

To the members of the Libyan Liberation Army

Code of rules and attitudes of the organisation for the successful conduct of fighting

Article 1

This code affirms the universal human rules that apply to all fighting by which the members of the Libyan Liberation Army must abide, and which may never be broken.

Article 2

1. All persons, including prisoners, have the right to respect for their person and to freedom of thought. They must be treated with humanity in all situations, without unfair discrimination.
2. The following acts are totally prohibited in all situations:
 - a. Attempts on the life, health, physical or mental integrity of persons, by murder, torture, mutilation or rape; inhuman or humiliating penalties or coercive operations; all attacks on human dignity.
 - b. Collective sanctions imposed upon persons or their property.
 - c. The taking of hostages.
 - d. The practice or acceptance of, or permission for, enforced disappearances, such as abduction or detention without informing the detainee's relatives.
 - e. Intentional deprivation of food, drinking water and indispensable medicines.

Article 3

1. All persons deprived of their liberty must be held in a known place, which is known to be used for that purpose. Detailed information about the detainees must be made available for their families, their lawyers, and any person having a constitutional or legal interest in the case. Detainees must also be allowed to have contact with the outside world, particularly with the person charged with their defence.

2. The right to complain must also be guaranteed, which means that any person who has been deprived of his/her liberty must have the right, after his/her release, to commence proceedings in which his/her detention will be subject, rapidly, to legal examination.
3. All persons who have been deprived of their liberty must be treated humanely. They must be supplied with food and drinking water in sufficient quantities, with shelter and appropriate clothing, and sanitation must be guaranteed.

Article 4

Persons who do not take part in the fighting must not be attacked and it is forbidden to spread terror among the population. It is not permitted to use weapons of any kind that are prohibited by national legislation.

Article 5

Requests for protection from enemy soldiers must be respected, and fighting must not be pursued relentlessly when the enemy has withdrawn.

Article 6

Populations or sections of populations must not be moved, unless their safety is threatened, or in situations of force majeure. People who have been moved must be allowed to return to their own country as soon as the situation that required them to leave has returned to normal.

Article 7

1- Each individual's right to life is guaranteed and protected by the law. No human being may be deprived arbitrarily of their life, and mass exterminations are prohibited.

Article 8

No child under the age of 15 years may enlist. Similarly, they are not authorised to join the military forces, nor take part in fighting. Every effort must be made to prevent any young person under the age of 18 years from taking part in the fighting.

Article 9

In all cases, the wounded and sick must be protected, whether they took part in violent action or not. They must be treated humanely, and must be provided with the medical care required by their state of health to the degree required and as quickly as possible. No distinction must be made between the sick using criteria other than medical criteria.

Article 10

All steps must be taken without delay to search for the wounded, the sick and persons who have disappeared, in order to protect them from detention or mistreatment. They must be provided for appropriately.

Article 11

Medical personnel must be respected and protected. They must be provided with the assistance they need in order to practise their profession, and they must not be forced to carry out acts that are in conflict with their code of conduct. They must not be prevented from exercising their profession, whoever the beneficiary.

Article 12

The work of humanitarian organisations must be facilitated as far as possible.