface-To-Air Missile Launcher. At sea, 11 vessels were hailed, two were boarded, and none were diverted. ([NATO](#))

MAY 25: NATO aircraft conducted 149 sorties on May 24, of which 56 were designated strikes sorties. NATO warplanes struck the following targets: In Tripoli: 1 Armored Vehicle Storage Facility. In the vicinity of Tripoli: 1 Missile Storage and Maintenance Facility, 1 Command & Control Node. In the vicinity of Sirte: 1 Ammunition Storage Facility. In the vicinity of Zuwarah: 1 Ammunition Storage Facility. In the vicinity of Misrata: 3 Self-Propelled Artillery Pieces, 1 Command & Control Node, 4 Military Vehicles. In the vicinity of Brega: 1 Command & Control Node. In the vicinity of Al Khums: 1 Missile Storage and Maintenance Facility, 1 Command & Control Node. At sea, 14 vessels were hailed, one was boarded, and none were diverted. ([NATO](#))

MAY 25: President Obama and Prime Minister David Cameron expressed their solidarity on their strategy in Libya on the final day of Obama's state visit to the United Kingdom. Obama and Cameron agreed to rule out deploying ground forces to Libya, but said they would continue operations and pressure on Qaddafi until he ceased attacking his own people. They also repeated their positions that Qaddafi must leave power. Further, Obama said that the military campaign in Libya is "going to be a slow steady process" in which Qaddafi is slowly worn down and there were no "artificial" timetables for U.S. forces to pullback. British officials have been frustrated by Obama's decision not to expand its military commitment to allied operations in Libya. ([New York Times](#), [Washington Post](#), [BBC](#), [Wall Street Journal](#), [LA Times](#))

MAY 25: NATO warplanes struck targets in Tripoli for a second day in a row, with explosions heard around Qaddafi's Bab al-Aziziya compound in the center of the city. A NATO official said the allied bombs had hit a vehicle storage bunker, a missile storage site and a command and control site in the vicinity of Tripoli. ([Reuters](#), [BBC](#))

MAY 24: NATO officials have claimed that two-months into operations the alliance remains short on reconnaissance and refueling aircraft to allow allied warplanes to identify hostile targets and conduct longer range missions. NATO planners have said that intelligence on Libyan forces filters up through the CIA, Special Forces and the rebels; they are not in direct contact with anyone on the ground to help coordinate the roughly 50 airstrikes conducted every day. Admiral Locklear said that the alliance had largely achieved its goal of protecting civilians. Locklear said Qaddafi will never be able to turn a large army on his people again because it has largely been destroyed and the air campaign has wiped out over half of Libya's ammunition stockpiles and cut off his forces' supply lines. Nevertheless, Locklear acknowledged Qaddafi's resiliency and said the military aspect of the campaign would take a "very long time" without sustained political and economic pressure. ([New York Times](#))

MAY 24: The Obama administration has asked the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to draft a bill to take about \$150 million in frozen Libyan assets and put it to use as humanitarian aid for the NTC. The bill, however, faces strong opposition from Senator Richard Lugar who has voiced concerns about the administration's policies in Libya and the effects of taking funds another sovereign nation, as the United States still recognizes the Qaddafi regime. ([Washington Post](#))

MAY 24: British Armed Forces Minister Nick Harvey stated that the United Kingdom has made no decision to deploy attack helicopters to Libya, but dismissed claims that such an escalation would amount to mission creep, suggesting the use of helicopters was a tactical shift. British officials have reportedly expressed frustration that French officials announced Britain's military plans before they had received ministerial approval or notified Parliament. ([AFP](#))

MAY 24: Libyan Oil Minister Shokri Ghanem has not defected, contrary to widespread reports when he showed up in Tunisia last week. Rather, Ghanem is quietly working to maintain Qaddafi's ties with large international oil companies. ([Reuters](#))

MAY 24: South African President Jacob Zuma announced he would visit Tripoli on May 30th in his capacity as a leader of the African Union for peace talks with Qaddafi. ([Reuters](#), [Al-Jazeera](#))

MAY 24: NATO warplanes struck at least 15 targets in central Tripoli in some of the heaviest bombing of the capital in the two-month allied air campaign. The airstrikes were concentrated around Qaddafi's compound in Tripoli which has been repeatedly struck by NATO in the past few weeks. Libyan officials said the strikes hit empty housing units of an auxiliary military force called the Popular Guard, but that bombs also struck a nearby neighborhood killing three and wounding 150 civilians. NATO said it hit a vehicle storage facility being used to resupply regime forces. Many of the buildings struck by the alliance appear to have been empty. ([New York Times](#), [Washington Post](#), [Reuters](#), [NATO](#), [Al-Jazeera](#))

MAY 24: French Defense Minister Gérard Longuet announced that Britain and France would deploy attack helicopters to Libya as soon as possible. The introduction of British and French helicopter gunships, while giving allied air commanders more flexibility to strike at government targets than high-flying warplanes, would also be a marked escalation by the alliance. The British have said the use of attack helicopters is under consideration but no final decision has been made. British Apache helicopters would be able to deploy from the *HMS Ocean* which is already off the Libyan coast. The French are planning to deploy at least 12 Tiger and Gazelle helicopters from the *Tonnerre*. ([New York Times](#), [Wall Street Journal](#), [BBC](#), [Guardian](#))

MAY 24: Secretary of State Hillary Clinton called for some allies to contribute more military resources to NATO's military campaign in order to maintain the pressure on Qaddafi. While Clinton did not specify which allies were

the targets of her criticism, the United States has been pressing Spain to contribute forces to the mission. The United States has not indicated it has plans to expand its military role in the conflict, Secretary Clinton said that U.S. aircraft continue to fly a quarter of the sorties over Libya and provides the majority of the intelligence and surveillance for the operation. Clinton also said that time is working against Qaddafi and he cannot re-establish control over Libya, and as the opposition military forces improve and Qaddafi “inevitably” leaves power, a new Libya will be ready to move forward. ([Wall Street Journal](#), [Reuters](#))

MAY 24: Jordan has extended official diplomatic recognition to the rebel government and announced plans to open an office in Benghazi. ([Reuters](#))

MAY 24: In a letter published Tuesday, President Obama and Prime Minister David Cameron pledged to keep the pressure on Qaddafi until he fully complied with U.N. Security Council resolutions. ([Reuters](#), [IO Downing Street](#))

MAY 24: French Foreign Minister Alain Juppe said that the NATO campaign in Libya was making progress and should achieve its objectives within “a few months.” ([Reuters](#))

MAY 24: The rebel government is set to send an official representative to Washington after an invitation by U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Jeffrey Feltman because the United States is no longer in communication with the Qaddafi government. The move, however, does not amount to official diplomatic recognition of the NTC. ([Reuters](#), [BBC](#), [Washington Post](#))

MAY 23: In a move to comply with the 60-day deadline for presidents under the War Powers Resolution to seek congressional approval on military deployments which passed last week, a bipartisan group of senior lawmakers introduced a resolution in the Senate backing President Barack Obama’s military deployment in Libya, which would give the White House its first congressional approval for the conflict. ([Politico](#))

MAY 23: NATO aircraft conducted 149 sorties on May 23, of which 52 were designated strikes sorties. NATO warplanes struck the following targets: In Tripoli: 1 Armored Vehicle Storage Facility. In the vicinity of Sirte: 1 Ammunition Storage Facility, 1 Command & Control Node. In the vicinity of Sebha: 1 Military Equipment Maintenance & Storage Facility. In the vicinity of Misrata: 2 Truck-Mounted Guns. At sea, 7 vessels were hailed, two were boarded, and none were diverted. ([NATO](#))

MAY 23: France plans to deploy twelve attack helicopters in Libya as part of the NATO-led operation against the Qaddafi regime. The twelve helicopters were dispatched to Libya on the French amphibious assault helicopter carrier *Tonnerre* on May 17. According to a diplomatic source, “It is not just French helicopters ... its coordinated action by the coalition...It is at the NATO level.” While attack helicopters would allow the alliance to better target Qaddafi’s forces in dense urban environments than fixed-wing aircraft that fly much higher, they would be much more vulnerable to ground fire. The helicopters are reportedly to be used in conjunction with French Special Forces units that have been on the ground in Libya since the start of coalition operations in March. The British MOD said it had no plans to deploy attack helicopters. NATO has refused to confirm or deny any reports. ([Reuters](#), [BBC](#))

MAY 23: Russian Foreign Minister Sergei Lavrov is planning to meet Monday with members of the NTC as Moscow continues to press for a ceasefire between the rebels and Qaddafi. ([AFP](#))

