

**Совет Безопасности**

Distr.: General
8 March 2021
Russian
Original: English

**Письмо Группы экспертов по Ливии, учрежденной
резолюцией 1973 (2011), от 8 марта 2021 года на имя
Председателя Совета Безопасности**

Группа экспертов по Ливии, учрежденная резолюцией 1973 (2011) Совета Безопасности, имеет честь препроводить настоящим заключительный доклад о своей работе, представляемый в соответствии с пунктом 12 резолюции 2509 (2020).

Этот доклад был 18 февраля 2021 года представлен Комитету Совета Безопасности, учрежденному резолюцией 1970 (2011) по Ливии, и 5 марта 2021 года рассмотрен Комитетом.

Группа будет признательна, если настоящее письмо и указанный доклад будут доведены до сведения членов Совета Безопасности и опубликованы в качестве документа Совета.

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Заключительный доклад Группы экспертов по Ливии, учрежденной резолюцией 1973 (2011) Совета Безопасности

Резюме

Картину первой половины 2020 года определял военный конфликт, спровоцированный нападением на Триполи вооруженных групп, примкнувших к Халифе Хафтару, 4 апреля 2019 года. В течение всего периода вооруженной конфронтации и после нее силы, примкнувшие к Хафтару (СПХ), и Правительство национального согласия продолжали получать все более широкую поддержку со стороны государственных и негосударственных субъектов. В январе 2020 года СПХ взяли под свой контроль важнейшие нефтяные терминалы и месторождения, что де-факто привело к нефтяной блокаде. В апреле 2020 года Правительство национального согласия восстановило контроль над западным побережьем, к началу июня 2020 года вытеснило СПХ из окрестностей Триполи, а к июлю 2020 года сдвинуло линию фронта в центральный район Сурта и Эль-Джуфры. В течение августа и вплоть до октября 2020 года под эгидой Миссии Организации Объединенных Наций по поддержке в Ливии (МООНПЛ) проходили переговоры о прекращении огня между военачальниками обеих сторон. Одновременно с этим соглашение о временном замораживании нефтяных доходов способствовало прекращению нефтяной блокады со стороны СПХ и постепенной отмене форс-мажорной ситуации на нефтяных предприятиях Национальной нефтяной корпорации. 23 октября 2020 года МООНПЛ объявила об условиях соглашения о прекращении огня, которое подписали ливийские стороны, но их готовность его выполнять остается под вопросом. 7 ноября 2020 года МООНПЛ запустила механизм политических переговоров, известный как Форум ливийского политического диалога.

За весь период действия своего мандата Группа экспертов по Ливии выявила многочисленные акты, которые угрожали миру, стабильности или безопасности Ливии, и участвовавшие случаи нападений на государственные учреждения и объекты. Мирные жители Ливии, в том числе мигранты и просители убежища, по-прежнему становятся объектом повсеместных нарушений международного гуманитарного права и международного права прав человека и ущемления прав человека. Включенные в санкционный перечень террористические группы продолжали действовать в Ливии, хотя их не столь активно. Совершаемые ими акты насилия продолжают пагубно влиять на стабильность и безопасность страны.

Оружейное эмбарго остается совершенно неэффективным. Что касается государств-членов, которые непосредственно поддерживают стороны в конфликте, то ими совершаются широкомасштабные и грубые нарушения, полностью противоречащие режиму санкционных мер. Тот факт, что они контролируют всю цепочку поставок, затрудняет обнаружение, предотвращение и пресечение таких нарушений. Эти два фактора еще больше затрудняют осуществление оружейного эмбарго.

Власти на востоке страны продолжают предпринимать усилия по незаконному экспорту сырой нефти и импорту авиационного топлива. Влияние вспышки коронавирусного заболевания (COVID-19) на мировой спрос и цены на судовое котельное топливо привело к временному прекращению незаконного экспорта нефтепродуктов морем. Топливо продолжает незаконно вывозиться по суше, хотя и в небольших масштабах.

Факты свидетельствуют о сохраняющейся непрозрачности в вопросах бенефициарной и юридической собственности, финансовых операций и контроля над инвестициями юридических лиц, включенных в санкционный перечень. Был выявлен один случай несоблюдения положений о замораживании активов. Необходимо установить контроль за деятельностью дочерних компаний. Влияние санкций не было точно спрогнозировано Ливийским инвестиционным управлением. Требуют решения различные проблемы, касающиеся доступа к замороженным средствам, а также проблема отсутствия единообразного подхода к замораживанию активов.

Меры по замораживанию активов и запрещению поездок включенных в санкционный перечень лиц остаются неэффективными.

Содержание

	<i>Стр.</i>
I. Справочная информация	6
А. Введение	6
В. Сотрудничество с заинтересованными сторонами и учреждениями	6
II. Действия, которые угрожают миру, стабильности и безопасности Ливии либо затрудняют или подрывают успешное завершение переходного политического процесса в стране	7
А. Изменения в ливийских вооруженных группах	7
В. Международные террористические группы и лица	8
С. Иностранцы вооруженные группы и боевики	9
D. Действия, которые могут повлечь за собой хищение ливийских государственных средств или привести к такому хищению	10
E. Действия, которые препятствуют успешному завершению политического переходного процесса в Ливии или подрывают его	10
F. Нападения на любые воздушные, сухопутные или морские порты в Ливии	11
G. Нападения на государственные учреждения или объекты в Ливии	11
H. Действия, которые нарушают применимые нормы международного права прав человека или международного гуманитарного права либо представляют собой ущемления прав человека	12
III. Соблюдение оружейного эмбарго	17
А. Трудности с проведением расследований	17
В. Влияние на динамику конфликта	18
С. Нарушения и пресечение незаконной деятельности на море	21
D. Нарушения эмбарго на импорт оружия государствами-членами	24
E. Нарушение эмбарго на экспорт оружия одним из государств-членов	31
F. Воздушные мосты	32
G. Участие частных военных и охранных компаний	34
H. Реагирование на нарушения оружейного эмбарго	38
I. Новая информация о зафиксированных нарушениях	38
IV. Единство государственных институтов	39
А. Центральный банк Ливии	39
В. Ливийское инвестиционное управление	40
С. Национальная нефтяная корпорация	40
V. Предотвращение незаконного экспорта или незаконного импорта нефти	41
А. Попытки незаконного экспорта сырой нефти	41
В. Предотвращение незаконного экспорта нефтепродуктов	42
С. Незаконный импорт авиационного топлива	44

VI.	Осуществление мер по замораживанию активов обозначенных юридических лиц	44
A.	Общий обзор	44
B.	Стратегия преобразований	44
C.	Дочерние компании	45
D.	Воздействие санкций на замороженные средства	48
E.	Доступ к замороженным средствам	50
VII.	Осуществление мер по замораживанию активов и запрещению поездок включенных в перечень физических лиц	51
A.	Новая информация о несоблюдении запрета на поездки	51
B.	Новая информация по включенным в перечень физическим лицам	51
C.	Действия, предпринятые для эффективного осуществления мер по замораживанию активов и запрещению поездок	53
VIII.	Рекомендации	53
IX.	Приложения	55

I. Справочная информация

A. Введение

1. Настоящий доклад, представляемый Комитету Совета Безопасности во исполнение пункта 12 резолюции 2509 (2020), охватывает период с момента представления предыдущего доклада Группы экспертов (S/2019/914) 25 октября 2019 года по 24 января 2021 года¹. Он включает в себя новую информацию о текущих расследованиях, которые в нем описаны. В приложении 1 к докладу описана эволюция санкционного режима в отношении Ливии².

2. При проведении своих расследований Группа руководствовалась передовой практикой и методами, рекомендованными Неофициальной рабочей группой Совета Безопасности по общим вопросам, касающимся санкций (см. S/2006/997). Группа придерживалась максимально достижимого стандарта доказывания несмотря на то, что поездки в Ливию и другие места были ограничены из-за пандемии коронавирусного заболевания (COVID-19).

3. Группа опиралась на подтвержденные доказательства и придерживалась своих стандартов в отношении возможности представления ответа³. В ходе своих расследований Группа соблюдала принципы прозрачности, объективности, беспристрастности и независимости.

B. Сотрудничество с заинтересованными сторонами и учреждениями

4. Список государств-членов, организаций и физических лиц, с которыми контактировала Группа, содержится в приложении 4. Данные о переписке Группы приведены в приложении 5. Группа поддерживала контакты с Комитетом, государствами-членами и другими собеседниками, включая другие группы экспертов, через электронные платформы. Группа также представила Комитету 13 информационных сводок по вопросам существа.

5. Группа регулярно обменивалась мнениями с Миссией Организации Объединенных Наций по поддержке в Ливии (МООНПЛ). Большую пользу Группе также принесла военно-морская операция Европейского союза в Средиземном море (операция «ИРИНИ»), особенно в части расследования случаев несоблюдения оружейного эмбарго обеими сторонами в конфликте, а также незаконного импорта и экспорта нефтепродуктов.

6. Группа совершила поездку в Ливию в конце ноября 2020 года и отмечает трудности с поездками, вызванные ограничительными мерами в связи с COVID-19. Тем не менее поездки Группы в Ливию по-прежнему крайне важны для ее миссии, и государства-члены и поддерживающие ее органы Организации Объединенных Наций должны уделять им первоочередное внимание.

¹ Все гиперссылки проверены 31 января 2021 года.

² Приложения распространяются только на том языке, на котором они были представлены, и без официального редактирования. Из-за ограничений, лимитирующих количество слов в докладах контрольных механизмов, Группа приводит дополнительные детали в отношении ряда расследований в приложениях. В приложении 2 приводится список сокращений и аббревиатур.

³ Дополнительная информация о методике и возможности для ответа представлена в приложении 3.

7. Координатор Ливийской национальной армии (ЛНА) не ответил ни на одно сообщение Группы, несмотря на его участие в видеоконференции 8 мая 2020 года. 20 июля 2020 года он информировал Группу о том, что его заменит новый комитет по связи. Контактная информация предоставлена не была, и попытки связаться с должностными лицами ЛНА для решения этой проблемы не увенчались успехом.

II. Действия, которые угрожают миру, стабильности и безопасности Ливии либо затрудняют или подрывают успешное завершение переходного политического процесса в стране

A. Изменения в ливийских вооруженных группах

8. Группа отметила возросшую консолидацию различных вооруженных групп или их лидеров под непосредственным руководством Президентского совета. Продолжающееся проникновение элементов вооруженных групп, в особенности бригады «ан-Наваси», «Геневы» и Специальных сил сдерживания, в государственные институты неправомерно узаконивает статус этих групп и ведет к усилению конкуренции в силовых структурах (см. приложение б).

9. Обычным способом действий вооруженных групп является шантаж с использованием записей для получения желанных правительственных должностей, которые открывают им доступ к власти и деньгам.

10. По данным из конфиденциальных источников, в конце ноября 2020 года лидер Революционной бригады Триполи Хайтам Таджури попытался вернуться в Триполи из Объединенных Арабских Эмиратов через Тунис, но был задержан тунисскими властями. 11 декабря 2020 года в социальных сетях появилась информация о том, что Таджури находится в Ливии⁴. С тех пор он встречался в Эз-Завии с другими лидерами и членами вооруженных формирований, в том числе с включенным в перечень Мохамедом аль-Амином аль-Араби Кашлафом (LYI.025) и примкнувшим к бригаде «ан-Наваси» Мохамедом Абу Дара. Эти события свидетельствуют о дальнейшей реорганизации вооруженных групп, направленной на подрыв деятельности Министерства внутренних дел (см. приложение б).

11. 10 ноября 2020 года адвокат Ханан аль-Барааси была застрелена среди бела дня за рулем своего автомобиля на одной из главных улиц Бенгази. Будучи открытым критиком Халифы Хафтара, аль-Барааси за день до убийства разместила несколько видеозаписей своих выступлений в прямом эфире, в которых она критиковала финансовую коррупцию ЛНА и обещала поделиться доказательствами причастности к ней сына Хафтара Садама⁵. Спустя полтора года после нераскрытого похищения депутата парламента Сихам Сергевы убийство аль-Барааси является еще одним примером насильственного замалчивания голоса женщины — общественного деятеля.

⁴ См. https://twitter.com/emad_badi/status/1337469823404679172, 11 декабря 2020 года.

⁵ См. <https://www.facebook.com/100055605323049/videos/153680939828749/>, 10 ноября 2020 года.

В. Международные террористические группы и лица

12. Силы, примкнувшие к Правительству национального согласия (СП-ПНС), и силы, примкнувшие к Хафтару (СПХ), разрушили террористические ячейки и арестовали высокопоставленных лиц. Среди арестованных были лидер «Исламского государства Ирака и Леванта — Ливия» (QDe.165) Абу Абдалла аль-Либи и лидер организации «Аль-Каида» в странах исламского Магриба (QDe.014) Хасан аль-Ваши. Такие аресты привели к снижению числа террористических нападений в третьем квартале 2020 года (см. приложение 7).

1. Исламское государство Ирака и Леванта — Ливия (QDe.165)

13. Угроза со стороны «Исламского государства Ирака и Леванта — Ливия» (QDe.165) остается умеренной, отчасти из-за ареста ее руководства. Члены группы находятся в основном в городах пустынной южной части страны Таргин, Аубари и Гаддува. Они небольшими группами пересекают южные границы Ливии с Нигером, Суданом и Чадом. Их деятельность в основном финансируется за счет контрабанды нефти и наркотиков. В прибрежных городах Сабрата и Триполи продолжают действовать подпольные ячейки группы. Бени-Валид по-прежнему служит убежищем для всех террористических групп, включая «Исламское государство Ирака и Леванта — Ливия» (QDe.165).

2. Организация «Аль-Каида» в странах исламского Магриба (QDe.014)

14. Организация «Аль-Каида» в странах исламского Магриба (QDe.014) находится в Ливии на подпольном положении, но ее ячейки по-прежнему существуют, например, в Сабрате. 28 ноября 2020 года 116-й батальон СПХ⁶ под командованием Тарека Ибн Зияда арестовал в Аубари семерых членов ячейки организации «Аль-Каида» в странах исламского Магриба.

3. Дело Мохамеда Бахруна (Аль-Фара)

15. Ордер на арест ливийского гражданина Мохамеда Бахруна (он же Аль Фар), выданный 17 октября 2017 года Генеральной прокуратурой Ливии по делу № 131, остается в силе. Генеральная прокуратура подозревает его в принадлежности к ячейке «Исламского государства Ирака и Леванта — Ливия» (QDe.165) в Сабрате. Несмотря на этот ордер, г-н Бахрун продолжает выполнять обязанности командующего «силами Иснад» в составе Управления общей безопасности СП-ПНС Эз-Завии. На снимках Бахруна, опубликованных в открытых средствах массовой информации, видно, как он в грубой и унижительной форме обращается с бригадным генералом СПХ Мохамедом аль-Джагмом, чей самолет был сбит СП-ПНС 7 декабря 2020 года (см. приложение 8).

⁶ В их состав входят вооруженная группа, ранее именовавшаяся Ливийской национальной армией Халифы Хафтара (которая теперь переименована в Ливийские арабские вооруженные силы), а также национальные и иностранные вооруженные группы. Для обозначения всех примкнувших к Хафтару вооруженных групп Группа использует название «силы, примкнувшие к Хафтару» (СПХ). Строчные буквы используются при упоминании вооруженных групп, которые именуют себя, например, «бригадой», «батальоном» и т. п., что позволяет идентифицировать соответствующую группу, не наделяя ее при этом легитимностью сформированного воинского подразделения того или иного государства. Аналогичным образом, в соответствующих случаях строчные буквы используются в названиях властных структур, действующих на востоке Ливии.

С. Иностранные вооруженные группы и боевики

16. Чадские и суданские вооруженные группы по-прежнему действуют в Ливии и принимают участие в конфликте. Многие суданские боевики были развернуты на фронтах Триполийской кампании СПХ для выполнения задач в области обороны и безопасности. Небезопасная обстановка в Ливии усугубляется значительным присутствием сирийских боевиков в рядах обеих сторон.

1. Чадские оппозиционные группы

17. 26 июня 2020 года Совет военного командования за спасение Республики объявил о своем нейтралитете и в настоящее время дислоцируется в основном в пограничном районе Чада и Ливии. Он утратил высокую боеспособность после раскола и дезертирства в своих рядах.

18. Фронт за смену власти и согласие в Чаде, возглавляемый Махди Али Махаматом, расширяет свое присутствие в районе от Эль-Джуфры до Себхи, Таманхинта и Бирака на юге Ливии. Пользуясь этими базами, его силы совершают операции для защиты военных объектов СПХ и некоторых нефтяных объектов.

2. Суданские группы и влияние Джубского соглашения о мире в Судане

19. Переходное правительство Судана и коалиция вооруженных групп под названием «Суданский революционный фронт», состоящая как минимум из 12 суданских оппозиционных групп, подписали Джубское соглашение о мире в Судане⁷, которое, среди прочего, предусматривает амнистию членов оппозиционных групп и вовлечение их лидеров в политический процесс. Соглашение положило начало выводу из Ливии многих членов суданских вооруженных групп. Освободительная армия Судана/Минни Минави перебросила не менее 40 автотранспортных средств в Дарфур. Аналогичным образом, десятки автотранспортных средств Движения за справедливость и равенство выехали с ливийской территории в Дарфур через северный Чад. Группа Мусы Хилала и Освободительная армия Судана/Абдель Вахид, возглавляемая в Ливии Юсифом Ахмедом Юсифом (Карджаколой), Соглашение не подписали, и их боевики остаются в Ливии до сих пор.

3. Суданские Силы оперативного оказания поддержки в Ливии

20. В пунктах 24 и 25 документа S/2019/914 Группа установила факт присутствия Сил оперативного оказания поддержки в Ливии. Теперь Группа установила, что в период с 25 июля по 17 сентября 2019 года Силы оперативного оказания поддержки направили в Эль-Джуфру около 700 боевиков, но в боевых действиях те не участвовали⁸. По возвращении боевикам было дано указание хранить молчание по поводу этой операции. С тех пор в средствах массовой информации появились сообщения об утечке документа, свидетельствующего о присутствии Сил оперативного оказания поддержки в Ливии в более позднее время. Группа может проигнорировать эти сообщения как неточные или сфабрикованные.

21. Подробная информация о чадских и суданских группах содержится в приложении 9.

⁷ Полный текст на языке оригинала: <https://constitutionnet.org/sites/default/files/2020-10/2020.10.03%20-%20Juba%20peace%20agreement%20%28Arabic%29%20%28signed%29.pdf>, 9 ноября 2020 года.

⁸ Конфиденциальные источники с подробными сведениями о развертывании.

4. Дело компании «Блэк шилд секьюрити сервисиз»

22. Группа установила, что базирующаяся в Объединенных Арабских Эмиратах компания «Блэк шилд секьюрити сервисиз» под ложным предлогом завербовала 611 граждан Судана через две базирующиеся в Судане клиентские компании «Аль Амира» и «Аманда офис». Они прошли военную подготовку в лагере Аль-Гаяти⁹ в Объединенных Арабских Эмиратах под наблюдением эмиратских офицеров. 22 января 2020 года группа из 276 суданских новобранцев без ведома для них была переброшена в Ливию, где 302-й батальон СПХ поручил им охрану нефтяных объектов в Рас-Лануфе. Они никогда прежде не действовали в полевых условиях. После их протестов через шесть дней они были вывезены из Ливии (см. приложение 10).

5. Сирийские боевики

23. Сирийские боевики действуют в Ливии с конца декабря 2019 года. Их число колебалось от 4000 в начале периода до максимум 13 000 в зависимости от развития конфликта и событий в регионе, а также наличия финансирования. Не менее 4000 сирийских боевиков, в том числе 250 несовершеннолетних, действуют под командованием СП-ПНС. Группа установила, что сирийцы, примкнувшие к Правительству национального согласия, проходят подготовку в ливийских лагерях (см. приложение 11). Сирийцы, примкнувшие к СПХ, действуют совместно с ЧВК Вагнера (см. п. 94 ниже)¹⁰.

D. Действия, которые могут повлечь за собой хищение ливийских государственных средств или привести к такому хищению

24. С момента своего создания в 2015 году Военное инвестиционное управление ЛНА занимается незаконным экспортом металлолома; незаконной продажей топлива (см. п. 127 ниже); продажей рыболовных лицензий и виз иностранным гражданам; конфискацией государственных компаний, сельскохозяйственных ферм, скотоводческих хозяйств, отелей и морских курортов. Военное инвестиционное управление постепенно расширяет сферу своей деятельности, чтобы генерировать крупные доходы для СПХ, предоставляя им средства для поддержки военных действий и обогащения высшего руководства (см. приложение 12).

E. Действия, которые препятствуют успешному завершению политического переходного процесса в Ливии или подрывают его

25. В ходе первоначального раунда проводившегося при содействии Организации Объединенных Наций в начале ноября 2020 года Форума ливийского политического диалога Группа установила, что по крайней мере трем участникам были предложены взятки за то, чтобы они проголосовали за конкретного кандидата на пост премьер-министра. Участники Форума, причастные к этому инциденту, категорически отрицали факт получения взяток. В то время этот вопрос привлек к себе большое внимание средств массовой информации. Ливийская Генеральная прокуратура также получила жалобы в этой связи от представителей Форума и групп гражданского общества. Группа не намерена предоставлять

⁹ 23°51'01,6" с. ш. 52°48'03,9" в. д.

¹⁰ ЧВК — это русское сокращение «частной военной компании». По всему тексту организация Вагнера будет называться ЧВК Вагнера.

дополнительную информацию по этому вопросу. Дополнительные данные по этому конкретному делу приводятся в конфиденциальном приложении 13.

Ф. Нападения на любые воздушные, сухопутные или морские порты в Ливии

26. Как сообщалось в пунктах 40–42 документа S/2019/914, аэропорт «Митига», единственный действующий международный аэропорт в столице, оставался стратегической целью СПХ во время Триполийской кампании. В результате многочисленных нападений¹¹ были ранены гражданские лица, повреждена инфраструктура и пострадала гуманитарная деятельность. 22 января 2020 года пресс-секретарь СПХ объявил¹² о введении над аэропортом бесполетной зоны, поскольку он используется для запуска турецких боевых беспилотных летательных аппаратов (ББЛА) и приема сирийских истребителей. 12 февраля 2020 года СПХ подтвердили, что этот запрет распространяется и на воздушные суда МООНПЛ, прибывающие в «Митигу»¹³.

Г. Нападения на государственные учреждения или объекты в Ливии

27. Продолжалось давление на Национальную нефтяную корпорацию со стороны вооруженных групп. 18–20 января 2020 года СПХ пригрозили силой установить контроль над нефтяными терминалами и месторождениями Национальной нефтяной корпорации (см. п. 107 ниже). 25 июля 2020 года иностранные боевики прибыли на нефтяные месторождения Зилла и Саба.

28. 23 ноября 2020 года вооруженная группа попыталась проникнуть в штаб-квартиру Национальной нефтяной корпорации в Триполи. 6 декабря 2020 года Мустафа аль-Вехейши из Службы общей разведки связался со старшими сотрудниками компании «Брега петролеум маркетинг компани» и просил их о предоставлении конфиденциальной информации. Компания «Брега» отказалась передать информацию, так как Служба общей разведки не правомочна предъявлять ей такие требования, и Национальная нефтяная корпорация сообщила об этом инциденте в Генеральную прокуратуру. 14 декабря 2020 года группа из бригады «ан-Наваси» явилась в офис компании «Брега», вызвала трех старших сотрудников для встречи со Службой общей разведки и потребовала сообщить ей домашний адрес старшего должностного лица компании. Этот инцидент является еще одним примером размытых границ между вооруженными группами и государственными учреждениями (см. п. 8 выше).

29. Администрация «Великой рукотворной реки» сообщила как минимум о четырех нападениях на системы водоснабжения, в том числе 6 апреля, 9 мая, 13 июля и 9 августа 2020 года¹⁴, в результате которых была прекращена подача воды в Триполи, Тархуну и другие города на западе Ливии.

¹¹ См. <https://twitter.com/UNSMILibya/status/1221503029746307072>, 26 января 2020 года; <https://twitter.com/UNSMILibya/status/1232986061250408449>, 27 февраля 2020 года; www.dw.com/ar/قصف-جوي-يستهدف-المطار-المدني-الوحيد-العامل-في-1-July-2020, ссылка более не активна); Reuters, “Tripoli airport shelling hits fuel tanks, passenger plane-ministry”, 9 мая 2020 года.

¹² См. www.facebook.com/watch/?v=661293197945718, 22 января 2020 года.

¹³ См. www.facebook.com/LNAspox/videos/517072922269763/, 12 февраля 2020 года. С тех пор полеты возобновились.

¹⁴ См. <https://www.facebook.com/manmaderiver/posts/2649074425215372>, 7 апреля 2020 года; <https://www.facebook.com/manmaderiver/posts/2720643431391804>, 9 мая 2020 года;

30. Компания «Дженерал электрисити компани оф Либия» сообщила как минимум о четырех нападениях вооруженных групп¹⁵ на ее сотрудников на электростанциях в Рувайсе, Хомсе и Эз-Завии. В течение 2020 года на западе и юге Ливии имели место десятки случаев хищения электрокабелей и компонентов устройств электропередачи. Виновники этих нападений установлены не были, несмотря на неоднократные призывы к ливийским властям о проведении расследований.

31. Частые нападения на объекты инфраструктуры водоснабжения и электроснабжения свидетельствуют об уязвимости государственных объектов и о трудностях, с которыми сталкивается гражданское население¹⁶.

Н. Действия, которые нарушают применимые нормы международного права прав человека или международного гуманитарного права либо представляют собой ущемления прав человека

32. Обе стороны в конфликте совершают действия, которые нарушают применимые правовые принципы, изложенные в пункте 11 а) резолюции 2213 (2015) и подтвержденные в последующих резолюциях.

33. В результате эскалации военных действий в первой половине 2020 года возросло число жертв среди гражданского населения, которые обусловлены главным образом сухопутными боевыми действиями, взрывоопасными пережитками войны, целенаправленными убийствами и авиаударами¹⁷, причем первые две причины стали главными причинами гибели людей во втором квартале 2020 года.

1. Принудительное перемещение гражданского населения

34. Группа установила, что Шариф Маргани из группы СПХ «Сайка» вынуждал гражданских лиц покидать свои дома в Бенгази¹⁸. Пострадавшие рассказали Группе, как вооруженные люди ворвались в их дома, приказав жителям и их детям до утра покинуть их под угрозой смерти¹⁹.

<https://www.facebook.com/manmaderiver/posts/2894371374019008>, 15 июля 2020 года; и <https://www.facebook.com/manmaderiver/posts/2964414533681358>, 9 августа 2020 года.

¹⁵ См. <https://www.facebook.com/gecol.org/posts/1535998079921344>, 13 ноября 2020 года; <https://www.facebook.com/gecol.org/posts/1471447213043098>, 2 сентября 2020 года; и <https://www.facebook.com/gecol.org/posts/1402027973318356>, 13 июня 2020 года.

¹⁶ Нападения на гражданские объекты, в частности на объекты жизнеобеспечения гражданского населения, запрещены, в частности, статьей 14 Дополнительного протокола к Женевским конвенциям от 12 августа 1949 года, касающегося защиты жертв вооруженных конфликтов немеждународного характера (Протокол II), от 8 июня 1977 года. URL: <https://ihl-databases.icrc.org/applic/ihl/ihl.nsf/Treaty.xsp?action=openDocument&documentId=AA0C5BCBAB5C4A85C12563CD002D6D09>.

¹⁷ United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL), "Civilian casualties report: 1 April — 30 June 2020, 29 июля 2020 года.

¹⁸ См. https://twitter.com/emad_badi/status/1269673977053667332, 7 июня 2020 года.

¹⁹ Принудительное перемещение гражданского населения в ходе вооруженного конфликта немеждународного характера запрещено статьей 17 Дополнительного протокола к Женевским конвенциям от 12 августа 1949 года, касающегося защиты жертв вооруженных конфликтов немеждународного характера (Протокол II).

2. Произвольное задержание, пытки и внесудебные казни

35. Продолжают иметь место произвольные задержания и жестокое обращение с заключенными, в том числе в официальных центрах временного содержания. Как сообщалось в пункте 40 документа S/2018/812, Группа продолжала получать показания бывших заключенных Специальных сил сдерживания, которые содержались под стражей в тюрьме «Митига». Они сообщали о произвольных задержаниях, пытках, конфискации имущества и сексуальном унижении задержанных женщин охранниками-мужчинами. Было установлено, что главную ответственность за это несет Халид Аль-Хишри (он же Аль Бути). Группа просила об организации встречи с представителями Специальных сил сдерживания в Триполи, но безуспешно.

Тархуна

36. Как это произошло в Сабрате и Сурмане в середине апреля 2020 года (см. приложение 14), после того как в начале июня Правительство национального согласия отбило Тархуну у СПХ, были совершены акты возмездия и грабежей, которые ливийские власти, по сообщениям, пытались пресечь (см. приложение 15).

37. С июня 2020 года в Тархуне и на юге Триполи были обнаружены массовые захоронения. Хотя среди тел были обнаружены²⁰ комбатанты²¹, большинство убитых, судя по всему, являются гражданскими лицами²². Правительство национального согласия обратило внимание на эти находки и связало их с сообщениями о многочисленных похищениях, пытках и убийствах, совершенных в районах, удерживаемых «Аль-Каниятом» (см. приложение 16).

38. «Аль-Каният» безнаказанно действует в этом регионе уже несколько лет. Ранее это формирование входило в состав Правительства национального согласия как 7-я бригада, а с начала 2019 года оно являлось 9-й бригадой СПХ. Группа установила ответственность Абдурахима эш-Шгаги (он же Аль Кани) за несколько случаев похищения и незаконного содержания под стражей, которые привели к убийству. По мере продолжения эксгумации выясняется личность его жертв, в число которых входят:

а) мужчина, похищенный из своего дома в Тархуне 19 декабря 2019 года. Ранее он поделился в социальных сетях посланием одного из своих сыновей, критиковавшего «Аль-Каният». Он числился пропавшим без вести до тех пор, пока родственники не смогли опознать его тело, найденное в колодце жителем Тархуны, вернувшимся домой после того, как городом вновь овладело Правительство национального согласия;

б) 10 января 2021 года среди тех, кто был эксгумирован из могилы в Тархуне, родственники опознали тело Лейлы Хруды²³. 5 апреля 2020 года Абдурахим эш-Шгаги похитил и произвольно содержал под стражей Лейлу вместе с двумя ее сестрами Хавой и Римой.

39. Группа продолжает расследовать похищение Шахина Абдаллы Мохаммеда Нааджи в конце 2018 года и случаи массовых убийств.

²⁰ В целях идентификации жертв Европейский союз оказывает ливийским властям техническую и учебную помощь в области криминалистики и анализа ДНК.

²¹ Из 106 тел, найденных в больнице Тархуны, 28 были опознаны как принадлежащие комбатантам СПХ.

²² Tim Whewell, “How six brothers — and their lions — terrorized a Libyan town”, BBC News, 7 января 2021 года.

²³ См. <https://www.facebook.com/lpc.ly/videos/426675065212063>, 10 января 2021 года.

3. Торговля людьми и незаконный провоз мигрантов

40. Несмотря на конфликт и ограничения на передвижение, вызванные пандемией COVID-19, Ливия остается страной транзита и назначения для мигрантов и просителей убежища. Широко распространены случаи торговли людьми, похищений с целью получения выкупа, пыток, принудительного труда, сексуального и гендерного насилия и убийств. Большинство сетей, ранее выявленных Группой, продолжают действовать через Бени-Валид и другие пункты (S/2019/914, п. 50).

41. При содействии Италии, Мальты и Европейского союза, а также благодаря учебной помощи Турции Ливийская береговая охрана, подведомственная Министерству обороны, активизировала операции по перехвату на море. Во второй половине 2020 года Главное управление безопасности побережий Министерства внутренних дел также увеличило свой вклад в пресечение миграционных потоков вдоль ливийского побережья²⁴.

42. Хотя большинство тех, кого возвращают в Ливию, в конечном итоге оказываются в учреждениях, где на повседневной основе нарушаются права человека, сотни из них по-прежнему числятся пропавшими без вести²⁵. Глава Ливийской береговой охраны полковник Абдалла Тумия заверил Группу, что все выводимые на берег лица учитываются²⁶. Из-за переполненности центров временного содержания Ливийская береговая охрана бывает «иногда вынуждена их отпускать». Начальник Управления по борьбе с незаконной миграцией полковник Мабрук Абдельхафид пояснил, что сотрудники Управления не присутствуют в портах на постоянной основе²⁷. Когда Ливийская береговая охрана перехватывает плавсредство, она связывается с Управлением, и то направляет персонал в точку высадки. Он подчеркнул, что Управление регистрирует всех тех, кто передается в центры временного содержания. Управление не сообщило Группе, по каким критериям мигранты отбираются для направления в эти центры. Не было представлено информации о роли учреждений по сбору данных и проведению расследований²⁸, которые, по словам полковника Абдельхафида, не относятся к ведению Управления.

43. Полковник Абдельхафид связал необходимость направления людей в центры временного содержания с миграционной политикой государств — членов Европейского союза, подчеркнув, что 99 процентов мигрантов в этих центрах были перехвачены на море и переданы сотрудниками Ливийской береговой охраны²⁹. Он отверг идею закрытия всех центров, но рассказал Группе о мерах реорганизации, призванных нарушить работу контрабандистских сетей и улучшить контроль со стороны Управления (см. приложение 18).

44. Министр внутренних дел Фатхи Башага признал проблемы, связанные с обстановкой в центрах временного содержания. Он также связал их существование с давлением, оказываемым некоторыми европейскими странами с целью

²⁴ В 2019 году было перехвачено и возвращено в Ливию 9225 мигрантов и зафиксировано 19 500 попыток эмиграции. В 2020 году был перехвачен 11 891 мигрант и зафиксировано 28 162 попытки эмиграции.

²⁵ International Organization for Migration (IOM), «Migrants missing in Libya a matter of gravest concern», 17 апреля 2020 года.

²⁶ Интервью, взятое Группой 1 сентября 2020 года.

²⁷ Там же.

²⁸ IOM, «Migrants missing in Libya a matter of gravest concern».

²⁹ Недавно была отмечена активизация деятельности по перехвату на суше, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), «UNHCR position on the designations of Libya as a safe third country and as a place of safety for the purpose of disembarkation following rescue at sea», сентябрь 2020 года.

не допустить пересечения мигрантами Средиземного моря (обзор политики и соглашений см. в приложении 17). Он также обратил внимание на проблемы пограничного контроля и на необходимость того, чтобы гуманитарная помощь попадала в руки мигрантов³⁰.

45. Г-н Башага подчеркнул, что в центрах временного содержания находятся менее 0,5 процента всех мигрантов в Ливии (т.е. приблизительно 2000³¹ из 574 146³² мигрантов, находившихся в Ливии на ноябрь 2020 года). Подавляющее большинство мигрантов содержатся в неофициальных учреждениях в унизи-тельных условиях.

46. Группа продолжила расследовать положение дел в центре временного со-держания «Ан-Наср» в Эз-Завии³³ и установила, что его фактический руководи-тель Усама аль-Куни Ибрагим совершил несколько нарушений международного гуманитарного права и международного права прав человека (см. приложе-ние 19). Жертвы рассказывали об актах похищения людей с целью получения выкупа, пытках, сексуальном и гендерном насилии, принудительном труде и убийствах. Центр действует до сих пор, несмотря на регулярные заявления о его закрытии (см. рекомендацию 4 а) ниже).

Мизда

47. О положении мигрантов свидетельствует кровавая расправа, учиненная 27 мая 2020 года в Мизде. В ее результате было убито 26 граждан Бангладеш и 4 человека из стран Африки к югу от Сахары и ранено 11 граждан Бангладеш.

48. В июле 2020 года Группа опросила девять оставшихся в живых бангладеш-цев, которые проходили лечение в Триполи. Они въехали в Ливию через между-народный аэропорт «Бенина» в 2019 и 2020 годах, прибыв туда из Дакки через Объединенные Арабские Эмираты и Египет и на каждом этапе используя сеть посредников. Каждый из них заплатил торговцам «живым товаром» в Бангладеш сумму от 5000 до 8000 долл. США. Все они столкнулись с трудностями при по-иске работы в Бенгази из-за пандемии COVID-19 и направились в Триполи, опять же через платных посредников. В пути на автоколонну с мигрантами напала вооруженная группа и увезла их в Мизду, где их около 10 дней держали в неосвещенном складе вместе с десятками других задержанных мигрантов раз-ных национальностей. Каждый день некий ливиец в сопровождении двух вы-ходцев из стран Африки к югу от Сахары неоднократно заходил на склад, пытал задержанных и угрожал их убить. Каждому выжившему бангладешцу было предложено заплатить 12 000 долл. США в обмен на освобождение. Все опоз-нали ливийского торговца «живым товаром» как Юсефа Мохаммеда Абд ар-Рахмана (он же Юсеф Басур аль-Джарид аль-Бусайфи), назвав его боссом или главарем мафии, который позднее был убит другими задержанными. Как только стало известно о его убийстве, группа до зубов вооруженных лиц ворвалась на склад, открыв беспорядочную стрельбу по задержанным, а затем проехала на машинах прямо по трупам. Раненые, находившиеся на складе, притворялись

³⁰ Интервью, взятое Группой 23 апреля 2020 года.

³¹ UNHCR, “UNHCR update: Libya”, 18 декабря 2020 года. По данным из конфиденциального источника, по состоянию на декабрь 2020 года в центрах временного содержания, находящихся в ведении властей на востоке страны, пребывало 572 мигранта.

³² 51 процент из них расположен в западной части Ливии, 31 процент на востоке и 18 процентов на юге. ИОМ, “Libya IDP and returnee report: round 33 – September–October 2020”, 16 декабря 2020 года.

³³ В документе S/2019/914 Группа отметила связь между центром временного содержания «Ан-Наср» и нефтяным комплексом в Эз-Завии, оба из которых контролируются бригадой «Ан-Наср» под командованием Мохамеда Кашлафа (LYi.025).

мертвыми до тех пор, пока не пришла другая группа и не спасла их. На сегодняшний день судьба остальных 120–150 мигрантов неизвестна.

49. Когда было совершено это массовое убийство. Мизда находилась под контролем СПХ. В настоящее время Правительство национального согласия претендует на власть над городом и, таким образом, берет на себя ответственность за арест и преследование виновных. В конце июня министр внутренних дел заменил местного директора по вопросам безопасности и выступил с заявлением, в котором призвал Управление безопасности Мизды арестовать виновных (см. приложение 20). Генеральный прокурор перепоручил расследование местному прокурору, однако существенного прогресса на сегодняшний день не достигнуто (см. рекомендацию 4 b) и c) ниже).

50. Власти Бангладеш объявили об аресте нескольких лиц, подозреваемых в организации продажи граждан страны в Ливию или подстрекательстве к ней³⁴.

4. Нападения с применением взрывоопасных боеприпасов

51. За первые полгода было зарегистрировано 18 нападений на школы. К концу ноября 2020 года было совершено 32 нападения на учреждения здравоохранения, в результате чего Ливия вышла на четвертое место в мире по числу зафиксированных нападений на медицинские учреждения и персонал³⁵.

52. В первом квартале 2020 года было зафиксировано по меньшей мере 11 случаев применения взрывоопасных боеприпасов непосредственно против медицинских учреждений и персонала в районах проведения Триполийской кампании СПХ. Например, в течение 72 часов был трижды нанесен удар по больнице общего профиля «Хадра» в Триполи (см. приложение 21).

53. Нападения, приведшие к многочисленным жертвам, такие как авиаудары по Триполийской военной академии 4 января 2020 года и Каср-бин-Гаширу 3 июня 2020 года, потрясли общественность и привели к тому, что стороны в конфликте обвинили друг друга в военных преступлениях.

Триполийская военная академия

54. 4 января 2020 года в результате авиаудара по Триполийской военной академии погибло 30³⁶ студентов академии, а многие другие получили ранения (см. приложение 22). Независимо от гражданского или военного статуса студентов военной академии³⁷, законность нападения зависит от того, принимали ли они активное участие в военных действиях. Законами военного времени запрещаются акты насилия в отношении жизни и личности тех, кто не принимает активного участия в военных действиях, включая военнослужащих³⁸. Подготовка военнослужащих может быть приравнена к прямому участию в военных действиях, когда она проводится с целью совершения конкретного враждебного

³⁴ “3 confess to trafficking Bangladeshis to Libya”, Daily Star (Bangladesh), 21 июня 2020 года; Bdnnews24, “Bangladesh arrests Libyan national on human-trafficking charges”, 7 августа 2020 года.

³⁵ United Nations, Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, “November humanitarian bulletin: Libya”, 18 декабря 2020 года.

³⁶ См. приложение 22, добавление А (заявление Министерства здравоохранения ПНС от 5 января 2020 года). В других источниках говорится о гибели 26 человек; см. <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wWkgzhZuSmg>, 27 августа 2020 года.

³⁷ Лица, проходившие обучение, имели военные номера, получали зарплату от военного ведомства и должны были окончить учебу в звании младшего лейтенанта спустя три года. Таким образом, они являлись курсантами. Умершие получили воинские звания посмертно (см. приложение 22, добавления В и С).

³⁸ Общая статья 3 Женевских конвенций от 12 августа 1949 года.

акта³⁹. Нет оснований считать, что курсанты военной академии участвовали в каких-либо мероприятиях по подготовке к такому конкретному акту. Нет и доказательств того, что академия использовалась в качестве базы для решения каких-либо других военных задач⁴⁰. С учетом этих двух факторов Группа считает, что это нападение почти наверняка является нарушением положений международного гуманитарного права.

Каср-бин-Гашир

55. 3 июня 2020 года примерно в 22 ч 00 мин 17 мирных жителей, в том числе 9 из одной семьи, погибли и 16 других получили ранения либо в своих домах в Каср-Бин-Гашире, либо поблизости от них⁴¹. Это была зона интенсивных боев в период с 2 по 4 июня 2020 года, пока СПХ не отступили. Группа не смогла точно установить, когда именно они покинули этот район. Хотя Группа получила снимки, которые неоспоримо свидетельствовали о том, что этот район многократно подвергся нападениям с использованием взрывчатых веществ, они были недостаточно четкими для определения типа и происхождения использованных веществ.

III. Соблюдение оружейного эмбарго

56. В ходе расследований, проведенных Группой во исполнение пунктов 9–13 резолюции 1970 (2011) в редакции последующих резолюций, были выявлены широкомасштабные, грубые и неоднократные нарушения оружейного эмбарго за отчетный период. В итоге оружейное эмбарго оказалось совершенно неэффективным.

57. В пункте 19 своей резолюции 2213 (2015) Совет Безопасности призвал государства-члены проводить досмотр всех грузов, если у данного государства имеются «разумные основания полагать, что перевозимый груз содержит предметы ... запрещенные пунктом 9» резолюции 1970 (2011). Группа считает, что сведения, содержащиеся в ее письмах в адрес соответствующих государств-членов, наряду с обширным освещением этой темы в открытых средствах массовой информации, служат достаточным основанием для проведения досмотров. Таким образом, Группа считает, что Египет, Иордания, Объединенные Арабские Эмираты, Сирийская Арабская Республика и Турция не выполнили пункт 19 резолюции 2213 (2015) в том смысле, что они не досмотрели груз подозрительных коммерческих судов или самолетов, направлявшихся в Ливию с их территории или транзитом через нее, для чего имелись разумные основания.

A. Трудности с проведением расследований

58. Изучение цепочек поставок осложняется тем, что практически все они полностью находятся под контролем сторон, вовлеченных в конфликт. Сотрудничество с Группой в проведении расследований носит крайне ограниченный характер, и просьбы о предоставлении товаросопроводительной документации обычно остаются без ответа либо позволяют получить весьма ограниченную информацию. Группа отмечает, что Иордания, Объединенные Арабские Эмираты и Турция не представили ответов на запросы Группы, касающиеся незаконного

³⁹ Nils Melzer, *Interpretive Guidance on the Notion of Direct Participation in Hostilities, under International Humanitarian Law* (Geneva, ICRC, 200) p. 47.

⁴⁰ Конфиденциальные источники.

⁴¹ См. <https://airwars.org/civilian-casualties/lc413-june-3-2020/>, 3 июня 2020 года.

оборота оружия и цепочек поставок, либо не дали в своих ответах подробной информации. В связи с этим Группа приходит к выводу о том, что они неоднократно нарушали пункт 13 резолюции 2509 (2020). Столь ограниченный уровень сотрудничества лишает Группу возможности в полном объеме выполнить свой мандат по представлению Комитету хорошо задокументированных выводов, запрошенных Советом Безопасности.

59. Установление того, имело ли место несоблюдение и нарушения, осложнилось в связи с осуществлением некоторыми государствами-членами мер, предусмотренных в пункте 3 резолюции 2214 (2015), в котором Совет настоятельно призывает их «бороться всеми средствами ... с угрозами международному миру и безопасности, создаваемыми террористическими актами». Для этого нередко требуется развертывание военной техники на территории или в воздушном пространстве Ливии с одобрения Правительства национального согласия. Эти действия противоречат требованиям пункта 9 резолюции 1970 (2011), в котором Совет постановил, что «все государства-члены должны незамедлительно принять необходимые меры к недопущению прямой или косвенной поставки, продажи или передачи Ливийской Арабской Джамахирии ... вооружений и связанных с ними материальных средств всех типов». Группа считает, что, поскольку резолюция 1970 (2011) была принята на основании статьи 41 главы VII Устава Организации Объединенных Наций, она имеет преимущественную силу над резолюцией 2214 (2015), в которой Совет призвал государства-члены действовать в соответствии с Уставом⁴².

В. Влияние на динамику конфликта⁴³

60. Последствия этих неоднократных нарушений оружейного эмбарго находят наглядное отражение в изменении динамики конфликтов в течение отчетного периода. В конце 2019 года тактические действия на местах зашли в тупик, и СПХ контролировали подъездные пути к Триполи. Их истребители-штурмовики, вертолеты огневой поддержки (Ми-24/35) и боевые беспилотные летательные аппараты (Вин лун II) (S/2019/914, пп. 103–110, и приложения 45 и 47) обеспечивали локальное превосходство в воздухе над большей частью страны. Правительство национального согласия контролировало районы городской застройки Триполи и Мисраты. СП-ПНС имели возможность только наносить удары по местным объектам при помощи боевых беспилотных летательных аппаратов турецкого производства «Байрактар ТВ-2», которые были уязвимы для наземных ударов, находясь на своих оперативных базах в аэропортах Триполи и Мисраты. Во время полета они легко сбивались зенитным комплексом «Панцирь-С1», первоначально поставленным СПХ Объединенными Арабскими Эмиратами в 2019 году (S/2019/914, п. 96, и приложения 28 и 40), а в середине 2020 года предоставленным российским частным военнослужащим Российской Федерацией (см. приложение 23). Тактика СПХ, состоявшая в попытке вытеснить подразделения СП-ПНС с их позиций в сельскую местность и тем самым сделать их уязвимыми для более решительных атак, в целом потерпела неудачу.

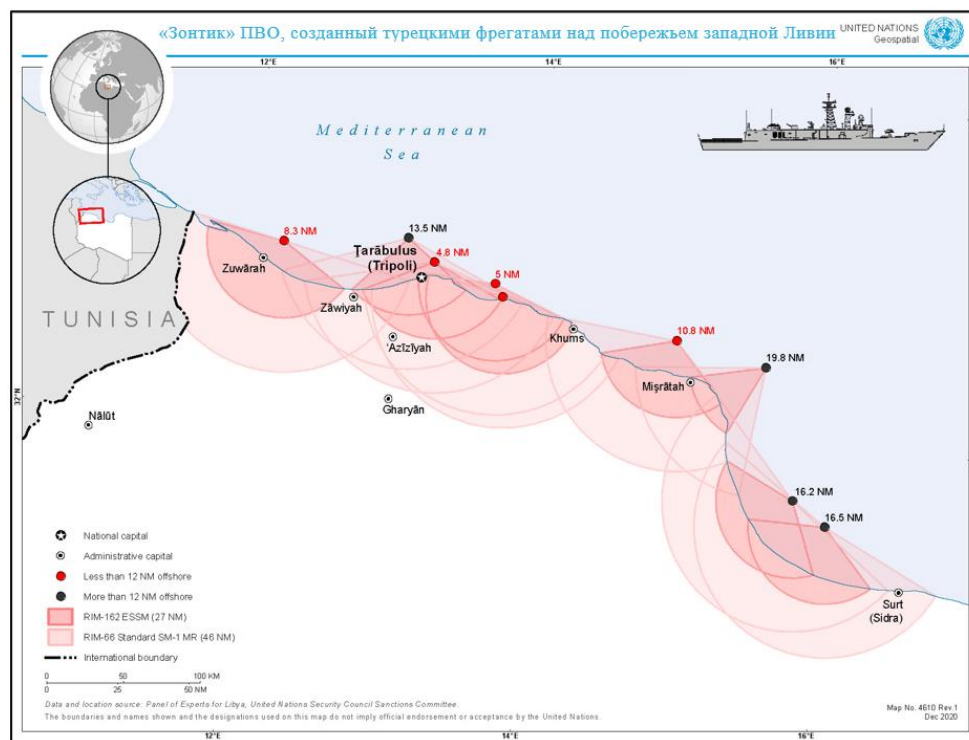
⁴² Об этом докладывалось в документах S/2016/209, п. 126, S/2017/416, п. 147, S/2018/812, пп. 108 и 109, и S/2019/914, п. 93.

⁴³ Подготовлено на основе: а) конфиденциальных военных источников; б) отчетности МООНПЛ; в) Ioannis Sotirios Ioannou and Zenonas Tziarras, *Turning the Tide in Libya: Rival Administrations in a New Round of Conflict*, Policy Brief, No. 01/2020 (Nicosia, Prio Cyprus Centre, 2020); д) текущего анализа Группы; е) Jason Pack and Wolfgang Puzsai, “Turning the tide: how Turkey won the war for Tripoli”, Middle East Institute, 10 ноября 2020 года; и ф) комментариев в социальных сетях.

К этому моменту военный успех СПХ, похоже, зависел от ведения локальной войны на истощение.

61. Подписание 27 ноября 2019 года Правительством национального согласия и Турцией Соглашения о сотрудничестве в области безопасности и военной области⁴⁴ было убедительным свидетельством того, что Турция намеревалась усилить свою военную роль в Ливии. Вскоре после этого Турция поставила фрегаты класса «Габья» (см. приложение 24) для создания «зонтика» противовоздушной обороны средней дальности вдоль западного побережья Ливии (см. рис. I), которые были оснащены ЗУР МІМ-23 «Хок»⁴⁵, обеспечивающими защиту аэропортов Триполи и Мисраты. Параллельно с этими системами были задействованы системы ПВО ближнего радиуса действия «Коркут» (см. приложение 26) и ПЗРК для защиты важных точек.

Рис. I
Схематическое изображение турецкого «зонтика» ПВО вдоль побережья западной Ливии (для обеспечения защиты сил, примкнувших к Правительству национального согласия)



62. Таким образом, в начале 2020 года локальное превосходство СПХ в воздухе было фактически сведено на нет, что позволило Турции беспрепятственно доставлять все новую и новую боевую технику через западные ливийские порты и аэропорты для нужд СП-ПНС. В страну были направлены турецкие военные советники, что позволило СП-ПНС получать консультации профессиональных военных, обученных тактическим приемам Организации Североатлантического договора (НАТО) и имеющих большой опыт ведения современных военных

⁴⁴ Abdullah Bozkurt, “Full text of new Turkey, Libya sweeping security, military cooperation deal revealed”, Nordic Monitor, 16 декабря 2020 года.

⁴⁵ Группа сообщила об использовании ЗУР МІМ-23 «Хок» для защиты Эль-Джужры в документе S/2019/914, п. 97. См. также приложение 25.

действий. Оперативное планирование было поставлено на профессиональную основу с поэтапным определением целей и выделением сил и средств для их достижения. Это обеспечило большую гибкость в оперативном развертывании СП-ПНС, дав им возможность быстрее реагировать на события, чем СПХ, где каждое военное решение должно было утверждаться на самом высоком уровне.

63. 27 марта 2020 года премьер-министр Фаиз Саррадж объявил о начале операции «Мирная буря»⁴⁶, в ходе которой СП-ПНС перешли в наступление вдоль побережья. Сочетание фрегатов класса «Габья» и систем ПВО ближнего радиуса действия «Коркут» позволило разместить вокруг сухопутных подразделений СП-ПНС мобильный зенитно-ракетный экран, что лишило авиационные средства СПХ всякой возможности действовать. Усиленный потенциал оперативной разведки включал в себя турецкие средства радиоэлектронной разведки и средства разведки, наблюдения и рекогносцировки, обеспечиваемые боевыми беспилотными летательными аппаратами «Байрактар ТВ-2» и, вероятно, «ТАИ Анка S» (см. приложение 27). Это позволило развернуть асимметричную войну на истощение, направленную на снижение боеспособности сухопутных подразделений СПХ. Прорыв СП-ПНС в Триполи был осуществлен при поддержке 155-мм самоходных артиллерийских установок «Фиртина Т155» (см. приложение 28) и реактивных систем залпового огня «Т-122 Сакарья» (см. приложение 29), которые вели высокоточный огонь повышенной дальности по основным боевым танкам и тяжелым артиллерийским орудиям СПХ, произведенным еще в середине XX века. Затем колонны тылового обеспечения и отступающие подразделения СПХ были выслежены и дистанционно атакованы боевыми беспилотными летательными аппаратами или смертоносными автономными системами вооружений, такими как «СТМ Каргу-2» (см. приложение 30), и другими барражирующими боеприпасами. Смертоносные автономные системы вооружений были запрограммированы на поражение целей, не требующее связи между оператором и боеприпасами: по сути, это было полноценное применение механизма автономного режима наведения. Боевые беспилотные летательные аппараты и средства разведки, наблюдения и рекогносцировки на базе малых беспилотных аппаратов СПХ были выведены из строя электронным глушением сигнала системой радиоэлектронной войны «Корал»⁴⁷.

64. Концентрированная огневая мощь и информированность о положении дел, которую обеспечили эти новые боевые технологии, существенно усилили потенциал сухопутных подразделений СП-ПНС, и это постепенно снижало боеспособность СПХ. Подразделения СПХ не были ни обучены, ни мотивированы для защиты от эффективного использования этой новой технологии и обычно в замешательстве отступали. Отступив, они становились объектом беспокоящих действий со стороны боевых беспилотных летательных аппаратов и смертоносных автономных систем вооружений, которые в сочетании друг с другом оказались весьма эффективным средством противодействия поставленным Объединенными Арабскими Эмиратами зенитным комплексам «Панцирь-С1». Эти комплексы получили существенные повреждения, даже при использовании в пассивной электрооптической роли с целью избежать глушения сигнала со стороны СП-ПНС. После того, как угроза зенитных комплексов «Панцирь-С1» была нейтрализована, подразделения СПХ больше не имели реальной защиты от удаленной атаки с воздуха.

⁴⁶ Middle East Monitor, “Sarraj announces launch of Operation Peace Storm in response to Haftar attacks”, 27 марта 2020 года.

⁴⁷ Конфиденциальный источник.

65. Задействование Турцией в этом конфликте передовых военных технологий стало залогом успеха в этой зачастую невидимой и, безусловно, не всегда успешной войне на истощение, которая привела к поражению СПХ в западной части Ливии в 2020 году. Дистанционные технологии ведения боевых действий в воздухе в сочетании с эффективной комбинацией разведывательной деятельности со средствами разведки, наблюдения и рекогносцировки переломили ход событий в пользу СП-ПНС в этом прежде вялотекущем конфликте с низкой технологической оснащенностью, в котором приоритетной задачей обеих сторон было предотвращение потерь и защита сил. Развертывание в мае 2020 года истребителей-штурмовиков «МиГ-29А» (см. приложение 31) и «Сухой Су-24» (см. приложение 32), а также зенитных комплексов «Панцирь-С1», состоящих на вооружении российских частных военных компаний (см. п. 94 ниже), привело к новому витку военного противостояния между силами.

С. Нарушения и пресечение незаконной деятельности на море

66. Выявление морских нарушений в портах осложнялось тремя мерами противодействия средствам наблюдения со стороны злоумышленников: а) приостановление разгрузки грузов в дневное время суток на 90 минут в день, в течение которых ведется коммерческое спутниковое вещание, либо проведение разгрузочных операций ночью; б) использование в ливийских портах экранированных контейнеров; в) неослабное давление на социальные сети, начатое и СП-ПНС, и СПХ в 2019 году.

67. Тем не менее Группа разработала набор профильных показателей морской доставки грузов (см. приложение 33), которые помогают определить вероятность несоблюдения и, таким образом, задать направление расследованиям Группы. Прежде чем судно будет классифицировано как представляющее интерес для Группы или сочтено нарушившим правила, необходимо оценить целый ряд показателей.

68. Группа выявила пять нарушений на море, одно весьма вероятное нарушение и два случая пресечения незаконной деятельности со стороны судов, перечисленных в таблицах 1 и 2 (полная информация содержится в приложении 34 (СП-ПНС) и приложении 35 (СПХ)). Группа направила письма государствам-членам, в чью юрисдикцию входят владельцы и операторы перечисленных в таблицах судов, и ожидает ответов от нескольких из них.

Таблица 1

Нарушения на море (связанные с силами, примкнувшими к Правительству национального согласия)

Название ^а	№ ИМО	Флаг	Нарушение			Кол-во профильных показателей	Примечания
			Подтвержденное	Весьма вероятное	Пресеченное		
Ана	7369118	Албания Палау		✓	✓	8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Переименовано в марте 2020 года в «Прэй» • Указан ложный номер ИМО 7295666 • Задержано во время второго рейса

Название ^a	№ ИМО	Флаг	Нарушение			Кол-во профильных показателей	Примечания
			Подтвержденное	Весьма вероятное	Пресечение		
Бана	7920857	Ливан	✓			10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> В сентябре 2020 года сменило флаг и было переименовано в «ВАВ» Военные машины
Чиркин	7728699	Объединенная Республика Танзания и Сан-Томе и Принсипи (ложный)	✓			9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Военные машины Переименовано в «Гузель» Выставлен ложный флаг
Сингл игл	8708830	Панама	✓			10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Системы ПВО

Сокращение: ИМО — Международная морская организация.

^a В алфавитном порядке.

Таблица 2

Нарушения на море (связанные с силами, прикнувшими к Хафтару)

Название ^a	№ ИМО	Флаг	Нарушение			Кол-во профильных показателей	Примечания
			Подтвержденное	Весьма вероятное	Пресечение		
Галф пет-ролеум 4	9439345	Либерия	✓			5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Топливо «Джет А-1» для снабжения войск
Ройял даймонд 7	9367437	Маршалловы Острова			✓	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Топливо «Джет А-1» для снабжения войск Груз, конфискованный в ходе военно-морской операции Европейского союза в Средиземном море (операция «ИРИНИ»)
Санрайз эйс	9338840	Багамские Острова	✓			2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Полноприводные автомобили для использования в качестве «технических»^b Группа считает это несоблюдением технического характера^c

Сокращение: ИМО — Международная морская организация.

^a В алфавитном порядке.

^b «Технический» — это легкий транспортный автомобиль, впоследствии оснащенный вооружением. Обычно Группа не считает поставку гражданских полноприводных автомобилей несоблюдением эмбарго, но в данном случае сами масштабы и пункт назначения поставки должны были вызвать подозрения.

^c В то время вряд ли можно было ожидать, что компания будет знать, что поставка этих гражданских автотранспортных средств будет представлять собой несоблюдение эмбарго, и ей следует принять меры по улучшению своих протоколов и процедур, касающихся проявления должной осмотрительности.

69. Группа считает, что владельцы и/или операторы, перечисленные в таблице 3, нарушили пункт 9 резолюции 1970 (2011) о передаче военного имущества Ливии.

Таблица 3

Подтвержденные нарушения на море (суда, компании и владельцы)

<i>Судно</i>	<i>Флаг</i>	<i>Владелец^a</i>	<i>Оператор^b</i>	<i>Кому передано</i>	<i>Примечания</i>
<i>Ана</i>	Албания	Shega Trans S.A. Албания	Shega-Group S.A. Албания	Правительство национального согласия	• Переименовано в марте 2020 года в «Прэй»
<i>Бана</i>	Ливан	Med Wave Ship- ping S.A., Ливан.	African Mediterra- nean Lines S.A.L., Ливан	Правительство национального согласия	• 1, возможно, 3 нару- шения
<i>Чиркин</i>	Объединенная Республика Танзания	Redline Shipping and Trading Com- pany, Турция	Avrasya Shipping Co Ltd, Турция	Правительство национального согласия	• 2 нарушения. • Судно сопровождали турецкие сухопутные подразделения
<i>Галф пет- ролеум 4</i>	Либерия	AA Marine Inc, Объединенные Арабские Эми- раты	Gulf Shipping Services FZE, Объединенные Арабские Эми- раты	Силы, при- мкнувшие к Хафтару	• Топливо «Джет А-1» для снабжения войск
<i>Сингл игл</i>	Панама	Dytamar Shipping Limited, Либерия	African Mediterranean Lines S.A.L., Ливан	Правительство национального согласия	• 1 нарушение • Права собственности и эксплуатации свя- заны с судном «Бана»
<i>Санрайз эйс</i>	Багамские Острова	Snowscape Car Carriers S.A., Япония	Mitsui Osk Lines Ltd, Япония	Силы, при- мкнувшие к Хафтару	• Более 600 полнопри- водных автомобилей для использования в качестве «техниче- ских»

^a Полные контактные данные и сведения о делах приведены в приложениях 34 и 35.

1. Реагирование на региональном уровне

70. В своих резолюциях 2473 (2019) и 2526 (2020) Совет Безопасности продлил срок действия полномочий по досмотру судов в открытом море у побережья Ливии⁴⁸. Мандат операции ЕВНАВФОР МЕД «София» Европейского союза был продлен до 31 марта 2020 года⁴⁹, но эта операция не располагала достаточными военно-морскими средствами для проведения физических досмотров в море и вместо этого выполняла в основном учебные и надзорные функции.

71. 1 апреля 2020 года на смену операции «София» пришла операция «ИРИНИ», мандат которой в большей степени ориентирован на обеспечение

⁴⁸ Впервые эти полномочия были предоставлены в пунктах 3 и 4 резолюции 2292 (2016).

⁴⁹ Решение Европейского совета (CFSP) 2019/1595 от 26 сентября 2019 года.

прямого участия в выявлении и пресечении поставок оружия. Ее мандат истекает 31 марта 2021 года⁵⁰.

72. 22 мая 2020 года операция «ИРИНИ» содействовала скоординированным усилиям⁵¹, которые позволили предотвратить использование СПХ морского танкера «Джал Лаксми» (опознавательный номер Международной морской организации (ИМО) 9213222). СПХ планировали использовать это судно в качестве танкера-бункеровщика в море близ Тобрука; это означало бы незаконный экспорт нефтепродуктов (см. п. 117 ниже).

73. 10 июня 2020 года трем попыткам военно-морских сил операции «ИРИНИ» досмотреть шедшее под флагом Объединенной Республики Танзания судно «Чиркин» помешали три турецких эскортных фрегата, заявивших, что судно находится под их защитой. 11 июня 2020 года судно «Чиркин» пришвартовалось в Мисрате, где его груз был выгружен в обстановке секретности, когда порт был закрыт для всех других видов коммерческой деятельности (см. добавление D к приложению 34).

74. 10 сентября 2020 года германский фрегат «Гамбург» (F-220) получил от командующего операцией «ИРИНИ» задание подняться на борт морского танкера «Ройял даймонд 7» (опознавательный номер ИМО 9367437). Досмотр груза подтвердил, что это авиационное топливо «Джет А-1», доставляемое в Бенгази. Ранее Группа сообщала⁵², что она считает топливо «Джет А-1» предметом снабжения войск и, следовательно, военным имуществом, подпадающим под сферу действия пункта 9 резолюции 1970 (2011), когда оно поставляется в восточную часть Ливии в количествах, значительно превышающих те, которые обычно требуются для эксплуатации гражданских воздушных судов. Танкер и его груз были задержаны в соответствии с положениями пункта 5 резолюции 2292 (2016), подтвержденными Советом Безопасности в его резолюции 2526 (2020). Военно-морские силы операции «ИРИНИ» сопроводили танкер «Ройял даймонд 7» в Айос-Георгиос, Греция, где 25 сентября 2020 года центральное портовое управление Лавриона официально конфисковало груз в соответствии с пунктом 9 резолюции 1970 (2011) в редакции последующих резолюций.

75. Как и в случае с морским танкером «Галф петролеум 4» (см. п. 130 ниже)⁵³, предполагаемыми получателями авиационного топлива были структуры, находящиеся в прямом подчинении СПХ, и это топливо почти наверняка требовалось для ведения военных действий. Соответственно, Группа считает, что в таких случаях передача топлива «Джет А-1» также относится к категории «иной помощи, связанной с военной деятельностью» и тем самым является нарушением пункта 9 резолюции 1970 (2011).

D. Нарушения эмбарго на импорт оружия государствами-членами

76. Для удобства пользования нарушения оружейного эмбарго представлены в таблицах в хронологическом порядке (см. таблицы 4–7). Инфографика, содержащая подробные сведения и свидетельства серьезных нарушений, приведена в указанных в таблицах приложениях.

⁵⁰ Решение Европейского совета (CFSP) 2020/472 от 31 марта 2020 года.

⁵¹ В них участвовали государства-члены, государство флага, страховщики судна и груза.

⁵² В документе S/2019/914, п. 147, и письмах в адрес Комитета от 23 августа 2019 года и 24 марта 2020 года.

⁵³ Полная информация содержится в приложении 86.

Таблица 4
Нарушения эмбарго на поставки оружия (силы, примкнувшие к Правительству национального согласия)^a

<i>Дата обнаружения</i>	<i>Тип</i>	<i>Оборудование/деятельность</i>	<i>Кто несет ответственность</i>	<i>Приложение</i>	<i>Примечания</i>
23 октября 2019 года	Передача военного имущества	Система радиоэлектронной войны «Асельсан Корал»	Турция	н/п	• Конфиденциальные источники
16 ноября 2019 года	Передача боеприпасов	Противотанковые управляемые ракеты «Дехлейва»		Приложение 36	• Производятся в Исламской Республике Иран ^b
17 января 2020 года	Передача оружия	6 зенитных ракетных комплексов MiM-23 «Хок»	Турция	Приложение 25	• Спутниковые снимки
17 января 2020 года	Передача оружия	12 35-мм двухствольных самоходных зенитно-ракетных систем «Асельсан Коркут»	Турция	Приложение 26	• На борту судна «Сингл игл»
27 января 2020 года	Передача боеприпасов	Противотанковая ракета «Рокетсан» UMTAS	Турция	н/п	• Конфиденциальные источники
28 января 2020 года	Передача военного имущества	4 фрегата класса «Габья»	Турция	Приложение 24	• Выполняется в настоящее время
21 марта 2020 года	Передача военного имущества	Боевые бронированные машины FNSS ACV-15	Турция	Приложение 37	• На борту судна «Бана»
21 марта 2020 года	Передача оружия	155-мм самоходная гаубица «Фиртина» T-155	Турция	Приложение 28	• На борту судна «Бана»
6 апреля 2020 года	Передача военного имущества	Барражирующий боеприпас IAI «Харпи»		Приложение 38	
19 апреля 2020 года	Передача военного имущества	Боевые беспилотные летательные аппараты TAI «Анка»	Турция	Приложение 27	• Уровень уверенности >80 процентов, судя по снимкам обломков
21 мая 2020 года и позднее	Передача военного имущества	Самолет C-130E «Геркулес» ^c	Турция	Приложение 39	
23 мая 2020 года	Передача военного имущества	Истребитель-штурмовик F-16 C или D ^c	Турция	н/п	• Конфиденциальные источники
27 мая 2020 года	Передача военного имущества	Барражирующий боеприпас STM «Каргу-2»	Турция	Приложение 30	
28 июня 2020 года	Передача оружия	ЗРК «Мисаг-2»	Турция	Приложение 40	• По всей вероятности, Турция

<i>Дата обнаружения</i>	<i>Тип</i>	<i>Оборудование/деятельность</i>	<i>Кто несет ответственность</i>	<i>Приложение</i>	<i>Примечания</i>
8 июля 2020 года и позднее	Передача военного имущества	Самолет А400В «Атлас» ^c	Турция	Приложение 39	• Произведен в Исламской Республике Иран
18 июля 2020 года	Передача оружия	Реактивная система залпового огня «Рокетсан» Т-122 «Сакарья»	Турция	Приложение 29	
9 октября 2020 года	Передача боеприпасов	120-мм осколочные мины		Приложение 41	• Номера партий 04–17 и 01–18. Произведены в Болгарии
10 октября 2020 года	Учебная подготовка ^d	Обучение подводному плаванию в Хомсе, Ливия, для сил, примкнувших к Правительству национального согласия	Турция	Приложение 42	
13 октября 2020 года	Учебная подготовка	Обучение сил, примкнувших к Правительству национального согласия, эксплуатации 155-мм гаубицы Т155 «Фиртина» в Таджуре, Ливия	Турция	Приложение 43	
14 октября 2020 года	Учебная подготовка	Подготовка пехотинцев 171-й бригады сил, примкнувших к Правительству национального согласия, в «Ливийском учебном колледже» в Испарте, Турция	Турция	Приложение 44	
20 октября 2020 года	Учебная подготовка	Обучение сотрудников Ливийской береговой охраны турецкими советниками и инструкторами в Хомсе, Ливия	Турция	Приложение 45	
21 октября 2020 года	Учебная подготовка	Подготовка спецназовцев Правительства национального согласия на базе турецкого спецназа	Турция	Приложение 46	
1 ноября 2020 года	Передача военного имущества	Полноприводная бронированная машина пехоты «Ленко беаркэт» G3		Приложение 47	• Возможно, захвачена у сил, примкнувших к Хафтару
18 ноября 2020 года	Учебная подготовка	Подготовка передовых артиллерийских наблюдателей сил, примкнувших к	Турция	Приложение 48	

<i>Дата обнаружения</i>	<i>Тип</i>	<i>Оборудование/деятельность</i>	<i>Кто несет ответственность</i>	<i>Приложение</i>	<i>Примечания</i>
		Правительству национального согласия, турецкими советниками и инструкторами в Хомсе, Ливия			
30 ноября 2020 года	Учебная подготовка	Обучение спуску на тро-сах военнослужащих сил, примкнувших к Правительству национального согласия, турецкими советниками и инструкторами в Таджуре, Ливия	Турция	Приложение 49	

^a В этой, а также в трех нижеследующих таблицах Группа отсылает читателя за справочной информацией о компаниях и оборудовании к соответствующим приложениям.

^b В этой и во всех других нижеследующих таблицах Группа не утверждает, что страна-производитель была непременно причастна к несоблюдению оружейного эмбарго, если только она конкретно не указана в графе «Кто несет ответственность».

^c Каждый полет военного самолета в Ливию является нарушением оружейного эмбарго.

^d Группа считает, что никакая учебная подготовка, организованная Турцией для сил, примкнувших к Правительству национального согласия, не относится к сфере «помощи в области безопасности или разоружения» и поэтому на нее не распространяется исключение, содержащееся в пункте 10 резолюции 2095 (2013).

77. 19 ноября 2019 года в социальных сетях были размещены изображения трех внутренних писем Правительства национального согласия, касающихся перечисления Турции средств для закупки конкретных товаров, необходимых Министерству внутренних дел. Учитывая, что получателем средств была турецкая военная группа SSTEK⁵⁴, эти выплаты почти наверняка были произведены за военное имущество, поставленное в нарушение пункта 9 резолюции 1970 (2011). Краткие сведения о транзакциях приведены в таблице 5, а соответствующие документы — в приложении 50⁵⁵.

Таблица 5

Краткие сведения о документах, разрешающих перечисление средств Правительства национального согласия турецкой оружейной компании

<i>Дата</i>	<i>Отправитель</i>	<i>Получатель</i>	<i>Тема</i>
2 июня 2019 года	Фатхи Башага, министр внутренних дел	Управляющий Центральным банком	Запрос на перечисление 70,4 млн евро (78,79 млн долл. США) ⁵⁶ турецкой оружейной группе SSTEK
17 июля 2019 года	Мухаммед Милад Хадид, Генеральный контролер	Министерство внутренних дел	Запрос министра внутренних дел от 15 июля 2019 года на перечисление 169,9 млн евро (190,8 млн долл. США) турецкой оружейной группе SSTEK
3 ноября 2019 года	Фатхи Башага, министр внутренних дел	Управляющий Центральным банком	Запрос на перечисление 169 млн евро (188,7 млн долл. США) турецкой оружейной группе SSTEK

⁵⁴ См. <https://www.sstek.com.tr/>.

⁵⁵ Письмо Группы от 19 декабря 2019 года. Ответа получено не было.

⁵⁶ Сумма конвертирована в доллары США по курсу на дату запроса. См., например, <https://www.xe.com/currencytables/?from=LYD&date=2019-06-02>.

Таблица 6
Нарушения эмбарго на поставки оружия (силы, примкнувшие к Хафтару)

Дата обнаружения	Тип	Оборудование/ деятельность	Кто несет ответственность	Приложение	Примечания
14 мая 2018 года	Обучение, связанное с военными действиями	Обучение военнослужащих сил, примкнувших к Хафтару, в Королевском военном колледже, Иордания	Иордания	Приложение 51	• Ранее обнаружено не было
16 октября 2019 года	Передача боеприпасов	120-мм миномётные мини «Крусик» M62P8	Объединенные Арабские Эмираты	Приложение 52	• Производитель подтвердил факт их поставки в Объединенные Арабские Эмираты
19 ноября 2019 года	Передача военного имущества	Боевая бронированная машина пехоты KADDB «Маред» 8x8	Иордания	Приложение 53	• Впервые замечена с башней модели Snakehead
11 декабря 2019 года	Передача военного имущества	Бронетранспортер АОИ «Терьер» LT-79	Египет	Приложение 54	• Сконструирован по лицензии компании «Арморд груп» (Соединенные Штаты Америки) в Египте
22 декабря 2019 года	Передача военного имущества	Бронетранспортер MSPV «Пантера Т6»	Объединенные Арабские Эмираты	н/п	• Ранее не использовавшиеся машины • Впервые сообщалось в документе S/2018/812 , приложение 29
1 января 2020 года и позднее	Передача военного имущества	Грузовой самолёт Ил-76 ^a	Российская Федерация	Приложение 55	•
4 февраля 2020 года	Передача военного имущества	Бронетранспортер Inkas «Титан-DS»	Объединенные Арабские Эмираты	Приложение 56	•
10 февраля 2020 года	Передача военного имущества (из Ливии)	Переброска как минимум 9 боевых беспилотных летательных аппаратов «Вин лун II» из Аль-Хадима (HL59) на авиабазу Утман (HE27) в Египте	Объединенные Арабские Эмираты	Приложение 57	• Нарушение, связанное с передачей имущества из Ливии на новую оперативную базу
26 февраля 2020 года	Передача военного имущества	Бронетранспортер Streit «Спартан» 4x4	Объединенные Арабские Эмираты	н/п	• Ранее не использовавшиеся машины • Об их присутствии в Ливии впервые сообщалось в документе S/2018/812 , приложение 29
10 марта 2020 года	Передача военного имущества	Самолет C17A «Глоубмастер» ^a	Объединенные Арабские Эмираты	Приложение 55	• Конфиденциальный источник

<i>Дата обнаружения</i>	<i>Тип</i>	<i>Оборудование/ деятельность</i>	<i>Кто несет ответственность</i>	<i>Приложение</i>	<i>Примечания</i>
20 марта 2020 года	Передача военного имущества	Орудие для уничтожения беспилотников Dahua DHI-UAV-D-1000JHV2		Приложение 58	• Имеется в свободной продаже
12 апреля 2020 года	Обучение, связанное с военными действиями	Обучение пилотов сил, примкнувших к Хафтару, вожделению боевого вертолета Ми-24Д (экспортный вариант Ми-25) 64-й вертолетной бригадой ВВС Сирийской Арабской Республики в военном аэропорту Мардж-Рухайил/Блай	Сирийская Арабская Республика	Приложение 59	• 6-месячный курс для пилотов
18 апреля 2020 года	Передача боеприпасов	Термобарический боеприпас к КБП РПО-А «Шмель»		Приложение 60	• Новая партия, впервые поставленная с 2007 года
12 мая 2020 года	Передача военного имущества	Истребитель-штурмовик Dassault «Мираж» 2000-9 ^a	Объединенные Арабские Эмираты	Приложение 61	• Эксплуатируется на авиабазах Эль-Джуфра (HL69) и Тобрук (HLTQ)
18 мая 2020 года	Передача военного имущества	Истребитель-штурмовик МиГ-29А (>9) ^a	Российская Федерация	Приложение 31	•
18 мая 2020 года	Передача военного имущества	Истребитель-штурмовик «Сухой Су-24» (>4) ^a	Российская Федерация	Приложение 32	•
23 мая 2020 года	Передача военного имущества	Бронетранспортер, тип уточняется	Российская частная военная компания	Приложение 62	• ЧВК Вагнера
26 мая 2020 года	Передача военного имущества	ВПК «Тигр-М»	Российская частная военная компания	Приложение 63	• ЧВК Вагнера
5 июня 2020 года	Передача оружия	Модернизированный вариант основного боевого танка Т-62 МВ	Российская частная военная компания	Приложение 64	• Российская частная военная компания (название уточняется)
8 июня 2020 года	Передача боеприпасов	Боеприпасы российского производства для стрелкового оружия Tu1Ammo 7,62x39мм		н/п	• Найдены на бывших боевых позициях российской частной военной компании близ Тархуны • Партия № А421 изготовлена в ноябре 2019 года
7 июля 2020 года	Передача боеприпасов	Мина-ловушка МЛ-8 (как устройство неизвлекаемости)	Российская частная военная компания	Приложение 65	• Российская частная военная компания (название уточняется)

<i>Дата обнаружения</i>	<i>Тип</i>	<i>Оборудование/ деятельность</i>	<i>Кто несет ответственность</i>	<i>Приложение</i>	<i>Примечания</i>
12 июля 2020 года	Передача военного имущества	Зенитный комплекс «Панцирь-С1»	Российская Федерация	Приложение 23	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • На платформе КамАЗа, т. е. не принадлежит Объединенным Арабским Эмиратам • Эксплуатируется частной военной компанией
29 июля 2020 года	Передача военного имущества	141 полноприводный автомобиль для сил, примкнувших к Хафтару	Объединенные Арабские Эмираты	Приложение 66	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Конфискованы на Мальте
29 июля 2020 года	Передача боеприпасов	Противопехотная мина ПМН-2	Российская частная военная компания	Приложение 67	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Российская частная военная компания (название уточняется) • Находятся на бывших позициях российской частной военной компании
5 августа 2020 года	Передача военного имущества	РЛС обнаружения LEMZ 96L6/E для системы ПВО		Приложение 68	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Пусковая система уточняется
16 сентября 2020 года	Обучение, связанное с военными действиями	Обучение военнослужащих сил, примкнувших к Хафтару, в Королевском военном колледже, Иордания	Иордания	Приложение 69	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
21 сентября 2020 года	Передача военного имущества	Бронеавтомобили с креплением оружия на крыше, весьма схожие с автомобилем «Тундра», производимым одной компанией из Объединенных Арабских Эмиратов		н/п	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • В ответ на запрос производитель отрицает, что это «Тундра», но не дает альтернативного объяснения
23 сентября 2020 года	Передача боеприпасов	Противопехотные мины ПОМ-2Р	Российская частная военная компания	Приложение 70	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Партия 583-1-96
16 ноября 2020 года	Передача военного имущества	155-мм гаубица, весьма схожая с G5		Приложение 71	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
16 ноября 2020 года	Передача военного имущества	128-мм многоствольный ракетный комплекс «Морава» (LRSCM)		Приложение 72	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Произведен в Сербии

^a Каждый полет военного самолета в Ливию является нарушением оружейного эмбарго.

Таблица 7

Нарушения оружейного эмбарго неустановленными поставщиками и пользователями

Дата обнаружения или деятельности	Тип	Оборудование/деятельность	Приложение	Примечания
6 ноября 2019 года	Передача военного имущества	Беспилотный летательный аппарат Xiamen «Муджин 4450»	Приложение 73	• Имеется в свободной продаже
14 апреля 2020 года	Передача оружия	Барражирующий боеприпас WB «Уормэйт»	Приложение 74	•

Е. Нарушение эмбарго на экспорт оружия одним из государств-членов

78. 18 мая 2020 года СПХ покинули авиабазу Аль-Ватия⁵⁷. Среди военного имущества, захваченного СП-ПНС, была относительно неповрежденная система «Панцирь-С1» (см. рис. II и III), которая после этого была передана в руки одной из вооруженных групп в Зувару. После переговоров между вооруженной группой, владеющей системой «Панцирь-С1», Правительством национального согласия и одним из государств-членов эта система была переброшена из Зувары в аэропорт «Митига» в Триполи и помещена под защиту Турции для того, чтобы она не была «случайно использована».

Рис. II
«Панцирь-С1» в Аль-Ватии (18 мая 2020 года)^a



^a См. <https://twitter.com/Oded121351/status/1262343178356736003>, 18 мая 2020 года.

⁵⁷ Patrick Wintour, “UN-backed Libyan forces take key airbase from rebel general”, *The Guardian*, 18 мая 2020 года.

Рис. III
«Панцирь-С1» в Аль-Ватни (18 мая 2020 года)^a



^a См. <https://twitter.com/M1923Y/status/12623340208572702741>, 18 мая 2020 года.

79. Впоследствии система «Панцирь-С1» была приобретена в рамках программы эксплуатации иностранных военных средств Соединенных Штатов Америки и в дальнейшем вывезена из Ливии⁵⁸.

80. 1 июля 2020 года Группа предоставила Соединенным Штатам возможность ответить, но их ответ от 21 января 2021 года не содержал никакой значимой информации. Группа считает эту передачу нарушением пункта 10 резолюции 1970 (2011) со стороны Соединенных Штатов, которые использовали самолет под их флагом для переброски военного имущества из Ливии.

Г. Воздушные мосты

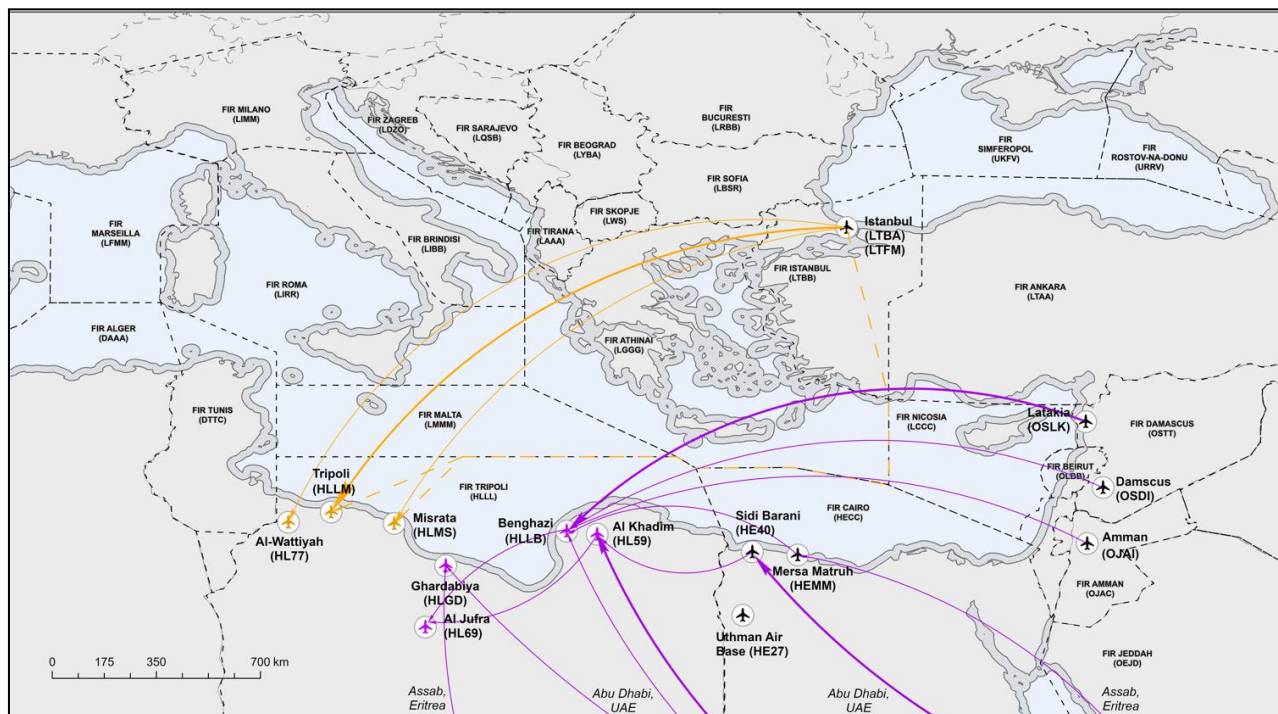
81. Группа выявила ряд профильных показателей подозрительной деятельности (см. приложение 75), которые, если рассматривать их в совокупности, убедительно свидетельствуют о том, что запланированные в централизованном порядке воздушные мосты действуют главным образом между: а) Объединенными Арабскими Эмиратами и западной частью Египта/восточной частью Ливии (СПХ); б) Российской Федерацией — через Сирийскую Арабскую Республику — и восточной частью Ливии (СПХ); и с) Турцией в западной частью Ливии (ПНС) (см. рис. IV). Полная информация о маршрутах, авиакомпаниях и подозрительных рейсах содержится в приложениях 39 и 55.