MAY 23: Jeffrey Feltman, Assistant Secretary of State for the Near East, arrived in Benghazi to meet leaders of the NTC. Feltman is the most senior U.S. diplomat to visit Libya since the uprising began, during his three-day visit he will meet with the NTC head Mustafa Abdul-Jalil and other rebel leaders. ([Reuters](#), [AFP](#), [Associated Press](#))

MAY 22: A small fleet of rebel ships delivering weapons from Benghazi to the besieged city of Misrata has been sailing with NATO’s support and approval. ([New York Times](#))

MAY 22: The European Union opened an office in Benghazi. Catherine Ashton, High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy for the EU, opened the office and said the rebel government represented the aspirations of the Libyan people and the EU would provide support for Libyan institutions and the economy. ([BBC](#), [Wall Street Journal](#))

MAY 22: NATO aircraft conducted 138 sorties on May 22, of which 50 were designated strikes sorties. NATO warplanes struck the following targets: In the vicinity of Tripoli: 1 Command & Control Node. In the vicinity of Al Khums: 1 Missile Support Facility. In the vicinity of Sirte: 1 Ammunition Storage Facility. In the vicinity of Brega: 1 Command & Control Node. At sea, 16 vessels were hailed, one was boarded, and none were diverted. ([NATO](#))

MAY 21: NATO warplanes struck Qaddafi's compound in Tripoli. Libyan officials would not comment on what was struck. ([Wall Street Journal](#))

MAY 21: NATO aircraft conducted 147 sorties on May 21, of which 49 were designated strikes sorties. NATO warplanes struck the following targets: In Tripoli: 1 Command & Control Facility. In the vicinity of Tripoli: 1 Command & Control Facility, 1 Ammunition Storage Facility. In Sirte: 1 Naval Asset. In the vicinity of Al Khums: 2 Land-Based Air Defense Radars. In the vicinity of Zintan: 1 Tank, 1 Military Logistics Truck. At sea, 10 vessels were hailed, none were boarded, and none were diverted. ([NATO](#))

MAY 20: President Obama sent a letter to Congressional leaders late Friday, in which he defended the Libya operation and expressed his support for legislation authorizing the deployment. The letter said, "Congressional action in support of the mission would underline the U.S. commitment to this remarkable international effort... Such a resolution is also important in the context of our constitutional framework, as it would demonstrate a unity of purpose among the political branches on this important national security matter... Since April 4, U.S. participation has consisted of: non-kinetic support to the NATO-led operation, including intelligence, logistical support, and search and rescue assistance; (2) aircraft that have assisted in the suppression and destruction of air defenses in support of the no-fly zone; and (3) since April 23, precision strikes by unmanned aerial vehicles against a limited set of clearly defined targets in support of the NATO-led coalition's efforts." ([New York Times](#), [Politico](#))

MAY 20: NATO aircraft conducted 157 sorties on May 20, of which 58 were designated strikes sorties. NATO warplanes struck the following targets: In the vicinity of Tripoli: 1 Command & Control Node, 1 Armoured Vehicle Storage Facility. In the vicinity of Sebha: 1 Command & Control Node. In the vicinity of Sirte: 1 Ammunition Storage Facility, 3 Surface-To-Air Missile Launchers. In the vicinity of Zintan: 3 Rocket Launchers. At sea, 10 vessels were hailed, one was boarded, and none were diverted. ([NATO](#))

MAY 20: NATO aircraft conducted 166 sorties on May 19, of which 60 were designated strikes sorties. NATO warplanes struck the following targets: In the vicinity of Tripoli: 1 Command & Control Facility, 5 Naval Assets. In the vicinity of Zuwarah: 2 Command & Control Nodes. In the vicinity of Al Khums: 2 Naval Assets, 1 Rocket Launcher. In the vicinity of Mizdah: 1 Ammunition Storage Facility, 2 Rocket Launcher, 1 Military Technical Vehicle, 1 Military Logistic Vehicle. In the vicinity of Sebha: 1 Military Storage Facility. In the vicinity of Sirte: 1 Naval Asset, 4 Command & Control Nodes. In the vicinity of Brega: 2 Military Technical Vehicles. At sea, 14 vessels were hailed, two were boarded, and two were diverted. ([NATO](#))

MAY 20: NATO warplanes launched a series of airstrikes late Thursday night against Libyan naval assets in response to the growing threat Qaddafi's naval forces have posed to allied warships and humanitarian operations. NATO warplanes struck at least eight Libyan vessels at ports in Tripoli, Al Khums and Sirte, the first time the alliance had carried out prepared airstrikes against Libyan ships. At the port in Al Khums, NATO warplanes struck two docked frigates, a Soviet-built Koni class anti-submarine boat and a French-built Combattante class missile craft, in addition to striking a facility in the dockyard that was building the fast inflatable boats Libyan forces had used in the recent attacks. The NATO airstrikes came after an attempted attack on Monday by two small boats that headed towards allied warships off the coast of Misrata, one of the boats fled after being fired on while the other was found to be filled with a ton of explosives and had two human mannequins aboard. The alliance said the regime's recent

naval operations had, “demonstrated a clear intent to attack NATO forces.” ([New York Times](#), [Associated Press](#), [BBC](#), [NATO](#))

MAY 20: President Obama, in his speech on the turmoil in the Middle East and the Israel-Palestinian peace process, remarked on the situation in Libya saying, “Time is working against Qaddafi. He does not have control over his country. The opposition has organized a legitimate and credible Interim Council. And when Qaddafi inevitably leaves or is forced from power, decades of provocation will come to an end, and the transition to a democratic Libya can proceed.” Obama’s remarks reflected the opinion of U.S. and NATO officials that the allied air campaign and international political pressure were weakening Qaddafi and would eventually topple him. ([White House](#), [Reuters](#))

MAY 20: On Friday, U.S. military operations in Libya reached the 60-day mark mandated by the War Powers Resolution which requires presidents to seek congressional approval for military operations within that timeframe or withdrawal within thirty days. Congress has grown quiet on the Obama administration’s intervention in Libya, and there is unlikely to be a vote authorizing the mission which many Senate leaders see as unnecessary. Thursday, however, six Senate Republicans sent President Obama a letter asking him if he intends to comply with the War Powers Resolution. Meanwhile, former Utah governor and potential Republican presidential candidate Jon Huntsman said that President Obama erred in intervening in Libya. ([The Hill](#), [Associated Press](#))

MAY 20: Qaddafi appears to have accepted a Russian proposed ceasefire deal in which regime forces would withdraw from certain cities if NATO stopped bombing and rebels agreed to disarm. ([Wall Street Journal](#))

MAY 20: South Africa accused Libya of spreading “misinformation” on the fate of missing South African photojournalist Anton Hammerl by claiming he was alive when they knew he had been killed. Two journalists who were released by Libyan authorities on Wednesday notified Anton Hammerl’s family that they had been with him when he was shot and killed by Libyan troops on April 5. The incident may drive a wedge between South Africa and Libya, who are seen as being sympathetic to Qaddafi and his regime. ([New York Times](#))

MAY 20: Senegal has extended diplomatic recognition to the fledgling rebel government, the National Transitional Council, after a visit by a rebel delegation. ([Reuters](#))

MAY 20: Russia called for a U.N. and African Union peacekeeping force to be deployed to Libya and condemned NATO for violating the U.N. Security Council’s mandate to protect civilians. ([Bloomberg](#))

MAY 19: Secretary of State Hillary Clinton appeared to confirm in an interview rumors that Qaddafi’s wife and daughter had fled to Tunisia in recent days. Tunisian officials, however, have denied that any member of the Qaddafi family was in their country and Libyan officials have adamantly denied the claim as well, stating Qaddafi’s wife and daughter remained in Tripoli. ([AFP](#), [Wall Street Journal](#))

MAY 18: U.S. and European officials indicated this week that NATO airstrikes against regime sites including military headquarters had become more aggressive. While some U.S. and NATO officials insist the alliance has stayed within its mandate to protect civilians by the strikes, other officials have said there is a conscious effort by NATO to strike places Qaddafi is thought to be taking shelter and the Obama administration has been privately supporting the effort. A European official said that one explanation for the intensified strikes against Qaddafi and regime targets in Tripoli is that NATO is running out of potential command and control targets and is going deeper into its target list. NATO Secretary-General Anders Fogh Rasmussen stated that military and political pressure on Qaddafi was weakening his regime and would eventually topple him. Rasmussen said, “We have significantly degraded Gaddafi’s war machine. And now we see results, the opposition has gained ground...” I am confident that combination of strong military pressure and increased political pressure and support for the opposition will eventually lead to the collapse of the regime.” ([Reuters](#), [Reuters](#))

MAY 18: Sources in the Tunisian security forces have said that Muammar Qaddafi’s wife and daughter crossed into Tunisia on May 14 with a Libyan delegation and have been staying at the southern island of Djerba near the border.