82. В течение отчетного периода СПХ и СП-ПНС получали крупные поставки грузов воздушным транспортом. Все рейсы являются незапланированными или специальными чартерными рейсами, которые пытаются скрыть свой маршрут, не сообщая о нем по приемопередатчику ADS-B.

83. Регулярные полеты на египетские авиабазы являются частью более широкой цепочки поставок в Ливию. Группа считает, что, поскольку этот воздушный мост является «косвенной поставкой... вооружений и связанных с ним материальных средств... и иной помощи» (резолюция 1970 (2011), п. 9), операторы воздушных судов, совершающих такие полеты, нарушают этот пункт. В ходе комплексных проверок следовало установить военный характер грузов и предполагаемого конечного пользователя.

⁵⁸ Tom Rogan, “US seizes advanced Russian military system in Libya”, Washington Examiner, 19 июня 2020 года; Samer Al-Atrush, “Libya, How the US and Turkey agreed to share a captured Russian defence system”, The Africa Report, 25 февраля 2021 года; два конфиденциальных источника.

Рис. IV
Схема воздушных мостов для торговли оружием

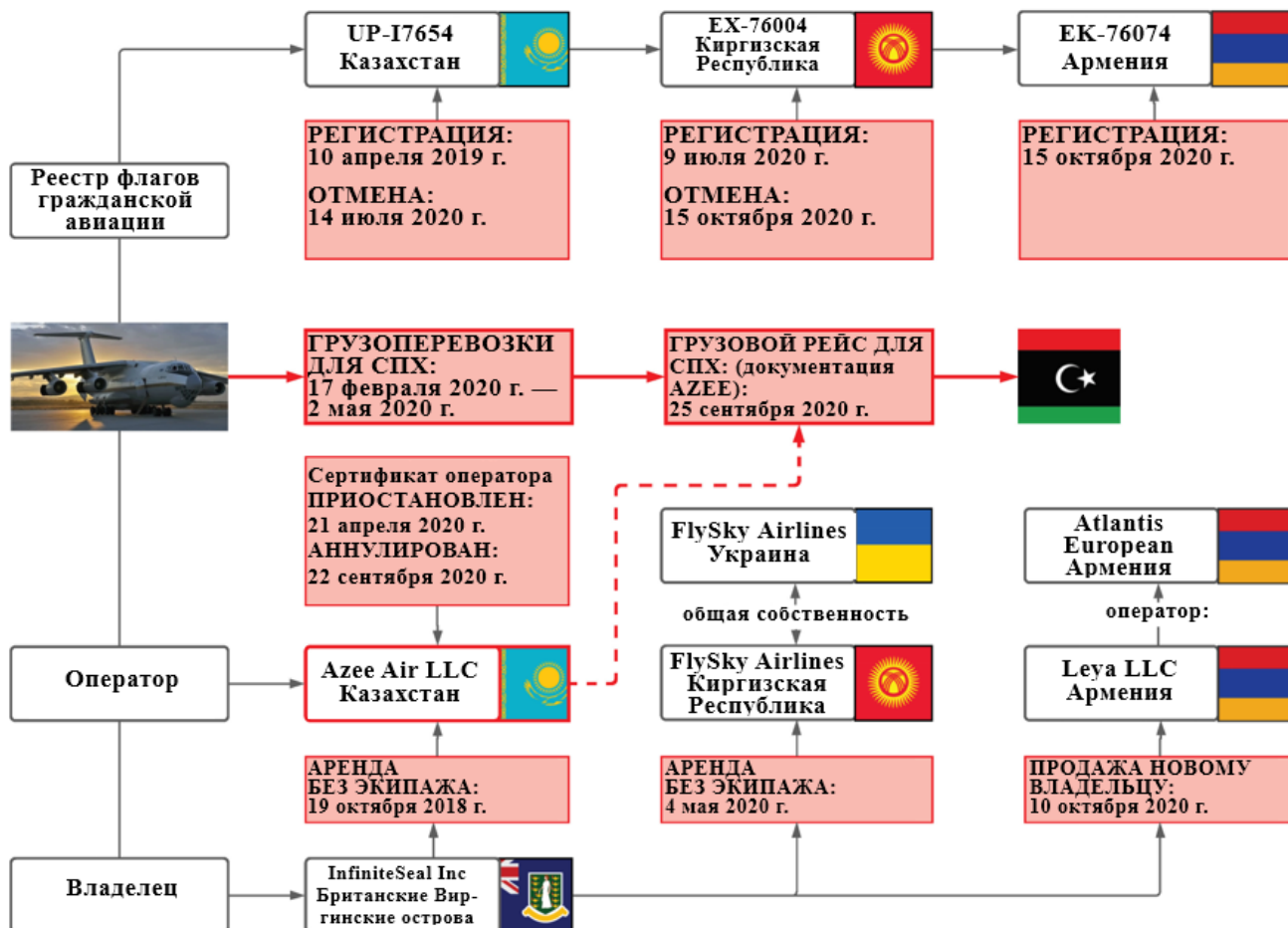


Примечание: карта составлена неправительственной организацией C4ADS при участии Группы.

84. Группа заметила, что авиакомпании, операторы, фрахтователи и агенты способны реагировать на проводимые в связи с санкциями расследования и санкционные меры, чтобы те не нарушили их ритмичную работу. Они весьма проворны и реагируют быстрее, чем это может сделать международное сообщество, и они могут принимать, в частности, необходимые меры для сокрытия своей деятельности, смены регистрации воздушных судов и смены операторов. Если авиакомпания-оператор подозревает, что привлекла к себе слишком пристальное внимание Группы, она формирует новую компанию в новой юрисдикции и повторно арендует тот же самолет у владельца. Владелец избегает потенциального внесения в санкционный перечень, так как он сдает воздушное судно в аренду без экипажа, т.е. ответственность за наем экипажа и организацию всех чартерных рейсов несет компания-оператор. Классический пример — самолет Ил-76ТД (№ 1023414450), который имел трех операторов и был зарегистрирован в трех разных национальных авиационных регистрах в течение 18 месяцев (см. рис. V и анализ документов в приложении 75). В этом случае внесение в санкционный перечень оператора воздушного судна только за незаконное использование данного конкретного воздушного судна мало что даст, поскольку самолет не является принадлежащим компании активом, который подпадал бы под действие положений о замораживании активов, и может быть сдан владельцем в аренду новому оператору. Группа считает, что к самолетам следует применять такой же режим, как и к судам, установленный в пунктах 19, 22 и 23 резолюции 2270 (2016), и что на них должны распространяться принудительные меры по снятию с регистрации, запреты на посадку и/или меры по замораживанию активов. Это единственный эффективный способ противодействовать незаконным воздушным операциям (см. рекомендацию 1).

Рис. V
Инфографика для Ил-76ТД (№ 1023414450)

Ил-76ТД (серийный номер 1023414450) (шестизначный код 600024)



85. В конкретных обстоятельствах, как, например, на рис. V выше, и владелец, и оператор воздушного судна могут быть рассмотрены на предмет применения санкций, поскольку маловероятно, чтобы владелец не знал о причинах смены оператора воздушного судна и регистрационного органа. Следует отметить, что после приостановки действия сертификата оператора воздушного транспорта Aze Air LLC (см. добавление D к приложению 55) компания Infinite Seal LLC быстро переоформила договор аренды без экипажа для того, чтобы полеты могли продолжиться. После переоформления аренды самолет был быстро продан.

G. Участие частных военных и охранных компаний

1. Частное военное вмешательство в рамках проекта «Опус»

86. В июне 2019 года Группа выявила хорошо финансируемую операцию частной военной компании, называемую проектом «Опус» (см. приложение 76), которая имела целью предоставление СПХ боевых десантных вертолетов, самолетов для разведки, наблюдения и рекогносцировки, средств перехвата на море, электронного оборудования, беспилотных летательных аппаратов, а также

систем сбора и анализа разведывательной информации и целеуказания. Проект «Опус» также предусматривал такой компонент, как похищение или ликвидация лиц в Ливии, считающихся особо важными целями. Для планирования, проведения и финансирования операции использовались главным образом три компании, базирующиеся в Объединенных Арабских Эмиратах: а) Lancaster 6 DMCC; b) L-6 FZE; c) Opus Capital Asset Limited FZE. Они находились под контролем и управлением Кристиана Пола Дюранта (Австралия) и Аманды Кейт Перри (Соединенное Королевство Великобритании и Северной Ирландии), а руководителем группы, действующей на местах, был Стивен Джон Лодж (Южная Африка). Группа установила, что все три компании и все три лица нарушили пункт 9 резолюции 1970 (2011), поскольку все они нарушили положения оружейного эмбарго в Ливии или помогали уклониться от их соблюдения.

87. Первоначальный план предусматривал закупку лишних военных вертолетов у Иордании, однако он провалился, когда иорданские власти узнали об элементах этого плана и 18 июня 2019 года приостановили аукцион по продаже воздушных судов. В итоге группе по проекту «Опус» потребовалось ввести в действие резервный план для быстрого подбора и приобретения новых воздушных судов. В их число входили три средних вертолета общего назначения, купленные у одной южноафриканской компании, и три легких вертолета общего назначения, купленные у компании из Объединенных Арабских Эмиратов. В сжатые сроки были также приобретены самолет Ан-26Б у бермудской компании, легкий штурмовик LASA T-Bird у болгарской компании и самолет «Пилатус» PC-6 для разведки, наблюдения и рекогносцировки у австрийской компании. Эти три самолета были введены в строй прежде, чем была произведена оплата и проведена обычная комплексная проверка, что показало, что четвертое лицо, Эрик Дин Принс (Соединенные Штаты), под чьим контролем находились компании-владельцы самолетов, оказал содействие в их приобретении для нужд операции. Никто другой не мог организовать продажу этих самолетов в столь сжатые сроки. Дальнейшие расследования Группы выявили, что г-н Принс предложил провести эту операцию Халифе Хафтара в Каире 14 апреля 2019 года или в районе этой даты. Таким образом, Группа считает, что г-н Принс также нарушил пункт 9 резолюции 1970 (2011), поскольку он по меньшей мере содействовал уклонению от соблюдения положений оружейного эмбарго в Ливии.

88. Компоненты операции, касающиеся десантных вертолетов и перехвата на море, проводились из Аммана и Валлетты 25 и 26 июня 2019 года соответственно. По прибытии в Бенгази сотрудники частных военных компаний были встречены лицами, которые уже были развернуты в рамках компонентов операции, связанных с электронным оборудованием и сбором и анализом разведанных и целеуказанием.

89. Компонент плана, связанный с вертолетами и перехватом на море, был отменен 29 июня 2019 года, когда г-н Лодж принял решение об эвакуации группы из 20 частных оперативников на Мальту на двух надувных лодках с жестким корпусом, отвечающих спецификациям спецназа, на которых предстояло проделать путь в 350 морских миль из Бенгази в Валлетту. Во время этого плавания одну из лодок пришлось бросить. Решение об эвакуации было принято по той причине, что Хафтара не устроил самолет, купленный на смену старому для проведения операций, и он пригрозил руководству группы. Группа по сбору и анализу разведанных и целеуказанию участия в эвакуации не принимала.

90. Самолет «Пилатус» PC-6 для разведки, наблюдения и рекогносцировки был введен в эксплуатацию в Ливии 25 июня 2019 года. Группа установила, что этот самолет был доступен для проведения в Ливии операций по разведке, наблюдению и рекогносцировке (из Бенгази, Эль-Джуфры и Брак-Шати) по крайней мере

с 26 июня 2019 года по 24 декабря 2020 года. Средства разведки, наблюдения и рекогносцировки, имеющиеся у этого самолета, позволяют СПХ многократно расширить свои возможности в области разведки, наблюдения и рекогносцировки и целеуказания.

91. Частные оперативники проекта «Опус» были во второй раз направлены в Ливию в апреле и мае 2020 года для обнаружения и уничтожения особо важных целей, но они планировали использовать военную технику, поставленную Объединенными Арабскими Эмиратами. Операция была прервана, поскольку любые операции вертолетов с применением кинетического оружия будут крайне уязвимы для перехвата средствами ПВО СП-ПНС (см. п. 62 выше). Задействование вертолетов в то время было бы равносильно самоубийству, если бы путь не был вначале расчищен самолетами или боевыми беспилотными летательными аппаратами.

92. Объединенные Арабские Эмираты, которые могли бы оказать большую помощь Группе, до сих пор не ответили ни на один запрос о предоставлении информации, а ответы Иордании и Южной Африки содержали мало значимой информации, которая требовалась Группе.

2. ЧВК Вагнера⁵⁹

93. Оперативная безопасность, связанная с развертыванием ЧВК Вагнера для усиления СПХ, была эффективной, и поддающаяся проверке информация из открытых источников об их организации, структуре, оперативных задачах и потерях носила ограниченный характер. Несмотря на это, из различных источников⁶⁰ Группа установила, что ЧВК Вагнера присутствует в Ливии с октября 2018 года. Целью ее первоначального развертывания было оказание технической поддержки в ремонте и техническом обслуживании бронированных транспортных средств.

94. К началу 2019 года развертывание было продолжено для обеспечения оперативной боевой поддержки, и численность сотрудников ЧВК Вагнера в 2019 и 2020 годах выросла, по оценкам, с 800 до 1200 человек. Затем сотрудникам ЧВК Вагнера были поручены более специализированные военные задачи, такие как выполнение функций передовых артиллерийских наблюдателей и офицеров передового поста наведения авиации, предоставление экспертных знаний по средствам электронной борьбы и действия в составе снайперских групп. Их развертывание стало важным фактором повышения боеспособности СПХ в 2019 году и в начале 2020 года.

95. Группа отметила, что полеты военной авиации Российской Федерации выполнялись наиболее активно в октябре 2018 года, а впоследствии — в январе/феврале 2019 года, что совпало с первоначальными сообщениями о развертывании сотрудников ЧВК Вагнера в Ливии (см. добавление А к приложению 55).

96. После начала 23 марта 2020 года операции СП-ПНС «Мирная буря» подразделения ЧВК Вагнера были выведены вместе со своими союзниками из СПХ (см. приложение 62). Группа удостоверилась в том, что ЧВК Вагнера покинула Бени-Валид 27 мая 2020 года. По сообщениям, 1 июля 2020 года сотрудники ЧВК Вагнера базировались в Эль-Джужуре (HL69), Бираке (BCQ), Эль-Гардабии

⁵⁹ Доказательства приведены в приложении 77.

⁶⁰ Источники: доклады международных организаций; открытые источники; спутниковые снимки из открытых источников; многочисленные конфиденциальные источники.

(HLGD), Себхе (HLSS), Ваддане (HL72) и на нефтяном предприятии «Эш-Шара».

97. Вывод подразделений происходил одновременно с принятием на вооружение МиГ-29А (см. приложение 31), Су-24 (см. приложение 32) и системы «Панцирь-С1» (см. п. 65 выше). Вся эта военная техника эксплуатировалась ЧВК Вагнера, численность которой к тому времени увеличилась примерно до 2000 человек⁶¹. Несмотря на соглашение о прекращении огня от 25 октября 2020 года, признаков ухода ЧВК Вагнера из Ливии обнаружено не было.

3. Группа «Российские системы безопасности»

98. Сначала Группа обнаружила присутствие еще одной российской частной военной компании — Группы «Российские системы безопасности»⁶² — в восточной части Ливии в 2017 году (S/2017/466, приложение 43), но это было связано с официальным коммерческим контрактом на обезвреживание взрывоопасных пережитков войны, имевшим целью удаление мин и взрывоопасных пережитков войны с промышленного комплекса близ Бенгази⁶³. В конце 2019 года было установлено⁶⁴, что Группа предоставила около 15 техников для модернизации, технического обслуживания или ремонта истребителей-штурмовиков МиГ и «Сухой» российского производства на авиабазе Аль-Хадим. На короткое время техники были размещены в единственном отеле в Эль-Мардже⁶⁵.

4. SADAT International Defense Consultancy

99. Поступало множество достоверных сообщений⁶⁶ о том, что турецкая компания SADAT International Defense Consultancy⁶⁷ обеспечила военную подготовку СП-ПНС и сирийских боевиков, а также о том, что SADAT несет ответственность за надзор за деятельностью и выплату вознаграждения примерно 5000 сирийских боевиков, примкнувших к Правительству национального согласия⁶⁸. Хотя SADAT отрицает всякую деятельность частных военных компаний в Ливии⁶⁹, Группа считает, основываясь на роли SADAT в подготовке сирийских боевиков в Сирии⁷⁰, сообщениях государств-членов и глубине и широте

⁶¹ Не считая 2000 сирийских боевиков, завербованных и развернутых ЧВК Вагнера.

⁶² См. <http://rsb-group.org/>. Группа «Российские системы безопасности» — это базирующаяся в Москве частная компания по военному и охранному консалтингу, зарегистрированная для работы с Организацией Объединенных Наций (№ 403872).

⁶³ Центральная часть комплекса находится в точке с координатами 32°00'23,57" с. ш., 20°07'57,47" в. д.

⁶⁴ Конфиденциальный источник.

⁶⁵ Отель «Эль Мардж». Конфиденциальный источник также сообщил Группе, что четверо россиян останавливались в том же отеле в период с 1 по 7 января 2020 года.

⁶⁶ 1) Suat Cubukcu, “The rise of paramilitary groups in Turkey”, Small Wars Journal, 3 марта 2018 года; Ioannou and Tziarras, “Turning the tide in Libya”, p. 3; Africa Intelligence, “Turkish military company Sadat turns Erdogan-Sarraj alliance into business opportunity”, 8 июня 2020 года; Eren Ersozoglul, “Sadat: the Turkish mercenaries who support Islamist groups”, Sofrep, 7 июля 2020 года; Colin Freeman, “Erdogan nurtures elite mercenary force to rival Russia’s Wagner Group”, The Telegraph, 12 сентября 2020 года; United States of America, Department of Defense, Office of the Inspector General, East Africa Counterterrorism Operations: North and West Africa Counterterrorism Operations – Lead Inspector General Report to the United States Congress, 1 апреля 2020 года — 30 июня 2020 года (2020), p. 35; два конфиденциальных источника и одно государство-член.

⁶⁷ См. www.sadat.com.tr.

⁶⁸ Группа скептически отнеслась к сообщениям средств массовой информации о том, что для выполнения этой задачи в партнерские отношения с SADAT вступило одно конкретное ливийское агентство по оказанию услуг в области безопасности.

⁶⁹ Письмо Группе от 29 июля 2020 года.

⁷⁰ См. www.globalsecurity.org/military/world/europe/tu-sadat.htm.

освещения этой темы в открытых средствах массовой информации, что SADAT с большой долей вероятности вовлечена в конфликт в Ливии. Такая деятельность подпадает под действие пункта 9 резолюции 1970 (2011), поскольку военное «обучение» явно является нарушением резолюции.

5. Другие поставщики услуг

100. Группа определила две коммерческие структуры, которые на договорной основе оказывают Правительству национального согласия консалтинговые услуги по вопросам обороны и безопасности. Группа ознакомилась с конфиденциальной документацией, в которой изложены консалтинговые задачи каждой структуры, и считает, что их деятельность имеет целью предоставление консультаций по вопросам организации и структуры ливийского сектора безопасности в средне- и долгосрочной перспективе. Такая работа дополняет инициативы по реформированию сектора обороны и безопасности, осуществляемые Службой по вопросам органов безопасности МООНПЛ с 2012 года⁷¹. Таким образом, Группа считает, что эти консалтинговые услуги относятся к сфере действия пункта 10 резолюции 2095 (2013), в котором Совет Безопасности постановил, что «оказание любой технической помощи... когда она предназначается исключительно для оказания правительству Ливии помощи в области безопасности или разоружения, более не требует уведомления Комитета», и пункта 8 резолюции 2214 (2015), в котором Совет особо отметил «важность оказания правительству Ливии поддержки и содействия, в том числе посредством предоставления ему необходимой помощи для обеспечения безопасности и наращивания потенциала».

Н. Реагирование на нарушения оружейного эмбарго

101. Некоторые государства-члены и региональные организации приняли ряд мер в ответ на несоблюдение оружейного эмбарго юридическими лицами, базирующимися или зарегистрированными на их территории (см. приложение 78).

I. Новая информация о зафиксированных нарушениях

1. Deek Aviation FZE

102. В документе S/2019/914 (см. также приложения 28 и 52) Группа сообщила о нарушениях со стороны компании Deek Aviation FZE (Объединенные Арабские Эмираты)⁷², связанных с эксплуатацией ею двух самолетов Ил-76ТД (UR-CMP и UR-CRC), которые были уничтожены во время авиаудара Правительства национального согласия по авиабазе в Эль-Джуфре (HL69). 5 ноября 2020 года Группа получила письмо от одного государства-члена, которое информировало Группу о том, что компания Deek Aviation FZE сообщила своим властям, что на борту находится груз гуманитарной помощи. Никаких доказательств в обоснование этого утверждения представлено не было, и сделанный Группой в 2019 году вывод о нарушении пункта 9 резолюции 1970 (2011) остается в силе. Поставки гуманитарной помощи часто являются выдуманной версией, о которой сообщается Группе. На рис. VI показано, почему утверждения о поставке гуманитарной помощи часто легко опровергаются:

⁷¹ См. резолюцию 2542 (2020), в которой Совет соответственно постановил «содействовать усилению мер правительства национального согласия в сферах управления [и] безопасности» (п. 1 i) и «оказывать поддержку основным ливийским институтам» (п. 1 vii)).

⁷² См. www.deek.aero.

Рис. VI

Доставка помощи и доставка боеприпасов воздушным транспортом: отличия

Идентификация грузов гуманитарной помощи и оружия/боеприпасов



IV. Единство государственных институтов

103. Этот вопрос был рассмотрен в свете требований пункта 5 резолюции 2509 (2020).

A. Центральный банк Ливии

104. Группа отмечает, что совет директоров Центрального банка Ливии провел свое первое в этом году заседание 16 декабря 2020 года. Они единогласно договорились установить единый обменный курс на уровне 4,48 ливийского динара за доллар США (т. е. девальвация на 322 процента). Совет провел последующее виртуальное заседание 31 декабря 2020 года, прежде чем произвести девальвацию 3 января 2021 года. Возобновление заседаний совета и соглашение о едином обменном курсе — это два важных шага на пути к восстановлению единства этого института.

105. Группа не располагает дополнительной информацией о ходе аудиторской проверки Центрального банка Ливии⁷³.

В. Ливийское инвестиционное управление

106. После продолжительного судебного разбирательства 25 марта 2020 года суд Соединенного Королевства постановил, что Али Махмуд является законно назначенным председателем Ливийского инвестиционного управления (ЛИУ). Судя по всему, полномочия председателя в Триполи не оспариваются. 18 ноября 2020 года совет попечителей ЛИУ официально продлил мандат г-на Махмуда на три года и назначил в совет директоров ЛИУ двух новых членов из восточной части Ливии, доведя их общее число до семи.

С. Национальная нефтяная корпорация

107. В январе 2020 года якобы стихийные демонстрации на востоке Ливии, участники которых призывали к нефтяной блокаде, вынудили Национальную нефтяную корпорацию объявить форс-мажорную ситуацию⁷⁴ на нефтяных и газовых экспортных терминалах на востоке, а также на нефтяных месторождениях Эш-Шарара и Аль-Фил. Главной причиной блокады было распределение нефтяных доходов. В сентябре и октябре 2020 года форс-мажорная ситуация была постепенно отменена, что положило конец восьмимесячной блокаде нефтяного экспорта. Ее отмена стала возможной после заключения соглашения о замораживании нефтяных доходов на счету Национальной нефтяной корпорации в Иностранном банке Ливии, куда депонируются эти доходы (см. приложение 79).

108. Замораживание активов, одобренное экономической рабочей группой Международного комитета по последующей деятельности в Ливии, было введено в качестве временной меры до тех пор, пока не будет заключено более постоянное экономическое соглашение. В настоящее время остаются замороженными нефтяные доходы на общую сумму 2,35 млрд долл. США. Это решение вынудило Центральный банк Ливии использовать и без того скудные ливийские золотовалютные резервы для финансирования бюджетных расходов.

109. Национальная нефтяная корпорация выступает за дальнейшее замораживание нефтяных доходов для обеспечения бесперебойной добычи нефти. Эта мера также позволит Национальной нефтяной корпорации осуществлять надзор за нефтяными скважинами, экспортными терминалами и связанными с ними нефтяными предприятиями. По той же причине Национальная нефтяная корпорация также поддерживает предложение, включенное в повестку дня Объединенной военной комиссии «5+5», о воссоединении и реорганизации службы охраны нефтяных объектов. Эта служба де-факто разделена на восточное и западное отделения.

110. Национальная нефтяная корпорация стремится полностью взять службу охраны нефтяных объектов под свой контроль, дать ей новое название и оснастить ее современными технологиями. Предполагается, что сотрудники службы не будут представлять интересов каких бы то ни было политических сил или

⁷³ UNSMIL, "The United Nations is pleased to announce the launch of the international financial review of the two branches of the Central Bank of Libya", 27 июля 2020 года.

⁷⁴ Форс-мажорная ситуация — это договорное положение, освобождающее Национальную нефтяную корпорацию от юридических обязательств по поставкам нефти или газа в случае возникновения обстоятельств, которые она не в силах контролировать. Обычно она отменяется, когда устраняются обстоятельства, которые привели к ее введению.

племен. Реорганизованная служба будет насчитывать около 2500 сотрудников, что составляет менее 10 процентов от ее нынешнего состава. Пилотный проект будет запущен на нефтяном месторождении Эраван⁷⁵ в бассейне Мурзук на юго-западе Ливии.

111. Национальная нефтяная корпорация со штаб-квартирой в Триполи, возглавляемая Мустафой Саналлой, сохраняет за собой ведущую институциональную роль, но она по-прежнему обеспокоена деятельностью базирующейся в Бенгази «восточной Национальной нефтяной корпорацией» во главе с Алмабруком Султаном. Эта параллельная структура при поддержке нелегитимного правительства в Эль-Бейде продолжает оспаривать полномочия Саналлы с целью получить контроль над экспортом ливийской сырой нефти (см. приложение 80). Восточная Национальная нефтяная корпорация продолжает предпринимать усилия по экспорту сырой нефти и импорту нефтепродуктов (см. пп. 115 и 130 ниже).

112. Национальная нефтяная корпорация также испытывает бюджетные трудности из-за нехватки средств, выделяемых Правительством национального соглашения. Этих средств недостаточно для удовлетворения потребностей в обслуживании нефтяных объектов, которые возросли в результате отмены форс-мажорной ситуации и вследствие пандемии COVID-19. Финансовые затруднения могут негативно сказаться на способности Национальной нефтяной корпорации поддерживать рост добычи нефти.

113. 30 апреля 2020 года совет директоров Brega Petroleum Marketing Company⁷⁶ был реорганизован, и новым председателем был назначен Ибрагим Абубридаа (см. приложение 81). С тех пор параллельная «восточная Brega» прекратила практически всю свою незаконную деятельность (S/2019/914, п. 139).

V. Предотвращение незаконного экспорта или незаконного импорта нефти

A. Попытки незаконного экспорта сырой нефти

114. Никаких судов в санкционный перечень в соответствии с пунктом 11 резолюции 2146 (2014) не вносилось.

115. Группа задокументировала одну попытку экспорта сырой нефти. 20 августа 2020 года было подписано соглашение о продлении срока действия договора купли-продажи, а также соответствующий сертификат о выделении средств. Судов для погрузки груза выбрано не было (см. приложение 82).

116. Группа также проследила за несколькими попытками незаконного экспорта конденсата⁷⁷. Как минимум две попытки были пресечены на поздней стадии. В одном случае было выбрано судно для погрузки конденсата. Операция была прервана после того, как ливийские власти связались с государством флага соответствующего судна для урегулирования этой проблемы (см. приложение 83).

⁷⁵ Близ Эль-Увайната, 25°46'31,0" с. ш. 10°33'39,5" в. д.

⁷⁶ Brega Petroleum Marketing Company — это дочерняя компания Национальной нефтяной корпорации, отвечающая за хранение и поставку топлива распределительным компаниям Ливии.

⁷⁷ Конденсат — это смесь легких жидких углеводородов, обычно отделяемая от потока природного газа в точке добычи.

В. Предотвращение незаконного экспорта нефтепродуктов

117. Незаконный экспорт нефтепродуктов существенно сократился по сравнению с предыдущими годами. События на местах вкупе с последствиями пандемии COVID-19 для мировой экономики привели к временному прекращению контрабанды топлива морским транспортом. С другой стороны, хищение топлива на суше продолжалось и в некоторых регионах даже увеличилось, хотя по-прежнему имело сравнительно малые масштабы.

118. Соответствующие ливийские учреждения сохраняли бдительность и продолжали операции по пресечению контрабанды топлива. Новое воинское подразделение под названием «Объединенные силы», которому поручена, среди прочего, борьба с контрабандой топлива (см. приложение 84), провело несколько операций против контрабандистов топлива на суше⁷⁸. Управление безопасности Триполи, подведомственное Министерству внутренних дел, арестовало Абд ар-Рахмана аль-Милада (LYi.026) (см. п. 176 ниже), которому предъявлены, в частности, обвинения в контрабанде топлива. Надзор за этим и другими расследованиями, связанными с незаконным экспортом нефтепродуктов, осуществляет Генеральная прокуратура.

119. Компания Brega Petroleum Marketing Company, отвечающая за поставку топлива четырем распределительным компаниям⁷⁹, продолжала повышать прозрачность цепочки поставок и усиливать контроль над ней. Подробная информация о поставках топлива по-прежнему размещается на ее веб-сайте⁸⁰. Ведется и постоянно обновляется список «доверенных» автозаправочных станций (S/2019/914, п. 157). Внедряются новые передовые методы, позволяющие улучшить управление, включая проверку клиентов и анализ рынка.

120. Распределительные компании продолжают вести внутренние юридические споры и сталкиваться с проблемами эффективности. Их прошлая задолженность остается неурегулированной (S/2019/914, пп. 160–162). Brega Petroleum Marketing Company начала переговоры с распределительными компаниями. Тем временем она обеспечила доступность топлива в западных районах, создав восемь постоянных автозаправочных станций и намереваясь открыть еще 13 до конца 2021 года⁸¹.

1. Сеть «Эз-Завия»

121. Бригада «Ан-Наср», возглавляемая Мохамедом аль-Амином аль-Араби Кашлафом (LYi.025), по-прежнему контролирует нефтяной комплекс в Эз-Завии. До своего задержания фактическим командиром отряда Ливийской береговой охраны на нефтяном комплексе был Абд ар-Рахман аль-Милад (LYi.026) (см. также пп. 118 выше и 176 ниже). Во второй половине 2020 года в дело вступили мелкие группы контрабандистов, что усилило напряженность в отношении с устоявшимися группами. Сеть «Эз-Завия» прилагает большие усилия для сохранения статус-кво в городе. Она сохраняет за собой центральную и видную роль в контрабанде топлива (S/2019/914, п. 164).

⁷⁸ Safa Alharathy, “Joint force arrests alleged ISIS members, fuel smugglers and migrants”, Libya Observer, 30 сентября 2020 года; Rabia Golden, “Joint force seizes four fuel smuggling trucks”, Libya Observer, 16 августа 2020 года.

⁷⁹ Sharara Oil Services, Libya Oil, Al Rahila и Turek Sarria.

⁸⁰ См. <https://brega.ly/category/sales/> (на арабском языке).

⁸¹ В настоящее время три из них функционируют в Мисрате, две в Триполи, одна в Гарьяне, одна в Мсаллате и одна в Злитене.

2. Незаконный экспорт морем

122. Из-за воздействия пандемии COVID-19 на мировую торговлю мировой спрос на судовое топливо в 2020 году резко сократился⁸². Широкая доступность судового котельного топлива означает, что рыночные цены остаются низкими, в том числе в зонах бункеровки вблизи Ливии и Мальты. Текущая средняя цена судового газойля (0,1 процента серы) на Мальте составляет 453 долл. США за метрическую тонну по сравнению с 655 долл. США в декабре 2019 года⁸³.

123. Это резкое падение цен на сырую нефть и судовое котельное топливо также увеличило спрос на танкеры как плавучие хранилища. Вместимость плавучих хранилищ нефтепродуктов достигла пика в середине мая 2020 года⁸⁴, и спрос на танкеры продолжает оставаться высоким⁸⁵.

124. Падение спроса на судовое топливо, высокая доступность топлива, снижение цен на судовое топливо и низкая доступность танкеров для перевозки нефтепродуктов отрицательно сказались на параллельном рынке нефтепродуктов, в основном морского газойля (0,1 процента серы), незаконно вывозимых из Ливии морем.

125. В связи с этим незаконный вывоз топлива по морю практически сошел на нет, и в санкционный перечень не было добавлено ни одного танкера.

126. Инфраструктура контрабандистских сетей в Зуваре и Абу-Каммаше остается в целости и сохранности, и их готовность незаконно вывозить топливо несколько не уменьшилась. Следует ожидать возобновления их незаконной деятельности после того, как мировой спрос на судовое топливо восстановится (см. рекомендацию 2 ниже).

3. Дело о морском танкере «Джал Лаксми»

127. В мае 2020 года Группа получила информацию о том, что танкер для перевозки нефтепродуктов намерен незаконно вывезти из Тобрука тяжелый мазут и морской газойль, и эта операция в случае ее успешного выполнения будет означать несоблюдение резолюции 2146 (2014) (см. приложение 85).

4. Незаконный экспорт по суше

128. Как и прежде, нефтепродукты незаконно вывозятся по суше. Эта деятельность, несмотря на ее малые масштабы, расширилась по сравнению с предыдущими годами, особенно в западной части Ливии, где продолжается главным образом незаконный вывоз газойля с нефтяного комплекса в Эз-Завии через Аль-Джауш и Налут в Тунис. На параллельных рынках в районе Эз-Завии один литр бензина продается по цене 0,5 ливийского динара (0,11 долл. США), в то время как в сентябре 2019 года он стоил 0,75 ливийского динара (0,17 долл. США). Один литр газойля достиг максимума в 2,00 ливийского динара (0,45 долл. США), тогда как в 2019 году он стоил дешевле 1,00 ливийского динара (0,22 долл. США)⁸⁶.

⁸² Jack Jordan, "The bunker industry's 2020 fell flat for all the wrong reasons", *Ship and Bunker*, 7 января 2021 года.

⁸³ См. <https://www.oilmonster.com/bunker-fuel-prices/malta-mgo-01-price/8/94>. 18 декабря 2020 года.

⁸⁴ Hellenic Shipping News, "Refined oil product temporary floating storage at 65mn barrels", 13 июля 2020 года.

⁸⁵ Jack Wittels and Prejula Prem, "Demand to store a glut of diesel at sea is rising fast", *Bloomberg*, 16 сентября 2020 года.

⁸⁶ 3 января 2021 года Центральный банк Ливии существенно девальвировал курс ливийского динара к доллару США с 1,39 ливийского динара за доллар США до 4,48 ливийского

129. На юге и юго-востоке Ливии многие автозаправочные станции остаются закрытыми или продают топливо по неофициальным ценам. Обычно топливо можно найти только на параллельных рынках, где цены колеблются от 2,4 ливийского динара (0,54 долл. США) в районе Эль-Куфры до 1,75 ливийского динара (0,39 долл. США) в Марзуке. Большую роль в незаконной реализации топлива в районе Эль-Куфры играет бригада Субула ас-Саляма, связанная с ЛНА.

С. Незаконный импорт авиационного топлива

130. Группа отследила один случай и одну попытку ввоза авиационного топлива в Бенгази, предпринятую структурой, не охваченной Ливийским политическим соглашением, и сообщила о них (см. п. 75 выше и приложение 86). Группа считает, что такой импорт представляет собой угрозу для целостности Национальной нефтяной корпорации (см. рекомендацию 3).

VI. Осуществление мер по замораживанию активов обозначенных юридических лиц

А. Общий обзор

131. Группа продолжала взаимодействовать с двумя внесенными в санкционный перечень организациями — Ливийским инвестиционным управлением (ЛИУ) (LYe.001), также известным как Ливийская компания зарубежных инвестиций, и Ливийским африканским инвестиционным портфелем (ЛАИП) (LYe.002), — а также с другими заинтересованными сторонами.

В. Стратегия преобразований

132. 15 декабря 2020 года ЛИУ представило Комитету свою стратегию преобразований. Оно заявило о намерении предложить поправки к режиму санкций.

133. ЛИУ начало работу над стратегией преобразований в 2019 году и в 2020 году наняло компанию Oliver Wyman Limited для оказания помощи в разработке стратегии в соответствии с Сантьягскими принципами⁸⁷ в отношении суверенных фондов. Этот проект⁸⁸ имел целью разработку общих инвестиционных принципов, стратегии управления рисками, кодекса поведения сотрудников, а также создание базового потенциала.

134. ЛИУ получило рекомендации по проектам и обязалось начать их выполнение с января 2021 года. Хотя эта реформа давно назрела и является шагом в правильном направлении, Группа считает, что ЛИУ переоценивает свою приверженность Сантьягским принципам в том, что касается плана преобразований, который еще не принят. Группа будет продолжать следить за его фактическим осуществлением.

динара за доллар США. См. также п. 102 (выше).

⁸⁷ См. www.ifswf.org/santiago-principles-landing/santiago-principles.

⁸⁸ До начала осуществления стратегии преобразований благодаря отдельному проекту, который финансировался Соединенным Королевством, была заложена основа для реформы управления и соблюдения Сантьягских принципов.

С. Дочерние компании

135. Группа ранее сообщала о дочерних компаниях и применении памятки по осуществлению № 1 в пункте 221 документа S/2018/812 и пункте 209 документа S/2019/914. Группа прокомментировала неодинаковые подходы государств-членов к дочерним компаниям и рекомендовала пересмотреть памятку по осуществлению № 1, поскольку она идет вразрез с соответствующими положениями резолюций Совета Безопасности.

136. Дополнительные факторы, которые следует учитывать при применении санкций к дочерним компаниям, указаны ниже (на базе тематического исследования).

а) Большая часть активов принадлежит не напрямую материнской компании, а дочерним компаниям.

б) Включенные в перечень юридические лица владеют 100 процентами акций в большинстве крупных дочерних компаний и играют важную роль в принятии решений и управлении ими.

в) Без консолидированной финансовой отчетности по материнским компаниям нельзя получить представление о деятельности, активах и финансовом положении дочерних компаний.

г) Многие дочерние компании работают неэффективно и получают финансовую поддержку от материнской компании.

д) Отсутствует ясность в отношении бенефициарной собственности, юридической собственности и контроля над инвестициями в рамках группы ЛИУ, например в структуре Long-Term Portfolio.

е) В ряде юрисдикций бенефициарная собственность и контроль являются важными определяющими факторами для применения мер по замораживанию активов.

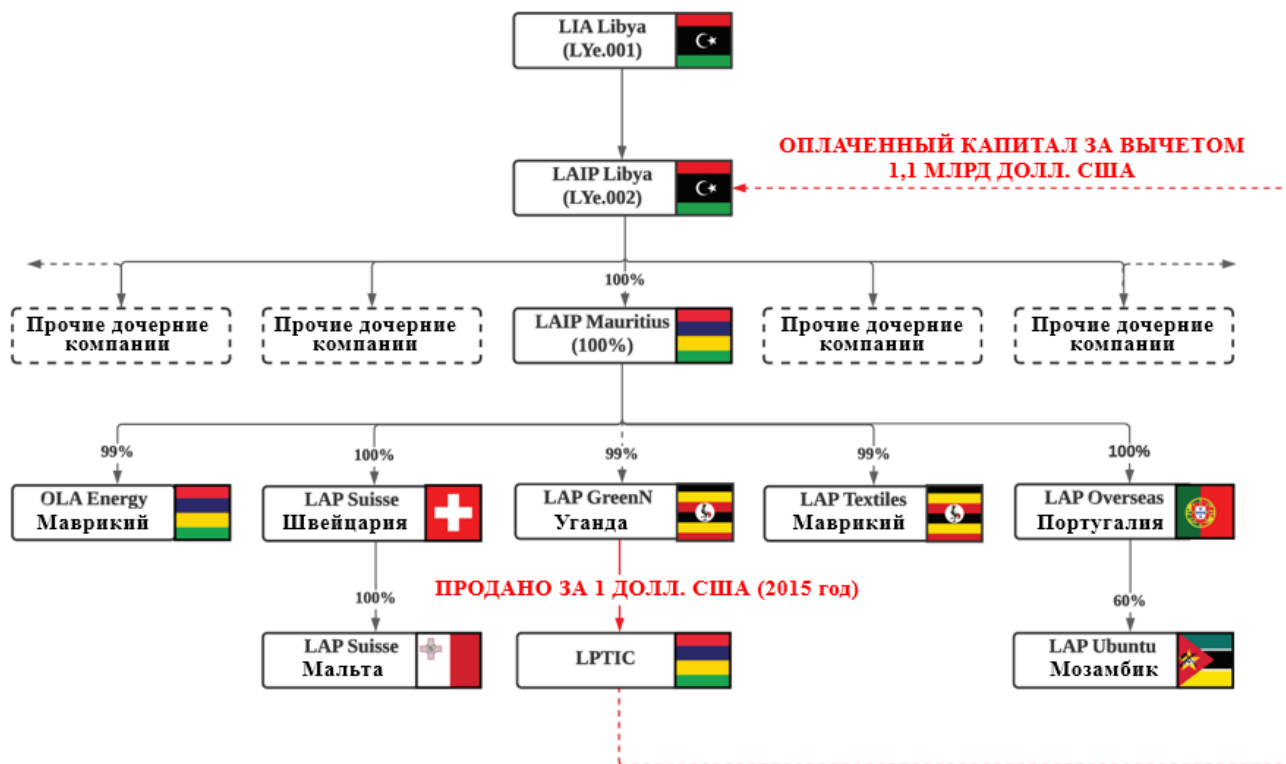
137. Группа считает, что деятельность, доходы и расходы дочерних компаний должны контролироваться во избежание сокращения или оттока средств (см. приложение 87).

1. Тематическое исследование: передача LAP GreenN

138. В 2015 году Ливийский африканский инвестиционный портфель (LYe.002) передал свою долю участия в одной дочерней компании другой компании (полную структуру ЛАИП и его дочерних компаний см. в приложении 87). LAIP Mauritius, созданная в 2006 году в качестве холдинговой компании, является дочерней компанией ЛАИП, находящейся в ее полной собственности. В свою очередь, LAIP Mauritius имеет пять собственных дочерних компаний, в том числе LAP GreenN Ltd., Uganda (см. рис. VII).

Рис. VII

Отношение Ливийского африканского инвестиционного портфеля к LAP GreenN



139. В 2015 году ЛАИП передал свои акции в LAP GreenN Ливийской холдинговой компании почтовой связи, телекоммуникаций и информационных технологий по номинальной стоимости 1 долл. США. Реальная стоимость около 1,1 млрд долл. США до сих пор значится на балансе ЛАИП. Эта проблема не может быть решена до тех пор, пока генеральная ассамблея ЛАИП не примет резолюцию об устранении этого дисбаланса. Группа отмечает, что ЛИУ является единственным акционером и поэтому образует ассамблею ЛАИП (см. приложение 88).

140. Любая дочерняя компания значится как актив на балансе материнской компании. Замораживание денежных средств и других финансовых активов включает в себя недопущение их использования, изменения, перемещения, передачи или доступа к ним, если только это не разрешено особыми исключениями. Передача приводит к рассеиванию активов ЛАИП и снижению их стоимости.

141. Группа считает, что эта передача представляет собой несоблюдение положений о замораживании активов.

2. Ситуация с Palladyne/Upper Brook

142. Несмотря на отстранение голландской компании Palladyne International Asset Management от должности директора в 2014 году и последующее безуспешное обжалование этого решения в ноябре 2019 года (S/2019/914, пп. 184–192), Palladyne остается инвестиционным менеджером всех трех инкорпорированных на Каймановых островах фондов Upper Brook, осуществляя фактический контроль над активами. С 2014 года фонды Upper Brook и ЛИУ ни разу не попытались заменить Palladyne в качестве инвестиционного менеджера.

143. Для определения местонахождения и стоимости активов ЛИУ назначило судебного аудитора. Отчет об аудите был представлен в ЛИУ в сентябре 2020 года, но с ним не была ознакомлена Группа⁸⁹.

144. ЛИУ не имеет ни информации об активах стоимостью 700 млн долл. США на момент первоначального инвестирования, ни контроля над ними; 98,5 процента этих активов находятся в Deutsche Bank (см. рекомендации 5 и 6 ниже).

145. Этот случай лишний раз демонстрирует риски, связанные с непрозрачностью сделок с дочерними компаниями и различными трактовками положений Германией и Нидерландами (см. приложение 89).

3. Long-Term Portfolio

146. Группа подтверждает свою позицию, согласно которой активы, управляемые через Long-Term Portfolio, были и остаются на законных основаниях собственностью Ливийской компании зарубежных инвестиций (S/2019/914, приложение 71). Это отражено в отчетах ЛИУ, депозитарных банков и финансовых учреждений. В своем анализе воздействия санкций (п. 152) ЛИУ представило эти активы как принадлежащие Long-Term Portfolio, а не Ливийской компании зарубежных инвестиций, что более точно.

147. Группа приходит к выводу о том, что ЛИУ запутывает вопрос о юридической собственности этих активов, что чревато опасностью их использования не по назначению. В этой связи Группа рекомендует добавить Long-Term Portfolio в число фигурирующих в санкционном перечне юридических лиц (см. рекомендацию 7 ниже).

148. Бывший председатель правления Long-Term Portfolio Сами Мабрук заявил, что в июне 2013 года он открыл новый портфель в Иордании, финансируемый за счет процентов и дивидендов от замороженных активов Ливийской компании зарубежных инвестиций. Сами проценты и дивиденды должны были быть заморожены, и поэтому создание нового портфеля представляет собой несоблюдение пункта 20 резолюции 1970 (2011). Такая ситуация, следовательно, сложилась из-за непрозрачности управления активами Ливийской компании зарубежных инвестиций в сочетании с минимальной корпоративной и индивидуальной подотчетностью.

149. Анализ Группы мог быть более глубоким, если бы иорданские власти откликнулись на просьбы Группы о предоставлении информации⁹⁰. Группа рекомендует немедленно заморозить все активы Ливийской компании зарубежных инвестиций и Long-Term Portfolio в Иордании (см. рекомендацию 8 ниже).

150. Анализ правового и финансового положения Long-Term Portfolio приведен в приложении 90.

4. Пересмотр памятки по осуществлению № 1

151. Учитывая противоречие между памяткой по осуществлению № 1 и резолюциями, вышеописанные дополнительные факторы и отсутствие единообразия в применении памятки, Группа считает, что ее применимость необходимо пересмотреть, чтобы избежать риска рассеивания активов. (см. рекомендацию 9 ниже).

⁸⁹ Письмо в Генеральную прокуратуру Ливии от 19 октября 2020 года.

⁹⁰ Письма от 5 сентября 2019 года и 1 июня 2020 года.

D. Воздействие санкций на замороженные средства

152. За период с 2011 по 2019 год ЛИУ представило Группе два доклада: а) доклад международной консалтинговой фирмы (доклад консультанта), в котором говорилось о предполагаемых негативных последствиях санкций для ЛИУ; б) доклад в ответ на просьбу Группы с подробным описанием всех акций и дивидендов (общий доклад). Ввиду существенных расхождений между докладами Группа проанализировала их, используя информацию из системы Bloomberg как независимого источника.

153. В докладе консультанта было отмечено, что инвестиционные фонды ЛИУ выросли с 19,3 млрд долл. США в декабре 2017 года до 20,1 млрд долл. США в декабре 2019 года.

154. Для сравнения в докладе консультанта были выбраны компании, которые показали низкие результаты на рынке акций и в которые ЛИУ инвестировало наибольшее количество средств. В нем был учтен только доход от роста стоимости акций, а не общая сумма полученных дивидендов, которая в случае ее включения значительно увеличила бы общую доходность инвестиций.

155. Группа изучила результат инвестирования средств в четыре акции ЛИУ, выбранные консалтинговой фирмой. После учета дивидендов сложилась следующая картина, показанная в таблице 8.

Таблица 8

Сравнение доходности четырех акций в докладе консультанта и в системе Bloomberg

(В процентах)

	<i>Место</i>	<i>Сектор</i>	<i>Разница (доклад кон- сультанта)</i>	<i>Общая доход- ность (система Bloomberg)</i>	<i>Занижение доходности</i>
BASF	Германия	Химикаты	8,0	67,3	59,3
Bayer	Германия	Фармацевтика	27,4	82,2	54,8
General Electric	Соединенные Штаты Америки	Промышленность	(37,7)	(4,4)	33,3
UniCredit	Италия	Банк	(82,4)	(25,6)	56,8

156. Выводы Группы в отношении доклада консультанта таковы:

- a) базовый подход, заключающийся в сравнении только четырех акций каждого фонда по всему рыночному индексу, был ошибочным;
- b) дивиденды, важная часть общей доходности, были полностью исключены;
- c) представленный убыток является чисто гипотетическим. Количественная оценка воздействия предполагала, что ЛИУ прекратило инвестирование в эти акции и реинвестировало средства в другие. Нет никаких гарантий того, что новые инвестиции будут вести себя по законам рынка, особенно ввиду отсутствия надлежащих руководящих принципов инвестирования, соответствующих средств внутреннего контроля и мониторинга;
- d) тот факт, что значительную часть портфеля акций составляют долгосрочные стратегические активы, был упущен из виду. Если эти акции не будут продаваться, то не имеет смысла прогнозировать гипотетическую доходность, как будто бы деньги были вложены в другие активы. Эти холдинги включают BASF, Eni S.p.A., Finmeccanica (Leonardo), Repsol, Pearson и UniCredit.

157. В докладе консультанта было отмечено, что санкции оказали минимальное влияние на инвестиции ЛАИП, так как около 96 процентов фондов (FM Capital и Palladyne International Asset Management) находились в активном обороте в период с 2011 по 2019 год. Подразумевается, что в 2011 году два государства-члена выдали лицензии компании FM Capital, дав ей возможность активно торговать/управлять активами. Некоторые инвестиции ЛИУ, находившиеся в активном обороте, также не были учтены в анализе. Это вновь подтверждает путаницу, вызванную различными трактовками положений государствами-членами.

158. В общем докладе акции в долларах США и евро показали рост общей доходности с 2011 года. Прирост доходности инвестиций в акционерный капитал в долларах США на 61 процент — это весьма внушительный показатель. Акции в фунтах стерлингов имели тенденцию к снижению (см. таблицу 9).

Таблица 9
Динамика доходности акций

Валюта	2011 год	2019 год
Доллар США	2,262 млрд	3,670 млрд
Евро	2,583 млрд	3,107 млрд
Фунт стерлингов	589 млн	356 млн

159. Анализ выборки денежной наличности, представленный в докладе консультанта, показывает, что отрицательные процентные ставки Европейского центрального банка и дополнительные комиссионные, взимаемые системой Euroclear, оказывают реальное влияние на средства ЛИУ. ЛИУ несколько раз поднимало этот вопрос, и ему неоднократно рекомендовалось связаться с соответствующими национальными ведомствами, так как фискальная политика является прерогативой каждого государства-члена. Ни ЛИУ, ни Правительство национального согласия этого не сделали. Это больше послужило бы их интересам, чем муссирование данной темы на форумах, которые не уполномочены решать такие вопросы.

160. Отрицательный процент по запасам денежной наличности оценивается в 23 млн долл. США. Анализ доходов/прибылей по акциям и срочным депозитам ни в Центральном банке Ливии, ни в депозитарных банках не проводился. Они продолжают накапливать проценты, которые должны быть сопоставлены с вышеуказанными отрицательными процентами для получения более точной картины. В период с 2011 года до выпуска памятки по осуществлению № 6 в декабре 2018 года были также получены проценты и прочие доходы (S/2018/812, п. 199) от замороженных средств, которые были использованы для финансирования повседневных операций.

161. В заключение следует рассмотреть вопрос о последствиях замораживания активов во всей его полноте. У ЛИУ нет инвестиционной политики и руководства по распределению активов, которые могли бы повлиять на какие бы то ни было изменения в инвестиционном подходе. Таким образом, замороженным активам явно угрожает опасность в результате любого ослабления санкций.

162. Группа подтверждает свои выводы, содержащиеся в пункте 224 документа S/2018/812, где она сочла, что финансовые сборы являются неизбежными издержками повседневной работы и не могут быть отнесены к убыткам, а также свои замечания относительно акций, содержащиеся в пункте 228 документа S/2018/812.

163. Необходимость использования международной консалтинговой фирмы для предоставления докладов Группе, расхождения между докладом консультанта и общим докладом и неспособность ЛИУ предоставить проверенную консолидированную отчетность — все это свидетельствует о том, что у организации нет правильно организованного бэк-офиса, надлежащего бухгалтерского отдела и надлежащих средств финансового контроля. Как и с отсутствием инвестиционной политики, очевидно, что, пока эта ситуация сохраняется, денежным средствам ливийского народа угрожает опасность в случае любого ослабления санкций.

Е. Доступ к замороженным средствам

164. Группа изучила подходы государств-членов к предоставлению доступа к средствам на основании пункта 19 резолюции 1970 (2011) и пункта 16 резолюции 2009 (2011). Группа также рассмотрела сообщения включенных в перечень юридических лиц, касающиеся проблем с получением доступа к замороженным средствам.

165. Группа отмечает стандартное определение⁹¹ замораживания активов: под ним понимается воспрепятствование любому перемещению, передаче, изменению или использованию средств, доступу к ним или обращению с ними таким образом, чтобы это привело к любому изменению их объема, суммы, местонахождения, собственника, владельца, характера, назначения или к другим изменениям, которые позволили бы использовать эти средства, включая управление портфелем. Группа отмечает также, что в пункте 19 а) своей резолюции 1970 (2011) Совет Безопасности перечислил ряд минимальных исключений, которые применяются к активам независимо от их принадлежности физическому или юридическому лицу. Помимо пункта 19 а), иных положений о видах обычной деятельности, которые должны рассматриваться как подлежащие исключению, не существует.

166. Соединенное Королевство трактует пункт 19 а) резолюции 1970 (2011) в целом так же, как и Группа. Оно согласно с тем, что любая общая политика, согласно которой «торговая деятельность/деятельность по управлению активами» автоматически подпадает под определение насущных расходов, была бы неверной трактовкой пункта 19 а). Вместе с тем Соединенное Королевство считает необходимым трактовать пункт 19 а) с учетом целей режима финансовых санкций в отношении Ливии. Одной из этих целей является обеспечение окончательного возвращения замороженных активов ливийскому народу. Исходя из этого, Соединенное Королевство считает, что в небольшом числе конкретных случаев определение насущных расходов может быть истолковано как охватывающее «торговую деятельность/деятельность по управлению активами». Соединенное Королевство утверждает, что выдача таких лицензий не дает включенному в перечень юридическому лицу доступа к замороженным средствам и что режим замораживания активов таким образом не нарушается.

167. Группа считает, что торговая деятельность или деятельность по управлению активами не относится к категории насущных расходов и не отвечает другим условиям, установленным в пункте 19 а) резолюции 1970 (2011). Уведомление об исключении, если оно не охватывается какими-либо из действующих положений пунктов 19, 20 или 21 резолюции 1970 (2011) и пункта 16 резолюции 2009 (2011) — независимо от того, имеет ли включенное в перечень

⁹¹ Обычно приводится в финансовом законодательстве и административных инструкциях многих государств-членов.

юридическое лицо доступ к замороженным средствам, — рассматриваться не может. Любой другой подход будет несовместим с определением и целью замораживания активов в том виде, в каком они существуют в настоящее время.

168. Доклад консультанта показал, что некоторые активы ЛИУ и ЛАИП находятся в активном обороте, несмотря на замораживание активов. Это говорит о необходимости проверки применения положений пункта 19 резолюции [1970 \(2011\)](#) с целью убедиться, что оно является единообразным. Учитывая непоследовательные трактовки этого пункта некоторыми государствами-членами, Группа рекомендует Комитету дать надлежащие указания в отношении сферы применения исключений на основании пункта 19 (см. рекомендацию 10 ниже).

169. Группа отмечает, что не все государства-члены неизменно соблюдают требование уведомлять Комитет о своем намерении разрешить доступ к замороженным средствам. Кроме того, недостаточный объем информации, предоставляемой Группе, затрудняет выявление случаев несоблюдения. Если регулирующие органы государств-членов не будут проявлять больше инициативы в плане предоставления Группе финансовых данных, выполнение рекомендаций по эффективному осуществлению санкций будет затруднено.

170. Включенные в перечень юридические лица подняли проблему неспособности получить доступ к замороженным средствам для удовлетворения всех своих потребностей по причине действия конкретных положений об исключениях и процедурных задержек с получением лицензий от государств-членов.

171. Имели место случаи и попытки наложения ареста на замороженные активы ЛИУ в связи с претензиями к ливийскому государству по контракту, заключенному до 2011 года ([S/2018/812](#), п. 198, и [S/2019/914](#), приложение 71), в том числе один случай в Бельгии⁹². В результате такого ареста возникает риск потери замороженных активов ЛИУ.

172. Более подробная информация о доступе к замороженным средствам содержится в приложении 91.

VII. Осуществление мер по замораживанию активов и запрещению поездок включенных в перечень физических лиц

A. Новая информация о несоблюдении запрета на поездки

173. В пунктах 219–221 документа [S/2019/914](#) Группа сообщила о несоблюдении запрета на поездки Абу Зайдом Умаром Дордой (LYi.006) и Саидом Мухаммедом Каддафом ад-Дамом (LYi.003). Ответа на просьбы Группы о предоставлении новой информации Египтом и Ливией до сих пор не получено.

B. Новая информация по включенным в перечень физическим лицам

174. Группа располагает дополнительной идентифицирующей информацией о следующих лицах:

⁹² Louis Colart, “Revirement du gouvernement sur le dossier «libyen» du prince Laurent: déblocage en vue?”, *Le Soir*, 13 января 2021 года (на французском языке).

LYi.012

Имя, фамилия: 1: Мохаммед 2: Муаммар 3: Каддафи
Также известен как: Мохаммед Муаммар Мохаммед Абдель Салам
Номер паспорта: паспорт Омана № 03824969 (дата выдачи: 4 мая 2014 года)
Идентификационный номер: 97183904 (Оман)

LYi.026

Имя, фамилия: 1: Абд 2: ар-Рахман 3: аль-Милад 4: н/п
Также известен как: Абдурахман Салим Ибрагим Милад
Дата рождения: 27 июля 1986 года
Номер паспорта: G52FYPR (дата выдачи: 8 мая 2014 года; дата истечения: 7 мая 2022 года)

175. Группа также удостоверилась в том, что Аиша Муаммар Мохаммед Абу Меньяр Каддафи (LYi.009) и Мохаммед Муаммар Каддафи (LYi.012) имеют оманское гражданство. Правительство Омана обеспечивает их жильем и покрывает основные расходы. Сафия Фаркаш аль-Барасси (LYi.019) проживает в Египте с 2015 года без каких-либо документов на жительство или финансовой поддержки со стороны властей.

С. Действия, предпринятые для эффективного осуществления мер по замораживанию активов и запрещению поездок

176. С эффективным осуществлением мер по замораживанию активов в Ливии дело продвигалось медленно. Генеральная прокуратура Ливии приняла административные меры для идентификации активов включенных в перечень физических лиц, но пока эти меры не привели к идентификации, не говоря уже о замораживании указанных активов. 20 мая 2020 года Министерство внутренних дел поручило Центральному банку Ливии выполнить резолюции в отношении включенных в перечень лиц Мусааба Мустафы Абу аль-Касима Омара (LYi.024), Ахмада Умара Имхамада аль-Фитури (LYi.023), Мохаммеда аль-Амина аль-Араби Кашлафа (LYi.025) и Абд ар-Рахмана аль-Милада (LYi.026). Центральный банк Ливии подтвердил получение этого запроса 31 мая 2020 года, но остается неясным, были ли приняты какие-либо административные меры и если да, то какие.

177. 14 октября 2020 года Абд ар-Рахман аль-Милад (LYi.026) был арестован Управлением безопасности Триполи по обвинению в торговле людьми и контрабанде топлива и заключен под стражу в предварительном порядке. Группа не получила подробных данных о ливийском расследовании в отношении его финансов и имущества. Обстоятельства, окружавшие его арест в октябре 2020 года, свидетельствуют о наличии конкурирующих интересов в силовых структурах Правительства национального согласия, которые наносят ущерб правоохранительной деятельности. За арестом последовала реакция военного прокурора, который потребовал передать командира Ливийской береговой охраны под его ответственность⁹³. На момент составления настоящего доклада местонахождение аль-Милада было неизвестно.

178. Сведений об идентификации активов и идентифицирующей информации о физических лицах от других государств-членов Группа не получала.

179. Отсутствие полной идентифицирующей информации в санкционном перечне препятствует эффективному осуществлению мер.

VIII. Рекомендации

180. Группа рекомендует:

Совету Безопасности:

- Рекомендация 1. рассмотреть вопрос о том, чтобы поручить Комитету включить в санкционный перечень воздушные суда и применить к ним следующие меры: а) снятие флага с регистрации; б) запрет на посадку; в) запрет на пролеты над территорией [см. п. 84 выше];
- Рекомендация 2. уполномочить государства-члены досматривать в открытом море у побережья Ливии суда, следующие в Ливию или из нее, в отношении которых у них есть разумные основания полагать, что они незаконно экспортируют или пытаются экспортировать сырую нефть или нефтепродукты [см. п. 126];
- Рекомендация 3. распространить действие мер, предусмотренных в резолюции [2146 \(2014\)](#), на незаконный импорт нефтепродуктов [см. п. 130];

⁹³ Письмо военного прокурора от 13 декабря 2020 года.

Комитету по санкциям:

Рекомендация 4. призвать Ливию:

а) принять меры по прекращению произвольного задержания мигрантов и просителей убежища [см. пп. 42–46];

б) эффективно расследовать, арестовывать, преследовать в судебном порядке и привлекать к ответственности лиц, совершивших убийства в Мизде, посредством справедливого и прозрачного разбирательства с соблюдением прав обвиняемых и предоставлением возмещения жертвам, а также обмениваться информацией о юридических или физических лицах, причастных к этим убийствам [см. пп. 47–50];

с) выяснить положение других задержанных, которые содержались на складе в Мизде во время убийств, и поделиться своими выводами с Группой [см. пп. 47–50];

Рекомендация 5. настоятельно призвать Ливийское инвестиционное управление (LYe.001) восстановить контроль над активами Upper Brook/Palladyne [см. п. 144];

Рекомендация 6. настоятельно призвать соответствующие государства-члены заморозить все активы Upper Brook/Palladyne в их юрисдикции [см. пп. 144 и 145];

Рекомендация 7. включить Long Term Portfolio в перечень в качестве другого названия Ливийского инвестиционного управления (LYe.001) [см. п. 147];

Рекомендация 8. призвать соответствующее государство-член выявить, проверить и заморозить все активы Ливийской компании зарубежных инвестиций и Long Term Portfolio в его юрисдикции [см. п. 149];

Рекомендация 9. проверить применимость памятки об осуществлении № 1 ввиду ее расхождений с резолюциями и в свете дополнительной информации, касающейся отсутствия единообразия в ее применении и риска рассеивания активов [см. п. 151];

Рекомендация 10. дать указания по поводу сферы применения исключений, указанных в пункте 19 резолюции 1970 (2011), в частности разъяснить, предусматривается ли активное управление замороженными активами включенных в перечень юридических лиц [см. п. 168];

Рекомендация 11. обновить санкционный перечень, включив в него дополнительную идентифицирующую информацию [см. п. 174];

Рекомендация 12. оперативно рассмотреть отдельно предоставляемую Группой с 2018 года информацию о юридических и физических лицах, отвечающих критериям включения в перечень, которые содержатся в соответствующих резолюциях Совета Безопасности.

IX. Annexes

Contents

	<i>Page</i>
Annex 1	Overview of the evolution of the Libya sanctions regime..... 58
Annex 2	Abbreviations and acronyms 61
Annex 3	Methodology..... 65
Annex 4	Member States, organizations and institutions consulted..... 71
Annex 5	Summary of Panel correspondence 73
Annex 6	Continued encroachment of armed groups on state institutions..... 79
Annex 7	Counter-terrorism related events in Libya (2020) 81
Annex 8	The Case of Mohamed Bahrun 84
Annex 9	Chadian and Sudanese presence in Libya..... 90
Annex 10	Background and timeline of the Black Shield case 95
Annex 11	Geolocations of Syrians in Libya (May to August 2020)..... 106
Annex 12	Funding sources for the LNA’s Military Investment Authority 109
Annex 13	Bribery attempts at the Libyan Political Dialogue Forum..... 126
Annex 14	Sabratha and Surman 127
Annex 15	Minister’s statement following GNA takeover of Tarhuna (6 June 2020)..... 129
Annex 16	Ministry of Justice’s statement on Tarhuna mass graves (10 June 2020) 130
Annex 17	Overview of the Libya-Malta and Libya-Italy migration agreements and evolution of the EUNAVFOR MED Operation 131
Annex 18	Overview of the situation in DCIM detention centres according to Colonel Mabrouk Abdelhafid (1 September 2020)..... 132
Annex 19	Provisions of international human rights law (IHRL) and international humanitarian law (IHL) applicable to the situation of migrants and asylum seeker 133
Annex 20	Ministry of Interior statement on Mizdah (28 May 2020)..... 135
Annex 21	Ministry statement on Al-Khadra General Hospital (9 April 2020)..... 136
Annex 22	Evidence related to the attack on Tripoli Military Academy (4 January 2020) 137
Annex 23	Infographics for Pantsir S-1 AD system (on KaMAZ 6560 mobility platform) ... 144
Annex 24	Infographics for <i>Gabya</i> Class frigates 147
Annex 25	Infographic for HAWK MiM-23 air defence system 149
Annex 26	Infographics for Korkut Twin 35mm Air Defence system..... 150
Annex 27	Infographic for TAI Anka UCAV 152
Annex 28	Infographic for Firtina T-155mm self-propelled howitzer 153
Annex 29	Infographic for T122 Sakarya MLRS..... 154
Annex 30	Infographic for STM Kargu-2 loitering munition 155
Annex 31	Infographic for Mig-29A FGA 156
Annex 32	Infographic for Sukhoi SU-24 FGA 157
Annex 33	Maritime non-compliance profile indicators 158

Annex 34	Summary of maritime non-compliances (trafficking to GNA-AF).....	159
Annex 35	Summary of maritime non-compliances (trafficking to HAF).....	181
Annex 36	Infographic for Dehleyvah ATGM.....	184
Annex 37	Infographic for FNSS ACV-15.....	185
Annex 38	Infographic for Harpy loitering munition.....	186
Annex 39	Airbridges in support of the GNA-AF.....	187
Annex 40	Infographic for Misagh-2 MANPADS	198
Annex 41	Bulgarian manufactured 120mm Mortar Bomb	199
Annex 42	GNA-AF Diver Training in Khoms.....	200
Annex 43	GNA-AF Training on T155 Firtina Howitzer	201
Annex 44	GNA-AF Military Training	202
Annex 45	GNA Coast Guard Training.....	203
Annex 46	GNA-AF Special Forces Training.....	204
Annex 47	LENCO Bearcat APC with GNA-AF.....	205
Annex 48	GNA-AF Forward Observation Officer (FOO) Training	206
Annex 49	GNA-AF Abseil Training.....	207
Annex 50	GNA payments to Turkish arms group SSTEK	208
Annex 51	HAF Training in Jordan (2018).....	214
Annex 52	Serbian manufactured P62M8 120mm Mortar Bomb	215
Annex 53	Infographic for KADDB Mared 8x8 MPAV with “snakehead” turret.....	216
Annex 54	Infographic for TAG/AOI Terrier LT79 AFV	217
Annex 55	Airbridges in support of HAF.....	218
Annex 56	Infographic for Inkas Titan-DS APV	289
Annex 57	Wing Loong II UCAV redeployed to Egyptian airbase	290
Annex 58	Infographic for Dahua counter-drone weapon.....	291
Annex 59	HAF Pilot Training in Syria	292
Annex 60	Infographic for KBP RPO-A Shmel.....	293
Annex 61	Infographic for Dassault Mirage 2000-9	294
Annex 62	Infographic for “Wagner” armoured vehicle.....	295
Annex 63	Infographic for MIC VPK Tigr-M APV.....	296
Annex 64	Infographic for T-62 main battle tank upgrade.....	297
Annex 65	Infographic for ML-8 anti-lift initiator	298
Annex 66	Infographic for interdiction of 4x4 vehicles in Malta.....	299
Annex 67	Infographic for PMN-2 anti-personnel mine (APM).....	300
Annex 68	Infographic for 96L6/E C-Band acquisition radar.....	301
Annex 69	Training at RMC Jordan (16 September 2020)	302
Annex 70	Infographic for POM-2R anti-personnel mine (APM)	303
Annex 71	Infographic for G5 155mm / 45 calibre gun howitzer.....	304
Annex 72	Infographic for 128m Morava 128mm multi-barrel rocket system (LRSCM).....	305
Annex 73	Infographic for Xiamen Mugin 4450 unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV)	306
Annex 74	Infographic for WP Warmate loitering munition	307

Annex 75	Airbridge non-compliance profile indicators	308
Annex 76	Project Opus PMC operation.....	313
Annex 77	ChVK Wagner in Libya.....	435
Annex 78	Member States and regional organizations responses during 2020 to arms embargo violations	474
Annex 79	Oil blockade.....	475
Annex 80	Letters from eastern authorities challenging the NOC legitimacy	476
Annex 81	New Board of Directors of Brega Petroleum Marketing Company	481
Annex 82	Attempts to illicitly export crude oil.....	482
Annex 83	Attempts to illicitly export condensate	484
Annex 84	Establishment of the ‘Joint Forces’ to fight fuel smuggling	485
Annex 85	The case of M/T Jal Laxmi.....	488
Annex 86	The case of M/T Gulf Petroleum 4 and M/T Royal Diamond 7.....	496
Annex 87	Subsidiaries.....	503
Annex 88	Documentation regarding LAP GreenN transfer.....	522
Annex 89	Palladyne/Upper Brook Case.....	525
Annex 90	LTP as a separate entity.....	529
Annex 91	Access to frozen funds.....	554

Annex 1 Overview of the evolution of the Libya sanctions regime

1. By resolution [1970 \(2011\)](#), the Council expressed grave concern at the situation in Libya, condemned the violence and use of force against civilians and deplored the gross and systematic violation of human rights. Within that context, the Council imposed specific measures on Libya, under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, including the arms embargo, which relates to arms and related materiel of all types, including weapons and ammunition, military vehicles and equipment, paramilitary equipment, and spare parts for the aforementioned, in addition to the provision of armed mercenary personnel. The arms embargo covers both arms entering and leaving Libya. The Council also imposed travel ban and assets freeze measures, and listed individuals as subject to one or both measures, in the resolution. Furthermore, the Council decided that the travel ban and the asset freeze were to apply to the individuals and entities designated by the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1970 \(2011\)](#) concerning Libya involved in or complicit in ordering, controlling or otherwise directing the commission of serious human rights abuses against persons in Libya.
2. By resolution [1973 \(2011\)](#), the Council strengthened the enforcement of the arms embargo and expanded the scope of the asset freeze to include the exercise of vigilance when doing business with Libyan entities, if States had information that provided reasonable grounds to believe that such business could contribute to violence and use of force against civilians. Additional individuals subject to the travel ban and asset freeze were listed in the resolution, in addition to five entities subject to the freeze. The Council decided that both measures were to apply also to individuals and entities determined to have violated the provisions of the previous resolution, in particular the provisions concerning the arms embargo. The resolution also included the authorization to protect civilians and civilian populated areas under threat of attack in Libya. In addition, it included a no-fly zone in the airspace of Libya and a ban on flights of Libyan aircraft.
3. On 24 June 2011, the Committee designated two additional individuals and one additional entity subject to the targeted measures. By resolution [2009 \(2011\)](#), the Council introduced additional exceptions to the arms embargo and removed two listed entities subject to the asset freeze, while allowing the four remaining listed entities to be subjected to a partial asset freeze. It also lifted the ban on flights of Libyan aircraft.
4. By resolution [2016 \(2011\)](#), the Council terminated the authorization related to the protection of civilians and the no-fly zone. On 16 December 2011, the Committee removed the names of two entities previously subject to the asset freeze.
5. In resolution [2040 \(2012\)](#), the Council directed the Committee, in consultation with the Libyan authorities, to review continuously the remaining measures with regard to the two listed entities – the Libyan Investment Authority and the Libyan Africa Investment Portfolio – and decided that the Committee was, in consultation with the Libyan authorities, to lift the designation of those entities as soon as practical.

6. In resolution [2095 \(2013\)](#), the Council further eased the arms embargo in relation to Libya concerning non-lethal military equipment.
7. By resolution [2144 \(2014\)](#), the Council stressed that Member States notifying to the Committee the supply, sale or transfer to Libya of arms and related materiel, including related ammunition and spare parts, should ensure such notifications contain all relevant information, and should not be resold to, transferred to, or made available for use by parties other than the designated end user.
8. By resolution [2146 \(2014\)](#), the Council decided to impose measures, on vessels to be designated by the Committee, in relation to attempts to illicitly export crude oil from Libya and authorized Member States to undertake inspections of such designated vessels.
9. By resolution [2174 \(2014\)](#), the Council introduced additional designation criteria and requested the Panel to provide information on individuals or entities engaging or providing support for acts that threaten the peace, stability of security of Libya or obstructing the completion of the political transition. The resolution strengthened the arms embargo, by requiring prior approval of the Committee for the supply, sale or transfer of arms and related materiel, including related ammunition and spare parts, to Libya intended for security or disarmament assistance to the Libyan government, with the exception of non-lethal military equipment intended solely for the Libyan government. The Council also renewed its call upon Member States to undertake inspections related to the arms embargo, and required them to report on such inspections.
10. By resolution [2213 \(2015\)](#), the Council extended the authorizations and measures in relation to attempts to illicitly export crude oil from Libya until 31 March 2016. The resolution further elaborated the designation criteria listed in resolution [2174 \(2014\)](#).
11. By resolution [2214 \(2015\)](#), the Council called on the 1970 Committee on Libya to consider expeditiously arms embargo exemption requests by the Libyan government for the use by its official armed forces to combat specific terrorist groups named in that resolution.
12. By resolution [2259 \(2015\)](#), the Council confirmed that individuals and entities providing support for acts that threaten the peace, stability or security of Libya or that obstruct or undermine the successful completion of the political transition must be held accountable, and recalled the travel ban and assets freeze in this regard.
13. By resolution [2278 \(2016\)](#) the Council extended the authorizations and measures in relation to attempts to illicitly export crude oil, while calling on the Libyan Government of National Accord (GNA) to improve oversight and control over its oil sector, financial institutions and security forces.
14. By resolution [2292 \(2016\)](#), the Council authorized, for a period of twelve months, inspections on the high seas off the coast of Libya, of vessels that are believed to be carrying arms or related materiel to or from Libya, in violation of the arms embargo.

15. By resolution [2357 \(2017\)](#), the Council extended the authorizations set out in resolution [2292 \(2016\)](#) for a further 12 months.
16. By resolution [2362 \(2017\)](#), the Council extended until 15 November 2018 the authorizations provided by and the measures imposed by resolution [2146 \(2014\)](#), in relation to attempts to illicitly export crude oil from Libya. These measures were also applied with respect to vessels loading, transporting, or discharging petroleum, including crude oil and refined petroleum products, illicitly exported or attempted to be exported from Libya.
17. By resolution [2420 \(2018\)](#), the Council further extends the authorizations, as set out in resolution [2292 \(2016\)](#) and extended by resolution [2357 \(2017\)](#), for a further 12 months from the date of adoption of the resolution.
18. By resolution [2441 \(2018\)](#), the Council extended until 15 February 2020 the authorizations provided by and the measures imposed by resolution [2362 \(2017\)](#), in relation to attempts to illicitly export crude oil from Libya.
19. By resolution [2473 \(2019\)](#), the Council further extends the authorizations, as set out in resolution [2292 \(2016\)](#) and extended by resolutions [2357 \(2017\)](#) and [2420 \(2018\)](#), for a further 12 months from the date of adoption of the resolution.
20. By resolution [2509 \(2020\)](#), the Council extended until 30 April 2021 the authorizations provided by and the measures imposed by resolution [2362 \(2017\)](#), in relation to attempts to illicitly export crude oil from Libya.
21. By resolution [2526 \(2020\)](#), the Council further extends the authorizations, as set out in resolution [2292 \(2016\)](#) and extended by resolutions [2357 \(2017\)](#), [2420 \(2018\)](#), and [2473 \(2019\)](#), for a further 12 months from the date of adoption of the resolution.

To date the Committee has published six implementation assistance notices which are available on the Committee's website.¹

¹ <http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1970/notices.shtml>.

Annex 2 Abbreviations and acronyms

ACA	Administrative Control Authority	
ACV	Armoured Combat Vehicle	
AFV	Armoured Fighting Vehicle	
AGO	Attorney General's Office	
AIS	Automatic Identification System	
ALOC	Air Line of Communication	
AOC	Air Operator Certificate	
APC	Armoured Personnel Carrier	
APM	Anti-Personnel Mine	
APV	Armoured Patrol Vehicle	
ASM	Air to Surface Missile	
ATC	Air Traffic Control	
ATGM	Anti-Tank Guided Missile	
ATGW	Anti-Tank Guided Weapon	
AQ	Al-Qaida	
AQIM	Al-Qaida in the Islamic Maghreb	
ARMSCOR	South Africa's Department of Defence acquisition agency	
ATGM	Anti-Tank Guided Missile	
BCP	Border Checkpoint	
CBL	Central Bank of Libya	
CCMSR	Conseil du Commandement Militaire pour le Salut de la République	
CEO	Chief Executive Office	
CIHL	Customary International Humanitarian Law	
Committee	Committee established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1970 (2011) concerning Libya	
Council	United Nations Security Council	
DC	Detention Centre	
DCIM	Directorate for Combating Illegal Migration	
ECB	European Central Banc	
ECBL	Easter Central Bank of Libya	
ENOC	Eastern National Oil Corporation	
EOD	Explosive Ordnance Disposal	
ERA	Explosive Reactive Armour	
EU	European Union	
EUBAM	European Union Border Assistance Mission EUC	End-user certificate
EUNAVFOR	EU Naval Force Mediterranean	
EUR	Euro	
EUROJUST	EU Judicial Cooperation Unit	
FACT	Front pour l'Alternance et la Concorde au Tchad	
FAE	Fuel/Air Explosive	
FATC	Fusion and Targeting Cell	
FGA	Fighter Ground Attack	
FIBUA	Fighting in Built Up Areas	
FIR	Flight Information Region	

FOO	Forward Observation Officer
FSG	Frontier Service Group
GACS	General Administration for Coastal Security
GIS	General Intelligence Service
GMMR	Great Man-Made River
GNA	Government of National Accord
GNA-AF	Government of National Accord Affiliated Forces
GOJO	Government of Jordan
GSA	General Sales Agency Agreement
GSLF	Gathering of the Sudan Liberation Forces
GT	Gross Tonnes
HAF	Haftar Affiliated Forces
HFO	Heavy Fuel Oil
HMV	High Mobility Vehicle
HVT	High Value target
IAFV	Infantry Armoured Fighting Vehicle
IAI	Israeli Aircraft Industries
IAN	Implementation Assistance Notice
ISR	Intelligence Surveillance and Reconnaissance
ICC	International Criminal Court
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
IDP	Internally Displaced Persons
IED	Improvised explosive device
IHL	International Humanitarian Law
IHRL	International Human Rights Law
IMO	International Maritime Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
ISIL	Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant
ISIR	Intelligence Surveillance and Reconnaissance
ITAR	International Traffic in Arms Regulations
JEM	Justice and Equality Movement
JNIM	Jamaat Nusrat al Islam wal Muslimin
JSC	Joint Stock Company
KADDB	King Abdullah II Design and Development Bureau
km	kilometres
LAFICO	Libyan Arab Foreign Investment Company, a.k.a. LFIC
LAICO	Libyan African Investment Company
LAIP	Libyan African Investment Portfolio
LASA	Light Attack and Surveillance Aircraft
LAWS	Lethal Autonomous weapons Systems
LCG	Libyan Coast Guard
LFB	Libyan Foreign Bank
LFIC	Libyan Foreign Investment Company, a.k.a. LAFICO
LIA	Libyan Investment Authority
LIFG	Libyan Islamic Fighting Group
LLC	Limited Liability Company

LM	Loitering Munition
LNA	Libyan National Army
LOC	Lines of Communication
LPDF	Libyan Political Dialogue Forum
LRIT	Long-Range Identification and Tracking system
LTP	Long Term Portfolio
LUH	Light Utility Helicopter
LYD	Libyan Dinar
MANPADS	Man Portable Air-Defense System
MBT	Main Battle Tank
MIA	Military Investment authority
MGO	Marine Gasoil
MLRS	Multi-Launch Rocket System
MMSI	Maritime Mobile Service Identity
MRAP	Mine Resistant Ambush Protected
MSPV	Minerva Special Purpose Vehicle
MSR	Main Supply Route
MUH	Medium Utility Helicopter
M/T	Motor Tanker
M/V	Motor Vessel
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NGO	Non-governmental organization
NM	Nautical Miles
NOC	National Oil Corporation
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
Panel	Panel of Experts
PAR	Parti d'Action Républicaine
PC	Presidency Council
PIAM	Palladyne International Asset Management
PFG	Petroleum Facilities Guard
PMC	Private Military Company
RHIB	Rigid Hulled Inflatable Boats
RPA	Remotely Piloted Aircraft
RSB	Rossiskie System Bezopasnosti
RSF	Rapid Support Forces
RWS	Remote Weapon System
SACAA	South African Civil Aviation Authority
SALW	Small Arms and Light Weapons
SAM	Surface to Air Missile
SARWP	Stabilised Advance Remote Weapon Platform
SEAD	Suppression of Enemy Air Defence
SIGINT	Signal Intelligence
SRAC	Sudanese Revolutionary Awajening Council
SRF	Sudanese Revolutionary Front
SCUBA	Self-Contained Underwater Breathing Apparatus

SDF	Special Deterrence Force
SEAD	Suppression of Enemy Air Defence
SGBV	Sexual Gender-Based Violence
SLA	Sudan Liberation Army
SLA/AW	Sudan Liberation Army/Abdul Wahid
SLA/MM	Sudan Liberation Army/Minni Minawi
SRSG	Special Representative of the Secretary-General
TMA	Tripoli Military Academy
TPF	Tripoli Protection Force
TRB	Tripoli Revolutionaries Brigade
UAE	United Arab Emirates
UAV	Unmanned Aerial Vehicle
UCAV	Unmanned Combat Aerial Vehicle
UID	Unidentified
UMTAS	Uzun Menzilli Tanksavar Sistemi
UN	United Nations
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNMAS	UN Mine Action Service
UNSMIL	UN Support Mission in Libya
URL	Unified Resource Locator
US AFRICOM	United States Africa Command
USD	United States Dollars
UTC	Universal Coordinated Time
VBIED	Vehicle Borne IED
VBSS	Vessel Board Search and Seizure
VTC	Video Conferencing
WFP	World Food Programme

Annex 3 Methodology

1. The Panel ensured compliance with the standards recommended by the Informal Working Group of the Security Council on General Issues of Sanctions (S/2006/997). Those standards call for reliance on verified, genuine documents and concrete evidence and on-site observations by the experts, including taking photographs, wherever possible. When physical inspection is not possible, the Panel will seek to corroborate information using multiple, independent sources to appropriately meet the highest achievable standard, placing a higher value on statements by principal actors and first-hand witnesses to events.
2. The Panel used satellite imagery of Libya procured by the United Nations from private providers to support investigations, as well as open source imagery. Commercial databases recording maritime and aviation data were referenced. Public statements by officials through their official media channels were accepted as factual unless contrary facts were established. Any mobile phone records from service providers were also accepted as factual. While the Panel wishes to be as transparent as possible, in situations in which identifying sources would have exposed them or others to unacceptable safety risks, the Panel decided not to include identifying information in this document and instead placed the relevant evidence in United Nations secure archives.
3. The Panel reviewed social media, but no information gathered was used as evidence unless it could be corroborated using multiple independent or technical sources, including eyewitnesses, to appropriately meet the highest achievable standard of proof.
4. The spelling of toponyms within Libya often depends on the ethnicity of the source or the quality of transliteration. The Panel has adopted a consistent approach in the present update. All major locations in Libya are spelled or referenced as per the UN Geographical Information System (GIS) map at appendix A.
5. The Panel has placed importance on the rule of consensus among the Panel members and agreed that, if differences and/or reservations arise during the development of reports, it would only adopt the text, conclusions and recommendations by a majority of five out of the six members including the Coordinator. In the event of a recommendation for designation of an individual or a group, such recommendation would be done on the basis of unanimity.
6. The Panel is committed to impartiality in investigating incidents of non-compliance by any party.
7. The Panel is equally committed to the highest degree of fairness and has offered the opportunity to reply to Member States, entities and individuals involved in the majority of incidents that are covered in this update. Their response has been taken into consideration in the Panel's findings. The methodology for this is provided in appendix B.
8. The Panel's methodology, in relation to its investigations concerning IHL, IHRL and human rights abuses, is provided in appendix C.

Appendix A to Annex 3: UN GIS place name identification

Figure 3.A.1
UN GIS place names Libya



Appendix B to Annex 3: ‘The opportunity to reply’ methodology used by the Panel

1. Although sanctions are meant to be preventative not punitive, it should be recognized that the mere naming of an individual or entity² in a Panel’s report, could have adverse effects on the individual. As such, where possible, individuals concerned should be provided with an opportunity to provide their account of events and to provide concrete and specific information/materiel in support. Through this interaction, the individual is given the opportunity to demonstrate that their alleged conduct does not fall within the relevant listing criteria. This is called the ‘opportunity to reply’.
2. The Panel’s methodology on the opportunity to reply is as follows:
 - (a) Providing an individual with an ‘opportunity to reply’ should be the norm;
 - (b) The Panel may decide not to offer an opportunity of reply if there is credible evidence that it would unduly prejudice its investigations, including if it would:
 - (i) Result in the individual moving assets if they get warning of a possible recommendation for designation;
 - (ii) Restrict further access of the Panel to vital sources;
 - (iii) Endanger Panel sources or Panel members;
 - (iv) Adversely and gravely impact humanitarian access for humanitarian actors in the field;
or
 - (v) For any other reason that can be clearly demonstrated as reasonable and justifiable in the prevailing circumstances.
3. If the circumstances set forth in 2 (b) do not apply, then the Panel should be able to provide an individual an opportunity to reply.
4. The individual should be able to communicate directly with the Panel to convey their personal determination as to the level and nature of their interaction with the Panel.
5. Interactions between the Panel and the individual should be direct, unless in exceptional circumstances.
6. In no circumstances can third parties, without the knowledge of the individual, determine for the individual its level of interaction with the Panel.
7. The individual, on the other hand, in making their determination of the level and nature of interaction with the Panel, may consult third parties or allow third parties (for example, legal representative or his/her government) to communicate on his/her behalf on subsequent interactions with the Panel.

² Hereinafter just the term individual will be used to reflect both.

Appendix C to Annex 3: Violations relating to IHL, IHRL, and acts that constitute human rights abuses investigative methodology

1. The Panel adopted the following stringent methodology to ensure that its investigations met the highest possible evidentiary standards, despite it being prevented from visiting Libya. In doing so it has paid particular attention to the “Informal Working Group on General Issues of Sanctions Reports”, [S/2006/997](#), on best practices and methods, including paragraphs 21, 22 and 23.

2. The Panel’s methodology, in relation to its investigations concerning IHL, IHRL and human rights abuses, is set out as below:

- (a) All Panel investigations are initiated based on verifiable information being made available to the Panel, either directly from sources or from media reports.
- (b) In carrying out any investigations on the use of explosive ordnance against the civilian population, the Panel will rely on at least three or more of the following sources of information:
 - (i) At least two eye-witnesses or victims;
 - (ii) At least one individual or organization (either local or international) that has also independently investigated the incident;
 - (iii) If there are casualties associated with the incident, and if the casualties are less than ten in number, the Panel obtains copies of death certificates and medical certificates. In incidents relating to mass casualties, the Panel relies on published information from the United Nations and other organizations;
 - (iv) Technical evidence, which includes imagery of explosive events such as the impact damage, blast effects, and recovered fragmentation. In all cases, the Panel collects imagery from at least two different and unrelated sources. In the rare cases where the Panel has had to rely on open source imagery, the Panel verifies that imagery by referring it to eyewitnesses or by checking for pixilation distortion;
 - a. In relation to air strikes, the Panel often identifies the responsible party through crater analysis or by the identification of components from imagery of fragmentation; and
 - b. The Panel also analyses imagery of the ground splatter pattern at the point of impact from mortar, artillery, or free flight rocket fire to identify the direction from which the incoming ordnance originated. This is one indicator to assist in the identification of the perpetrator for ground fire when combined with other source information.
 - (v) The utilisation of open source or purchased satellite imagery wherever possible, to identify the exact location of an incident, and to support analysis of the type and extent

of destruction. Such imagery may also assist in the confirmation of timelines of the incident;

-
- (vi) Access to investigation reports and other documentation of local and international organizations that have independently investigated the incident;
 - (vii) Other documentation that supports the narrative of sources, for example, factory manuals that may prove that the said factory is technically incapable of producing weapons of the type it is alleged to have produced;
 - (viii) In rare instances where the Panel has doubt as to the veracity of available facts from other sources, local sources are relied on to collect specific and verifiable information from the ground. (For example, if the Panel wished to confirm the presence of an armed group in a particular area);
 - (ix) Statements issued by or on behalf of a party to the conflict responsible for the incident; and/or
 - (x) Open source information to identify other corroborative or contradictory information regarding the Panel's findings.
- (c) In carrying out its investigations on deprivation of liberty and associated violations the Panel relies on the following sources of information:
- (i) The victims, where they are able and willing to speak to the Panel, and where medical and security conditions are conducive to such an interview;
 - (ii) The relatives of victims and others who had access to the victims while in custody. This is particularly relevant in instances where the victim dies in custody;
 - (iii) Interviews with at least one individual or organization (either local or international) that has also independently investigated the incident;
 - (iv) Medical documentation and, where applicable, death certificates;
 - (v) Documentation issued by prison authorities;
 - (vi) Interviews with medical personnel who treated the victim, wherever possible;
 - (vii) Investigation and other documentation from local and international organizations that have independently investigated the incident. The Panel may also seek access to court documents if the detainee is on trial or other documentation that proves or disproves the narrative of the victim;
 - (viii) Where relevant, the Panel uses local sources to collect specific and verifiable information from the ground, for example, medical certificates;
 - (ix) Statements issued by the party to the conflict responsible for the incident; and/or

- (x) Open source information to identify other corroborative or contradictory information regarding the Panel's findings.
- (d) In carrying out its investigations on other violations, which can include forced displacement and threats against medical workers, the Panel relies on information that includes:
 - (i) Interviews with victims, eyewitnesses, and direct reports where they are able and willing to speak to the Panel, and where conditions are conducive to such an interview;
 - (ii) Interviews with at least one individual or organization (either local or international) that has also independently investigated the incident;
 - (iii) Documentation relevant to verify information obtained;
 - (iv) Statements issued by the party to the conflict responsible for the incident; and/or
 - (v) Open source information to identify other collaborative or contradictory information regarding the Panel's findings.
- (e) The standard of proof is met when the Panel has reasonable grounds to believe that the incidents had occurred as described and, based on multiple corroboratory sources, that the responsibility for the incident lies with the identified perpetrator. The standard of proof is "beyond a reasonable doubt".
- (f) Upon completion of its investigation, wherever possible, the Panel provides those responsible with an opportunity to respond to the Panel's findings in so far as it relates to the attribution of responsibility. Detailed information on incidents will not be provided when there is a credible threat that would threaten Panel sources.
- (g) If a party does not provide the Panel with the information requested, as called upon by paragraph 13 of resolution [2509 \(2020\)](#), the Panel may consider this for reporting to the Committee.

3. The Panel will not include information in its reports that may identify or endanger its sources. Where it is necessary to bring such information to the attention of the Council or the Committee, the Panel may include more source information in confidential annexes.

4. The Panel will not divulge any information that may lead to the identification of victims, witnesses, and other particularly vulnerable Panel sources, except: 1) with the specific permission of the sources; and 2) where the Panel is, based on its own assessment, certain that these individuals would not suffer any danger as a result. The Panel stands ready to provide the Council or the Committee, on request, with any additional imagery and documentation to support the Panel's findings beyond that included in its reports. Appropriate precautions will be taken though to protect the anonymity of its sources.

Annex 4 Member States, organizations and institutions consulted

1. This list excludes certain individuals, organisations or entities with whom the Panel met, in order to maintain the confidentiality of the source(s) and so as not to impede the ongoing investigations of the Panel.

Table 4.1

Member States, organizations, institutions and individuals consulted ^{a b}

<i>Country/ Location</i>	<i>Government</i>	<i>Representative or International Organization</i>	<i>Institution / NGO / Individual</i>
Austria		Permanent Mission to the UN	
Bangladesh		Permanent Mission to the UN Embassy to Libya	
Belgium ^a		EEAS	
China ^{a,b}		Permanent Mission to the UN	
Egypt	Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Finance and Defence	Permanent Mission to the UN	
France ^{a,b}	Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Finance and Defence	Permanent Mission to the UN Embassy to Libya (in Tunis)	NGO
Germany ^a	Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Finance, and Economy and Energy	Permanent Mission to the UN	Deutsches Bundesbank
Italy		Permanent Mission to the UN HQ EU NAVFOR	MEDU Individuals
Jordan		Permanent Mission to the UN	
Libya	Presidency Council, Ministries of Interior, Defence and Justice, Libyan Coast Guard, Audit Bureau, security agencies	Permanent Mission to the UN IOM UNHCR UNSMIL	Designated entities CBL NOC Individuals NGOs
Malta	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Permanent Mission to the UN	Individuals
Morocco	Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Interior, and General Directorate of National Security		
Netherlands	Ministries of Foreign Affairs,	Eurojust Europol ICC	Individuals
South Africa			Individuals
Spain		EU Satellite Centre	
Sudan		Permanent Mission to the UN	Individuals
Sweden	Inspectorate of Strategic Projects		
Switzerland		Permanent Mission to the UN UN OHCHR	Individuals NGO

<i>Country/ Location</i>	<i>Government</i>	<i>Representative or International Organization</i>	<i>Institution / NGO / Individual</i>
Tunisia ^{a,b}	Ministries of Foreign Affairs Defence, Finance, Interior and Central Bank	Permanent Mission to the UN EU Delegation to Libya EUBAM	NGO Individuals
United Arab Emirates		Permanent Mission to the UN	Individuals
United Kingdom ^{a,b}	Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office, and Treasury	Permanent Mission to the UN	Individuals NGO AirWars
USA ^{a,b}	State Department, OFAC	Permanent Mission to the UN	C4ADS

^a Countries indicated 'a' are members of the Security Council (2020).

^b Countries indicated 'b' are members of the Security Council (2021).

^c Mainly by VTC / electronic platform.

Annex 5 Summary of Panel correspondence ³

Table 5.1
Correspondence with Member States (2441 (2018) Mandate)
(25 October 2019 – 10 February 2020) ^a

<i>Member State</i>	<i># letters sent by the Panel ^b</i>	<i># replies from Member State</i>	<i># awaiting reply from Member State</i>
Albania	3	2	1
Bahamas	1	1	0
Belize	1	1	0
British Virgin Islands	2	2	0
Comoros Islands	1	1	0
Egypt	3	3	0
France *	1	1	0
Isle of Man	1	1	0
Israel	1	0	1
Italy	5	5	0
Japan	1	0	1
Jordan	4	2	2
Kazakhstan	3	3	0
Lebanon	4	2	2
Libya	10	0	10
Malta	1	1	0
Marshall Islands	1	1	0
Moldova	1	0	1
Mongolia	2	1	1
Morocco	2	2	0
Netherlands	1	1	0
Panama	1	1	0
Romania	1	1	0
Russian Federation *	1	0	1
Serbia	1	1	0
Sierra Leone	1	0	1
Sudan	1	1	0
Tunisia	4	1	3
Turkey	8	4	4
Ukraine	5	5	0
United Arab Emirates	9	5	4
United Kingdom *	3	2	1
United States of America *	5	4	1
Total	91	55	36

^a 25 October being the date that the last report was submitted to the Committee and for which data was then available.

^b Does not include letters requesting visas or visits.

³ Excluding updates to the Committee or letters to the Chair.

Table 5.2
Correspondence with Member States (2509 (2020) Mandate)
(11 February 2020 to 24 February 2021) ^a

<i>Member State</i>	<i># letters sent by the Panel^b</i>	<i># replies from Member State</i>	<i># awaiting reply from Member State</i>
Albania	1	1	0
Algeria	1	1	0
Antigua and Barbuda	1	0	1
Australia	1	1	0
Austria	2	2	0
Bangladesh	4	1	3
Bermuda	3	3	0
Bulgaria	4	4	0
British Virgin Islands	3	3	0
China	1	0	1
Cyprus	2	2	0
Czech Republic	1	1	0
Egypt	12	9	3
Eritrea	2	2	0
Ethiopia	2	0	2
France	2	2	0
Honduras	1	1	0
Iran	1	0	1
Israel	2	2	0
Italy	1	0	1
Jordan	7	5	2
Kazakhstan	8	8	0
Kuwait	1	0	1
Kyrgyz Republic	3	3	0
Lebanon	1	1	0
Libya	26	6	20
Malta	1	1	0
Mauritius	2	2	0
Mongolia	1	0	1
Morocco	1	0	1
Netherlands	4	3	1
Niger	2	0	2
Nigeria	2	0	2
Oman	2	1	1
Palau	1	1	0
Panama	3	1	2
Poland	1	1	0
Korea (Republic of)	1	1	0
Russian Federation	9	4	5
San Marino	2	2	0

<i>Member State</i>	<i># letters sent by the Panel^b</i>	<i># replies from Member State</i>	<i># awaiting reply from Member State</i>
Saudi Arabia	4	1	3
Serbia	5	2	3
South Africa	1	0	0
South Sudan	2	1	1
Sudan	6	0	6
Sweden	1	1	0
Switzerland	3	2	1
Syria	1	0	1
Tajikistan	4	3	1
Tanzania	1	0	1
Tunisia	4	4	0
Turkey	11	3	8
Uganda	2	0	2
Ukraine	7	5	2
United Arab Emirates	18	9	9
United Kingdom	5	5	0
Total	205	116	89

^a 24 February 2021 being the date that the report was submitted for distribution and for which data was then available.

^b Includes all letters sent up until 18 January 2021 for which replies were requested before 15 February 2021.

Table 5.3

**Correspondence with regional organizations and other entities (2441 (2018) Mandate)
(25 October 2019 – 10 February 2020)**

<i>Organization or entity</i>	<i># letters sent by the Panel</i>	<i># replies</i>	<i># awaiting reply</i>
DCIM (Libya)	2	1	1
EuroControl	1	1	0
Haftar Affiliated Forces	3	0	3
Libyan Investment Authority	1	1	0
UNHCR	1	0	1
Total	8	3	5

^a 25 October being the date that the last report was submitted to the Committee and for which data was then available.

Table 5.4
Correspondence with regional organizations and other entities (2509 (2020) Mandate)
(11 February 2020 to 24 February 2021)^a

<i>Organization or entity</i>	<i># letters sent by the Panel</i>	<i># replies^b</i>	<i># awaiting reply</i>
AGO Libya	1	0	1
EU NAVFOR Operation IRINI	2	2	0
Haftar Affiliated Forces	4	0	4
Libya African Investment Portfolio	1	1	0
Libyan Investment Authority	1	1	0
Total	9	4	5

^a 24 February 2021 being the date that the report was submitted for distribution and for which data was then available.

^b Includes all letters sent up until 18 January 2021 for which replies were requested before 15 February 2021.

Table 5.5
Correspondence with commercial companies (2441 (2018) Mandate)
(25 October 2019 – 10 February 2020)^a

<i>Organization or entity</i>	<i># letters sent by the Panel</i>	<i># replies</i>	<i># awaiting reply</i>
Aviator at Work, South Africa	1	0	1
BMC, Turkey	1	1	0
Boies Schiller Flexner LLP, USA	1	0	1
Bridgeport, UK	2	2	0
Cobham Industries, UK	1	1	0
Federal Advocates, USA	2	1	1
FlightRadar24, Sweden	1	0	1
Creative City Fujairah Media Free Zone Authority, UAE	1	0	1
Global Africa Aviation South Africa and Zimbabwe, South Africa	1	0	1
Holman Fenwick Willan MEA LLC, UAE	12	11	1
Hyundai Motors, Republic of Korea	1	0	1
Inmarsat, UK	1	1	0
IWAS, UAE	1	1	0
National Bank of Dubai, UAE	1	0	1
Nissan Motor Company, Japan	1	0	1
Panzer Logistics, Republic of South Africa	1	1	0
Presidency Defence Industries, Turkey	1	0	1
Remm Style and Travel, UAE	1	0	1
Sadat Security, Turkey	1	0	1
Speedway, Botswana	1	1	0
The Armoured Group FZE, UAE	1	0	1
Weevind Law, South Africa	1	0	1
Total	36	21	16

^a 25 October 2019 being the date that the last report was submitted to the Committee and for which data was then available.

Table 5.6
Correspondence with commercial companies (2509 (2020) Mandate)
(11 February 2020 to 24 February 2021) ^a

<i>Organization or entity</i>	<i># letters sent by the Panel</i>	<i># replies ^b</i>	<i># awaiting reply</i>
ABC Bank, UAE	2	2	0
African Express, Romania	1	1	0
Afrifin Logistics FZE, UAE	2	1	1
African Mediterranean Lines S.A.L., Lebanon	4	1	3
AIK Energy, Romania	1	1	0
Airborne Technologies, Austria	1	0	1
AK Gemi, Turkey	2	0	2
Akar Group, Turkey	1	1	0
ALA International, UAE	1	0	1
Almat Cars, Jordan	1	0	1
Altobigy Excellence, UAE	1	1	0
Alwan, UAE	1	0	1
Amber Tiger Limited, UK	1	1	0
Arkas, Turkey	2	0	2
Arpeni, Indonesia	1	0	1
Avrasya Shipping Co Limited, Turkey	3	0	3
Bereket, Turkey	2	0	2
BNP Libya	1	0	1
Boies Schiller Flexner, USA	1	1	0
Bravo Energy, UAE	1	1	0
Bridgforth, UK	1	1	0
Cabada, Allard Y Asociados LLC, Panama	1	0	1
Cargo Air Chartering FZE, Ukraine	1	1	0
CCM CGA, France	1	1	0
CPC Corporation, Taiwan, province of China	3	1	2
CSM, Germany	1	0	1
Eagle Enterprise, South Sudan	1	1	0
Emarat, UAE	2	1	1
EMO Investment, Trading and Marketing of Oil and Derivatives LLC, UAE	3	2	1
Fehn Ship Management, Germany	1	1	0
Frontier Services Group, China	1	0	1
Gardaworld, Canada	2	1	1
Gulf Shipping Services FZE, UAE	1	0	1
Handytankers, Denmark	1	0	1
Hanjin Tankers, Singapore	1	0	1
Henkel AG and Company, KGaA, Germany	1	1	0
Holman Fenwick Willan MEA LLC, UAE	15	12	3
IMS Hellenic, Greece	3	0	3

<i>Organization or entity</i>	<i># letters sent by the Panel</i>	<i># replies ^b</i>	<i># awaiting reply</i>
Jones Group International, USA	1	1	0
Kuloviec, David, LLC, USA	4	4	0
Kurstvaart Harlingen	1	1	0
Landseadoor, Indonesia	2	0	2
Lenco LLC, USA	1	1	0
Libyan Express, Libya	3	2	1
Maersk Shipping, Denmark	1	0	1
Mahoney Shipping & Marine Services, Egypt	1	0	1
Maleth Aero, Malta	1	1	0
Med Wave Shipping S.A., Lebanon	1	0	1
Middle East Maritime Consult, Lebanon	1	0	1
Mitsubishi Motors, Japan	1	1	0
MSPV LLC, UAE	1	0	1
Murex, UK	1	1	0
Nissan Motor Company, Japan	1	0	1
New Stage Shipping, Malaysia	2	0	2
New Wave Shipping Company S.A., Greece	2	2	0
Oil and Gas Global Services Ltd, Bulgaria	1	0	0
Pioneer, Egypt	1	1	0
Presidency of Defence Industries, Turkey	1	0	1
Rana Maritime Services S.A., Lebanon	1	1	0
Rose Partners Limited, UK	2	2	0
Sadat International Defence Consultancy, Turkey	1	1	0
Saida for Tourism, Lebanon	1	0	1
SCF Management Services, UAE	1	0	1
Security Side, Libya	1	1	0
SMEA, San Marino	2	2	0
Space Cargo FZE, UAE	2	2	0
Thales, France	1	0	1
Toyota Motor Company, Japan	1	1	0
United Shipping, Libya	1	0	1
Weewind Law, RSA	2	2	0
Total	116	62	54

^a 24 February 2021 being the date that the report was submitted for distribution and for which data was then available.

^b Includes all letters sent up until 18 January 2021 for which replies were requested before 15 February 2021.

Annex 6 Continued encroachment of armed groups on state institutions

1. The détente among Tripoli’s competing armed groups started to unravel after HAF’s withdrawal from Libya’s west in June 2020. The competition among the armed groups came to a head in August 2020, as peaceful protests erupted in Tripoli, Misrata, and Zawiya over deteriorating living conditions, most notably extended power outages during the summer. The Panel received first-hand accounts and videos showing the firing of live ammunition to disperse a demonstration in Martyrs’ Square in downtown Tripoli—an area controlled by the al-Nawasi armed group. There were reports of arbitrary detentions and injuries among protestors that the Panel was unable to independently verify. Some GNA officials⁴ denied the involvement of al-Nawasi in responding to the protests, amidst assertions that Haftar had bought the allegiance of some armed groups in Libya’s west, and perhaps fanned the flames of the summer protests, to push the Presidency Council to resign.

2. The Minister of Interior issued public statements in support of the right to peaceful protest, which put him at odds with the GNA’s stated position that some of the protestors engaged in acts of sabotage and destruction of property, and that the LNA and its affiliates exploited the protests for political gain. Prime Minister Sarraj announced the suspension of Minister of Interior Bashagha on 28 August 2020 (decree 562), pending an investigation into the Minister’s public statements and permits/authorizations concerning the protests. The suspension was subsequently lifted on 3 September 2020 (decree 584).

3. On 1 September 2020, the PC brought the Special Deterrence Force (SDF) under its direct control (decree 578). Furthermore, the PC appointed armed group leaders in critical security positions:

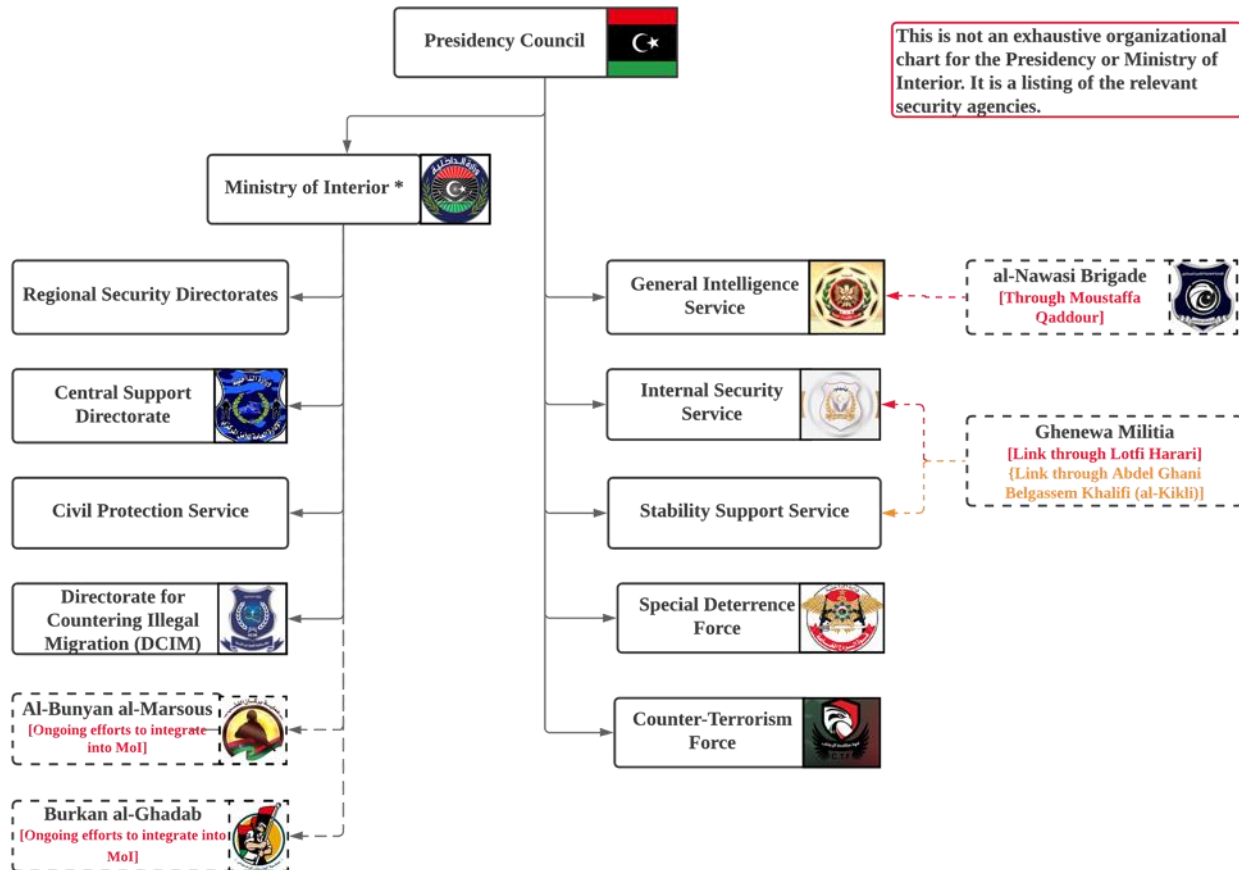
- (a) On 8 September 2020, the PC appointed armed group leaders Imad Trabelsi (formerly of the Western Joint Security Room) as the deputy head of the General Intelligence Service (decree 595) and Lotfi Harari (formerly of the Ghenewa militia) as the deputy head of the Internal Security Service (decree 596), with both services reporting directly to the PC;
- (b) On 11 January 2021, the PC established the Stability Support Service (decree 26), another force under its direct authority; and
- (c) On 17 January 2021, the PC appointed the Ghenewa militia leader Abdel Ghani Belgassem Khalifa as the head of the new service (decree 38).

4. The Panel notes that al-Nawasi Brigade affiliates Al-Tahir Urwah and Mohamed Bu Dara’, who were named in S/2019/914, Annex 12, in a reported 2019 attack on the Minister of Finance, have been reportedly appointed as attachés to Libyan posts abroad and presumably receive diplomatic immunity. The Panel has confirmed that Urwah is a Consular Attaché at the Libyan Embassy in Tunis. The Panel learned that Abu Dara’ is a police officer, whom the Ministry of Interior

⁴ Panel meeting with WMZ Commander Osama Juweili on 31 August 2020, and meeting with Nawasi leader Mustafa Qaddour on 1 December 2020.

suspended and placed on a no-fly list in April 2020 pending the investigation into the assault claim, yet he was reportedly appointed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs as a health attaché at the Libyan Consulate in Istanbul.

Figure 6.1
A chart showing various security services and armed groups with lines of authority to the Presidency Council and the Ministry of Interior



Annex 7 Counter-terrorism related events in Libya (2020)

1. The Panel has not been able to independently verify some of these events.

Table 7.1

Reported counter-terrorism related events in Libya

Date	Event	Source
29 Feb 2020	The spokesperson of the LNA's Sebha Joint Security Room announced that a Sudanese doctor identified as Omar Fadl Al Sayed Mohammed Lamine a.k.a. Abu Abdallah was arrested for his affiliation with ISIL-Libya and plan to carry out a terrorist attack.	https://www.addresslibya.co/ar/archives/90268 , 1 March 2020.
26 Mar 2020	HAF 128 battalion arrested and interviewed a Syrian fighter in Nakliyyah, named Ibrahim Mohammed Darwish, who claimed to be member of the listed terrorist group Al-Nusrah Front for the People of the Levant (QDe.137) fighting with the GNA-AF.	https://www.facebook.com/aldola.01/videos/503118253718281/ , 26 March 2020.
3 Apr 2020	LNA official Twitter account announced that Fathi Al-Rubaie, an alleged terrorist affiliated with ISIL-Libya, was captured with 18 other terrorists in Tripoli.	https://twitter.com/LNA2019M/status/246132285923045385 (account suspended by Twitter). https://www.albayan.ae/one-world/arabs/2020-04-05-1.3821450 , 5 May 2020.
23 Apr 2020	LNA spokesperson Al Mismari declared that LNA forces arrested the Egyptian national Mohammed Al Sayyed fighting alongside the GNA in Tripoli. This individual is reportedly linked to Hicham Achmaoui, an Egyptian terrorist affiliated to Al Qaida.	https://alarab.co.uk/-/لاقبض-على-اعد-ع-اوي-يفض-تعلمة-د-كنا-لواق-2020-24-بزل-لاهليلين , 24 April
28 Apr 2020	The GNA affiliated Special Deterrence Forces (SDF) announced the arrest of a Sudanese national born in Surt named Saeed Kamel Saeed Abdelkarim, an alleged member of Ansar Al Charia Benghazi (QDe.146).	https://www.jana-ly.co/-/خلية-لواق-لن-تتوك-لشيا-الوع , 28 July 2020.
30 Apr 2020	HAF allegedly arrested an ISIL-Libya fighter, Tarik al-Baroussi (a.k.a. Abu Abdullah), on the Wadi Rabea axis in southern Tripoli.	https://sahafahnet.com/show6858650.html , 1 May 2020.
25 May 2020	LNA's spokesman Al-Mismari announced that HAF arrested in Tripoli an ISIL-Libya member named Muhammad al-Ruwaidani, known as Abu Bakr al-Ruwaidani. He was described as "one of the most dangerous members of the Daesh terrorist organization".	https://middle-east-online.com/en/Ina-forces-arrest-commander-tripoli , 25 May 2020.
5 Jul 2020	Misrata's Joint Security Operations Room (JSOR) captured a Syrian ISIL fighter named Omar Dabbous, who entered Libya in 2016 as a refugee from Syria.	https://ar.libyaobserver.ly/article/8879 , 6 July 2020.
6 Jul 2020	The GNA's Ministry of Interior declared that Al Zawiyah security forces have detected a terrorist cell belonging to ISIL-Libya. The cell was planning to perpetrate attacks in Libya.	https://www.eanlibya.com/-/لاقبض-على-خلية-إرهابية-تداعش , 6 July 2020.
14-15 Sep 2020	HAF undertook an overnight raid on an alleged ISIL-Libya cell in the Abd al-Kafi neighborhood in Sebha. According to HAF officials, the raid resulted in the deaths of three Saudi men, one Egyptian who held Australian identity papers and two Libyans. Two women were also arrested, one Libyan and the other Egyptian.	https://arabic.rt.com/middle_east/1154215-الجيش-الليبي-يقتل-أربعة-دواعش-بمدينة-سبها-الجنوبية , 17 September 2020.

<i>Date</i>	<i>Event</i>	<i>Source</i>
21 Sep 2020	HAF's spokesperson Al-Mismari claimed the arrest an ISIL-Libya member in the town of Ghadduwah in southern Libya, linked to the previously disrupted 'Abd al-Kafi neighborhood' cell. He revealed that Abu Muad Al Iraqi a.k.a. Abu Abdallah Al Libi leader of ISIL-Libya Africa was among those killed in the aforementioned cell.	https://www.skynewsarabia.com/middle-east/1378499-الليبي-مقتل-الجيش-الليبي-مقتل , 25 September 2020
24 Sep 2020	HAF's Khalid Bin Walid Brigade claimed through their official social media, that their commander Youssef Hussein Saleh, survived an assassination attempt allegedly carried out by ISIS-Libya members in the Nassriya district of Sebha.	https://www.facebook.com/permalink.php?story_fbid=186347676337937&id=112790383693667 , 26 September 2020.
30 Sep 2020	The GNA Ministry of Defence's Joint Force captured 5 alleged ISIL-Libya members south of the Libyan town of Al-Jmeel, near the Tunisian border. Those arrested include 2 Libyans, 2 Tunisians, and another African National.	http://alwasat.ly/news/libya/296950 , 2 October 2020.
3 Oct 2020	HAF's 116 Infantry Brigade claimed to have arrested a terrorist cell responsible for carrying out kidnappings and murders between the cities of Jufra and Sebha. The cell is composed of 3 Libyans and 7 African nationals.	https://www.facebook.com/108639650637318/posts/193502715484344/ , 5 October 2020.
18 Oct 2020	GNA's Counter-Terrorism Force Commander, Major General Mohammed Al-Zein, announced on Libyan television that four ISIL-Libya suspects had been arrested for connections to a terrorist group in two separate operations at Khoms and in the outskirts of Tripoli. These individuals were reportedly planning to carry out attacks in Libya.	https://akhbarlibya24.net/2020/10/19/تنفيذ-خليفة-إرهابية-بطن-اليس-والخمس/ , 20 October 2020.
28 Nov 2020	HAF's spokesperson Al-Mismari announced that HAF conducted an operation against al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM), in Awbari, which resulted in the arrest of Hasan Washi (an ex-JNIM member) one of the leaders of the group and six other individuals.	https://www.facebook.com/الرابعة-ك-116-مشاة-الي-السريية , 587393035071266, 10 December 2020.

Table 7.2
Alleged terrorism related events in Libya

<i>Date</i>	<i>Event</i>	<i>Source</i>
17 May 2020	ISIL-Libya (QDe.165) claimed responsibility through the official ISIL (QDe.115) weekly publication "Annaba'a", of an attack using Katyusha rockets against HAF members in Taminhint base.	Official ISIL weekly publication "Annaba'a". Official ISIL weekly publication "Annaba'a" n°235 , https://s34.f102.casa/pdf/235.pdf , 21 May 2020.
18 May 2020	ISIL-Libya (QDe.165) claimed an attack against the HQ of HAF 628 infantry battalion in Traghin using Katyusha rockets.	Ibid.
19 May 2020	ISIL-Libya (QDe.165) claimed an attack against HAF Tarek Ibn Ziyad battalion using Katyusha rockets.	Ibid.
23 May 2020	ISIL-Libya (QDe.165) claimed a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) attack against a security checkpoint of HAF 628 infantry battalion near the entrance of Taraghin, 140 km south of Sebha.	Official ISIL weekly publication "Annaba'a" n°236 , https://s34.f102.casa/pdf/236.pdf , 28 May 2020.
25 May 2020	ISIL-Libya (QDe.165) claimed an attack against a military police station in the city of Traghin.	Ibid.
26 May 2020	ISIL-Libya (QDe.165) in Libya claimed burning crop fields in Traghin belonging to an LNA member.	Ibid.
30 May 2020	Members of ISIL-Libya (QDe.165) claimed burning crop fields in Ghaduwwah belonging to a Libyan Police member named Saleh Qaddafi.	Official ISIL weekly publication "Annaba'a" n°237 , https://s34.f102.casa/pdf/237.pdf , 04 June 2020.

<i>Date</i>	<i>Event</i>	<i>Source</i>
2 Jun 2020	ISIL-Libya (QDe.165) claimed a bomb attack against a Shopping Centre belonging to a member of HAF in Um' Al Aranib, south of Sebha.	Ibid.
3 Jun 2020	ISIL-Libya (QDe.165) claimed a rocket attack against HAF forces stationed in Tamenhint base.	Official ISIL weekly publication "An-naba'a n°238, https://s34.f102.casa/pdf/238.pdf , 11 June 2020.
1 Sep 2020	A failed suicide bombing took place at a GNA-aligned checkpoint at the Al-Ghariyan roundabout, near Janzour. There were no casualties	https://arabic.rt.com/middle_east/1149697-بأولى-الصور-انتحاري-على-دراجة-نارية-يفجر-نفسه-قرب-بوابة-بالعاصمة-الليبية-طرابلس/ , 3 September 2020.

Annex 8 The case of Mohamed Bahrun

1. The Panel observed a video recording (figure 8.1) posted on March 2016 by the official Facebook page of the GNA affiliated Rada group, of a testimony of a detained member of the terrorist group ISIL-Libya, identified as Ahmed Sassi Al Fallah (alias Abu Allaith). He narrated the background of his activities as a member of the terrorist group and described how Mohamed Bahrun “Al Far” facilitated his passage, along with his associates, from Sabratha to Zawiyah where he was arrested.

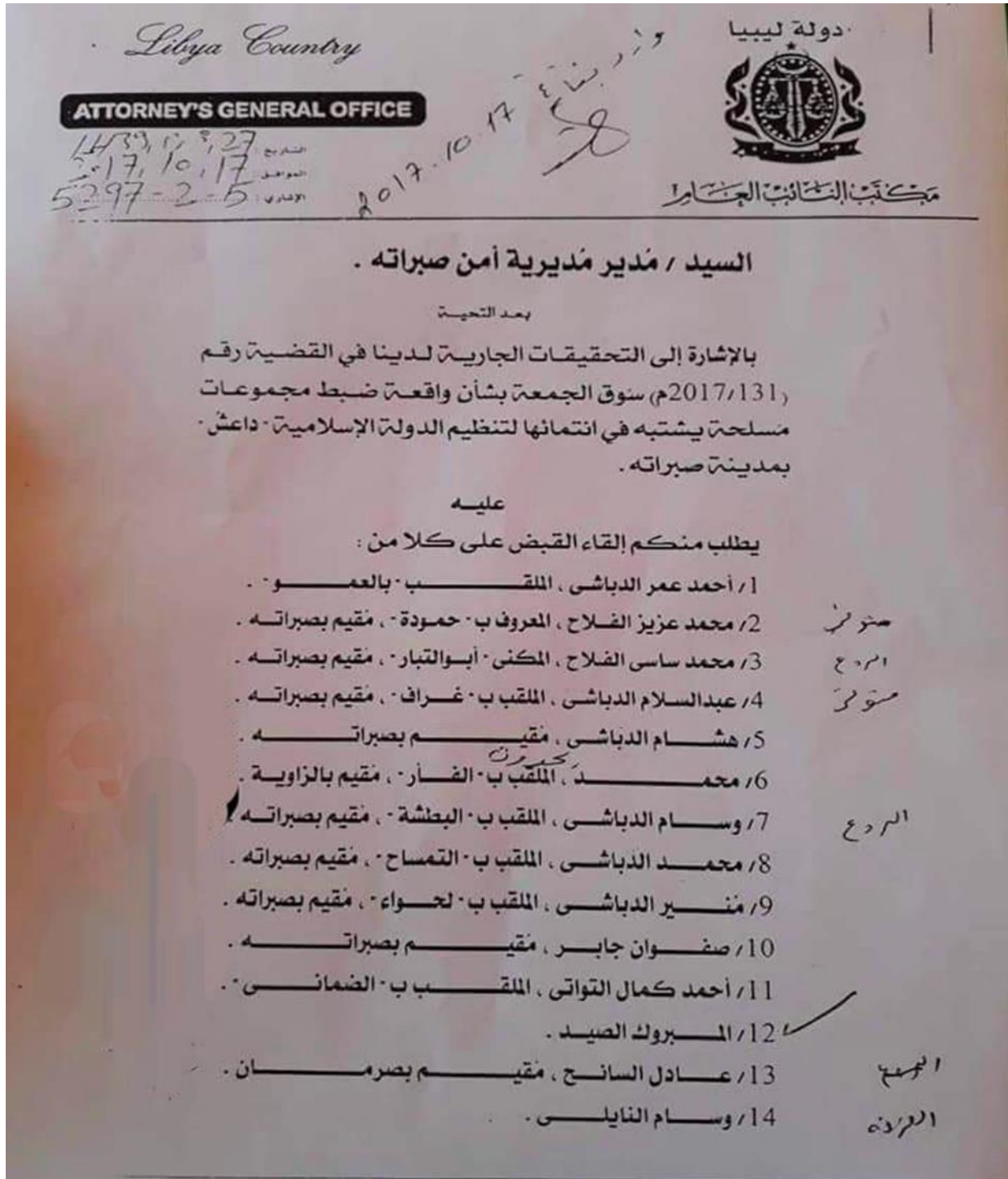
Figure 8.1
Extract from video published by Rada’s official Facebook page



Source: <https://fb.watch/1TowkuhXG5/>.

2. On 17 October 2017, an arrest warrant addressed to the Security Directorate of Sabratha was issued by the AGO (figure 8.2), for several individuals suspected of connection with ISIL-Libya in Sabratha, in relation to case n°131 of 2017. This list included Mohammed Bahrun.

Figure 8.2
Arrest warrant issued by the AGO



Source : <https://www.almasarly.com/2019/12/07/2>, /ال-هـ-و-ال-أسير-الجيش-من-هو-ال-، November 2020 بعد-تعدى-الوفاق-على-أسير-الجيش-من-هو-ال-

3. On July 2017, Mohammed Bahrun sent a letter on Ministry of Interior letter head (figure 8.3), to the Prime Minister, asking to be put in charge of securing the coastal road and proposing

a cooperation with the Presidential Guard on the matter. Mohammed Bahrin signed the letter as 'First Lieutenant', Head of Al Isnad Force (affiliated to the Security Directorate of Al Zawiyah).

Figure 8.3

Letter addressed by Mohamed Bahrin to the PC



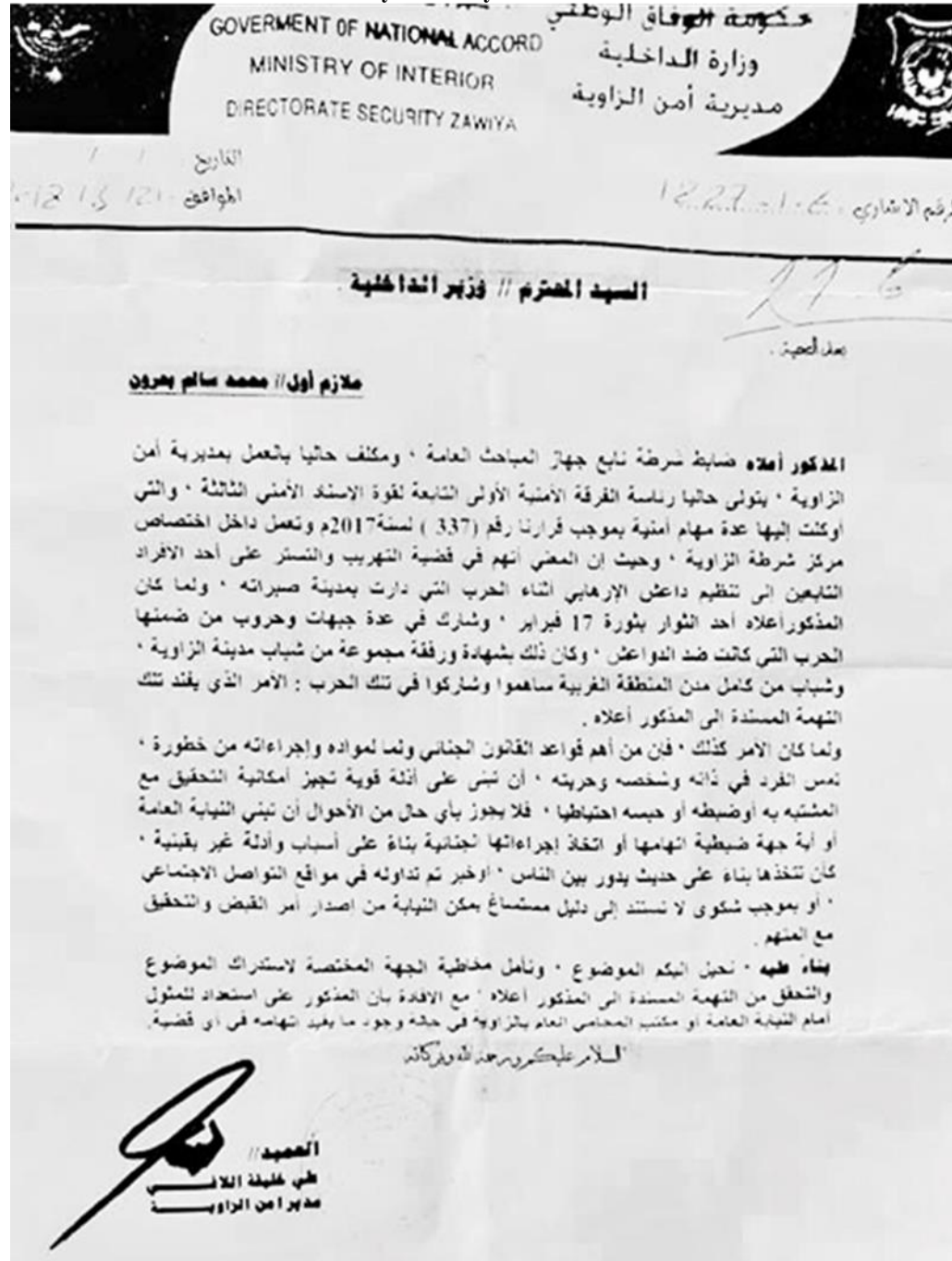
Source: <https://www.almasary.com/2019/12/07/على-الوفاق-تعدى-بعد-2019/12/07/>, 2. November 2020.

4. On March 2018, a letter to the Minister of Interior from the Head of Al Zawiyah Security Directorate, Ali Allafi, confirmed that Mohamed Bahrin was a member of the Security Directorate

of Zawayah. It contested the arrest warrant issued by the AGO and implicitly refused to execute the warrant, claiming a lack of incriminating evidence against Bahrin (figure 8.4).

Figure 8.4

Letter from the Director of Al Zawiya security to GNA Minister of Interior



Source: <https://i1.wp.com/almarsad.co/wp-content/uploads/2019/12/B4BF0AB9-FC53-4C0B-A12B-1B234CC1F2AD.jpeg>, 2 November 2020.

5. In an open-source image of December 2019,⁵ Mohammed Bahrun appears to be clearly mistreating a HAF prisoner identified as the pilot Brigadier General Aamer Al-Jagm. This prompted the GNA Minister of Interior to issue a letter to the Security Director of Zawiyah, condemning the mistreatment of the prisoner, describing it as “against human rights” and asking for a restructuring of the “Isnad Force” by appointing competent officers to command it (figure 8.5).

Figure 8.5

Letter from the GNA Minister of Interior to the Director of Al Zawiya Security



Source : https://almarsad.co/2019/12/08/-باشاغا-131-على-وق-فضيحة-قضية-داعش-131-باشاغا-2590488894381120_80216719_0-1/, 2 November 2020.

⁵ <https://twitter.com/evTucFAat8C3Rt1G/status/1325927528100409344/photo/1>, 2 November 2020.

6. The Panel finds that the treatment of Brigadier General Aamer Al-Jagm constitutes an IHL violation.⁶
7. Following the letter from the Minister of Interior, further images were published in December 2019,⁷ of Mohammed Bahrn, dressed in an official military uniform, in the presence of the detained LNA pilot Brigadier General Aamer Al-Jagm, suggesting that Bahrn explicitly belonged to the GNA Ministry of Interior.
8. The Panel has copies of the following documentary evidence:
 - a. AGO Travel Ban and Renewal of Arrest Warrant against Mohamed Bahrn, and 40 other individuals, dated 3 July 2019, as they were wanted in relation to investigations concerning the arrest of an ISIL-Libya affiliated individuals in Sabratha;
 - b. A subpoena issued by the AGO on 20 August 2019, addressed to the Ministry of Interior, asking for Mohamed Bahrn to present himself to the OGA for an interview relating to case n°131 of 2017; and
 - c. A letter from the Libyan Ministry of Interior to the Director of Al Zawiya Security, dated on 28 August 2019, asking him to make Mohamed Bahrn comply with the subpoena issued by the AGO on 20 August 2019.
9. To date, Mohamed Bahrn has refused to comply with the subpoenas. The arrest warrants issued against him are still valid, and he remains under the implicit protection of the Security Directorate of Al Zawiya, where he commands an armed force (Al Isnad Force).

⁶ Article 3 common to the 1949 Geneva Conventions and Additional Protocol II provide that persons deprived of liberty for reasons related to the conflict must also be treated humanely in all circumstances. In particular, they are protected against murder, torture, as well as cruel, humiliating or degrading treatment.

⁷ <https://pbs.twimg.com/media/ELM15TrXYAM4rhs>, 1 November 2020.

Annex 9 Chadian and Sudanese presence in Libya

1. The Chadian armed groups is omni-present in the South of Libya and have become part of the social life. Sources of the Panel have reported that cities like Hun and Murzuq have seen an increasing number of Chadians nationals established in those cities where their armed presence is heavily noticed. On 17 July 2020, the GNA official media⁸ reported on the arrival of new batches of Chadian fighters and have been witnessed in the city of Hun.

1. Chad (CCMSR)

2. This GNA-affiliated group issued a communiqué on 26 June 2020 claiming it will “*keep neutrality in the inter-Libyan conflict*” and focus on Chad.⁹ It has lost some of its operational capacities and its movement across the south is now restricted because of the risk of being targeted by HAF. Most of the elements of the Group are based presently in the border area between Libya and Chad in the area of Kouri Bougoudi. Sources of the Panel indicate that they operate at least 100 vehicle in the border area.¹⁰

2. Chad (FACT)

3. This group, which was based in Al Jufra has been expanding its camps through Sebha, Tamenhint and Brak Shati. It is reportedly moving its command base to the area of Jabal Al Aswad. It has been reinforced during the reporting period by some splinters of CCMSR after the latter suffered splits and defections. The leader of FACT claims neutrality in the Libyan conflict,¹¹ however his forces are guarding some HAF bases in the south. Elements of this group also serve among HAF’s 116 and 128 battalions.

3. Sudan

4. The recruitment of Sudanese individuals by HAF is still active, especially by 116 and 128 battalions, whose forces are composed of hundreds of Sudanese combatants. 128 battalion is the main point of contact for the Sudanese groups in terms of daily supplies of food, arms and ammunition, and salaries. These groups are generally present in the areas of Jufra, Waddan, Hun, Suknah (where some Sudanese groups have training camps), Zillah and its mountainous area of Al Haruj.

5. On 10 August 2020 the GNA reported on a convoy of Sudanese fighters, affiliated to HAF, of at least 70 vehicles passing from the city of Brega on their way to Surt¹². Sources of the Panel indicated that the Sudanese fighters were used to reinforce and secure the outposts around HAF’s

⁸ <https://twitter.com/BurkanLy/status/1284057888051216384>, 13 December 2020.

⁹ <https://www.facebook.com/pg/www.CCMSR/posts/>, 5 September 2020.

¹⁰ Military Parade of the CCMSR published online.

<https://www.facebook.com/watch/?v=3998649556843858>, 31 August 2020.

¹¹ Panel interview with Mahmat Ali Mahdi, leader of FACT.

¹² <https://twitter.com/BurkanLy/status/1292769503298957313>, 27 October 2020.

defensive line of Surt. The Sudanese units within HAF participated actively in the June 2020 Sharrara oil blockade.¹³

6. The Sudanese groups affiliated to HAF, for example the Gathering of the Sudan Liberation Forces (GSLF) and Sudan Liberation Army-Abdul Wahid (SLA/AW) were still operating in Libya with no apparent change in their chain of command by the beginning of the reporting period. However, the Juba Peace Agreement prompted the movement of the elements of the signatories out of Libya. Sources of the Panel indicated that large numbers were still on standby in Libya.

7. At the end of December 2020 a video posted on the internet¹⁴ showed a grouping of GSLF forces of at least 100 vehicles highly likely in the desert of south Libya. Sources of the Panel indicated that at least 200 vehicles belonging to GSLF were spotted moving from Tamassah to Waw, then further out heading south west. This suggests a possible return to Sudan as Taher Hajar, leader of this group is a signatory of the Sudanese peace agreement. The GSLF is one of the main Sudanese groups supporting HAF (see figure 9.1)

Figure 9.1
GSLF vehicle with HAF insignia



4. Sudan (SLA/MM)

8. This group was highly active in the combat front lines of HAF. It has been reinforced by continuous recruitment, with weaponry provided by LNA during 2020. Its presence was visible during most of HAF's military operations in the outskirts of Tripoli (see figure 9.2) where they were tasked to secure the rear echelons of the forces. They took part also in the battle led by HAF to take over Surt in January 2020, along with other non-Libyan combatants of African nationalities,

¹³ Communiqué of the NOC: <https://noc.ly/index.php/ar/new-2/6029->, 12 June 2020.

¹⁴ GSLF demonstration in Libya

https://web.facebook.com/100057021698416/posts/153072283270161/?sfnsn=wa&_rdc=1&_rdr, 30 December 2020.

highly likely recruited as individual fighters. At least forty vehicles belonging to this group started the process of leaving Libya after Minni Minawi, leader of the group, signed the peace agreement but the Panel estimates that a larger number is still in Libya.

Figure 9.2

SLA beret found by GNA-AF in Abugrein axis after an attack on HAF



Source : https://twitter.com/emad_badish/status/1249357469991780353.

5. Sudan (Justice and Equality Movement (JEM))

9. Led by Abdelkarim Cholloy in Libya, JEM components were still present in Libya by the beginning of 2020, but with less visible fighting activities. Sources of the Panel indicated that elements of this group (including at least sixty vehicles) started to move south in September 2020,¹⁵ as this group is also a signatory of the Juba Peace Agreement.

6. Sudan (Abdallah Banda¹⁶ Group)

10. Reported to have been active in the border area between Libya and Chad. The group is composed of at least 100 combatants. Elements have been operating under the command of other Sudanese groups including SLA/MM.

7. Sudan (Sudanese Revolutionary Awakening Council (SRAC))

11. SRAC elements in Libya include those members of Musa Hilal's group that fled to Libya after his arrest. His force is composed of a few hundred fighters in Libya. They are highly likely cohabitating with some of the Sudanese groups in the south.

¹⁵ https://web.facebook.com/permalink.php?story_fbid=128082732342695&id=11270477388049, 20 December 2020.

¹⁶ An-ex JEM commander wanted by the ICC.

8. Arrest of Sudanese individuals on their way to Libya

12. On 29 June 2020,¹⁷ 19 July 2020¹⁸ and 4 December 2020,¹⁹ the Sudanese authorities announced the arrest of at least 820 Sudanese nationals who were allegedly going to work as mercenaries in Libya. The Panel was unable to determine whether the Sudanese nationals were migrants, victims of human smugglers or combatants. No response was received from the Sudanese authorities to Panel enquiries related to the process of recruitment, itineraries and facilitators of the transfer of these Sudanese nationals to Libya.

9. Forged document regarding Sudanese Rapid Support Forces (RSF) in Libya

13. In early December 2020, open media sources²⁰ reported that an internal document issued by the RSF informs of “the arrival of 1,200 members of the RSF to Al Jufra base in accordance with the ongoing military and security arrangements with Libya and the UAE”. On 3 December 2020, the RSF spokesperson²¹ challenged the authenticity of the document and presented evidence as to the fabrication of the document (figure 9.3). On 14 December 2020,²² the RSF spokesperson claimed that the same forged document was fabricated by an individual based outside Sudan, against whom charges have been brought.

¹⁷ <https://www.middleeastmonitor.com/20200629-sudan-arrests-122-mercenaries-heading-for-libya/>, 12 December 2020.

¹⁸ <https://english.alarabiya.net/en/News/middle-east/2020/07/19/Sudan-forces-arrest-160-mercenaries-en-route-to-Libya>, 9 June 2020.

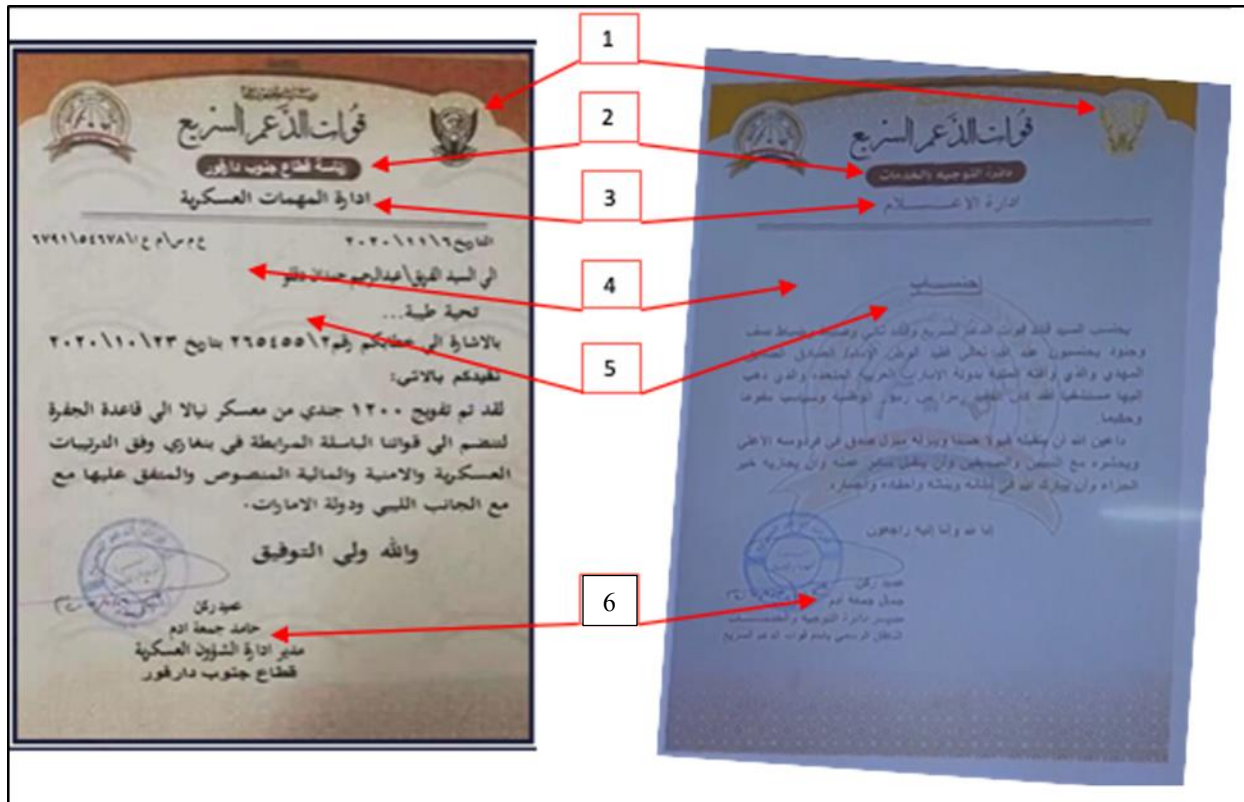
¹⁹ <https://libyareview.com/8506/sudan-arrests-fighters-heading-to-libya/>, 15 August 2020.

²⁰ <https://www.aljazeera.net/news/politics/2020/12/8/وثيقة-مسربة-تؤكد-إرسال-مرتزقة>, Accessed 8 December 2020

²¹ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EpZHMgnh4BU>. Accessed 5 December 2020.

²² <https://youtu.be/PZHtrYlw8NQ>, Accessed 5 December 2020

Figure 9.3
Comparison between the real format of an RSF document (Left) and the fabricated one (Right)



- 1 The eagle logo represented in the RSF's official insignia is originally in yellow but appears in black in the forged one;
- 2 The font and size of the header are different and unaligned with the shape in the background;
- 3 The document outline is exclusive to the "Bureau of Media" of the RSF and not used in any other department of the institution. Furthermore, there is no department called the "Administration of Military Operations" within the RSF;
- 4 The color of the background of RSF's official documents are white, while it is yellow in the forged one;
- 5 The watermark on an official document is one fading insignia in the center of the paper ; in the forged document there are more than 9 watermarks of the same insignia;
- 6 The header of the document reads in Arabic " the Office of Military operations" but it is signed by the head of the "Office of Military Affairs", normally they should match;


Source: Confidential.

Annex 10 Background and timeline of the Black Shield case

1. In early September 2019 an Emirati company, Black Shield Security Services Company, undertook the recruitment of 611 Sudanese nationals through its client companies “Al Ameera” and “Amanda” promising job opportunities in the UAE as civilian security guards in Abu Dhabi, as shown in sample contracts (see figure 10.1).

Figure 10.1

Black Shield contract with one of the Sudanese recruits

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES & EMIRATISATION		 الإمارات العربية المتحدة وزارة الموارد البشرية والتوظيف	
MB198401350AE		*MB198401350AE*	
عقد عمل غير محدد المدة Unlimited Term Employment Contract			
Contract No. : MB198401350AE	رقم العقد: MB198401350AE		
إنه في يوم الاثنين الموافق 02/09/2019 في دولة الإمارات. أبو ظبي بين كل من : It is on Monday corresponding to 02/09/2019 in Abu Dhabi, UAE. This Contract has been made by and between:			
منشأة (الاسم) : بلاك شيلد للخدمات الأمنية شركة للتأسيس الواحد م م			
Establishment Name	BLACK SHIELD SECURIT SERVICES – SOLE PROPRIETORSHIP L.L.C.		
Establishment No : 1048853	رقم المنشأة: 1048853		
Special Number :	رقم مميز :		
Legal Form : Individual	الشكل القانوني : فردية		
Address Emirate : Abu Dhabi	العنوان الإمارة : أبو ظبي		
District : ABU DHABI	المنطقة : أبو ظبي		
Street : ABU DHABI	الشارع : أبو ظبي		
Land Line : [REDACTED]	الهاتف الأرضي : [REDACTED]		
Mobile : [REDACTED]	الهاتف المحمول : [REDACTED]		
P.O. Box No. : [REDACTED]	صندوق البريد : [REDACTED]		
Email : [REDACTED]	البريد الإلكتروني : [REDACTED]		
Fax : [REDACTED]	الفاكس : [REDACTED]		
Represented by	ويمثلها		
Name : [REDACTED]	الاسم : [REDACTED]		
Passport No [REDACTED]	رقم الجواز : [REDACTED]		
Nationality: EMIRATES	الجنسية : الإمارات		
Title : OWNER	الصفة : مالك		
Address Emirate : Abu Dhabi	العنوان الإمارة : أبو ظبي		
District : ABU DHABI	المنطقة : أبو ظبي		
Street : ABU DHABI	الشارع : أبو ظبي		
Land Line : [REDACTED]	الهاتف الأرضي : [REDACTED]		
https://eservices.moh.gov.ae/mofforms/JobOfferViewer.aspx?Random=1179836			

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الإمارات العربية المتحدة
وزارة الموارد البشرية
والتوظيف

MB198401350AE

MB198401350AE

Mobile : [REDACTED] : الهاتف المحمول
P.O. Box [REDACTED] : صندوق البريد
Email : [REDACTED] : البريد الإلكتروني
Fax : [REDACTED] : الفاكس

ويُشار إلى ما ذكر في هذا البند (بالطرف الأول) في عقد العمل ومُلحقه .

Hereinafter referred to as (The First Party) in this Employment Contract and the Annex thereof,

To hire : [REDACTED] : في تشغيل:
Mr/Ms : [REDACTED] : السيد
Name : [REDACTED] : الاسم
Nationality : SUDAN : الجنسية : السودان
Passport No [REDACTED] : رقم جواز السفر :

- ويُشار إلى ما ذكر في هذا البند بالطرف الثاني أو العامل / أو العاملة في عقد العمل ومُلحقه .

Hereinafter referred to as (The Second Party/ Worker) in this Employment Contract and the Annex thereof.

ويُشار إلى ما ذكر في هذين البندين (1 و 2) معاً (بالطرفين / أو الطرفين) في عقد العمل ومُلحقه .

Both the First Party and the Second Party are hereinafter referred to as (The Parties/ Both Parties) in this Employment Contract and the Annex thereof.

تمهيد

حيث أبدى الطرف الأول رغبته في التعاقد مع الطرف الثاني لتشغيله في العمل المحدد أدناه ، لذلك وقّع الطرفان سابقاً عرض العمل رقم (MB198401350AE) لسنة (22/09/2019) ، وقد اتفقا فيما بينهما على البنود التالية ، بعد أن أقر كل منهما بأهليته للتعاقد وبأن هذا التمهيد ، و عرض العمل السابق توقيعه منهما ومُلحقه ، جزء لا يتجزأ من هذا العقد ومُلحقه :

Preamble

Whereas the First Party expressed the desire to contract with the Second Party to be employed in the below-mentioned job; therefore, both Parties have previously signed the Job Offer No. (MB198401350AE) of the year (22/09/2019), after both Parties have acknowledged their legal capacity to enter into this Contract and that this preamble, the Job Offer previously signed by the same and the Annex hereof shall be an integral part of this Contract. Now therefore, both Parties have agreed to enter into this Contract as per the following terms:

البند الأول

يلتزم الطرف الثاني بأن يعمل لدى الطرف الأول بوظيفة / أو بمهنة حارس الأمن ، بدولة الامارات العربية المتحدة في امارة : أبو ظبي

First Article

The Second Party shall work for the First Party in the job/profession of Security Guard within the UAE, (Emirate Name: Abu Dhabi).

البند الثاني

تبدأ علاقة العمل بين الطرفين من تاريخ دخول النولة في: 22/09/2019 أو من تاريخ تعديل الوضع في

Second Article

10/09/2020

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MB198401350AE

MB198401350AE

The labour relation shall commence from the date of entering the State by the Second Party on or from the date of status amendment on 22/09/2019.

البند الثالث

يعمل الطرف الثاني لدى الطرف الأول تحت التجربة ، وتكون مدة هذه التجربة (6 شهر)

Third Article

The Second Party (MAY) work under a probation period of (6 month/s) to the First Party.

البند الرابع

تكون الراحة الأسبوعية للطرف الثاني لمدة 1 ، ويلتزم الطرف الأول بتحديد هذه الأيام وإعلام الطرف الثاني بها من تاريخ بدء علاقة العمل.

Fourth Article

The Second Party's weekly rest shall be 1 day(s). The First Party shall determine such day(s) and inform the Second Party thereof at the commencement date of the employment relationship.

البند الخامس

في حال رغبة أحد الطرفين إنهاء هذا العقد ، فإنه يلتزم بتقديم اخطار بالإنتهاء للطرف الآخر مسجوباً بمهلة إنذار مدتها (1) قبل التاريخ المحدد للإنتهاء ، وتكون هذه المدة متماثلة للطرفين

Fifth Article

Should either party desire to terminate this Contract, such party shall notify the other party of such desire within (1 Months) as a prior notice before the determined date of termination. Such period shall be similar for both parties.

(البند السادس)

اتفق الطرفان على أن يعمل الطرف الثاني لدى الطرف الأول مقابل : أجر شهري مقداره AED 1840 (الف وثمانمائة و اربعون درهما) ويشمل هذا الأجر الآتي:

الأجر الاساسي ومقداره : (ثمانمائة و اربعون درهما)840AED

البدلات

بدل سكن : بالطرف الأول

بدل انتقال : (خمسمائة درهما)500AED

: أية بدلات أخرى

أخرى : 500

ويكون التزام الطرف الأول بسداد الأجر ، وقيام الطرف الثاني باستلام هذا الأجر ، طبقاً للنظم القانونية التي تقرها الوزارة

Sixth Article

Both Parties agree that the Second Party shall work for the First Party in return for Monthly Wage of 1840 AED (One thousand eight hundred forty) . Such wage shall include:

The Basic Salary at an amount of AED 840(Eight hundred forty)

Allowances:

These allowances should include without limitation:

Housing Allowance: FIRST PARTY

Transport Allowance: AED 500(Five hundred)

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Other Allowances :

other : 500

The First Party shall pay the wage and the Second Party shall receive the wage according to the regulations determined by MOHRE.

البند السابع

علاقة العمل ، التي ينظمها هذا العقد ، علاقة تعاقدية رضائية ، ولا يُلزم أي طرف من الطرفين باستمرار تعاقده مع الطرف الآخر بغير إرادته ، على أن يتحمل الطرف الذي أنهى العلاقة بإرادته المنفردة كافة التبعات القانونية المترتبة على ذلك وفقاً لما هو محدد بملحق هذا العقد وفقاً لأية أنظمة قانونية أخرى سارية بالوزارة . وتنتهي علاقة العمل بين الطرفين إذا توفرت حالة من الحالات المنصوص عليها في البند (2) من بنود ملحق هذا العقد .

Seventh Article

The labour relationship, governed by this Contract, shall be a contractual, consensual relationship. Neither Party shall be obliged to continue such contractual labour relationship with the other Party without its consent, provided that the Party terminating the Contract at its sole discretion shall bear all legal consequences resulting therefrom as stipulated in the Annex enclosed herewith and according to any MOHRE Applicable Laws. The labour relationship between both Parties shall end if any of the events set forth in Article (2) of the Annex enclosed herewith occurs.

البند الثامن

يقر الطرف الأول بأنه أطلع الطرف الثاني تفصيلاً على كافة البنود الواردة في ملحق هذا العقد (سبعة بنود) كما يقر بأن هذا العقد وملحقه مطابق لعرض العمل وملحقه ، والذي سبق للطرف الثاني توقيعه في دولة الاستقدام أو داخل النولة.

Eighth Article

The First Party acknowledges that it has informed the Second Party of all the articles stipulated in the Annex enclosed herewith (7 articles in total) and that this contract and the Annex hereof are consistent with the Job Offer and the Annex thereof previously signed by the Second Party in the state of recruitment or inside the UAE.

البند التاسع

يقر الطرف الثاني بأنه يطلع تفصيلاً على كافة البنود الواردة في ملحق هذا العقد (سبعة بنود) وتُعْم بكافة ما تضمنه من أحكام، كما يقر بأن هذا العقد وملحقه مطابق لعرض العمل وملحقه ، والذي سبق أن قام بتوقيعه في دولة الاستقدام أو داخل النولة.

Ninth Article

The Second Party acknowledges that it has thoroughly reviewed all the articles stipulated in the Annex enclosed herewith (7 articles in total), is well aware of all provisions contained therein and that this Contract and the Annex hereof are consistent with the Job Offer and the Annex thereof previously signed by the Second Party in the State of recruitment or inside the UAE.

البند العاشر

يقر الطرفان بأن كافة بنود ملحق العقد جزء لا يتجزأ منه ، ومكتملة له تماماً ، ويلتزمان بكل ما ورد فيها .

Tenth Article

Both Parties acknowledge that the articles stipulated in the Annex enclosed herewith constitute an integral and complementary part hereof and shall be binding on both Parties.

(البند الحادي عشر)

لا توجد شروط اضافية

Eleventh Article

10/09/2020

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البند الثاني عشر

يُجرى هذا العقد من ثلاث نسخ ، بعد أن تمّ توقيعه من الطرفين ، ويحتفظ كل منهما بنسخة ، والنسخة الثالثة مودعة لدى الوزارة .

Twelfth Article

This Contract has been made in three counterparts duly signed by both Parties. Each Party shall receive a copy and the third one shall be kept at MOHRE.

توقيع الطرف الأول
First Part's Signature

الوثيقة
الوثيقة
Please put your signature below

This document is signed electronically

توقيع الطرف الثاني
Second Party's Signature

بصمة إبهام اليد [REDACTED] للعامل من ذوي المستوى المهاري الرابع أو الخامس
Thumb print of [REDACTED] the Worker of fourth/fifth skill level

New Electronic Work Permit

You can download the annexures from www.mohre.gov.ae

تصريح عمل إلكتروني جديد

يمكنك تحميل الملاحق من www.mohre.gov.ae

2. On 9 September 2019, the Sudanese recruits were transported to Abu Dhabi from Khartoum on Etihad Airways, Dubai Airlines and Air Arabia, after receiving entry visas (see figure 10.2). The process continued until the arrival of the last batch in Abu Dhabi in January 2020.

Figure 10.2

Electronic visa granted to one of the recruits

الهيئة الاتحادية للهوية والجنسية
FEDERAL AUTHORITY FOR IDENTITY & CITIZENSHIP

United Arab Emirates

eVisa - إئذن دخول إلكتروني

0 2 1 0 1 2 0 1 9 0 2 0 3 1 9 5 5 4

عمل
EMPLOYMENT

EXPO 2020 إكسبو 2020

إئذن دخول رقم : [REDACTED]

تاريخ وسجل الإصدار : [REDACTED]

الإدارة العامة للأقامة وشؤون الأجانب / أبوظبي

الرقم الموحد : [REDACTED]

أمويز بدخول دولة الإمارات العربية المتحدة إلى : [REDACTED]

الاسم بالكامل : [REDACTED]

الجنسية : جمهورية السودان

محل الميلاد : KHARTOUM

تاريخ الميلاد : [REDACTED]

رقم الجواز : [REDACTED]

المهنة : حارس أمن

المراقبون : [REDACTED]

Full Name : [REDACTED]

Nationality : SUDAN

Place of Birth : SUDAN

Date of Birth : [REDACTED]

Passport No : [REDACTED] / ORDINARY PASSPORT

Profession : SECURITY GUARD

Accompanied By : [REDACTED]

Sponsor الكفيل

Name : Black shield security services - Sole Proprietorship LI الاسم : بلاك شيلد للخدمات الأمنية - شركة الشخص الواحد

Address : Per No : 630506 Tel No : 00971503179992 Mob No : 0502154212 P.O.Box : 0 العنوان : [REDACTED]

Note : The United Arab Emirates welcomes you and wishes you a happy stay. Please be sure to change your status or leave before the visa expires, so we can welcome you again.

تيسر : ترحب بك دولة الإمارات العربية المتحدة وتنتهي لك إقامة سعيدة. يرجى التأكيد من تعديل الوضع أو المغادرة قبل انتهاء فترة صلاحية التأشيرة لتتمكن من الترحيب بك مرة أخرى.

مدير إدارة أئذونات الدخول والإقامة
استوفيت الرسوم
يمتلك التأكد من صحة هذه التأشيرة عبر الرابط التالي:
<https://smartservices.ica.gov.ae/echannels/web/client/default.html#/fileValidity>

Director of Entry & Residency Department

Fees Paid

You can verify this visa through the following link

3. On arrival at Abu Dhabi airport, delegates of Black Shield Company took the passports from the recruits. The recruits were transferred on UAE military transport to the Ghayathi military camp

(see figure 10.3). They were later inspected and deprived of their cellular phones, given military uniforms (see figure 10.4) and organized into groups of approximately thirty-five to ninety-nine. The most experienced members of the groups were placed in command. The Sudanese recruits were later subjected to medical examination after which ten individuals were sent back to Sudan due to their unfitness.

Figure 10.3

Buses used by the UAE armed forces to move the recruits



Figure 10.4

The Sudanese recruits wearing military uniforms in one of the hangars of Ghayathi camp



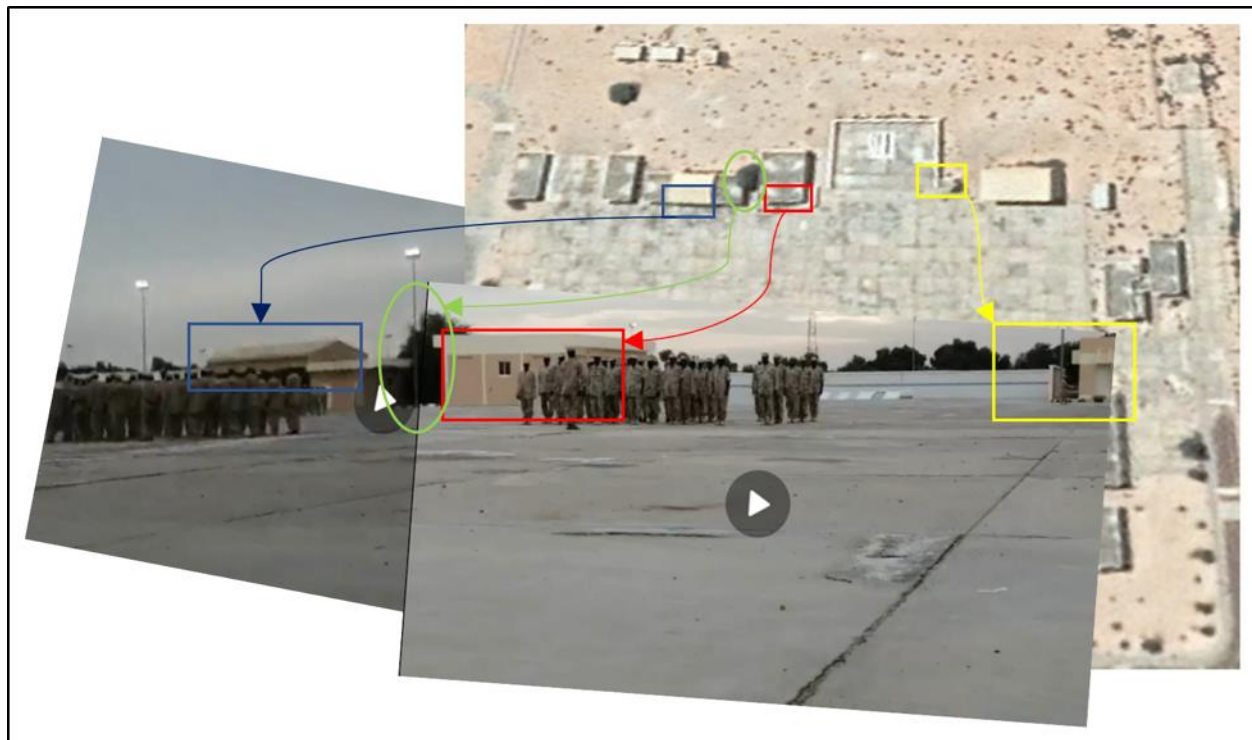
4. The remaining 392 individuals underwent three months of military training inside Ghayathi camp, supervised by a former Sudanese Armed Forces officer and a UAE Armed Forces officer.

The training included SALW weapon training (see figure 10.5), small unit offensive and defensive tactics and first aid. The Panel notes that this included chemical defence training. Tactical training and live firing took place in a desert area near the Saudi Arabian border. The Panel is looking further into the involvement of the UAE officers in the training. Their names were given and corroborated by several recruits and the Panel is examining this aspect. The Panel holds a video recorded secretly in the Ghayathi camp by one of the Sudanese recruits showing the Sudanese recruits undergoing close order drill in military uniform. (see figure 10.6)

Figure 10.5
Example of training material



Figure 10.6
 Sudanese recruits training in Ghayathi camp (23°51'01.6"N 52°48'03.9"E)²³



5. After completion of the aforementioned training, an evaluation and inspection committee from UAE Armed Forces Headquarters assessed the recruits and recommended a continuation of the training for two more weeks. At the end of the training period, an Emirati officer informed the recruits that their salary had been increased from USD 500 to USD 1,000 per month.

6. The Sudanese recruits were later divided into two groups. The first, comprising 276 individuals, was transported to Al-Reef airbase from where they were flown on an Emirati C-130 military cargo plane to Al Abraaq (HLLQ) in Libya, without their prior knowledge. On 22 January 2020, they were transferred by air to Ras-Lanuf airport, before an overland move to an abandoned camp in the area between Ras Lanuf and Al Sidra. The recruits interviewed by the Panel stated that they found empty shells and rounds as well as destroyed tanks and vehicles in the camp (see figure 10.7).

²³ Confidential sources and Google Earth Pro.

Figure 10.7
Geo-location of the camp near Ras-Lanuf (30°31'23.6"N, 18°28'36.7"E)²⁴



7. On 23 January 2020, the Sudanese recruits were introduced to an individual named Issa Daoud Al-Qabsi (figure 10.8) who identified himself as a representative of the UAE based Black Shield Company, commander of the region and belonging to the HAF 302 Saeqah battalion. He explained to the recruits the nature of their work in Libya, which would consist of guarding Libyan oil installations. He then issued orders to distribute military uniforms, prepare weapons, and bring cars to the recruits. He added that their salary was now USD 3,000 with an additional USD 700 bonus as an incentive to work. He informed them also that their salaries had nothing to do with the UAE, and that it was for the period of their service in Libya.

²⁴ Confidential sources and Google Earth Pro.

Figure 10.8
Issa Daoud Al-Qabsi



8. On the same day, the recruits were handed their mobile phones, and were then able to contact their families and explain to them that they had been deceived and sent to fight in Libya. This led to their families to stage demonstrations in front of the UAE embassy in Khartoum on 26 January 2020, demanding that the UAE immediately return their relatives from Libya.

9. After six days in Libya, on 28 January 2020, the 276 recruits were airlifted to the Jabal Al Akhdar military base east of Benghazi, then onward to Al-Reef Airport in Abu Dhabi, and later transported back to Ghayathi camp to re-join the remainder of the recruits who had not been sent to Libya.

10. On 30 January 2020, a group of individuals identifying themselves as representatives of Black Shield held a meeting with eight representatives of the victims. They apologized to the Sudanese recruits and offered them USD 3,000 for each member of the group that returned from Libya on the condition that they appear in a live video to deny what was reported in media outlets (including Al-Jazeera) on their deployment in Libya without their consent. This was refused by the Sudanese representatives from the recruits.

11. On 31 January 2020, the 611 recruits began repatriating to Sudan using civilian airlines from the UAE.

Annex 11 Geolocations of Syrians in Libya (May to August 2020)

24 May 2020

Al Hamza camp, Tripoli
(32°47'12.9"N, 13°10'29.4"E)

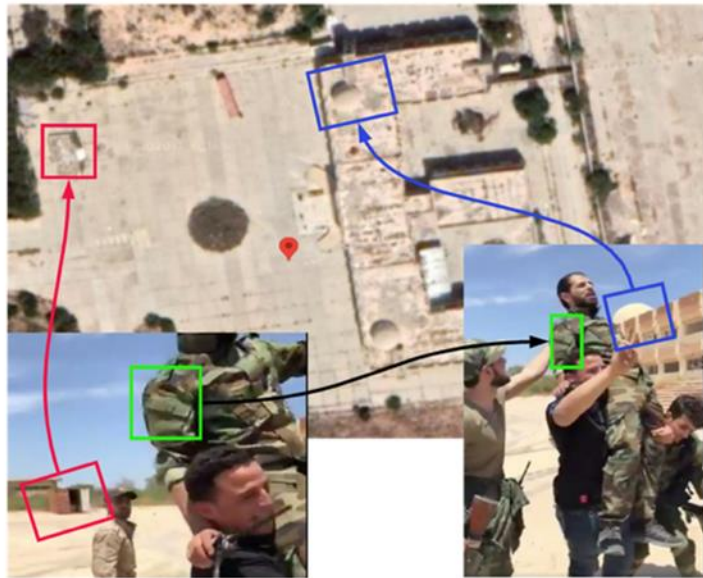
On 24 May, a video published on social media shows a Syrian commander reportedly from the Suliman Shah Brigade, called Abu Mut'eb.

He is speaking in Syrian dialect, and is celebrating the capture of the Hamza camp near Tripoli, by the GNA and Syrian fighters.

Primary sources

1. <https://twitter.com/LibyaReview/status/1264550527389634561>, 24 May 2020.
2. Initial location provided by https://twitter.com/il_kanguru/status/1264579996296917004, 24 May 2020. Then further refined by Panel
3. Google Earth Pro - Satellite imagery.

Developed by UN Panel of Experts.



May 2020

Salaheddine, Tripoli
(32°47'27.8"N, 13°13'37.5"E)

The LNA released a video recovered from Syrian fighters documenting their armed presence in Salaheddine district. The video shows the armed individuals, speaking in Syrian dialect, heading aboard an armoured personnel carrier to storm a villa.



Primary sources

1. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yX22cgsnNZ8>, 1 May 2020.
2. Initial location provided by https://twitter.com/il_kanguru/status/1256694241734074369, 2 May 2020. Then further refined by Panel..
3. Google Earth Pro - satellite imagery.

Developed by UN Panel of Experts.

15 July 2020

Al Yarmouk, Tripoli
(32°47'53.2"N, 13°13'27.5"E)

On 14 July 2020, pictures published by social media show a Syrian individual identified as "Abu Saraqeb" in Al Yarmouk camp in Tripoli. This individual appears holding Libyan banknotes (of 5 dinars), believed to be his salary, and dressed in official Libyan police uniform in the same camp.

A video published in social media in the same period shows the training of alleged Syrians in the Al Yarmouk camp.



Primary sources

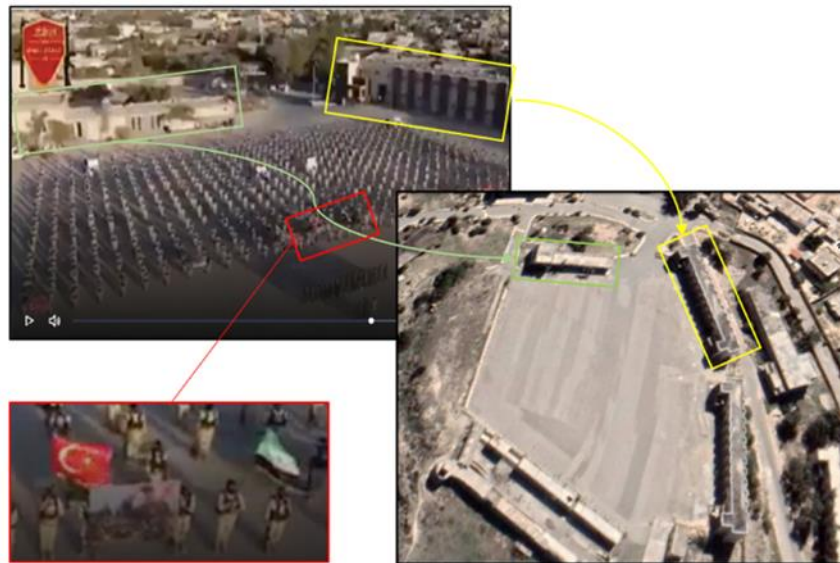
1. <https://twitter.com/KhaledDernah3/status/1282821314164731904>, 15 July 2020.
2. <https://twitter.com/KhaledDernah3/status/1282818942067773440>, 15 July 2020.
3. Google Earth Pro - Satellite imagery.