It is unclear whether the women were on a diplomatic mission or seeking to defect. Rebel sources have said the women were in Tunisia to accompany Aisha Qaddafi's husband, who had reportedly been injured in the conflict and was seeking treatment in Tunisia. The Tunisian Interior Ministry, however, has denied that any members of the Qaddafi family are in the country. ([Reuters](#))

MAY 18: Four journalists who had been detained for weeks by Libyan security forces were released after being found guilty of entering Libya without visas. The group, including two Americans, a Spaniard and a Briton, were freed after they received a commuted prison sentence and paid a \$150 fine. ([Washington Post](#), [New York Times](#))

MAY 18: NATO aircraft conducted 159 sorties on May 18, of which 53 were designated strikes sorties. In the vicinity of Tripoli, a military training facility was destroyed. Near Zuwarah, three command and control nodes were destroyed and around Misrata, two tanks and one self-propelled artillery piece were destroyed. Around Mizdah, an ammunition storage facility was destroyed. At sea, 14 vessels were hailed, two were boarded, and none were diverted. ([NATO](#))

MAY 18: Libya is expected to receive an oil tanker from Turkey at the port refinery of Zawiyah this weekend, in a sign that Qaddafi's government is able to secure vital supplies of refined fuel such as gasoline despite international sanctions. The Libyan-flagged tanker 'Cartagena' has a capacity to carry around 30,000 tons of fuel and was heading towards Libya from the Turkish port of Mersin. The tanker is owned by the Libyan state-owned company General National Maritime Transport Company which is not on the UN sanctions list but is controlled by one of Qaddafi's sons. ([Reuters](#))

MAY 18: Panos Moutzias, the U.N. special envoy to Libya, is negotiating with Libya's government, rebels and NATO for a "humanitarian pause" for 24 to 72 hours to allow humanitarian supplies to reach civilians. Moutzias was also seeking security guarantees from Qaddafi's government so U.N. aid workers could reach civilians in Misrata and the Western Mountains, where it could evacuate trapped migrants and wounded. Moutzias insisted his objectives were not political and he was not negotiating a cease fire. ([Reuters](#))

MAY 18: The cost of British military operations over Libya has reached £100m. The cost of British involvement has far exceeded original estimates provided by Chancellor George Osborne at the start of the air campaign when he estimated the cost would be "modest" compared to British operations in Afghanistan and be in the order of tens of millions of pounds—not hundreds. The British military has been strained in recent years by severe budget cuts, nevertheless, Defence Secretary Liam Fox said NATO airstrikes would not end until Qaddafi stopped "slaughtering" his own people. Britain has some 23 RAF aircraft and two Royal Navy warships committed to operations in Libya. ([BBC](#))

MAY 18: Canada expelled five Libyan diplomats for engaging in activities deemed "inappropriate and inconsistent" with diplomatic duties. The Canadian government also suspended operations at its embassy in Tripoli, but has not broken diplomatic relations with the Qaddafi regime. The Canadian government also ordered 1,300 500-pound Paveway GBU-12 bombs to replace stocks depleted in airstrikes on Libya. Canadian aircraft have flown some 300 sorties since March and is one of the few NATO countries conducting airstrikes. Canada has 560 troops deployed to Operation Unified Protector, which includes a naval frigate, seven CF-18 fighter aircraft, two Aurora surveillance aircraft and two refueling planes. Canada's military commitment in Libya is scheduled to end June 16, but the Canadian government is expected to extend it. ([Reuters](#), [Wall Street Journal](#), [UPI](#))

MAY 18: Nine suspected al-Qaeda in the Maghreb (AQIM) members opened fire on Tunisian security forces on Wednesday, killing four officers at a checkpoint near the northern town of Rouhia. The men were reportedly Tunisian, Algerian and Libya. The attack comes at a time when Arab and Western officials have warned AQIM could be exploiting the instability in Libya to acquire weapons and smuggle them to other North African countries. Tunisian security forces detained two individuals on Sunday suspected of being members of al-Qaeda in the Maghreb near the Libyan border; they were carrying an explosives belt and a bomb. ([Reuters](#))

MAY 17: NATO aircraft conducted 159 sorties on May 17, of which 53 were designated strikes sorties. In the vicinity of Tripoli, two tanks, two armored personnel carriers, two surface-to-air missile launchers, one fire control radar and a target acquisition radar were destroyed. Near Misrata, one command and control bunker, one rocket launcher, and six truck-mounted guns were destroyed. At sea, 13 vessels were hailed, one was boarded, and none were diverted. ([NATO](#))

MAY 17: The British Ministry of Defence said its warplanes struck a training base used by bodyguards for Qaddafi's inner circle and two buildings belonging to the Libyan intelligence agency in overnight air raids on Tripoli. The attacks were conducted by Tornado aircraft and Tomahawk missiles fired from the HMS Triumph. One of the intelligence facilities hit played a significant role collecting intelligence for Qaddafi's secret police. The other intelligence building was the headquarters of Libya's External Security Organization. The training base that was attacked was belonged to Qaddafi's "Executive Protection Force", which guards Qaddafi's inner circle. Vehicles at the base had been identified as having been used in attacking protestors in Tripoli on March 4. The targets appeared to indicate the British were broadening their military operations which had been limited to hitting Libyan weapons and command and control systems. ([Reuters](#), [al-Jazeera](#), [Washington Post](#))

MAY 17: Russia called on Qaddafi to stop attacking civilians as part of Moscow's efforts to secure a cease-fire between Qaddafi's forces and the rebels. Russian Foreign Minister Sergei Lavrov said Russian officials told Qaddafi diplomat who travelled to Moscow that Libya must comply with the U.N. Security Council resolutions and withdraw its forces from cities. Russia is set to host talks this week between representatives from Qaddafi's government and the rebel government. ([Reuters](#), [BBC](#))

MAY 17: The spokeswoman for the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees said that Libyan officials appear to be encouraging African migrants make the dangerous journey across the Mediterranean to Europe. The immigration route between Libya and Italy has been largely closed for two years since an agreement between the two countries. In the past two months however, some 14,000 mostly from sub-Saharan African migrants have used Libya as a springboard to reach Europe. European officials are worried that more refugees will make the journey as weather conditions in the Mediterranean improve in the coming weeks. ([Associated Press](#))

MAY 17: The Tunisian Interior Ministry announced the defection of Libyan Oil Minister Shukri Ghanem, who fled to Tunisia over the weekend. Ghanem, the chairman of Libya's National Oil Corporation and a former prime minister, arrived in Tunisia on Saturday. ([New York Times](#))

MAY 16: According to NATO, the naval engagement between allied warships and two pro-Qaddafi rigid-hull inflatable boats (RHIBs) headed towards Misrata that were packed with explosives may have been an attempt to attack NATO vessels. The attack by a small boat filled a ton of explosives and two human mannequins was called, "nothing less than a floating booby trap meant to kill people or sink ships." The attempted attack marks a serious change in tactics for Qaddafi's forces, and demonstrates they are willing and capable of attacking NATO vessels. ([NATO](#))

MAY 16: NATO aircraft conducted 136 sorties on May 16, of which 46 were designated strikes sorties. In Tripoli, one command and control node and one military training facility was destroyed. Near Tripoli, one surface-to-air fire control radar and two land based air surveillance radars were destroyed. Around Misrata, one self-propelled artillery piece was destroyed and near Mizdah an ammunition storage facility was destroyed. A command and control node was also destroyed around Sabha. At sea, five vessels were hailed, none were boarded, and none were diverted. ([NATO](#))

MAY 16: Luis Moreno-Ocampo, The chief prosecutor of the International Criminal Court, announced that he would seek arrest warrants for Muammar Qaddafi, his son Saif al-Islam Qaddafi and Qaddafi's brother-in-law and intelligence chief Abdullah Sanusi on charges of crimes against humanity. Moreno-Ocampo said he had considerable evidence showing that Qaddafi had personally ordered attacks on unarmed civilians, that Saif al-Islam was involved as the "de facto prime minister" of Libya and that Sanusi was his right-hand man and an "executioner". Moreno-Ocampo said that Qaddafi and his cohorts have committed violations such as the use of heavy weapons—

including cluster bombs—on civilian areas; preventing medical care for the wounded; arresting, torturing and raping opponents of the regime; and efforts to cover up crimes. Libya officials dismissed the warrants, and others feared they would complicate any political solution to end Qaddafi's regime by restricting the number of countries that could accept him in exile and restrict contacts with Saif al-Islam, who was believed to be a reformer and possible successor to his father until recently. ([New York Times](#), [Washington Post](#), [LA Times](#), [al-Jazeera](#), [BBC](#))

MAY 16: NATO warships engaged two Qaddafi speed boats deployed from Zlitan and headed towards Misrata. As NATO warships approached, one boat stopped in the water and was abandoned and the second boat escaped at high speed back towards Zlitan. An allied explosive ordnance disposal team inspected the abandoned boat and discovered approximately one ton of explosives and two human mannequins. The boat was then destroyed by a NATO warship using small arms fire. ([NATO](#))

MAY 15: British General Sir David Richards said that he wanted NATO to widen the range of targets that could be hit to ratchet up pressure on Qaddafi. Richards said, "If we do not up the ante now there is a risk that the conflict could result in Qaddafi clinging to power...At present NATO is not attacking infrastructure targets in Libya... But if we want to increase the pressure on Qaddafi's regime then we need to give serious consideration to increasing the range of targets we can hit." Libyan Deputy Foreign Minister Khaled Kaim called Richards's statements "provocative." Richards' comments indicate there is a growing concern that the conflict is settling into a strategic stalemate and NATO needs to quickly make a decisive breakthrough to force Qaddafi from power. Yet expanding NATO's targets to include infrastructure targets such as fuel dumps and the electrical grid is controversial given NATO's strict U.N. mandate to protect civilians. NATO has already expanded its airstrikes against key regime targets in Tripoli; the alliance reportedly struck 39 "key targets" in and around the capital early last week, including seven "command-and-control centers. While the intensified airstrikes have rattled the regime, there has been little indication so far that Qaddafi's regime is seriously destabilized. ([Daily Telegraph](#), [Washington Post](#), [New York Times](#))

MAY 15: NATO aircraft conducted 147 sorties on May 15, of which 48 were designated strikes sorties. In the vicinity of Az Zawiyah, one command and control node was destroyed, near Tripoli four surface-to-air missile launchers were destroyed, and around Misrata one self-propelled artillery piece was destroyed. In the vicinity of Hun, two ammunition storage facilities were destroyed and near Sirte two surface-to-surface missile launchers, one self-propelled artillery piece, and one armored personnel carrier were destroyed. At sea, 8 vessels were hailed, one was boarded, and none were diverted. ([NATO](#))

MAY 14: Tunisian authorities rescued 222 migrants fleeing Libya by sea after their boat started sinking. The migrants were attempting to reach Italy when their boat suffered serious damage. ([Reuters](#))

MAY 14: NATO aircraft conducted 136 sorties on May 14, of which 52 were designated strikes sorties. In the vicinity of Tripoli, two infantry fighting vehicles and one armored vehicle storage facility were destroyed. Around Misrata, two rocket launchers were destroyed and in the vicinity of Al Qaryat an ammunition storage facility was destroyed. Near Zintan, two infantry fighting vehicles were destroyed. At sea, 8 vessels were hailed, two were boarded, and none were diverted. ([NATO](#))

MAY 13: Italian Foreign Minister Franco Frattini suggested in an interview that Muammar Qaddafi had fled Tripoli to seek refuge "in a safe place" and had likely been injured by a NATO airstrike. Frattini's statement followed rumors that Qaddafi may have been injured by a NATO airstrike on Tripoli on May 12. However, Qaddafi quickly released an audio message in which he said, "I say to crusader cowards, I live in a place you cannot reach...I live in the hearts of millions.... If you kill my body, you cannot kill my soul." ([LA Times](#))

MAY 13: According to Libyan officials, a NATO airstrike on the war-torn city of Brega killed 11 Muslim clerics and wounded 45 others who were in the area on a peace mission. The Libyan account could not be verified, but if confirmed, it would amount the largest number of civilian casualties caused by a NATO airstrike since coalition operations began on March 19. Carmen Romero, a NATO spokeswoman in Brussels, only confirmed that an airstrike had occurred at Brega that hit a Qaddafi command-and-control center. ([New York Times](#), [Wall Street](#))

[Journal](#), [LA Times](#), [New York Times](#))

MAY 13: National Security Advisor Tom Donilon met with rebel leader Mahmud Jibril at the White House. Jibril failed to secure U.S. diplomatic recognition of the rebel government, and did not meet with President Obama despite speculation he might informally drop by the talks. During the meeting, Donilon told the rebel leader that the United States viewed the National Transitional Council as a legitimate and credible interlocutor of the Libyan people and stressed that Qaddafi has lost his legitimacy to rule and reiterated President Obama's call for Qaddafi to leave immediately. President Obama met with NATO Secretary General Anders Fogh Rasmussen at the White House to discuss the Libya campaign and Afghanistan. ([AFP](#), [Christian Science Monitor](#))

MAY 13: NATO aircraft conducted 148 sorties on May 13, of which 44 were designated strikes sorties. In Tripoli, one command and control node was destroyed and near Tripoli two surface-to-air missile launchers and twenty armored vehicle storage buildings were destroyed. In the vicinity of Misrata, one armored personnel carrier and four military trucks were destroyed. In the vicinity of Al Qaryat, for ammunition storage sites were destroyed and around Zintan one military vehicle was destroyed. Around Brega, two tanks were destroyed. At sea, 15 vessels were hailed, none were boarded, and none were diverted. ([NATO](#))

MAY 13: Rebel leader Mahmud Jibril is set to hold his first talks at the White House on Friday with National Security Advisor Tom Donilon, senior administration figures and key members of Congress. Jibril is expected to ask for the Obama administration to extend diplomatic recognition to the rebel government, which will likely be denied. White House spokesman Jay Carney said that recognizing the NTC was premature but that the body serves as a "credible and legitimate interlocutor for the Libyan people, for the opposition." ([AFP](#), [Wall Street Journal](#))

MAY 13: According to NATO officials, allied warplanes have "reduced to rubble" numerous ammunition bunkers in Sirte that had been resupplying pro-Qaddafi forces fighting in Misrata and Brega. This has reduced his troop's capacity to launch attacks and significantly lowered their moral. According to NATO spokesmen, the allied air campaign is not aimed at the attrition of pro-Qaddafi resources or the destruction of Qaddafi's military, but rather the objectives to protect civilians set out by NATO Ministers in Berlin. ([NATO](#))

MAY 13: Russian Foreign Minister Sergei Lavrov called for negotiations between Qaddafi and the rebels as soon as possible and urged a political solution to the conflict. Lavrov said talks with Qaddafi government were unavoidable, and the result would lead to, "a new political system, but it is necessary to seek agreement also with those upon whom the prospects for calming the situation depends." Russian officials have also objected to the United States providing the rebels with funds from frozen Libyan assets. ([Reuters](#), [AFP](#), [Reuters](#))

MAY 12: The Obama administration is debating how the U.S. military can lawfully continue participating in NATO's operations in Libya after May 20, when the air war will reach a 60-day legal deadline set by the War Powers Resolution of 1973 that calls for ending combat operations that have not been authorized by Congress. According to officials, the Obama administration has no intention of withdrawing U.S. forces from the Libya campaign but wanted to honor the War Powers Resolution. This has left the White House debating how it will continue operations by essentially finding legal loopholes. One idea is to halt airstrikes by U.S. Predator drones—the only American asset conducting attacks—and restrict the drones to gathering intelligence. Also in discussion is to reset the clock by ordering a complete pause in U.S. efforts for a short period and then reenter the operation with fresh calendar of 60-days. There is little precedent for presidents of both parties to defy the 60-day deadline in the War Powers Resolution, and while presidents have often engaged U.S. military forces without a Congressional mandate, the fighting has typically been over before the deadline set in or it received the backing of Congress. ([New York Times](#))

MAY 12: The president of the French private security firm Secopex was killed at a police checkpoint in Benghazi and four other Frenchmen were detained. The Frenchmen was scheduled to hold a meeting with rebel leaders in Benghazi to discuss business opportunities as Secopex specializes in training bodyguards. There is uncertainty in the rebel government as to what happened and who is detaining the other French citizens. The confusion about the shooting in Benghazi has added to the growing shadow war simmering in the rebel capital between the many

rebel militias, former Qaddafi loyalists and other groups with unknown allegiances. ([New York Times](#), [Washington Times](#))

MAY 12: Qatar reportedly has military trainers on the ground helping to organize the rebels. Qatari advisors have been bringing much needed discipline to the rebel ranks, instructing new recruits at training centers on fitness and basic infantry training. Britain, France, and Italy have dispatched small teams of military advisors to assist the rebels in improving their military organization, communications and logistics but they have not taken on a direct role training rebel fighters like Qatar. ([Washington Post](#))