Developed by UN Panel of Experts.

5 August 2020

Sidi Blal Camp, Tripoli
(32°49'11.0"N 12°57'13.8"E)

A video made by the Syrian group "Suleiman Shah" of their elements in the GNA-AF camp of Sidi Blal in Janzour, praising the turning of Hagia Aya into a mosque by the Turkish government. The elements can be seen holding the Turkish and Syrian flags



Primary sources:

1. <https://www.alarabiya.net/ar/north-africa/2020/08/05/-التدخل-التركي-شاهد-المرتزة-في-عرض-بطن-اليس-وصور-أردوغان-تملا-المكان>, 10 August 2020.
2. Google Earth Pro – Satellite Imagery.

Developed by UN Panel of Experts

Annex 12 Funding sources for the LNA's Military Investment Authority

1. This Annex provides a snapshot of the illegal activities and measures undertaken by the Military Investment Authority (MIA) to expand its funding sources and bring in sizeable revenue for HAF.
2. This annex contains documents relating to the Military Investment Authority.

Appendix A to annex 12: Illegal export of scrap metal

1. The documents below demonstrate the MIA's illegal takeover of the scrap metal export business in Libya's east

Figure 12.A.1

Laissez Passer for transport of scrap from Al-Nafura Oilfield to Tobruk 13 September 2018



Source: <https://globalinitiative.net/wp-content/uploads/2019/06/GITOC-Predatory-Economies-Eastern-Libya-WEB.pdf>, June 2019, p.11.

Figure 12.A.2
Official UN translation

Translated from Arabic

Armed Forces General Command
 hicles
Military Investment Authority

Subject: [illegible] ve-

File No.: *mim ta'13*

Date: 13 September

2018

To: Commander, Ajdabiya Operation Room
 All gateways and security checkpoints

The trucks carrying scrap driven by the persons noted in the attached list of 50 individuals, beginning with Ahmad Idris and ending with Abdulazim Abdulhamid, are authorized to move from the Nafurah field to the city of Tubruq.

The persons concerned are asked to facilitate their task.

(Signed)
 Brigadier
 Faraj
Idris
 Director,
 Commercial
 Department
 Military
 Investment
 Authority

Copy to:

Secretary of the General Command (for information)
 Inspector General of the Armed Forces (for information)
 Director of the Military Intelligence Department (for information)
 Director of the Military Police Department (for information)
 General file (for archiving)

Figure 12.A.3
MIA authorization for loading of scrap on to M/V *Al-Nur* in Tobruk (12 June 2018)



Source: <https://globalinitiative.net/wp-content/uploads/2019/06/GITOC-Predatory-Economies-Eastern-Libya-WEB.pdf>, June 2019, p.11.

Figure 12.A.4
Official UN translation

Translated from Arabic

**Armed Forces General Command
 Military Investment Authority**

Ref. No.: *alifkha'sin* 676/167

12 June 2018

To:

Director, Directorate of Security, Sea Port of Tubruq -
 Director-General, Sea Port of Tubruq -
 Head, Customs Office, Sea Port of Tubruq -
 Director, Libyan Ports Company -
 Chief, Tubruq naval base -

Subject: Awa'il shipping contractors

We should be grateful if you would authorize the aforementioned company to complete the procedures for the entry and loading the ship Al-Nur with a cargo of 5,000 tons of scrap.

Regards,

(Signed) Muhammad al-Madani Abdulhafiz **al-Fakhiri**

Major General (Pilot)

Head, Military Investment Authority

cc:

- Secretary-General, General Command, for information
- Department of Military Intelligence, for information
- Inspector-General of the Armed Forces, for information
- Director, Department of Investment, for follow-up
- Department of Military Intelligence, for information
- Archive
- Abdulhamid Ahmad al-Fakhiri

Figure 12.A.5
Sign on MIA official scrap collection vehicle



**General Command
Military Investment Committee**
In application of the General Commander to
collect scrap in the city of Benghazi

Source: <https://globalinitiative.net/wp-content/uploads/2019/06/GITOC-Predatory-Economies-Eastern-Libya-WEB.pdf>, June 2019, p.12.

Figure 12.A.6
 Sample bill of lading showing the MIA as the scrap shipper

BILL OF LADING

TO BE USED WITH CHARTER-PARTIES

B/L NO 1
Reference No

Shipper: MILITARY INVESTMENT AUTHORITY BENGHAZI, LIBYA
 On Behalf INEIST IC VE DIS TICARET LIMITED SIRKETI
 On Behalf NEW WEST COMIMPEX SRL
 CUI RO 14472003 ORC J13/726/2002
 CONSTANTA AL CAPIDAVA NR.3 ROMANIA

Consignee:
 AL MADENA AL MONAWARA CO.FOR CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS
 Import Villa 48, Street – Maadi-Cairo –Egypt

Notify Address:
 AL MADENA AL MONAWARA CO.FOR CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS
 Import Villa 48, Street – Maadi-Cairo –Egypt

Vessel: MV OSMAN PRINCE Port of loading: BENGHAZI, LIBYA

Port of Discharge:
 DAMIETTA PORT / EGYPT

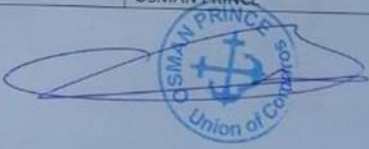
Shipper's description of goods	Gross Weight
STEEL SCRAP IN BULK	6025.516 METRIC TONNES

SHIPPED ON BOARD : 02 /09/2019
 Freight payable as per charter party

*Remarks: total figures as per Draft Survey
F.I.O.S.

(of which on deck at shipper's risk, the carrier
not being responsible for loss or damage howsoever arising)

Freight payable as per CHARTER-PARTY dated: 15/07/2019 Freight payable as per charter party Received on account of freight Time used for loading31... days..... hours	SHIPPED at the port loading in apparent good order and condition On board the vessel for carriage to the port of Discharge so near Thereto as she may safely get the goods specified above. Weight, measure, quantity, condition, contents and value un-known IN WITNESS whereof the master or Agent of the said vessel has signed The number of Bills of Lading indicated below all of this tenor and date, any one of which being accomplished the others shall void. FOR CONDITIONS OF CARRIAGE SEE OVERLEAF
Freight payable as per charter party	Place and date of issue: Benghazi,02-09 -2019
Number of original Bs/L; 3 (THREE)	Signature: Nazih Oustah MASTER OF M/V OSMAN PRINCE



Source: Confidential

Appendix B to annex 12: Illegal visas authority for foreign nationals to enter through the Benina Airport in Benghazi

1. Below is an official letter issued by the LNA's Committee for Organizing and Recruiting Foreign Workers that grants a 90-day, single entry permit to 7 Egyptian workers for arrival into the Benina Airport (Benghazi) via Carthage Airport (Tunis). The LNA has assumed the authority of issuing permits for a fee to foreign nationals to enter through eastern airports, a function that normally fell under the authority of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Figure 12.B.1

Official letter granting foreign nationals permission to enter through Benina airport

الموضوع: موافقة
رقم الملف: 2652.167
التاريخ: 2019.6.18

قيادة العامة للقوات المسلحة
هيئة الإستثمار العسكري
لجنة تنظيم ومتابعة استجلاب العمالة الوافدة

السيد / مدير مديرية أمن منفذ مطار بنينا الدولي
السيد / رئيس مصلحة الطيران المدني

بعد التحية ...

ت	الاسم	الجنسية	رقم جواز السفر
1		مصري	
2		مصري	
3		مصري	
4		مصري	
5		مصري	
6		مصري	
7		مصري	

بناءً على الموافقة الممنوحة لـ شركة تفوق الجبل سببها وسفارات البشرية لغرض دخول المذكورين أعلاه للأراضي الليبية. عليه لا مانع من دخولهم عبر منفذ مطار بنينا الدولي والقادمين من مطار قرطاج الدولي - تونس . علمًا بأن صلاحية الموافقة (90) يوما من تاريخ صدورهما لمرة واحدة . والسلام عليكم ورحمة الله وبركاته .

الرفقت
بمرفقة من جواز سفرهم

عميد
أراج أحمد أدريس
رئيس لجنة تنظيم ومتابعة
استجلاب العمالة الوافدة / المكلف

مسؤول منه إن:
مجال العلاقات الدولية / العلم
الإدارة العامة للمطار / العلم
مساعد رئيس مصلحة الجوازات والجنسية والمصلحة الدولية / العلم
مكتب السفر العام - للمطار
رئيس / عميد / مدير / لجنة / مهتمين مع الموضوع

Source: Confidential

Appendix C to annex 12: A list of targeted businesses for confiscation

1. The documents below show a request from the MIA to the Prime Minister of the interim government to transfer a wide range of public projects and businesses²⁵ in the food, agriculture, hospitality and other economic activities under its authority.

Figure 12.C.1

A 2017 Letter from Khalifa Haftar to the Prime Minister of the interim government demanding the transfer of businesses and projects under the MIA's authority



²⁵ The Panel has been able to identify that at least 30% of these businesses have been taken over by the MIA and continues to investigate the remainder.

مكشوف بالمشاريع الزراعية والانتاجية والمحميات والمزارع ومحطات تربية الابقار والدواجن والفضائق والقرى السياحية والمنتزهات والاستراحات والشركات والاجهزة والمصانع المراد استصدار قرار بترجييعها ونقل تبعيتها لهيئة الاستثمار العسكري والاشغال العامة.

ت	اسم المشروع	ملاحظات
1	وادي الباط الزراعي	
2	جردية الزراعي	
3	الراوية الزراعي الانتاجي	
4	السريه الانتاجي الشمالي - الجنوبي	
5	الكفرة الانتاجي	
6	الكفرة الاستيطاني	
7	المنطقة زراعية الغريقة - البيضاء	
8	المنطقة الزراعية - المرح القديم	
9	مشروع بندر الزراعي	
10	الوادي الفارغ للنخيل - الحسيات	
11	خمسة مليون نخلة وزيتونة - الواحات	
12	المود الزراعي للنخيل والزيتون	
13	الصحابي الزراعي للنخيل والزيتون والحبوب والثروة الحيوانية	
14	الاريل للحبوب والثروة الحيوانية	
15	مكنوسة للحبوب والثروة الحيوانية	
16	تهالة للحبوب والثروة الحيوانية	
17	الدبات للحبوب والثروة الحيوانية	
18	برجوج للحبوب والثروة الحيوانية	
19	عافية الزراعي للنخيل والزيتون	
20	تساوه للحبوب والثروة الحيوانية	
21	ايراون للحبوب والثروة الحيوانية	
22	الديسة للحبوب والثروة الحيوانية	
23	الويغ للحبوب والثروة الحيوانية	
24	نيمة الزراعي للنخيل والزيتون والحبوب	
25	ثشنة والهيرة الزراعي للنخيل والزيتون	
26	الجرف القاري للنخيل والزيتون	
27	محمية البيضاء	
28	محمية صرمان - جنوب صرمان	
29	مزارع الواحات	
30	وادي الربيع	
31	مزرعة بوبكر بونس - جالو	

32	مزرعة جنديوة الانتاجية الاسابيع
33	مزرعة الكوريمية والمحللات التجارية
34	المزرعة العسكورية - اشيش
35	مزرعة الحكيبية - شعاب
36	مزرعة الاسماك راس الهلال
37	عدد 4 - مزارع معمر القذافي او جلد
38	الابقار - اجدابيا
39	تربية الابل - اجدابيا
40	الابقار - راس الهلال
41	محطات الأبقار
42	محطة دواجن اجخرة
43	محطة دواجن مرتوية
44	محطة دواجن اسلنطة
45	محطة دواجن الرومانية
46	محطة دواجن فوط السلطان
47	فندق الواحات - الجفرة
48	فندق السفينة الزرقاء - طرابلس
49	فندق تاقرفت - طرابلس
50	فندق الفضيل - بنغازي
51	مصيف قرقارش العسكوري
52	مصيف اشيبليا - بنغازي
53	المصيف العسكوري - بنغازي
54	مصيف الخمس - النقازة
55	مصيف تليل
56	مصيف امعتيقه
57	مصيف فوط الرمان - تاجوزاء
58	مصيف الشاطي الذهبي - قرقارش
59	مصيف سيدي الاندلسي - تاجوزاء
60	مصيف جنزور - طرابلس
61	قرية الهروج السياحية - تاجوزاء
62	منتزة ودان السياحي - الجفرة
63	استراحة معمر طلميشة والاراضي المحيطة بها
64	استراحة الشام - اجدابيا
65	سوق دورين تيتا - البيضاض
66	سوق دورين - البيضاض
67	سوق بالعون التجاري بنغازي

68	السوق الخرساني طرابلس
69	شركة جرمة للملاحة - بنغازي
70	شركة شحات للملاحة والنقل البحري
71	شركة افريقيا للمهندسة
72	الشركة العالمية للإنتاج
73	الشركة الرومانية للدواجن
74	شركة الخدمات التموينية
75	شركة الجرف القاري
76	شركة التنمية والتطوير
77	جهاز الفضيل للإنتاج - بنغازي
78	جهاز الانتاج - طرابلس
79	جهاز التحدي
80	جهاز نهر الحياة
81	جهاز 50 أكتوبر للإنشاءات
82	جهاز حفر الابار و انشاء خزانات المياه و السدود
83	مركز الزحف الاخضر للأعمال الفنية
84	مركز الالون للأعمال الفنية
85	مصنع القطن العلمي ومستلزماته
86	مصنع الافران - اجدابيا
87	مصنع الاواني - العجيلات
88	مصنع الدفانيات - الزهراء
89	مصنع بلاط مصراته
90	خلاطة اسمنت مصراته
91	مصنع اعلاف الفلاح
92	مصنع القلوب - بنغازي
93	صالة اجواد للمناسبات
94	مطبعة الشروق ((بيروت)) - لبنان
95	المطبعة العسكرية - بنغازي
96	المطبعة العسكرية طرابلس

لواء طيار //

محمد المدني عبد الحفيظ الفاخري
رئيس هيئة الاستثمار العسكري
والاشغال العامة

Figure 12.C.2
Official translation

**Libyan Armed Forces General Command
Office of the General Commander**

File No.:

Date: 5 December 2017

mim qa ayn / 167 / 3160

To: The Prime Minister of the Libyan Interim Government

Sir,

It is no secret to you what has happened to agricultural, productive and industrial projects as a result of the current situation of the country. They have been robbed, looted and destroyed because they do not have sufficient protection to operate as desired. Most of these projects were originally established as facilities of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces.

Some of the managers of those projects have submitted to us requests to restore their affiliation with the Military Investment and Public Works Authority of the General Command to ensure protection for their projects and revitalize them in the service of the military efforts of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces.

We hereby submit to three pages containing a list of 96 projects that have been identified by the committee charged in that regard, with a view to a decision being issued to bring these projects under the aegis of the Military Investment and Public Works Authority of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces.

Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

May the peace, mercy and blessings of God be upon you.

Annexes: Three pages

(Signed) Khalifah Abu al-Qasim **Haftar**
Field Marshal
General Commander of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces

cc:

The Oversight Agency, for information
The Military Investment and Public Works Authority, for information
General outgoing file, for records

List of agricultural and productive projects, reserves, farms, cattle and poultry stations, hotels, tourist villages, parks, rest areas, companies, agencies and factories with regard to which a decision should be issued restoring or transferring them to affiliation with the Military Investment and Public Works Authority

<i>Project name</i>	<i>Observations</i>
1 Wadi al-Bab agricultural project	
2 Jardinah agricultural project	
3 Zawiyah agricultural and productive project	
4 Sarir North-South productive project	
5 Kufrah productive project	
6 Kufrah settlement project	
7 Ghariqah – Bayda’ agricultural zone	
8 Marj al-Qadim agricultural zone	
9 Bandar agricultural zone	
10 Wadi al-Farigh date palm project - Husayyat	
11 Five million palm and olive trees - Wahat	
12 Lud agricultural project for date palms and olive trees	
13 Sahabi agricultural project for date palms, olive trees, grains and livestock	
14 Aril grain and livestock project	
15 Maknusah grain and livestock project	
16 Tahalah grain and livestock project	
17 Dabwat grain and livestock project	
18 Barjuj grain and livestock project	
19 Afiyah agricultural project for date palms and olive trees	
20 Tasawah for grain and livestock	
21 Irawan grain and livestock project	
22 Disah grain and livestock project	
23 Waygh grain and livestock project	
24 Ninah date palm, olive tree and grains agricultural project	

<i>Project name</i>	<i>Observations</i>
25	Tashnah and Hirah date palm and olive tree agricultural project
26	Jarf al-Qari date palm and olive tree project
27	Baydan reserve
28	Surman reserve - South Surman
29	Wahat farms
30	Wadi Rabi'
31	Bubakr Yunus farm - Jalu
32	Jandawiyah Farm productive project - Asabi'ah
33	Karimiyah farm and shops
34	Military farm - Ashnishan
35	Kutaybah farm - Shahat
36	Ra's al-Hilal fish farm
37	Four of Muammar al-Qadhafi's farms - Awjilah
38	Cattle project - Ajdabiya
39	Camel-raising project - Ajdabiya
40	Cattle project - Ra's al-Hilal
41	Cattle stations
42	Jakhirah poultry station
43	Martubah poultry station
44	Suluntah poultry station
45	Rumaniyah poultry station
46	Ghut al-Sultan poultry station
47	Wahat Hotel - Jufra
48	Blue Ship Hotel - Tripoli
49	Taqrifat Hotel - Tripoli
50	Fadil Hotel - Benghazi
51	Qarqarish military resort

	<i>Project name</i>	<i>Observations</i>
52	Seville resort - Benghazi	
53	Military resort - Benghazi	
54	Khums resort - Naqazah	
55	Tallil resort	
56	Mitiga resort	
57	Ghut al-Rumman resort – Ta’jura’	
58	Golden Beach resort - Qarqarish	
59	Sidi al-Andalusi resort – Ta’jura’	
60	Janzur resort – Tripoli	
61	Al-Haruj tourist village – Ta’jura’	
62	Wadan tourist park – Jufra	
63	Mu‘ammar Tulmaythah rest area and surrounding land	
64	Sham rest area – Ajdabiya	
65	Dawrayn Tita market – Bayda’	
66	Dawrayn market – Bayda’	
67	Bil‘awn commercial market – Benghazi	
68	Khurasani market – Tripoli	
69	Jarmah shipping company – Benghazi	
70	Shahat shipping and marine transport company	
71	Africa engineering company	
72	Global production company	
73	Rumaniyah poultry company	
74	Catering services company	
75	Continental Shelf company	
76	The development and improvement company	
77	Fadil production agency - Benghazi	
78	Production agency - Tripoli	
79	Tahaddi agency	

<i>Project name</i>	<i>Observations</i>
80	Nahr al-Hayat agency
81	5 October construction agency
82	Well drilling, water reservoir and dam construction agency
83	The Zakhf al-Akhdar centre for technical works
84	Alwan centre for technical works
85	Medical cotton factory and accessories
86	Oven factory – Ajdabiya
87	Crockery factory – Ajaylat
88	Heater factory – Zahra
89	Cement factory – Misratah
90	Misratah cement mixer
91	Farmer’s feed factory
92	Boat factory – Benghazi
93	Ajwad events hall
94	Shorouk Press (Beirut) – Lebanon
95	Military press – Benghazi
96	Military press – Tripoli

(Signed) Muhammad al-Madani Abdulhafiz **al-Fakhiri**
 Air Force General
 Head of the Military Investment and Public Works Authority

Annex 13 Bribery attempts at the Libyan Political Dialogue Forum

CONFIDENTIAL ANNEX NOT FOR PUBLIC DISSEMINATION

Annex 14 Sabratha and Surman

1. In S/2017/466, annex 17, the Panel reported on the human smuggling networks in the western coastal towns of Sabratha, Surman and Zawiyah, and clashes among those competing criminal networks. Annex 18 of the same report documented their fuel smuggling activities.
2. Subsequently, some of the smuggling leaders identified by the Panel were designated on 7 June 2018, namely: Musa'ab Omar (LYi.024), Ahmed Omar al-Fitouri (LYi.023), Mohammed Kashlaf (LYi.025), and Abd Al-Rahman al-Milad (LYi.026).
3. In April 2019, HAF seized control of the western coastal region as part of the Flood of Dignity military campaign. On 13 April 2020, however, the GNA wrested control of the coastal region from HAF and reasserted its authority over Sabratha and Surman.
4. The Panel received reports of summary executions,²⁶ acts of retribution including the burning of private homes²⁷ and desecration of corpses²⁸ in the first few days of the GNA's retake of the coastal cities. There were also reports of a prison break in Surman, and the subsequent release of 401 prisoners:²⁹ an unlawful act that threatens peace and security in Libya.
5. During the GNA's operation, the aforementioned designated smugglers became highly visible in the military offensive against HAF-affiliates. On 13 April 2020, an online video³⁰ showed al-Milad joining the GNA's operation in Sabratha. On 15 April 2020, al-Fitouri followed suit and appeared in an online video³¹ in which he declared his cooperation with the GNA and urged Sabratha to come under its control. Multiple photos of Kashlaf circulated online showing him presumably in Sabratha or Surman.
6. The rampant lawlessness that took place around mid-April as part of the GNA's operation on the western coast threatens the return of another cycle of retribution. In addition, the high visibility of the UN-designated smugglers alongside GNA forces, despite an active arrest warrant issued against them by the AGO, raises concerns about the resurgence and expansion of human and fuel smuggling networks on Libya's western coast.

²⁶ A violation of the right to life protected notably by Article 6(1) of the ICCPR and Article 4(2)(a) of Additional Protocol II to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 relating to the protection of victims of non-international armed conflicts; extra-judicial executions also amount to war crimes under article 8(2)(c)(iv) of the ICC Statute.

²⁷ A war crime under Article 8(2)(e)(xii) of the ICC Statute.

²⁸ Prohibited by Article 8 of Additional Protocol II.

²⁹ <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-libya-security/u-n-concerned-by-alleged-abuses-prison-break-in-west-libyan-towns-idUSKCN21X336>, 15 April 2020.

³⁰ <https://twitter.com/LyWitness/status/1250405268208451585>, 15 April 2020.

³¹ <https://twitter.com/LibyaReview/status/1250522602096988161>, 15 April 2020.

Image 14.1

Al-Milad (pictured right) appeared in Sabratha alongside Abdelmalak Al-Madani (pictured left) a self-proclaimed spokesperson of the GNA's Volcano of Anger operation



Source: <https://www.facebook.com/644257106018850/photos/a.697240460720514/895808660863692>, 13 April 2020.

Image 14.2

Kashlaf presumably in Sabratha circa 13 April 2020



Source: <https://www.facebook.com/1045745755454822/photos/pcb.3340204026008972/3340192209343487>, 13 April 2020.

Annex 15 Minister's statement following GNA takeover of Tarhuna (6 June 2020)

1. The Minister of Interior congratulates the people of Libya and its security and military forces for the liberation of Tarhuna and simultaneously requests these forces to protect civilians and civilian properties; those who would take advantage of the chaos to violate the law will be held accountable.

Figure 15.1

Minister of Interior's statement dated 6 June 2020

STATE OF LIBYA
GOVERNMENT OF NATIONAL ACCORD
MINISTRY OF INTERIOR
The Minister's Office



دَوْلَةُ لِيْبِيَا
حُكُومَةُ الْوِفَاقِ الْوَطْنِيِّ
وَزَارَةُ الْإِدَارَةِ الْوَحَدِيَّةِ
مَكْتَبُ الْوَزِيرِ

بيان وزارة الداخلية بحكومة الوفاق الوطني بشأن ضرورة الانضباط الأمني وعدم ارتكاب أية مخالفات للتشريعات النافذة بالمناطق المحررة

في الوقت الذي تُهنئ فيه وزارة الداخلية بحكومة الوفاق الوطني جميع الشعب الليبي وقواه الأمنية والعسكرية التي شاركت في تحرير المناطق المغتصبة من قبل ميليشيات الكرامة، بهذا النصر العظيم الذي سيسطره التاريخ بأحرف من ذهب كصفحة مشرقة من صفحات الدولة المدنية الحرة الديمقراطية؛ فإن وزارة الداخلية تهيب بجميع القوى العسكرية والأمنية التي أوكل إليها تأمين المناطق المحررة بمختلف انحاء ليبيا بأن تعمل على ضبط الأمن وحماية أرواح وأعراض وممتلكات المواطنين في تلك المناطق انطلاقاً من واجبها القانوني تطبيقاً لقانون الحراسة والحماية.

كما أن الوزارة تدعو جميع منتسبي الجهات العسكرية والأمنية بالمناطق المذكورة ليكونوا مثلاً للحرص التام على تكذيب ما يسنده العدو لهم من كونهم مصدر الاختراقات الأمنية من استلاء على أموال المواطنين وأعمال انتقامية؛ وهي تنبه كل من تسول له نفسه استغلال الفوضى الأمنية إلى ارتكاب أيأ من المحظورات بأنه سيكون عرضة للملاحقة الأمنية والقضائية مهما كانت صفته تطبيقاً للنصوص الجزائية المنصوص عليها في قانون العقوبات العام وقانون العقوبات العسكري والتشريعات الأخرى ذات العلاقة وعلى رأسها قانون الحراسة والحماية وقرار المجلس الرئاسي بفرض حالة الطوارئ، والتي تغلظ العقوبة على مثل هذه الأفعال المرتكبة في حالة الحرب إلى الإعدام أو السجن المؤبد أو السجن وفق التكييف القانوني للفعل المرتكب.

الأمر غاية في الأهمية. وهو محل متابعة يومية ومستمرة من قبلنا ولن نتهاون مع من يحاول تلويث الانتصارات التي حققها الشجعان ودفع ثمنها شهداؤنا الأبرار.



فتحي علي باشاغا
وزير الداخلية المفوض

صدر بطرابلس بتاريخ 6 يونيو 2020م

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Annex 16 Ministry of Justice's statement on Tarhuna mass graves (10 June 2020)

1. The Joint Commission tasked with the identification and documenting of human rights violations is monitoring the rising casualties due to the explosion of landmines laid in civilian homes; specialized teams have also exhumed bodies from mass graves and wells discovered in Tarhuna after its liberation from the Al Kaniyat.

Figure 16.1
Ministry of Justice's statement dated 10 June 2020



Annex 17 Overview of the Libya-Malta and Libya-Italy migration agreements and evolution of the EUNAVFOR MED Operation

1. In February 2020, the Libya-Italy memorandum of understanding on migration that provides Italian support to Libyan maritime authorities to intercept boats and return migrants to Libya was renewed for three years. In July 2020, the Italian parliament approved the financial component of the agreement.³²
2. In March 2020, the EU decided to end an anti-migrant smuggling operation primarily involving only surveillance aircraft, known as Operation SOPHIA, and to deploy naval vessels with the primary task of upholding the UN arms embargo, under the name of Operation IRINI.³³
3. In June 2020, Libya signed with Malta an agreement “*in the area of combating illegal immigration*” by which Malta committed to finance two coordination centres and to propose, to the European Commission and the Member States of Europe, the increase of financial support to help the Government of the National Accord, namely, in securing the southern borders of Libya and enhancing interception capacities.

³² <https://www.web24.news/u/2020/07/italian-parliament-approves-transfer-to-libyan-coast-guard.html>;
<https://www.forbes.com/sites/irenedominioni/2020/07/18/italy-refinances-immigration-agreement-with-libya-amid-protests/#6ad0cfb3c49a>

³³ <https://www.operationirini.eu/mission-at-a-glance/>

Annex 18 Overview of the situation in DCIM detention centres according to Colonel Mabrouk Abdelhafid (1 September 2020)

1. None of the DCs in the East are under DCIM authority. The staff there continue to receive salaries but the centres are not operating.
2. DCIM is in the process of reserving the DC situated on Zawayah street in Tripoli for women, children and the most vulnerable.
3. The Ministry of Interior has closed three of those nominally operating under its authority: Al Khums, Misrata Tajura.
4. The activities of two others are provisionally suspended: Souk el Khamis and Western Zawiya. Their managers are suspected of corruption and are under investigation. The situation of Dahr Al Jabal is under close monitoring.³⁴
5. The following centres are operating under the DCIM: Zliten and Abu Salim in Tripoli, Zuwarah, Shohada' Nasr in Zawiya and Brak al Shati in Sebha. Colonel Mabrouk pointed out the situation of Tariq Al Sikka as problematic.

³⁴ The Dahr Al Jabal (Zintan) DC has been totally evacuated on 18 January 2021
<https://twitter.com/UNHCRLibya/status/1351186543524904967/photo/1>

Annex 19 Provisions of international human rights law (IHRL) and international humanitarian law (IHL) applicable to the situation of migrants and asylum seekers

IHRL

- (1) United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children and the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air;
- (2) United Nations Convention Against Torture, Article 1 which prohibits torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment;
- (3) International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), Article 6, which protects the right to life;
- (4) ICCPR, Article 7, which prohibits torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment;
- (5) ICPPR, Article 8, which prohibits servitude and forced or compulsory labour;
- (6) ICPPR, Article 9, which prohibits arbitrary detention and affirms the right to liberty and security; and
- (7) ICPPR, Article 10, which imposes a human treatment and respect for the inherent dignity of the human person.

The abovementioned provisions of IHRL apply to State officials or to a “*person acting in an official capacity*”³⁵ and to non-State actors who exercise government-like functions and control over a territory.³⁶

IHL

- (1) Common Article 3 to the four Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, applicable in the case of an armed conflict not of an international character, which prohibits violence to life and person, in particular murder, mutilation, cruel treatment and torture and outrages upon personal dignity; and
- (2) Article 4 of the Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949³⁷ (Protocol II), which prohibits violence to health and physical or mental well-being of

³⁵ Article 1, CAT.

³⁶ See, for example, the Reports of the High Commissioner for Human Rights on the implementation of Human Rights Council Resolution 7/1, 6 June 2008: 1) [A/HRC/8/17](#), para. 9; 2) [A/HRC/12/37](#), para. 7; 3) [A/HRC/17/45](#), para. 62; and 4) [A/HRC/25/21](#), para. 11.

³⁷ Relating to the protection of victims of non-international armed conflicts.

persons, any form of corporal punishment, collective punishments, rape, enforced prostitution and any form of indecent assault, slavery and the slave trade in all their forms as well as threats to commit any of the foregoing acts.

The provisions of IHL apply to all the parties in the context of an armed conflict.

Annex 20 Ministry of Interior statement on Mizdah (28 May 2020)

1. Minister Bashaga calls on the Mizdah Security Directorate to arrest the relatives of the alleged murdered migrants trafficker who are said to have killed 26 Bangladeshi and four Africans, and injured eleven others, in retaliation for his murder.

Figure 20.1
Statement on Mizdah

STATE OF LIBYA
GOVERNMENT OF NATIONAL ACCORD
MINISTRY OF INTERIOR
The Minister's Office



دولة ليبيا
حكومة الوفاق الوطني
وزارة الداخلية
مكتب الوزير

بيان وزارة الداخلية حول جريمة قتل مواطن ليبي وعدد من المهاجرين غير الشرعيين بمنطقة مزدة

بالإشارة لجريمة قتل المواطن "ي. م. ع. ب. ا" موليد 1990 مقيم بمنطقة مزدة، والمشتبه في ضلوعه بالإتجار بالبشر، من قبل مهاجرين غير شرعيين أثناء قيامه بعملية تهريبهم.

حيث قام أهالي المجني عليه برد فعل انتقامي على مقتله، بأن قاموا بقتل 26 شخص من الجنسية البنغلادشية و 4 أشخاص أفارقة، وإصابة 11 شخص مهاجر إصابات متفاوتة نقلوا على إثرها لمستشفى الزندان لتلقي العلاج.

عليه أصدرت وزارة الداخلية بحكومة الوفاق الوطني التعليمات لمديرية أمن مزدة باتخاذ كافة الإجراءات القانونية لضبط الجناة، والتعميم على أسماءهم وملاحقتهم والقبض عليهم وتقديمهم للعدالة.

وإذ تؤكد وزارة الداخلية بأنه مهما كانت الدوافع لجريمة القتل الجماعي فالقانون لم يعطي الحق للمواطن باستيفاء الحق بالذات، ونؤكد على أن القانون سيكون هو الرادع لكل شخص مهما كانت الأسباب.



وزارة الداخلية
حكومة الوفاق الوطني

صدر بطرابلس بتاريخ 28 مايو 2020م

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Annex 21 Ministry statement on Al-Khadra General Hospital (9 April 2020)

1. Tripoli's Al-Khadra General Hospital (designated by the Ministry of Health as the capital's main center for treating and isolating COVID-19 patients) was a repeated target of shelling, with recorded attacks on 6, 7, and 9 April 2020 that injured multiple health workers, and severely damaged the hospital building and equipment.
2. The Ministry of Health 9 April 2020 statement on the Al-Khadra General Hospital reported that the hospital was attacked three times within 72 hours. The repeated attacks forced the Ministry of Health to temporarily suspend the hospital operations.

Figure 21.1

Statement on the Al-Khadra General Hospital



دولة ليبيا
حكومة الوفاق الوطني
وزارة الصحة

**بيان حول تعليق العمل بمستشفى الخضراء بطرابلس
بعد استهدافه ثلاث مرات خلال اثنتي وسبعين ساعة**

في الوقت الذي تدين فيه وزارة الصحة بحكومة الوفاق الوطني وبشدة تكرار استهداف مستشفى الخضراء بوسط العاصمة طرابلس ، للمرة الثالثة خلال اثنتين وسبعين ساعة .

فإن وزارة الصحة تعلن وبكل أسف تعليق العمل بمستشفى الخضراء الذي خصص كأول مرفق صحي لعلاج وعزل مصابي فيروس كورونا في العاصمة طرابلس وليبيا ، وهو المستشفى الذي سجل شفاء أول حالة إصابة بالفيروس في ليبيا .

كما تود وزارة الصحة أن توضح أن القصف الغاشم والمتعمد للمستشفى قد دمر مخزناً للأدوية وحجرة للعمليات وأقساماً أخرى ، الأمر الذي دعانا ونحن مضطرين إلى إخلاء المستشفى خصوصاً بعد وقوع إصابات بين الأطقم الطبية العاملة في هذا المرفق .

وأخيراً . . فإن وزارة الصحة تدعو العالم إلى إدانة هذا الفعل الجبان ، فالمستشفيات والمرافق الطبية ليست أهدافاً عسكرية ، واستهدافها يرقى إلى جريمة حرب وفق المواثيق والقوانين الدولية .

وتود وزارة الصحة أن تذكر الجميع بأن الاستهداف الذي وقع اليوم الخميس (09 أبريل 2020) هو الاستهداف الثامن والعشرين للمستشفيات والمرافق الطبية خلال عام ومنذ بدء الحرب على العاصمة طرابلس ، والتي استشهد على إثرها منذ الرابع من إبريل من العام الماضي 14 طبيباً ومساعداً وأصيب آخرون ، فضلاً عن الدمار الهائل الذي لحق بالبنية التحتية للمرافق الصحية وسيارات الإسعاف .

طرابلس
الخميس: الموافق 09 أبريل 2020
وزارة الصحة بحكومة الوفاق الوطني

Source: Social Media

**Annex 22 Evidence related to the attack on Tripoli Military Academy
(4 January 2020)**

1. This annex contains statements, imagery and official reports relating to the attack.

Appendix A to Annex 22: Attack on Tripoli Military Academy (4 January 2020)

Figure 14.A.1

5 January 2020 statement by the GNA Ministry of Health on the airstrike that targeted the Tripoli Military Academy, which killed 30 and wounded 33



وزارة الصحة بحكومة الوفاق الوطني

January 5

...

#عضو_المجلس_الرئاسي #الوكيل_العام يتفقدان جرحى قصف الكلية العسكرية بطرابلس

5 يناير 2020 | #أبونيران | أجرى عضو المجلس الرئاسي السيد "عمار ي زايد" والوكيل العام لوزارة الصحة السيد "محمد هيثم عيسى" ليلة البارحة زيارة طارئة لتفقد الأحوال الصحية لجرحى قصف الكلية العسكرية بطرابلس .

هذا وبلغ عدد ضحايا قصف الكلية العسكرية بطرابلس #30 شهيداً و #33 جريح ، كما رافق السيدان عضو المجلس والوكيل العام عدد من أعضاء مجلس النواب خلال الزيارة التي شملت كل من مستشفى الهضبة العام (الخضراء سابقاً) ومستشفى الحوادث أبي سليم ومقر الكلية العسكرية.

وفي تعليق له حول قصف الكلية العسكرية قال الوكيل العام إنه "وبالرغم من حجم الفاجعة والمأساة التي خلفتها هذه الجريمة النكراء وفي الوقت الذي عبرنا فيه جميعاً عن دهشتنا لهذا التماذي السافر لقصف مؤسسات الدولة التعليمية والمنشآت المدنية.. فإننا نثني على جهود الأطقم الطبية العاملة ونؤكد على جاهزية مستشفيات العاصمة في تقديم أفضل الخدمات الطبية والاستجابة الجيدة لاستيعاب جرحى ومصابين وشهداء العدوان الغاشم على مقر الكلية العسكرية الهضبة".

وتابع الوكيل العام قوله " .. ننتقدم بالشكر لكافة العاملين بوزارة الصحة على تناديبهم لمؤازرة كافة الأطقم الطبية.. الجميع هنا من مديري المستشفيات ورؤساء الأقسام والجراحين والمسعفين والأطباء ..كانوا ملتزمين بعملهم الإنساني ويعملون من أجل التقليل من معاناة ضحايا هذا العدوان السافر "

Appendix B to Annex 22: Report on the explosion of a missile at the Military College, Tripoli

Figure 14.B.1

Official translation of a Ministry of Defence report on the explosion of a missile at the Military College, Tripoli

Translated from Arabic

Office of the General Staff

**Military Engineering
Department**

Subject: Technical report

Date: 12 Rajab A.H. 0000

Corresponding to 10 March
A.D. 2020

Report on the explosion of a missile at the Military College, Tripoli

On 5 January 2020, the Director of the Military Engineering Department, acting on oral instructions from the Chief of the General Staff, ordered a technical committee to go to the Military College, which is located in the Hadabah area, in order to carry out a technical inspection of the targeted location, at which 32 students were killed and others injured. After examining the site and collecting fragments caused by the explosion, the technical committee found that:

1. The site was attacked by a drone;
2. The fragments gathered indicate that they are from a Blue Arrow 7 BY-7 guided missile;
3. The technical specifications of the missile are as follows:
 - (a) Made in China;
 - (b) For use against armoured vehicles and small ground targets;
 - (c) Equipped with a semi-automatic laser guidance system;
 - (d) The missile had been armed with a large quantity of highly explosive material that could cause significant damage even to armoured targets;
 - (e) The committee determined that the surface of the College's square consists of two layers:
 - The first layer is made of reinforced concrete and approximately 25 cm thick;
 - The second layer is made of asphalt and approximately 10 cm thick, according to the maintenance officer of the Military College.

Students (deceased)

<i>#</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Rank</i>	<i>Four-part name</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
1.	12533	Freshman student	[REDACTED]	
2.	12535	Freshman student	[REDACTED]	
3.	12536	Freshman student	[REDACTED]	
4.	12539	Freshman student	[REDACTED]	
5.	12540	Freshman student	[REDACTED]	
6.	12542	Freshman student	[REDACTED]	
7.	12543	Freshman student	[REDACTED]	
8.	12550	Freshman student	[REDACTED]	
9.	12552	Freshman student	[REDACTED]	
10.	12554	Freshman student	[REDACTED]	
11.	12556	Freshman student	[REDACTED]	
12.	12557	Freshman student	[REDACTED]	
13.	12559	Freshman student	[REDACTED]	
14.	12560	Freshman student	[REDACTED]	
15.	12561	Freshman student	[REDACTED]	
16.	12563	Freshman student	[REDACTED]	
17.	12565	Freshman student	[REDACTED]	
18.	12568	Freshman student	[REDACTED]	
19.	12569	Freshman student	[REDACTED]	
20.	12570	Freshman student	[REDACTED]	
21.	12571	Freshman student	[REDACTED]	
22.	12575	Freshman student	[REDACTED]	
23.	12576	Freshman student	[REDACTED]	
24.	12582	Freshman student	[REDACTED]	
25.	12583	Freshman student	[REDACTED]	
26.	12541	Freshman student	[REDACTED]	

Students* (injured) (upper-level)

<i>#</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Rank</i>	<i>Four-part name</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
1.	12299	Upper-level student	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
2.	12397	Upper-level student	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

#	No.	Rank	Four-part name	Remarks
3.	12698	Upper-level student	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

Military Engineering Department

Injured students* (freshmen)

#	No.	Rank	Four-part name	Remarks
1.	12581	Freshman student	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
2.	12573	Freshman student	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
3.	12585	Freshman student	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
4.	12572	Freshman student	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
5.	12580	Freshman student	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
6.	12584	Freshman student	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
7.	12544	Freshman student	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
8.	12546	Freshman student	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
9.	12549	Freshman student	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
10.	12562	Freshman student	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
11.	12548	Freshman student	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
12.	12579	Freshman student	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
13.	12547	Freshman student	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
14.	12531	Freshman student	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
15.	12558	Freshman student	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

Appendix C to Annex 14: Press release of the Libyan Army

Figure 14.C.1

Press release from the standing committee for humanitarian affairs of the Libyan Army

الرئيسية الاخبار المحلية الاخبار العالمية الأرشيف صور الملفات وكالة الأنباء الليبية

اللجنة الدائمة للشؤون الإنسانية بالجيش الليبي تؤكد فتح التحقيقات الأولية لملاحقة الجناة الذين استهدفوا طلاب الكلية العسكرية على المستويين المحلي والدولي.

لاربخ اللطفر (04-01-2021 14:25:00)

طرابلس 04 يناير 2021 (وال) - أعلنت اللجنة الدائمة للشؤون الإنسانية بالجيش الليبي أنه تم ترقية شهداء الكلية العسكرية إلى رتبة ملازم ثانٍ، وتخصيص رواتب دائمة لذويهم أسوة بزملائهم الذين نجوا من هذه الفاجعة. وقالت اللجنة في كلمة لها بمناسبة إحياء الذكرى السنوية الأولى لاستهداف طلاب الكلية إنه تم فتح التحقيقات الأولية لملاحقة الجناة على المستويين المحلي والدولي، بناء على تكليف وزير الدفاع بحكومة الوفاق الوطني، لها بمتابعة الحقوق المدنية لشهداء وجرحى طلاب الكلية العسكرية أمام محكمة الجنايات الدولية. وأكدت اللجنة في كلمتها على متابعة هذا الانتهاك الصارخ منذ أواخر العام المنصرم، بالتنسيق مع رابطة أسر الشهداء والجرحى، وأنها لم تدخر جهداً في تذليل الصعاب الإدارية كافة، التي تعترض تنفيذ إجراءاتهم. وقالت اللجنة ما يجب التذكير به في هذه المناسبة الأليمة، إن هؤلاء الأبطال تركوا من بعدهم أمهاتهم وآبائهم وزوجاتهم وأطفالهم وأصدقائهم وزملائهم ومحبيهم، الذين يجب أن نواسيهم ونشد من أزرهم. ودعت اللجنة الدائمة للشؤون الإنسانية بالجيش الليبي في كلمتها، الجهات القضائية المحلية والدولية إلى مواصلة جهودهم في كشف الجناة وإحالتهم لنيل العقاب الرادع لهم.. (وال)..

Source: https://www.lana-news.ly/art.php?id=187230&lang=ar&p=2&ctg_id=5. Last accessed 12 January 2021

Figure 14.C.2

Official translation of the press release

The standing committee for humanitarian affairs of the Libyan Army confirms that it has initiated preliminary investigations with a view to prosecuting, at the local and international levels, those who attacked the Military College students

Published on 4 January 2021 at 14:23:00

Tripoli, 4 January 2021 (WAL) — The standing committee for humanitarian affairs of the Libyan Army announced that those who died in the Military College attack have been promoted to the rank of second lieutenant and that their relatives, like those of their colleagues who survived the tragedy, would be paid a salary on a permanent basis. In a statement issued on the occasion of the first anniversary of the attack against the Military College students, the committee said that it has initiated preliminary investigations with a view to prosecuting, at the local and international levels, the perpetrators. In addition, the committee has been charged by the Minister of Defence of the

Government of National Accord to pursue charges at the International Criminal Court relating to the civil rights of the Military College students who were killed or wounded. The committee, in its statement, reaffirmed that it had been following up on this flagrant violation since the latter part of last year, in coordination with the Association of the Families the Dead and Wounded, and that it has spared no effort to overcome all administrative difficulties that might prevent it from fulfilling its mandate. The committee said that, on this painful occasion, it should be remembered that those heroes had left behind mothers, fathers, wives, children, friends, colleagues and people who love them, and that we must all console them and stand with them. The committee called upon local and international judicial authorities to continue their efforts to identify the perpetrators and ensure that they are punished severely. (WAL)

Annex 23 Infographics for Pantsir S-1 AD system (on KaMAZ 6560 mobility platform)

North of Ajdabiyah (12 July 2020)

Video and still imagery of almost certainly a Pantsir S-1 mounted on the KaMAZ 6560 platform, which is one of the two mobility platforms used for the non-export version of the system.

This is the first imagery identified by the Panel of the Pantsir S-1 missile system mounted on this particular ground mobility platform.

The presence of this particular vehicle type is a violation of paragraph 9 of resolution 1970 (2011).



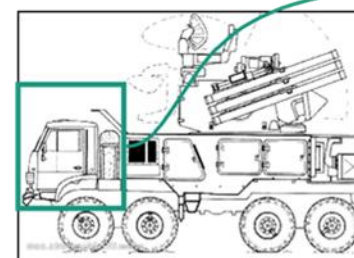
Production Pantsir S-1 on KaMAZ 6560 ground mobility platform. NOTE: Distinct driver cab differences: 1) sloping cab; 2) drivers steps; 3) front bumper; 4) window shapes; etc..



Pantsir S-1 on KaMAZ 6560 ground mobility platform in Libya on 12 July 2020. NOTE: Distinct driver cab difference to Pantsir S-1 previously identified as being in Libya 2019.



Pantsir S-1 supplied to UAE in Libya on 19 June 2019. NOTE: MAN SX45 Heavy High Mobility Truck as the ground mobility platform. Reported in S/2019/519.



Pantsir S-1 on a Ural 5325 ground platform. The other production alternative for Russian forces.

Primary sources

1. <https://twitter.com/Abdoko99/status/1282088104300601347>, 12 July 2020.
2. <https://twitter.com/RALee85/status/1282091191950094336>, 12 July 2020.
3. <https://twitter.com/Oded121351/status/1141224351045443584>, 19 June 2019.
4. www.ihs.janes.com. (Subscription). 23 July 2013.
5. www.the-blueprints.com/blueprints/tanks/tanks-n-p/64270/view/pantsir-s1_sa-22_greyhound_ural-5325/.

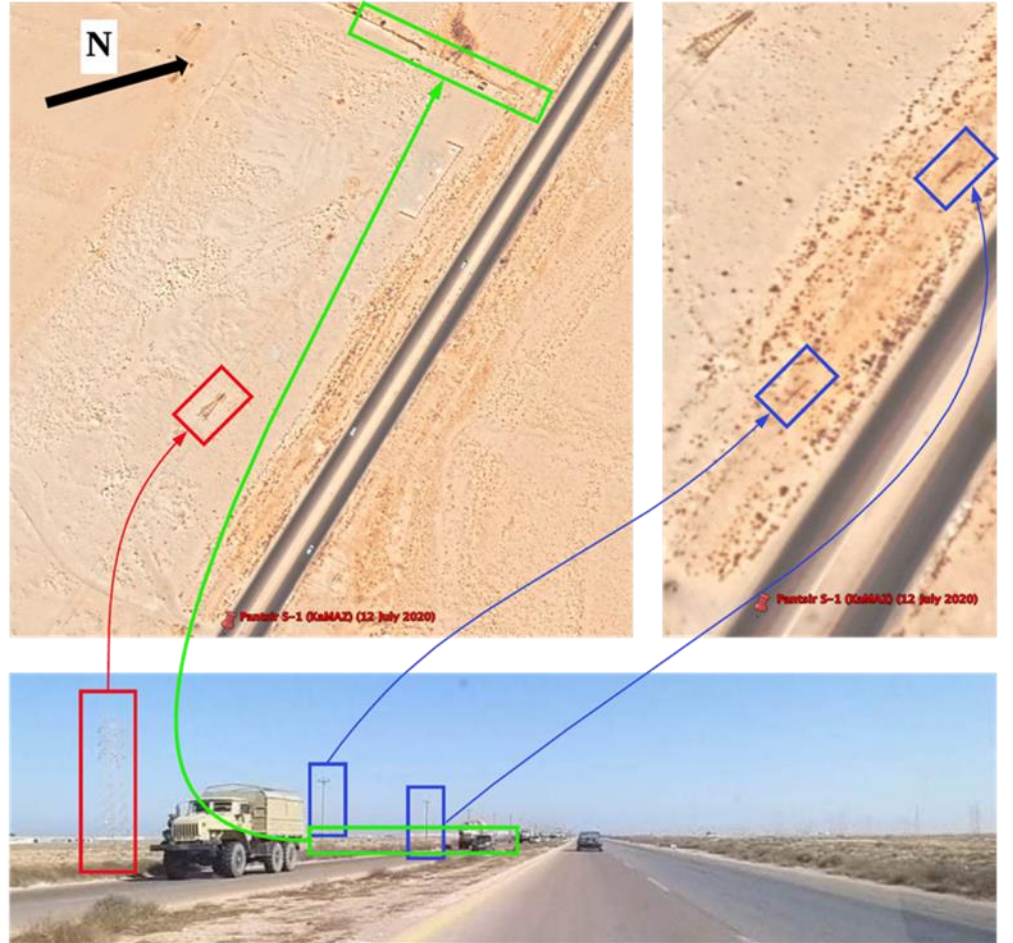
Developed by UN Panel of Experts

North of Ajdabiyah (12 July 2020)
 (30°52'47.38"N, 20°12'29.09"E)

Convoy containing Pantsir S-1 SAM system mounted on the KaMAZ 6560 platform was geo-located to the road North of Ajdabiyah.

This is the first imagery identified by the Panel of the Pantsir S-1 missile system mounted on this particular ground mobility platform. Still extracts from a video were used for this geo-location.

The presence of this particular vehicle type is a violation of paragraph 9 of resolution 1970 (2011).



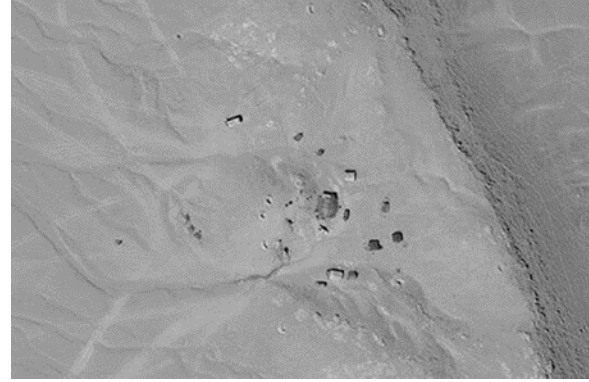





Primary sources

1. <https://twitter.com/Abdoko99/status/1282088104300601347>, 12 July 2020.
2. <https://twitter.com/RALee85/status/1282091191950094336>, 12 July 2020.
3. https://twitter.com/il_kanguru/status/1282487495528194048, 13 July 2020.

Developed by UN Panel of Experts

Figure 23.1
Description Pantsir S-1 locations in September 2020.

	
<p>11 Sep 2020 29° 26' 53.64"N, 15° 52' 51.11"E</p>	<p>14 Sep 2020 29° 26' 19.59"N, 15° 50' 10.98"E</p>
	
<p>14 Sep 2020 29° 17' 0.79"N, 15° 49' 06.03"E</p>	<p>14 Sep 2020 29° 17' 33.80"N, 15° 52' 15.78"E</p>
	
<p>14 Sep 2020 29° 24' 35.60"N, 15° 53' 54.65"E</p>	<p>18 Sep 2020 29° 10' 01.18"N, 15° 47' 35.81"E</p>

Annex 24 Infographics for *Gabya* Class frigates

28 January - 30 June 2020

Location: Libyan Coast

Turkish '*Gabya*' Class frigates were first identified operating within Libyan territorial waters (12 NM) on 28 January 2020 when they were used to escort the MV *Bana* into Tripoli. The MV *Bana* was confirmed by the Panel as carrying military equipment for the GNA.

The deployment of these frigates within and on the edge of Libyan territorial waters provides the GNA-AF with an effective air-defence "umbrella" along the littoral controlled by their forces.

These vessels have also been used to "escort" non-Turkish flagged civilian vessels in order to deny EU NAVFOR MED the opportunity to inspect vessels suspected of carrying military material.

The Panel thus finds that Turkey was in repeated non-compliance with paragraph 9 of resolution [1970 \(2011\)](#) for the *direct (...) transfer (...) of military material* and the *provision (...) of other assistance* to Libya.

Sources

1. <https://twitter.com/LibyaPro2/status/1222268972185391104>, 28 January 2020.
2. Twitter, osinteditor / Planetscope. 25 - 30 June 2020 (illustrative of coverage).
3. Janes IHS (Subscription).

Developed by UN Panel of Experts.



Stock Image: *Gabya* Class Frigate (F490 - Gazientep)



RIM-162 ESSM SAM

Range to 27 NM



RIM-66E Standard SAM

Range to 46 NM



9 August 2020
(32°40'57"N, 14°14'50"E)

The Turkish 'Gabya' Class frigate F490 *Gazientep* was identified as being in Khoms port on 9 August 2020.

This port visit is a violation of paragraph 9 of resolution [1970 \(2011\)](#) for the *direct (...) transfer (...) of military materiel* and the *provision (...) of other assistance to Libya*.



Sources

1. <https://twitter.com/LibyaReview/status/1293944617352781824>, 9 August 2020.
2. https://twitter.com/Libya_OSINT/status/1293865285125054464, 9 August 2020.
3. Google Earth Pro.
4. Janes IHS (Subscription).

Developed by UN Panel of Experts

Annex 25 Infographic for HAWK MiM-23 air defence system

Tripoli (Mitiga Airport) (21 January 2020)
 32°53'45.36"N, 13°16'45.62"E

One of three HAWK MIM-23 air defence system deployed with missiles on beam indicating high alert state.

An operating AN/MPQ radar with rotating radar dish was also seen in the vicinity.

The deployment of this system to Libya by Turkey is a violation of paragraph 9 of resolution 1970 (2011).



Primary sources

1. Confidential source.
2. Google Earth Pro.
3. Twitter communication with @il_kanguru.

Developed by UN Panel of Experts

Annex 26 Infographics for Korkut Twin 35mm Air Defence system

Tripoli Port (16 January 2020)
32°54'07.14"N, 13°10'33.12"E

An Aselsan manufactured Korkut SSA Twin 35mm self propelled anti-aircraft gun (SPAAG) leaving Tripoli port at night on a low loader.

The Korkut KKA Command and Control vehicle integrates three SSA SPAAG into one system.

System Capability:

- Max Range: 12,500
- Slant Range: 4,000m
- Velocity: 1,020m/s
- 20 Round Bursts in 0.7s
- Air burst ATOM round
- Tungsten sub-projectiles

The deployment of this system to Libya by Turkey is a violation of paragraph 9 of resolution 1970 (2011).

Primary sources

1. https://twitter.com/eha_gundem/status/1218296620330164224, 17 January 2020.
2. https://twitter.com/il_kanguru/status/1218058165205508096, 17 January 2020.
3. Google Earth Pro.

Developed by UN Panel of Experts

Misrata Airport (25 February 2020)

Korkut Twin-35mm self propelled anti-defence system (SPADS) located at:

- KKA1 32°19'12.79"N, 15°03'14.00"E
- SSA1 32°18'33.97"N, 15°04'02.01"E
- SSA2 32°18'38.96"N, 15°04'05.70"E
- SSA3 32°18'34.96"N, 15°04'13.63"E

4,000m Air Defence 'bubble' for conventional ammunition. Extended range for "ATOM" ammunition.

KKA is the radar control system for integrating the fire of three SSA self propelled anti-aircraft guns (SPAAG) on to one target.

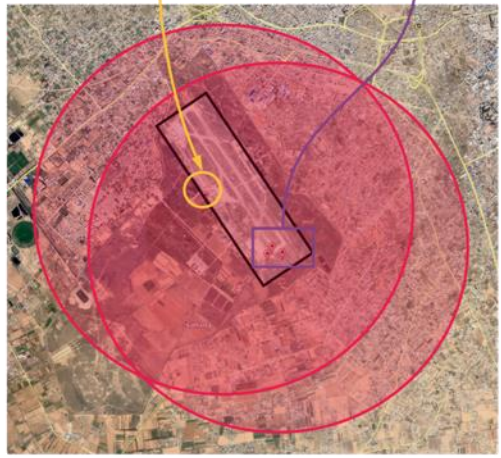
The SSA SPAAG can operate alone or be controlled by the KKA.

The deployment of this system to Libya by Turkey is in non-compliance with paragraph 9 of resolution 1970 (2011).

Primary sources

1. Confidential source.
2. Google Earth Pro.

Developed by UN Panel of Experts.



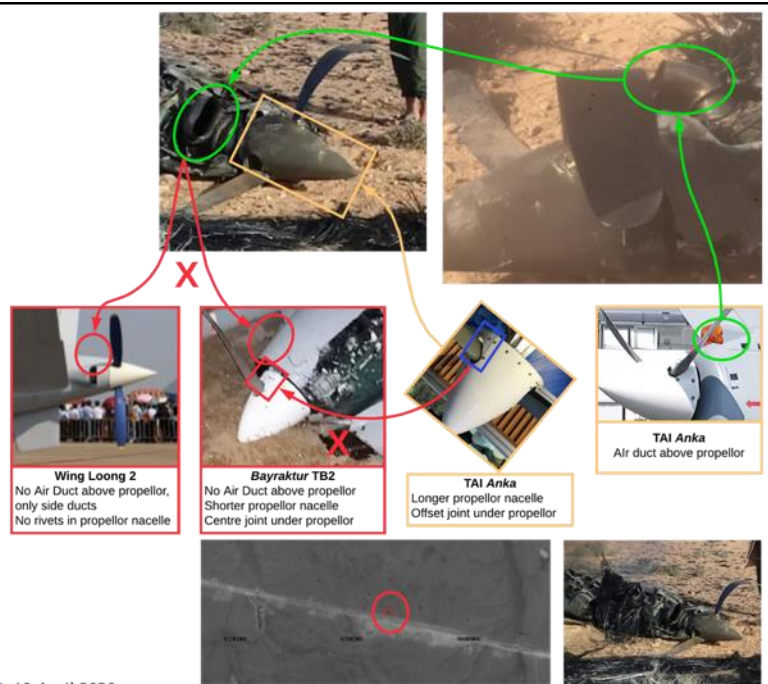
Annex 27 Infographic for TAI Anka UCAV

Abu Grein (19 April 2020)

Imagery from the remnants of a downed UCAV indicates that the Turkish manufactured TAI *Anka* UCAV is now be operational over Libya.

Allegedly shot down by a *Pantsir* S-1 near Abu Grein. Provisional geo-location is in area of 31°22'38"N, 15°30'25 "E.

If this is the first sighting of an TAI *Anka* UCAV in Libya, then the deployment of this system to Libya by Turkey is in non-compliance with paragraph 9 of resolution 1970 (2011).



Primary sources

1. <https://twitter.com/LNA2019M/status/1251876366024413188>, 19 April 2020.
2. <https://www.dropbox.com/s/c7bvlik5k7kgq2p/Screenshot%202020-04-20%2013.09.53.png?dl=0>, accessed 20 April 2020.
3. <https://www.flickr.com/photos/aerofossile2012/30427784405>, accessed 20 April 2020.
4. <https://maps.southfront.org/made-in-turkey-destroyed-in-libya-another-bayraktar-tb2-combat-drone-downed-photos-videos/>, 31 March 2020.
5. https://twitter.com/il_kanguru/status/1252158756403765248, 20 April 2020.
6. www.ihs.janes.com. (Subscription). 25 February 2020.

Developed by UN Panel of Experts

Annex 28 Infographic for Firtina T-155mm self-propelled howitzer

T-155 *Firtina* 155mm / 52 calibre Howitzer onboard MV *Bana* (28 January 2020) 32°54'16"N, 13°11'01"E

Turkish manufactured T-155 '*Firtina*' 155mm/52 Calibre Howitzers were identified on board the MV *Bana* (IMO 7920857) prior to disembarkment in Tripoli on 28 January 2020.

First manufactured in Turkey in 2003 and upgraded to the '*Firtina* New Generation' (FNG) in 2017, with FNG version exhibited at IDEX 2019. Initial analysis is that this is not the FNG version as there is no evidence of a serrated track plate cover, nor a SARP Remote Weapon System (RWS) on the turret.

MV *Bana* made this voyage from Mersin, Turkey to Tripoli, Libya from 24 to 28 January 2020. On calling at Genoa, Italy on 3 February 2020 the vessel was detained and the Master arrested.

The deployment of this system to Libya by Turkey is a violation of paragraph 9 of resolution 1970 (2011).

Primary sources

1. Twitter, @LNA2019M, 30 January 2019.
2. [customer.janes.com](https://www.janes.com). (Subscription), 9 July 2019.
3. <https://www.pinterest.at/pin/388787380324671801/>, 21 February 2006.
4. <http://cmano-db.com/facility/1724/>. Accessed 31 January 2020.
5. Confidential source.

Developed by UN Panel of Experts



29 October 2014, T-155 Firtina on parade in Istanbul, Turkey.

Annex 29 Infographic for T122 Sakarya MLRS

Rocketsan T-122mm *Sakarya* MLRS Tripoli (18 July 2020) / Sirte (26 November 2020)

Imagery from Libyan social media first identified the presence of a 122mm *Sakarya* multi-launch rocket system (MLRS) deployed in support of GNA -AF in the Tripoli area.

The system is manufactured in Turkey by Rocketsan and is only in service with Turkey, Azerbaijan and the UAE.

On 27 November 2020 further imagery was identified showing live firing of the system by the GNA near Sirte. The use of UN type hazard labels on the ammunition packaging, and the condition of the packaging, makes it certain that the ammunition is newly introduced into Libya and not a legacy of the old regime.

The transfer of this MLRS to Libya by Turkey is a violation of paragraph 9 of resolution 1970 (2011).

Primary sources

1. https://twitter.com/Ozkok_A/status/128440255552923648, 18 July 2020.
2. <https://www.roketsan.com.tr/en/product/t-122-mbri-multi-barrel-rocket-launcher-mbri-system/>, Accessed 18 July 2020.
3. <https://twitter.com/smmLibya/status/1332237579857620994>, 27 November 2020.
4. www.ihs.janes.com. (Subscription). 14 October 2019.

Developed by UN Panel of Experts.



17 July 2020, 122mm *Sakarya* MLRS near Tripoli



27 November 2020, Live firing of 122mm *Sakarya* MLRS near Sirte

Annex 30 Infographic for STM Kargu-2 loitering munition

Abu Grein (25 May 2020)

Imagery from the remnants of a downed loitering munition indicates that the Turkish manufactured STM *Kargu-2* rotary wing loitering munition is now operational over Libya.

This is the first sighting of a STM *Kargu-2* rotary wing loitering munition in Libya, and this a non-compliance of paragraph 9 of resolution 1970 (2011).

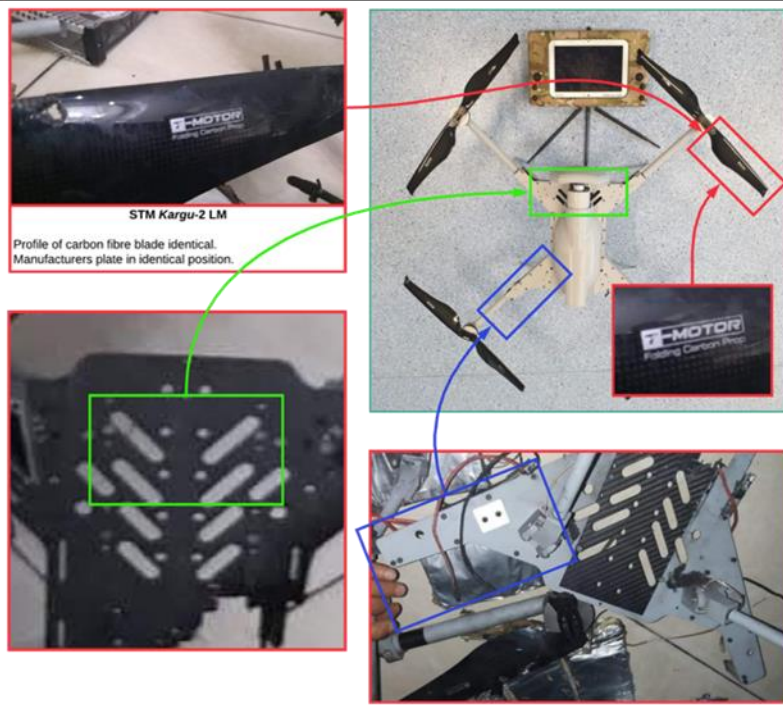
STM *Kargu-2* rotary wing loitering munitions have only been operational with the Turkish Armed Forces since January 2020.

The deployment of this system to Libya by Turkey is in non-compliance with paragraph 9 of resolution 1970 (2011).

Primary sources

1. Confidential.
2. <https://www.stm.com.tr/en/products/kargu>. 20 April 2020.
3. www.ihjanes.com. (Subscription). 25 February 2020.

Developed by UN Panel of Experts



Annex 31 Infographic for Mig-29A FGA

18 May - 18 June 2020

1. Khmeimim Airbase (OSLK), Syria
(35°24'33.30"N, 35°56'41.01"E)

2. Al Jufra Airbase (HL69), Libya
(29°12'0.83"N, 16° 0'11.58"E)

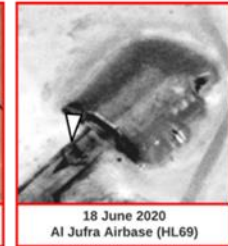
Satellite imagery of 18 May 2020 identifies six MiG-29 aircraft at RFF Khmeimim Airbase in Syria. The aircraft no longer show on the subsequent 19 May 2020 imagery.

Imagery taken on 19 May 2020 shows a MiG-29 on runway being towed to hardened aircraft shelters at Al Jufra Airbase, Libya. Subsequent imagery of 25 May 2020 also identifies a MiG-29 at Al Khadim airbase, Libya. In flight imagery shows some MiG-29 with RFF markings and also some unmarked, and it is not clear where and when imagery obtained.

It is assessed as almost certain that some old Syrian Air Force MiG-29 have been supplied to HAF, with newer MiG-29 replacing them within the Syrian Air Force. Erosion of body paint being an indicator.

Primary sources

1. https://twitter.com/Brian_Castner/status/1263572061492035607, 19 May 2020.
2. https://www.facebook.com/USAoutofSyria/posts/617284718873488?_tn=-R, 20 May 2020.
3. <https://www.dvidshub.net/image/6220925/russia-deploys-military-fighter-aircraft-libya>, 26 May 2020
4. https://twitter.com/Am_Del/status/1265985704410128389, 28 May 2020.
5. <https://www.africom.mil/pressrelease/32941/new-evidence-of-russian-aircraft-active-in-li>, 18 June 2020
6. www.ihs.janes.com, (Subscription). Accessed 24 May 2020.
7. Maxar Technologies Limited and Google Earth Pro - satellite imagery.
8. Confidential sources.



The response from the Member State to the Panel's tracing request was that there was insufficient detail for their consideration.

Nevertheless the presence of these aircraft in Libya is in non-compliance with paragraph 9 of resolution 1970 (2011).



Developed by UN Panel of Experts

Annex 32 Infographic for Sukhoi SU-24 FGA

24 May - 18 June 2020

1. Al Khadim Airbase (HL59), Libya
(31°59'48.14"N, 21°12'1.44"E).

2. Al Jufra Airbase (HL69), Libya
(29°11'29.25"N, 16°0'25.66"E).

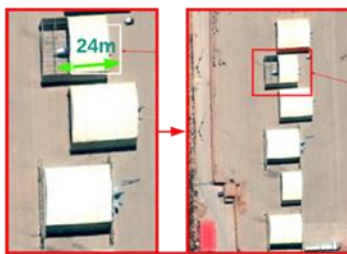
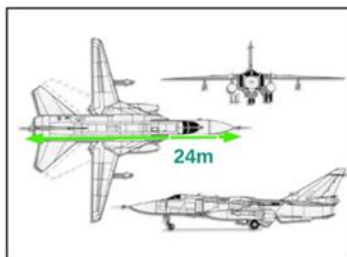
From satellite imagery of 24 May 2020 four SU-24 Fighter Ground Attack (FGA) aircraft were first identified by UNSMIL as being in new pre-fabricated hangers at Al Khadim airbase (HL59), Libya. Subsequently confirmed by an independent source. These aircraft formed part of the "air package" delivered by the Russian Federation via Syria.

On 18 June 2020 the US Digital Visual Information Distribution Service published imagery of an SU-24 FGA aircraft active at Al Jufra airbase (HL69). The Panel finds the image credible based on the runway layout, which is unique to Al Jufra, at the point where the aircraft is active. Shadow analysis from www.mooncalc.org suggests that the image was taken at approximately 20:00 hours.

Primary sources

- <https://www.africom.mil/pressrelease/32941/new-evidence-of-russian-aircraft-active-in-ly>. 18 June 2020.
- <https://www.dvidshub.net/image/6244656/new-evidence-russian-aircraft-active-libyan-airspace>. 18 June 2020.
- www.ihs.janes.com, (Subscription). Accessed 24 May 2020.
- Maxar Technologies Limited and Google Earth Pro - satellite imagery.
- UNSMIL.
- Confidential sources.

Developed by UN Panel of Experts.



24 May 2020, Al Khadim airbase (HL59)



13 June 2020, Al Khadim airbase (HL 59)

The response from the Member State to the Panel's tracing request was that there was insufficient detail for their consideration.

Nevertheless the presence of these aircraft in Libya is in non-compliance with paragraph 9 of resolution 1970 (2011).



18 June 2020, Jufra airbase (HL69)

Annex 33 Maritime non-compliance profile indicators

Table 33.1
Maritime non-compliance profile indicators

#	Type	Indicator	Remarks
1	Visibility	Automatic Identification System (AIS) ^a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ “Dark activity” periods.
2	Route(s)	Destination Ports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The ports of Gabes and Algiers are often inaccurately declared. ▪ Unusual routing from past voyages
3	Ownership	Frequent change of vessel’s owners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Multiple ownership changes. ▪ Lack of corporate on-line presence.
4	Operators	Frequent change of vessel’s operators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Multiple operator presence ▪ Lack of corporate on line presence.
5	Vessel Name	Frequent change of vessel’s name	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪
6	Vessel Tonnage	Tonnage Range	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Comparison to tonnage of known non-compliant vessels.
7	Commercial Relationships	Linkages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Links between owners / operators / agents.
8	Flag of Registry	Flags of convenience	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪
9	Documentation	Accuracy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Transparency in supplying to Panel. ▪ Accuracy of completion.
10	Cargo Shielding	Container layout on weather deck	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Containers are used to line the edge of the weather deck to shield the remainder of the deck from external view.
11	Cargo Analysis	Volumetric and mass analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Does reported weight and packaging match declaration on documentation.
12	Sanction Listings	Current or previous listings of owner, operator or vessel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Previous reports by other UN Panels and Monitoring Groups ▪ Sanctions lists of Member States

^a Or Long Range Identification and Tracking system (LRIT).

Annex 34 Summary of maritime non-compliances (trafficking to GNA-AF)

1. A summary of all non-compliances with paragraph 9 of resolution 1970 (2011) for the maritime delivery of arms and military materiel to GNA-AF is shown in table 34.1 below, whilst infographics with more detail and evidence are in the appendices.

Table 34.1

Vessels of interest to the Panel (arms trafficking to GNA-AF chronologically)

Name	IMO	GT	Flag registry at time	Vessel owner	Commercial manager	Date	Delivery confirmed / event	Remarks
<i>Bana</i>	7920857	9,367	Lebanon	Med Wave Shipping S.A., ^a Lebanon	African Mediterranean Lines S.A.L., ^b Lebanon	3 Jan 2020	▪ Called at Misrata port.	▪ See appendix A. ▪ Commercial manager was beneficial owner. Relation with M/V <i>Single Eagle</i> .
						28 Jan 2020	▪ Called at Tripoli port. ▪ <i>Korkut</i> SPAAG ▪ <i>Flirtina</i> 155mm Howitzer T155 ▪ ACV-15 FNSS IAFV ▪ 40mm/60 cannon	▪ Crew provided evidence that military materiel of-floated on this voyage.
						07 Jul 2020	.	▪ Vessel arrived in Aliaga, Turkey, to be broken up.
<i>Single Eagle</i>	8708830	6,429	Panama	Dytamar Shipping Limited, Liberia Office in Lebanon ^c	African Mediterranean Lines S.A.L., ^b Lebanon	16 Jan 2020	▪ <i>Korkut</i> SPAAG	▪ See appendix B. ▪ Commercial manager was beneficial owner. Same as M/V <i>Bana</i>
						30 Oct 2020	▪ Vessel arrived in Chittagong, Bangladesh, to be broken up.	
<i>Ana</i>	7369118	7,564	Albania	Shega Trans S.A., ^d Albania	Shega Group S.A., ^d Albania	18 Feb 2020	▪ Called at Tripoli port.	▪ See appendix C. ▪ Targeted by HAF artillery.

<i>Name</i>	<i>IMO</i>	<i>GT</i>	<i>Flag registry at time</i>	<i>Vessel owner</i>	<i>Commercial manager</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Delivery confirmed / event</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
			Palau			19 Mar 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Renamed Pray, at Haydarpasa port, Istanbul, Turkey. 	
						Sept 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Renamed VAV, under the flag of Palau. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Authorized by the flag to one single voyage, under tow, in ballast condition and unmanned, from Istanbul to Izmir, Turkey, for demolition.
<i>Cirkin</i>	7728699	5,846	Tanzania	Redline Shipping and Trading Company, ^c Turkey	Avrasya Shipping Co Ltd, ^f Turkey	28 May 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Called at Misrata port M60 MBT. MiM-23 <i>HAWK</i>. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See appendix D. Vessel escorted by two Turkish surface assets.
			Sao Tome & Principe (false)			11 June 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Called at Misrata port. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vessel escorted by three Turkish surface assets.
						January 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Renamed GUZEL under the flag of Sao Tome & Principe (false) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New flag is fraudulent.

^a c/o African Mediterranean Lines S.A.L., Orient Queen Homes Building, John Kennedy Street, Ras Beirut, Beirut, Lebanon. +961 1 367368. (operations@africamedlines.com).

^b Orient Queen Homes Building, John Kennedy Street, Ras Beirut, Beirut, Lebanon. +961 1 373473. (admin@africamedlines.com).

^c c/o African Mediterranean Lines S.A.L., Orient Queen Homes Building, John Kennedy Street, Ras Beirut, Beirut, Lebanon. +961 1 373473.

^d Rruge Tefta Tashko 10, Tirane, Albania. www.shega-trans.com/. +355 4 255008. (info@shega-trans.com).

^e c/o Avrasya Shipping Co Ltd, Karaca Apartimani, Gezi Caddesi 22/3, Liman Mah, Ilkadim, 55100 Samsun, Turkey. (info@avrasyashipping.com).

^f Karaca Apartimani, Gezi Caddesi 22/3, Liman Mah, Ilkadim, 55100 Samsun, Turkey. (info@avrasyashipping.com).

Appendix A to Annex 34: M/V Bana (IMO 7920857)

1. At the end of January 2020, the Panel identified the merchant vessel M/V *Bana* (IMO 7920857) as a vessel of interest to the Panel based on: 1) deviation from its normal routine activity; and 2) multiple “dark periods” of Automatic Identification System (AIS) inactivity when in the vicinity of a Libyan port. The Panel identified two particular voyages of interest.

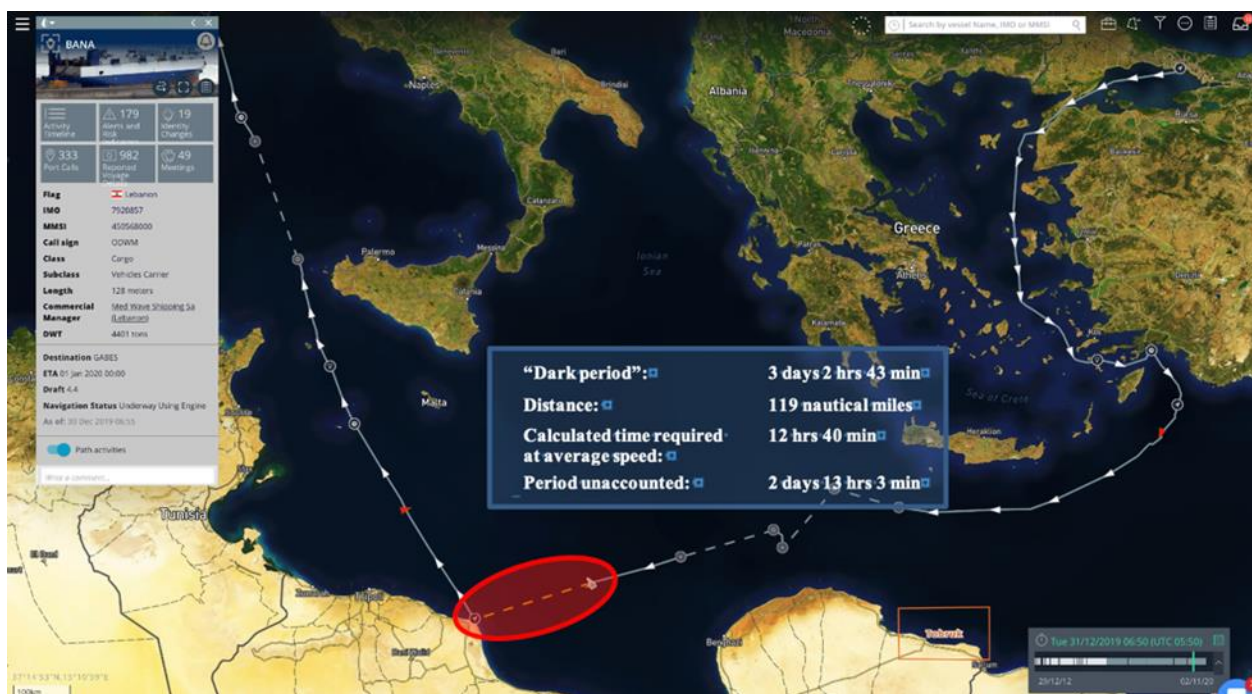
Voyage of Interest 1

2. M/V *Bana* (IMO 7920857) departed Istanbul anchorage area, Turkey, during the early hours on 25 December 2019, with a declared destination port of Gabes, Tunisia. The vessel’s Automatic Identification System (AIS) was disconnected at 06:50 hours³⁸ on 31 December 2019 and was re-connected at 09:35 hours on 3 January 2020, whilst offshore Misrata port, Libya, resulting in a “dark period” of 3 days 2 hours and 43 minutes. There is no evidence of the vessel visiting Gabes, Tunisia.

3. Based on the vessel’s average speed until switching off its AIS, the time required to cover the “dark period” distance would be 12 hours and 40 minutes. Therefore, a time period of 2 days 14 hour and 3 minutes was unaccounted for. See figure 34.A.1.

Figure 34.A.1

Route followed by M/V *Bana* (IMO 7920857) in December 2019 / January 2020 with indication of the “dark period”



³⁸ All indicated hours are in Local Time.

Voyage of Interest 2

4. A subsequent voyage to Libya by M/V *Bana* (IMO 7920857), departed Mersin, Turkey at 07:37 hours on 24 January 2020, with the declared destination port again being Gabes, Tunisia. The vessel's AIS was disconnected at 07:08 hours on 27 January 2020 and was re-connected at 21:41 hours on 29 January 2020, whilst on a track clearly departing from Libya and not Tunisia. This resulted in a “dark period” of 2 days, 14 hours and 33 minutes.

5. Based on the vessel's average speed until switching off its AIS, the time required to cover the “dark period” distance would be 1 day, 5 hours and 48 minutes. Therefore, a time period of 1 Day 8 hours 44 minutes was unaccounted for. In addition, on the late evening of 28 January 2020 and early morning of 29 January 2020 the vessel was identified off Tripoli as being escorted by a Turkish ‘Gabya’ Class frigate into the port of Tripoli, Libya. See figures 34.A.2 and 34.A.3.

Figure 34.A.2

Route followed by M/V *Bana* (IMO 7920857) in its second voyage of interest in January 2020 with indication of the “dark period”

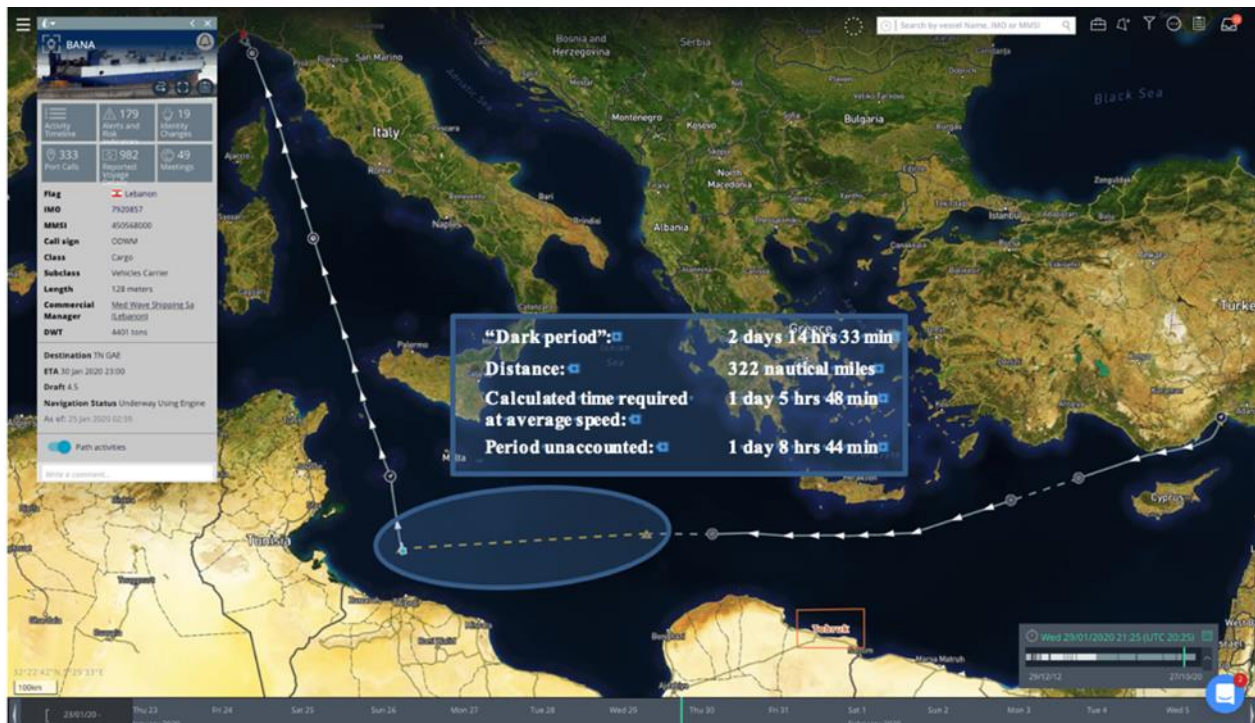
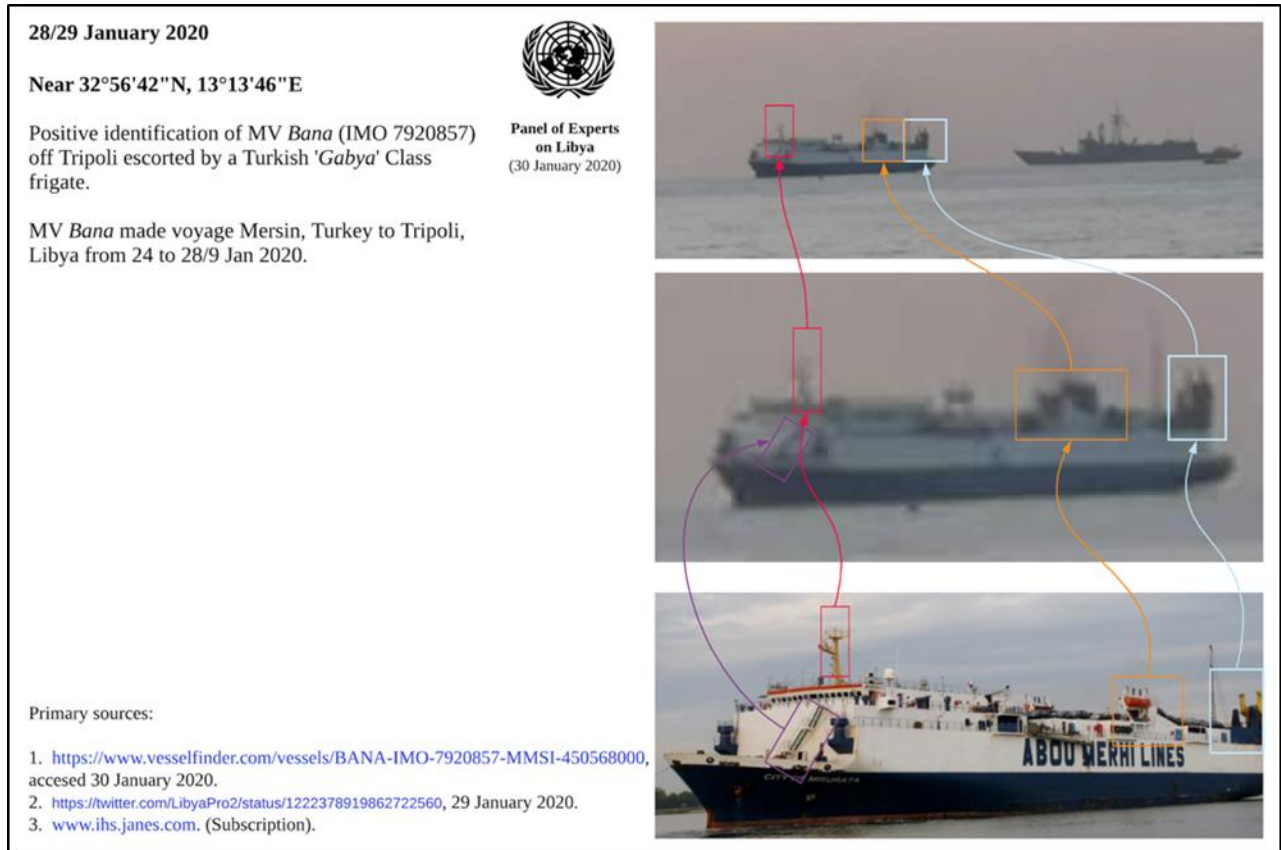


Figure 34.A.3
M/V *Bana* (IMO 7920857) escorted by a 'Gabya' class frigate



6. The Tripoli port call is also confirmed by a bunker delivery note at Tripoli port, dated 29 January 2020, in which is stated that the vessel received bunker fuel between 8:20 and 15:20 hours. See figure 34.A.4.