MAY 12: Italian Foreign Minister Franco Frattini said that the International Criminal Court will likely issue an arrest warrant for Muammar Qaddafi by the end of May. Frattini said the warrant would be a “key moment” in the battle against Qaddafi and make it impossible for Qaddafi to escape into exile. ([Al-Jazeera](#))

MAY 12: The Canadian Frigate HMCS Charlottetown acting in coordination with the British Destroyer HMS Liverpool and backed by a French warship not under NATO Command thwarted an attack by pro-Qaddafi forces in fast small boats on the port of Misrata. The pro-Qaddafi boats were forced abandoned their attack by the NATO warships but regime forces along the coast covered their retreat with an inaccurate barrage of artillery and anti-aircraft canon fire against the allied vessels. The HMCS Charlottetown responded with machinegun fire and the HMS Liverpool also returned fire, silencing the coastal batteries. No damage or casualties were sustained by NATO forces during the fight. ([NATO](#), [Wall Street Journal](#))

MAY 12: NATO aircraft conducted 145 sorties on May 12, of which 52 were designated strikes sorties. In the vicinity of Tripoli, two surface-to-air missile launchers and three buildings inside a military camp were destroyed. Near Misrata, one surface-to-air missile launcher, two buildings, one truck-mounted gun, and one anti-aircraft gun were destroyed. In the vicinity of Al Qaryat, ten ammunition storage sites were destroyed and around Sirte five ammunition storage sites and one command and control node were destroyed. Near Brega, one rocket launcher and one tank were destroyed. At sea, six vessels were hailed, none were boarded, and none were diverted. ([NATO](#))

MAY 12: NATO aircraft conducted 141 sorties on May 11, of which 46 were designated strikes sorties. In the vicinity of Tripoli, four ammunition storage sites, four command and control facilities, and two surface-to-air missile launcher were destroyed. Near Surman, four surface-to-air missile launchers were destroyed and around Misrata one surface-to-air missile launcher was destroyed. At sea, ten vessels were hailed, none were boarded, and none were diverted. ([NATO](#))

MAY 12: NATO aircraft conducted 123 sorties on May 10, of which 42 were designated strikes sorties. In the vicinity of Tripoli, six vehicle storage sites, three ammunition storages sites, one surface-to-air missile launcher, and one self-propelled anti aircraft gun were destroyed. Around Mizdah, one ammunition storage site was destroyed and near Qaryat, three ammunition storage sites were destroyed. At sea, 5 vessels were hailed, one was boarded, and none were diverted. ([NATO](#))

MAY 12: NATO missiles struck Muammar Qaddafi’s Babb al-Aziza compound and several other sites in Tripoli early Thursday, hours after Qaddafi had made his first public appearance in two weeks on Libyan State Television. According to Libyan officials, the airstrike killed three people and wounded 27. NATO said it had stuck a large command and control bunker complex in Tripoli. NATO also denied targeting the North Korean Embassy in Tripoli in response to regime accusations that the embassy had been damaged by recent allied airstrikes. The airstrikes came as rebels in Misrata lifted the two-month long siege of the city. ([Washington Post](#), [Reuters](#), [al-Jazeera](#), [New York Times](#))

MAY 12: The British destroyer HMS Liverpool, engaged in surveillance operations off the Libyan coast, intercepted using speed boats belonging to Qaddafi’s forces as they approached the port of Misrata in a likely attempt to mine the harbor. Regime artillery on the coast, attempting to cover the boats, fired an inaccurate barrage of rockets at the Liverpool. The Liverpool returned fire, silencing the artillery, after which the speed boats abandoned their operation. ([BBC](#))

MAY 12: The Obama administration has invited rebel leader Mahmoud Jibril and a delegation from the Libyan National Transitional Council to the White House on Friday to meet with National Security Adviser Tom Donilon and key members of Congress. A meeting between President Barack Obama and Jibril did not appear to be planned. ([Associated Press](#), [BBC](#))

MAY 12: Defense Secretary Robert Gates said that the United States has spent approximately \$750 million so far on operations in Libya. Gates indicated that the Department of Defense was paying for it by moving around money in its own budget due to the lack of Congressional funding. ([Reuters](#))

MAY 12: Prime Minister David Cameron said that other countries must also ratchet up the financial and military pressure to force Qaddafi to leave power. Cameron, after meeting in London with rebel leader Mustafa Abdul-Jalil, also said that Britain would provide several million pounds in uniforms and body armor to police officers in rebel-controlled eastern Libya, along with assistance in establishing a public radio station. Cameron also invited the rebels to establish a permanent diplomatic office in London to help cement relations with the Britain, which has not followed France and Italy in recognizing the rebel government. ([Washington Post](#), [BBC](#), [Reuters](#))

MAY 11: The first shipment of U.S. aid to the rebels arrived in Benghazi, Consisting of more than 10,000 MREs from Department of Defense stockpiles. Other materials currently being sent to the rebels include medical supplies, uniforms, boots, tents, and personal protective gear from U.S. stockpiles. President Obama authorized \$25 million in U.S. non-lethal aid be delivered to the rebels on April 26. ([AFP](#))

MAY 11: Senator John Kerry, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said he is drafting legislation at the request of the White House and State Department to authorize the transfer of some \$34 billion in frozen Libyan assets belonging to Qaddafi to the rebel government. Kerry said the full \$34 billion in frozen funds will not be made available to the rebels, and not all of it was in liquid assets. Secretary of State Hillary Clinton indicated the amount unfrozen for the rebels could be about \$150 million. Mahmoud Jibril, leader of the rebel council, visiting Washington D.C. to meet with U.S. officials and lawmakers, said the proposal seemed to have support in Congress but the process was too bureaucratic and consuming too much time. ([National Journal](#), [Washington Post](#), [Wall Street Journal](#))

MAY 11: Polish Foreign Minister Radoslaw Sikorski visited Benghazi on Wednesday to demonstrate Poland and the European Union's support for the rebel movement. Sikorski is the first senior official from the Libyan Contact Group to visit Benghazi. Sikorski told rebel leaders, "The only solution for Libya is the departure from power of Colonel Qaddafi and the launch of a constitutional process that would lead Libya to democratization." Poland has sought to express solidarity with the rebels and demonstrate its support for NATO's involvement as it assumes the EU's rotating presidency in July. Poland has come under criticism for refusing to take part in the NATO-led military operations in Libya. Polish Prime Minister Donald Tusk, facing an election in October, has been reluctant to make another military commitment overseas in addition to Poland's 2,500 troops in Afghanistan. ([Reuters](#))

MAY 11: U.N. Secretary General Ban Ki-moon called for an immediate cease-fire in Libya, saying that he had spoken with Qaddafi's Prime Minister and would be dispatching a special envoy to Tripoli for consultations. NATO said it would possibly accept a cease-fire, while rebel leaders in Benghazi rejected the notion. ([Washington Post](#), [Associated Press](#))

MAY 11: Senator John McCain, ranking Republican on the Senate Armed Services Committee, said he does not think Congress will pass what would amount to a symbolic resolution supporting President Obama's decision to engage U.S. military forces in Libya before the May 20th deadline set by the War Powers Act. After an initial wave of criticism from some in Congress that President Obama had not received Congressional authorization to take military action in Libya, McCain has been working with a bipartisan group of Senators, including Senator John Kerry, to find common language supporting the U.S. actions in Libya. Yet there seems to be little urgency by Senate leaders to move forward with a resolution. ([Politico](#))

MAY 11: The House Armed Services Committee, in response to complaints that the Obama administration did not sufficiently consult Congress before the U.S. military began operations in Libya on March 19, has asked the

Defense Department to turn over planning documents and records for military operations in Libya. ([Military Times](#))

MAY 11: Tunisian security forces arrested a Libyan man traveling in a car packed with Kalashnikov rifle cartridges 50 miles from the Libyan border and an Algerian man transporting grenades. Both men appeared to be leaving Libya, stirring fears that al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM) and other militant groups in the region could be exploiting the Libyan conflict to acquire weapons and smuggle them elsewhere. A senior Algerian security official said last month that there were signs AQIM was attempting to acquire surface-to-air missiles in Libya, particularly SA-7s, as well as other arms. Algerian officials have also said that several convoys of pick-up trucks from eastern Libya that were full of RPGs, machine guns, explosives and ammunition had reached an al-Qaeda stronghold in northern Mali after crossing through Chad and Niger. Leaders from Mali and Chad also expressed fear that weapons from Libya were reaching AQIM. ([Reuters](#), [Reuters](#))