Figure 34.A.4
Bunker delivery note for M/V Bana (IMO 7920857)

Nada Al BEHAR
For Shipping

شركة ندى البحار
للتوكيلات الملاحية

BUNKER DELIVERY NOTE

Vessel Name : Bana Barge name : Marwah
Vessel IMO Number : 7920857 Supply Date : 29-01-2020
Owner/Operator's : African Mediterranean Lines Port : Tripoli

Product	Viscosity @ 50° C	Viscosity @ 40° C	Density @ 15° C	Flash Point °C	Sulphur % max (m/m)	Quantity Metric Tons
IFO	cst	(not applicable)		°C		
MGO	(not applicable)	3.01 CST	0.85	68.0 °C	0.050	275
IFO/MGO						

Sample no
Marpol Sample no
(from barge manifest)
VESSEL

MARPOL

BARGE

MGO

IFO

METHOD OF SAMPLING
CONTINUOUS DRIP

BUNKER BARGE PUMPING RATE @ MT/HOUR

RECEIVING VESSEL'S INTAKE LINE CAPACITY MT/HOUR

AA 60070

AA 60071

AA 60072

FUELOIL ANALYSIS REPORT NUMBER

GASOIL ANALYSIS REPORT NUMBER

GASOIL (BLENDING) ANALYSIS REPORT NUMBER

17020/2020

Barge Alongside Date	Hose Connected Date	Start Pumping Date	Finish Pumping Date	Barge Departed Date
29-01-2020	29-01-2020	29-01-2020	29-01-2020	29-01-2020

The Marine Fuel(s) described herein, as ordered by the Captain/Master of the receiving vessel(s), are delivered in accordance with general terms and conditions (GTC) of sale (a copy of which has been provided to buyer before delivery) and on credit of the vessel. And disclaimer as to creation of a maritime lien in the amount of the purchase price and delivery charges, and/or restrictions as to the authority of the ship's officer signing this receipt to bind the vessel and her owner to the above are null and void.

OUR GTC (GENERAL TERMS & CONDITIONS) IS AN ESSENTIAL AND COMPLEMENTARY PART OF THIS DOCUMENT AND SALE AGREEMENT. THE FUEL SUPPLIED IN THIS DELIVERY IS IN CONFORMITY WITH REGULATION 16(1) OR 16(2) AND REGULATION 18(1) OF ANNEX VI OF MARPOL 73/78.

Supplier's Confirmation

Receiving Vessel's Confirmation

SIGNATURE
MASTER OF M.T. MARWAH
STAMP

SIGNATURE
MASTER/CHIEF ENG. of M.V.
STAMP

M/V BANA
CH/ENG

BANA
IMO NUM
7920857
BEIRUT

C.H. No. 7521 21473 Tel: 6437000 Fax: 6437801 E-Mail: bunkers@nadaalbehar.com

Source: Confidential.

7. M/V *Bana* (IMO 7920857) departed Tripoli, Libya, for destination Genoa, Italy, where the vessel was seized and its captain arrested, on 6 February 2020. This as result of an investigation initiated by the local authorities related to the Tripoli visit.

Military materiel trafficked in violation of the arms embargo

8. The Panel has had access to the written testimonies of three crew members of M/V *Bana* (IMO 7920857) regarding both the above referred voyages. The testimonies were provided to the Italian authorities in the context of the ongoing investigation and judicial procedures initiated after the seizure of the vessel and arrest of its Captain on 6 February 2020. According to these testimonies:

- (a) The stop in the port of Mersin, Turkey, corresponding with the second voyage of interest (22 to 24 January 2020) was not initially included in the navigation plan;
- (b) While in Mersin, Turkey, tanks, trucks with rocket launchers and machine guns, all-terrain vehicles and containers marked with stickers indicating ‘explosive’ were loaded on board of the vessel;
- (c) Instead of proceeding to Gabes, Tunisia, as planned, the vessel diverted its course towards Tripoli, Libya, while escorted by two Turkish frigates;
- (d) On the evening of 28 January 2020, the vessel arrived at Tripoli port, Libya, where the military materiel was unloaded under the control of Libyan and Turkish military personnel;
- (e) Ten soldiers from the Turkish army embarked the vessel in Mersin, Libya, and disembarked in Tripoli, Libya;
- (f) There were multiple and deliberate disconnections of the AIS to conceal the whereabouts of the vessel at the different stages of the voyage; and
- (g) The vessel had conducted previous trips from Turkey to Libya loaded with similar military materiel.

9. The Panel obtained access to images taken by the crew on board M/V *Bana* (IMO 7920857) during the second voyage of interest. Military materiel is clearly visible (figure 34.A.5). There is also an image taken from the bridge in which the escorting ‘Gabya’ class frigate is visible (figure 34.A.6).

Figure 34.A.5
'Firtina' T-155 Howitzer (sand colour) and 'Korkut' SSA Twin 35 mm cannon (green camouflage) on board M/V *Bana* (IMO 7920857)



Figure 34.A.6
M/V *Bana* (IMO 7920857) being escorted by a 'Gabya' class frigate off Tripoli

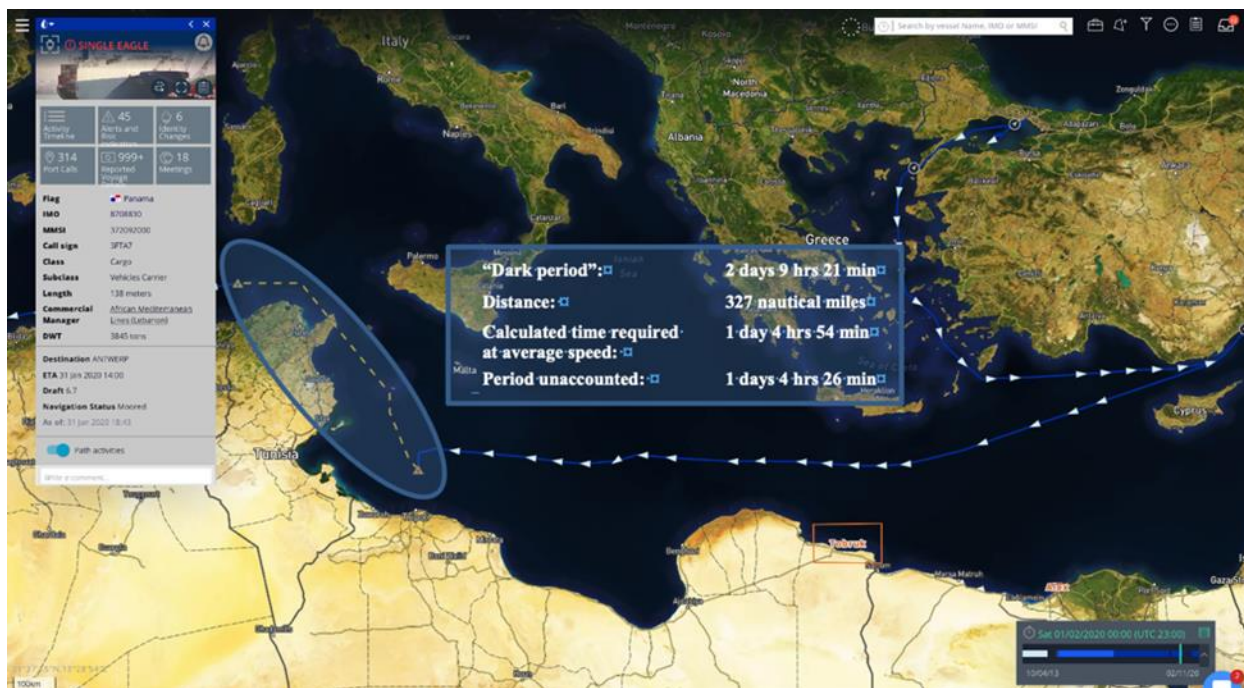


Appendix B to Annex 34: M/V *Single Eagle* (IMO 8708830)

1. In January 2020, the Panel identified the merchant vessel M/V *Single Eagle* (IMO 8708830) as a vessel of interest to the Panel based on: 1) deviation from its normal routine activity; and 2) multiple “dark periods” of Automatic Identification System (AIS) inactivity when in the vicinity of a Libyan port.
2. The M/V *Single Eagle* (IMO 8708830) departed Mersin, Turkey, on 12 January 2020, with a declared destination port of Algiers, Algeria. When 53 nautical miles off the Libyan coast the vessel changed course onto a heading of 90 degrees, the most direct track for Tripoli, Libya. The vessel’s AIS was disconnected at 08:47 hours on 15 January 2020, soon after the course change, and re-connected at 18:08 hours on 17 January 2020, resulting in a “dark period” of 2 days, 9 hours and 21 minutes.
3. Based on the vessel’s average speed until switching off its AIS, the time required to cover the “dark period” distance would be 1 day, 4 hours and 54 minutes. Therefore, a time period of 1 day, 4 hour and 26 minutes was unaccounted for. See figure 34.B.1.

Figure 34.B.1

Route followed by M/V *Single Eagle* (IMO 8708830) in December 2019 / January 2020 with indication of the “dark period”



4. The Tripoli port call is confirmed by a bunker delivery note at Tripoli port, dated 16 January 2020, in which is stated that the vessel received bunker between 4:30 and 11:30 hours. See figure 34.B.2.

Figure 34.B.2
Bunker delivery note for M/V Single Eagle (IMO 8708830)

Nada Al BEHAR
For Shipping



شركة ندى البحار
للتوكيلات الملاحية

BUNKER DELIVERY NOTE

Vessel Name : Single Eagle Barge name : Marwah
Vessel IMO Number : 8708830 Supply Date : 16-01-2020
Owner/Operator's : African Mediterranean Lines Port : Tripoli

Product	Viscosity @ 50° C	Viscosity @ 40° C	Density @ 15° C	Flash Point °C	Sulphur % max (m/m)	Quantity Metric Tons
IFO	----- cst	(not applicable)	0.86	68.0 °C	0.050	258
MGO	(not applicable)	3.01 CST				

IFO/MGO

Sample no	MGO	IFO	METHOD OF SAMPLING	BUNKER BARGE PUMPING RATE MT/HOUR
Marpol Sample no (from barge manifold)			CONTINUOUS DRIP	
VESSEL	AA 60055			RECEIVING VESSEL'S INTAKE LINE CAPACITY MT/HOUR
MARPOL	AA 60058			
BARGE	AA 60059			


FUELOIL ANALYSIS REPORT NUMBER
GASOIL ANALYSIS REPORT NUMBER
GASOIL (BLENDING) ANALYSIS REPORT NUMBER


Barge Alongside Date	Time	Hose Connected Date	Time	Start Pumping Date	Time	Finish Pumping Date	Time	Barge Departed Date	Time
16-01-2020	04:30	16-01-2020	05:00	16-01-2020	05:30	16-01-2020	10:40	16-01-2020	11:30



The Marine Fuel(s) described herein is/are ordered by the Captain/Master of the receiving vessel(s), are delivered in accordance with general terms and conditions (GTC) of sale (a copy of which has been provided to buyer before delivery and on credit of the vessel). And disclaims as to creation of a maritime lien in the amount of the purchase price and delivery charges and/or restrictions as to the authority of the ship's officer signing this receipt to bind the vessel and her owner to the above are null and void.

OUR GTC (GENERAL TERMS & CONDITIONS) IS AN ESSENTIAL AND COMPLEMENTARY PART OF THIS DOCUMENT AND SALE AGREEMENT. THE FUEL SUPPLIED IN THIS DELIVERY IS IN CONFORMITY WITH REGULATION 14(1) OF MARPOL 73/78 AND REGULATION 19(1) OF ANNEX V OF MARPOL 73/78.

Supplier's Confirmation **Receiving Vessel's Confirmation**

SIGNATURE : 
MASTER OF M.T. MARWAH
STAMP

SIGNATURE : 
MASTER STEPHEN of M.V.
STAMP

C.P.R. 7501 21472 Tel: 04270256 Fax: 0420821 E-Mail:  

Source: Confidential.

5. On 16 January 2020, social media reported that M/V *Single Eagle* (IMO 8708830) had made an undeclared, covert port call to Tripoli where it off loaded some cargo and then departed.³⁹ The

³⁹ https://twitter.com/Rjaonkey_mhamad/status/1217744456394444800/photo/1, 16 January 2020.

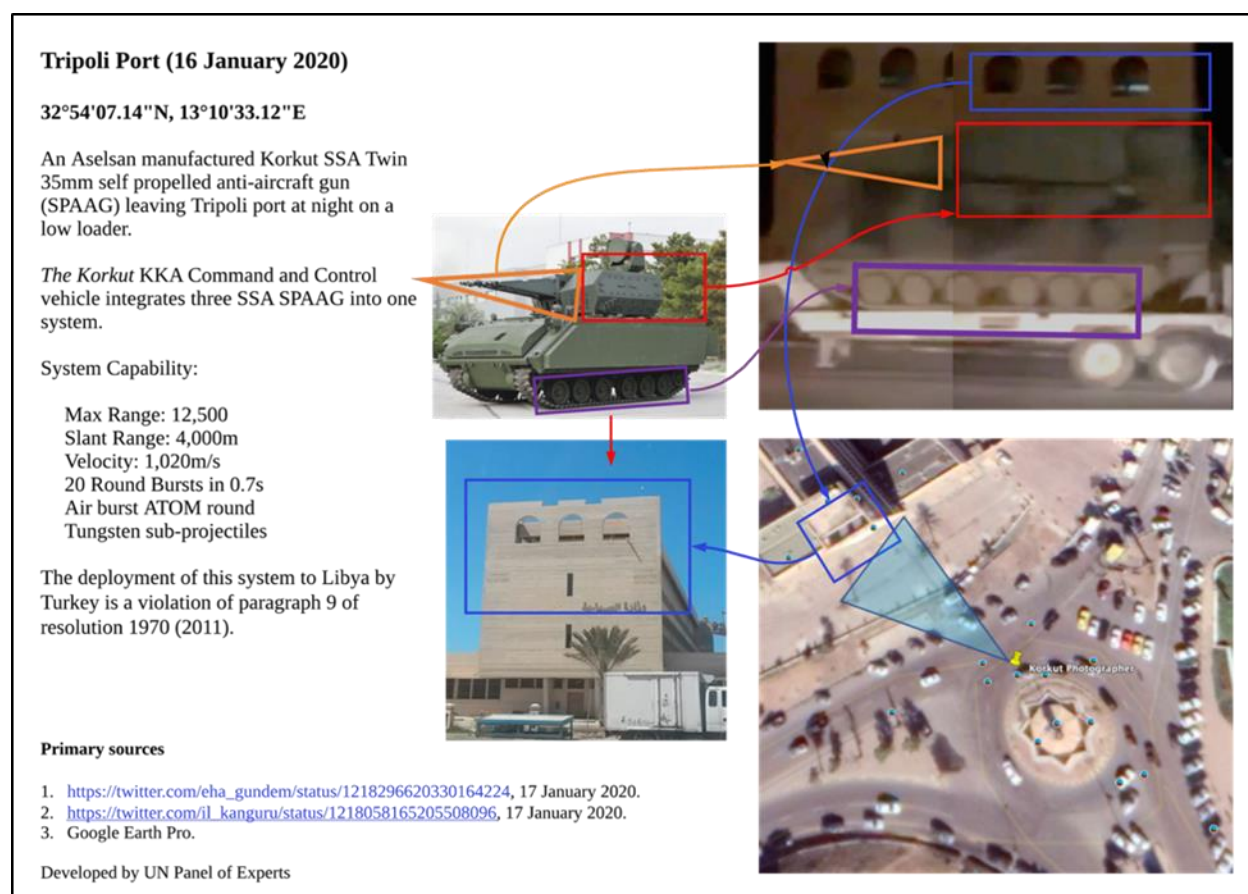
timing of the report is consistent with the approximate period of port call of M/V Single Eagle (IMO 8708830).

6. Social media also recorded the movement from Tripoli port of low loader vehicles of tracked armoured vehicles of a type not seen in Libya before.⁴⁰

7. The Panel has geo-referenced the images to Tripoli port gates, that show a low loader transporting an Aselsan manufactured Korkut SSA Twin 35mm self-propelled anti-aircraft gun from the docks. See figure 34.B.3.

Figure 34.B.3

Korkut SSA Twin 35mm gun leaving Tripoli Port on a low loader



⁴⁰ <https://twitter.com/MstrMax11/status/1217953086884536326>, 16 January 2020.

Appendix C to Annex 34: M/V Ana/Pray (IMO 7369118)

1. In March 2020, the Panel identified merchant vessel M/V Ana (IMO 7369118) as a vessel of interest to the Panel based on: 1) deviation from its normal routine activity; and 2) multiple “dark periods” of Automatic Identification System (AIS) inactivity when in the vicinity of a Libyan port.
2. On 9 February 2020 the M/V Ana (IMO 7369118) departed Mersin, Turkey, central berth 14, at 13:31 hours⁴¹, with a declared destination port of Gabes, Tunisia. The vessel’s AIS went dark from 21:44 hours on 12 February 2020. The vessel was identified as being present in the Port of Tripoli, Libya on 18 February 2020, when it was the target of an attack by armed forces affiliated to Khalifa Haftar. See figure 34.C.1.

Figure 34.C.1

M/V Ana (IMO 7369118) present at Tripoli port on 18 February 2020



Source: <https://twitter.com/YorukIsik/status/1229941521417457664>, 18 February 2020

3. Note that the owner’s name (Shega Line) had been removed from the hull of the vessel, and the Albanian national emblem removed from the exhaust pipes. See figure 34.C.2.

⁴¹ All indicated hours are in Local Time.

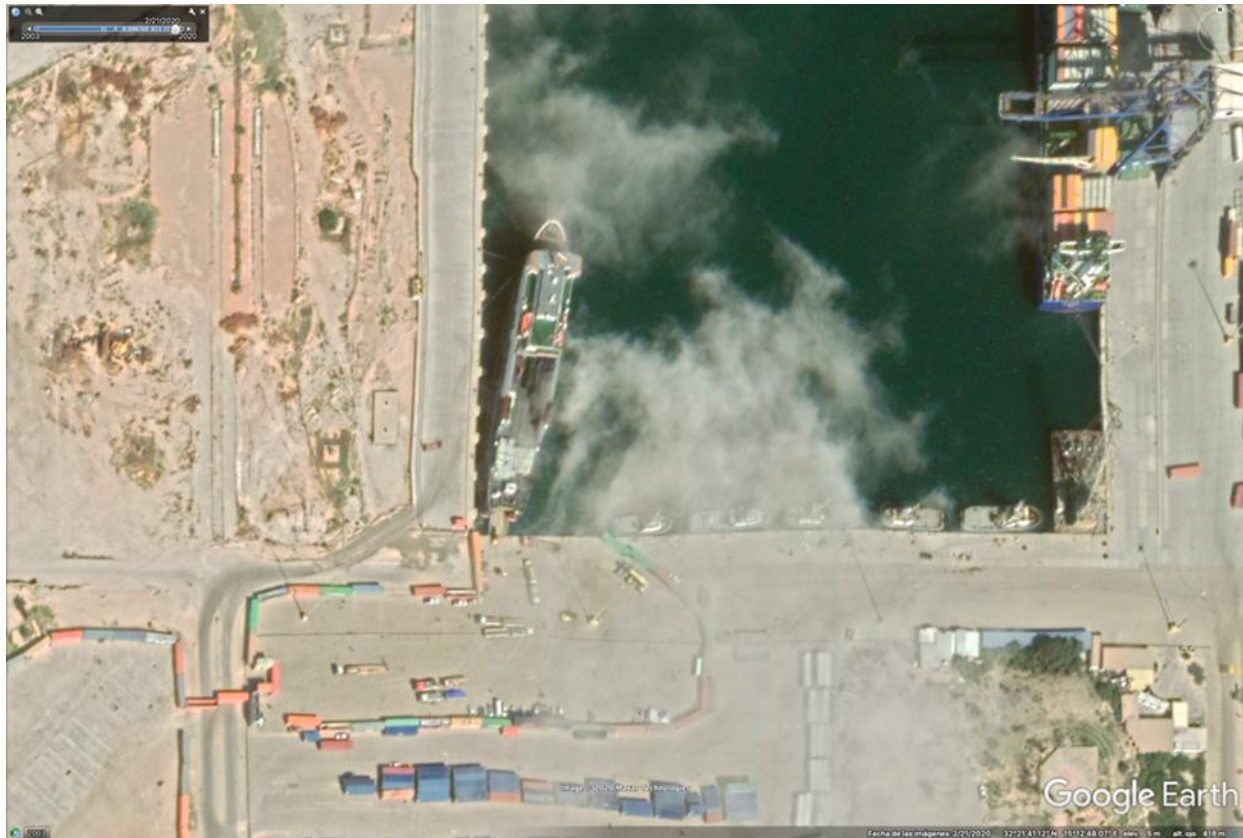
Figure 34.C.2
M/V Ana (IMO 7369118) present at Koper, Slovenia, on 27 December 2019



Source: Marjan Stropnik on Marine Traffic. <https://www.marinetraffic.com/ar/photos/of/ships/shipid:6162062/#forward>. Accessed 7 January 2021.

4. The vessel was later identified offloading cargo at Misrata port on 21 February 2020. The operation was concealed by a barrier of containers. Its AIS remained disconnected. See Figure 34.C.3.

Figure 34.C.3
M/V Ana (IMO 7369118) present at Misrata port on 21 February 2020

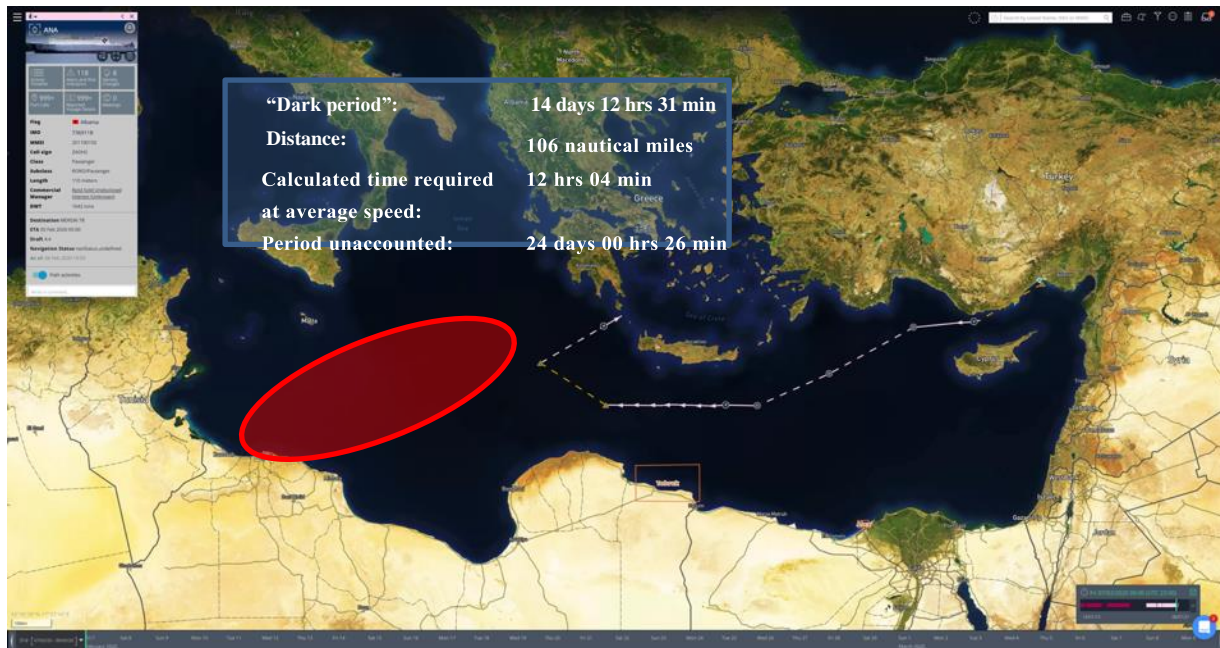


Source: Maxar Technologies for Google Earth.

5. The vessel re-connected its AIS at 10:16 hours on 8 March 2020, whilst on a direct track departing from Misrata, Libya, resulting in a “dark period” of 24 days 12 hours and 31 minutes. There is no evidence of the vessel ever visiting Gabes, Tunisia as declared.

6. Based on the vessel’s average speed until switching off its AIS, the time required to cover the “dark period” distance would be 12 hours and 4 minutes. Therefore, a time period of 24 days and 26 minutes was unaccounted for. See Figure 34.C.4.

Figure 34.C.4
Route followed by M/V Ana (IMO 7369118) with indication of the “dark period”



7. M/V *Ana* (IMO 7369118) called at Haydarpasa port, Turkey, berth number 7, at 20:26 hours on 11 March 2020. At 04:52 hours on 15 March 2020 the vessel moved to berth number 10. See figure 34.C.6.

Figure 34.C.6
View of Haydarpasa port, berth number 10.



Source: Google Street View.

8. At 17:08 hours, on 16 March 2020, an image of M/V *Ana* (IMO 7369118) was taken at Haydarpasa port, Turkey, berth number 10, in which it can be distinguished that the name “Pray” is now written in the hull. See Figure 34.C.7

Figure 34.C.7

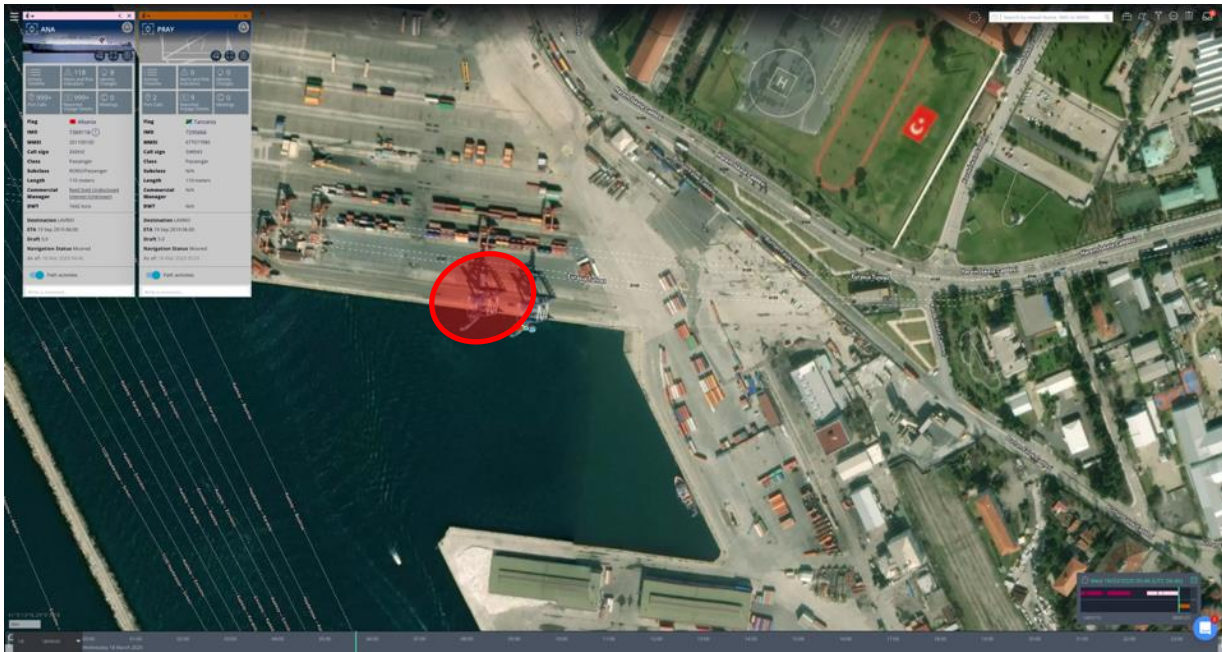
M/V *Ana* (IMO 7369118) displaying the name “*Pray*”, at Haydarpasa port, berth number 10, on 16 March 2020



Source: Yoruk Isik on Marine Traffic. <https://www.marinetraffic.com/ar/photos/of/ships/shipid:6162062/#forward>, Accessed 7 January 2021.

9. M/V *Ana/Pray* (IMO 7369118) disconnected its AIS at 05:46 on 18 March 2020. Only 9 minutes later, at 05:55 hours, a new AIS signal is displayed from same berth number 10, Haydarpasa port, Turkey. The signal was identifying a 110-meter length, Tanzanian-flagged, passenger vessel, named *Pray*, with IMO number 7295666. See figure 34.C.8.

Figure 34.C.8
 AIS signals of M/V *Ana* (IMO 7369118) and M/V *Pray* (false IMO 7295666) displayed on the same location within 9 minutes time-lapse, on 18 March 2020



10. Note that:

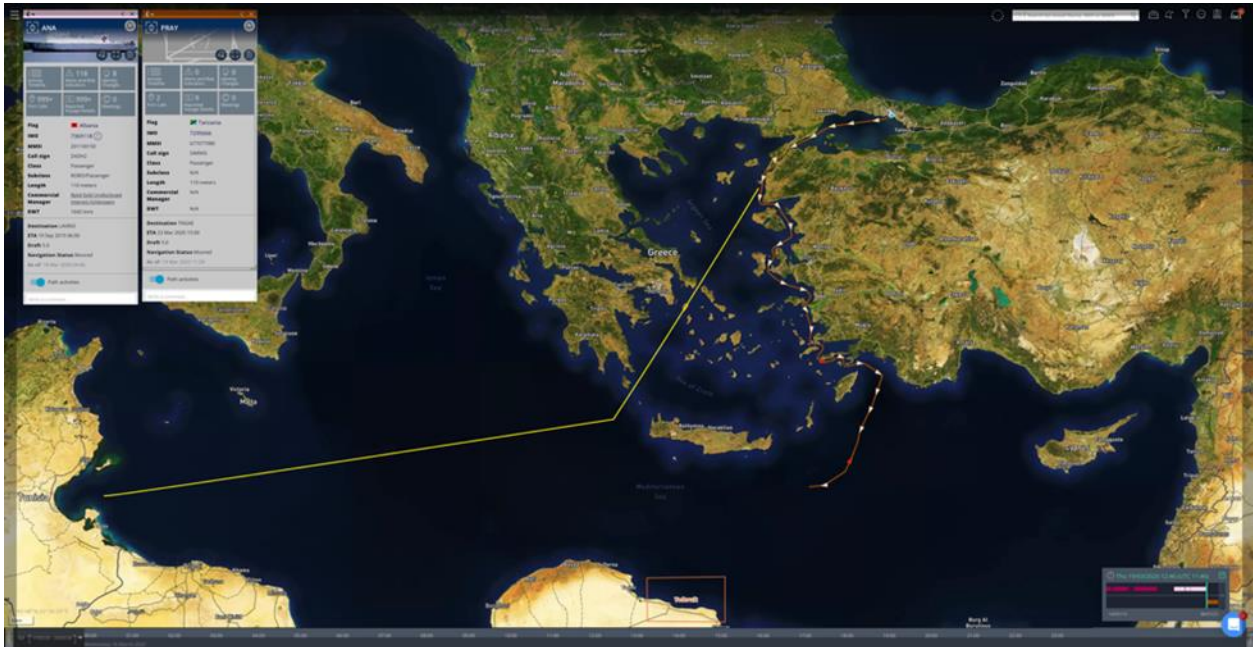
- (a) M/V *Ana* (IMO 7369118) and M/V *Pray* (false IMO 7295666) displayed their AIS signals at the exact same location within a 9-minute interval;
- (b) The signal displayed by M/V *Pray* (false IMO 7295666) indicated a vessel of identical length as M/V *Ana* (IMO 7369118); and
- (c) M/V *Ana* (IMO 7369118) has not displayed any AIS signal since it was last disconnected.

11. According to the IMO number scheme manager, IHS Maritime, the IMO number 7295666, displayed by M/V *Pray*, is a number that has never been used or issued to any vessel.

12. M/V *Ana* (IMO 7369118), renamed as M/V *Pray* and displaying false IMO number 7295666, departed Haydarpaşa port, Turkey, at 12:46 hours on 19 March 2020 with a declared destination port of Gabes, Tunisia. Despite its declared destination, the vessel did not follow the shortest and most economical route, but one along the Turkish coast designed to avoid Greek territorial waters. See figure 34.C.9

Figure 34.C.9

Route followed by M/V *Ana* (IMO 7369118) renamed as M/V *Pray*, with indication of the usual commercial route



13. At 08:35 hours on 23 March 2020, while on a track consistent with Gabes, Tunisia, M/V *Ana* (IMO 7369118), renamed as M/V *Pray*, conducted a sharp change of course. According to social media, the change in the course was the result of the intervention of French Frigate *Provence* (D652).⁴² The vessel set sail to Antalya, Turkey, where it remained anchored between 26 and 29 March 2020. According also to social media, the vessel was escorted by two Turkish Navy *Gabya* class frigates.⁴³

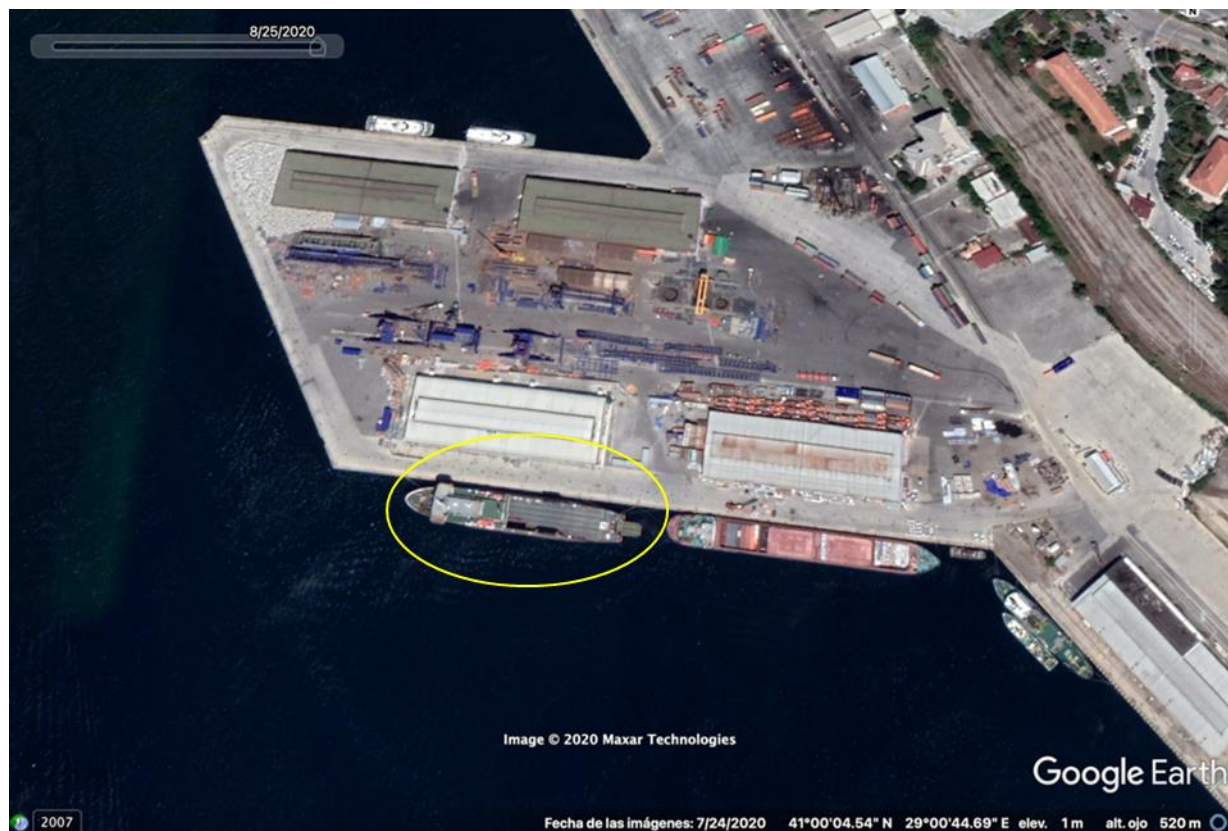
14. At 21:22 hours on 31 March 2020, M/V *Ana* (IMO 7369118), renamed as M/V *Pray*, called at Mersin port, Turkey, passenger terminal number 1, where it remained until 23:30 hours of 6 April 2020.

15. At 10:19 hours on 12 April 2020, the vessel called to Haydarpassa port, Turkey, berth number 10. At 18:40 on 21 May 2020, the vessel was moved to berth number 5, where it displayed its AIS signal, with a large number of interruptions, until 18 November 2020. See figure 34.C.10

⁴² <https://almarsad.co/en/2020/03/28/french-navy-intercepts-ship-with-turkish-weapons-heading-for-libya/>

⁴³ <https://twitter.com/AegeanHawk/status/1243851532124270592?s=20>

Figure 34.C.10
M/V *Ana* (IMO 7369118) present at Haydarpasa port, Turkey, berth number 5, on 25 August 2020



Source: Maxar Technologies for Google Earth.

16. In September 2020, M/V *Ana* (IMO 7369118) was renamed M/V *Vav* and registered under the flag of Palau. It was authorized by the flag to conduct one single voyage, to Izmir, Turkey, under tow, on ballast condition and unmanned, for demolition. The certificate of registry expired on 11 January 2021.

17. The Panel finds that M/V *Ana* (IMO 7369118) conducted a partial / incomplete offload in Tripoli port. A barrier of containers was used to shield the offloading in Misrata.

18. According to social media, a new delivery of weapon systems was received on 21 February 2020, when M/V *Ana* (IMO 7369118) was being offloaded in Misrata.⁴⁴

⁴⁴ <https://www.facebook.com/2383067438376999-الصمود-لواء-السمود/photos/a.2383155261701550/3362817587068641>

Appendix D to Annex 34: M/V *Cirkin* (IMO 77286990)

1. In June 2020, the Panel identified merchant vessel M/V *Cirkin* (IMO 7728699) as a vessel of interest to the Panel based on: 1) deviation from its normal routine activity; and 2) multiple “dark periods” of Automatic Identification System (AIS) inactivity when in the vicinity of a Libyan port.
2. On 24 May 2020 the M/V *Cirkin* (IMO 7728699) departed Haydarpasa port, Turkey, berth number 7, at approximately 11.30 hours⁴⁵, with a declared destination port of Alexandria, Egypt. At 09:21 hours on 26 May 2020, while heading west 157 nautical miles north of Marsa Matruh, Egypt, the vessel changed its destination to Gabes, Tunisia.
3. The Panel finds this was done to justify not following the shortest and most economical route, but one along the Turkish coast designed to avoid Greek territorial waters. See figure 34.D.1.

Figure 34.D.1

Route followed by M/V *Cirkin* (IMO 7728699) on its first voyage with indication of the usual commercial route



4. Although the vessel’s AIS was connected during the whole voyage, its IMO number and home port were no longer displayed on the hull. Its name was changed to “Kin”.
5. During its voyage, M/V *Cirkin* (IMO 7728699) was escorted by two Turkish naval vessels.
6. M/V *Cirkin* (IMO 7728699) called at Misrata port, Libya, at 11:26 hours on 28 May 2020. The vessel berthed prior to all other vessels in the port area. Containers were used to conceal the offloading.

⁴⁵ All hours are in Local Time unless otherwise indicated.

7. M/V *Cirkin* (IMO 7728699) departed Misrata at 09:16 hours on 29 May 2020. The vessel called at Haydarpasa port, Turkey, berth number 7, at 07:14 hours on 4 June 2020. At 12:57 hours on the same day the vessel moved to berth number 10.

8. M/V *Cirkin* (IMO 7728699) then departed Haydarpasa port, Turkey, berth number 10, at 12:33 hours on 7 June 2020, with again a declared destination port of Gabes, Tunisia. As in its previous voyage, the vessel did not follow the shortest and most economical route, but one along the Turkish coast designed to avoid Greek territorial waters. See figure 34.D.2.

Figure 34.D.2

Route followed by M/V *Cirkin* (IMO 7728699) on its second voyage with indication of the usual commercial route



9. During its second voyage, M/V *Cirkin* (IMO 7728699) was escorted by a Turkish Naval Task Force comprising the *Gabya* class frigates *Gokceada* (F494) and *Gokoba* (F496) and the *Barbaros* class frigate *Orucreis* (F245). These Turkish assets were declared to be providing associated support to the NATO Operation SEA GUARDIAN.⁴⁶

10. At 03:40 hours (UTC) on 10 June 2020, the vessel was interrogated by Operation IRINI naval assets. One of the Turkish frigates escorting the vessel replied informing that M/V *Cirkin* (IMO 7728699) was: (1) chartered by the Turkish State; (2) under their control and protection; and (3) transporting medical supplies to Libya. Later that day, at 16:58 hours (UTC), M/V *Cirkin* (IMO 7728699) was interrogated by an Operation SEA GUARDIAN Naval asset. Although the answers provided were consistent with the previous ones, the Turkish Naval Force hindered attempts to

⁴⁶ <https://mc.nato.int/missions/operation-sea-guardian>.

approach the vessel by navigation manoeuvres including the use of radar emissions from the TMKu fire control radar of Turkish frigate *Orucreis* (F245) and a TMX fire control system.

11. M/V *Cirkin* (IMO 7728699) called at Misrata port, Libya, at 11:27 hours on 11 June 2020. On arrival, the vessel berthed immediately prior to all other vessels in the port waiting area. Containers were once again used to shield the offloading operation.

12. The Panel finds that:

- (a) The Turkish Navy claims that M/V *Cirkin* (IMO 7728699) transported medical supplies are totally unconvincing; and
- (b) M/V *Cirkin* (IMO 7728699), and the Turkish Navy escort frigates *Orucreis* (F245), *Gokceada* (F494) and *Gokoba* (F496), all violated paragraph 9 of resolution [1970 \(2011\)](#).

Annex 35 Summary of maritime non-compliances (trafficking to HAF)

1. A summary of all non-compliances with paragraph 9 of resolution 1970 (2011) for the maritime delivery of arms and military materiel to HAF is shown in table 35.1 below, whilst infographics with more detail and evidence are in the appendices and in Annex 86.

Table 35.1

Vessels of interest to the Panel (arms trafficking to HAF (chronologically))

Name	IMO	GT	Flag registry	Vessel owner	Commercial manager	Date	Delivery confirmed / event	Remarks
<i>Sunrise Ace</i>	9338840	58,685	Bahamas	Snowscape Car Carriers S.A. ^a Japan	Mitsui Osk Lines Ltd, ^b Japan	2 Jan 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 500+ 4x4 for conversion to “Technicals”. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See appendix A Loaded in Amman, Jordan. Offloaded in Misrata.
<i>Gulf Petroleum 4</i>	9439345	8,539	Liberia	AA Marine Inc, ^c UAE	Gulf Shipping Services FZE, UAE ^c	13 Mar 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10,954 tonnes of Jet A-1. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See Annex 86. Loaded in Sharjah. Offloaded in Benghazi.
<i>Royal Diamond 7</i>	9367437	8,539	Marshal Islands	Gsh2 Chem-Prod Carrier I As ^f Singapore	Hanjin Overseas Tanker Pte Ltd ^g Singapore	10 Sep 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10,245 tonnes of Jet A-1 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See Annex 86. Offload expected in Benghazi but aborted. Boarded by Operation IRINI. Ownership and management fully cooperated with the Panel.

^a A subsidiary of Mitsui O.S.K. Lines, Shosen Mitsui Building 1-1 Toronomon 2-Chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo 105-8688. (www.mol.co.jp).

^b Shosen Mitsui Building 1-1 Toronomon 2-Chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo 105-8688

^c Gate 4, Land C1-3A, Ajman Port, Ajman Free Zone, Ajman, United Arab Emirates. +971 6 740 9982.

^c Gulf Shipping Services FZC, Gate 4, Land C1-3A, Ajman Port, Ajman Free Zone, Ajman, UAE. Fax: +971 6 740 9982. (gulf.petroleum@hotmail.com).

^d c/o Ims Hellenic Co. 9, Filellinon Street, 185 36 Piraeus, Greece. +30 210 429 2714. (ims.hellenic@gmail.com).

^e 9, Filellinon Street, 185 36 Piraeus, Greece. +30 210 429 2714. (ims.hellenic@gmail.com).

^f 58-00, One Raffles Place, 1, Raffles Place, Singapore 048616. +65 6533 1040

^g 07-01, PSA Building, 460, Alexandra Road, Singapore 119963. +65 6373 5153. (chem@hanjin.com).

Appendix A to Annex 35: M/V Sunrise Ace (IMO 9338840)

1. The M/V *Sunrise Ace* (IMO 9338840) departed Aqaba New Port, terminal number 4, Jordan, at 07:29 hours⁴⁷ on 26 December 2019 and called at Benghazi port, Libya, at 21:46 hours on 1 January 2020.
2. The Panel identified that M/V *Sunrise Ace* (IMO 9338840) offloaded over 500 4x4 vehicles suitable for conversion to “technicals”. The Panel noted from social media that a large number of 4x4 vehicles were for the use by forces affiliated to Khalifa Haftar.⁴⁸ During the offload an individual was heard to say “these are for the Marshall” meaning Haftar. See figure 35.A.1.

Figure 35.A.1

Footage caption of the vehicles on board M/V *Sunrise Ace* (IMO 9338840).

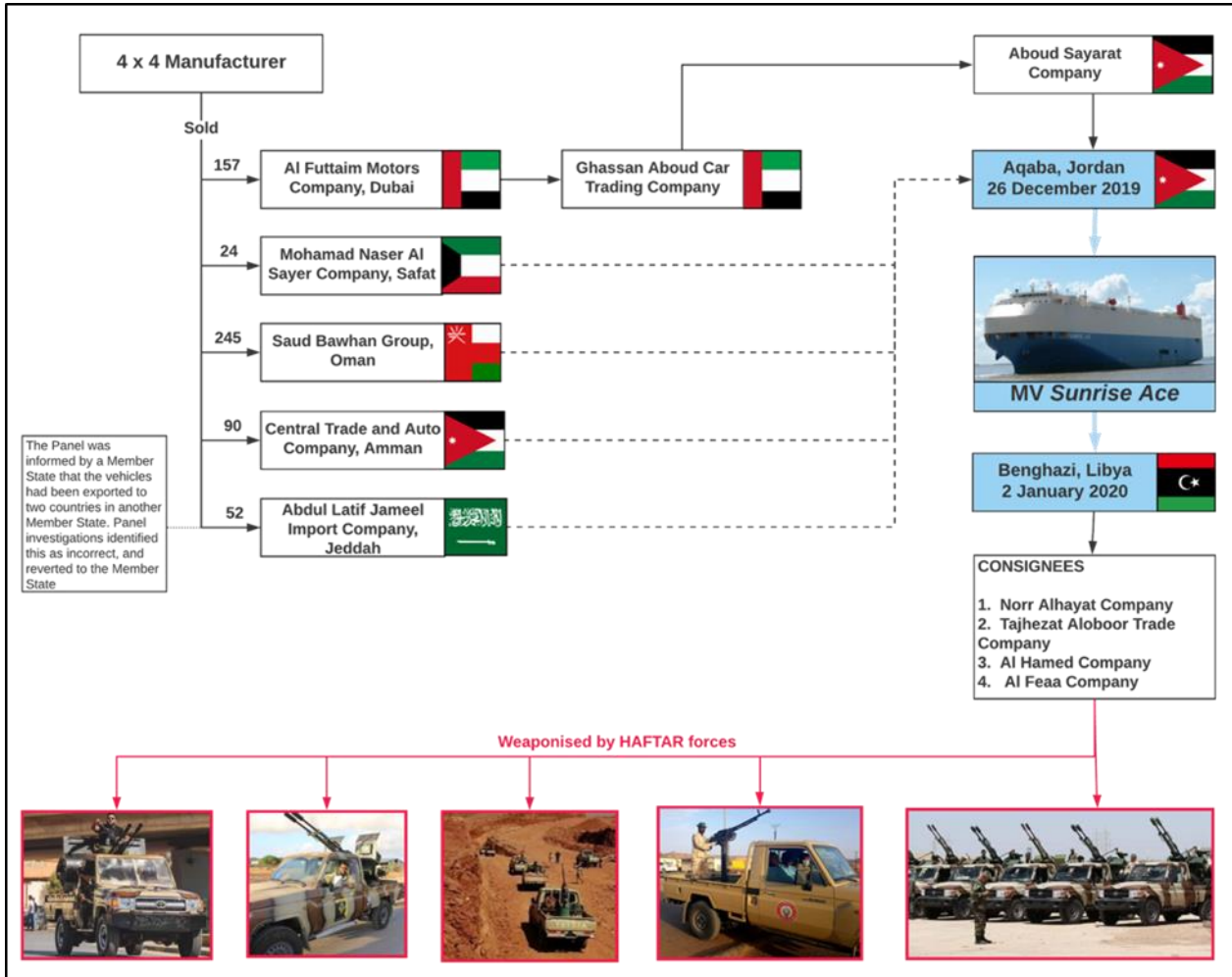


Source: <https://www.facebook.com/watch/?v=2315215998580109>, 2 January 2020.

⁴⁷ All hours in Local Time.

⁴⁸ See video imagery where an individual clearly states “(...) *this is following the orders of the Marshall* (...) *This is 2020, they are here to support all the fronts ...*”. The Marshall being Khalifa Haftar. <https://www.facebook.com/watch/?v=2315215998580109>, 2 January 2020. Last accessed January 2021

Figure 35.A.2
Infographic for M/V *Sunrise Ace* (IMO 9338840)



Annex 37 Infographic for FNSS ACV-15

Onboard MV *Bana* (28 January 2020) 32°54'16"N, 13°11'01"E

The Turkish manufactured **FNSS ACV-15** armoured fighting vehicle (AFV) was first identified on board the MV *Bana* (IMO 7920857) prior to unloading.

MV *Bana* made this voyage from Mersin, Turkey to Tripoli, Libya from 24 to 28 January 2020. On calling at Genoa, Italy on 3 February 2020 the vessel was detained and the Master arrested.

An FNSS ACV-15 was subsequently observed on social media in the area of Ain Zara, south east of Tripoli on 21 March 2020, having been captured by LNA forces from the GNA-AF.

The deployment of this system to Libya by Turkey is a violation of paragraph 9 of resolution 1970 (2011).



Stock image of FNSS ACV-15
(with different modular weapon mount)



Primary sources

1. Twitter, @LNA2019M, 30 January 2019.
2. [customer.janes.com](https://www.customer.janes.com). (Subscription). 27 January 2020.
3. Confidential source for imagery on board MV *Bana*.
4. <https://twitter.com/Oded121351/status/1241386418481569795>. 21 March 2020.
5. <https://twitter.com/Oded121351/status/1241642995763552256>. 22 March 2020.
6. <https://www.facebook.com/watch/?v=2958199914226208>. 22 March 2020.

Developed by UN Panel of Experts

Annex 38 Infographic for Harpy loitering munition

Western Libya (6 April 2020)

This is highly probably the remnants of an Israeli Aircraft Industries (IAI) *Harpy* Loitering Munition System. The engine cowl (in red circle) is distinct to the IAI *Harpy* weapon systems and different to that used in the larger IAI *Harop*.

The *Harpy* has a communication range of 200km, but it is believed it can be programmed to fly to a "loiter area" at greater range. The system has an endurance of 9 hours at 15,000 feet altitude, and contains a 16kg explosive warhead. It is designed to target radar systems in a Suppression of Enemy Air Defence (SEAD) role, and can operate autonomously when it detects a radar emission in its "loiter area" or be guided by an operator using its electro-optical system within its 200km communication range.

Confirmed to have been supplied to Turkey, it is assessed that this system was transferred in support of the GNA to neutralise the UAE SA-22 *Pantsir* AD system deployed in support of HAF by forcing that system to limit radar emissions.



Primary sources

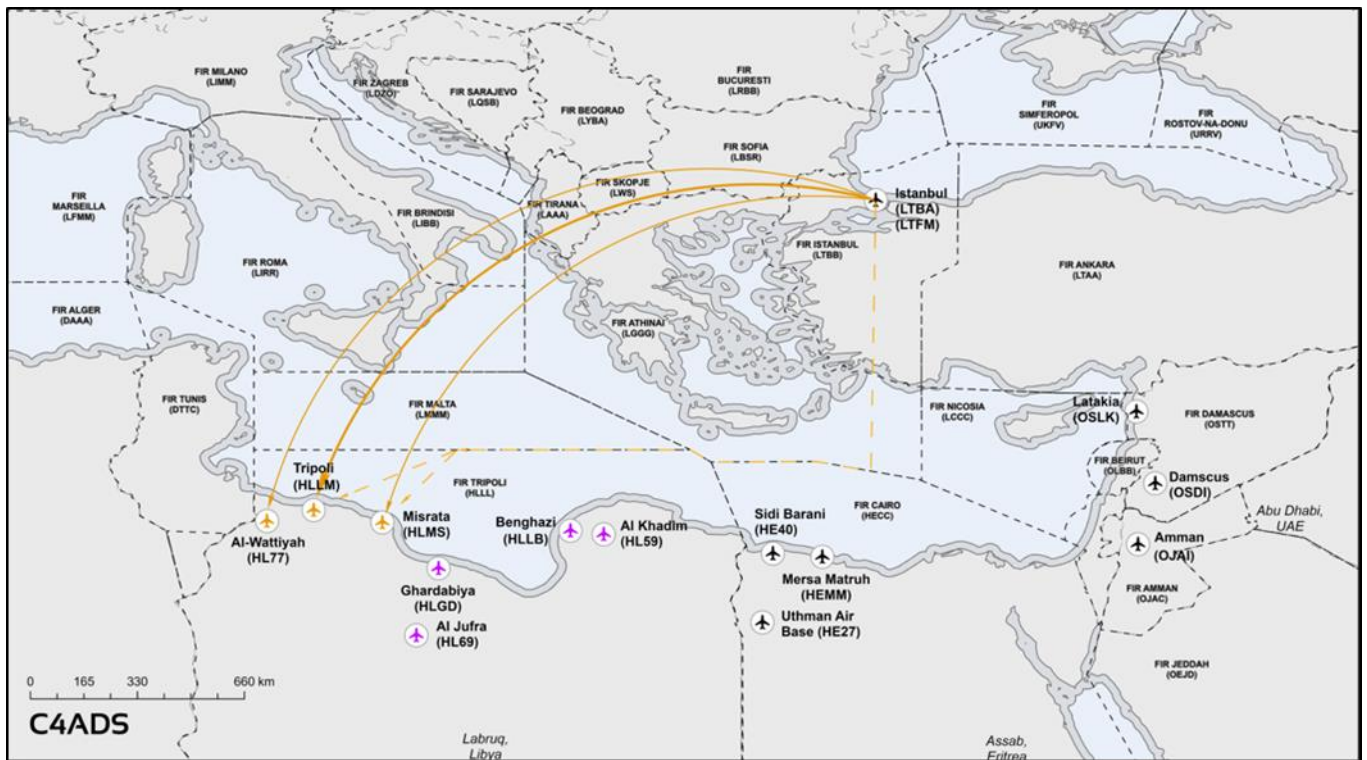
1. <https://twitter.com/RALee85/status/1247194276179689472>, 6 April 2020.
2. www.ihs.janes.com. (Subscription). 6 April 2018.
3. www.iai.co.il/p/harop, accessed 7 April 2020.
4. <https://uavenginesltd.co.uk/products/ar731-38-bhp/>, accessed 7 April 2020.

Developed by UN Panel of Experts.

Annex 39 Airbridges in support of the GNA-AF

1. The Panel has used a wide range of sources⁴⁹ to identify an increase in covert, non-scheduled and/or charter civilian flights from primarily Turkey to Western Libyan airports controlled by GNA-AF. The Panel has written to the States of the owners and operators of the aircraft listed in the appendices requesting copies of the flight manifests and air waybills for these particular flights.
2. The GNA-AF is almost certainly using civilian commercial airlines to form a major part of its supply chain for military materiel. There are regular flights from Western Libya to Turkey, yet it is almost impossible to book a seat on any of these flights. The Panel has identified the aircraft and operators shown in table X.1.1 as of particular interest. All of these aircraft have routinely used their aircraft registration number rather than a flight callsign when communicating with air traffic control and broadcasting on ADS-B. This is unusual, and a strong indicator that the flight is not for fare paying passengers. Suspicious flights are routine.

Figure 39.1
Overview of GNA-AF airbridges⁵⁰



⁴⁹ Flight data for flights shown in all of the annexes is based on data received from a combination of : 1) Confidential sources; 2) www.flightradar24.com; 3) www.radarbox.com; 4) www.italmilradar.com; 5) C4ADS analysis; 6) Twitter @Gerjon ; and 7) Twitter @YorukIsik.

⁵⁰ Base map courtesy of C4ADS.

Table 39.1

Libyan registered commercial aircraft of interest to the Panel

<i>A/C #</i>	<i>A/C type</i>	<i>Hex Code</i>	<i>Operated by</i>	<i>Owned by</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
5A-LAP	A320-214	018078	Libyan Airlines ^a	Operator	▪ Wholly owned by Government of Libya.
5A-LAQ	A320-214	01807A	Libyan Airlines	Operator	▪
5A-LAR	A320-202	01807B	Libyan Airlines	Operator	▪
5A-LAT	A320-202	01807F	Libyan Airlines	Operator	▪
5A-ONA	A320-214	01802E	Afriqiyah Airlines ^b	Operator	▪ Wholly owned by Government of Libya.
5A-ONB	A320-214	01802F	Afriqiyah Airlines	Operator	▪
5A-ONJ	A320-214	018057	Afriqiyah Airlines	Operator	▪ Removed from storage on 19 March 2020.
5A-ONO	A320-214	018070	Afriqiyah Airlines	Operator	▪ Removed from storage on 2 March 2020.
5A-POL			Police Aviation	Government of Libya	▪ Virtually daily flights.
5A-WLB	A319-112	018087	Libyan Wings ^c	DAE Capital ^d	▪
5A-WLC	A319-112	01808F	Libyan Wings	DAE Capital	▪
5A-WLD	A319-112	018090	Libyan Wings	DAE Capital	▪ Removed from storage on 16 March 2020.

^a www.libyanairlines.aero. Website inaccessible. <http://www.libyahavayollari.com.tr/en/iletisim.html>. Old website active.

^b <https://www.afriqiyah.aero/en/>. Accessed 18 July 2020.

^c <https://libyanwings.ly>. Accessed 18 July 2020.

^d <https://dubaiaerospace.com/dae-capital/>. Accessed 18 July 2020.

3. The Panel has also identified that Turkey initiated an airbridge to Western Libyan airbases in mid-May 2020 using Turkish Air Force military cargo aircraft. A summary is at appendix A. The Panel finds that Turkey is in non-compliance with paragraph 9 of resolution 1970 (2011) for the transfer of military materiel to Libya.

4. The Panel has also identified that Qatar made at least six flights to Western Libyan airbases between 21 May 2020 to 3 June 2020 using Qatari Air Force military C-17 Globemaster cargo aircraft (A7-MAC and A7-MAO). A summary is at appendix B. The Panel finds that Qatar is in non-compliance with paragraph 9 of resolution 1970 (2011) for the transfer of military materiel to Libya, that materiel at a minimum being the military cargo aircraft.

5. The 5+5 Joint Military Committee ceasefire agreement of 23 October 2020⁵¹ provided challenges to the Panel's monitoring of the air bridges, as empty military cargo aircraft could enter Libya

⁵¹ https://unsmil.unmissions.org/sites/default/files/ceasefire_agreement_between_libyan_parties_english.pdf, 23 October 2020.

to remove military equipment as required by the initial ceasefire agreement to remove foreign fighters in 90 days, which was amended on 3 November 2020 to the *withdrawal of foreign forces from the contact lines*.⁵² As such, they would have very similar profile indicators to aircraft suspected of trafficking. Whilst the introduction of such military cargo aircraft into Libya is a violation of the arms embargo, it would clearly be inappropriate of the Panel to report it as such if it were engaged in the removal of military equipment. It would of course be helpful if the Member States involved informed the Committee in advance of such flights to allow the Panel to deconflict them.

⁵² <https://www.libyaherald.com/2020/11/04/55-joint-military-commission-agrees-permanent-ceasefire-steps-at-ghadames-meeting/>, 4 November 2020.

Appendix A to Annex 39: Turkish military aircraft in support of GNA

1. The Panel has identified the Turkish military cargo aircraft shown in table 39.A.1 as of interest to the Panel. The Panel has identified 89 confirmed flights into Libya by Turkish Air Force military cargo aircraft during 21 May to 31 December 2020 (see table 39.A.2 and figures 39.A.2 and 39.A.3). The list is not exhaustive as the Turkish Air Force adopted an indirect route to avoid certain Flight Information Regions (FIR).⁵³ This route follows the Istanbul / Nicosia FIR boundary and then the Athens / Cairo FIR boundary until reaching the Tripoli FIR, (see yellow dotted line on figure 39.A.1).

Figure 39.A.1
Turkish military aircraft routing to Libya⁵⁴

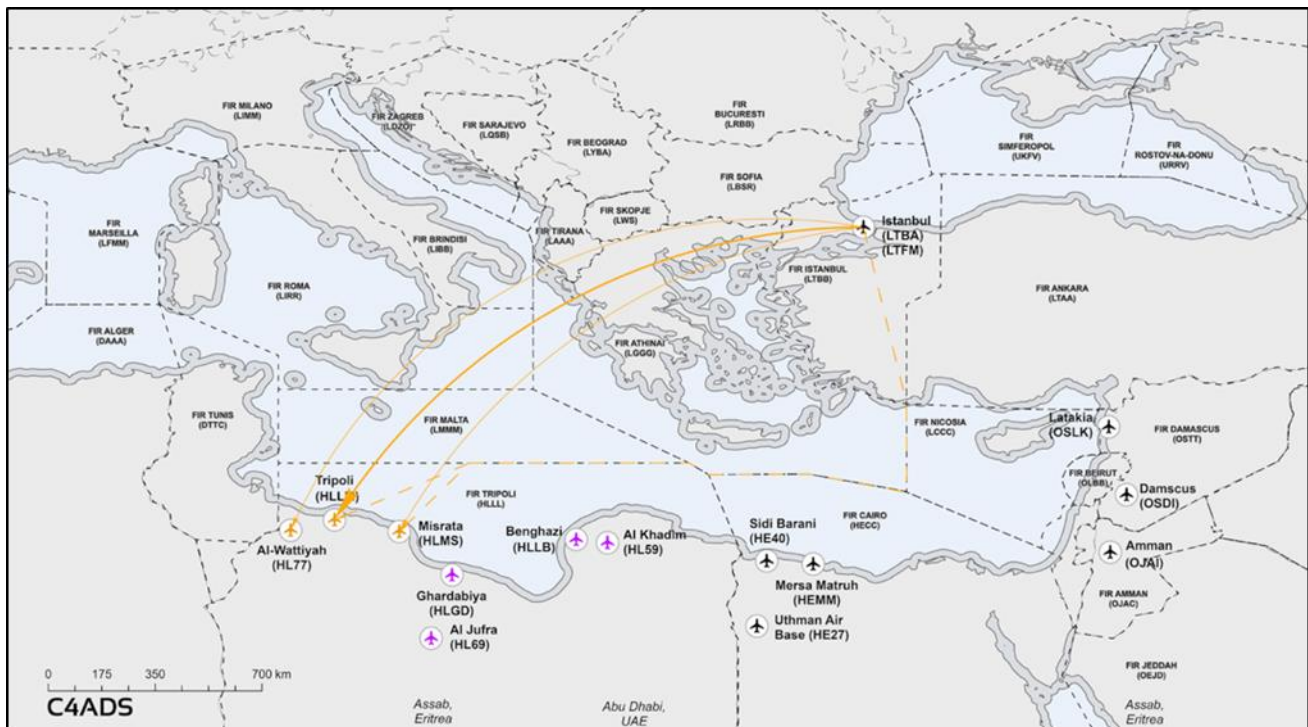


Table 39.A.1
Turkish military aircraft of interest to the Panel

A/C #	A/C type	Mode-S #	Unit	Remarks
13-009	A400M	4B8208	221 Breeze Squadron	Based at Kayseri/Erkilat ^a
14-013	A400M	4B820C	221 Breeze Squadron	Based at Kayseri/Erkilat
14-028	A400M	4B820E	221 Breeze Squadron	Based at Kayseri/Erkilat

⁵³ A Libyan NGO, the Silphium Foundation for Studies and Research, has reported identifying 105 Turkish Air Force flights. https://www.facebook.com/211203056228201/photos/a.211240296224477/691316024883566/?_rdc=1&_rdp, 31 December 2020.

⁵⁴ Base map courtesy of C4ADS.

<i>A/C #</i>	<i>A/C type</i>	<i>Mode-S #</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
15-0051	A400M	4B820F	221 <i>Breeze</i> Squadron	Based at Kayseri/Erkilat
16-0055	A400M	4B8210	221 <i>Breeze</i> Squadron	Based at Kayseri/Erkilat
17-0078	A400M	4B8211	221 <i>Breeze</i> Squadron	Based at Kayseri/Erkilat
17-0080	A400M	4B8212	221 <i>Breeze</i> Squadron	Based at Kayseri/Erkilat
17-0093	A400M	4B8213	221 <i>Breeze</i> Squadron	Based at Kayseri/Erkilat
17-0094	A400M	4B8214	221 <i>Breeze</i> Squadron	Based at Kayseri/Erkilat
18-0093	A400M	4B8213	221 <i>Breeze</i> Squadron	Based at Kayseri/Erkilat
61-0693	C-130E	4B8220	222 <i>Flame</i> Squadron	Based at Kayseri/Erkilat
61-2634	C-130E	4B8221	222 <i>Flame</i> Squadron	Based at Kayseri/Erkilat
61-13188	C-130E	4B8225	222 <i>Flame</i> Squadron	Based at Kayseri/Erkilat
71-01468	C-130E	4B8228	222 <i>Flame</i> Squadron	Based at Kayseri/Erkilat
TBC	C-130E	4B821F	222 <i>Flame</i> Squadron	Based at Kayseri/Erkilat
TBC	C-130E	C9D52F	222 <i>Flame</i> Squadron	Based at Kayseri/Erkilat

^a LTAU. Joint Airbase. 38°46'13"N, 35°29'43"E.

Figure 39.A.2

Summary of flights from Turkey by Turkish military aircraft (1 May to 31 December 2020)

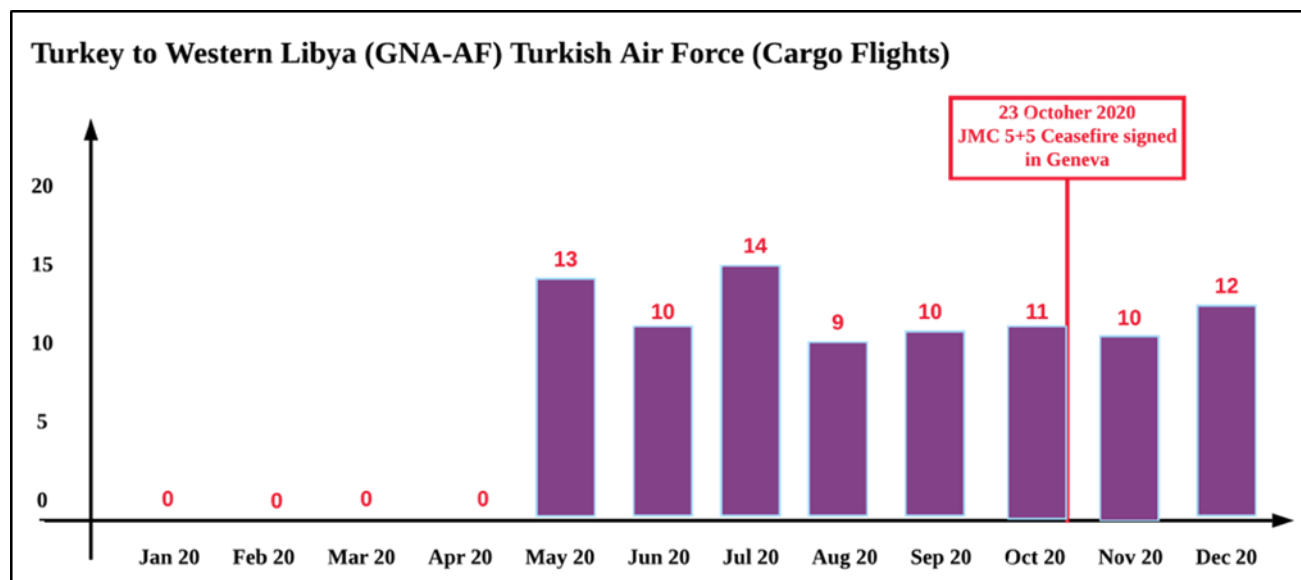


Figure 39.A.3
Summary of maximum cargo (tonnes) from Turkey by Turkish military aircraft (1 May to 31 December 2020)

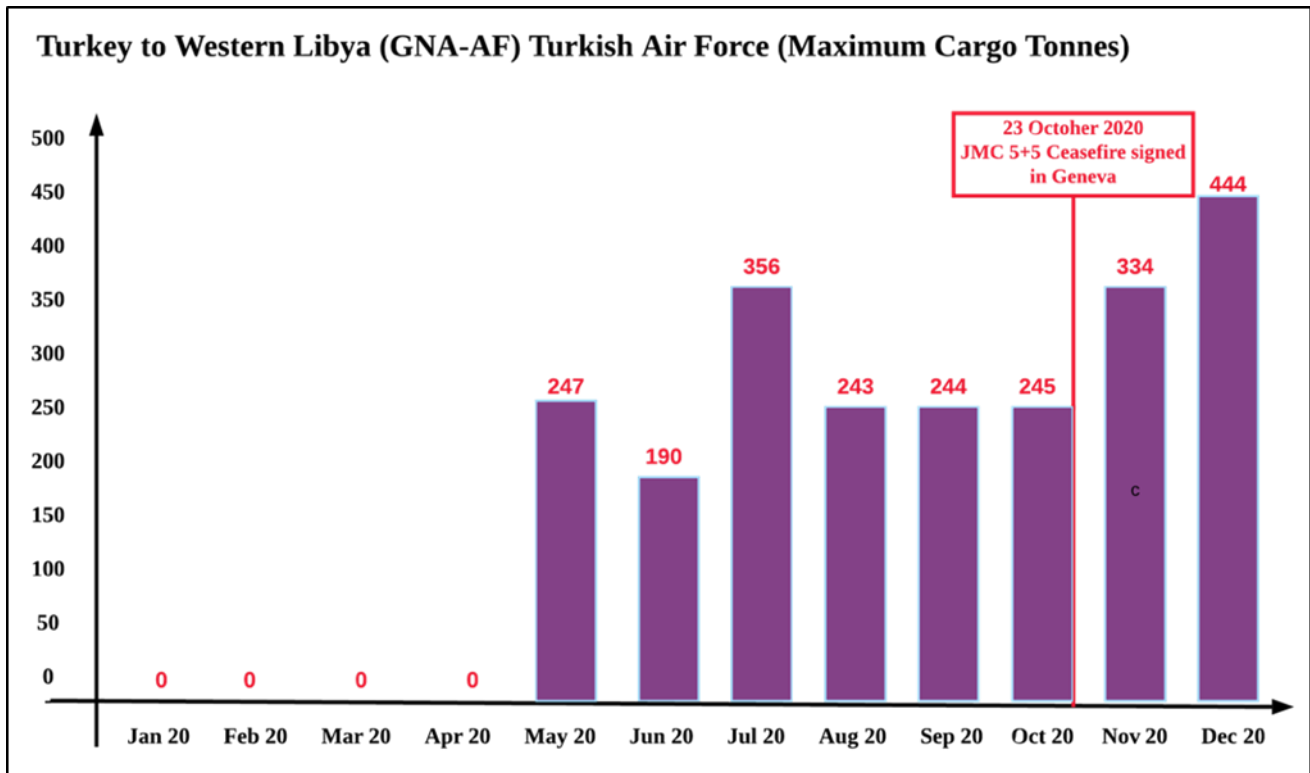


Table 39.A.2
Suspicious flights from Turkey to Western Libya by Turkish military aircraft (2020)

#	Date	A/C #	Mode-S #	Type	To	Maximum load (t)	Remarks
1	21 May 2020		C9D52F	C-130E	Misrata ^a	19	
2	23 May 2020	61-3188 ⁵⁵	4B8225	C-130E	HLMS	19	
3	23 May 2020		C9D52F	C-130E	HLMS	19	
4	24 May 2020	61-3188	4B8225	C-130E	HLMS	19	
5	24 May 2020		C9D52F	C-130E	HLMS	19	
6	26 May 2020	61-3188	4B8225	C-130E	HLMS	19	
7	26 May 2020		C9D52F	C-130E	HLMS	19	
8	27 May 2020	61-3188	4B8225	C-130E	HLMS	19	
9	27 May 2020	71-1468	4B8228	C-130E	HLMS	19	
10	29 May 2020	61-3188	4B8225	C-130E	Unknown	19	
11	29 May 2020	71-1468	4B8228	C-130E	Unknown	19	
12	31 May 2020	61-3188	4B8225	C-130E	HLMS	19	
13	31 May 2020	71-1468	4B8228	C-130E	HLMS	19	
14	2 Jun 2020	61-3188	4B8225	C-130E	HLMS	19	

⁵⁵ Possibly 61-03188.

#	Date	A/C #	Mode-S #	Type	To	Maximum load (t)	Remarks
15	2 Jun 2020	71-1468	4B8228	C-130E	HLMS	19	
16	3 Jun 2020	61-3188	4B8225	C-130E	HLMS	19	
17	6 Jun 2020	61-3188	4B8225	C-130E	HLMS	19	
18	6 Jun 2020	71-1468	4B8228	C-130E	HLMS	19	
19	11 Jun 2020	61-3188	4B8225	C-130E	HLMS	19	
20	11 Jun 2020	71-1468	4B8228	C-130E	HLMS	19	
21	24 Jun 2020	61-3188	4B8225	C-130E	HLMS	19	
22	24 Jun 2020	71-1468 ⁵⁶	4B8228	C-130E	HLMS	19	
23	29 Jun 2020	61-3188	4B8225	C-130E	HLMS	19	
24	8 Jul 2020	61-3188	4B8225	C-130E	Tripoli	19	
25	8 Jul 2020	17-0055	4B8210	A400M	Tripoli	37	
26	9 Jul 2020	17-0080	4B8212	A400M	HLMS	37	
27	16 Jul 2020	71-1468	4B8228	C-130E	Al Wattiyah ^b	19	
28	16 Jul 2020	17-0080	4B8212	A400M	HLMS	37	
29	17 Jul 2020	71-1468	4B8228	C-130E	HL77	19	
30	18 Jul 2020	71-1468	4B8228	C-130E	HL77	19	
31	18 Jul 2020	17-0080	4B8212	A400M	HLMS	37	
32	19 Jul 2020	71-1468	4B8228	C-130E	HL77	19	
33	20 Jul 2020		C9D25F	C-130E	HL77	19	
34	21 Jul 2020	61-2634	4B8221	C-130E	HL77	19	
35	25 Jul 2020	17-0080	4B8212	A400M	HLMS	37	
36	29 Jul 2020	71-1468	4B8228	C-130E	HL77	19	
37	29 Jul 2020		4B821F	C-130E	HL77	19	
38	7 Aug 2020	61-2634	4B8221	C-130E	HL77	19	
39	14 Aug 2020	61-2634	4B8221	C-130E	HL77	19	
40	15 Aug 2020		4B821F	C-130E	HL77	19	
41	16 Aug 2020	61-0693	4B8220	C-130E	HL77	19	
42	16 Aug 2020	17-0078	4B8211	A400M	HLMS	37	
43	16 Aug 2020	17-0080	4B8212	A400M	HLMS	37	
44	21 Aug 2020		4B821F	C-130E	HL77	19	
45	21 Aug 2020	17-0080	4B8212	A400M	HLMS	37	
46	25 Aug 2020	17-0080	4B8212	A400M	HLMS	37	
47	1 Sep 2020	61-0693	4B8220	C-130E	HL77	19	
48	1 Sep 2020	71-1468	4B8228	C-130E	HL77	19	
49	1 Sep 2020	17-0080	4B8212	A400M	HLMS	37	
50	3 Sep 2020	61-0693	4B8220	C-130E	HL77	19	
51	3 Sep 2020	71-1468	4B8228	C-130E	HL77	19	
52	3 Sep 2020	17-0080	4B8212	A400M	HLMS	37	
53	5 Sep 2020	61-2634	4B8221	C-130E	HL77	19	
54	5 Sep 2020	71-1468	4B8228	C-130E	HL77	19	
55	7 Sep 2020	17-0055	4B8210	A400M	Tripoli	37	
56	11 Sep 2020	71-1468	4B8228	C-130E	HL77	19	

⁵⁶ Possibly 71-01468.

#	Date	A/C #	Mode-S #	Type	To	Maximum load (t)	Remarks
57	1 Oct 2020	15-0051	4B820F	A400M	HLMS	37	
58	1 Oct 2020	16-0055	4B8210	A400M	HLMS	37	
59	1 Oct 2020	71-1468	4B8228	C-130E	HL77	19	
60	2 Oct 2020	71-1468	4B8228	C-130E	HL77	19	
61	7 Oct 2020	71-1468	4B8228	C-130E	HL77	19	
62	15 Oct 2020	61-0693	4B8220	C-130E	HL77	19	
63	15 Oct 2020	71-1468	4B8228	C-130E	HL77	19	
64	16 Oct 2020	61-0693	4B8220	C-130E	HL77	19	
65	18 Oct 2020	61-0693	4B8220	C-130E	HL77	19	
66	18 Oct 2020	71-1468	4B8228	C-130E	HL77	19	
67	23 Oct 2020		4B821F	C-130E	HL77	19	
	23 Oct 2020	Ceasefire					
68	5 Nov 2020	18-0093	4B8213	A400M	HLMS	37	
69	5 Nov 2020	61-0693	4B8220	C-130E	HL77	19	
	13 Nov 2020	HL77 extended to take A400M					
70	21 Nov 2020	71-1468	4B8228	C-130E	HL77	19	
71	21 Nov 2020	17-0078	4B8211	A400M	HLMS	37	
72	26 Nov 2020	16-0055	4B8210	A400M	HL77	37	First A400M landing at Al Watiya
73	26 Nov 2020	17-0078	4B8211	A400M	Zuwarah	37	
74	26 Nov 2020	18-0093	4B8213	A400M	HL77	37	
75	28 Nov 2020	16-0055	4B8210	A400M	HL77	37	
76	28 Nov 2020	17-0078	4B8211	A400M	HL77	37	
77	28 Nov 2020	18-0093	4B8213	A400M	HL77	37	
78	1 Dec 2020	17-0078	4B8211	A400M	HL77	37	
79	1 Dec 2020	18-0093	4B8213	A400M	HL77	37	
80	1 Dec 2020	18-0094	4B8214	A400M	HL77	37	
81	4 Dec 2020	15-0051	4B820F	A400M	HL77	37	
82	4 Dec 2020	17-0078	4B8211	A400M	HL77	37	
83	4 Dec 2020	18-0093	4B8213	A400M	HL77	37	
84	16 Dec 2020	14-0028	4B820E	A400M	HL77	37	
85	16 Dec 2020	18-0093	4B8213	A400M	HL77	37	
86	25 Dec 2020	16-0055	4B8210	A400M	HL77	37	
87	25 Dec 2020	18-0093	4B8213	A400M	HL77	37	
88	29 Dec 2020	16-0055	4B8210	A400M	HL77	37	
89	29 Dec 2020	17-0078	4B8211	A400M	HL77	37	

^a HLMS. Joint Airbase. 32°19'31"N, 15°03'39"E.

^b HL77. Military Airbase. 32°28'20"N, 11°54'00"E.

2. The Panel noted a build-up of ground stored cargo at Misrata airport⁵⁷ during the initial period of the Turkish Air Force flights (see figures 39.A.4 to 39.A.7).⁵⁸

Figure 39.A.4
Misrata airport (23 April 2020)



Figure 39.A.5
Misrata airport (13 May 2020)



Figure 39.A.6
Misrata airport (1 June 2020)



Figure 39.A.7
Misrata airport (14 June 2020)



3. The Panel also noted that on approximately 9 July 2020 the focus of C-130 inbound flights moved from Tripoli/Misrata to Al Watiyah (HL77), whereas the A400 flights continued to Misrata. The hardstanding for aircraft at Al Watiyah was increased by 70m x 140m between 20 August and 2 September 2020. The runway (10R/28L) runoff was repaved for 300m at each end, potentially extending the effective runway length from 3,200m to 3,800m.

⁵⁷ Centred on 32°18'44.87"N, 15°03'48.60"E.

⁵⁸ Image sources: <https://twitter.com/ahmedabdo1806/status/1273601918095556608>, 18 June 2020.

4. This part of the runway was then resurfaced and remarked between 13 and 23 November 2020. This allows the Turkish Air Force A400B and Qatar Air Force C-17 Globemaster to operate more safely, and a Turkish Air Force A400B was identified first using this runway on 26 November 2020.

Figure 39.A.8
Al Watiyah airport runway 10R/28L extension



Figure 39.A.9
Al Watiyah airport runway 10R/28L extension



5. As these are military aircraft their landings at Libyan airports means that Turkey has violated paragraph 9 of resolution [1970 \(2011\)](#) regardless of whether or not their military cargo aircraft transferred arms or military equipment to Libya.

Appendix B to Annex 39: Qatari military aircraft in support of GNA

1. The Panel has identified the Qatari Air Force military cargo aircraft shown in table X.B.1 as of interest to the Panel. The Panel has identified suspicious flights of Qatari Air Force military cargo aircraft into Libya (table X.B.2). The list is not exhaustive as flight data is not available to the Panel as the routing avoids air traffic control en route, and since 3 June 2020 the Mode-S transponders for these aircraft have been disabled.

Table 39.B.1

Qatari military aircraft of interest to the Panel

<i>A/C #</i>	<i>A/C type</i>	<i>Hex Code</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Cargo Load (tonnes)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
A7-MAC	C-17A	06A255		76.6	
A7-MAO	C-17A	06A27C		76.6	

Table 39.B.2

Suspicious flights from Qatar by Qatari military aircraft

<i>#</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Flight #</i>	<i>A/C #</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>To</i>	<i>Flight #</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
1	21 May 2020		A7-MAC	C-17A				
2	23 May 2020	TUAF223	A7-MAC	C-17A	Istanbul	Libya		
3	23 May 2020	TUAF224	A7-MAO	C-17A	Istanbul	Libya		
4	26 May 2020		A7-MAC	C-17A				
5	26 May 2020		A7-MAO	C-17A				
6	3 Jun 2020		A7-MAC	C-17A				Mode-S tracking disabled

2. As these are military aircraft their landings at Libyan airports means that Qatar has violated paragraph 9 of resolution [1970 \(2011\)](#) regardless of whether or not their military cargo aircraft transferred arms or military equipment to Libya.

Annex 40 Infographic for Misagh-2 MANPADS

Eastern Libya (28 June 2020)

The Panel has identified from social media the presence of the *Misagh-2* man-portable air defence system (MANPADS) in Libya.

The *Misagh-2* MANPADS is manufactured by Iran at the Shahid Kazemi Industrial Complex in Tehran.

A single source has reported that *Misagh-2* MANPADS were supplied to Turkey by Iran during 2018/2019, which were apparently originally destined for the Syrian Army. Some verification of that information is provided by the fact the individual in the image from Libya is wearing Turkish uniform. Covert flights by Chamwings Airlines have also been identified flying to Iran, returning in time to meet ongoing flights to Libya.

This is the first sighting of an *Misagh-2* MANPADS system in Libya, and thus a violation of paragraph 9 of resolution 1970 (2011) by the perpetrator.



Manufacturers Image - *Misagh-2*

Note the rectangular box on the left mid section of launch tube which is unique to the *Misagh-2*.



@HasairiOuais



Camouflage

Note the distinctive nano-digital camouflage introduced by the Turkish Army in 2015.



Packaging - *Misagh-2*

Note the identical features and internal layout of the packing box between the manufacturers image on the left, and this one identified in Libya.

Primary sources

1. <https://twitter.com/HasairiOuais/status/1277226350026383361>, 28 June 2020. (Extracts from original imagery).
2. <https://twitter.com/BabakTaghvaei/status/1277570666183700485>, 29 June 2020.
3. <https://www.worthpoint.com/worthopedia/turkish-army-nano-digital-camouflage-457204456>, accessed 3 July 2020.
4. FARS News Agency. Photo: Satyar Enami.
5. www.ihs.janes.com. (Subscription). 21 May 2019.

Developed by UN Panel of Experts

Annex 41 Bulgarian manufactured 120mm Mortar Bomb

Western Libya (9 October 2020)

Imagery from the website of the "Sons of Lions" Mortar Unit of the GNA Western Command shows the presence of a batch of 120mm high explosive (HE) Mortar Bombs not previously seen in Libya before.

The markings on the ammunition identify that it was produced in January 2018, whereas markings on primary packaging shows ammunition manufactured in April 2017. The markings also indicate that the ammunition was manufactured by the Arsenal 2000 JSCo Dunarit company of Bulgaria. The Panel has confirmed that the bombs are from a consignment under Export Licences 017610 (18 February 2020) and 017677 (18 March 2020) for the Turkish Land Forces Command as the end user.

The transfer of this ammunition to Libya by Turkey is a violation of paragraph 9 of resolution 1970 (2011).

Primary sources

1. <https://twitter.com/i/status/1314628386258653185>, 9 October 2020.
2. https://www.facebook.com/pages/category/Interest/نواهدا-جوسا-قوس-115506966518255/?_rdc=2&_rdj, Accessed 17 October 2020.
3. [customerjanes.com](https://www.customerjanes.com). (Subscription). 14 October 2019.
4. Member State, 18 February 2021.

Developed by UN Panel of Experts.



Annex 42 GNA-AF Diver Training in Khoms

GNA Diving Training in Khoms (10 October 2020)

On 10 October 2020 imagery was published by the Turkish Ministry of Defence of Turkish forces providing a six-week diving training course to the GNA in Al Khoms.

From the imagery available the training appears to be in Self-Contained Underwater Breathing Apparatus (SCUBA) skills, similar to a basic introduction to diving course. It is not apparent if the training is constrained to compressed air diving only, or whether the use of enhanced oxygen gases such as NITROX is being taught. The skills learnt would restrict the students to shallow water coastal diving only.

This military training undertaken within the scope of the Military Training, Cooperation and Consultancy Agreement between Turkey and the LNA is a violation of paragraph 9 of resolution 1970 (2011).

Primary sources

1. <https://www.haberler.com/son-dakika-haberleri-danismanlik-anlasmasi-kapsaminda-libya-silahli-13658626-haberi/>, 10 October 2020.
2. Technical analysis by confidential source.

Developed by UN Panel of Experts



Annex 43 GNA-AF Training on T155 Firtina Howitzer

GNA T155 *Firtina* 155mm Howitzer Training

On 13 October 2020 imagery was published by the Turkish Ministry of Defence of Turkish forces training the GNA in the operation of the **T-155 'Firtina' 155mm/52 Calibre Howitzer**. This weapon system was first identified in Libya after delivery on the MV *Bana* on 28 January 2020.

The system was identified as a **T-155 'Firtina' 155mm/52 Calibre Howitzer** by: (1) a loading tray next to the breech block; and (2) what appears to be Turkish text on the red plate top left of the breech.

On 27 November 2020 imagery was posted of the movement of a **T-155 'Firtina' 155mm/52 Calibre Howitzer** by the GNA-AF near Sirte, and of the same weapon type live firing near Tajura on 27 November 2020..

Although undertaken under the scope of the Military Training, Cooperation and Consultancy Agreement between the two countries, this military training by Turkey of the GNA is a violation of paragraph 9 of resolution 1970 (2011).

Primary sources

1. <https://twitter.com/tcsavunma/status/1315965629392990211>, 13 October 2020.
2. [customer.janes.com](https://www.janes.com). (Subscription), 9 July 2019.
3. Technical analysis by confidential source.
4. https://twitter.com/Libya_OSINT/status/1331743968703500290, 25 November 2020.
5. https://twitter.com/Libya_OSINT/status/1332159462619181057, 27 November 2020.

Developed by UN Panel of Experts



25 November 2020, Movement of T-155 Firtina near Sirte



27 November 2020, Live firing of T-155 Firtina near Tajura

Annex 44 GNA-AF Military Training

GNA Military Training in Turkey (13 October 2020)

On 13 October 2020 imagery was published by the Turkish Ministry of Defence of Turkish forces training 171 Libyan soldiers at the "Libyan Army College" in Isparta, Turkey (possibly at 37°47'06"N, 30°34'45"E).

The training appears to be in basic infantry skills: (1) Fighting in Built Up Areas (FIBUA); (2) patrolling; (3) anti-ambush drills; (4) concealment by smoke; (5) navigation; and (6) marksmanship.

Although undertaken under the scope of the Military Training, Cooperation and Consultancy Agreement between the two countries, this military training by Turkey of the GNA is a violation of paragraph 9 of resolution 1970 (2011).

Primary sources

1. <https://twitter.com/tcsavunma/status/1316301037658148864>, 13 October 2020.
2. Technical analysis by confidential source.

Developed by UN Panel of Experts



Annex 45 GNA Coast Guard Training

GNA Coast Guard Training in Libya (20 October 2020)

32°41'7.25"N, 14°14'27.17"E

On 20 October 2020 imagery was published of Turkish advisors (1) training or mentoring the Libyan Coast Guard in their Al Khums base.

The imagery also shows the Corrubia Class Patrol Boat *Ubari* (#660) (2), which was donated by Italy in November 2018. Reported in annexes 33 and 34 and of Panel report S/2019/914.

This military training undertaken within the scope of the Military Training, Cooperation and Consultancy Agreement between Turkey and the LNA is a violation of paragraph 9 of resolution 1970 (2011).

Primary sources

1. <https://twitter.com/tcsavunma/status/1318470272366923776>, 20 October 2020.
2. <https://twitter.com/Oded121351/status/1318472701854519296>, 20 October 2020.
3. S/2019/914.

Developed by UN Panel of Experts



Annex 46 GNA-AF Special Forces Training

GNA Special Forces Training in Turkey (19 - 21 October 2020)

On 21 October 2020 imagery was published of Turkish Special Forces training Libyan soldiers at the Special Forces Command in Ankara, Turkey. The GNA Chief of Staff, Lieutenant General Muhammad al-Haddad was visiting the troops in training, and also met with Turkish Minister of Defence Hulusi Akar (1) and Chief of Staff General Yasar Guler (2) on 19 October 2020.

The training appears to include: (3) immediate first aid; and (4) free fall parachuting. (5) Note distinctive maroon beret worn by qualified members of Turkish OKK (Special Forces).

Although undertaken under the scope of the Military Training, Cooperation and Consultancy Agreement between the two countries, this military training by Turkey of the GNA is a violation of paragraph 9 of resolution 1970 (2011).

Primary sources

1. <http://en.alwasat.ly/news/libya/298686>, 19 October 2020.
2. <https://twitter.com/BurkanLy/status/1318856636702855168>, 21 October 2020.
3. <https://twitter.com/BurkanLy/status/1318856619883679744>, 21 October 2020
4. Technical analysis by confidential source.

Developed by UN Panel of Experts



Annex 47 Lenco Bearcat APC with GNA-AF

Lenco Bearcat G3 4x4 APC in Tripoli (1 November 2020)

A US manufactured **Lenco Bearcat G3** 4x4 APC armoured fighting vehicle (AFV) was first identified in Libya in the possession of the 310st Infantry Brigade at the GNA Hamza ibn Abdul-Muttalib training centre in Tripoli on 1 November 2020.

The Panel does not consider that this was supplied direct to Libya by the equipment manufacturer and is present as a result of post-delivery diversion. It is possible that this armoured vehicles is a battlefield capture by GNA-AF from HAF.

The deployment of this armoured vehicle to Libya is a violation of paragraph 9 of resolution 1970 (2011).

Primary sources

1. <https://twitter.com/Oded121351/status/1322981134318391296>, 1 November 2020.
2. [customer.janes.com](https://www.janes.com). (Subscription). 27 January 2020.

Developed by UN Panel of Experts.



Manufacturers image. Note slight modifications (in orange circles) that may assist in the identification of end use.



Annex 48 GNA-AF Forward Observation Officer (FOO) Training

GNA Forward Observation Officer (FOO) Training in Libya (18 November 2020)

On 18 November 2020 imagery was published by the Turkish Ministry of Defence of Turkish forces training Libyan soldiers to operate as Forward Observation Officers (FOO).

The role of the FOO is to coordinate and direct the fire from all indirect weapon systems (artillery, free flight rockets, mortar etc) and also direct strike aviation on to a target. The FOO usually deploys with the forward combat units and acts as their interface for supporting firepower.

Although undertaken under the scope of the Military Training, Cooperation and Consultancy Agreement between the two countries, this military training by Turkey of the GNA is a violation of paragraph 9 of resolution 1970 (2011).

Primary sources

1. <https://twitter.com/tcsavunma/status/1329015285152616454>, 18 November 2020.
2. <https://twitter.com/Oded121351/status/1329056881797718023>, 18 November 2020.
3. <https://www.msb.gov.tr/en-US/Press/News>. Accessed 23 November 2020.

Developed by UN Panel of Experts



Annex 49 GNA-AF Abseil Training

GNA -AF Abseil Training

Tajura (32°50'39.87"N, 13°28'16.94"E)

On 18 November 2020 imagery was published by the Turkish Ministry of Defence of their armed forces training the GNA-AF in abseiling. The training site was geo-located to Tajura.

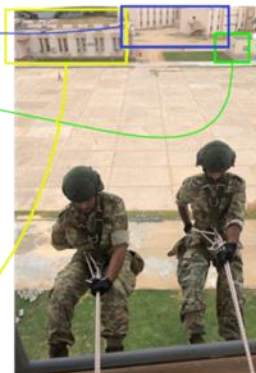
Military uses of abseiling are predominantly for: 1) assault and high level access to buildings; 2) fast exit from helicopters; and 2) search and rescue.

Although undertaken under the scope of the Military Training, Cooperation and Consultancy Agreement between the two countries, this military training by Turkey of the GNA is a violation of paragraph 9 of resolution 1970 (2011).

Primary sources

1. <https://twitter.com/tcsavunma/status/1333330314962358272>, 30 November 2020.
2. <https://www.facebook.com/tcsavunma/photos/pcb.1280766462322387/1280766102322423/>, 18 November 2020.
3. https://twitter.com/il_kanguru/status/1333398117648134144, 30 November 2020.
4. <https://twitter.com/Oded121351/status/1333390059832217600>, 30 November 2020.
5. Google Earth Pro.

Developed by UN Panel of Experts



Annex 50 GNA payments to Turkish arms group SSTEK

Figure 50.1
Letter dated 2 June 2019



Figure 50.2
Official translation

Translated from Arabic

True copy from the archive

State of Libya
Government of National Accord
Ministry of the Interior
Office of the Minister

Ref. No.: *shin sin/768*

2 June 2019

Sir,

We should be grateful if you would transfer the sum of EUR 70,438,940.00 (seventy million, four hundred and thirty-eight thousand, nine hundred and forty euros) to the account of the SSTEK company for the purchase of specific necessities for the Ministry of the Interior. The account number is TR420001001745797949255014. The funds should be debited from our account with you, whose number is Chapter III, No. 200-1733.

The funds are intended to fulfil the vital needs of the Ministry of the Interior. A statement and the approval of the Audit Bureau are enclosed herewith.

Peace be upon you.
(Signed) Fathi Ali **Bashagha**
Acting Minister of the Interior

Governor of the Central Bank of Libya

Copied:

Confidential affairs

Figure 50.3
Letter dated 17 July 2019

GOVERNMENT OF NATIONAL ACCORD
MINISTRY OF INTERIOR
Financial Affairs Department

حكومة الوفاق الوطني
وزارة الداخلية
إدارة الشؤون المالية

التاريخ: 2019-7-17 الرقم الاشاري: 2276/40-4

**السيد / مدير إدارة العمليات المصرفية
بمصرف ليبيا المركزي**

بعد التعمية

بالإشارة إلى كتاب السيد (وزير الداخلية المفوض) رقم (شس/937) المؤرخ في (2019/07/15م) الموجهة إلى السيد (مخالف مصرف ليبيا المركزي) بشأن تحويل مبلغ وقدره (169,885,685.20) (سورق) إلى حساب شركة (SSTEK) رقم (TR420001001745797949255014) لتوريد إحتياجات خاصة لصالح وزارة الداخلية.

عليه نأمل منكم خصم المعادلة بالدينار الليبي من حسابنا طرفكم رقم (200-1733) وتحويل قيمتها للمستفيد.

...والسلام عليكم ورحمة الله وبركاته....

عقيد // محمد سعيد قرادة
محمد ميلاد تديد

المراقب المالي العام مدير عام إدارة الشؤون المالية/المكلف

مختتم
مختتم

مختتم

Figure 50.4
Official translation

Translated from Arabic

Government of National Accord
Ministry of the Interior
Department of Financial Affairs

Ref. No.: 4-40/2270

17 July 2019

Sir,

We refer to letter *shin sin/937* of 15 July 2019 from the acting Minister of the Interior to the Governor of the Central Bank of Libya concerning the transfer of EUR 169,885,685.20 to account TR420001001745797949255014 of the company SSTEK for the purchase of specific necessities for the Ministry of the Interior.

We should like the balance in Libyan dinars to be debited from our account with you, whose number is Chapter II, No. 1733-200, and transferred to the beneficiary's account.

May the peace, mercy and blessings of God be upon you.

(Signed) Muhammad Milad **Hadid**
Comptroller-General

(Signed) Colonel Muhammad Sa'id **Faradah**
Acting Director-General, Department of Financial Affairs

Director, Department of Financial Transactions, Central Bank of Libya

Figure 50.5
Letter dated 3 November 2019

STATE OF LIBYA
GOVERNMENT OF NATIONAL ACCORD
MINISTRY OF INTERIOR
The Minister's Office

دولة ليبيا
مكتبه الوفاق الوطني
وزارة الداخلية
مكتب الوزير

التاريخ: 1534 / 11 / 3 الموافق: 3 / 11 / 2019م

السيد / محافظ مصرف ليبيا المركزي

بمراعاة ...

الحائز لكتابنا رقم (ش.س/1446) المؤرخ في 2019/10/21م
نامل منكم الغاء الكتاب المشار اليه وان يتم تحويل مبلغ
وقدره (169,000,000) مائة وتسعة وستون مليون يورو الى حساب
شركة SSTEK لتوريد احتياجات خاصة لصالح وزارة الداخلية،
رقم الحساب (TR420001001745797949255014) خصماً من حسابنا
طرفكم الباب الثالث رقم (200-1733) بدلاً من فتح اعتماد مستندي
حسب ما جاء بكتابنا المشار اليه.
وذلك لتوفير احتياجات ضرورية لوزارة الداخلية مرفق
لكم الفاتورة وموافقة ديوان المحاسبة .

والسلام عليكم ورحمة الله وبركاته ...

فتحي على باشاغا
وزير الداخلية المفوض

دولة ليبيا
وزارة الداخلية
مكتب الوزير

السيد / مدير عام ادارة الشؤون المالية
السيد / مدير المشتب المالي العام
السيد / الموظف ...

Figure 50.4
Official translation

Translated from Arabic

State of Libya
Government of National Accord
Ministry of the Interior
Office of the Minister

Ref. No.: *shin sin/1534*

3 November 2019

Sir,

We write further to our letter *shin sin/1446* of 21 October 2019. We should be grateful if you would disregard that letter and transfer the sum of EUR 169,000,000 (one hundred and sixty-nine million euros) to the account of the SSTEK company for the purchase of specific necessities for the Ministry of the Interior. The account number is TR420001001745797949255014. The funds should be debited from our account with you, whose number is Chapter III, No. 1733-200, rather than being transferred by a letter of credit as stated in the aforementioned letter.

The funds are intended to fulfil the vital needs of the Ministry of the Interior. A statement and the approval of the Audit Bureau are enclosed herewith.

May the peace, mercy and blessings of God be upon you.

(Signed) Fathi Ali **Bashagha**
Acting Minister of the Interior

Governor of the Central Bank of Libya

Copied:

- Director-General, Department of Financial Affairs
- Comptroller-General
- (Illegible)

Sources:

- 1) <http://www.hawarnews.com/en/haber/leaked-documents-transfer-of-huge-sums-from-the-libyan-central-bank-to-turkish-company-sstek-h17342.html>, 22 June 2020;
- 2) <https://libyareview.com/4019/>, 21 June 2020; and
- 3) 29 November 2019. <https://www.afrigatenews.net/article/وثائق-مسربة-تثبت-صفقات-شراء-حكومة-الوفاق-الأسلحة-التركية/>

Annex 51 HAF Training in Jordan (2018)

HAF Training at RMC Jordan (14 May 2018) 32°01'27.89"N, 32°01'27.89"N

Imagery shows Libyan students graduating from training at the Royal Military College of Jordan in 2018. An event which has not being previously reported by the Panel.

The provision of this training for HAF by Jordan is a violation of paragraph 9 of resolution 1970 (2011).



Primary sources

1. https://twitter.com/Am_Del/status/995964557041553408, 14 May 2018.
2. Google Earth Pro.

Developed by UN Panel of Experts.



Annex 52 Serbian manufactured P62M8 120mm Mortar Bomb

Tripoli environs (19 October 2019)

Imagery from the GNA shows a 120mm High Explosive (HE) mortar bomb recovered from an area previously occupied by armed groups affiliated to Khalifa Haftar (HAF).

The item was positively identified as a 82mm M62P8 HE mortar bomb with Lot Number KV 02/16. A tracing request was sent to the country of manufacturer, who stated that it was supplied to the United Arab Emirates in August 2016 as part of a batch of 50,000 rounds under Contract No DP3/2/50/215/64/185 of 21 October 2015.

The ammunition was shipped on the MV *Texel* (9238363) from Bar, Montenegro on 21 August 2016, arriving in Abu Dhabi, UAE on 8 September 2016.

The United Arab Emirates have not responded to a Panel request for information sent on 28 August 2020. The transfer of this explosive ordnance to Libya by the United Arab Emirates is a violation of paragraph 9 of resolution 1970 (2011).

Primary sources

- <https://twitter.com/LostWeapons/status/1184359546833104896>, 16 October 2019.
- https://www.krusik.rs/en/wp-content/uploads/2014/05/MBM_HE_120mmeng.pdf, Accessed 23 October 2020.
- Member States.
- Janes IHS (Subscription), 18 April 2013.

Developed by UN Panel of Experts



UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
G. H. Q. ARMED FORCES
LOGISTICS STAFF
DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL PURCHASING
Our Ref.: DP3/2/50/215/64/185

جولة الإمارات العربية المتحدة
القوات المسلحة الإماراتية
القوة الجوية
مديرية المشتريات العامة
Date: 21/10/2015

DECLARATION BY END-USER
TO THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA

WE, THE GOVERNMENT OF UNITED ARAB EMIRATES, HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE GOODS LISTED BELOW AND ORDERED BY USE FROM Jugimport, SDPRC J.P., Beograd, Indictar Ustanih 2, 11130 Novi Beograd, Republic of Serbia IS FOR THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF: GHQ UAE ARMED FORCES, UAE AND WILL NOT BE EXPORTED OR RE-EXPORTED WITHOUT A PRIOR WRITTEN CONSENT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA.

We confirm that the goods will not be used in any activities related to the development nor production of chemical or biological weapons.

PURCHASER: GHQ UAE ARMED FORCES, UAE
CONTRACT NUMBER: DP3/2/50/215/64 dated: 05/10/2015

No	Description	Quantity-pcs.
1	7.62x39mm small arms FMJ ammunition	5,000,000
2	Sniper Rifle M91 7.62x54R with optical sight and accessories	150
3	7.62x54mm Sniper ammunition	15,000
4	7.62x54mm general purpose machine gun M84 (PKM Machine gun substitute)	1,000
5	7.62x54mm R M52 FMJ ammunition	10,000,000
6	12.7x108mm Black Arrow Sniper Rifle	50
7	12.7x108mm M09 Sniper Ammo	10,000
8	Machine gun 12.7x108mm with tripod	200
9	Mortar 60mm M57	100
10	60mm mortar shells HE	50,000
11	82mm mortar	100
12	82mm mortar HE 82 bomb	50,000
13	120mm mortar	40
14	120mm mortar rounds	30,000
15	23mm Ammo HE	1,000,000
16	23mm Ammo APIT	500,000
17	Hand grenades	3,000
18	107mm HE Rocket M15/ type 63	40,000
19	128 mm M63 multiple rocket launcher towed	20
20	Armor vest Level 3A	5,000
21	Ballistic plates L4	10,000

Upon request by the competent authorities of Serbia we undertake to confirm the goods listed above.

STAFF BRIGADIER ENGINEER
DIRECTOR GENERAL PURCHASING
WAHEED HASSAN IBRAHIM AL-ZAAKI

Tel. No: +971 2 4078039 Fax No: +971 2 4414042
P.O. Box No. 2201 Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates

هاتف: 2-4414042 فاكس: 2-4078039
ص. ب. 2201 أبو ظبي، دولة الإمارات العربية المتحدة

Annex 53 Infographic for KADDB Mared 8x8 MPAV with “snakehead” turret

Bani Walid (11 November 2019)

31°46'34"N, 14°00'02"E

The Panel has identified the presence of the KADDB *Al-Mared* 8 x 8 ACV with a “snakehead turret” in Libya, similar to that previously seen on the *Al-Wahsh* 6 x 6 ACV. The *Al-Mared* ACV was seen on a low loader north east of Bani Walid being transported away from the then front line.

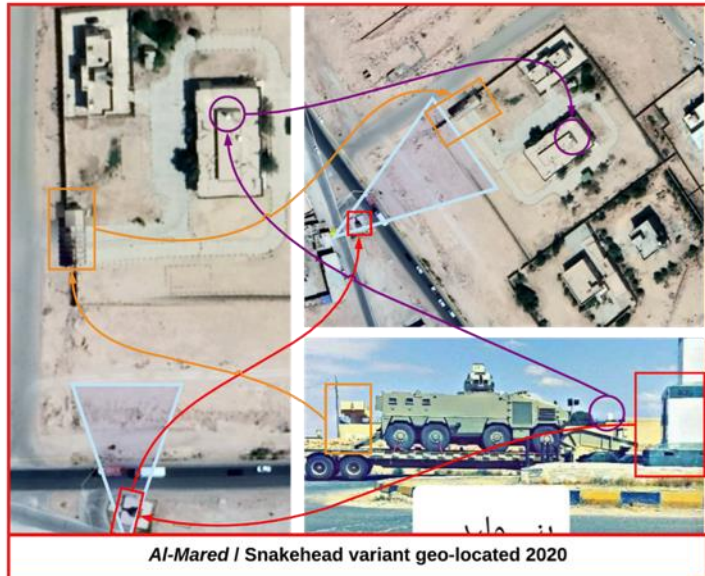
This is the first identification in Libya of an *Al-Mared* with a “snakehead” turret by the Panel. Further research identified an image taken on 27 August 2019 of an *Al-Mared* snakehead turret variant in Libya. This was unreported in the Panel's 2019 report.

The presence of this particular vehicle type is a violation of paragraph 9 of resolution 1970 (2011) by Jordan, the manufacturer Member State.

Primary sources

1. <https://twitter.com/Oded121351/status/1194177531152392193>, 12 November 2019.
2. https://twitter.com/il_kanguru/status/1194351484252643334, 12 November 2019.
3. <https://twitter.com/smmlibya/status/1166330051224309760?lang=en>, 27 August 2019.
4. Google Earth Pro.

Developed by UN Panel of Experts



Annex 54 Infographic for TAG/AOI Terrier LT79 AFV

10 December 2019
 32°05'30.1"N, 20°21'20.6"E

AOI *Terrier* LT-79 4x4 armoured vehicles were identified on parade with 106 battalion of HAF. These vehicles are manufactured under licence from the USA by Egypt and the UAE. Located 2.7km North-East of Ar Rajmah, 8 km East of Benghazi (Benina) airport.

Based on shadows the image was taken at approximately 12:00 hours (local) (www.suncalc.org).

The transfer of these vehicles to Libya is a violation of paragraph 9 of resolution 1970 (2011)

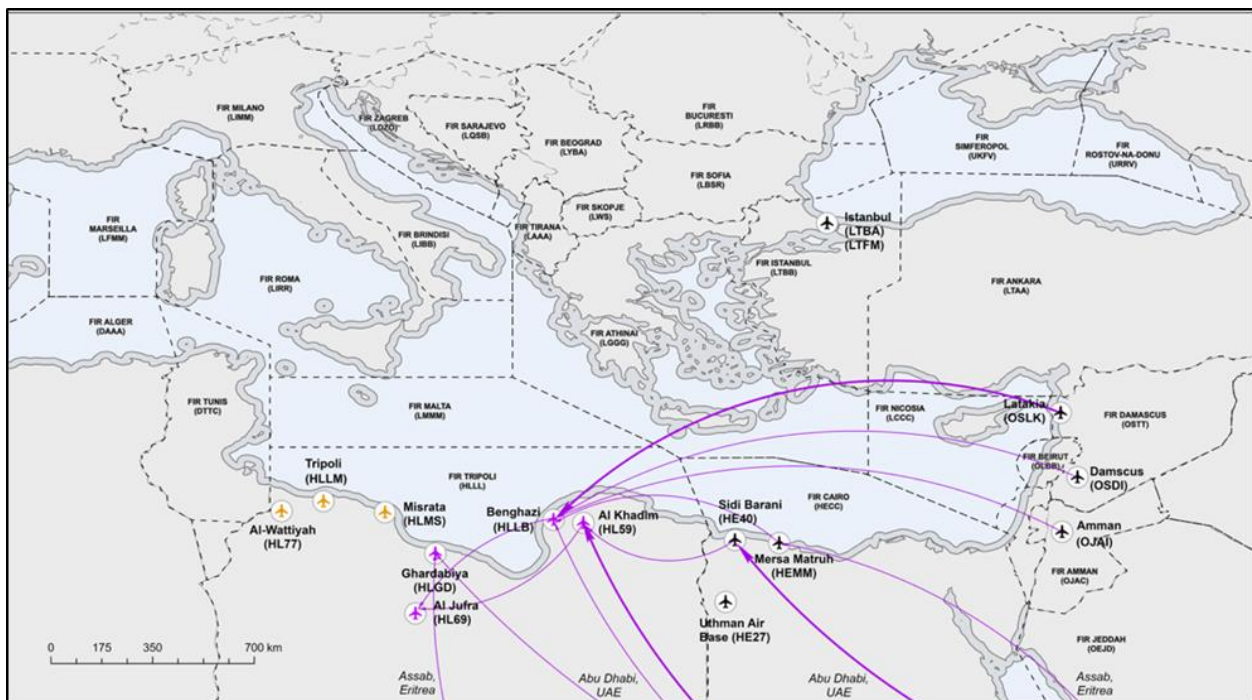
Primary sources

1. <https://twitter.com/LibyaReview/status/1204124796029669377>, 9 December 2020.
2. <https://twitter.com/mahmouedgamal44/status/1204489922314412032>, 10 December 2019.
3. https://twitter.com/LiBya_73/status/1204333822076235776, 11 December 2019.
4. https://www.africaintelligence.com/north-africa_business/2019/12/19/un-supplier-tag-supplies-armoured-cars-to-haftar_108386984-art, 19 December 2020.
5. <https://www.armoredcars.com/armored-group-introduces-newest-vehicle-terrier-lt-79/3>. Google Earth Pro.
6. UNSMIL.

Annex 55 Airbridges in support of HAF

1. The Panel has used a wide range of sources⁵⁹ to identify an increase in covert, non-scheduled and/or charter flights from the United Arab Emirates, Eritrea, Jordan and Syria to Eastern Libyan airports controlled by HAF, or to Western Egyptian airports as part of the wider supply chain (see figure 55.1 and table 55.1). The Panel has written to the States of the owners and operators of the aircraft flying these airbridges requesting copies of the flight manifests and air waybills for these particular flights. The Panel has analysed the few received and identified sufficient evidence that these flights were in support of HAF.

Figure 55.1
Overview of HAF airbridges⁶⁰



2. Although satellite imagery,⁶¹ confidential sources and early ADS-B data supports Eastern Libyan airfields as the destination for some flights, it is also known that other flights probably only went as far as the air bases at Habata (HE18), Uthman (HE27) or Sidi Barani (HE40) in Egypt to offload cargo for either: 1) collection by Libyan based cargo aircraft under the control of HAF (see table 55.3); or 2) forward land transportation to Libya. These airbridge flights to Egyptian airbases form part of the wider supply chain, and the Panel thus finds that as this is an *indirect supply (...)* of arms and related materiel (...) and other assistance that the operators of the aircraft forming

⁵⁹ Flight data for flights shown in all of the annexes is based on data received from a combination of: 1) Confidential sources; 2) www.flightradar24.com; 3) www.radarbox.com; 4) www.italmilradar.com; 5) C4ADS analysis; 6) Twitter @Gerjon_; and 7) Twitter @YorukIsik.

⁶⁰ Base map courtesy of C4ADS.

⁶¹ The satellite imagery (IMINT) can identify the type of aircraft but not the operator.

the air bridge are in non-compliance with paragraph 9 of resolution 1970 (2011), even if only flying the UAE to Egypt leg of the supply chain. Due diligence checks should have established the military nature of the cargoes and the intended end user.

Table 55.1

HAF air lines of communication (ALOC)

#	From	To	Operators ^a
1	Egypt	Benghazi, Libya ^v	▪ Air Cairo
2	Eritrea	HLLB	▪ Azee Air ▪ Jenis Air
3	Eritrea	Mersa Matruh, Egypt ^c	▪ Maximus Air ▪ ZetAvia
4	Jordan	HLLB	▪ Azee Air
5	Syria	HLLB	▪ Cham Wings
6	Syria	Labruq, Libya ^d	▪ Russian Federation Air Force
7	UAE	Al Khadim, Libya ^e	▪ Cham Wings ▪ Russian Federation Air Force
8	UAE	HLLB	▪ Azee Air ▪ Cham Wings ▪ Jenis Air ▪ Russian Federation Air Force ▪ United Arab Emirates Air Force
9	UAE	Ghardabiya, Libya ^f	▪ ZetAvia
10	UAE	Sidi Barani, Egypt ^g	▪ Azee Air ▪ JenisAir ▪ United Arab Emirates Air Force ▪ Zet Avia

^a Flights for each air operator are summarized in appendices A to J in alphabetical order. Contact details in aircraft specific tables.

^b HL59. 31°59'55"N, 21°11'30"E.

^c HEMM. 31°19'31"N, 27°13'18"E.

^d HLLQ. 22°47'00"N, 17°28'00"E.

^e HLLB. 32°05'48"N, 20°16'10"E.

^f HLGD. 31°03'38"N, 16°36'42"E.

^g HE40. 31°27'59"N, 25°52'41"E.

3. Imagery from a single source in social media, supported by commercial satellite imagery though, has identified the concentration of a large number of vehicles at the Sidi Barani airbase in Egypt. The numbers fluctuate as shown in table 55.2 and figures 55.2 to 55.10. The Panel is currently investigating and obtaining independent satellite imagery. The presence of all these vehicles though is highly indicative of a land supply route to Eastern Libya.

Table 55.2
Fluctuation of vehicle numbers at Sidi Barani airbase in Egypt ⁶²

<i>Date</i>	<i>Armoured Vehicles</i>	<i>Trucks</i>	<i>Light Utility Vehicles 4 x 4</i>	<i>Totals</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
24 Apr 2020	0	0	0	0	▪ Construction of a vehicle storage area is visible.
5 May 2020	0	1	19	20	▪
7 May 2020	0	0	38	38	▪
18 May 2020	0	3	84	87	▪
30 May 2020	29	3	170	202	▪
6 Jun 2020	16	19	283	318	▪
7 Jun 2020	16	32	288	336	▪
14 Jun 2020	16	24	200	247	▪ 7 unidentified
18 Aug 2020				230	▪

Figure 55.2
Sidi Barani airbase (24 Apr 2020)



Figure 55.3
Sidi Barani airbase (5 May 2020)



⁶² https://twitter.com/Gerjon_/status/1261972421453787136, 17 May 2020 to 14 June 2020.

Figure 55.4
Sidi Barani airbase (7 May 2020)



Figure 55.5
Sidi Barani airbase (18 May 2020)



Figure 55.6
Sidi Barani airbase (30 May 2020)



Figure 55.7
Sidi Barani airbase (6 Jun 2020)



Figure 55.8
Sidi Barani airbase (7 Jun 2020)



Figure 55.9
Sidi Barani airbase (14 Jun 2020)



Figure 55.10

Sidi Barani airbase (18 August 2020)

4. The Panel has identified the following aircraft (table 55.3 and figures 55.11 to 55.16), that are directly controlled by HAF, and operating within HAF controlled territory of Libya. The Panel considers that most of these, if not all, are almost certainly being used to ferry the materiel delivered to Western Egyptian airfields into HAF controlled territory in Libya. They are certainly being used to provide logistic support to HAF within Libya; both activities being in non-compliance with paragraph 9 of resolution 1970 (2011).

Table 55.3

HAF controlled cargo aircraft

<i>A/C #^a</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Registered</i>	<i>Operator</i>	<i>Owner</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
5A-DRS	IL-76	Deregistered by Libya	Libyan Arab Air Cargo ^b	Government of Libya	▪
EY-332	AN-32B	Deregistered by Tajikistan (20 Jun 2020)	Sky Asia Lines ^c	Sky Asia Lines	▪ Used to evacuate ChVK Wagner staff from Bani Walid. ▪ See appendix J.
ST-EWX	IL-76	Sudan	Green Flag Aviation ^d	Green Flag Aviation	▪ Confirmed on 4 June 2020. ^e
UP-AN601	AN-26	Deregistered by Kazakhstan (8 Oct 2015)		Space Cargo Inc ^f	▪ Sold to Space Cargo Inc on 22 Jun 2015. ▪ False markings as H.A.D Jet. ▪ Destroyed by GNA on 5 Apr 2020 at airstrip near Tarhuna. ^g
UP-I7601	IL-76	Reported in S/2019/914, table 8, and annexes 28 and 52.			▪
UP-I7646	IL-76	Deregistered by Kazakhstan (2 Oct 2020)	Jenis Air LLC ^h	Space Cargo Inc	▪ Confirmed operating from Benina since June 2020. ^j

A/C # ^a	Type	Registered	Operator	Owner	Remarks
UP-I7651	IL-76	Deregistered by Kazakhstan (13 May 2020)	Azee Air LLC ^k	Space Cargo Inc	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Last seen near Beida, Libya on 22 Mar 2020 after leaving Sharjah on 21 Mar 2020.
UP-I7652	IL-76	Kazakhstan	Jenis Air LLC	Jenis Air LLC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Confirmed operating from Benina since June 2020.
UP-I7656	IL-76	Kazakhstan	Jenis Air LLC	Jenis Air LLC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Confirmed operating from Benina since Jun 2020.
ex EY-409	AN-12BP	Deregistered by Tajikistan (11 Dec 2015)	HAF	Allied Services Limited ^l	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seen at Al Jufra on 25 July 2020. See appendix K.
UP-I1805	IL-18	Kazakhstan	Jenis Air LLC	Space Cargo Inc	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seen at Al Jufra on 6 Jun 2020.ⁿ Ex-Jenis Air LLC
Unmarked	IL-18	Unregistered ^p	HAF		<ul style="list-style-type: none">

^a This is the registration number displayed on the aircraft. In many cases this is displayed illegally as the aircraft has been de-registered.

^b Commercial Cargo Division of Libyan Arab Republic Air Force.

^c No trace.

^d <http://www.greenflag-sdn.com>. Web link inactive.

^e https://twitter.com/Gerjon_/status/1268467153340174336, and <https://twitter.com/HasairiOuais/status/1268466092265127937>, 4 June 2020.

^f www.spacecargoinc.com. Saif Zone 125 M2, Warehouse A4-73, P.O. Box 7812, Sharjah, UAE. +971 65 570388, +971 65 724019, +971 52 7888309. (s.ermolchev@spacecargoinc.com / maher@spacecargoinc.com).

^g <https://aviation-safety.net/database/record.php?id=20200405-0>. Accessed 25 September 2020.

^h No corporate web presence. Massif Aeroport, Ulitsa Aeroport 4/1, Taraz, Kazakhstan. +7 7073 222119. (jenisair@mail.ru).

^j https://twitter.com/Gerjon_/status/1288512524023934976, 29 July 2020.

^k www.azeeair.com. Office 303, Building 17, Naurizbay Batir SIRIUS (Business Centre), Almaty 050004, Kazakhstan. +7 7273 469146. (gd@azeeair.com).

^l <http://www.alliedservicesltd.com/>. 1st Floor, Panorama Plaza, Airport Road, Juba, South Sudan. +211 920 880 880. (marketing@alliedservicesltd.com).

^m <https://www.facebook.com/IrMa-Air-Service-2261018164215813/>. +7 701 797 9879.

ⁿ https://twitter.com/Gerjon_/status/1287344519831265282, 26 July 2020.

^p See annex 35 to S/2017/466 for details of unregistered aircraft operating in Libya. So possibly this is the Sky Prim Air ex-ER-ICS. Also https://twitter.com/Gerjon_/status/1287815982350766085, 27 July 2020.

Figure 55.11 ^a

IL-76 (5A-DRA) offloading on near Tarhuna (1 May 2020)



Figure 55.12 ^b

AN-32 (EY-332) landing at Bani Walid (25 May 2020)



Figure 55.13 ^e

Stock image of IL-76TD (ex UP-17651)



Figure 55.14 ^d

AN-12BP (EY-409) at Al Jufra (25 July 2020)



Figure 55.15 ^e

IL-18 at Al Jufra (6 June 2020)

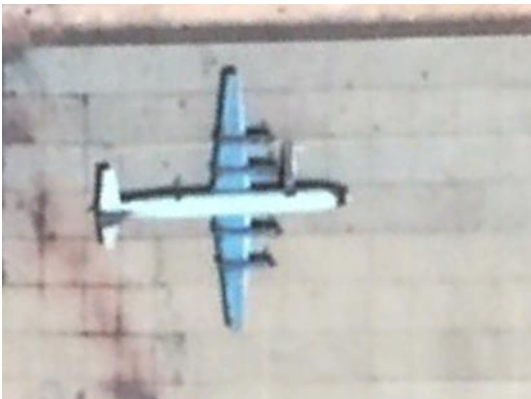


Figure 55.16 ^e

IL-18 (UP-I1805) at Al Jufra (26 July 2020)



^a <https://twitter.com/HasairiOuais/status/1256283060976443394/photo/1>, 1 May 2020.

^b Extract from <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=30H1-qXyvac>, 25 May 2020.

^c <https://russianplanes.net/id218834>. July 1987. Prior to transfer to Azee Air LLC.

^d Confidential source.

^e https://twitter.com/Gerjon_/status/1286994451609640961, 6 June 2020.

^f <https://twitter.com/HasairiOuais/status/1287356754255400963>, 26 July 2020.

5. The Panel noted that most of the commercial operators in 2020 were UAE based, using primarily Kazakhstan registered aircraft, as opposed to the primarily Ukrainian registered aircraft used during 2019. On 30 July 2019, the Aviation Security Council of the Aviation Service of

Ukraine issued instructions that banned flights by all Ukrainian registered aircraft from conducting flights into Libya due to the ‘worsening security.

6. Since the suspension and revocation of air operator certificates (AOC) for Jenis Air LLC and Sigma Airlines LLC, and the suspension of AOC for Azee Air LLC, by the Kazakhstan Civil Aviation Administration the number of cargo aircraft commercially available for use on this route has massively reduced. This has required the UAE to use their military C-17 Globemaster aircraft to maintain their airbridge (see appendix B).

7. The 5+5 Joint Military Committee ceasefire agreement of 23 October 2020⁶³ provided challenges to the Panel’s monitoring of the air bridges, as empty military cargo aircraft could enter Libya to remove military equipment as required by the initial ceasefire agreement to remove foreign fighters in 90 days, which was amended on 3 November 2020 to the *withdrawal of foreign forces from the contact lines*.⁶⁴ As such, they would have very similar profile indicators to aircraft suspected of trafficking. Whilst the introduction of such military cargo aircraft into Libya is a violation of the arms embargo, it would clearly be inappropriate of the Panel to report it as such if it were engaged in the removal of military equipment. It would of course be helpful if the Member States involved informed the Committee in advance of such flights to allow the Panel to deconflict them.

⁶³ https://unsmil.unmissions.org/sites/default/files/ceasefire_agreement_between_libyan_parties_english.pdf, 23 October 2020.

⁶⁴ <https://www.libyaherald.com/2020/11/04/55-joint-military-commission-agrees-permanent-ceasefire-steps-at-ghadames-meeting/>, 4 November 2020.

Appendix A to Annex 55: Russian Federation military aircraft in support of HAF

1. The Panel has continued to monitor and analyse the quantity of military cargo flights by the Russian Federation on the air line of communication (ALoC) from the Hmeymim military air base⁶⁵ in Syria to Western Libya. The Panel has identified at least 505 flights by specific aircraft registration number, equating to a maximum cargo delivery of 23,328 tonnes during 2020 (assuming a 48 tonne cargo payload for an IL-76TD). Flights are summarised at table 55.A.1, figures 55.A.1 and 55.A.2. One month's flight details are shown at table 55.A.2 as an example of Panel data. The data is not exhaustive as pre-departure flight plans are not usually filed directly with Eurocontrol⁶⁶ for entry into European airspace. Entry is usually activated by Cyprus air traffic control (ATC) Cyprus air traffic control (ATC) using a ZZZZ code for departure airfield, or by the destination airfield.

Table 55.A.1

Summary of RFF military cargo flights to Libya (1 January – 31 December 2020)

<i>Data set</i>	<i>Jan</i>	<i>Feb</i>	<i>Mar</i>	<i>Apr</i>	<i>May</i>	<i>Jun</i>	<i>Jul</i>	<i>Aug</i>	<i>Sep</i>	<i>Oct</i>	<i>Nov</i>	<i>Dec</i>
# Flights	27	26	25	43	53	59	75	93	53	25	13	13
Maximum load (t)	1,296	1,136	976	2,064	2,512	2,768	3,416	4,488	2,376	1,208	504	584

2. The Panel has also identified⁶⁷ that although El Beida (HLLQ) is often declared on the flight plan, aircraft subsequently leaving Libya have declared to air traffic control that they are departing the Al Khadim military airbase (HL59). This can only be due to: 1) an internal flight from Al Beida (HLLQ) to Al Khadim (HL59) before departing Libya; or 2) mis-declaration of the original incoming flight destination by the aircraft.

3. The Panel has also identified that RFF IL-76 cargo aircraft, when allocated a flight level of 27,000' (FL270) often request a lower flight level of 25,000' (FL250) as the aircraft is flying "heavy". This indicates that the aircraft is flying with maximum cargo weights, as fuel is not an issue in terms of its weight for the distance from Latakia to Libya (1,070 nautical miles).

⁶⁵ Centred on 35°24'27.07"N, 35°57'8.00"E.

⁶⁶ <https://www.eurocontrol.int>.

⁶⁷ Voice recordings between RFF aircraft and Cyprus ATC. Available from Panel on request.

Figure 55.A.1
 Number of RFF military cargo flights to Libya (1 January – 31 December 2020)

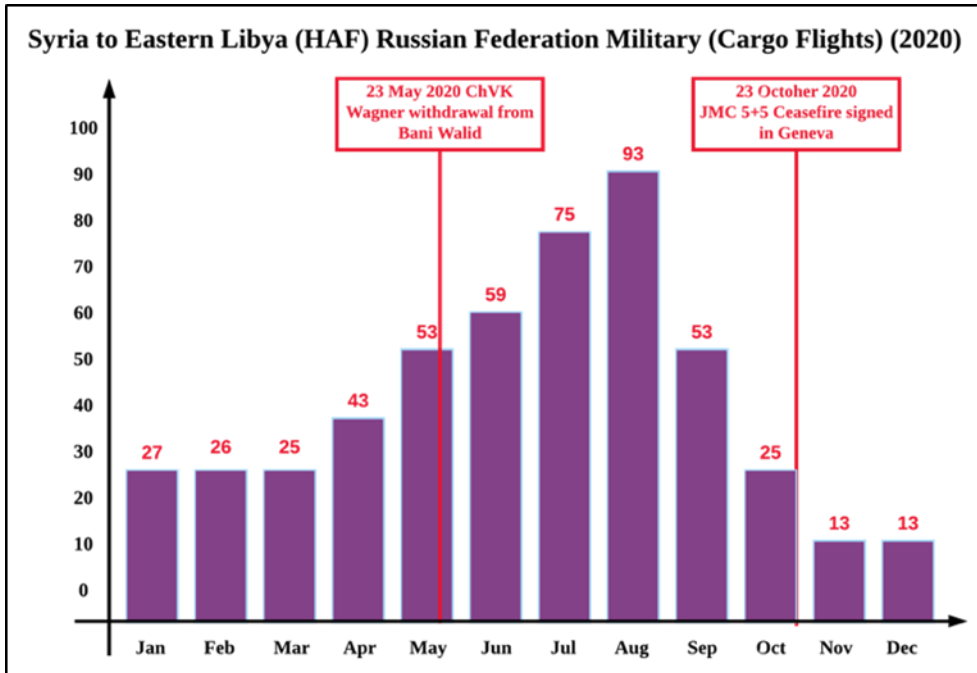
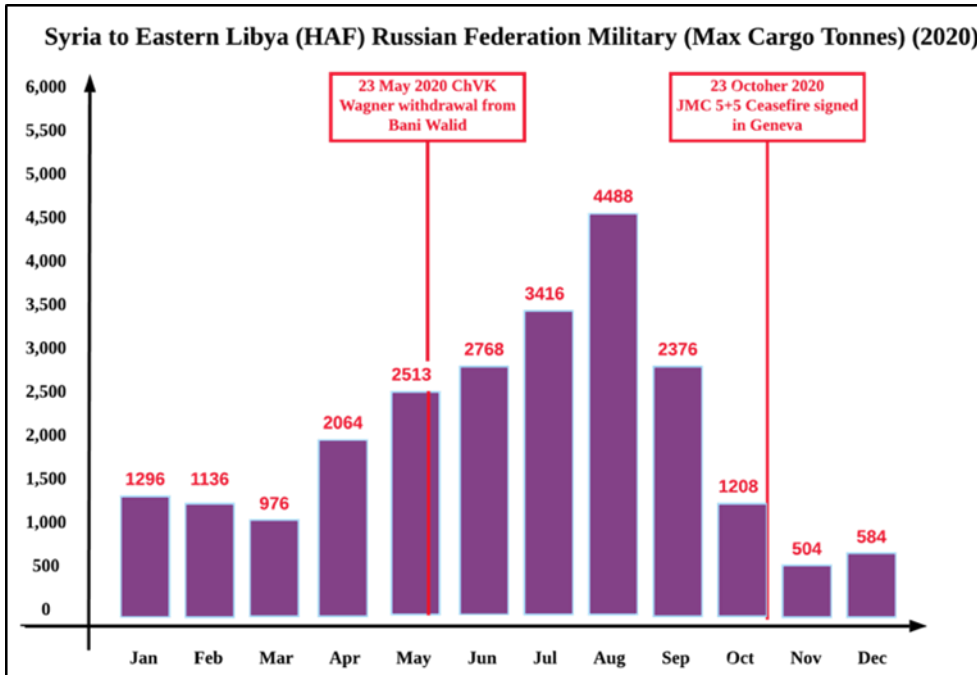


Figure 55.A.2
 Maximum potential cargo (tonnes) for RFF military cargo flights to Libya (1 January – 31 December 2020)



4. The Panel has identified the confirmed flights shown in table 55.A.1 of Russian Federation military cargo aircraft into Libya during an example month of August 2020. The Panel has data for all flights made in 2020 available on request.

Table 55.A.1

Example of suspicious flights from Syria by Russian Federation military aircraft (August 2020 taken as example month)

#	Date	Aircraft #	Type	From	To	Flight #	Maximum load (t)
1	1 Aug 2020	RA-76745	IL-76	Latika, Syria ^a	Al Abraaq (Bayda) ^b	RFF8055	48
2	1 Aug 2020	RA-76771	IL-76	OSLK	HLQQ	RFF8059	48
3	1 Aug 2020	RA-09341	AN-22	OSLK	HLQQ	RFF8671	48
4	1 Aug 2020	RA-78791	IL-76	OSLK	HLQQ	RFF8053	80
5	1 Aug 2020	RA-78813	IL-76	OSLK	HLQQ	RFF8057	48
6	2 Aug 2020	RA-86901	IL-76	OSLK	HLQQ	RFF8051	48
7	3 Aug 2020	RA-76740	IL-76	OSLK	HLQQ	RFF8049	48
8	3 Aug 2020	RA-76740	IL-76	OSLK	HLQQ	RFF8049	48
9	3 Aug 2020	RA-76771	IL-76	OSLK	HLQQ	RFF8059	48
10	3 Aug 2020	RA-76612	IL-76	OSLK	HLQQ	RFF8057	48
11	4 Aug 2020	RA-65996	T134	OSLK	HLQQ	RFF8061	8
12	4 Aug 2020	RA-86901	IL-76	OSLK	HLQQ	RFF8051	48
13	4 Aug 2020	RA-78791	IL-76	OSLK	HLQQ	RFF8053	48
14	5 Aug 2020	RA-76612	IL-76	OSLK	HLQQ	RFF8057	48
15	5 Aug 2020	RA-76771	IL-76	OSLK	HLQQ	RFF8059	48
16	5 Aug 2020	RA-86901	IL-76	OSLK	HLQQ	RFF8051	48
17	5 Aug 2020	RA-78791	IL-76	OSLK	HLQQ	RFF8053	48
18	5 Aug 2020	RA-76724	IL-76	OSLK	HLQQ	RFF8049	48
19	6 Aug 2020	RA-76612	IL-76	OSLK	HLQQ	RFF8057	48
20	6 Aug 2020	RA-86901	IL-76	OSLK	HLQQ	RFF8051	48
21	6 Aug 2020	RA-76724	IL-76	OSLK	HLQQ	RFF8049	48
22	7 Aug 2020	RA-78813	IL-76	OSLK	HLQQ	RFF8059	48
23	7 Aug 2020	RA-76612	IL-76	OSLK	HLQQ	RFF8057	48
24	7 Aug 2020	RA-86901	IL-76	OSLK	HLQQ	RFF8051	48
25	7 Aug 2020	RA-76724	IL-76	OSLK	HLQQ	RFF8049	48
26	7 Aug 2020	RA-78813	IL-76	OSLK	HLQQ	RFF8059	48
27	8 Aug 2020	RA-76763	IL-76	OSLK	HLQQ	RFF8055	48
28	8 Aug 2020	RA-78791	AN-22	OSLK	HLQQ	RFF8053	80
29	8 Aug 2020	RA-76724	IL-76	OSLK	HLQQ	RFF8049	48
30	8 Aug 2020	RA-78813	IL-76	OSLK	HLQQ	RFF8059	48
31	9 Aug 2020	RA-76763	IL-76	OSLK	HLQQ	RFF8055	48
32	9 Aug 2020	RA-78791	IL-76	OSLK	HLQQ	RFF8053	48
33	9 Aug 2020	RA-76612	IL-76	OSLK	HLQQ	RFF8057	48
34	9 Aug 2020	RA-76724	IL-76	OSLK	HLQQ	RFF8049	48
35	9 Aug 2020	RA-76763	IL-76	OSLK	HLQQ	RFF8055	48
36	10 Aug 2020	RA-78791	IL-76	OSLK	HLQQ	RFF8053	48

#	Date	Aircraft #	Type	From	To	Flight #	Maximum load (t)
37	10 Aug 2020	RA-76612	IL-76	OSLK	HLQQ	RFF8057	48
38	10 Aug 2020	RA-86901	IL-76	OSLK	HLQQ	RFF8051	48
39	10 Aug 2020	RA-76763	IL-76	OSLK	HLQQ	RFF8055	48
40	11 Aug 2020	RA-78791	IL-76	OSLK	HLQQ	RFF8053	48
41	11 Aug 2020	RA-86901	IL-76	OSLK	HLQQ	RFF8051	48
42	11 Aug 2020	RA-76612	IL-76	OSLK	HLQQ	RFF8057	48
43	12 Aug 2020	RA-78791	IL-76	OSLK	HLQQ	RFF8053	48
44	12 Aug 2020	RA-86901	IL-76	OSLK	HLQQ	RFF8051	48
45	13 Aug 2020	RA-76612	IL-76	OSLK	HLQQ	RFF8057	48
46	13 Aug 2020	RA-78791	IL-76	OSLK	HLQQ	RFF8053	48
47	13 Aug 2020	RA-86901	IL-76	OSLK	HLQQ	RFF8051	48
48	14 Aug 2020	RA-76724	IL-76	OSLK	HLQQ	RFF8049	48
49	14 Aug 2020	RA-76612	IL-76	OSLK	HLQQ	RFF8057	48
50	14 Aug 2020	RA-86901	IL-76	OSLK	HLQQ	RFF8051	48
51	14 Aug 2020	RA-76612	IL-76	OSLK	HLQQ	RFF8057	48
52	15 Aug 2020	RA-76731	IL-76	OSLK	HLQQ	RFF8055	48
53	15 Aug 2020	RA-86901	IL-76	OSLK	HLQQ	RFF8051	48
54	16 Aug 2020	RA-76612	IL-76	OSLK	HLQQ	RFF8057	48
55	16 Aug 2020	RA-76724	IL-76	OSLK	HLQQ	RFF8049	48
56	16 Aug 2020	RA-78790	IL-76	OSLK	HLQQ	RFF8059	48
57	16 Aug 2020	RA-78791	IL-76	OSLK	HLQQ	RFF8053	48
58	16 Aug 2020	RA-86901	IL-76	OSLK	HLQQ	RFF8051	48
59	17 Aug 2020	RA-78790	IL-76	OSLK	HLQQ	RFF8059	48
60	17 Aug 2020	RA-78791	IL-76	OSLK	HLQQ	RFF8053	48
61	17 Aug 2020	RA-86901	IL-76	OSLK	HLQQ	RFF8051	48
62	18 Aug 2020	RA-86901	IL-76	OSLK	HLQQ	RFF8051	48
63	18 Aug 2020	RA-78791	IL-76	OSLK	HLQQ	RFF8053	48
64	18 Aug 2020	RA-76731	IL-76	OSLK	HLQQ	RFF8055	48
65	19 Aug 2020	RA-78791	IL-76	OSLK	HLQQ	RFF8053	48
66	19 Aug 2020	RA-76731	IL-76	OSLK	HLQQ	RFF8055	48
67	19 Aug 2020	RA-78791	IL-76	OSLK	HLQQ	RFF8053	48
68	20 Aug 2020	RA-78790	IL-76	OSLK	HLQQ	RFF8059	48
69	20 Aug 2020	RA-76731	IL-76	OSLK	HLQQ	RFF8055	48
70	20 Aug 2020	RA-78971	IL-76	OSLK	HLQQ	RFF8053	48
71	21 Aug 2020	RA-76731	IL-76	OSLK	HLQQ	RFF8055	48
72	21 Aug 2020	RA-76763	IL-76	OSLK	HLQQ	RFF8051	48
73	21 Aug 2020	RA-76612	IL-76	OSLK	HLQQ	RFF8057	48
74	22 Aug 2020	RA-76731	IL-76	OSLK	HLQQ	RFF8055	48
75	22 Aug 2020	RA-76612	IL-76	OSLK	HLQQ	RFF8057	48
76	22 Aug 2020	RA-78790	IL-76	OSLK	HLQQ	RFF8059	48
77	23 Aug 2020		IL-76	OSLK	HLQQ	RFF8053	48
78	23 Aug 2020		IL-76	OSLK	HLQQ	RFF8051	48
79	23 Aug 2020	RA-78790	IL-76	OSLK	HLQQ	RFF8059	48
80	24 Aug 2020	RA-76612	IL-76	OSLK	HLQQ	RFF8057	48

#	Date	Aircraft #	Type	From	To	Flight #	Maximum load (t)
81	26 Aug 2020	RA-76612	IL-76	OSLK	HLQQ	RFF8057	48
82	26 Aug 2020	RA-76739	IL-76	OSLK	HLQQ	RFF8059	48
83	26 Aug 2020	RA-76763	IL-76	OSLK	HLQQ	RFF8051	48
84	27 Aug 2020	RA-76739	IL-76	OSLK	HLQQ	RFF8059	48
85	27 Aug 2020	RA-76763	IL-76	OSLK	HLQQ	RFF8051	48
86	27 Aug 2020	RA-78791	IL-76	OSLK	HLQQ	RFF8053	48
87	28 Aug 2020	RA-76763	IL-76	OSLK	HLQQ	RFF8051	48
88	28 Aug 2020	RA-78791	IL-76	OSLK	HLQQ	RFF8053	48
89	29 Aug 2020	RA-76739	IL-76	OSLK	HLQQ	RFF8059	48
90	30 Aug 2020	RA-76739	IL-76	OSLK	HLQQ	RFF8059	48
91	30 Aug 2020	RA-78768	IL-76	OSLK	HLQQ	RFF8053	48
92	31 Aug 2020	RA-76762	IL-76	OSLK	HLQQ	RFF8051	48
93	31 Aug 2020	RA-78768	IL-76	OSLK	HLQQ	RFF8053	48

^a Latika. Joint Airbase (Hmeyminn). 35°24'27.07"N, 35°57'8.00"E.

^b Al Abraq (Bayda). Joint Airbase. 32° 47' 19" N, 21° 57' 51.48" E

5. Figure 55.A.3 shows Al Khadim airbase (HL59)⁶⁸ on 24 December 2020. The imagery clearly shows three Ilyushin IL-76 and one Tupolev TU-154 aircraft. Flight data confirms that the Tupolev TU-154M aircraft is from the Russian Federation Ministry of Defence 223rd Flight Detachment and is registered as RA-85042 (Flight#: RFF8062). One of the IL-76 is almost certainly flight# RFF8040 of the Russian Federation air force.

Figure 55.A.3

Russian Federation military aircraft at AL Khadim military airbase (eastern Libya) (24 December 2020)



⁶⁸ 31° 59' 55" N, 21° 11' 30" E.

6. As these are military aircraft, their landings at Libyan airports means that the Russian Federation has violated paragraph 9 of resolution [1970 \(2011\)](#) regardless of whether or not their military cargo aircraft transferred arms or military equipment to Libya.

Appendix B to Annex 55: UAE military aircraft in support of HAF

1. In two earlier updates to the Committee dated 28 January 2020 and 1 May 2020 regarding air transfers of arms, the Panel informed the Committee of a developing trend of suspicious flights from the United Arab Emirates to Western Egyptian and Eastern Libyan airfields. The Panel continued to monitor and investigate the issue and has now identified what is almost certainly the planned “air-bridge” components of a supply chain from the United Arab Emirates to HAF. In this case the term “airbridge” is defined as the route and means of delivering primarily military materiel from one place to another along a supply chain by airlift. The transfer of military materiel by an airbridge would be a non-compliance with paragraph 9 of resolution 1970 (2011).

2. The flights are deemed suspicious by the Panel as: 1) signals from the aircraft ADS-B⁶⁹ transponders are not visible on open-source ADS-B monitoring⁷⁰ shortly after entering Egyptian airspace; 2) the number of unscheduled flights on a previously little used route; 3) the flights are often from military air bases; and 4) there have been no responses to the Panel’s request for information from the UAE.

3. The Panel finds that these flights form an Air Line of Communication (ALOC) either directly into Eastern Libya or to link with a land Main Supply Route (MSR) from Western Egypt into Eastern Libya.

Table 55.B.1
UAE military aircraft of interest to the Panel

A/C #	A/C type	Hex Code	Unit	Remarks
1223	C-17A	896C2B	Air Command	
1225	C-17A	896C2D	Air Command	
1226	C-17A	896C2E	Air Command	
1227	C-17A	896C2F	Air Command	
1229	C-17A	896C3E	Air Command	
1230	C-17A	896C40	Air Command	
1230	C-17A	896C40	Air Command	

Table 55.B.2
Suspicious flights from UAE by UAE military aircraft

#	Date	A/C #	A/C type	From ^a	Cargo for / via	Remarks
1	23 Dec 2019		C-17A	UAE	Sidi Barani ^b	▪ IMINT Sentinel-2
2	3 Jan 2020	1227	C-17A	UAE	Benghazi ^c	▪

⁶⁹ Automatic Dependent Surveillance - Broadcast. This is a surveillance technology whereby an aircraft determines its position from satellites and then automatically broadcasts it, enabling the aircraft to be tracked without an interrogation signal from the ground.

⁷⁰ For example: 1) www.flightradar24.com; or 2) www.opensky-network.org; 3) www.adsbexchange.com; 4) www.adsbhub.org; and 5) www.uk-flightaware.com.

#	Date	A/C #	A/C type	From ^a	Cargo for / via	Remarks
3	27 Feb 2020	1226	C-17A	UAE	Benghazi ^c	▪
4	2 Mar 2020		C-17A	UAE	HE40	▪ IMINT Sentinel-2
5	10 Mar 2020	1226	C-17A		HLLB	▪
6	11 Mar 2020	1227	C-17A	Qusahira ^d	Libya	▪
7	25 Mar 2020	1226	C-17A	Abu Dhabi ^e	HLLB	▪
8	26 Mar 2020		C-17A	Al Dhafra ^f	Libya	▪
9	1 Apr 2020	1226	C-17A	OMAA	HLLB	▪
10	2 Apr 2020		C-17A	UAE	HE40	▪ IMINT Sentinel-2
11	17 Apr 2020	1225	C-17A			▪
12	18 Apr 2020	1223	C-17A			▪
13	18 Apr 2020	1225	C-17A			▪
14	18 Apr 2020	1227	C-17A			▪
15	19 Apr 2020	1223	C-17A			▪
16	19 Apr 2020	1225	C-17A			▪
17	21 Apr 2020	1227	C-17A			▪
18	22 Apr 2020	1225	C-17A			▪
19	22 Apr 2020	1230	C-17A			▪
20	23 Apr 2020	1223	C-17A	OMAM		▪
21	23 Apr 2020	1225	C-17A			▪
22	23 Apr 2020	1227	C-17A			▪
23	24 Apr 2020	1229	C-17A			▪
24	24 Apr 2020	1230	C-17A			▪
25	25 Apr 2020	1223	C-17A			▪
26	25 Apr 2020	1227	C-17A			▪
27	26 Apr 2020	1225	C-17A			▪
28	26 Apr 2020	1230	C-17A			▪
29	27 Apr 2020	1225	C-17A			▪
30	29 Apr 2020	1226	C-17A			▪
31	30 Apr 2020	1225	C-17A			▪
32	30 Apr 2020	1227	C-17A			▪
33	1 May 2020	1227	C-17A			▪
34	1 May 2020	1230	C-17A			▪
35	3 May 2020	1225	C-17A			▪
36	4 May 2020	1230	C-17A			▪
37	5 May 2020	1225	C-17A			▪
38	5 May 2020	1226	C-17A			▪
39	6 May 2020	1225	C-17A			▪

#	Date	A/C #	A/C type	From ^a	Cargo for / via	Remarks
40	6 May 2020	1226	C-17A			▪
41	6 May 2020	1230	C-17A			▪
42	7 May 2020	1225	C-17A			▪
43	7 May 2020	1226	C-17A			▪
44	7 May 2020	1230	C-17A			▪
45	8 May 2020	1225	C-17A			▪
46	9 May 2020	1225	C-17A			▪
47	10 May 2020	1223	C-17A			▪
48	10 May 2020	1230	C-17A			▪
49	11 May 2020	1227	C-17A			▪
50	13 May 2020	1227	C-17A			▪
51	13 May 2020	1230	C-17A			▪
52	14 May 2020	1230	C-17A			▪
53	17 May 2020	1230	C-17A			▪
54	18 May 2020	1225	C-17A			▪
55	21 May 2020	1225	C-17A			▪
56	23 May 2020	1227	C-17A			▪
57	24 May 2020	1225	C-17A			▪
58	26 May 2020	1223	C-17A	Qusahira	Libya	▪
59	26 May 2020	1225	C-17A	Qusahira	Libya	▪
60	28 May 2020	1223	C-17A	OMAA	Libya	▪
61	28 May 2020	1227	C-17A	OMAA	Libya	▪
62	28 May 2020	1230	C-17A	OMAA	Libya	▪
63	2 Jul 2020	1226	C17A	UAE	HE40	▪
64	3 Jul 2020	1226	C17A	UAE	HE40	▪
65	17 Jul 2020	1230	C-17A	Assab	HE40	▪

^a Best estimate based on ASD-B data. Certainly from a UAE airport.

^b HE40. Joint Airport. 31°27'59"N, 25°52'41"E.

^c HLLB. Civilian Airport. 32°05'48"N, 20°16'10"E.

^d Military Airbase. 22°46'27.35"N, 55° 3'47.61"E

^e OMAA Civilian Airport. 24°25'59"N, 54°39'04"E.

^f OMAM. Military Airbase. 24°14'54"N, 54°32'52"E.

Table 55.B.3

Suspicious flights from Eritrea by UAE military aircraft

#	Date	A/C #	A/C type	From	Cargo for / via	Remarks
1	26 Mar 2020	896C2B	C-17A	Assab ^a	Libya	▪ #UAF1229

^a HSSB. Military Airbase. 13°04'18"N, 42°38'42"E

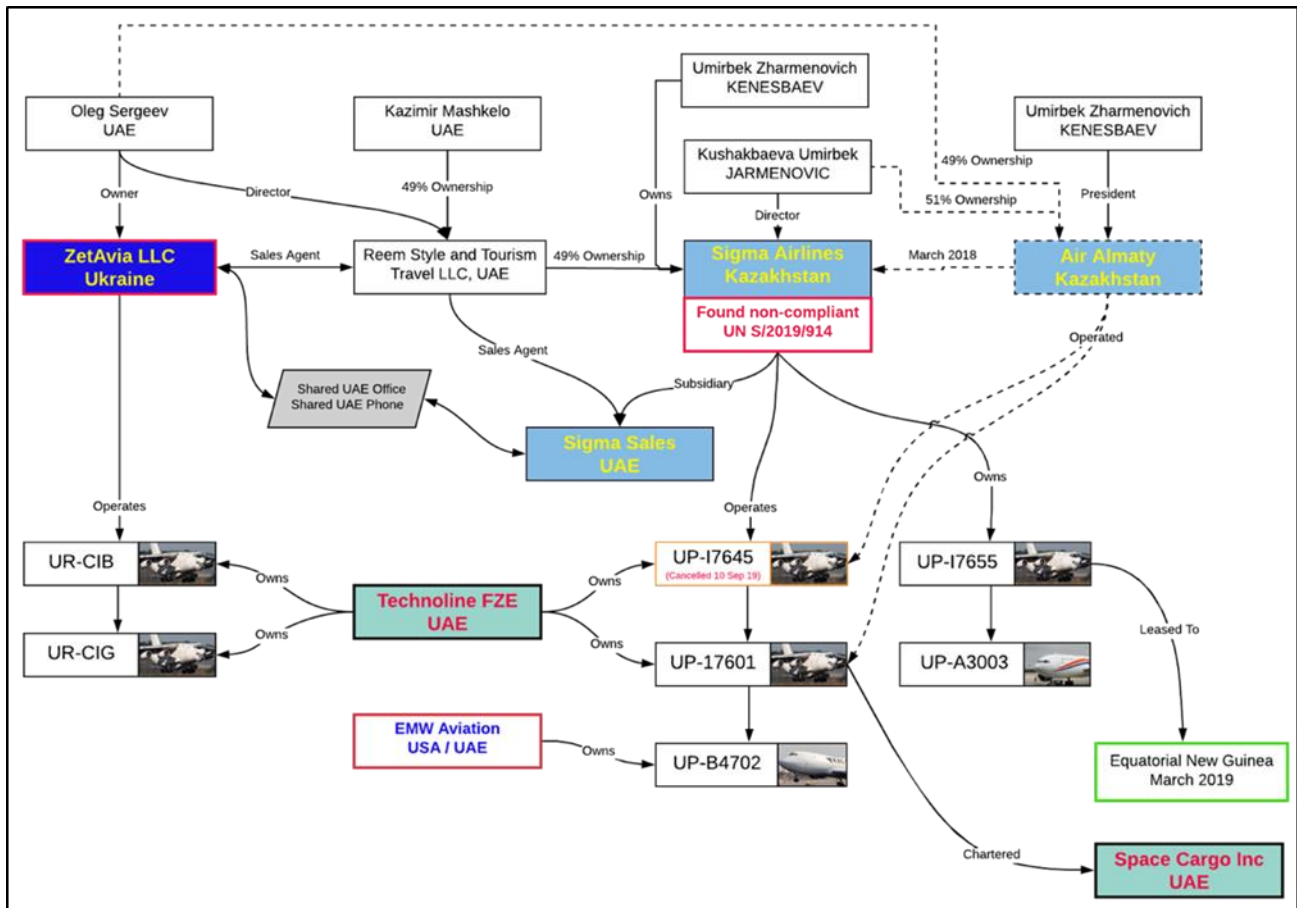
4. As these are military aircraft their landings at Libyan airports means that the United Arab Emirates has violated paragraph 9 of resolution [1970 \(2011\)](#) regardless of whether or not their military cargo aircraft transferred arms or military equipment to Libya.

Appendix C to Annex 55: Sigma Airlines in support of HAF

1. Two aircraft (UP-I7601 and UP-I7645) operated by Sigma Airlines LLC and owned by Space Cargo Incorporated (www.spacecargoinc.com)⁷¹ of the United Arab Emirates, were found non-compliant with paragraph 9 to resolution 1970 (2011). in Panel report S/2019/914. The Sigma Airlines business model and corporate relationships is complex and still under investigation by the Panel, see infographic at figure 55.C.1. The Panel notes companies such as Reem Style Travel and Leisure LLC that appear as companies of interest in other Panel investigations.

Figure 55.C.1

Sigma Airlines business relationships



2. The Panel has examined the flight journey logs and cargo manifests for 37 flights made by Sigma Airlines Ilyushin IL-76TD cargo aircraft (UP-I7601 and UP-I7645) from either Egypt and Jordan (see tables 55.C.1 and 55.C.2). The cargo manifests were considered highly suspicious by the Panel as: 1) none had names, signatures or stamps; 2) the lack of specific detail as to the cargo; 3) no details as to the consignee(s); and 4) some had been completed by the 4th Aviation Group of the

⁷¹ PO Box 7812, Sharjah Airport International Free Zone, A4-073, Sharjah, UAE. +971 6 557 0388. maher@spacecargoinc.com.

UAE Armed Forces.⁷² At least 65% of the aircraft flights were at less than 50% capacity, which is unusual for routine chartered flights where payload efficiency is usually strived for. The Panel was unconvinced of the veracity and accuracy of the flight documentation provided by Sigma Airlines.

3. The Panel also noticed at least 26 internal flights by aircraft UP-I7655 providing logistic support to HAF. This activity by Sigma Airlines is also a non-compliance with paragraph 9 of resolution 1970 (2011), for the provision of *other assistance* relating to military activities.

4. On 29 May 2020 the Civil Aviation Administration of Kazakhstan suspended the Air Operators Certificate (AOC) for Sigma Airlines LLP for a period of six months. The suspension was based on multiple sources identifying that Sigma Airlines LLP had violated “*paragraph 6 of Security Council Resolution 1973 (2011)*” of their air operators certificate and “*four violations of the most critical Level One were identified that pose an immediate threat to flight safety and aviation security*”.

Table 55.C.1

Sigma Airlines suspicious flights by IL-76TD (UP-I7601) to Libya (2019)

<i>Date</i>	<i>Flight#</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>Destination</i>	<i>Declared cargo</i>	<i>Cargo (kg)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
4 Mar 19	SGL9601	Amman (OJAM) ^a	Al Abra q (HLLQ) ^b	Tower Crane Parts	33,400	▪
11 Mar 19	SGL9603	OJAM	HLLQ	Tower Crane Parts	28,000	▪
5 Apr 19	SGL9601	Aqaba (OJAQ) ^c	Benghazi (HLLB) ^d	Vehicles x 5	12,800	▪
7 Apr 19	SGL9601	OJAQ	HLLB	Vehicles x 4	19,350	▪
8 Apr 19	SGL9603	OJAQ	HLLQ	Vehicles x 5	18,020	▪
9 Apr 19	SGL9603	OJAQ	HLLB	Vehicles x 4	16,000	▪
16 Apr 19	SGL9603	OJAM	HLLB	Communication Spare Parts	7,000	▪
21 Apr 19	SGL9603	OJAM	HLLB	Communication Spare Parts	29,000	▪
24 Apr 19	SGL9603	OJAM	HLLB	Vehicles x 3	41,000	▪
2 May 19	SGL9603	OJAQ	HLLB	Vehicles x 3	10,640	▪ Noor Alhyat Company listed as Operator.
6 May 19	SGL9603	OJAQ	HLLB	Vehicles x 8	15,600	▪
15 May 19	SGL9603	OJAM	HLLB	Communication Spare Parts	13,000	▪
19 May 19	SGL9603	OJAM	HLLB	Vehicles x 2	40,000	▪ Each vehicle = 20T?
22 May 19	SGL9603	OJAM	HLLB	Communication Spare Parts	14,000	▪
27 May 19	SGL9603	OJAM	HLLB	Communication Spare Parts	34,000	▪

⁷² For example Flight SGL9511 from Sweihan airbase, UAE on 26 August 2019.

<i>Date</i>	<i>Flight#</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>Destination</i>	<i>Declared cargo</i>	<i>Cargo (kg)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
28 May 19	SGL9603	OJAM	HLLB	Communication Spare Parts	40,000	▪
2 Jun 19	SGL9603	OJAM	HLLB	Communication Spare Parts	40,000	▪
11 Jun 19	SGL9603	OJAQ	HLLB	Communication Spare Parts	3,000	▪
13 Jun 19	SGL9603	OJAM	HLLB	Communication Spare Parts	39,000	▪
15 Jun 19	SGL9603	Cairo (HECA) ^e	HLLB	Communication Spare Parts	7,000	▪
16 Jun 19	SGL9603	OJAM	HLLB	Communication Spare Parts	28,000	▪
18 Jun 19	SGL9603	OJAM	HLLB	Communication Spare Parts	37,000	▪
19 Jun 19	SGL9604	Abeche (FTTC) ^f	HLLB	Communication Spare Parts	15,000	▪ Cargo manifest not submitted.
23 Jun 19	SGL9603	OJAM	HLLB	Trolley, Conditions, General Cargo	15,000	▪
2 Jul 19	SGL9603	OJAQ	HLLB	Vehicles (x4)	13,400	▪ Cargo manifests states HLLQ for unloading.
4 Jul 19	SGL9603	HECA	HLLB	Communication Spare Parts	18,000	▪
12 Jul 19	SGL9603	OJAM	HLLB	Communication Spare Parts	29,000	▪
14 Jul 19	SGL9603	Alexandria (HEBA) ^g	HLLB	Communication Spare Parts	20,000	▪
15 Jul 19	SGL9603	HEBA	HLLB	Communication Spare Parts	35,000	▪
18 Jul 19	SGL9603	HEBA	HLLB	Communication Spare Parts	11,000	▪
20 Jul 19	SGL9603	HEBA	HLLB	Communication Spare Parts	1,000	▪
27 Jul 19	SGL9603	OJAQ	HLLB	Vehicles (x4)	12,000	▪
10 Aug 19	SGL9603	OJAM	HLLB	Communication Spare Parts	14,000	▪
20 Aug 19	SGL9603	OJAM	HLLB	Communication Spare Parts	14,000	▪
22 Aug 19	SGL9603	OJAM	HLLB	Communication Spare Parts	21,000	▪
27 Aug 19	SGL9603	OJAQ	HLLQ	Vehicles (x4)	12,000	▪

<i>Date</i>	<i>Flight#</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>Destination</i>	<i>Declared cargo</i>	<i>Cargo (kg)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
4 Sep 19	SGL9604	HEBA	HLLB	Communication Spare Parts	35,000	▪ Eastbound flight number
6 Sep 19	SGL9603	HEBA	HLLB	Communication Spare Parts	35,000	▪

^a OJAM = Amman, Jordan

^b HLLQ = Al Abraq, Libya

^c OJAQ = Aqaba, Jordan

^d HLLB = Benghazi (Benina International Airport)

^e HECA = Cairo, Egypt

^f FTTC = Abeche, Chad

^g HEBA = Alexandria (Borg El Arab), Egypt

Table 55.C.2

Sigma Airlines suspicious flights by IL-76TD (UP-I7645) to Libya (2019)

<i>Date</i>	<i>Flight#</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>Destination</i>	<i>Declared cargo</i>	<i>Cargo (kg)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
20 Jan 19	SGL9602	Abraq (HLLQ) ^a	Benghazi (HLLB) ^b	Frozen Food	20,000	▪ Internal support to HAF
20 Jan 19	SGL9602	HLLB	HLLQ	NO MANIFEST	NIL	▪ Internal support to HAF
4 Feb 19	SGL9601	Sharjah (OMSJ) ^c	HLLQ	Men's Suit, Belt, Hat, Boots	27,134	▪ Panel assesses as Military Uniforms
18 Feb 19	SGL9601	HLLQ	HLLB	Toyota Hilux x 3 (7,500kg) Food x 10 Pallets (12,000kg)	19,500	▪ Internal support to HAF
18 Feb 19	SGL9601	HLLB	HLLQ	NO MANIFEST	NIL	▪ Internal support to HAF
03 Mar 19	SGL9601	HLLQ	HLLB	Truck Wheels x 250 (6250kg) Generator x 1 (13,750kg)	20,000	▪ Internal support to HAF
03 Mar 19	SGL9602	HLLB	HLLQ	NO MANIFEST	NIL	▪ Internal support to HAF
27 Mar 19	SGL9601	Aqaba (OJAQ) ^d	HLLB	Vehicles x 3	12,000	▪
27 Mar 19	SGL9601	HLLB	Sabha (HLLS) ^e	NO MANIFEST	12,000	▪ Internal support to HAF
27 Mar 19	SGL9601	HLLS	HLLB	Containers x 2	10,000	▪ Internal support to HAF
28 Mar 19	SGL9602	HLLB	HLLM	NO MANIFEST	35,000	▪ Internal support to HAF

<i>Date</i>	<i>Flight#</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>Destination</i>	<i>Declared cargo</i>	<i>Cargo (kg)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
28 Mar 19	SGL9601	HLLM	HLLB	Tarpaulin Fabric	24,000	▪ Internal support to HAF
29 Mar 19	SGL9602	HLLB	HLLS	NO MANIFEST	25,000	▪ Internal support to HAF
29 Mar 19	SGL9601	HLLS	HLLB	Medical Equipment	10,000	▪ Internal support to HAF
31 Mar 19	SGL9602	HLLB	HLLM	Tower Crane Parts	20,000	▪ Internal support to HAF
31 Mar 19	SGL9601	HLLM	HLLB	3 x Containers	20,000	▪ Internal support to HAF
1 Apr 19	SGL9602	HLLB	HLLS	Furniture	20,000	▪ Internal support to HAF
1 Apr 19	SGL9602	HLLS	HLLB	Container x 2	10,000	▪ Internal support to HAF
2 Apr 19	SGL9602	HLLB	HLLS	Oil Equipment	20,000	▪ Internal support to HAF
2 Apr 19	SGL9602	HLLS	HLLB	Container x 2	12,000	▪ Internal support to HAF
3 Apr 19	SGL9602	HLLB	HLLS	Fabrication Equipment	18,000	▪ Internal support to HAF
3 Apr 19	SGL9602	HLLS	HLLB	Medical Equipment	9,200	▪ Internal support to HAF
4 Apr 19	SGL9602	HLLS	HLLB	Water Heaters x 100	35,000	▪ Internal support to HAF
4 Apr 19	SGL9602	HLLS	HLLB	Container x 2	24,000	▪ Internal support to HAF
4 Apr 19	SGL9602	HLLB	HLLS	Water Heaters x 100	35,000	▪ Internal support to HAF
4 Apr 19	SGL9601	HLLS	HLLB	Container x 2	24,000	▪ Internal support to HAF
4 Apr 19	SGL9602	HLLB	HLSS	Boilers x 800	37,000	▪ Internal support to HAF
4 Apr 19	SGL9601	HLSS	HLLB		24,000	▪ Internal support to HAF
10 Apr 19	SGL9602	Amman (OJAM) ^f	HLLQ	Fabric – Tarpaulin	10,000	▪ Military tentage.
11 Apr 19	SGL9602	OJAM	HLLQ	Equipment and 2 x Container	20,000	▪
16 Apr 19	SGL9601	Al Maktoum (OMDW) ^g	HLLQ	Cars x 3	15,126	▪
5 May 19	SGL9601	OJAM	HLLQ	Oil Equipment	36,000	▪ Possible legitimate
7 May 19	SGL9601	OJAM	HLLQ	Container x 3	30,000	▪

<i>Date</i>	<i>Flight#</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>Destination</i>	<i>Declared cargo</i>	<i>Cargo (kg)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
11 May 19	SGL9601	OJAQ	HLLQ	Vehicles x 8	15,600	▪
5 Jul 19	SGL9606	OJAQ	HLLQ	No Cargo Declared		▪
12 Jul 19	SGL9601	OJAQ	HLLQ	Building Equipment	30,000	▪
10 Aug 19	SGL9811	OJAQ	HLLQ	Vehicles x 4	12,000	▪
23 Aug 19	SGL9511	Sweihan (OMAW) ^h	HE40 ^j	Toyota Land Cruiser x 4	10,956	▪ Then to HLLB ▪ UAE Armed Forces Load Manifest
26 Aug 19	SGL9511	OMAW	HE40	Toyota Land Cruiser x 4	10,956	▪ Then to HLLB ▪ UAE Armed Forces Load Manifest

^a HLLQ = Al Abraq, Libya

^b HLLB = Benghazi (Benina International Airport)

^c OMSJ = Sharjah, UAE

^d OJAQ = Aqaba, Jordan

^e HLLS = Sabha, Libya

^f OJAM = Amman, Jordan

^g OMDW = Al Maktoum Dubai

^h OMAW = Sweihan Military Airbase, UAE

^j HE40 = Sidi Barani Military Airbase, Egypt

5. The Panel thus finds that this flight activity by Sigma Airlines LLC is a violation of paragraph 9 of resolution 1970 (2011) for the *direct, and indirect, supply of (...) military (...) equipment and (...) other assistance (...) to Libya.*

Appendix D to Annex 55: Azee Air LLC in support of HAF

1. Azee Air LLC was founded on 8 September 2017, but only started commercial activities in June 2019. The company operated four Ilyushin IL-76 TD⁷³ on the airbridges to Libya during the first half of 2020. These aircraft have made at least 100 airbridge flights that meet the majority of the Panel's profile indicators at Annex 75. These flights equate to a maximum potential cargo delivery of 5,000 tonnes (see later). Analysis of flight documentation provides further evidence of the clandestine nature of the nine flights for which Azee Air LLC provided documentation.

2. On 24 January 2020, the ADS-B data for all Azee Air LLC operated aircraft went totally blank on the FlightRadar24 AB (www.flightradar24.com) web platform. On 16 April 2020 FlightRadar24 AB confirmed to the Panel that on 17 January 2020 Azee Air LLC had requested the "blocking" service for their aircraft. Azee claimed that this was done for "commercial reasons" to "maintain its competitive advantage".⁷⁴ The Panel considers this a highly unusual action by a freight operator, who would normally want clients to know routes to attract extra business, fill up spare cargo space and thus maximise company profit. The Panel considers that Azee Air LLC was really using the commercial "blocking" services of FlightRadar24 AB to disguise or conceal flights being made to transfer military equipment in non-compliance with the arms embargo.⁷⁵ Notwithstanding this, access to ADS-B data and analysis from other providers enabled the Panel to maintain an overwatch of departures from the United Arab Emirates on similar tracks towards Libya as before (see figure 55.D.1 as an example).