MAY 11: Italian authorities have said that the large influx of migrants fleeing Libya towards Europe are being deliberately sent by Qaddafi, who warned Europe two months ago of a flood of refugees. Under a 2008 treaty of friendship between Libya and Italy, Libyan naval forces cracked down on illegal migration routes, which had kept African migrants held up in Libya. Italy suspended the treaty in March. Libya hosted approximately 1.5 million illegal immigrants, mostly Sub-Saharan Africans, before the rebellion began in February. Some 750,000 immigrants are thought to have left since February, mostly returning to their home countries. However, thousands have attempted the dangerous journey across the Mediterranean to Europe, creating a humanitarian crisis on the Mediterranean and political problems ashore as European countries, particularly Italy and France, have struggled to deal with the political fallout from the surge of migrants. ([Wall Street Journal](#), [Guardian](#), [New York Times](#))

MAY 11: Catherine Ashton, the High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy of the European Union, said the EU plans to open an office in the rebel-capital of Benghazi in order to improve the flow of aid there. ([BBC](#))

MAY 10: NATO aircraft continued to strike Qaddafi's command-and-control centers in Tripoli, Sirte, Mizdah and Misrata. Qaddafi's forces have not been able to mount an effective attack for some time, and regime troops had been forced by airstrikes to abandon defensive positions, particularly in Misrata. U.S. officials said NATO had increased the pace of its airstrikes, aided by U.S. Predator drones which have allowed the targeting of entrenched loyalist positions. U.S. Predator drones had worked with British fighter aircraft in an airstrike earlier in the week on a building in Misrata that was being used by Qaddafi spotters to call in artillery and rocket fire. NATO officials said a Predator drone had surveyed the building and then guided a pair of British Tornados in which fired missiles that destroyed the building's upper floors where the spotters were located. ([Washington Post](#))

MAY 10: According to NATO, alliance airstrikes have destroyed over thirty military targets in the Misrata area since May 2nd, including nine main battle tanks, three rocket launchers systems, three self propelled artillery pieces and fifteen ammunition storage sites. ([NATO](#))

MAY 10: NATO aircraft conducted 146 sorties on May 9, of which 46 were designated strikes sorties. In the vicinity of Tripoli, three command and control facilities were destroyed. Near Mizdah, fifteen ammunition storage sites were destroyed. Around Misrata, one tank and one command and control node were destroyed and near Sirte two ammunition storage sites were destroyed. At sea, 20 vessels were hailed, two were boarded, and none were diverted. ([NATO](#))

MAY 10: Low-flying NATO warplanes dropped bombs on Tripoli early Tuesday morning. One of the sites bombed was near the Libyan Parliament building and another was a building near a hospital that reportedly housed Qaddafi's intelligence service. NATO said it had struck a command and control center in downtown Tripoli. Italian Brig. Gen. Claudio Gabellini denied the alliance was targeting Qaddafi, saying "We have no evidence about what Mr. Qaddafi is doing right now, and to tell you the truth we're not really interested." ([Reuters](#), [New York Times](#), [Washington Post](#), [Al-Jazeera](#))

MAY 9: Rebels seized the initiative against pro-Qaddafi forces in western Misrata in a sign that weeks of continued NATO airstrikes may finally be straining the regime's forces. Hundreds of rebel fighters broke Qaddafi's lines in western Misrata and advanced several miles outside of the western quarter of the city before reaching entrenched regime forces at the town of Ad Dafniyah. The advance pushed Misrata out of range the regime's artillery in the West, yet another attack on the regime's defenses at the airport failed. On the eastern front near Brega, rebels inflicted heavy casualties on a Qaddafi's offensive before being ordered to retreat by NATO so allied airstrikes could pummel the regime's forces. ([New York Times](#), [Washington Post](#))

MAY 9: Valerie Amos, head of the U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, called for a ceasefire in Libya to ease the humanitarian crisis. Amos said that the manner in which sanctions on Libya are being implemented and monitored are causing serious delays in the arrival of basic commercial goods, especially food. One major problem she indicated was that Libya had a highly centralized distribution system for food and other products that was controlled by state-owned companies. Amos stated that rebel-held eastern Libya had sufficient food stocks for two months, and that Qaddafi-held western Libya had enough stocks for about three months. Amos also said more than 746,000 people had fled Libya since the rebellion began in February. ([Reuters](#), [BBC](#))

MAY 9: Rebels said that NATO aircraft had bombed Qaddafi's arms depots four times during the day about 20 miles southeast of Zintan where some 72 underground hangers are believed to be. Rebels also claimed NATO aircraft struck around the towns of Tamina and Chantine, east of Misrata. ([Reuters](#))

MAY 9: Roberto Maroni, the Italian interior minister, said that nearly 10,000 people had crossed from Libya to Italy since the rebellion began in February and that if the war continued, Italy should prepare for an even larger influx of refugees and migrants which is already straining Italy's ability to absorb them and challenging laws that permit free travel among EU countries. ([New York Times](#), [Wall Street Journal](#))

MAY 9: Norwegian Defense Minister Grete Faremo has indicated Norway will scale down its role in Operation Unified Protector after June 24, when its current three-month commitment runs out. Norway was among the first European states willing to participating in operations in Libya and has six F-16 fighters flying missions over Libya. The announcement came after junior ruling party in the Norwegian government, the Socialist Left, demanded Norway withdrawal from the mission. Norwegian warplanes have 315 sorties over Libya and dropped 289 bombs. Norway is one of the few countries that allow its aircraft to conduct bombing missions against Libyan targets. ([Reuters](#), [Associated Press](#))

MAY 9: NATO said it was opening an investigation into reports that alliance warships failed to help at least two boats adrift for two weeks in the Mediterranean, carrying hundreds of African migrants from Libya trying to reach Europe. One boat capsized which led to the deaths of 62 migrants. ([BBC](#), [Guardian](#), [Associated Press](#), [New York Times](#))

MAY 8: RAF Tornado fighters destroyed two FROG-7 rocket launchers and 30 Scud-missile containers near the city of Sirte on Friday. British Defense Secretary Liam Fox praised the airstrike but rejected criticism that the mission in Libya was taking too long, saying "It was never going to be quick...when you are using air power to gradually degrade the regime's capabilities without damaging civilian infrastructure, with minimal risk to civilians and therefore fewer casualties. If you look at where we were a few weeks ago, with the threat of Benghazi falling and with the potential humanitarian calamity for almost one million people, we have seen that threat removed." ([BBC](#))

MAY 8: NATO officials have said their efforts to break Qaddafi's siege of Misrata have been frustrated by Qaddafi's forces concealing their tanks and artillery and using 'shoot and scoot' tactics. According to rebels in Misrata, NATO airstrikes have been more successful striking moving targets than static forces, but Qaddafi's forces have been fast to replace destroyed equipment. Italian Admiral Giampaolo Di Paola has said that NATO is succeeding based on the fact Misrata has not fallen to the regime and the port remains open, and that NATO was dismantling Qaddafi's forces "piece by piece." ([Reuters](#))

MAY 8: NATO Secretary-General Anders Fogh Rasmussen said he was optimistic that Qaddafi's "time is over," but that the conflict would require a political, not military, solution.

National Security Advisor Tom Donilon, when asked if the United States would expand its role in Libya, said NATO had "all the assets that are needed to engage in civilian protection mission and they are engaging in it." ([Reuters](#))

MAY 8: NATO aircraft conducted 159 sorties on May 8, of which 64 were designated strikes sorties. In the vicinity of Zintan, four ammunition storage sites were destroyed and around Ajdabiya one command & control node was destroyed. In the vicinity of Misrata, five rocket launchers, one self-propelled artillery piece, one truck-mounted gun, and three buildings hosting active shooters were destroyed. Around Hun, twenty-six ammunition storage sites and sixteen vehicle storage sites were destroyed. In the vicinity of Brega, eight military vehicles were destroyed while near Al-Aziziyah, two ammunition storage sites were destroyed. In Tripoli, two military operational facilities were destroyed. At sea, 12 vessels were hailed, none were boarded, and none were diverted. ([NATO](#))

MAY 7: Nearly 100 artillery rounds fell on or near the Tunisian border town of Dehiba as pro-Qaddafi forces and Berber rebels continue to fight over control of the Libyan town of Wazzin. Tunisia strongly warned Libya that shelling of its territory was "extremely dangerous" and Tunisia would protect its sovereignty. ([Reuters](#))

MAY 7: Rebel spokesman Abdul Hafidh Ghoga said the rebels plan to use money pledged for humanitarian and reconstruction at the Libyan Contact Group meeting in Rome to purchase weapons from Italy and were in negotiating with France for arms. Italian officials have denied the rebel claim, saying they were only providing the rebels with "self-defense material" and funds for administrative purposes, but not weapons. ([Washington Post](#), [AFP](#))