3. Among the AOCs Azee Air LLC provided to FlightRadar24 AB as justification for the "blocking" services was one for IL-76TD aircraft registered UP-I7652. The Panel noted that Azee Air LLC is not known to own or operate this aircraft, which the Panel has confirmed is operated by Jenis Air LLC. On 21 April 2020 the Aviation Administration of Kazakhstan confirmed to the Panel that the "AOC" supplied by Azee Air LLC was a forgery, which they are now investigating.

⁷³ Aviation Administration of Kazakhstan registered as UP-I7646, UP-I7650, UP-I7651 and UP-I7654. On 18 February 2020 UP-I7646 was purportedly transferred to Jenis Air LLC as the operator but continued to operate using Azee Air LLC flight numbers and call signs.

⁷⁴ Letter from Kulowiec, Jorquera and Whalen LLP dated 20 November 2020.

⁷⁵ Azee Air LLC aircraft also do not appear on similar ADS-B open source data platforms such as for example: 1) www.flightradar24.com; or 2) www.opensky-network.org; 3) www.adsbexchange.com; 4) www.adsbhub.org; and 5) www.uk-flightaware.com. Panel check of 23 April 2020.

Figure 55.D.1
ADS-B track of IL-76TD (UP-I7650) on 26 January 2020⁷⁶



^a Red circle indicates ADS-B disabled by aircraft when in Egyptian air space on track to Libya.

^b Yellow rectangle indicates route over Saudi desert where no ADS-B ground stations are present to detect signal.

4. Azee Air LLC operated four IL-76TD aircraft during the reporting period. Tables 55.D,1 to 55.D.4⁷⁷ summarises the Panel's evidence relating to each Azee Air LLC owned and/or operated aircraft.

Table 55.D.1
IL-76TD (UP-I7646) (Operated)

<i>Date</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Panel Evidence</i>
23 Dec 2019	Registered by Kazakhstan.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Certificate of Registration No.1186. ▪ Operated by Azee Air LLC.
17 Jan 2020	Flight data blocked from public view on www.flightradar24.com platform.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ FR24 documentation. ▪ NOTE blocked before transfer to Jenis Air LLC operations at Jenis Air LLC request. Azee Air LLC and Space Cargo Inc ^a also blocked their aircraft on same date.
26 Jan 2020	Sold to Space Cargo Inc (UAE) by Aganya Limited (UAE) ^b	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Bill of Sale No. 80505-01-2020. ▪ Documents signed 1 Feb 2020.

⁷⁶ Data analysis provided to Panel by www.c4ads.org. The Panel has similar flight tracks for a further fifteen flights as part of this analysis.

⁷⁷ All the documentation referred to in tables 55.1 to 55.4 is available from the Panel on request. Selected documentation has been included in the annexes to illustrate the evidential levels.

<i>Date</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Panel Evidence</i>
26 Jan 2020	Dry leased to Jenis Air LLC by Space Cargo Inc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Dry Lease No 26/01/20. ▪ The aircraft still flew under Azee Air LLC callsign and flight identifiers until at least 01 April 2020.
06 Feb 2020	First identified flying on UAE - Libya airbridge to start operating in support of HAF.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪
19 Feb 2020	Registered by Kazakhstan on change of ownership.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Certificate of Registration No.1186.
14 Apr 2020	Identified flying into Libya to start operating in support of HAF.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ C4ADS research and www.aertransport.org, updated 16 May 2020.
21 Apr 2020	Azee Air LLC Air Operating Certificate Suspended	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Until 20 October 2020.
15 Jun 2020	Cancellation of Registration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Certificate of Cancellation No.301.
2 Oct 2020	Reported as been returned to Space Cargo Inc from HAF.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ http://www.aertransport.org/.

^a www.spacecargoinc.com. Saif Zone 125 M2, Warehouse A4-73, P.O. Box 7812, Sharjah, UAE. +971 65 570388, +971 65 724019, +971 52 7888309. (s.ermolchev@spacecargoinc.com / maher@spacecargoinc.com). Please note that a separate Statement of Case against Space Cargo Inc relating to similar arms embargo violations was submitted to the Committee on 24 December 2020.

^b No web trace. PO Box 123005, RAK Offshore, Government of Ras Al Khaimah, UAE.

Table 55.D.2
IL-76TD (UP-I7650) (Owned)

<i>Date</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Panel Evidence</i>
9 Jul 2018	Registered by Kazakhstan.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Certificate of Registration No.1145.
14 Jan 2020	First identified flying on UAE - Libya airbridge to start operating in support of HAF.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪
17 Jan 2020	Flight data request to block from public view on www.flightradar24.com platform at Azee Air LLC request.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ FR24 documentation.
24 Jan 2020	Azee Air LLC aircraft blocked from public view on FR24 platform.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Intended to disguise clandestine flights into Libya.
21 Apr 2020	Azee Air LLC Air Operating Certificate Suspended	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Until 20 October 2020.
4 May 2020	Dry leased to FlySky Airlines (FSQ), ^a Kyrgyz Republic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Dry Lease No 04/05/20
9 Jun 2020	Registered by Kyrgyz Republic as EX-76003	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Member State letter.
15 Jun 2020	Cancellation of Registration by Kazakhstan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Certificate of Cancellation No. 301

^a www.flysky.kg. Office 6, Building 82A, Ch Almatove Boulevard, Bishkek 720044, Kyrgyz Republic. +966 312 979300. (info@flysky.kg).

Table 3
IL-76TD (ex-UP-I7651) (Operated)

<i>Date</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Panel Evidence</i>
9 Jul 2019	Registered by Kazakhstan.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Certificate of Registration No.1187. ▪ Operated by Azee Air LLC
14 Jan 2020	First identified flying on UAE - Libya airbridge to start operating in support of HAF.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪
17 Jan 2020	Flight data request to block from public view on www.flightradar24.com platform at Azee Air LLC request.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ FR24 documentation.
24 Jan 2020	Azee Air LLC aircraft blocked from public view on FR24 platform.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Intended to disguise clandestine flights into Libya.
10 Mar 2020	Sold to Space Cargo Inc (UAE) by Infinite Seal Inc (BVI) ^a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Bill of Sale No. 6002-03-2020. ▪ Document signed 19 March 2020.
10 Mar 2020	Space Cargo Inc claimed to have sold to Eagle Enterprise Company Limited, South Sudan. Sale Agreement EEC-SCI-009-01-20 provided.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Eagle Enterprise deny all knowledge of this sale and are categorical that all documentation is fake. The Panel is convinced the documentation is fake and finds that Space Cargo Inc supplied fake documentation to the Panel.
19 Mar 2020	Identified as flown into Libya and started operating in support of HAF.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ https://twitter.com/Gerjon_/status/1284545325160693766, 18 July 2020. Confirmed by C4ADS research and http://www.aerotrtransport.org/, updated 16 May 2020. Last ADS-B contact on 19 March 2020 at 06:50 hours with aircraft heading on common track to Libya. ▪ Operated by Azee Air LLC (but Space Cargo stated operated by Jenis Air LLC).
21 Mar 2020	Reported as being operated by HAF in Libya.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ www.aerotrtransport.org.
21 Apr 2020	Azee Air LLC Air Operating Certificate Suspended	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Until 20 October 2020.
13 May 2020	De-registered by Kazakhstan.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Certificate of Cancellation No.299.

^a No corporate web presence. As at 27 April 2015. BVI Company # 1784025.

Table 4
IL-76TD (UP-I7654) (Operated)

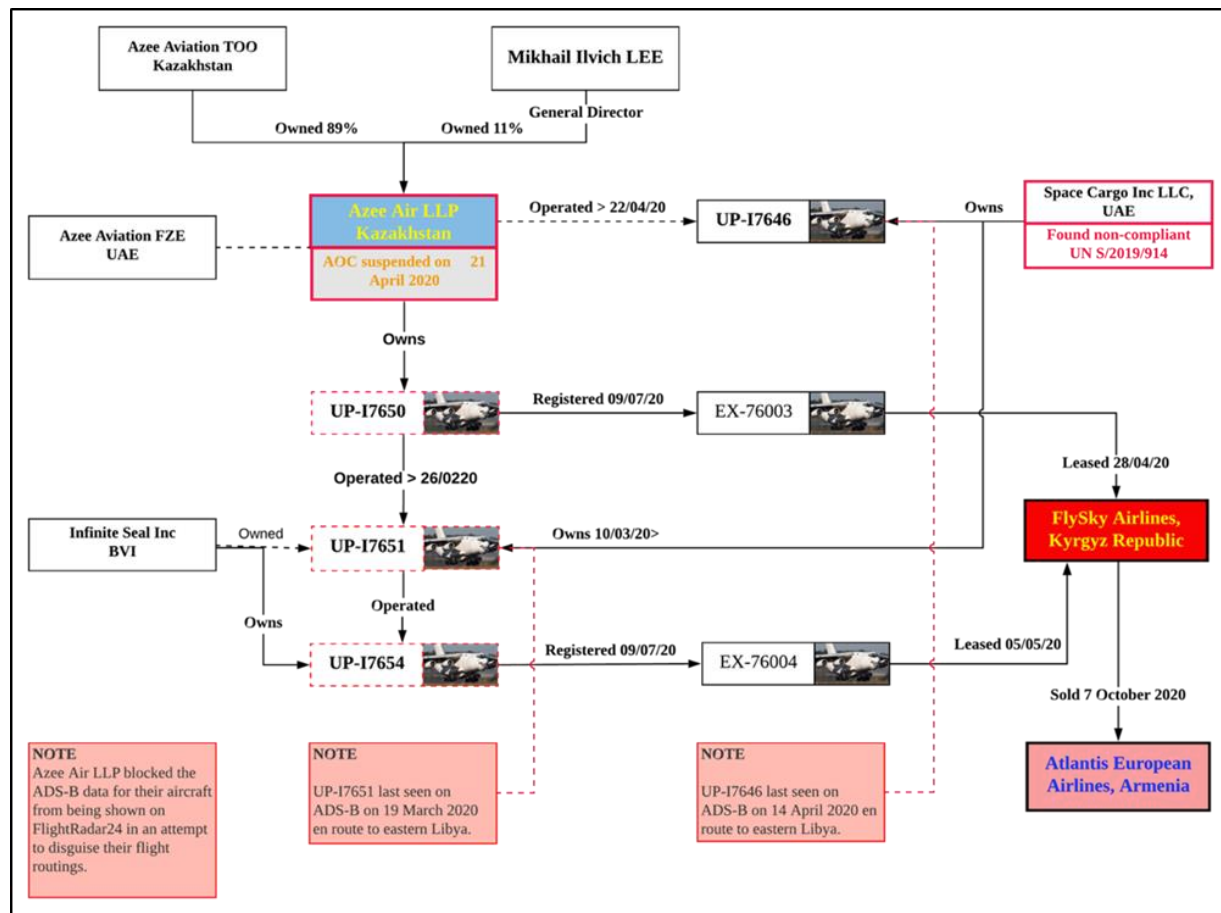
<i>Date</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Panel Evidence</i>
10 Apr 2019	Registered by Kazakhstan.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Certificate of Registration No.1172.
17 Jan 2020	Flight data request to block from public view on www.flightradar24.com platform at Azee Air LLC request.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ FR24 documentation.
24 Jan 2020	Azee Air LLC aircraft blocked from public view on FR24 platform.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Intended to disguise clandestine flights into Libya.

Date	Activity	Panel Evidence
17 Feb 2020	First identified flying on UAE - Libya airbridge to start operating in support of HAF.	▪
21 Apr 2020	Azee Air LLC Air Operating Certificate Suspended	▪ Until 20 October 2020.
28 Apr 2020	Dry leased to FlySky Airlines, Kyrgyz Republic	▪ Dry Lease No 28/04/20
9 July 2020	Registered by Kyrgyz Republic as EX-76003	▪ Member State letter.
14 Jul 2020	Cancellation of Registration by Kazakhstan	▪ Certificate of Cancellation No. 302

5. The Azee Air LLC business model and corporate relationships are complex and still under investigation by the Panel, see infographic at figure 55.D.2. The Panel notes companies such as Space Cargo Incorporated (UAE) and Infinite Seal Limited (BVI) appear as companies of interest in other investigations. Linked companies include Azee Aviation TOO (Kazakhstan),⁷⁸ who own the Boeing 747 (UP-B4701) operated by Azee Air LLC, and Azee Aviation FZE (UAE).⁷⁹

Figure 55.D.2

Azee Air LLC relationships



⁷⁸ 35, kv.341, Boulevard Bukhar Zhyrau, Almaty, Kazakhstan.

⁷⁹ Q4-075, PO Box 124005, SAIF Zone, Sharjah, UAE. +971 6 552 6263. info@azee.aero.

6. The Panel has also identified that on 5 October 2020 the Director of the company was changed to Natalya SHUMKINA, and a fourth address for the company was reported.⁸⁰

7. On 21 April 2020, the Aviation Administration of Kazakhstan suspended the Air Operators Certificate (AOC) for Azee Air LLC for a period of six months.⁸¹ The suspension was based on multiple sources identifying that Azee Air had not complied with “the certification requirements provided by the operational requirements and restrictions of the AOC (...)”.

8. The Panel noted that a General Sales Agency Agreement (GSA) dated 1 May 2019 was in place between Deek Aviation FZE and Azee Air LLC. The Panel finds that this agreement does not absolve Azee Aviation LLC from any illicit activity in terms of sanctions violations committed by the aircraft that they own and/or operate. This finding is based on the following articles within the GSA, and due diligence responsibilities:

- (a) GSA Article 6 (viii). Assist the Principal to ensure all cargo does not include (a) hazardous materials, (b) any materials which Principal is prohibited from transporting pursuant to the Regulations or (c) any materials prohibited by the Contract of Carriage;
- (b) GSA Article 12. The Principal will be responsible for the physical and technical operation of the Aircraft and the safe performance of all Charter Flights and will retain full authority and control including General operational control and possession of the Aircraft at all times. The captain of the Aircraft⁸² and the flight dispatcher will have absolute discretion in all matters concerning the preparation of the Aircraft for flight and the flight itself, the load carried and its distribution, the decision whether or not a Charter Flight will be undertaken, the route to be flown, the place where landings will be made, and all other matters relating to the safety in the operation of the Aircraft; and
- (c) Deek Aviation were named as violating paragraph 9 of resolution 1970 (2011) in Panel report S/2019/914.⁸³ Azee Air LLC due diligence should have identified the involvement of Deek Aviation FZE regarding recent sanctions violation activities in Libya.

Opportunity to respond

9. The Panel requested clarification as to the nature of the flights and details of the cargo from the Member State with copies to the airline; no response was received from the airline.⁸⁴ Consequently neither the charterer nor cargo agent for many of the flights can yet be identified. The airline also failed to provide the information to the Civil Aviation Administration of Kazakhstan

⁸⁰ Apartment 4, Zavodskaya Streer 92, Karasu Microdistrict, Alatau Area, Almaty, 050000 Kazakhstan.

⁸¹ CAA Kazakhstan Order No.121.

⁸² In effect, the Captain of the aircraft, as a senior Azee Air LLC employee should have ensured that the aircraft did not carry materiel, nor fly routes, that violated the UN arms embargo on Libya..

⁸³ Annexes 28 and 53. Deek Aviation FZE were named alongside Infinite Seal Inc (BVI) (see above figure 3). Deek Aviation LLC failed to respond to the Panel’s request for information in connection with this case.

⁸⁴ Panel letters of 24 and 27 March 2020.

(www.caakz.com) on request.⁸⁵ Their only communication with the Panel was a letter sent on 17 April 2020 from a specialist aviation lawyer in the USA. The Panel submitted an appropriate explanatory response to the lawyer on 23 April 2020, which the lawyer immediately responded to on 24 April 2020 stating that Azee Air were “*working in earnest to provide the Panel with (...) data in an organised manner*”. The Panel’s multiple requests for copies of contracts, cargo manifests and air waybills, which should always be readily available to an airline, were not acceded to.

10. The Panel received a second communication from the lawyer on 5 October 2020 to which the Panel responded on 13 October 2020 explaining the investigative methodology followed by the Panel. In this letter the lawyer stated that ADS-B does not allow for pilots to activate or deactivate elements of its functionality and that remote regions such as North Africa and Libya do not afford ubiquitous surveillance due to lack of ADS-B ground stations. Technical advice from the Kazakhstan CAA, verified by an independent technical source, rebuts this claim: ADS-B is like all transponders not hot wired into aircraft electrical systems and signals are now processed by space-based tracking systems⁸⁶ as well as ground equipment. In particular Ilyushin aircraft have the ability to stop flight telemetry data from being broadcast. Crews have to activate the transponders as before with 4,096 type units. The space-based telemetry tracking means that areas of no ground-based tracking stations are no longer an issue to obtain data where necessary to do so. The lawyer wrote to the Panel again on 16 December 2020 and 7 January 2021 requesting that the Panel send a “clearance letter” to the Civil Aviation Authority of Kazakhstan. The Panel responded on 12 January 2021 stating that this would not be appropriate as the Panel reports to the Sanctions Committee, and that the Panel’s findings in regard to its investigation to date relating to his clients will be submitted as part of the Panel’s mandate under paragraph 12 of Security Council resolution 2509 (2020) to produce a final report of its findings and recommendations to the Security Council by 15 March 2021.

Flight analysis

11. The Azee Air LLC flights are deemed suspicious by the Panel as: 1) signals from the aircraft ADS-B transponders are not visible on open-source ADS-B monitoring⁸⁷ shortly after entering Egyptian airspace; 2) the number of unscheduled flights on a previously little used route; 3) some flights are from a joint military air base known to be a UAE Armed Forces logistic hub; 4) the lack of detail on the limited flight documentation supplied by Azee Air LLC and seen by the Panel; and 5) the use of Azee Air LLC callsigns by UP-I7646 after the aircraft was dry leased to Jenis Air LLC.

⁸⁵ Panel discussions with the Aviation Administration of Kazakhstan on 20 – 22 April 2020.

⁸⁶ For example: <https://aireon.com>.

⁸⁷ For example: 1) www.flightradar24.com; or 2) www.opensky-network.org; 3) www.adsbexchange.com; 4) www.adsbhub.org; and 5) www.uk-flightaware.com.

Table 55.D.5
Suspicious flights by Azee Air LLC operated aircraft

#	Date	Kazakhstan A/C #	A/C type	From	Cargo for	Remarks
1	14 Jan 2020	UP-I7650	IL-76TD	UAE	Libya	▪
2	14 Jan 2020	UP-I7651	IL-76TD	Abu Dhabi ^a	Benghazi ^b	▪
3	15 Jan 2020	UP-I7650	IL-76TD	UAE	Libya	▪
4	15 Jan 2020	UP-I7651	IL-76TD	UAE	Libya	▪
5	16 Jan 2020	UP-I7650	IL-76TD	UAE	Libya	▪
6	16 Jan 2020	UP-I7651	IL-76TD	UAE	Libya	▪
	17 Jan 2020	Azee Air LLC requested FR24 platform blank Azee Air LLC flights from public view				
7	17 Jan 2020	UP-I7650	IL-76TD	UAE	HLLB	▪ IMINT of IL-76TD @ HLLB on 18 Jan 2020.
8	19 Jan 2020	UP-I7650	IL-76TD	UAE	Libya	▪
9	20 Jan 2020	UP-I7650	IL-76TD	UAE	HLLB	▪ AZL1538 ▪ Cargo of 3 vehicles consigned to 4 th Aviation Group, UAE Armed Forces. ▪ Manifest claimed Alexandria, Egypt (HEBA) as destination.
10	20 Jan 2020	UP-I7651	IL-76TD	Libya	Libya	▪ Initial flight into Libya not identified.
11	21 Jan 2020	UP-I7650	IL-76TD	UAE	Libya	▪
12	21 Jan 2020	UP-I7650	IL-76TD	Libya	Libya	▪ Initial flight into Libya not identified.
13	21 Jan 2020	UP-I7651	IL-76TD	UAE	Libya	▪
14	21 Jan 2020	UP-I7651	IL-76TD	Libya	Libya	▪ Initial flight into Libya not identified.
15	22 Jan 2020	UP-I7650	IL-76TD	UAE	Libya	▪
16	23 Jan 2020	UP-I7650	IL-76TD	UAE	Libya	▪
17	23 Jan 2020	UP-I7651	IL-76TD	UAE	Libya	▪
	24 Jan 2020	FR24 platform blanks Azee Air LLC flights from public view				
18	24 Jan 2020	UP-I7650	IL-76TD	UAE	Libya	▪
19	24 Jan 2020	UP-I7651	IL-76TD	UAE	Libya	▪
20	25 Jan 2020	UP-I7650	IL-76TD	UAE	Libya	▪
21	25 Jan 2020	UP-I7651	IL-76TD	UAE	Libya	▪
	26 Jan 2020	Space Cargo Inc dry-lease UP-I7646 to Jenis Air LLC				
22	26 Jan 2020	UP-I7650	IL-76TD	UAE	Libya	▪
23	26 Jan 2020	UP-I7651	IL-76TD	UAE	Libya	▪
24	27 Jan 2020	UP-I7650	IL-76TD	UAE	Sidi Barani ^c / Libya	▪ IMINT of IL-76TD @ HE40 on 27 Jan 2020.
25	27 Jan 2020	UP-I7651	IL-76TD	UAE	Libya	▪
26	28 Jan 2020	UP-I7650	IL-76TD	UAE	Libya	▪
27	28 Jan 2020	UP-I7651	IL-76TD	UAE	Libya	▪
28	29 Jan 2020	UP-I7650	IL-76TD	UAE	Libya	▪

#	Date	Kazakhstan A/C #	A/C type	From	Cargo for	Remarks
29	29 Jan 2020	UP-I7651	IL-76TD	UAE	Libya	▪
30	30 Jan 2020	UP-I7650	IL-76TD	UAE	Libya	▪ AZL1538 ▪ Manifest claimed HEBA as destination. Errors on manifest.
31	30 Jan 2020	UP-I7651	IL-76TD	UAE	Libya	▪
32	31 Jan 2020	UP-I7650	IL-76TD	UAE	HE40 / Libya	▪ IMINT of IL-76TD @ HE40 on 31 Jan 2020.
33	31 Jan 2020	UP-I7651	IL-76TD	UAE	Libya	▪
34	01 Feb 2020	UP-I7650	IL-76TD	UAE	Libya	▪
35	01 Feb 2020	UP-I7651	IL-76TD	UAE	Libya	▪
36	02 Feb 2000	UP-I7650	IL-76TD	UAE	Libya	▪
37	02 Feb 2020	UP-I7651	IL-76TD	UAE	Libya	▪
38	03 Feb 2020	UP-I7650	IL-76TD	UAE	Libya	▪
29	03 Feb 2020	UP-I7651	IL-76TD	UAE	Libya	▪
40	04 Feb 2020	UP-I7650	IL-76TD	UAE	Libya	▪
41	05 Feb 2020	UP-I7650	IL-76TD	UAE	Libya	▪
42	05 Feb 2020	UP-I7651	IL-76TD	UAE	Libya	▪
43	06 Feb 2020	UP-I7646	IL-76TD	UAE	Libya	▪ AZL1536 Azee callsign used although dry leased to Jenis Air LLC. ▪ Using UP-Y4202 as cover
44	07 Feb 2020	UP-I7650	IL-76TD	UAE	Libya	▪
45	07 Feb 2020	UP-I7651	IL-76TD	UAE	Libya	▪
46	10 Feb 2020	UP-I7646	IL-76TD	UAE	Libya	▪ AZL1536 Azee callsign used although dry leased to Jenis Air LLC. ▪ AZL1536 Azee callsign used although dry leased to Jenis Air LLC.
47	11 Feb 2020	UP-I7646	IL-76TD	UAE	Libya	▪
48	11 Feb 2020	UP-I7650	IL-76TD	UAE	Libya	▪
49	11 Feb 2020	UP-I7651	IL-76TD	UAE	Libya	▪
50	12 Feb 2020	UP-I7650	IL-76TD	UAE	Libya	▪ Using UP-Y4202 as cover
51	12 Feb 2020	UP-I7651	IL-76TD	UAE	Libya	▪ AZL1536 ▪ Manifest claimed HEBA as destination. Errors in manifest.
52	13 Feb 2020	UP-I7646	IL-76TD	UAE	Libya	▪ AZL1536 Azee callsign used although dry leased to Jenis Air LLC. ▪ Using UP-Y4202 as cover
53	13 Feb 2020	UP-I7650	IL-76TD	UAE	Libya	▪
54	13 Feb 2020	UP-I7651	IL-76TD	Al Dhafra ^d	Libya	▪
55	14 Feb 2020	UP-I7646	IL-76TD	Sweihan ^e	Libya	▪ AZL1536 Azee callsign used although dry leased to Jenis Air LLC.
56	14 Feb 2020	UP-I7651	IL-76TD	OMAW	Libya	▪ AZL1538
57	15 Feb 2020	UP-I7650	IL-76TD	UAE	Libya	▪ AZL1535 (A Westbound code for an Eastbound flight!) ▪ Manifest claimed HEBA as destination. Errors in manifest.

#	Date	Kazakhstan A/C #	A/C type	From	Cargo for	Remarks
58	15 Feb 2020	UP-I7650	IL-76TD	OMAW	Libya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ AZL1535 (A Westbound code for an Eastbound flight!) ▪ Manifest claimed HEBA as destination. Errors in manifest.
59	15 Feb 2020	UP-I7651	IL-76TD	UAE	Libya	▪
60	16 Feb 2020	UP-I7650	IL-76TD	OMAW	Libya	▪
61	16 Feb 2020	UP-I7651	IL-76TD	OMAW	Libya	▪
62	17 Feb 2020	UP-I7650	IL-76TD	OMAW	Libya	▪
63	17 Feb 2020	UP-I7654	IL-76TD	UAE	Libya	▪
64	18 Feb 2020	UP-I7646	IL-76TD	UAE	Libya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ AZL1536 Azee callsign used although dry leased to Jenis Air LLC.
65	18 Feb 2020	UP-I7650	IL-76TD	OMAW	Libya	▪
66	18 Feb 2020	UP-I7654	IL-76TD	UAE	Libya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ AZL1536
67	19 Feb 2020	UP-I7650	IL-76TD	OMAW	Libya	▪
68	19 Feb 2020	UP-I7654	IL-76TD	UAE	Libya	▪
69	20 Feb 2020	UP-I7650	IL-76TD	OMAW	Libya	▪
70	20 Feb 2020	UP-I7651	IL-76TD	OMAW	Libya	▪
71	21 Feb 2020	UP-I7650	IL-76TD	OMAW	Libya	▪
72	21 Feb 2020	UP-I7654	IL-76TD	UAE	Libya	▪
73	22 Feb 2020	UP-I7650	IL-76TD	OMAW	Libya	▪
74	22 Feb 2020	UP-I7654	IL-76TD	UAE	Libya	▪
75	23 Feb 2020	UP-I7650	IL-76TD	OMAW	Libya	▪
76	23 Feb 2020	UP-I7654	IL-76TD	UAE	Libya	▪
77	26 Feb 2020	UP-I7651	IL-76TD	UAE	Libya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ AZL1536 ▪ Manifest claimed HEBA as destination. Errors in manifest.
78	19 Mar 2020	UP-I7651	IL-76TD	Sharjah ^f	HLLB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Not seen on ADS-B since and now flying for HAF based in Benghazi.
79	28 Mar 2020	UP-I7654	IL-76TD	UAE	HLLB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ AZL1538 ▪ IMINT of IL-76TD @ HLLB on 27 Mar 2020.
80	01 Apr 2020	UP-I7646	IL-76TD	OMAW	HLLB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ AZL1536 Azee callsign used although dry leased to Jenis Air LLC.
81	01 Apr 2020	UP-I7654	IL-76TD	OMAW	HLLB	▪
82	02 Apr 2020	UP-I7646	IL-76TD	OMAW	HLLB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ AZL1536 Azee callsign used although dry leased to Jenis Air LLC.
83	02 Apr 2020	UP-I7654	IL-76TD	OMAW	HLLB	▪
84	03 Apr 2020	UP-I7654	IL-76TD	OMAW	HLLB	▪
85	06 Apr 2020	UP-I7646	IL-76TD	OMAW	HLLB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ AZL1536 Azee callsign used although dry leased to Jenis Air LLC.
86	07 Apr 2020	UP-I7646	IL-76TD	OMAW	HLLB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ AZL1536 Azee callsign used although dry leased to Jenis Air LLC.

#	Date	Kazakhstan A/C #	A/C type	From	Cargo for	Remarks	
87	07 Apr 2020	UP-I7654	IL-76TD	OMAW	HLLB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ AZL1538 ▪ IMINT of IL-76TD @ HLLB on 6 Apr 2020. 	
88	07 Apr 2020	UP-I7654	IL-76TD	OMAW	Libya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UID 	
89	08 Apr 2020	UP-I7654	IL-76TD	OMAW	Libya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 	
90	01 Apr 2020	UP-I7646	IL-76TD	OMAW	HLLB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ AZL1536 Azee callsign used although dry leased to Jenis Air LLC. 	
91	09 Apr 2020	UP-I7654	IL-76TD	OMAW	Libya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ AZL1538 	
92	10 Apr 2020	UP-I7654	IL-76TD	OMAW	HLLB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ AZL1538 ▪ IMINT of IL-76TD @ HLLB on 10 Apr 2020. 	
93	10 Apr 2020	TBC	IL-76TD	OMAW	HLLB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ IMINT of IL-76TD @ HLLB on 18 Jan 2020. 	
94	11 Apr 2020	TBC	IL-76TD	OMSJ	Libya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 	
95	15 Apr 2020	UP-I7654	IL-76TD	Eritrea	Libya / Egypt TBC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ AZL1536 	
96	01 Apr 2020	UP-I7646	IL-76TD	OMAW	HLLB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ AZL1536 Azee callsign used although dry leased to Jenis Air LLC. 	
97	16 Apr 2020	UP-I7654	IL-76TD	UAE	HLLB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ IMINT of IL-76TD @ HLLB on 16 Apr 2020. 	
98	17 Apr 2020	UP-I7654	IL-76TD	UAE	Libya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 	
99	18 Apr 2020	UP-I7654	IL-76TD	UAE	HLLB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ IMINT of IL-76TD @ HLLB on 16 Apr 2020. 	
100	19 Apr 2020	UP-I7654	IL-76TD	UAE	HE40	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ IMINT Sentinel-2. 	
	21 Apr 2020	Azee Air AOC suspended for six months					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪
101	2 May 2020	UP-I7654	IL-76TD	UAE	HE40	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ IMINT Sentinel-2. ▪ 	

^a OMAA. Civilian Airport. 24°25'59"N, 54°39'04"E.

^b HLLB. Civilian Airport. 32°05'48"N, 20°16'10"E.

^c HE40. Civilian Airport. 31°27'59"N, 25°52'41"E.

^d OMAM. Military Airbase. 24°14'54"N, 54°32'52"E.

^e OMAW. Military Airbase. 24°31'38"N, 54°58'27"E.

^f OMSJ. Civilian Airport. 25°19'43"N, 55°31'02"E.

Documentation analysis

12. The Panel has examined the flight journey logs and cargo manifests provided by Azee Airlines for nine flights of Ilyushin IL-76TD cargo aircraft. No flight documentation was provided for the remainder. The air waybills and cargo manifests were considered highly suspicious by the Panel as: 1) none had names, signatures or stamps; 2) the lack of specific detail as to the cargo; 3) no details as to the consignee(s); 4) air waybills incomplete and no customs valuation; 5) inaccuracies between air waybills and cargo manifests; and 6) some had been completed by the 4th Aviation Group of the UAE Armed Forces.⁸⁸ Unless the flights were for an official

⁸⁸ For example Flight AZL1538 from OMAA on 20 January 2020.

organization it is doubtful whether they would ever have received customs clearance based on the flight documentation provided.

- (a) ALL of the aircraft flights were at less than 50% capacity, which is unusual for expensive chartered flights where payload efficiency is usually strived for; and
- (b) ALL of the flights were allegedly for the Khalifa Foundation Representative in Egypt. Yet the foundation website only reflects one project in 2020, and that was for ‘20 tonnes of dates’ (<https://www.khalifafoundation.ae/en-us/Pages/InteractiveMap.aspx>). The Panel contacted the Khalifa Foundation⁸⁹ but received no response.

Table 55.D.6

<i>Date</i>	<i>A/C#</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>Destination</i>	<i>Declared cargo</i>	<i>Cargo (kg)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
20 Jan 2020	UP-I7650	OMAA ^a	HEBA ^b	Ford Vehicle 3 x Pallets	19,609	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 39.2% of load capacity ▪ Consignee signed for as 4th Aviation Group, UAE Armed Forces
30 Jan 2020	UP-I7650	OMAA	HEBA	General Cargo	21,890	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 43.8% of load capacity ▪ Cargo Manifest said OMFJ not OMAA
11 Feb 2020	UP-I7646	OMAA	HEBA	3 x Vehicles	20,200	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 40.4% of load capacity ▪ Cargo Manifest adds up to 20,600kg load
12 Feb 2020	UP-I7651	OMAA	HEBA	General Cargo	17,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 34.0% of load capacity ▪ Cargo Manifest said OMFJ c not OMAA
13 Feb 2020	UP-I7646	OMAA	HEBA	Technical Equipments (sic)	17,680	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 35.4% of load capacity ▪ Cargo Manifest said OMFJ not OMAA
15 Feb 2020	UP-I7650	OMAA	HEBA	General Cargo	4,680	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 9.4% of load capacity ▪ Odd numbered flight number normally used for Westbound, not Eastbound flights.
18 Feb 2020	UP-I7654	OMAA	HEBA	General Cargo (Steel Beams)	20,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 40.0% of load capacity
26 Feb 2020	UP-I7651	OMAA	HEBA	Grain (Pulse) Bags	14,595	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 29.2% of load capacity ▪ Cargo manifest gave date of 24 Feb 2020

^a OMAA = Abu Dhabi, UAE

^b HEBA = Alexandria, Egypt

^c OMFJ = Fujairah, UAE

⁸⁹ Email of 26 December 2020.

13. One example of fake documentation is that for flight number AZL1538 on 20 January 2020. The Air Waybill (figure 55.D.3) clearly shows the shipper as the Khalifa Foundation, Abu Dhabi, and the consignee as the Khalifa Foundation, Egypt. The corresponding Cargo Manifest shows the shipper as Munawal Operations and the consignee (receiver) as the UAE 4th Aviation Group, a unit of the UAE Armed Forces.

Figure 55.D.3
AZL1538 (20 January 2020) Air Waybill

DEEK-1410 1937		DEEK -1410 1937	
Shipper's Name & Address KHALIFA FOUNDATION, ABU DHABHI		Shipper's Account Number	
Not Negotiable Air Waybill		Issued by DEEK AVIATION FZE PO BOX-120312, Q4-076, SAIF ZONE Sharjah, UAE, Tel: +971-6-5747322, Fax: +971-6-5747323 Email: info@deek.aero	
Consignee's name & address REPRESENTATIVE OF KHALIFA FOUNDATION, EGYPT		Consignee's account Number	
Issuing Carrier's Agent Name and City DEEK AVIATION FZE		Accounting Information AS AGREED	
Agent's IATA Code		Account No.	
Airport of departure(Addr. Of First Carrier) and Requested Routing ABU DHABHI (OMAA)		Copies 1, 2 and 3 of this Air Waybill are original and have same validity. It is agreed that the goods described are accepted in apparent good order and condition (except as noted) for carriage SUBJECT TO THE CONDITIONS OF THE REVERSE HEREOF. THE SHIPPER'S ATTENTION IS DRAWN TO THE NOTICE CONCERNING CARRIER'S LIMITATION OF LIABILITY. Shipper may increase such liability by declaring a higher value for carriage and paying a supplemental charge if required.	
to	By First Carrier	Routing & Destination	to by to by
Airport of Destination BORG EL ARAB (HEBA)		Flight/Date For carrier Use only	Flight/Date AZL-1538 20-JAN20
Handling Information INFORM CONSIGNEE UPON ARRIVAL		Currency USD	Declared Value for carriage NVD
		Declared Value for Customs NCV	
		Amount Of Insurance	INSURANCE- If carrier offers insurance, and such insurance is requested in accordance with conditions of reverse hereof, indicate amount to be insured in figures in box marked 'Amount of Insurance'
No. of PCS RCP	Gross Weight	Kg lb	Rate Class Commodity Item No.
1	8400		
2	11209		
			Chargeable Weight
			Rate / Charge
			AS AGREED
			AS AGREED
4	19609	OK	
AS AGREED		AS AGREED	
Weight Charge		Other Charges	
Valuation Charge			
Tax			
Total other charges due amount		Signature of Shipper or his Agent	
Total other charges due carrier		Signature of issuing Carrier or its Agent	
Currency conversion rates		20.01.2020 ABU DHABHI	
Cc Charges in dest Currency Date		Executed on (Date) at (Place)	
For carrier's use only at destination		Charges at destinations	
		DEEK-1410 1937	

Figure 55.D.4
AZL1538 (20 January 2020) Cargo Manifest

AIRPORT OF DEPARTURE: OMAA		AIRCRAFT LOAD MANIFEST CARGO AND MAIL				AIRCRAFT TYPE: IL-76		
AIRPORT OF DESTINATION: HEBA						AIRCRAFT TAIL NO: 11P-17857		
TOTAL PASSENGERS:						DATE: 20-01-2020		
SRI.NO	PLT & VEH	IDG NUMBER	NATURE OF GOODS	QTY	SENT BY	CLASS	HAZARD TYPE	GROSS WEIGHT
	VEH		FORD	1				3400KG
								4085KG
	PLTS		EMPTY PLTS	3				4160KG
								3017KG
TOTAL WEIGHT IN KG								29609

PREPARED BY: Waqar Hassan	RECEIVED BY:	AT DESTINATION RECEIVED BY:
DESIGNATION:	RANK:	RANK:
DEPARTMENT: MUNAWAL OPERATIONS/CARGO	UNIT AND DEPT: UAE 4 TH AVIATION GROUP	UNIT AND DEPT: WRL/11
SIGNATURE: [Signature]	SIGNATURE: [Signature]	SIGNATURE: [Signature]

Ahmed Abdullah
050-5818158

14. Other elements of the documentation are suspicious, for example Munawala Ground Services operate from Abu Dhabi (Al Bateen Executive Airport) (OMAD), which is also a military airbase, and not the civilian Abu Dhabi International Airport (OMAA) that is listed on the flight documentation.

15. The Panel thus finds that this flight activity by Azee Air LLC has violated paragraph 9 of resolution 1970 (2011) for the *direct, and indirect, supply of (...) military (...) equipment and (...) other assistance (...)* to Libya.

Appendix E to Annex 55: Jenis Air LLC in support of HAF

1. Jenis Air LLC⁹⁰ was only formed in 2019 and has operated two Ilyushin IL-76 TD⁹¹ on the route during the period 13 January to 21 July 2020. These aircraft have made at least 48 airbridge flights that meet the majority of the profile indicator (see Annex 75). These flights equate to a maximum potential cargo delivery of 2,400 tonnes.
2. Two of the aircraft (UP-I7646 and UP-I7652) operated by Jenis Air LLC are owned by Space Cargo Incorporated (www.spacecargoinc.com)⁹² of the United Arab Emirates, who were found non-compliant with paragraph 9 to resolution 1970 (2011) in Panel report S/2019/914. The Panel notes that on some Air Waybills it has seen that Space Cargo Incorporated is also unusually listed as the Shipper for cargo on the suspicious flights to Libya. The Cargo Agent used was reported as being Sun Global Freight LLC of the United Arab Emirates (<http://www.sunglobalfreight.com/>)^{93,94}.
3. Aircraft (UP-I7646) was operated by Azee Air LLC until 18 Feb 2020. Since then Jenis Air LLC has operated the aircraft.⁹⁵ This aircraft was owned by Aganya Limited of the British Virgin Islands⁹⁶ until sold to Space Cargo Incorporated. An infographic illustrating the relationships is at figure 55.E.1.

Figure 55.E.1

Jenis Air LLC relationships

⁹⁰ No corporate presence on-line.

⁹¹ Kazakhstan Civil Aviation Administration registered as UP-I7652. On 18 February 2020 Jenis Air LLC began operating UP-I7646 which was transferred from Azee Air LLC, the previous operator.

⁹² PO Box 7812, Sharjah Airport International Free Zone, A4-073, Sharjah, UAE. +971 6 557 0388.

maher@spacecargoinc.com.

⁹³ Suite 101 and 108, Cargo Terminal 1, Sharjah International Airport, Sharjah, UAE. +971 50 455 6484.

kumar@sunglobalfreight.com.

⁹⁴ Suite 101 and 108, Cargo Terminal 1, Sharjah International Airport, Sharjah, UAE. +971 50 455 6484.

kumar@sunglobalfreight.com.

⁹³ Suite 101 and 108, Cargo Terminal 1, Sharjah International Airport, Sharjah, UAE. +971 50 455 6484.

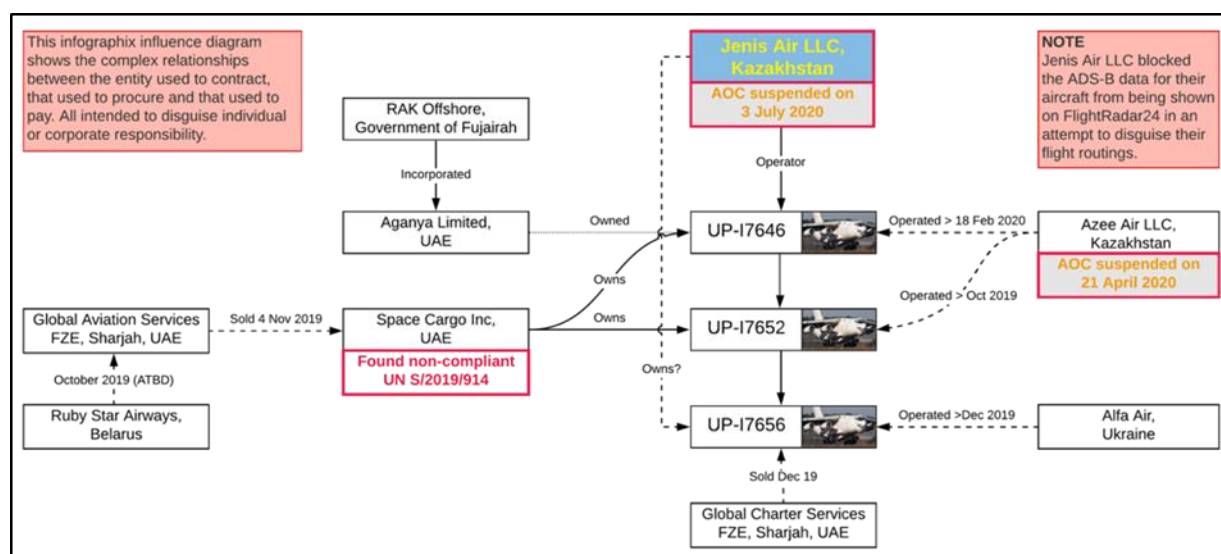
kumar@sunglobalfreight.com.

⁹⁴ Suite 101 and 108, Cargo Terminal 1, Sharjah International Airport, Sharjah, UAE. +971 50 455 6484.

kumar@sunglobalfreight.com.

⁹⁵ Letter from Azee Air 070/XX dated XX April 2020 to confidential source obtained by the Panel.

⁹⁶ RAK Offshore, PO Box 48904, Tortola, British Virgin Islands.



4. On 23 March and 20 May 2020, the Panel requested clarification from the Member State⁹⁷ as to the nature of the flights and details of the cargo for the Jenis Air LLC flights to Libya. Jenis Air LLC supplied the Civil Aviation Administration of Kazakhstan with air waybills or cargo manifests for only sixteen flights. The Panel is unconvinced of the veracity of this documentation for the reasons shown in table 55.E.1:

Table 55.E.1

Suspicious elements of Jenis Air LLC air waybills and manifests

<i>Element</i>	<i>Details</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Shipper	For some flights the shipper is also the owner of the aircraft.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Highly unusual that an aircraft owner, who is also a cargo agent at the same airport, would use a second cargo agent. In this case the company was Space Cargo Inc, who were found non-compliant with the arms embargo in S/2019/914.
Consignees	Rose Company for General Equipment and Supplies, Labraq, Libya +218 918 871213	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No online presence for a trading company is unusual. No answer to numerous calls to the listed number.
	Libya Capital Company, Labraq, Libya +218 913 428878.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No online presence for a trading company is unusual. No answer to numerous calls to the listed number.
	Almoitualiq for Cars, Labraq, Libya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No contact details provided. No online presence for a trading company is unusual. Armoured Cars shipped.
	Al Wakeel Al Jadded, Labraq, Libya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No contact details provided. No online presence for a trading company is unusual. Armoured Cars shipped.
	Noor Alhayat Company for Trading, Benghazi, Libya +218 912 129944	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No online presence for a trading company is unusual.

⁹⁷ All letters to the Member State were also copied to the airline.

<i>Element</i>	<i>Details</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Customs Tariff	No declared value.	▪ Unusual for a cargo requiring the speed and convenience of air freight to not have a commercial value.
Insurance	No insurance cover.	▪ Unusual for a cargo of value requiring air freight to not be insured when moved to a conflict zone.
Accuracy	Minimal completion of document.	▪ More information would be required to allow the cargo to pass customs in the majority of Member States.

5. On 10 April 2020 both aircraft operated by Jenis Air LLC on the airbridge started to transmit using MLAT (multi-lateration) mode during the entire flight. Although the ADS-B transponder emits the aircraft's code, heading, altitude and speed, it does not transmit the current latitude and longitude.⁹⁸ This is highly unusual for a civil aircraft and the Panel considers that Jenis Air LLC is using this technique to disguise or conceal flights being made to transfer military equipment in non-compliance with the arms embargo.

6. The Panel has identified the Jenis Air LLC cargo aircraft shown in table 55E.2 as of interest to the Panel. The Panel has identified suspicious flights by Jenis Air LLC aircraft into Libya (tables 55.E.3 and 55.E.4). Note the random nature of the flights and lack of an obvious schedule.

7. The flights are deemed suspicious by the Panel as: 1) signals from the aircraft ADS-B⁹⁹ transponders are often not visible on open-source ADS-B monitoring¹⁰⁰ shortly after entering Egyptian airspace; 2) the number of unscheduled flights on a previously little used route; 3) some flights are from a joint military air base known to be a UAE Armed Forces logistic hub; 4) declared loads were far less than aircraft cargo capacity; and 5) the lack of detail on the flight documentation. Although Jenis Air LLC provided thousands of pages of documentation for analysis, the majority of pages were for flight planning, weather patterns, technical records of flights etc. Very few Air Waybills or Cargo Manifests were provided for the flights listed in tables 55.E.2 and 55.E.3, and the detail in these was scarce.

Table 55.E.2

Suspicious flights from UAE by Jenis Air LLC operated aircraft IL-76TD (UP-I7646)

<i>Date</i>	<i>Flight #</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>Cargo for</i>	<i>Jenis Declared cargo</i>	<i>Cargo (tonnes)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
29 Mar 2020		Sweiha ^a	Benghazi ^b	▪ No manifest provided.		▪
31 Mar 2020		OMAW	HLLB	▪ No manifest provided.		▪ IMINT of IL-76TD @ HLLB on 30 Mar 2020.

⁹⁸ This can be estimated from the time differences between signals reaching the various ADS-B ground transponders, but requires real time, and constant, mathematical calculations.

⁹⁹ Automatic Dependent Surveillance - Broadcast. This is a surveillance technology whereby an aircraft determines its position from satellites and then automatically broadcasts it, enabling the aircraft to be tracked without an interrogation signal from the ground.

¹⁰⁰ For example: 1) www.flightradar24.com; or 2) www.opensky-network.org; 3) www.adsbexchange.com; 4) www.adsbhub.org; and 5) www.uk-flightaware.com.

<i>Date</i>	<i>Flight #</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>Cargo for</i>	<i>Jenis Declared cargo</i>	<i>Cargo (tonnes)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
01 Apr 2020	AZL1536	OMAW	HLLB	▪ No manifest provided.		▪ Still using Azee flight numbers.
02 Apr 2020	AZL1536	OMAW	HLLB	▪ No manifest provided.		▪
06 Apr 2020	AZL1536	OMAW	HLLB	▪ No manifest provided.		▪
07 Apr 2020	AZL1536	OMAW	HLLB	▪ No manifest provided.		▪
09 Apr 2020	AZL1536	OMAW	HLLB	▪ No manifest provided.		▪
16 Apr 2020	AZL1536	UAE	HLBB	▪ No manifest provided.		▪ IMINT of IL-76TD @ HLLB on 16 Apr 2020.
22 Apr 2020		UAE	Libya	▪ No manifest provided.		▪ Ibid
25 May 2020		UAE	Libya	▪ No manifest provided.		▪
3 Jul 2020	Jenis Air LLC AOC Suspended					▪
21 Jul 2020	JEN1365	UAE	HLLB	▪ No manifest provided.		▪
30 Jul 2020	JEN1364	Jordan	Libya	▪ No manifest provided.		▪

^a OMAW. Military Airbase. 24°31'38"N, 54°58'27"E.

^b HLLB. 32°05'48"N, 20°16'10"E.

Table 55.E.3
Suspicious flights from UAE by Jenis Air LLC operated aircraft IL-76TD (UP-I7652)

<i>Date</i>	<i>Flight #</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>Cargo for</i>	<i>Jenis Declared Cargo</i>	<i>Cargo (tonnes)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
2 Jan 2020		Sidi Barani ^a	Abraq ^b	▪ Food	20.0	▪ Manifest shows HLLQ > HE40 which is highly unlikely.
6 Jan 2020	JEN1366	Sharjah ^c	HLLQ	▪ Olive green blankets	17.7	▪ Military equipment.
7 Jan 2020		Abu Dhabi ^d	HLLQ	▪ Ground equipment.	6.0	▪ Shipped by Space Cargo Inc.
13 Jan 2020	JEN1352	OMAA	HLLQ	▪ Dental equipment	9.9	▪
14 Jan 2020		UAE	Libya	▪ No manifest provided.		▪
15 Jan 2020		UAE	Libya	▪ No manifest provided.		▪
17 Jan 2020		UAE	Benghazi ^c	▪ No manifest provided.		▪
20 Jan 2020		OMSJ	HLLQ	▪ Jackets	12.6	▪ Military clothing.
				▪ Garments	14.2	
21 Jan 2020		Libya	Libya	▪ No manifest provided.		▪
21 Jan 2020		Libya	Libya	▪ No manifest provided.		▪
21 Jan 2020		Libya	Libya	▪ No manifest provided.		▪
21 Jan 2020		Libya	Libya	▪ No manifest provided.		▪
3 Feb 2029		HE40	HLLQ	▪ Machinery	24.0	▪ Manifest shows HLLQ > HE40 which is highly unlikely.
12 Feb 2020	JEN1535	UAE	Libya	▪ No manifest provided.		▪
14 Feb 2020	JEN1353	Sweihan ^d	Libya	▪ No manifest provided.		▪
15 Feb 2020		UAE	Libya	▪ No manifest provided.		▪
17 Feb 2020		UAE	Libya	▪ No manifest provided.		▪
18 Feb 2020		UAE	Libya	▪ No manifest provided.		▪
19 Feb 2020		UAE	Libya	▪ No manifest provided.		▪
20 Feb 2020		UAE	Libya	▪ No manifest provided.		▪
21 Feb 2020	JEN1353	UAE	Libya	▪ No manifest provided.		▪
22 Feb 2020		UAE	Libya	▪ No manifest provided.		▪
24 Feb 2020		UAE	Libya	▪ No manifest provided.		▪
25 Feb 2020		UAE	Libya	▪ No manifest provided.		▪
26 Feb 2020		UAE	Libya	▪ No manifest provided.		▪
27 Feb 2020	JEN1363	Aqaba ^c	HLLQ	▪ Armoured Vehicles x 4	13.4	▪
1 Mar 2020	JEN1366	OJAQ	HLLQ	▪ Vehicles x 4	17.9	▪

<i>Date</i>	<i>Flight #</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>Cargo for</i>	<i>Jenis Declared Cargo</i>	<i>Cargo (tonnes)</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
12 Mar 2020	JEN1362	OJAQ	HLLQ	▪ Vehicles x 4	13.4	▪ AWB says JEN1364.
28 Mar 2020	JEN1361	UAE	Libya	▪ No manifest provided.		▪
29 Mar 2020	JEN1366	Marka ^f	HLLQ	▪ Garments	18.2	▪ Manifest states generators as cargo.
31 Mar 2020	JEN1361	UAE	Libya	▪ No manifest provided.		▪ via HE40
31 Mar 2020	JEN1361	UAE	Libya	▪ No manifest provided.		▪ via HE40
02 Apr 2020		UAE	HLLB	▪ No manifest provided.		▪ via HE40 on return ▪ IMINT of IL-76TD @ HLLB on 2 Apr 2020.
06 Apr 2020	JEN1366	OMSJ	HLLQ	▪ No manifest provided.		▪
09 Apr 2020	JEN1366	OMAA	Libya	▪ No manifest provided.		▪
26 Apr 2020		UAE	Al Jufra ^g	▪ No manifest provided.		▪
29 Apr 2020		UAE	HLLB	▪ No manifest provided.		▪ IMINT Sentinel-2.
3 Jul 2020	Jenis Air LLC AOC Suspended			▪		▪
7 Jul 2020	Jenis Air LLC AOC Expired			▪		▪

^a HE40. Military Airbase. 31°27'59"N, 25°52'41"E.

^b HLLQ. 32°47'19"N, 21°57'52"E.

^c OMSJ. 25°19'43"N, 55°31'02"E.

^d OMAA. Military Airbase. 24°25'59"N, 54°39'04"E.

^e HLLB. 32°05'48"N, 20°16'10]

^e OJAQ. 29°36'42"N, 35°01'05"E.

^f OJAM. 31°58'22"N, 35°58'30"E.

^g HL69. Military Airbase. 29°11'53"N, 16°00'04"E.

8. On 3 July 2020, the Civil Aviation Administration of Kazakhstan suspended the Air Operators Certificate (AOC) for Azee Air LLC for a period of six months. The suspension was based on multiple sources identifying that Azee Air had violated “*the requirements of paragraph 9 of Security Council Resolution 1970 (2011)*” and “*operational requirements and restrictions*” of their air operator’s certificate. The AOC expired on 7 July 2020 and Jenis Air LLC has not applied to renew it.

9. The Panel is convinced that Jenis Air LLC has now based the following aircraft in Benina in direct support of the HAF supply chains: UP-I7646, UP-I7652, UP-I7656 and UP-I 1805 (see paragraph 4 to Annex 55).

Table 55.E.4
Jenis Air LLC aircraft of interest to the Panel

<i>A/C #</i>	<i>A/C type</i>	<i>Registered</i>	<i>Operator</i>	<i>Owner</i>
UP-II805	IL-18	Kazakhstan	Jenis Air LLC ^a	Space Cargo Inc, ^b UAE
UP-I7646	IL-76TD	Kazakhstan	Azee Air LLC ^c then from 8 Feb 2020 to Jenis Air LLC	Aganya Limited, ^d UAE then from 1 Feb 2020 to Space Cargo Inc, UAE
UP-I7652	IL-76TD	Kazakhstan	Jenis Air LLC	Space Cargo Inc, UAE
UP-I7656	IL-76TD	Kazakhstan	Jenis Air LLC	Jenis Air LLC

^a No corporate web presence. Massif Aeroport, Ulitsa Aeroport 4/1, Taraz, Kazakhstan. +7 7073 222119. (jenisair@mail.ru).

^b www.spacecargoinc.com. Saif Zone 125 M2, Warehouse A4-73, P.O. Box 7812, Sharjah, UAE. +971 65 570388, +971 65 724019, +971 52 7888309. (s.ermolchev@spacecargoinc.com / maher@spacecargoinc.com).

^c www.azeeair.com. Office 303, Building 17, Naurizbay Batir SIRIUS (Business Centre), Almaty 050004, Kazakhstan. +7 7273 469146. (gd@azeeair.com).

^d No trace.

10. The Panel was unconvinced of the accuracy of the cargo documentation provided by Jenis Air LLC. The Panel thus finds that this flight activity by Jenis Air LLC is a non-compliance with paragraph 9 of resolution 1970 (2011) for the *direct, and indirect, supply of (...) military (...) equipment and (...) other assistance (...)* to Libya.

11. On 11 November 2020, Jenis Air LLC changed the company name and re-registered with the Kazakh business authorities as ‘Aircompany Feniks 2020 LLP’ (BIN 170740014751). The Manager and Member of the company is the same as for Jenis Air LLC, Alexadnr Dimitrievich Pyankov. The new airline has yet to receive Air Operator approval from the Kazakhstan aviation authorities.

Appendix F to Annex 55: Space Cargo Inc LLC

1. The Panel has identified a Sharjah based owner, cargo agent and freight forwarding company, Space Cargo Inc LLC,¹⁰¹ that appears as a common denominator in many of the illicit aviation activities relating to eastern Libya and airports under the control of armed forces affiliated to Khalifa Haftar (HAF). Space Cargo Inc LLC was reported in [S/2019/914](#)¹⁰² as violating the arms embargo, but the Panel has subsequently identified a much wider range of violations that suggests that Space Cargo LLC Inc has a major coordination and operational role for the UAE airbridge to eastern Libya, and the delivery of military materiel to HAF.

2. The Panel confirmed that “Maher Naifaa is the owner, decision maker and General Manager of the company”,¹⁰³ Maher Naifaa being an a.k.a. of Maher Nayef Alismail. The company structure and individual responsibilities are as shown at table 55.F.1.

Table 55.F.1
Structure of Space Cargo Inc LLC

<i>Role</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>a.k.a</i>	<i>Contact details</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Owner and General Manager	Maher Nayef Alismail ^a	Maher Naifaa Maher Al Ismail	maher@spacecargoinc.com gm@spacecargoinc.com maher_naifaa@yahoo.com +971 6 55 70 388	▪ Syrian
Executive Manager	Alex Makarov ^b			▪ Since Feb 2013.
Head of Operations	Sergey Ermolchev ^c		s.ermolchev@spacecargoinc.com +971 52 7888 309	▪ Since Feb 2015. ▪ Uzbek.
Auditor	Aleksandra Isamova		auditor@spacecargoinc.com +971 6 55 70 388	▪

^a <https://www.linkedin.com/in/maher-alismail-3214aa96/>. Accessed 22 October 2020.

^b <https://www.linkedin.com/in/alex-makarov-06320454/>. Accessed 22 October 2020.

^c <https://www.linkedin.com/in/sergey-ermolchev-1135aa117/>. Accessed 22 October 2020.

3. The Panel has identified numerous activities and violations of paragraph 9 of resolution [1970 \(2011\)](#) relating to Space Cargo Inc LLC, shown alphabetically in table 55.F.2 and as an infographic in figure 55.F.1.

¹⁰¹ A4-73, Block A4 Street, G Floor, Sharjah International Airport, Al Ruqa Al Hamra, 61487 Sharjah, UAE or Saif Zone 125 M2, Warehouse A4-73, P.O. Box 7812, Sharjah, UAE.

¹⁰² Table 8 and annexes 28 and 52.

¹⁰³ Panel call to Aleksandra Isamova, on 8 September 2020.

Table 55.F.2
Space Cargo Inc activities relating to arms embargo violations¹⁰⁴

<i>Date</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Space Cargo Inc LLC Link</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
1 Nov 2017	AN-26 (ex-UP-AN601) identified in Libya flying in support of HAF. ^b	Operated by Space Cargo Inc LLC.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 8 Oct 2015 - De-registered by Kazakhstan. ^a ▪ Flying under false flag of H.A.D Jet cargo LLC.
20 Jan to 26 Aug 2019	IL-76TD (ex-UP-I7645) flying primarily from Jordan to Libya. ^b	Chartered by Space Cargo Inc LLC. ^c	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Owned by Technoline FZE, UAE. ▪ Operated by Sigma Airlines LLC, UAE. ▪ 29 May 2020 - Sigma Airlines air operating certificate suspended. ^d ▪ 14 Aug 2017 – Registered by Kazakhstan. ^e ▪ 10 Sep 2019 - Deregistered by Kazakhstan. ^f ▪ UAE Armed Forces Load Manifests identified by panel.
4 Mar to 6 Sep 2019	IL-76TD (UP-I7601) flying from Jordan to Libya, and then primarily in Libya in direct support of HAF. ^b	Chartered by Space Cargo Inc LLC. ^c	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Owned by Technoline FZE, UAE. ▪ Operated by Sigma Airlines LLC, UAE. ▪ 4 Oct 2017 – Registered by Kazakhstan. ^g
Sep 2019	IL-76TD (UP-I7645) changed registration to Libya 5A-POL. ^h	Transferred by Space Cargo Inc LLC.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Now flying in support of GNA primarily on Istanbul to Misrata route..
5 Nov 2019	Purchased IL-76TD (UP-I7652).	Space Cargo Inc LLC ownership.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ From Global Aviation Services FZE. ▪ Sales contract No. 07/GAS/SPACE/19. ▪ 24 Nov 2019 - Re-registered by Kazakhstan. ^j
24 Nov 2019	Leased IL-76TD (UP-I7652).	Space Cargo Inc LLC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Leased to Jenis Air LLC. ▪ 20 Jul 2020 - Jenis Air LLC air operating certificate suspended. ^k
20 Dec 2019	Purchased IL-18D (UP-I1805)	Space Cargo Inc LLC ownership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ From Jenis Air LLC. ▪ Purchase Agreement No 20/19. ▪ 20 Jan 2020 – Registered by Kazakhstan. ^l
1 Feb 2020	Purchased IL-76TD (UP-I7646).	Space Cargo Inc LLC ownership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ From Aganya Limited, UAE. ▪ Bill of Sale No. 80505-01-2020. ▪ Operated by Azee Air LLC until 22 Apr 2020 and then by Jenis Air LLC.
19 Mar 2020	Purchased IL-76TD (UP-I7651).	Space Cargo Inc LLC ownership.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ From Infinite Seal Inc, BVI. ▪ Bill of Sale No. 6002-03-2020. ▪ 9 Jul 2019 - Registered by Kazakhstan. ^m ▪ 13 May 2020 - Deregistered by Kazakhstan. ⁿ
19 Mar 2020	IL-76TD (UP-I7651) flew into Libya and started operating in support of HAF. ^p	Space Cargo Inc LLC ownership.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Operated by Azee Air LLC. ▪ 21 Apr 2020 - Azee Air LLC air operating certificate suspended. ^q
9 April 2020	IL-76TD (UP-I7646) flew into Libya and started operating in support of HAF. ^r	Space Cargo Inc LLC ownership.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Operated by Azee Air LLC until 22 April 2020 then Jenis Air LLC. ▪
12 Apr 2020	Purchased AN-32B (EY-332).	Space Cargo Inc LLC ownership.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ From Sky Star FZC. ▪ Warranty Bill of Sale (Unreferenced) of 27 Apr 2020. ▪ 12 Apr 2020 Deregistered by Tajikistan. ^s ▪ Flying illegally in Libya in support of HAF.
29 April 2020	IL-76TD (UP-I7652) flew into Libya and started operating in support of HAF. ^t	Chartered by Space Cargo Inc LLC.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Leased and operated by Jenis Air LLC.

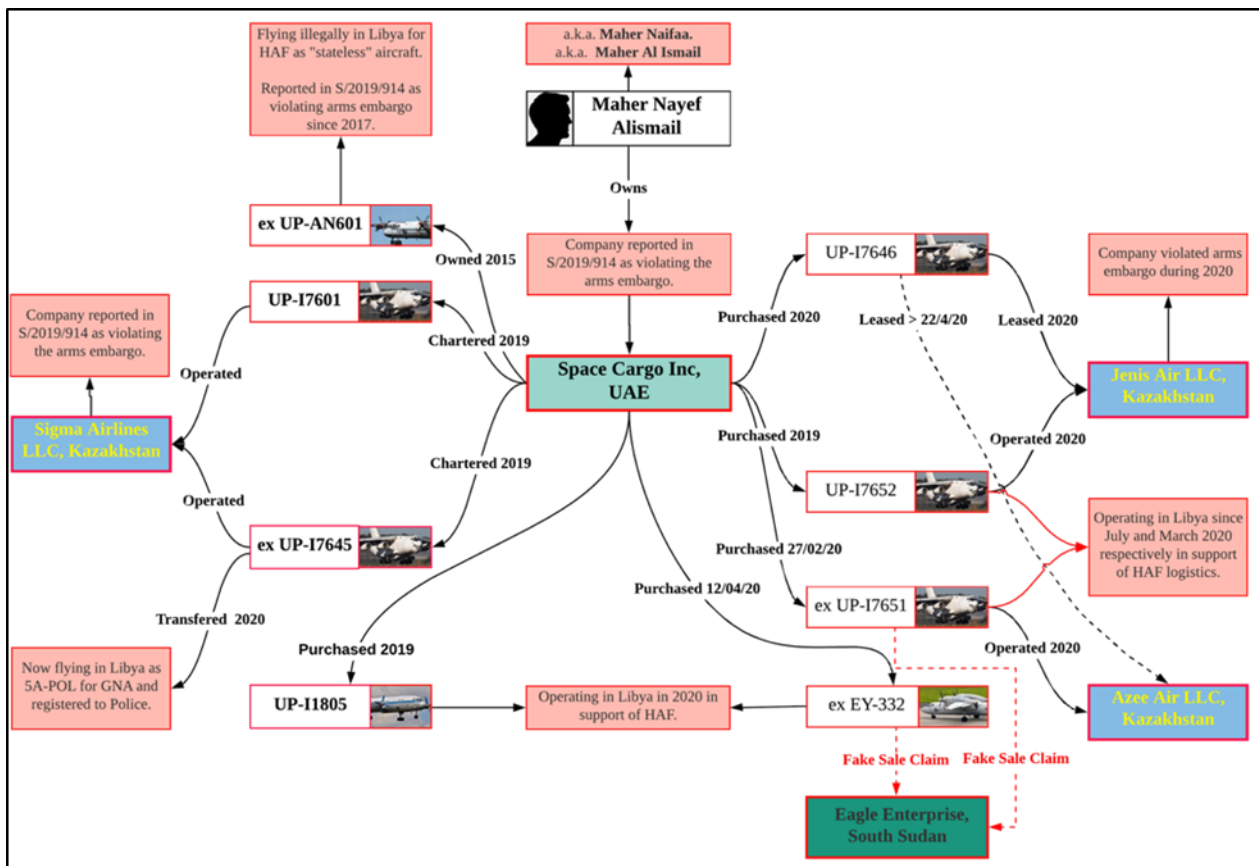
^a Kazakhstan Certificate of Deregistration No.196, dated 8 October 2015.

^b Reported in S/2019/914, table 8, and annexes 28 and 52.

¹⁰⁴ All the documentation referred to in this appendix is available from the Panel on request.

- ^c Information received from Member State, based on their interview with Umirbek KENESBAEV, Director General of Sigma Airlines.
- ^d Order OA No.167.
- ^e Certificate of Registration No. 1083 dated 14 August 2017.
- ^f Certificate of Cancellation from State Register of Civil Aircraft of Republic of Kazakhstan dated 10 September 2019.
- ^g Certificate of Registration No. 225 dated 20 January 2020.
- ^h www.aertransport.org, updated 16 May 2020. Accessed 21 October 2020.
- ^j Certificate of Registration No.1188 dated 24 November 2019.
- ^k Order OA No.124.
- ^l Certificate of Registration No. 1185 dated 20 January 2020.
- ^m Certificate of Registration No. 1187 dated 7 September 2019.
- ⁿ Certificate of Cancellation No. 299 from State Register of Civil Aircraft of Republic of Kazakhstan dated 13 May 2019.
- ^p https://twitter.com/Gerjon_/status/1284545325160693766, 18 July 2020. Confirmed by C4ADS research and www.aertransport.org, updated 16 May 2020. Last ADS-B contact on 19 March 2020 at 06:50 hours with aircraft heading on common track to Libya.
- ^q Order OA No.121.
- ^r Confirmed by C4ADS research and www.aertransport.org, updated 16 May 2020. Last ADS-B contact on 9 April 2020 at 04:40 hours with aircraft heading on common track to Libya.
- ^s Letter from member State of 26 June 2020.
- ^t Confirmed by C4ADS research and www.aertransport.org, updated 16 May 2020. Last ADS-B contact on 29 April 2020 at 01:20 hours with aircraft heading on common track to Libya.

Figure 55.F.1
Infographic of Space Cargo Inc LLC linkages to arms embargo violations



4. After verbal enquiries by the Panel to the company¹⁰⁵ it was noted that the company's website was removed from the internet on 25 September 2020, highly probably in response to the Panel's continued investigations into their activities.

5. The Panel wrote to Space Cargo Inc LLC¹⁰⁶ and provided the company with an opportunity to respond. The company responded on 15 November 2020 and denied any relationship with any illegal or unlawful actions that may have occurred using aircraft under their control or influence. Although they provided a significant amount of documentation, that documentation was insufficient to counter other documentation in possession of the Panel relating to arms embargo violations. Tables 55.F.3 to 55.F.10 summarises the Panel's evidence relating to each aircraft under the ownership, control or influence of Space Cargo Inc compared against the company's response.

Table 55.F.3
AN-26 (ex UP-AN601)¹⁰⁷

<i>Date</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Space Cargo Affirmation / Documentation</i>	<i>Panel Evidence / Rebuttal</i>
8 Oct 2015	De-registered by Kazakhstan.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Kazakhstan Certificate of Deregistration No.196, dated 8 October 2015 shows owned by Space Cargo Inc.
1 Nov 2017	Identified in Libya flying in support of HAF.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Flying under false flag of H.A.D Jet cargo LLC. ▪ Reported in S/2019/914, table 8, and annexes 28 and 52. ▪ Imagery analysis.
24 Jul 2019	H.A.D Jet Cargo deny operating aircraft.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Letter from Member State dated 2 August 2019.
14 Nov 2020		Space Cargo Inc deny any relationship with the aircraft, despite being the registered owner on de-registration.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No evidence of transfer of ownership provided by Space Cargo Inc.

Table 55.F.4
IL-76TD (ex-UP-I7601)

<i>Date</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Space Cargo Affirmation / Documentation</i>	<i>Panel Evidence / Rebuttal</i>
5 Mar 2017		Space Cargo wet leased from Reem Style and Travel, UAE.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Prior to arms embargo violation offences so not relevant.

¹⁰⁵ Panel call to company on 8 September 2020.

¹⁰⁶ Panel letters of 20 June 2019, 2 July 2020 and 29 October 2020.

¹⁰⁷ All the documentation referred to in this annex is available from the Panel on request. It has not been included as it would result in a very unwieldy final report.

<i>Date</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Space Cargo Affirmation / Documentation</i>	<i>Panel Evidence / Rebuttal</i>
Jan 2018		Space Cargo state wet lease concluded, but document supplied shows it ended 6 October 2017.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Prior to arms embargo violation offences so not relevant. ▪ Space Cargo Inc dates do not agree.
4 Oct 2017	Registered by Kazakhstan on change of ownership.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Certificate of Registration No. 225. ▪ Owned by Technoline FZE, UAE. ▪ Operated by Sigma Airlines LLC, UAE.
2019	Chartered by Space Cargo Inc from Sigma Airlines LLC		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Information received from Member State, based on their interview under caution with Umirbek KENESBAEV, Director General of Sigma Airlines.
4 Mar to 6 Sep 2019	Identified flying from Jordan to Libya, and then primarily in Libya in direct support of HAF.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reported in S/2019/914, table 8, and annexes 28 and 52. ▪ C4ADS flight analysis.
9 Oct 2019	Sigma Airlines faked the Operations Specification for the aircraft.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Faked to allow for carriage of 62 passengers.
29 May 2020	Sigma Airlines Air Operating Certificate (AOC) suspended.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ CAA Kazakhstan Order 167.
15 Jun 2020	Reported registered with Ukraine CAA as UR-CTO.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ http://www.aertransport.org/.
23 Sep 2020	Sigma Airlines AOC revoked.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Member State.
14 Nov 2020		Space Cargo Inc deny leasing or chartering from Technoline FZE.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No evidence of any transfer of ownership provided by Space Cargo Inc. ▪ Space Cargo did not deny chartering from Sigma Airlines LLC though.

Table 55.F.5
IL-76TD (ex-UP-I7645)

<i>Date</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Space Cargo Affirmation / Documentation</i>	<i>Panel Evidence</i>
5 Mar 2017		Space Cargo negotiated wet lease from Reem Style and Travel, UAE but did not proceed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Prior to arms embargo violation offences so not relevant.
14 Aug 2017	Registered by Kazakhstan on change of ownership.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Certificate of Registration No.1083. ▪ Owned by Technoline FZE, UAE. ▪ Operated by Sigma Airlines LLC, UAE.
2019	Chartered by Space Cargo Inc from Sigma Airlines LLC		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Information received from Member State, based on their interview under caution with Umirbek KENESBAEV, Director General of Sigma Airlines.

<i>Date</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Space Cargo Affirmation / Documentation</i>	<i>Panel Evidence</i>
20 Jan to 26 Aug 2019	Identified flying from Jordan to Libya, and then primarily in Libya in direct support of HAF.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ C4ADS flight analysis. ▪ UAE Armed Forces Load Manifests identified by Panel.
29 May 2020	Sigma Airlines Air Operating Certificate (AOC) suspended.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ CAA Kazakhstan Order 167.
10 Sep 2019	De-registered by Kazakhstan.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Certificate of Cancellation No.291.
23 Sep 2020	Sigma Airlines AOC revoked.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Member State.
Sep 2019	Now flying for GNA with Libyan registration 5A-POL. ^h		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ www.aerotrtransport.org, updated 16 May 2020. Accessed 21 October 2020. ▪ Flying primarily on Istanbul to Misrata route..
14 Nov 2020		Space Cargo Inc deny leasing or chartering from Technoline FZE.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No evidence of any transfer of ownership provided by Space Cargo Inc. ▪ Space Cargo did not deny chartering from Sigma Airlines LLC though.

Table 55.F.6
IL-76TD (UP-I7646)

<i>Date</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Space Cargo Affirmation / Documentation</i>	<i>Panel Evidence</i>
23 Dec 2019	Registered by Kazakhstan.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Certificate of Registration No.1186. ▪ Owned by Aganya Limited, UAE. ▪ Operated by Azee Air LLC.
17 Jan 2020	Flight data blocked from public view on www.flightradar24.com platform at Jenis Air LLC request.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ FR24 documentation. ▪ NOTE blocked before sale and transfer to Jenis Air LLC.
26 Jan 2020		Purchased by Space Cargo from Aganya Limited (UAE)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Bill of Sale No. 80505-01-2020. ▪ Documents signed 1 Feb 2020.
26 Jan 2020		Dry leased to Jenis Air LLC. Document provided.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪
19 Feb 2020	Registered by Kazakhstan on change of ownership.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Certificate of Registration No.1186. ▪ Owned by Space Cargo Inc, UAE. ▪ Operated by Jenis Air LLC.
9 April 2020	Identified flying into Libya to start operating in support of HAF.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Azee Air LLC identifier used on flights until 22 April 2020 then Jenis Air LLC. ▪ C4ADS research and www.aerotrtransport.org, updated 16 May 2020. Last ADS-B contact on 9 April 2020 at 04:40 hours with aircraft heading on common track to Libya.
2 Oct 2020	Reported as been returned to Space Cargo Inc.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ http://www.aerotrtransport.org/.

<i>Date</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Space Cargo Affirmation / Documentation</i>	<i>Panel Evidence</i>
14 Nov 2020		Space Cargo Inc deny any relationship regarding the illegal actions of others using this aircraft.	▪

Table 55.F.7
IL-76TD (ex-UP-I7651)

<i>Date</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Space Cargo Affirmation / Documentation</i>	<i>Panel Evidence</i>
9 Jul 2019	Registered by Kazakhstan.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Certificate of Registration No.1187. ▪ Owned by Infinite Seal, BVI. ▪ Operated by Azee Air LLC
17 Jan 2020	Flight data blocked from public view on www.flightradar24.com platform at Azee Air LLC request.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ FR24 documentation.
10 Mar 2020		Purchased by Space Cargo from Infinite Seal Inc, BVI.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Bill of Sale No. 6002-03-2020. ▪ Document signed 19 March 2020.
10 Mar 2020		Claimed to have sold to Eagle Enterprise Company Limited, South Sudan. Sale Agreement EEC-SCI-009-01-20 provided.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Eagle Enterprise deny all knowledge of this sale and are categorical that all documentation is fake. The Panel is convinced of their authenticity and finds that Space Cargo have supplied fake documentation to the Panel.
19 Mar 2020	Identified as flown into Libya and started operating in support of HAF.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ https://twitter.com/Gerjon_/status/1284545325160693766, 18 July 2020. Confirmed by C4ADS research and www.aertransport.org, updated 16 May 2020. Last ADS-B contact on 19 March 2020 at 06:50 hours with aircraft heading on common track to Libya. ▪ Operated by Azee Air LLC (but Space Cargo stated operated by Jenis Air LLC).
21 Mar 2020	Reported as being operated by HAF in Libya.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ www.aertransport.org.
21 Apr 2020	Azee Air LLC Operating Certificate (AOC) suspended.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ CAA Kazakhstan Order 121.
13 May 2020	De-registered by Kazakhstan.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Certificate of Cancellation No.299.
23 Sep 2020	Azee Air LLC AOC revoked.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Member State.
14 Nov 2020		Space Cargo Inc deny any relationship regarding the illegal actions of others using this aircraft.	▪

Table 55.F.8

IL-76TD (UP-I7652)

<i>Date</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Space Cargo Affirmation / Documentation</i>	<i>Panel Evidence</i>
5 Nov 2019		Purchased by Space Cargo from Global Aviation Services FZE, UAE.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sales contract No. 07/GAS/SPACE/19. ▪ 24 Nov 2019 - Re-registered by Kazakhstan.^j
24 Nov 2019		Dry leased to Jenis Air LLC. Document provided.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Contract No 24/11/19.
26 Nov 2019	Registered by Kazakhstan.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Certificate of Registration No.1188. ▪ Owned by Space Cargo Inc. ▪ Operated by Jenis Air LLC
29 April 2020	Identified flying into Libya and started operating in support of HAF.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Confirmed by C4ADS research and www.aerotrtransport.org, updated 16 May 2020. Last ADS-B contact on 29 April 2020 at 01:20 hours with aircraft heading on common track to Libya.
Jun 2020	Reported as being operated by HAF in Libya.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ www.aerotrtransport.org.
20 Jul 2020	Jenis Air LLC Operating Certificate (AOC) suspended.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ CAA Kazakhstan Order 124.
23 Sep 2020	Jenis Air LLC Operating Certificate (AOC) revoked.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Member State.
14 Nov 2020		Space Cargo Inc deny any relationship regarding the illegal actions of others using this aircraft.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪

Table 55.F.9
IL-18D (UP-I1805)

<i>Date</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Space Cargo Affirmation / Documentation</i>	<i>Panel Evidence</i>
22 Oct 2019		Purchased by Jenis Air LLC from Dasterro Group Corporation, Panama	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Purchase Agreement No. 22/10/2019
4 Nov 2019	Registered by Kazakhstan		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Certificate of Registration No.1185.
20 Dec 2019		Purchased by Space Cargo from Jenis Air LLC.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Purchase Agreement No. 20/19.
20 Jan 2020	Registered by Kazakhstan on change of ownership.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Certificate of Registration No.1185.
6 Jun 2020	Identified at Al Jufra air base operating in support of HAF.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ https://twitter.com/HasairiOuais/status/1287356754255400963, 26 July 2020. ▪ Imagery analysis.


<i>Date</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Space Cargo Affirmation / Documentation</i>	<i>Panel Evidence</i>
14 Nov 2020		Space Cargo Inc made no reference to this aircraft in their response of 14 November 2020.	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪

Table 55.F.10
AN-32B (EY-332)

<i>Date</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Space Cargo Affirmation / Documentation</i>	<i>Panel Evidence</i>
12 Apr 2020	Purchased by Space Cargo Inc from Sky Star FZE, UAE.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Purchase Agreement (Unreferenced) of 12 Apr 2020. ▪ Warranty Bill of Sale (Unreferenced) of 27 Apr 2020.
12 Apr 2020	Deregistered by Tajikistan.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Letter from Member State of 26 June 2020.
25 Apr 2020	Identified as evacuating Russian PMC military operatives from Bani Walid in Libya.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Imagery analysis.
14 Nov 2020		Space Cargo Inc made no reference to this aircraft in their response of 14 November 2020.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪

Figure 55.F.2
Infographic EY-332 operating in Libya

AN-32B (#EY-332) (25 May 2020)

Bani Walid Airbase (HLWD), Libya, (31°44'27"N, 13°57'14"E)

On 25 May 2020 an AN-32B aircraft (production# 2009) (marked Tajikistan #EY-332) owned by Space Cargo Incorporated, UAE (<http://spacecargoinc.com>) was identified transporting Russian private military operatives from Beni Walid airbase.

The aircraft was identified from a partial registration number and the distinctive body livery.

The aircraft has been through a number of owner and operator changes over the last few years until acquired by Space Cargo Incorporated, UAE on 12 April 2020. The Tajikistan registration was cancelled on sale to Space Cargo Inc. The current operator is unknown.


Space Cargo Inc falsely claimed to have sold the aircraft to a company in South Sudan. A claim they repeated for an IL-76TD (exUP-I7651).


Nevertheless the presence of this aircraft in Libya being used in military support of HAF is a violation of paragraph 9 of resolution 1970 (2011).

Primary sources:

1. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=30H1-qXyvac>, 25 May 2020.
2. www.aerotrtransport.org. (Subscription) Accessed 26 May 2020
3. <https://www.jetphotos.com/photo/8775028>. Accessed 26 May 2020.
4. Google Earth Pro - satellite imagery.
5. Confidential sources.

Developed by UN Panel of Experts.





ATDB-aero
 Aircraft Database

Profile & Resources check passed
 EY-332 assumed to be a registration

Aircraft Instances for: EY-332
 1 instance found

Reg'n	Type	MSN	s/n Serial	Hex	Operator	Owners	In	Out	Became	Status	with
EY-332	An-32B	2009		S1514C	Asia Sky Lines	owned	09/2017			(Current, Active)	Active Asia Sky Lines

6. The Panel was unconvinced of the accuracy of the documentation provided by Space Cargo Inc LLC. The Panel thus finds that this aviation activity by Space Cargo Inc LLC has repeatedly violated paragraph 9 of resolution 1970 (2011) for the *direct, and indirect, supply of (...) military (...) equipment and (...) other assistance (...)* to Libya.

7. As the person in control of Space Cargo Inc LLC, the Panel also finds that Maher Nayef Alismail has violated paragraph 9 of resolution 1970 (2011).

Appendix G to Annex 55: Maximus Airlines LLC in support of HAF

1. The Panel has identified the Maximus Airlines LLC cargo aircraft shown in table 55.G.1 as of interest to the Panel. The Panel has identified the flights shown in table 55.G.2 by Maximus Airlines LLC aircraft into Libya. Note the random nature of the flights and lack of an obvious schedule.
2. The flights are deemed suspicious by the Panel as: 1) signals from the aircraft ADS-B¹⁰⁸ transponders are often not visible on open source ADS-B monitoring¹⁰⁹ shortly after entering Egyptian airspace; 2) the number of unscheduled flights on a previously little used route; 3) the flights are from a joint military air base known to be a UAE Armed Forces logistic hub; 4) the lack of detail on the flight documentation; and 5) the flight documentation identified the consignee as the UAE Armed Forces in Egypt.

Table 55.G.1
Maximus Airlines LLC aircraft of interest to the Panel

<i>A/C #</i>	<i>A/C type</i>	<i>Registered</i>	<i>Operator</i>	<i>Owner</i>	<i>Listed Beneficial Owner Executive Director</i>
UR-BXQ	IL-76TD	Ukraine	Maximus Airlines LLC ^a	Maximus Airlines LLC, Ukraine	Alex Makarov
UR-ZYD	AN-124-100	Ukraine	Maximus Airlines LLC	Maximus Air LLC, ^b UAE	Crown Prince Mohammed bin Zayed ^{c 110}

^a No corporate web presence. 4th Floor, 8B Raisa Okipna Street, Kiev 02002, Ukraine. +380 44 227 9103. (office@maximus-airlines.com).

^b www.maximus-air.com. PO Box 35367, Abu Dhabi, UAE. +971 2 419 8666. Originally formed by UAE Ministry of Defence in 2004.

^c His Highness Sheikh Mohammed bin Zayed bin Sultan Al Nahyan.

Table 55.G.2
Suspicious flights on the HAF airbridge by Maximus Air LLC operated aircraft

<i>#</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Ukraine A/C #</i>	<i>A/C type</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>To</i>	<i>Cargo</i>
1	12 Jan 2020	UR-ZYD	AN-124-100	Assab ^a	Marsa Matruh ^b	▪ Vehicles x 18
2	14 Jan 2020	UR-ZYD	AN-124-100	HHSB	HEMM	▪ Vehicles x 18
3	15 Jan 2020	UR-ZYD	AN-124-100	HHSB	HEMM	▪ Vehicles x 18
4	16 Jan 2020	UR-ZYD	AN-124-100	HHSB	HEMM	▪ Vehicles x 18
5	18 Jan 2020	UR-ZYD	AN-124-100	HHSB	HEMM	▪ Vehicles x 18
6	19 Jan 2020	UR-ZYD	AN-124-100	HHSB	HEMM	▪ Vehicles x 18

¹⁰⁸ Automatic Dependent Surveillance - Broadcast. This is a surveillance technology whereby an aircraft determines its position from satellites and then automatically broadcasts it, enabling the aircraft to be tracked without an interrogation signal from the ground.