MAY 7: NATO aircraft conducted 153 sorties on May 7, of which 53 were designated strikes sorties. In the vicinity of Zintan, four ammunition storage sites and one anti-aircraft gun were destroyed. In the vicinity of Ajdabiya, two tanks were destroyed and near Misrata three tanks and one military vehicle were destroyed. In the vicinity of Hun (south of Sirte), twelve ammunition storage sites, twenty vehicle storage sites, eight headquarters compound buildings were destroyed. Around Brega, eight military vehicles were destroyed. At sea, 16 vessels were hailed, two were boarded, and none were diverted. ([NATO](#))

MAY 6: NATO aircraft conducted 149 sorties on May 6, of which 56 were designated strikes sorties. In the vicinity of Zintan, three tanks were destroyed, around Tripoli eight ammunition storage sites were destroyed, and near Mizdah four ammunition storage sites were destroyed. In the vicinity of Misrata, one self-propelled artillery piece, one heavy equipment transport, eight military trucks, and one building of snipers. Around Sirte, eight ammunition storage sites, and one command & control facility were destroyed. Around Ras Lanuf, one command & control facility was destroyed. Near Brega, four tanks and five rocket launchers were destroyed. At sea, 12 vessels were hailed, one was boarded, and none were diverted. ([NATO](#))

MAY 6: Italian Foreign Minister Franco Frattini said NATO could end its intervention in Libya in three to four weeks. Frattini said, "It's not about having a deadline but how to make it so the protective military action can stop as soon as possible," Italian Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi's People of Freedom party is under intense pressure from its coalition ally the Northern League over Italy's expanded role in Libya, including Italian warplanes participating in airstrikes. Berlusconi mended the relationship by pledging to seek a time table on the alliance's military actions. ([AKI](#))

MAY 6: Russia warned the 20-country Libyan Contact Group not to overstep the authority of the U.N. Security Council. Russian Foreign Minister Sergei Lavrov, after speaking with Chinese Foreign Minister Yang Jiechi, said the group was attempting to "take on the leading role in determining the policy of the international community in relation to Libya," when it should be concerned with stopping the fighting. Lavrov also stated Russia's strong opposition to any foreign ground operation in Libya. ([Reuters](#))

MAY 5: The United States has pledged \$53 million and authorized up to \$25 million in assistance to the rebels, including non-lethal supplies such as medicine, boots, tents, rations and protective gear. The first aid shipment from the United States is due to arrive in Benghazi in the next few days. ([BBC](#))

MAY 5: France expelled 14 Libyan diplomats still loyal to Qaddafi shortly after a meeting of the Libyan Contact Group in Rome had announced its plans to provide financial support the rebels. France's expulsion followed Britain's footsteps, which had recently expelled diplomats who remained loyal to the regime. ([New York Times](#), [Reuters](#))

MAY 5: NATO aircraft conducted 154 sorties on May 5, of which 57 were designated strikes sorties. In the vicinity of Zintan, nine ammunition storage sites, three tanks, two armored fighting vehicles, two rocket launchers, two truck-mounted guns, and one resupply facility were destroyed. Around Sirte, eight ammunition storage sites were destroyed while near Brega, three rocket launchers were destroyed. In the vicinity of Mizdah, three ammunition storages were destroyed and one tank was destroyed near Misrata. In the vicinity of Ras Lanuf, one communications facility was destroyed. At sea, 23 vessels were hailed, one was boarded, and none were diverted. ([NATO](#))

MAY 5: The United States imposed financial sanctions on several additional companies owned by the Qaddafi regime. The companies added to the U.S. blacklist included Dalia Advisory Ltd, Libya's state broadcasting company and Lafico Algeria Holdings, an Algeria-based subsidiary of the Libyan Arab Foreign Investment Company. ([Reuters](#))

MAY 5: NATO aircraft conducted 160 sorties on May 4, of which 49 were designated strikes sorties. In the vicinity of Tripoli, two ammunition storage sites, one bunker and one surface-to-air missile location were destroyed. Around Misrata, one pick-up truck, three tanks, two mobile rocket launchers, and three armored vehicles were destroyed. In the vicinity of Ajdabiya, one mobile rocket launcher was destroyed. At sea, 11 vessels were hailed, one was boarded, and none were diverted. ([NATO](#))

MAY 5: Secretary of State Hillary Clinton said the Obama administration was working with Congress to pass legislation to allow the United States to provide the rebel government with parts of the \$34 billion in assets belonging to Qaddafi and other senior officials frozen by the Treasury Department. The United States has already allocated \$25 million to help the rebels procure non-lethal supplies, but due of legal issues, including the fact the United States has not yet extended official recognition to the rebel government, it has not released any of the frozen Libyan assets. Clinton also said that the U.S. Treasury Department was looking for ways to removed domestic legal barriers that restrict the United States from making oil transactions with the rebel government. ([Wall Street Journal](#), [Reuters](#), [New York Times](#))

MAY 5: Top officials from the United States, Britain, France, Italy, Qatar and fifteen other countries, along with representatives from the Arab League and the African Union, met in Rome as part of the Libyan Contact Group to discuss the situation in Libya. The group agreed to bolster the rebel government with badly needed funds through the creation of a multi-billion dollar trust fund for the rebels that would be filled with the Qaddafi regime's frozen assets. The meeting is not expected to address NATO's military campaign, although there have been signs that the allies are becoming increasingly frustrated with the stalemate on the ground. ([Washington Post](#), [Reuters](#))

MAY 5: NATO airstrikes destroyed at least two regime helicopters being moved on trucks near of Zintan. The HMS Brocklesby destroyed a mine laid by Qaddafi's forces in the port of Misrata that had delayed humanitarian shipments to the ship. ([Reuters](#), [BBC](#))

MAY 5: Britain said it had no plans to contribute to the rebel trust fund because it had already made substantial contributions to humanitarian assistance for the rebels. Kuwait pledged to contribute \$180 million in aid to the rebels, while Qatar is sending some \$400-500 million in aid. ([Reuters](#))

MAY 5: Several European countries including Spain, Denmark and the Netherlands, have denied rebel claims that they had extended official recognition to the rebel government. Spanish officials said that the rebels were an “official negotiating counterparty” but that it would keep its embassy in Tripoli open. Danish officials said they treated the rebels as a “relevant partner for dialogue” but was not considering recognition. ([Reuters](#))

MAY 4: French Foreign Minister Alain Juppe and Italian Foreign Minister Franco Frattini both said that NATO’s military intervention must end as fast as possible. Juppe warned that sending in ground troops was not an option because it would lead to a “quagmire.” Frattini, speaking to a skeptical Italian Parliament, said that it was not possible to set an end date for NATO’s operation; Italy’s political goal was for military action to end as soon as possible. After Frattini’s remarks, Italian lawmakers voted 308-294 to keep Italy in Operation Unified Protector but called for the government and allies to work out a timeframe for military strikes, seek an immediate political solution and ruled out sending Italian ground troops to Libya. ([Associated Press](#))

MAY 4: NATO Secretary General Anders Fogh Rasmussen said Operation Unified Protector would not end before NATO achieved three military goals: ending attacks on civilians, the withdrawal of regime forces to their bases and ensuring humanitarian assistance to Libya is unhindered. Rasmussen also said he could not set a date when the three military objectives will be fulfilled. While NATO’s mandate does not include regime change, it does include ensuring the protection of civilians, and Rasmussen said he found it hard to imagine civilians being protected as long as Qaddafi was in power. ([Defense News](#), [Associated Press](#))

MAY 4: ICC Chief Prosecutor Luis Moreno-Ocampo told the U.N. Security Council that he would seek arrest warrants for at least three Libyan officials for crimes against humanity. Moreno-Ocampo did not name who he sought to bring charges against, but only that they were the “most responsible” for the crimes. Moreno-Ocampo described the shooting of anti-Qaddafi protestors as “systematic” and there were efforts by the regime to cover up the crimes. The prosecutor said that the Libyan government had raised the issue of civilian casualties caused by NATO airstrikes, but that he was still waiting for more information before deciding to cover NATO’s actions in his investigation. Russian ambassador Vitaly Churkin said that his country was concerned by the mounting civilian casualties, which he said were the responsibility of all parties involved including NATO. ([New York Times](#), [Washington Post](#))

MAY 4: Italian Foreign Minister Franco Frattini said that Italy would work with NATO and its allies towards setting an end date for NATO’s operations in Libya. Officials said that Italy’s commitment to the mission was not wavering but it was time to begin discussing its sustainability. The announcement is largely seen as a move by Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi to placate a key party in his parliamentary coalition that has opposed Italy’s role in Libya. ([Associated Press](#))

MAY 4: After a NATO summit in Brussels, NATO Secretary-General Anders Fogh Rasmussen said that Qaddafi’s military forces were significantly weaker now than when the NATO operation began in March. ([Reuters](#))

MAY 4: CIA Director Leon Panetta said that U.S. intelligence indicates that Qaddafi is alive. The Libyan leader has not been seen in public since he reportedly escaped a NATO airstrike several days ago that killed his son and four grandchildren. ([Reuters](#))

MAY 4: The ICC chief prosecutor, Luis Moreno-Ocampo, has determined there are “reasonable grounds” to charge Qaddafi’s security forces with war crimes and crimes against humanity. In a reported sent to the U.N. Security Council, ICC investigators indicated they had established preliminary estimates that approximately 500 to 700 civilians had been shot to death by Qaddafi’s forces. Moreno-Ocampo intends to submit applications for arrest warrants against regime officials in the next few weeks. The ICC report also suggested rebels had engaged in arrest, mistreatment and killings of sub-Saharan Africans perceived to be mercenaries. ([Washington Post](#))

MAY 3: Italian Vice Admiral Rinaldo Veri, commander of the NATO naval operation, said the alliance operation would continue until Qaddafi's forces stopped attacking civilians and returned to their barracks. Admiral Veri rejected suggestions the war had stalemated and insisted that NATO was achieving its goals. ([Reuters](#))

MAY 3: Rebel leaders have asked international donors for up to \$3 billion in loans to pay for its fledgling government in eastern Libya. A senior U.S. official said the coalition wants to provide financial support to the rebels, but hasn't committed to a precise amount and is trying to figure out how to do so legally. The U.S. Treasury Department has frozen around \$30 billion in Libyan assets since sanctions were imposed in February 2011. U.S. officials indicated they could provide the frozen money to the rebels by an executive order issued by President Obama or by Congressional legislation that directed President Obama to make the money available to the rebels. ([Washington Post](#), [LA Times](#))

MAY 3: The Turkish Foreign Ministry said that Prime Minister Erdogan had spoken to Qaddafi three times in private since the rebellion began and each time urged him to step down peacefully, but that Qaddafi had rebuffed him. ([New York Times](#), [LA Times](#))

MAY 3: NATO aircraft conducted 161 sorties on May 3, of which 62 were designated strikes sorties. In the vicinity of Tripoli, two ammunition storage sites were destroyed while an armored fighting vehicle and two ammunition storage sites were destroyed near Zintan. Three ammunition storage sites and three tanks were destroyed near Misrata, two tanks were destroyed near Sirte and two rocket launchers and a tank were destroyed near Ras Lanuf. At sea, 33 vessels were hailed, three were boarded, and none were diverted. ([NATO](#))

MAY 3: NATO aircraft conducted 158 sorties on May 2, of which 56 were designated strikes sorties. In the vicinity of Misrata, twelve ammunition storage sites and three self-propelled artillery pieces were destroyed while two APCs were destroyed near Sirte. A multiple rocket launcher was destroyed near Ras Lanuf and an ammunition storage site was destroyed near Zintan. Around Brega a truck-mounted gun, three multiple rocket launchers were destroyed. At sea, 6 vessels were hailed, one was boarded, and none were diverted. ([NATO](#))

MAY 3: Turkey, which has had a long amicable relationship with Qaddafi, increased pressure on the Libyan regime after Turkish Prime Minister Recep Tayyip Erdogan insisted Qaddafi must leave Libya immediately, "for the sake of his country's future." Turkey closed its embassy in Tripoli on Monday after loyalist mobs attacked Western embassies over the weekend; while the Turkish embassy in Benghazi has remained open. ([Washington Post](#))

MAY 2: The rebel leadership expects foreign powers to lend it \$2 billion to \$3 billion secured from frozen Libyan state assets held abroad since the start of the conflict. Ali Tarhouni, head of the National Transitional Council's finance committee, said the rebels were spending between \$43 million to \$86 million per day and had enough reserves for three or four weeks. Meanwhile, Switzerland had frozen more than \$400 million in Qaddafi's funds. ([Reuters](#), [BBC](#))

MAY 2: NATO minesweepers continued searching the approaches of Misrata harbor for a mine laid by pro-Qaddafi fighters over the weekend that is blocking aid supplies to the besieged city. ([Reuters](#))

MAY 2: Investigators from the International Criminal Court said they have proof that pro-Qaddafi forces committed crimes against humanity for the shooting of civilians, and the crime of persecution for mass arrests and torture. Luis Moreno-Ocampo, the ICC chief prosecutor, said that he would soon ask for up to five arrest warrants—but did not disclose names. The ICC is also investigating rebels for alleged attacks on African Libyans, who are often accused of being mercenaries. ([Reuters](#))

MAY 2: The Royal Air Force has decided not to extend danger pay to British pilots flying Typhoon and Tornado over Libya, while British pilots in both Iraq and Afghanistan currently receive the payment. ([Daily Telegraph](#), [AFP](#))

MAY 2: Turkey said was evacuating its diplomatic staff from its embassy in Tripoli following attacks by pro-Qaddafi supporters on Western embassies after a NATO airstrike killed one of Qaddafi's sons. ([Reuters](#))

MAY 2: Russia and China have called for an immediate cease-fire in Libya and said they have serious doubts that NATO was not targeting Qaddafi and his family for assassination. South Africa, which has led an African Union peace initiative, condemned the air raid and said the U.N. resolution did not authorize the assassination of individuals. ([AFP](#), [Reuters](#), [Reuters](#))

MAY 1: NATO officials and Coalition leaders defended the alliance's intensified airstrikes in Libya amid criticism that they were exceeding the limits of the Security Council resolution, saying they had targeted a command and control facility. Lt. Gen. Charles Bouchard, NATO's operational commander, said he was unaware of Saif al-Arab Qaddafi's death but stated, "All NATO's targets are military in nature and have been clearly linked to the Qaddafi regime's systematic attacks on the Libyan population and populated areas. We do not target individuals."

Other NATO officials said they had gathered signals intelligence which indicated the site was being used to communicate with military units to carry out attacks against rebels. Further, NATO officials said the building had been disguised as a residence but was really a command and control bunker and Qaddafi's presence was coincidental. ([LA Times](#))

MAY 1: In retaliation for the NATO airstrike that killed one of Qaddafi's sons and several of his grandchildren, mobs of pro-Qaddafi supporters attacked the shuttered American, British and Italian embassies in Tripoli and ransacked U.N. facilities, forcing the evacuation of the twelve remaining U.N. staff. The U.S. Embassy was apparently burned, and loyalists draped the solid green flag of Libya over it from the roof and vandalized its walls with pro-regime graffiti. The State Department condemned the attacks and said that by failing to protect foreign embassies, the Libyan government had breached its international responsibilities and obligations once again. The British government also condemned the attacks and expelled the Libyan ambassador. Qaddafi's military showed no sign of restraint after the airstrikes, shelling rebel positions in the besieged port city of Misrata and elsewhere. ([New York Times](#), [Washington Post](#), [Wall Street Journal](#))

MAY 1: NATO warplanes dropped four precision-guided weapons on a compound in Tripoli on Saturday night, killing Qaddafi's youngest son, 29-year old Saif al-Arab Qaddafi, and several of his grandchildren from his other sons and daughter. Saif al-Arab had kept a low-key profile in his father's regime, and was not linked to any government or military position, spending most of his time studying in Germany before the rebellion began. The compound had been under allied surveillance for several days after NATO intercepted high-level signals communications from the site, but NATO and U.S. officials have said they did not know if Qaddafi and his family were inside at the time of the strike. The deaths have only been verified by the Libyan government, which also claimed that Qaddafi and his wife were inside at the time of the airstrike but were unharmed. NATO officials claimed the compound was in Qaddafi's Babb Aziza complex, which has been previously struck. Reporters however, were taken to a destroyed compound in a wealthy residential area across town that had been hit by at least three missiles and another that had not exploded, there were no obvious signs of military command and control facilities at that location and it was clearly being used as a residence. Yet there was some speculation that there was a bunker underneath that may have been covered up by Libyan officials. ([New York Times](#), [Washington Post](#), [LA Times](#), [Wall Street Journal](#), [NATO](#))

MAY 1: NATO aircraft conducted 165 sorties on May 1, of which 60 were designated strikes sorties. In the vicinity of Tripoli, one ammunition storage site was destroyed. Around Mizdah, three ammunition storage sites were destroyed. Near Zintan, two ammunition storages, one APC, three armored fighting vehicles, and one military truck were destroyed. Around Sirte, six ammunition storage sites were destroyed, while one communications facility around Dahra was destroyed. In the vicinity of Brega, one tank and one anti-aircraft gun were destroyed. At sea, 11 vessels were hailed, one was boarded, and none were diverted. ([NATO](#))