¹⁰⁹ For example: 1) www.flightradar24.com; or 2) www.opensky-network.org; 3) www.adsbexchange.com; 4) www.adsbhub.org; and 5) www.uk-flightaware.com.

¹¹⁰ 1) <https://www.routesonline.com/airlines/4022/maximus-air-/news/160637/three-of-abu-dhabis-leading-aviation-companies-combine-to-give-boost-to-capitals-standing-as-aerospace-and-aviation-hub/>, 26 August 2012; 2) <https://feitoffake.wordpress.com/2020/02/08/old-russian-cargo-aircraft-are-leased-by-united-arab-emirates-for-arms-transport-to-libya/>, 8 February 2020.

#	Date	Ukraine A/C #	A/C type	From	To	Cargo
7	20 Jan 2020	UR-ZYD	AN-124-100	HHSB	HEMM	▪ Vehicles x 18
8	22 Jan 2020	UR-ZYD	AN-124-100	HHSB	HEMM	▪ Vehicles x 16
9	23 Jan 2020	UR-ZYD	AN-124-100	HHSB	HEMM	▪ Vehicles x 16
10	24 Jan 2020	UR-ZYD	AN-124-100	HHSB	HEMM	▪ Vehicles x 16
11	26 Jan 2020	UR-ZYD	AN-124-100	HHSB	HEMM	▪ Vehicles x 16
12	27 Jan 2020	UR-ZYD	AN-124-100	HHSB	HEMM	▪ Vehicles x 18
13	5 Jun 2020 ^c	UR-BXQ	IL-76TD	UAE	Libya	▪ #MXM3704
14	16 Jun 2020	UR-BXQ	IL-76TD	UAE	Libya	▪ #MXM3704
15	19 Jun 2020	UR-BXQ	IL-76TD	UAE	Libya	▪ #MXM3704
16	22 Jun 2020	UR-BXQ	IL-76TD	UAE	Libya	▪ #MXM3704

^a HHSB. Military Airbase. 13°04'18"N, 42°38'42"E.

^b HEMM. Civilian Airbase. 31°19'31"N, 27°13'18"E.

^c Highly probably but response awaited from Member State.

3. The Panel was unconvinced of the accuracy of the documentation provided by Maximus Airlines LLC. The Panel thus finds that Maximus Airlines LLC has violated paragraph 9 of resolution 1970 (2011) for the *direct, and indirect, supply of (...) military (...) equipment and (...) other assistance (...) to Libya.*

Appendix H to Annex 55: Cham Wings Airlines in support of HAF

1. The Panel has identified the Cham Wings Airlines cargo aircraft shown in table 55.H.1 as of interest to the Panel. The Panel has identified the flights shown in table 55.H.2 for Cham Wings Airlines aircraft into Libya. The list may not be exhaustive if some pre-departure flight plans were not filed directly with Eurocontrol¹¹¹ for entry into European airspace.

2. Note the random nature of the flights and lack of an obvious schedule. Cham Wings Airlines website does not list an office or agent for Libya, flights to Libya did not appear on their schedule and flights to Libya could not be booked through their on-line booking service. No response to Panel enquiries was received from the Member State or the airline. It was reported on 13 December 2020 that Cham Wings Airlines would commence scheduled twice-weekly flights to Benghazi,¹¹² and a Panel test booking found seat availability on 7 January 2021.

Table 55.H.1
Cham Wings Airlines aircraft of interest to the Panel

A/C #	A/C type	Registered	Operator	Owner
YK-BAA	A320-211	Syria	Cham Wings Airlines ^a	Cham Wings Airlines
YK-BAB	A320-211	Syria	Cham Wings Airlines	Cham Wings Airlines
YK-BAE	A320-231	Syria	Cham Wings Airlines	Cham Wings Airlines
YK-BAG	A320-212	Syria	Cham Wings Airlines	Cham Wings Airlines

^a www.chamwings.com. Fardos Street, Damascus, Syria. +963 11 9211. (cs@chamwings.com).

Table 55.H.2
Suspicious flights from Syria by Cham Wings Airlines aircraft (2019)

Date	From	To	Aircraft #	Type	Passengers	Maximum load (t)
12 Apr 2019	Damascus ^a	Benghazi ^b	YKBAE	A320-231	174	19.9
23 Apr 2019	OSDI	HLLB	YKBAG	A320-212	156	19.9
30 Apr 2019	OSDI	HLLB	YKBAG	A320-212	156	19.9
1 May 2019	OSDI	HLLB	YKBAE	A320-231	174	19.9
3 May 2019	OSDI	HLLB	YKBAG	A320-212	156	19.9
17 May 2019	OSDI	HLLB	YKBAG	A320-212	156	19.9
14 Jun 2019	OSDI	HLLB	YKBAB	A320-211	156	19.9
29 Jun 2019	OSDI	HLLB	YKBAB	A320-211	156	19.9
27 Aug 2019	OSDI	HLLB	YKBAB	A320-211	156	19.9
30 Aug 2019	OSDI	HLLB	YKBAB	A320-211	156	19.9
6 Sep 2019	OSDI	HLLB	YKBAB	A320-211	156	19.9
17 Sep 2019	OSDI	HLLB	YKBAB	A320-211	156	19.9
24 Sep 2019	OSDI	HLLB	YKBAB	A320-211	156	19.9

¹¹¹ <https://www.eurocontrol.int>.

¹¹² <https://libyareview.com/8705/syrias-cham-wings-airlines-operates-direct-flights-to-benghazi/>. 13 December 2020.

<i>Date</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>To</i>	<i>Aircraft #</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Passengers</i>	<i>Maximum load (t)</i>
4 Oct 2019	OSDI	HLLB	YKBAB	A320-211	156	19.9
11 Oct 2019	OSDI	HLLB	YKBAB	A320-211	156	19.9
18 Oct 2019	OSDI	HLLB	YKBAB	A320-211	156	19.9
28 Oct 2019	OSDI	HLLB	YKBAB	A320-211	156	19.9
8 Nov 2019	OSDI	HLLB	YKBAB	A320-211	156	19.9
25 Nov 2019	OSDI	HLLB	YKBAB	A320-211	156	19.9
30 Dec 2019	OSDI	HLLB	YKBAB	A320-211	156	19.9
31 Dec 2019	OSDI	HLLB	YKBAB	A320-211	156	19.9
Total:					3,312	398 t

Source: 1) Confidential source ; and 2) www.flightradar24.org.

^a OSDI. Damascus. Joint Airbase. 33°24'25"N, 36°30'34"E.

^b HLLB. Benghazi. Joint Airbase. 32°07'00"N, 20°04'00"E.

Table 55.H.3

Suspicious flights into eastern Libya by Cham Wings Airlines aircraft (2020)

<i>Date</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>Cargo for</i>	<i>Syria A/C #</i>	<i>A/C type</i>	<i>Passengers</i>	<i>Maximum load (t)</i>
1 Jan 2020	Damascus ^a	Benghazi ^b	YK-BAB	A320-211	156	19.9
3 Jan 2020	OSDI	HLLB	YK-BAB	A320-211	156	19.9
5 Jan 2020	OSDI	HLLB	YK-BAB	A320-211	156	19.9
7 Jan 2020	OSDI	HLLB	YK-BAB	A320-211	156	19.9
8 Jan 2020	OSDI	HLLB	YK-BAB	A320-211	156	19.9
10 Jan 2020	OSDI	HLLB	YK-BAB	A320-211	156	19.9
10 Jan 2020	OSDI	HLLB	YK-BAB	A320-211	156	19.9
10 Jan 2020	OSDI	HLLB	YK-BAB	A320-211	156	19.9
12 Jan 2020	OSDI	HLLB	YK-BAB	A320-211	156	19.9
15 Jan 2020	OSDI	HLLB	YK-BAB	A320-211	156	19.9
16 Jan 2020	OSDI	HLLB	YK-BAB	A320-211	156	19.9
19 Jan 2020	OSDI	HLLB	YK-BAB	A320-211	156	19.9
20 Jan 2020	OSDI	HLLB	YK-BAB	A320-211	156	19.9
22 Jan 2020	OSDI	HLLB	YK-BAB	A320-211	156	19.9
26 Jan 2020	OSDI	HLLB	YK-BAB	A320-211	156	19.9
29 Jan 2020	OSDI	HLLB	YK-BAB	A320-211	156	19.9
30 Jan 2020	OSDI	HLLB	YK-BAB	A320-211	156	19.9
31 Jan 2020	OSDI	HLLB	YK-BAB	A320-211	156	19.9
1 Feb 2020	OSDI	HLLB	YK-BAB	A320-211	156	19.9
6 Feb 2020	OSDI	HLLB	YK-BAB	A320-211	156	19.9
7 Feb 2020	OSDI	HLLB	YK-BAB	A320-211	156	19.9

<i>Date</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>Cargo for</i>	<i>Syria A/C #</i>	<i>A/C type</i>	<i>Passengers</i>	<i>Maximum load (t)</i>
9 Feb 2020	OSDI	HLLB	YK-BAB	A320-211	156	19.9
10 Feb 2020	OSDI	HLLB	YK-BAB	A320-211	156	19.9
12 Feb 2020	OSDI	HLLB	YK-BAB	A320-211	156	19.9
13 Feb 2020	OSDI	HLLB	YK-BAB	A320-211	156	19.9
15 Feb 2020	OSDI	HLLB	YK-BAB	A320-211	156	19.9
19 Feb 2020	OSDI	HLLB	YK-BAB	A320-211	156	19.9
21 Feb 2020	OSDI	HLLB	YK-BAB	A320-211	156	19.9
22 Feb 2020	OSDI	HLLB	YK-BAE	A320-231	156	19.9
29 Feb 2020	OSDI	HLLB	YK-BAG	A320-211	156	19.9
3 Mar 2020	OSDI	HLLB	YK-BAG	A320-211	156	19.9
4 Mar 2020	OSDI	HLLB	YK-BAA	A320-211	156	19.9
10 Mar 2020	OSDI	HLLB	YK-BAA	A320-211	156	19.9
6 May 2020	Amman ^c	HLLB	YK-BAG	A320-211	156	19.9
6 May 2020	OJAI	HLLB	YK-BAG	A320-211	156	19.9
11 May 2020	Latika ^d	Al Khadim ^e	YK-BAG	A320-212	156	19.9
11 May 2020	OSLK	HLLB	YK-BAA	A320-212	156	19.9
13 May 2020	OSLK	HLLB	YK-BAA	A320-212	156	19.9
16 May 2020	OSLK	HL59	YK-BAA	A320-212	156	19.9
18 May 2020	OSLK	HLLB	YK-BAA	A320-211	156	19.9
19 May 2020	OSDI	HLLB	YK-BAG	A320-211	156	19.9
20 May 2020	OSLK	HLLB	YK-BAA	A320-211	156	19.9
20 May 2020	OSLK	HLLB	YK-BAG	A320-211	156	19.9
21 May 2020	OSLK	HLLB	YK-BAG	A320-211	156	19.9
22 May 2020	OSLK	HLLB	YK-BAG	A320-211	156	19.9
23 May 2020	OSDI	HLLB	YK-BAG	A320-211	156	19.9
18 Jun 2020	OSLK	HLLB	YK-BAG	A320-211	156	19.9
23 May 2020	OSDI	HLLB	YK-BAG	A320-211	156	19.9
21 Jun 2020	OSDI	HLLB	YK-BAG	A320-211	156	19.9
22 Jun 2020	OSDI	HLLB	YK-BAG	A320-211	156	19.9
23 Jun 2020	OSDI	Al Khadim ^d	YK-BAG	A320-212	156	19.9
25 Jun 2020	OSDI	HLLB	YK-BAG	A320-211	156	19.9
2 Jul 2020	OSDI	HLLB	YK-BAG	A320-211	156	19.9
2 Jul 2020	OSDI	HLLB	YK-BAG	A320-211	156	19.9
4 Jul 2020	OSDI	HLLB	YK-BAG	A320-211	156	19.9
11 Jul 2020	Sharjah ^f	HLLB	YK-BAG	A320-212	156	19.9
12 Jul 2020	OMSJ	HLLB	YK-BAG	A320-212	156	19.9

<i>Date</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>Cargo for</i>	<i>Syria A/C #</i>	<i>A/C type</i>	<i>Passengers</i>	<i>Maximum load (t)</i>
23 Aug 2020	OSDI	HLLQ	YK-BAG	A320-211	156	19.9
19 Sep 2020	OSDI	HLLB	YK-BAG	A320-211	156	19.9
19 Oct 2020	OSDI	HLLB	YK-BAG	A320-211	156	19.9
20 Oct 2020	OSDI	HLLB	YK-BAG	A320-211	156	19.9
28 Oct 2020	OSDI	HLLQ	YK-BAG	A320-211	156	19.9
28 Oct 2020	Tehran ^g	HLLB	YK-BAG	A320-211	156	19.9
03 Nov 2020	OSDI	HLLB	YK-BAG	A320-211	156	19.9
11 Nov 2020	OSDI	HLLB	YK-BAG	A320-211	156	19.9
29 Nov 2020	OSDI	HLLB	YK-BAG	A320-211	156	19.9
02 Dec 2020	OSDI	HLLB	YK-BAG	A320-211	156	19.9
03 Dec 2020	OSDI	HLLB	YK-BAG	A320-211	156	19.9
06 Dec 2020	OSDI	HLLB	YK-BAG	A320-211	156	19.9
08 Dec 2020	OSDI	HLLB	YK-BAB	A320-211	156	19.9
10 Dec 2020	OSDI	HLLB	YK-BAB	A320-211	156	19.9
13 Dec 2020	OSDI	HLLB	YK-BAB	A320-211	156	19.9
15 Dec 2020	OSDI	HLLB	YK-BAB	A320-211	156	19.9
17 Dec 2020	OSDI	HLLB	YK-BAB	A320-211	156	19.9
18 Dec 2020	OSDI	HLLB	YK-BAE	A320-211	156	19.9
19 Dec 2020	OSDI	HLLB	YK-BAB	A320-211	156	19.9
21 Dec 2020	OSDI	HLLB	YK-BAE	A320-211	156	19.9
22 Dec 2020	OSDI	HLLB	YK-BAB	A320-211	156	19.9
27 Dec 2020	OSDI	HLLB	YK-BAB	A320-211	156	19.9
Totals:					12,324	1,572

^a OSDI. Damascus. Joint Airbase. 33°24'25"N, 36°30'34"E.

^b HLLB. Benghazi. Joint Airbase. 32°07'00"N, 20°04'00"E.

^c OJAI. Amman. Joint Airbase. 31°43'21"N, 35°59'36"E.

^d OSLK. Latika. Joint Airbase. 35°24'03"N, 35°56'55"E.

^e HL59. Al Khadim. Military Airbase. 31°59'54"N, 21°11'30"E.

^f OMSJ. Sharjah. Joint Airbase. 25°19'43"N, 55°31'02"E.

^g OIIE. Tehran. Joint Airbase. 35°24'58"N, 51°09'08"E.

3. The Panel thus finds that this flight activity by Cham Wings Airlines LLC has violated paragraph 9 of resolution 1970 (2011) for the supply of (...) military (...) equipment and (...) other assistance (...) to Libya.

4. On 11 January 2021 the World Health Organization announced on social media that Cham Wings Airlines LLC aircraft had been used to move humanitarian supplies from the UAE to Libya in early January 2021. The aircraft were contracted by the World Food Programme (WFP), who were responsible for the coordination of humanitarian logistics for Libya. This resulted in

international media interest,¹¹³ which is institutionally damaging for the UN family. A “deconfliction” mechanism within the UN system would allow their logistics teams to identify which airlines, aircraft, shippers, vessels etc have previously violated UN sanctions.

Image 55.H.1

Open source media coverage (4 January 2021)

News > World > Middle East

UN ferries aid to Libya on plane experts believe broke its own arms embargo

The aid flights took place earlier this month

Bel Trew Middle East Correspondent | @beltrew | 19 hours ago



A Cham Wings plane delivering aid in Libya (World Health Organization)

The image shows a close-up of the side of a white aircraft. The words 'CHAM WINGS' are printed in large, dark, sans-serif capital letters. Below this, there is Arabic text, including the word 'شام' (Sham). The aircraft's cargo door is open, and a yellow loading ramp is extended. A person in a red shirt is visible near the base of the ramp. The scene is illuminated by bright lights, likely from the ground.

Source: <https://www.independent.co.uk/news/world/middle-east/un-libya-embargo-arms-aid-b1786173.html>

¹¹³ For example, <https://www.independent.co.uk/news/world/middle-east/un-libya-embargo-arms-aid-b1786173.html>, 12 January 2021.

Appendix J to Annex 55: ZetAvia LLC in support of HAF

1. The Panel has identified the ZetAvia LLC cargo aircraft shown in table 55.J.1 as of interest to the Panel. The Panel has identified the flights shown in table 55.J.2 for ZetAvia LLC aircraft into Libya. ZZZ codes are also often used for these flights. Note the random nature of the flights and lack of an obvious schedule.

2. The flights are deemed suspicious by the Panel as: 1) signals from the aircraft ADS-B¹¹⁴ transponders are not visible on open-source ADS-B monitoring¹¹⁵ shortly after entering Egyptian airspace; 2) the number of unscheduled flights on a previously little used route; 3) the flights are often from military air bases; and 4) there have been no responses to the Panel's request for information from the airline.

Table 55.J.1

ZetAvia LLC aircraft of interest to the Panel

<i>A/C #</i>	<i>A/C type</i>	<i>Registered</i>	<i>Operator</i>	<i>Owner</i>	<i>Listed Beneficial Owner Executive Director</i>
UR-CIF	IL-76TD	Ukraine	ZetAvia LLC ^a	Technoline FZE, ^b UAE	
UR-CIG	IL-76TD	Ukraine	ZetAvia LLC	Technoline FZE, UAE	

^a www.zetavia.net. 5 Vyzvolnyteliv Boulevard, Kiev 026600, Ukraine. +380 44 528 0959 / +971 6 744 1011. (office_z@ukr.net).

^b No corporate web presence. Sharjah Airport Free Zone, Sharjah, UAE. +971 65 578170. +971 65 573127. (technoline@nsc.ae).

Table 55.J.2

Suspicious flights from UAE by ZetAvia LLC operated aircraft

<i>#</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Ukraine A/C #</i>	<i>A/C type</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>Cargo for</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
1	7 Mar 2020	UR-CIG	IL-76TD	Sweihaan ^a	TBC	▪
2	20 Apr 2020	UR-CIG	IL-76TD	OMAW	TBC	▪
3	22 Apr 2020	UR-CIG	IL-76TD	OMAW	TBC	▪
4	25 Apr 2020	UR-CIG	IL-76TD	OMAW	TBC	▪
5	27 Apr 2020	UR-CIG	IL-76TD	OMAW	TBC	▪
6	30 Apr 2020	UR-CIG	IL-76TD	OMAW	Ghardabiya ^b	▪

^a OMAW. Military Airbase. 24°31'38"N, 54°58'27"E.

^b HLGD. Military Airbase. 31°03'38"N, 16°36'42"E.

¹¹⁴ Automatic Dependent Surveillance - Broadcast. This is a surveillance technology whereby an aircraft determines its position from satellites and then automatically broadcasts it, enabling the aircraft to be tracked without an interrogation signal from the ground.

¹¹⁵ For example: 1) www.flightradar24.com; or 2) www.opensky-network.org; 3) www.adsbexchange.com; 4) www.adsbhub.org; and 5) www.uk-flightaware.com.

Table 55.J.3
Suspicious flights from Eritrea by ZetAvia LLC operated IL-76TD aircraft

#	Date	Ukraine A/C #	A/C type	From	To	Remarks
1	27 Nov 2019	UR-BXQ	IL-76TD	Assab ^a	Sidi Barani ^b	▪
2	28 Nov 2019	UR-BXQ	IL-76TD	HHSB	HE40	▪
3	29 Nov 2019	UR-BXQ	IL-76TD	HHSB	HE40	▪
4	30 Nov 2019	UR-BXQ	IL-76TD	HHSB	HE40	▪
5	30 Nov 2019	UR-CIG	IL-76TD	HHSB	Mersa Matruh ^c	▪
6	1 Dec 2019	UR-BXQ	IL-76TD	HHSB	HE40	▪
7	1 Dec 2019	UR-CIG	IL-76TD	HHSB	HEMM	▪
8	2 Dec 2019	UR-BXQ	IL-76TD	HHSB	HE40	▪
9	2 Dec 2019	UR-CIG	IL-76TD	HHSB	HEMM	▪
10	3 Dec 2019	UR-CIG	IL-76TD	HHSB	HEMM	▪
11	4 Dec 2019	UR-CIG	IL-76TD	HHSB	HE40	▪
12	07 Feb 2020	UR-CIG	IL-76TD			▪ ZAV9511
13	10 Feb 2020	UR-CIG	IL-76TD			▪ ZAV9511
14	30 Mar 2020	UR-CIF	IL-76TD			▪
15	31 Mar 2020	UR-CIF	IL-76TD			▪
16	04 Apr 2020	UR-CIG	IL-76TD			▪ ZAV9511

^a HHSB. Military Airbase. 13°04'18"N, 42°38'42"E.

^b HE40. Military Airbase. 31°27'59"N, 25°52'41"E.

^c HEMM. Civilian Airbase. 31°19'31"N, 27°13'18"E.

3. The Panel was unconvinced of the accuracy of the flight documentation provided by ZetAvia LLC. The Panel thus finds that this flight activity by ZetAvia LLC is a violation of paragraph 9 of resolution [1970 \(2011\)](#) for the *direct supply of (...) military (...) equipment* and *(...) other assistance (...) to Libya*.

Appendix K to Annex 55: HAF controlled aircraft

1. The Panel has identified the following aircraft that are directly controlled by HAF and operating within HAF controlled territory of Libya (see table 55.K.1). The Panel considers that most of these, if not all, are almost certainly being used to ferry the materiel delivered to Western Egyptian airfields into HAF controlled territory in Libya. They are certainly being used to provide logistic support to HAF within Libya; both activities being a violation of paragraph 9 of resolution 1970 (2011). More detailed information is covered in tables 55.K.2 to 55.K.3 or in appendix F to Annex 55 for Space Cargo Inc aircraft.

Table 55.K.1

HAF controlled cargo aircraft

A/C # ^a	Type	Registered	Last known aircraft Operator	Owner	Remarks
5A-DRS	IL-76	Unregistered	Libyan Arab Air Cargo ^b	Government of Libya	▪
EY-332	AN-32B	Unregistered	Unknown	Space Cargo	▪ See appendix F to Annex 55.
ST-EWX	IL-76	Sudan	Green Flag Aviation ^c	Green Flag Aviation	▪
UP-AN601	AN-26	Unregistered	Sigma Airlines LLC	Space Cargo Inc ^d	▪ See appendix F to Annex 55. ▪ Destroyed in Libya on 5 Apr 2020.
UP-I7601	IL-76	Unregistered	Sigma Airlines LLC. Reported in S/2019/914, table 8, and annexes 28 and 52.		▪
UP-I7646	IL-76	Unregistered	Jenis Air LLC ^e	Space Cargo Inc	▪ See appendix F to Annex 55.
UP-I7651	IL-76	Unregistered	Azee Air LLC ^f	Space Cargo Inc	▪ See appendix F to Annex 55.
UP-I7652	IL-76	Kazakhstan	Jenis Air LLC	Space Cargo Inc	▪ See appendix F to Annex 55.
UP-I7656	IL-76	Kazakhstan	Jenis Air LLC	Jenis Air LLC	▪ Confirmed operating from Benina since Jun 2020.
ex EY-409	AN-12BP	Unregistered	HAF	ALA International FZE ^g	▪ Seen at Al Jufra on 25 July 2020. ▪
UP-I1805	IL-18	Kazakhstan	HAF	Space Cargo Inc	▪ See appendix F to Annex 55.
Unmarked (ex ER-ICS)	IL-18	Unregistered	HAF	Terra Avia ^h	▪

^a The registration number is in many cases this displayed illegally as the aircraft has been de-registered from its last registry.

^b Commercial Cargo Division of Libyan Arab Republic Air Force.

^c <http://www.greenflag-sdn.com>. Web link inactive.

^d www.spacecargoinc.com. (See annex AE50).

^e No corporate web presence. Massif Aeroport, Ulitsa Aeroport 4/1, Taraz, Kazakhstan. +7 7073 222119. (jenisair@mail.ru).

^f www.azeeair.com. Office 303, Building 17, Naurizbay Batir SIRIUS (Business Centre), Almaty 050004, Kazakhstan. +7 7273 469146. (gd@azeeair.com).

^g ALA International FZE. SAIF Zone 9273, Sharjah, United Arab Emirates. tpapikyan@me.com.

^h www.terraavia.com.

Table 55.K.2
IL-76 (5A-DRS)¹¹⁶

<i>Date</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Panel Evidence</i>
23 Jun 2003	Acquired by Libyan Arab Air Cargo.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ www.aertransport.org
1 May 2020	Identified in Libya flying in support of HAF.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ https://twitter.com/HasairiOuais/status/1256283060976443394/photo/1, 1 May 2020. ▪ Imagery analysis.



Table 55.K.3
IL-76 (ST-EWX)

<i>Date</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Panel Evidence</i>
1 Aug 2011	Acquired by Green Flag Aviation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ www.aertransport.org
4 Jun 2020	Identified in Libya flying in support of HAF.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ https://twitter.com/Gerjon_/status/1268467153340174336, and https://twitter.com/HasairiOuais/status/1268466092265127937, 4 June 2020. ▪ Extract from video imagery analysis.



Table 55.K.4
IL-76 (UP-I7656)

<i>Date</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Panel Evidence</i>
Nov 2019	Acquired by Jenis Air LLC from Global Charter Services, UAE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ www.aertransport.org
Jun 2020	Identified in Libya flying in support of HAF.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ https://twitter.com/Gerjon_/status/1288512524023934976, 29 July 2020.

¹¹⁶ All the documentation referred to in this annex is available from the Panel on request.

Table 55.K.5
AN-12BP (EY-409)

<i>Date</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Panel Evidence</i>
9 Jul 2014	Acquired by ALA International FZE, UAE	▪ www.aertransport.org
1 Apr 2015	Leased by Allied Services Limited, South Sudan (www.alliedservicesltd.com).	▪ Letter to Panel from company dated 30 October 2020. ▪ Lease Agreement No 15/03 dated 1 Apr 2015.
4 Nov 2015	Aircraft returned to owners by Allied Services Limited, South Sudan, but stayed in storage in Juba.	▪ Letter to Panel from company dated 30 October 2020.
11 Dec 2015	Deregistered by Tajikistan	▪ Letter to Panel from Member State dated 15 October 2020.
26 Oct 2019	Aircraft departed Juba, South Sudan flown by Asia Airways LLC of Tajikistan.	▪ South Sudan CAA Pre-Flight Inspection Report.
22 Aug 2020	Confirmed in Al Jufra, Libya flying in support of HAF.	▪ Confidential source.

Figure 55.K.1
AN-12BP (ex EY-409) in Al Jufra during May 2020

Antonov AN-12BP (#EY-409) (22 August 2020)

On 12 November 2019 an unidentified Antonov AN-12BP cargo aircraft was observed at Tamenhint Airport, Libya operating in support of HAF military operations.


On 22 August 2020 imagery on social media allowed the the Panel to confirm that this aircraft is AN-12BP (MSN #5343005), last reported as being owned by Allied Services Limited (South Sudan) (www.alliedservicesltd.com). Although displaying the registration EY-409, the Tajikstan aviation authorities have confirmed to the Panel that this aircraft was de-registered on 11 December 2015. It is thus now flying with illicit markings.

The presence of this aircraft in Libya being used in military support of HAF is a violation of paragraph 9 of resolution 1970 (2011).


Primary sources:

1. <https://www.facebook.com/AlliedServicesEAfrica/photos/698925746918678/>, 26 August 2015.
2. <https://twitter.com/Oded121351/status/1191436452716056577>, 4 November 2019.
3. https://twitter.com/Gerjon_/status/1297157977816915969?s=20, 23 August 2010.
4. www.aerotrtransport.org. (Subscription) Accessed 18 October 2020


Developed by UN Panel of Experts.



26 August 2015, AN-12BP (EY-409) imagery on Allied Services Limited social media page (Facebook).




12 November 2019, unidentified AN-12BP at Tamenhint airport with HAF military commanders.



22 August 2020, AN-12BP confirmed operating in Libya as ex-EY-409. Image from Al Jufrah in May 2020.

Table 55.K.6
IL-18 (Ex ER-ICS)

<i>Date</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Panel Evidence</i>
8 Jul 2015	Transferred to HAF by Sky Prim Air, Moldova	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ www.aerotrtransport.org ▪ Reported in annex 35 to S/2017/466 and annex 52 to S/2019/914.
2016	Under Terra Avia ownership when Sky Prim Air closed down.	▪
27 July 2020	Again identified as operating in Libya in support of HAF.	▪ https://twitter.com/Gerjon_/status/1287815982350766085 , 27 July 2020.
29 Nov 2020	Image from www.terraavia.com website showing ER-ICS. Note registration across wings.	

2. Analysis of satellite imagery of Benghazi (Benina) and Al Khadim taken on 24 December 2020 provides evidence of the indigenous fleet available to HAF.

Table 55.K.6

Panel analysis of aircraft deployed in Benina and Al Khadim on 24 December 2020

<i>Type</i>	<i>Confirmed as HAF controlled</i>	<i>Al Khadim</i>	<i>Confirmed visiting Al Khadim^a</i>	<i>Benina</i>	<i>Confirmed visiting Benina^a</i>	<i>Balance</i>	<i>Panel remarks</i>
AN-12	1	1				0	▪
AN-24/26	1	1				0	▪
AN-32	1					1	▪
IL-18	2					2	▪
IL-76	7	3	1	5		0	▪ Visitor confirmed as Flight# RFF8040
TU-154	0	1	1	0	0	0	▪ Visitor confirmed as TU-154M (RA-85042)
Unidentified Cargo A/C		3 ^b			5	8	

^a See other appendices in this annex.

^b Similar size to IL-24/32.

Figure 55.K.1
 Imagery of aircraft deployed in Benina and Al Khadim on 24 December 2020



3. The Panel noted that most of the commercial operators in 2020 were UAE based, using primarily Kazakhstan registered aircraft, as opposed to the primarily Ukrainian registered aircraft used during 2019. On 30 July 2019, the Aviation Security Council of the Aviation Service of Ukraine issued instructions that banned flights by all Ukrainian registered aircraft from conducting flights into Libya due to the ‘worsening security’.

4. The suspension of air operator certificates (AOC) for Azee Air LLC, Jenis Air LLC and Sigma Airlines LLC by the Kazakhstan Civil Aviation Administration significantly reduced the number of commercial cargo aircraft available for use on this route. This required the UAE to use their military C-17 Globemaster aircraft to maintain their airbridge (see appendix B to Annex 55).

Annex 56 Infographic for Inkas Titan-DS APV

Eastern Libya (4 February 2020) Near 30°22'51"N, 13°35'22"E

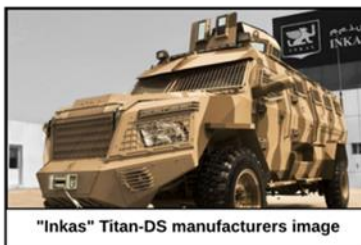
The Panel has identified the presence of the a new armoured personnel carrier (APC) type in the possession of the Tariq bin Zayed battalion of HAF. The vehicle is virtually identical to the APC designed and manufactured by "Inkas" Vehicles LLC of Dubai Investments Park 2, Dubai, United Arab Emirates, (www.inkas.ae). The manufacturer denies export direct to Libya and claims other manufacturers make similar vehicles, but provided no examples. The Panel is unconvinced of the veracity of the manufacturers' response.

Inkas^R Armoured Vehicles of Canada, which owns the Inkas registered name has stated that these vehicles are counterfeit products being manufactured in the UAE without their authorization. The quality standards of such vehicles can not, thus, be assured.

The presence of this particular vehicle type is a violation of paragraph 9 of resolution 1970 (2011).



"Inkas" Titan-DS deployed with the Tariq bin Zayed battalion of HAF



"Inkas" Titan-DS manufacturers image



Primary sources

1. <https://twitter.com/towersight/status/1224794753671274497>, 4 February 2020.
2. <https://www.facebook.com/102186137834737/posts/191394325580584/>, 4 February 2020.
3. <https://inkas.ae/armored/inkas-titan-ds-apc/>. Accessed 27 July 2020.
4. customer.janes.com. (Subscription). 6 February 2020.
5. <https://inkasarmored.com/legal-notice/>. Accessed 22 September 2020.

Developed by UN Panel of Experts



Annex 57 Wing Loong II UCAV redeployed to Egyptian airbase

10 February 2020

**Location: Uthman Airbase (HE27), Egypt
(29°33'1.83"N, 25°35'55.95"E)**

On 10 February 2020 a Maxar Technologies satellite captured an image of three *Wing Loong II* UCAV at HE27 in Egypt. On 17 May 2020 confirmatory imagery appeared on social media of the *Wing Loong II* UCAV operational at HE27. On 28 August 2020 the BBC identified that the eleven transport containers, highlighted in yellow, were moved from Al Khadim airbase in Libya (HL59) to Uthman airbase (HE27) in Egypt between 4 to 7 February 2020.

This transfer of military equipment from Libya was a violation of paragraph 9 of resolution 1970 (2001) by the UAE.

In a remote meeting with the Panel on 2 November 2020, and letter of 5 November 2020, the Egyptian government stated that nine UAE owned and operated *Wing Loong II* UCAV were present as part of a defence cooperation agreement with the UAE in order to provide security and surveillance of Egypt's western border. No such agreement rests in the public domain.

The range of the *Wing Loong II* UCAV would allow them to operate over Libya, but the Panel has no evidence of this yet occurring.

Primary sources:

1. Biggers C, www.ihjanes.com, 27 February 2020 (Subscription).
2. Maxar Technologies Limited and Google Earth Pro - satellite imagery.
3. <https://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/m000nrg5>. 28 August 2020.
4. Member State, meeting of 2 November 2020, and letter of 5 November 2020.

Developed by UN Panel of Experts.



Annex 58 Infographic for Dahua counter-drone weapon

Western Libya (20 March 2020)

Identified by the Panel as a DHI-UAV-D-1000JHV2 Portable Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV) Counter Gun designed and manufactured by the Dahua Technology Company Limited (www.dahuasecurity.com).

The UAV Counter-Gun is a directed-energy unmanned aircraft system (UAS) countermeasure. It quickly disrupts the adversary's control of the drone, neutralizing it so that no remote action, including detonation, can occur.

The system has a 1,000m range across six common frequency bands for UAV.

Although observed in the possession of HAF, there is no evidence as to the supply chain yet.



Primary sources

1. <https://twitter.com/Oded121351/status/1240942635122130946>, 20 March 2020.
2. <https://www.dahuasecurity.com/asset/upload/uploads/soft/20181122/DHI-UAV-D-1000JHV2-datasheet.pdf>. Accessed 27 July 2020.

Developed by UN Panel of Experts

Annex 59 HAF Pilot Training in Syria

HAF Pilot Training in Syria (12 April 2020) 33°17'24"N, 36°28'20"E

The Panel has identified from recent open source imagery that individuals from HAF were apparently sent to the 64th Helicopter Brigade of the Syrian Arab Air Force at Marj Ruhayyil/Blai military airport (33°17'06"N, 36°27'29"E) to undergo six-month long pilot training courses on the Mi-24D (Mi-25 export version) attack helicopter.

The Panel has written to Syria requesting an explanation for this issue, but is still awaiting a response,



Mi-24/35 attack helicopter in Libya under HAF (2017)

Primary sources

1. <https://en.zamanawsl.net/news/article/53967>, 12 April 2020.
2. <https://www.scramble.nl/planning/orbats/syria/syrian-arab-air-force>. Accessed 1 November 2020.
3. Google Earth Pro.

Developed by UN Panel of Experts.



(index.php)

Establish

Assad's air force trains Libyan pilots to fight against UN-recognized Govt: source

Special Reports (<https://en.zamanawsl.net/news/articles/133>) | 2020-04-12 12:57:00



(Zaman Al Wasl)- A well-informed source said Libyan pilots from Khalifa Haftar's forces had arrived in Damascus to follow a training by the Syrian Air Force on the Russian Mi-25 attack helicopters.

The pilots will be stationed in the Air Force 64th Brigade at the Beli Military Airport, 20 km (13 miles) south of Damascus where they have to follow an intensive training for at least six months to be qualified, according to the military source.

Backed by Syria, Egypt, Saudi Arabia and UAE, the parallel Libyan authorities have been on offensive against the UN-recognized Government of National Accord (GNA) since April 2019 to take the Libyan capital Tripoli.

Bashar al-Assad's regime and a delegation representing eastern Libyan strongman Haftar agreed last March to exchange diplomatic missions and confront Turkish "interference", state-run news agency SANA said.

Turkey backs the UN-recognized government in Tripoli, and has dispatched troops and Syrian fighters to the North African country.

The Syrian regime has also sent hundreds of fighters to bolster Haftar's army near Tripoli in the past few months who were encouraged by high incentives.

The Beli airbase is also a training field for Iranians pilots. Two squadrons of Iranian warplanes have been stationed since 2012.

Military sources said Iran controls the northeastern part of the airport.

Annex 60 Infographic for KBP RPO-A Shmel

Ain Zara (8 April 2020) (32°48'44"N, 13°16'06"E)

Identified by the Panel as an RPO-A (*Shmel*) rocket propelled incendiary blast projectile launcher. It is often inaccurately referred to as a flame thrower. This system propels a capsule containing 2.1kg of a Fuel/Air Explosive (FAE) mixture which disperses on impact and then ignites. It is a thermobaric weapon and has the blast equivalence of a 122mm high explosive artillery shell.

It is ideally suited for fighting in built up areas (FIBUA), and could be a potent weapon should street fighting ensue in Tripoli. It has a maximum range of 1,000m but the sights are only calibrated to 600m. A more realistic engagement range, that keeps the firer safe, is 200m.

This system was reported as being in Libya in Panel report [S/2018/812](#), annex 22, paras. 43 - 44. 1,000 RPO-A were previously delivered to Libya in 2007.

The system pictured here has a different paint scheme and is almost certainly not from the 2007 batch. There is no evidence as to the supply chain yet, but its presence in Libya is a violation of paragraph 9 of resolution 1970 (2011).

Primary sources

1. <https://youtu.be/PxLm--ZJOY0>, (@4.44), 18 April 2020.
2. [customer.janes.com](https://www.janes.com). (Subscription). 2 October 2015.

Developed by UN Panel of Experts



Annex 61 Infographic for Dassault Mirage 2000-9

1. Sidi Barani Airbase (HE40), Egypt
(31°27'59"N,25°52'41"E)

2. Al Jufra Airbase (HL69), Libya
(29°10'58.31"N, 16°25'01.01"E)

3. Tobruq Airbase (HL59), Libya
(31°51'46.80"N, 23°55'2.06"E)

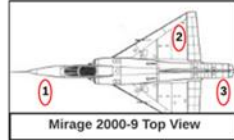
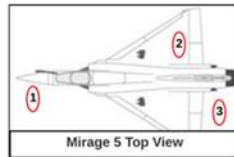
Satellite imagery of 6 May 2020 identified UAE Air Force Mirage 2000-9 fighter ground attack (FGA) at Sidi Barani Airbase in Egypt. The Egyptian authorities informed the Panel that his was for maintenance. The Panel is unconvinced, as: 1) Egypt could not tell the Panel what level maintenance was purportedly provided; and 2) it is unlikely the specialised maintenance facilities required for such an aircraft are in Sidi Barani as no EAF Mirage are based there.

Analysis of the imagery confirms the aircraft type as a Mirage 2000-9 rather than a Mirage 5 (operated by Egypt) based on: 1) shorter nose profile of the 2000-9; 2) larger proportional wing area of 2000-9; 3) shorter and wider tail profile of 2000-9; and 4) the distinctive camouflage pattern used by the UAE

Primary sources:

- <https://twitter.com/obretix/status/1258087871136833537>, 6 May 2020.
- <https://zeenews.india.com/world/pakistan-air-force-to-buy-36-retired-mirage-v-jets-from-egypt-as-iaf-gets-ready-to-deploy-rafale-2233202.html>, 9 September 2019.
- <https://www.defencetalk.com/military/photos/egyptian-air-force-mirage-2000.27918/>, Accessed 10 May 2020.
- <https://www.defensenews.com/digital-show-dailies/dubai-air-show/2017/11/14/dassault-to-modernize-uaes-mirage-fleet-for-a-reported-350m/>, 14 November 2017.
- <https://www.scramble.nl/orbats/egypt>, Accessed 10 May 2020.
- www.ihs.janes.com, (Subscription), Accessed 24 May 2020.
- Digital Globe, Maxar Technologies Limited and Google Earth Pro - satellite imagery.
- Confidential sources.

Developed by UN Panel of Experts



Annex 62 Infographic for “Wagner” armoured vehicle

Bani Walid and Tarhuna (23 May 2020)

Video and still imagery of a new type of wheeled armoured personnel carrier not previously seen in Libya were widely published on open source media. The APC was in the possession of Russian private military operatives.

Russian media identified that the Ural-432007-0111-31 chassis and power train was used as the basis for this APC. The vehicle design is virtually identical to that of an off-road secure vehicle manufactured by Evro Polis LLC of Krasnogorsk; a company controlled by Yevgeny Progozhin, who also controls the entity known as ChVK Wagner.

The Member State has provided a detailed analysis of the vehicle in Libya and that of the Evro Polis LLC vehicle. They state that only one Evro Polis vehicle was manufactured as a test vehicle, and that vehicle is in Syria. The Member State also pointed out a number of minor external differences between the two vehicles. Further investigation by the Panel is required before a final determination as to the manufacturer of this vehicle, being used by Russian private military operatives, can be made. The presence of this particular vehicle type is a violation of paragraph 9 of resolution 1970 (2011) by the Russian PMC.

Primary sources

1. <https://twitter.com/RALee85/status/1282448605350174722>, 12 July 2020.
2. <https://novayagazeta.ru/articles/2020/07/11/86234-vragu-ne-sdaetsya-nash-gordyy-ural>, 11 July 2020.
3. <https://t.me/milinfofive/61415>, 11 July 2020.
4. <https://defence-blog.com/news/army/wagner-wagon-spotted-in-troubled-central-african-republic.html>, 3 January 2021.

Developed by UN Panel of Experts



URAL UID APV in Bani Walid, Western Libya on 24 May 2020.



URAL UID APV in Bani Walid, Western Libya on 24 May 2020.



URAL UID APV in Bangui, CAR. Reported 2 January 2021.

A very similar designed vehicles was identified in the possession of CvHK Wagner forces in Bangui, Central African Republic in early 2021.

Annex 63 Infographic for MIC VPK Tigr-M APV

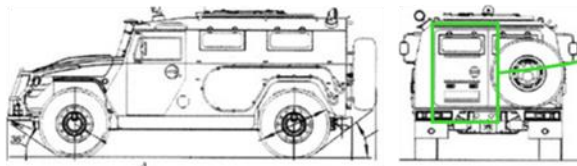
Suryat (26 May 2020)

Near 30°22'51"N, 13°35'22"E

Still imagery of almost certainly a Tigr-M variant armoured vehicle in Suryat, on the main supply route (MSR) from Bani Walid to Al Jufra airbase. This is the first imagery identified by the Panel of this particular armoured vehicle. It was designed by the Russian Federation Military Industrial Company LLC and manufactured by their Arzamas Machinery Plant.

The image was taken during the withdrawal of Russian Federation private military operatives from Bani Walid that commenced on 25 May 2020. The Member State said there was insufficient detail to assist the tracing request submitted by the Panel.

The presence of this particular vehicle type is a violation of paragraph 9 of resolution 1970 (2011).



Primary sources

1. <https://twitter.com/farajshitaw1/status/1265239891522142211>, 26 May 2020.
2. <https://twitter.com/HasairiOuais/status/1265241462041706496>, 26 May 2020.
3. Image courtesy of Vitay V Kuzmin. Accessed 29 June 2020.
4. www.ihs.janes.com. (Subscription). 25 February 2020.

Developed by UN Panel of Experts

Annex 64 Infographic for T-62 main battle tank upgrade

Western Libya (5 June 2020)

Imagery from a range of sources shows some T-62 variant main battle tanks (MBT) captured from HAF by GNA-AF.

Of interest is that the MBT have been partially upgraded to a similar specification to that of the T-62MV model, which has not previously been seen in Libya. Explosive Reactive Armour (ERA) has certainly been added to the original T-62 design.

It is possible that these are some of the 13 x T-62 MBT reported as being maintained or overhauled by a ChvK Wagner repair team between 17 October 2019 and 12 March 2020. The imagery (still and video) available suggests modification in Libya rather than a new import, as the quality of the work does not appear to be of factory standard.

Regardless of whether recently transferred, or upgraded, either activity is a non-compliance to paragraph 9 of resolution 1970 (2011).

Primary sources

1. Twitter, @oryxspioenkop. 5 June 2020.
2. Twitter, @HasairiOuais. 5 June 2020.
3. www.ihs.janes.com. (Subscription). 25 February 2020.

Developed by UN Panel of Experts



T-62MV MBT

Note the ERA fitted to turret. Unequally spaced and laid out ERA suggests not a factory modification. Only enhanced frontal protection added.



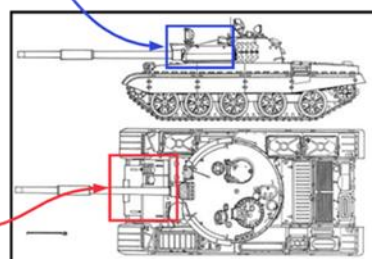
T-62 MBT

Stock image of standard T-62 MBT.



T-62MV MBT

Note the ERA fitted to glacis. Unequally spaced and laid out ERA suggests not a factory modification.



T-62 MBT

Schematic of standard T-62 MBT.

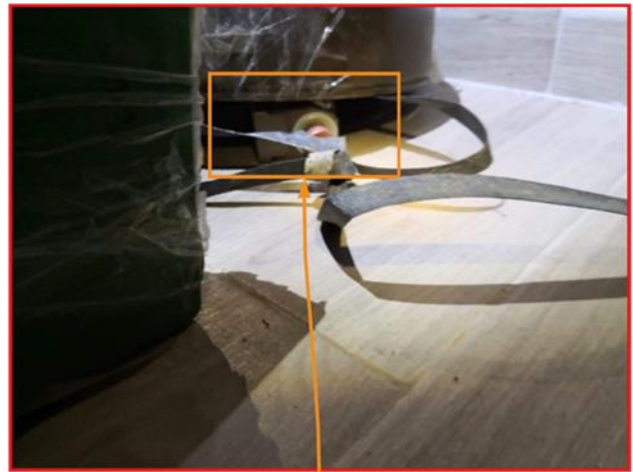
Annex 65 Infographic for ML-8 anti-lift initiator

Tripoli environs (7 July 2020)

Imagery from Libyan explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) sources shows the use of booby trap Anti Lift Initiators in areas previously occupied by private military operatives acting in support of armed forces affiliated to Khalifa Haftar (HAF) prior to their withdrawal from the Tripoli area.

The Panel has determined from the imagery that these military booby-traps are ML-8 Anti Lift Initiators designed and manufactured by the Russian Federation.

The transfer of this explosive ordnance to Libya is a non-compliance to paragraph 9 of resolution 1970 (2011).



Primary sources

1. Confidential.
2. www.ihs.janes.com. (Subscription). 26 September 2016.

Developed by UN Panel of Experts

Annex 66 Infographic for interdiction of 4x4 vehicles in Malta

Interdiction of suspected military materiel (29 July 2020)

On 29 July 2020, the Maltese authorities informed the Panel of 47 suspicious containers on board the M/V *Xin Shanghai* (IMO 9207231), which was en route from Jebel Ali, UAE to Benghazi, Libya. Each container held 3 x Mitsubishi L200 4x4 vehicles, a total of 141 in all. This transfer was suspicious as: 1) the large quantity of 4x4 vehicles easily converted for military purposes; 2) the shipper, consignee and notify parties were all shipping companies; 3) no details of the recipient of the vehicles.

Negotiations initiated by the vessel owner led to a resale of the cargo to a client in Misrata, Libya. The vehicles were shipped on 3 September 2020 on board the M/V *Contship Cub* (IMO 9683477).

The transfer of this equipment to Libya is a non-compliance of paragraph 19 of resolution 2213 (2015) by the UAE in that they did not inspect the cargo of a suspicious commercial vessels destined for Libya, which originated in their territory, for which there were *reasonable grounds*.

Primary sources

1. Member State.
2. www.vesselfinder.com.

Developed by UN Panel of Experts

SHIPPER
SUSA SHIPPING SERVICES LLC
P.O. BOX: 183162, DUBAI-UAE
TEL: +971 42952296
FAX: +971 84682902
E-MAIL: SJSALLC@EIM.AE

CONSIGNEE
ALKHEBRA SHIPPING COMPANY
TABALINO DISTRICT, BENGHAZI, LIBYA
TEL.: +218918045139 / +218914404530
E-MAIL: KMS@EXPERTSHIPPING.LY / BENGHAZI@EXPERTSHIPPING.LY

NOTIFY PARTY, Carrier not to be responsible for failure to
ALKHEBRA SHIPPING COMPANY
TABALINO DISTRICT, BENGHAZI, LIBYA
TEL.: +218918045139 / +218914404530
E-MAIL: KMS@EXPERTSHIPPING.LY / BENGHAZI@EXPERTSHIPPING.LY

Extract from Bill of Lading for Voyage 0MX6NW1MA (#DXB0503210A) issued by the Shipper on 4 Jul y2020.

Ali Jebel, UAE

4 July 2020

MV *Xin Shanghai*
(IMO 9207231)

Seized 29 July 2020

Valetta, Malta

3 September 2020

MV *Contship Cub*
(IMO 9683477)

12 September 2020

Misrata Libya
(GNA)

Benghazi, Libya
(HAF)

ALWAN CARS (L.L.C.) (الوان للسيارات (ذ.م.ج.))

NO: 99567 **INVOICE** 22/06/2020
TRN NO. 10031021200003

Customer Name/Address: **OSAMA MOHAMMED**

Particulars / Description of Goods	QTY	UNIT PRICE	QTY	AED / Price
QTY: 141 Units - New Car				
Model: MITSUBISHI L200 PICKUP		45,000.00	141	6,345,000.00
Model: 2020				
CHASSIS No.:				
AS PER ATTACHED				
Country of Origin: THAILAND				
Tax Rate %: 0%				
Tax Amount: 0				
Total: SIX MILLION THREE HUNDRED FORTY FIVE THOUSAND AED ONLY				6,345,000.00

NOTE: Cars For Export Only

Sales Executive:

Customer's Name/Address: **OSAMA MOHAMMED**

29 Showroom: 79 Showroom: 39 Showroom: 58 Showroom: 53 Showroom: Abu Dhabi Showroom
Tel: +971 4 3209932 Tel: +971 4 3201177 Tel: +971 4 3209932 Tel: +971 4 3333700 Tel: +971 4 3209934
Fax: +971 4 3209933 Fax: +971 4 3201177 Fax: +971 4 3209933 Fax: +971 4 3333700 Fax: +971 4 3209934
P.O. Box 112883, Dubai, United Arab Emirates, Dubai, UAE. Website: www.alwan-cars.com

Annex 67 Infographic for PMN-2 anti-personnel mine (APM)

Tripoli environs (29 July 2020)

Imagery from Libyan explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) sources shows the use of PMN-2 anti-personnel mines (APM) in areas previously occupied by private military operatives acting in support of armed forces affiliated to Khalifa Haftar (HAF) prior to their withdrawal from the Tripoli area.

This type of APM has not been identified as being present in Libya before, and was not in the possession of the Libyan Armed Forces pre-2012.

The transfer of this explosive ordnance to Libya is a non-compliance to paragraph 9 of resolution 1970 (2011).

Primary sources

1. Confidential. (Extracts from imagery).
2. www.ihf.janes.com. (Subscription). 18 May 2020.

Developed by UN Panel of Experts



Annex 68 Infographic for 96L6/E C-Band acquisition radar

Near Ras Lanuf (5 August 2020) (Near 30°27'45"N, 18°32'52"E)

This is possibly a 96L6/E C-Band acquisition radar for the Russian Federation manufactured S-300P variant surface to air missile (SAM) systems. Photogrammetry shows that the height / width ratio of the radar antenna on the imagery (1.375) is virtually identical to that of confirmed imagery of radar antenna on a real system (1.386). This is within an error margin of less than 1%.

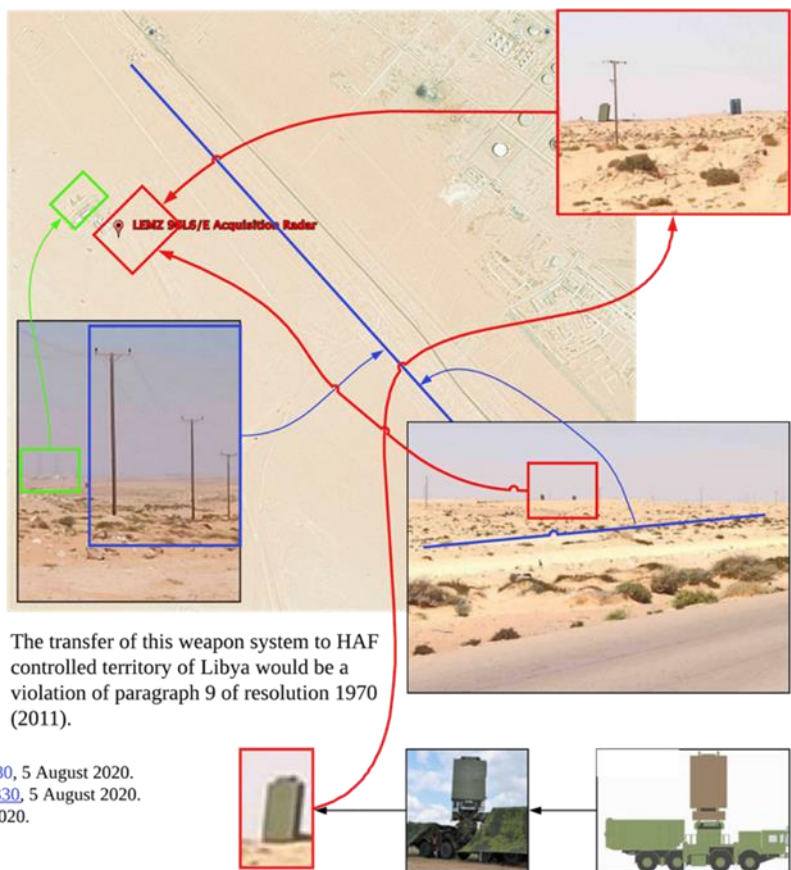
Low resolution imagery shows what could be an S-300 missile launcher. This can not yet be confirmed by the Panel, but it would be unusual to deploy the acquisition radar without the missile launcher.

This system is too large to be flown on the IL-76 that to date formed the backbone of the airbridges into Libya. It can be flown by an AN-124, and the Panel notes that a Russian Federation Air Force AN-124 (#RA-82013) made a first flight (#RFF9919) into Libya on the 4 August 2020, the day prior to the first identification of the radar system.

Primary sources

1. <https://twitter.com/alkaraisili/status/1291033689116282880>, 5 August 2020.
2. https://twitter.com/il_kanguru/status/1291137483166691330, 5 August 2020.
3. customer.janes,.com. (Subscription). Accessed 6 August 2020.
4. Google Earth Pro.

Developed by UN Panel of Experts



Annex 69 Training at RMC Jordan (16 September 2020)

Training at RMC Jordan (16 September 2020)

32° 1'27.89"N, 32° 1'27.89"N

Imagery shows Libyan students graduating from training at the Royal Military College of Jordan.

The provision of this training by Jordan is a violation of paragraph 9 of resolution 1970 (2011).



Note portrait of King of Jordan, and Royal Jordanian Air Force Brigadier General.



Primary sources

1. <https://twitter.com/JDTkLYZayYGdbew/status/1306224561109827590>, 16 September 2020.
2. <https://twitter.com/CourtenaySargon/status/1306230045934055424>, 16 September 2020.
3. Google Earth Pro.

Developed by UN Panel of Experts

Annex 70 Infographic for POM-2R anti-personnel mine (APM)

Tripoli environs (23 September 2020)

Imagery from Libyan explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) sources shows the use of POM-2R anti-personnel mines (APM) in areas previously occupied by Russian private military operatives acting in support of armed forces affiliated to Khalifa Haftar (HAF) prior to their withdrawal from the Tripoli area.

The POM-2R is hand emplaced and often used as a pursuit deterrent munition. There is no safe neutralization procedure and it should be destroyed in situ by the use of a high explosive demolition charge.

This type of APM has not been identified as being present in Libya before, and was not in the possession of the Libyan Armed Forces pre-2012. The mine had a Lot/Btch number of 583-1-96, meaning it was manufactured in 1996. As this is outside the ten year limit for record keeping contained within the Arms Trade Treaty a tracing request was not submitted to the manufacturing Member State.

The transfer of this explosive ordnance to Libya is a non-compliance to paragraph 9 of resolution 1970 (2011).

Primary sources

1. Confidential. (Extracts from imagery).
2. www.ihs.janes.com. (Subscription). 6 July 2020.
3. <https://guns.allzip.org/topic/216/1132793.html>. Accessed 25 September 2020.

Developed by UN Panel of Experts



Example of a deployed POM-2R



Mis-functioned POM-2R APM in southern Tripoli



Example of a POM-2R



Mis-functioned POM-2R APM in southern Tripoli

Annex 71 Infographic for G5 155mm / 45 calibre gun howitzer

G5 155mm / 45 Calibre Gun Howitzer (14 November 2020)

Video imagery of a new heavy artillery type not previously seen in Libya, was published on HAF controlled open source media. It showed the weapon system being operated during Exercise DIGNITY 2020 by the Tariq Bin Zayid brigade. Only one gun was evident in the video imagery.

The gun is highly probably a South African manufactured G5 155mm / 45 calibre gun howitzer.

It was reported that the UAE had acquired the G5 and deployed it to Yemen. GP1 and GP6 laser guided munitions for this weapon system have being reported by the Panel in 2017, 2018 and 2019. Panel investigations continue.

The presence of this particular weapon type in Libya is a violation of paragraph 9 of resolution 1970 (2011).

Primary sources

1. https://youtu.be/cPVQY_OzG68, 16 November 2020.
2. https://customer.janes.com/Janes/Display/FG_3798099-JDW, 18 November 2020.
3. https://customer.janes.com/Janes/Display/FG_1702987-JDW, 28 February 2019.
4. Paragraphs 157 to 159 of [S/2017/466](#).
5. Paragraphs 114 to 116 of [S/2018/812](#).
6. Paragraph 95 ,and annexes 28 and 39 to [S/2019/914](#).

Developed by UN Panel of Experts



Manufacturers Image

Annex 72 Infographic for 128m Morava 128mm multi-barrel rocket system (LRSCM)

VTI LRSVM Self-propelled Multi-tube Modular Rocket Launcher *Morava* (14 November 2020)

Video imagery of a new free flight rocket launcher system not previously seen in Libya, was published on HAF controlled open source media. It showed the weapon system being operated during Exercise DIGNITY 2020 by the Tariq Bin Zayid brigade. Two systems were evident in the video imagery.

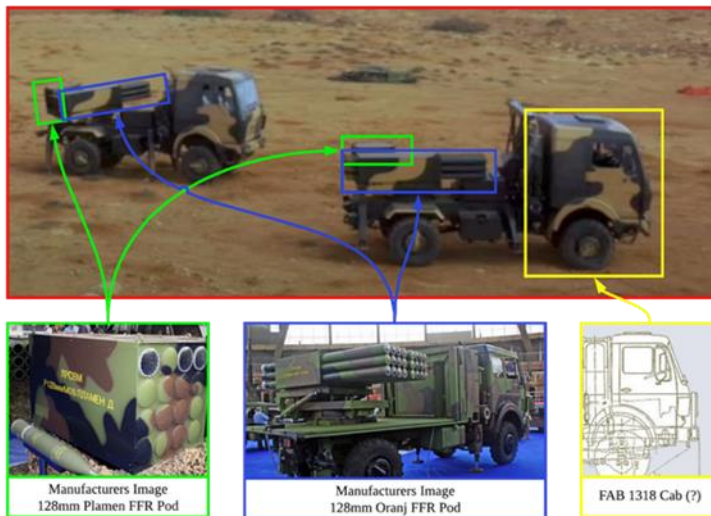
The Panel has confirmed the identification of the system as the Serbian Military Technical Institute (VTI) (<http://www.vti.mod.gov.rs>) designed and manufactured LRSVM *Morava*. This system allows for the modular mounting of various free flight rocket types. In the imagery the 128mm Plamen (left side) and 128mm Organj (right right) launcher containers are mounted on each vehicle. The system is mounted on a FAB 1118 4x4 truck, but an export version is mounted on the FAB 3118 truck, of which 30 trucks were exported to UAE in 2016.

The presence of this particular weapon type in Libya is a violation of paragraph 9 of resolution 1970 (2011).

Primary sources

1. https://youtu.be/cPVQY_OzG68, 16 November 2020.
2. https://customer.janes.com/Janes/Display/FG_3798099-JDW, 18 November 2020.
3. <http://www.vti.mod.gov.rs/index.php?view=actuality&type=projects&category=1&id=75>, Accessed 20 November 2020.
4. <https://www.blic.rs/vesti/ekonomija/fap-ugovorio-proizvodnju-30-kamiona-za-emirate/rdqpryz>, 6 September 2016

Developed by UN Panel of Experts



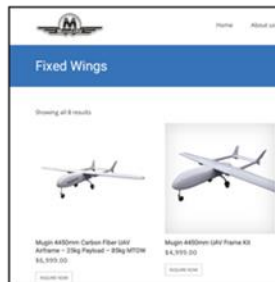
Annex 73 Infographic for Xiamen Mugin 4450 unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV)

Mugin (Skyeye) UAV **(6 November 2019)**

On 6 November 2019 imagery appeared on social media of a *Mugin (Skyeye)* unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV). Both parties to the conflict claimed that the other used such systems, so it has not been possible to attribute responsibility.

The system is widely available commercially for approximately US\$ 5K to 7K.

The presence of this system in Libya is a violation of paragraph 9 of resolution 1970 (2011).



Primary sources

1. <https://twitter.com/Oded121351/status/1191990355559960578>, 6 November 2019.
2. https://twitter.com/Arn_Del/status/1192017930952888322, 6 November 2019.
3. <https://www.muginuav.com/product-category/fixed-wings/>. Accessed 22 October 2020.

Developed by UN Panel of Experts



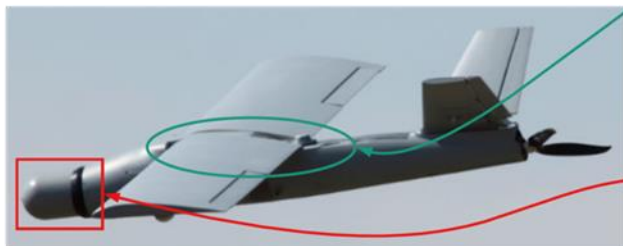
Annex 74 Infographic for WP Warmate loitering munition

Abu Grein (14 April 2020)

This is highly probably the remnants of an WB Electronics (Poland) designed and manufactured *Warmate* Micro Loitering Munition System.

The *Warmate* LM has a range of 15km, an endurance of 1.5 hours at 9,000 feet altitude, and usually contains a <1.0 kg explosive warhead. It is equipped with electro-optical and infra-red sensors and is designed for precision strikes with low collateral damage.

Jane's Defence, the standard open source weapons reference publication, has not reported any sales of the *Warmate* to any party to the conflict, nor their sponsor countries, so it is not possible to attribute the system to an end user yet.



Primary sources

1. <https://twitter.com/AbraxasSpa/status/1250341263695417346>, 14 April 2020.
2. www.ihs.janes.com. (Subscription). Accessed 15 April 2020.
3. <https://www.wbgroup.pl/en/produkt/warmate-loitering-munitions/>. Accessed 15 April 2020.

Developed by UN Panel of Experts

Annex 75 Airbridge non-compliance profile indicators

1. The Panel has developed a set of profile indicators of suspicious activities and documentation that when considered collectively, cogently indicate, that an aircraft is almost certainly carrying illicit cargo (see table 75.1). This annex summarises these indicators and provides one case study to show their implementation.

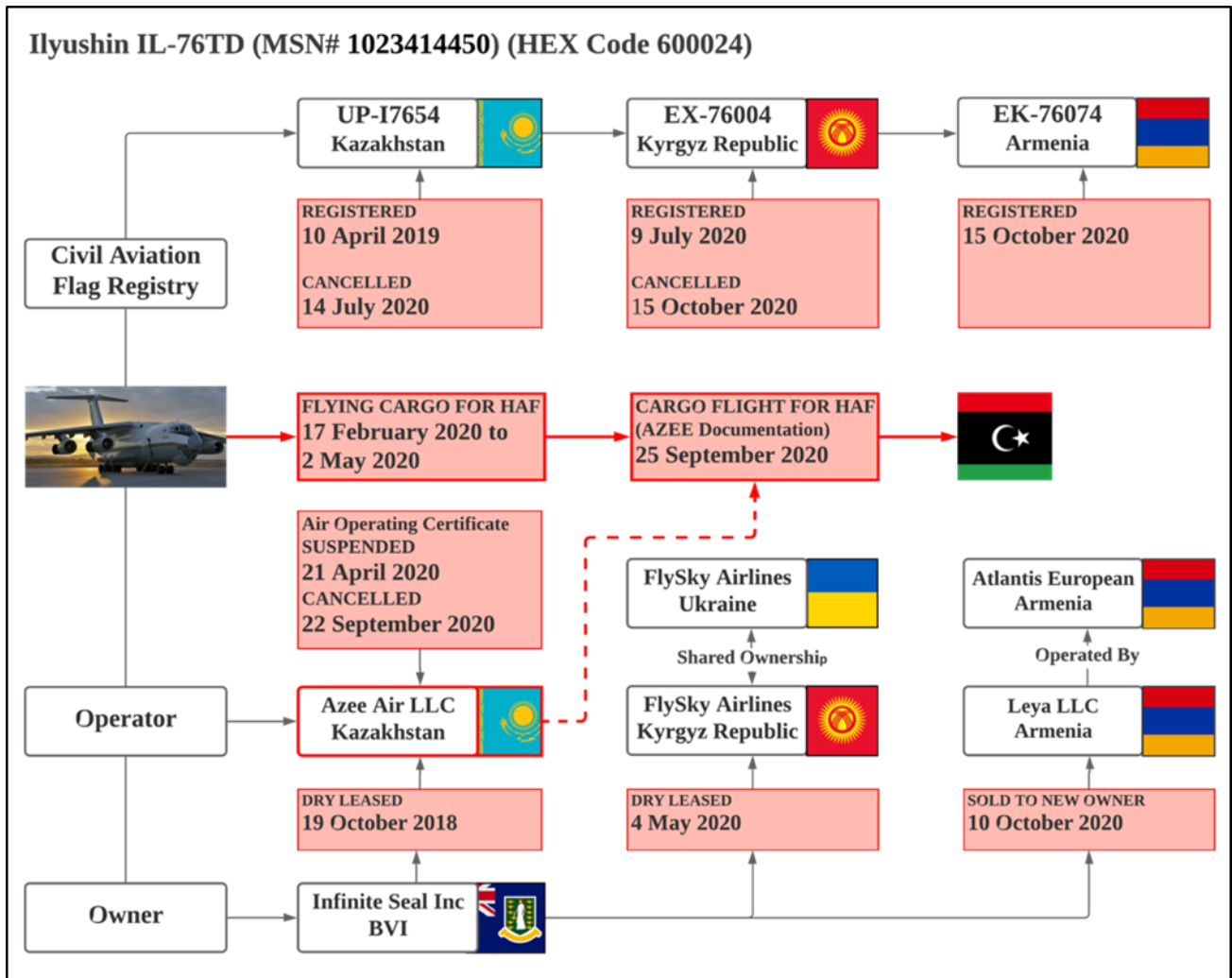
Table 75.1
Profile indicators of airbridge

#	Activity	Details	Remarks
1	Flight volume	The number of unscheduled flights on a previously little used route.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For example, over 110 flights over a three month period indicates a centrally organized supply chain.
2	Flight timings	The majority of flights are planned so that the cargo aircraft are unloaded during darkness.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disguises the nature of cargo being off-loaded from onlookers in areas where access is difficult to control.
3	Flight routing	The flights often take off from a civilian airport, then land at a military airbase before departing on a flight track directly towards Libya.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Civilian cargo aircraft require time in civilian airports where the appropriate servicing and maintenance capabilities exist. Indicative of the loading of military related equipment.
4	Flight safety	Signals from the aircraft ADS-B ^a transponders are not visible on open source ADS-B monitoring ^b shortly after entering Egyptian airspace.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Airline captains sometimes “go dark” when approaching Libyan airspace as a counter-measure against being targeted by air defence systems, but usually not for the majority of the flight. Deliberately switched off due to the covert nature of these flights. Other legitimate flights (for example the scheduled Afriqiyah Airlines A320 from Benghazi to Alexandria always displays ADS-B data).
5	Flight safety	On 10 April 2020 the signals from the two aircrafts’ ADS-B transponders was switched to MLAT (multi-lateration) mode for the whole flight.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MLAT mode transmits aircraft code, heading, altitude and speed but NOT current location. Jenis Air UP-I7646 and UP-I7652.
6	Flight transparency	Signals from aircraft ADS-B transponders are not available for all flights.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Airlines have utilised a “blocking” service provided by some of the open source ADS-B monitoring providers. A deliberate attempt by the airline to avoid scrutiny and disguise covert or illicit flights.
7	Aircraft documentation	The use of fake Air Operating Certificates (AOC).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Panel has identified the use of at least one fake AOC used to justify an ADS-B signal blocking service.

#	Activity	Details	Remarks
8	Flight documentation	The submission of incomplete or inaccurate Cargo Manifests and Air Waybills. The lack of detailed flight documentation submitted.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fake consignees listed. ▪ Fake consignors listed. ▪ Used to disguise the true nature of the actual cargo. ▪ Customs value listed as zero. ▪ Failure to supply, for example: 1) Flight Plan; 2) Aircraft Technical Log Book; 3) Journey Flight Log; 4) Weight and Balance Report; 5) Takeoff and Landing Balance; and 6) General Declaration.
9	Air operator transparency	Limited, inaccurate or no information provided to requests for information.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Indicative of covert or illicit activity.
10	Air operator web presence	Lack of corporate website.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A reputable cargo aircraft company would have an easily sourced online presence as part of the company marketing strategy.
11	Cargo agency web presence	Lack of corporate website.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A reputable cargo agent would have an easily sourced online presence as part of the company marketing strategy.
12	Air operator's relationships	Corporate links	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Change of ownership or operating conditions for aircraft between linked companies.

2. In the main body of the report the Panel used one particular aircraft, IL-76TD (MSN# 1023414450) (HEX Code 600024), to illustrate the tactics, techniques and procedures (TTP) used by aircraft owners and operators to circumvent arms embargos (repeated at figure 75.1).

Figure 75.1
Infographic for Ilyushin IL-76TD (#1023414450)



3. As an example, table 75.2 shows the use of profile indicators against documentary evidence obtained by the Panel for Flight Number FSQ1110 on 24 September 2020 by the then Kyrgyz Republic registered EX-76004 operated by FlySky Airlines. The documents have not been included for reasons of space but are available from the Panel on request.

Table 75.2
Profile indicators for flight FSQ 1110 (24 September 2020)

#	Activity	Details	Source / Remarks
2	Flight timings	Take Off Time: 23:45 hours Landing (+1): 04:45 hours	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Journey Flight Log. ▪ Aircraft Technical Log Book. ▪ Night unloading.

#	Activity	Details	Source / Remarks
3	Flight routing	Depart: Abu Dhabi Arrive HE40 (Sidi Barani) military air base	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Journey Flight Log. ▪ Aircraft Technical Log Book. ▪ Indicative of the loading of military related equipment.
4	Flight safety	No signals from the aircraft ADS-B ^a transponders shortly after entering Egyptian airspace.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ “Go Dark” counter-measure to disguise route.
6	Flight transparency	Signals from aircraft ADS-B transponders blocked from showing on open source ADS-B monitoring providers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A deliberate attempt by the airline to avoid scrutiny and disguise covert or illicit flights.
8.1	Documentation	Air Waybill incomplete	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cargo customs value zero. ▪ Shipper and Consignee (Khalifa Foundation, Abu Dhabi) almost certainly fake. ▪ Issued by the previous air operator, Azee Air LLC and not FlySky LLC the current operator. Demonstrates link between companies. ▪ Cargo only 27,000kg against max load of 48,000kg. ▪ Unsigned and unstamped.
8.2	Documentation	Cargo Manifest incomplete	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Goods listed as Foodstuffs and Medicines with no detail. ▪ Issued by FlySky LLC and not the issuer of the Air Waybill (Azee Air LLC). ▪ Unsigned and unstamped.
8.3	Documentation	General Declaration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Date inaccurate as shows 25 not 24 September 2020. ▪ Destination inaccurate as shows Alexandria, Egypt not HE40. ▪ Officially stamped by UAE officials, thus demonstrating their acquiescence to covert nature of flight.
8.4	Documentation	Flight Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Accurate as filed by Aircraft Crew.
8.5	Documentation	Journey Flight Log	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Accurate as Aircraft Captain responsible.
8.6	Documentation	Weight and Balance Log	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Accurate as Aircraft Captain responsible.
8.7	Documentation	Takeoff and Landing Balance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Accurate as Aircraft Captain responsible.
9	Air operator transparency	Zero	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Failed to respond to Panel enquiries.
10	Air operator web presence	No social media presence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Unusual for a commercial charter air company not to have a customer point of contact to attract business. ▪ Indicative of covert or illicit activity.
12	Air operator’s relationships	Close links to arms violating air operator Azee Air LLC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cargo Manifest shows Azee Air LLC.

4. The documentary analysis completed at table 75.2 above shows 18 separate indicators of suspicious activity that a legitimate commercial air cargo flight would not show, and thus it beyond any reasonable doubt that this flight was illicitly moving cargo to an airfield known to be part of the airbridge supplying military materiel to HAF. That cargo originated in a State known to be a military supporter and supplier to HAF. The Panel thus finds that this flight was a violation of the arms embargo and that the air operator, FlySky LLC, were responsible for the violation.

Annex 76 Project Opus PMC operation

A. Introduction

1. In June 2019 the Panel identified a well-funded private military company (PMC)¹¹⁷ operation designed to provide armed groups affiliated to Khalifa Haftar (HAF) with: 1) a maritime interdiction capability to target the sea line of communication (SLoC) supplying weapons from Turkey to the Government of National Accord (GNA) in Tripoli;¹¹⁸ 2) an assault rotary wing capability to identify and strike land targets, and terminate and/or kidnap high value targets; 3) an airborne intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance (ISR) capability; 4) a Fusion and Targeting Cell (FATC) with a cyber capability to be based at Benghazi (Benina) international airport; and 5) an unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV) group.¹¹⁹ A timeline for ease of reference, and which helps explain the operation is at appendix A.

2. The operational planning was well advanced until the procurement of the original aircraft for the operation from the Government of Jordan (GOJO), which included two AH-1F Cobra and five MD530 attack helicopters, was disrupted. This necessitated the emergency procurement and deployment of six civilian registered, but originally ex-military, unarmed helicopters from South Africa for the operation to continue. A commercial Antonov AN-26 transport aircraft, a unique Pilatus PC-6 intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance (ISR) aircraft and a specialist Light Attack and Surveillance Aircraft (LASA) T-Bird were also rapidly procured for the operation from companies controlled by Erik Dean Prince (USA).¹²⁰

3. The initial deployment of the maritime and rotary wing aviation components took place from Amman, Jordan (on, or about, 25 June 2019), Valetta, Malta (26 June 2019) and Gaborone, Botswana (28 June to 2 July 2019). The maritime and assault rotary wing aviation phase of the operation was suddenly aborted on the evening of 29 June 2019. This resulted in twenty private military operatives making a 36-hour, 350 nautical mile sea crossing from Benghazi in the two ‘special forces’ specification rigid hulled inflatable boats procured for the operation; one of which was abandoned on route. The single RHIB arrived in Valetta, Malta at approximately 13:00 hours 1 July 2019. The decision to evacuate made by the Ground Team Leader, Steven John Lodge (South Africa), was taken due to the adverse reaction of Khalifa Haftar when he realised that the aviation assets deployed (the South African helicopters) were not those that had been promised during the planning stage of the alleged US\$ 80 million contract.

4. The PMC operation involved at least thirty-one individuals from six Member States (Australia, France, Malta, South Africa, the United Kingdom, and the United States). Planning, procurement, logistic support and/or operational activities took place in eight countries (Angola, Botswana, Jordan,

¹¹⁷ Which the Panel will refer to as “Project Opus”. Two deployments have now been identified, which will be referred to as Project Opus A and Project Opus B.

¹¹⁸ This would be consistent with the announcement of a, then, forthcoming naval blockade made by HAF naval commander Faraj al-Mahwadi on 20 May 2019. <https://www.janes.com/article/88731/lna-announces-naval-blockade-of-western-libya>, 23 May 2019.

¹¹⁹ The Panel is still investigating the FATC and UAV capabilities.

¹²⁰ Erik Dean Prince was previously named in relation to with violations of UN arms embargoes in paragraph 61 of S/2012/544, the 2012 Somalia report of the Monitoring Group on Somalia and Eritrea submitted in accordance with resolution 2002 (2011).

Libya, Malta, South Africa, the United Arab Emirates and the United States). Three United Arab Emirates based companies were primarily used for the planning, management and finance of the operation: 1) Lancaster 6 DMCC, 2) L-6 FZE; and 3) Opus Capital Asset Limited FZE. These companies were directly controlled and managed by Christiaan Paul Durrant (Australia) and Amanda Kate Perry (UK),¹²¹ with Steven Lodge having contract representative rights.

B. Background

5. This section has been included to show that Erik Prince, a close associate and friend of Durrant, has maintained a keen interest in the deployment of a private military capability to Libya since at least 2013, when he first developed a proposal to help “stabilise eastern Libya”.¹²² This was named Operation Lima and included the deployment of aviation assets and a maritime capability very similar to that proposed for Project Opus A. The proposal did not find any backers prepared to take the risks such an operation presented.

6. In early 2015 Erik Prince supplied the use of a private jet¹²³ to Khalifa Haftar through the auspices of Frontier Services Group (FSG), of which he was then the Chairman. This aircraft made flights with timings and itineraries that coincided with Khalifa Haftar’s rise to Head of the LNA.¹²⁴

7. During 2015 Erik Prince repackaged the Operation Lima proposal and developed a joint concept with Khalifa Haftar for a private military operation to counter the illegal migrant trafficking from Libya. This project was similar in concept to that used for Project Opus. He failed to attract funding from “*the EU (...) and Libyan Investment Authority money frozen in European banks*” and his project to introduce a private military capability into Libya was again stalled.¹²⁵

8. Following an Op-ed on Libyan border security in the Financial Times¹²⁶ on 3 January 2017 Erik Prince appeared in a CNN interview¹²⁷ to publicize his idea for a public/private partnership to deploy a private military intervention to counter illicit migration from Libya. This concept, repackaged as a private police force, was then proposed by Erik Prince in an interview with Italian media, Corriere de la Sera, on 29 November 2017.¹²⁸ It was also reported¹²⁹ that he was to meet

¹²¹ Although Durrant confirmed to the Panel during an interview on 16 September 2019 that he was the Managing Director of all three companies, the Panel obtained documentary evidence signed by Amanda Kate Perry as Managing Director. Also the UAE company documentation shows her as the legal Managing Director of, at least, L-6 FZE. The title of Managing Director/CEO seems to have been adopted by whichever individual was negotiating or signing contracts.

¹²² <https://theintercept.com/2016/03/24/blackwater-founder-erik-prince-under-federal-investigation/>, 24 March 2016.

¹²³ 9H-PAL owned by FSG Aviation and operated by a Maltese company.

¹²⁴ Confidential source (CS4 and CS30). Letter from air operator dated 20 January 2021.

¹²⁵ 1) <https://theintercept.com/2016/03/24/blackwater-founder-erik-prince-under-federal-investigation/>, 24 March 2016; and 2) <https://libyafiles.com/chapter-nine-the-kingmaker/> (un-numbered paragraph 14).

¹²⁶ <https://www.ft.com/content/d95057a2-c907-11e6-9043-7e34c07b46ef>, 3 January 2017.

¹²⁷ <https://edition.cnn.com/videos/world/2017/01/18/erik-prince-blackwater-anderson-intv-ctw.cnn>, undated.

¹²⁸ 1) https://www.corriere.it/esteri/17_novembre_24/re-guerra-privatae-suo-piano-la-libia-0d5f8d1c-d08a-11e7-90be-0a385e484c27.shtml, 23 November 2017; and 2) <https://www.independent.co.uk/news/world/middle-east/blackwater-migrants-libya-europe-enter-private-police-force-us-committee-hearing-a8084346.html>, 30 November 2017.

¹²⁹ https://www.theguardian.com/world/2017/nov/30/blackwater-founder-pitches-plan-to-quell-libya-migrant-crisis-with-private-police?CMP=share_btn_tw, 30 November 2017.

Libyan Prime Minister Fayeze Serraj in the White House on 1 December 2017 to propose his plan. Although no reports emerged that such a meeting ever took place with Prince, the visit of Prime Minister Serraj to the White House that day has been confirmed.¹³⁰

9. On 11 January 2017, Erik Prince held a meeting in the Seychelles with Kirill Dmitriev, the Chief Executive Officer of Russia's Sovereign Wealth Fund. During the meeting he made it clear that "*Libya was off the table*" and that the US government could not accept any Russian involvement in Libya.¹³¹ The Panel has not established whether Erik Prince was authorized to speak on behalf of the US government at that meeting.

10. In S/2017/416¹³² the Panel reported on the presence of AT-802i light attack and surveillance aircraft at Al Khadim airbase in Libya in early 2017 as a violation of the arms embargo. These aircraft were initially supplied to the United Arab Emirates, who have never responded to the Panel's requests regarding the supply chain to Libya. During 2017 open sources¹³³ reported that companies¹³⁴ controlled by Erik Prince had supplied the foreign mercenary pilots for these attack aircraft. The supply of mercenaries would be violation of paragraph 9 to resolution 1970 (2011) and Panel investigations continue into this matter.

11. It is thus clear that Erik Prince has been attempting to deploy a small scale aviation and maritime private military capability into Libya since 2013. The scale, organization and systems proposed were all similar to those deployed on the private military operation Opus in eastern Libya that is the main focus of this investigation.

C. Operational planning for Opus A

12. The PMC referred to this operation as "Operation Regain Libja".¹³⁵ Figures 76.1 to 76.4 are extracts from a PowerPoint presentation¹³⁶ used to explain the operational plan. Sources have indicated that Erik Prince verbally briefed the operation to Khalifa Haftar in Cairo, Egypt on, or about, 14 April 2019,¹³⁷ but the PowerPoint presentation may not have been used at that meeting. The presentation makes it very clear that the plan involved the deployment of a kinetic strike and assault capability, with the intention to make "hot dynamic" attacks on high value targets (HVT). Only one

¹³⁰ <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefings-statements/readout-president-donald-j-trumps-meeting-prime-minister-fayeze-al-sarraj-libya-2/>. Accessed 10 November 2020.

¹³¹ US Department of Justice updated version of Report On the Investigation Into Russian Interference in the 2016 Presidential Elections. "Mueller Report", pp 153 - 154. Accessed through <https://assets.documentcloud.org/documents/20401632/updated-mueller-report-leopold-foia-11220.pdf>. Accessed 8 November 2020.

¹³² Paragraphs 126 to 128.

¹³³ 1) https://www.intelligenceonline.com/pdf/corporate-intelligence_the-red-line/2017/01/11/erik-prince-to-uae-s-rescue-in-libya,108196431-art, 11 January 2017; 2) <https://sofrep.com/news/erik-princes-mercenaries-bombing-libya/>, 14 January 2017; and 3) confidential source.

¹³⁴ Reflex Responses (R2) then probably Frontier Resource Group Limited (<https://frontierresourcegroup.com/#1>) or a linked company.

¹³⁵ Libja is the Maltese spelling for Libya. Christiaan Durrant was resident in Malta at the time of planning, which may explain the use of this spelling.

¹³⁶ Confidential source (CS4).

¹³⁷ From one confidential source present at the meeting (CS27), and from one confidential source with knowledge of the meeting (CS4 from CS8).

of these HVT has the initials ‘DNT’ standing for Do Not Terminate after their name, which suggests that the others could be killed or captured. The Panel considers it likely that the HVT list was provided as an example by the Opus A team and was not developed by HAF as they would be unlikely to include two targets that were then known by them to be non-resident in Libya.

Figure 76.1
Slide 2: Executive Summary

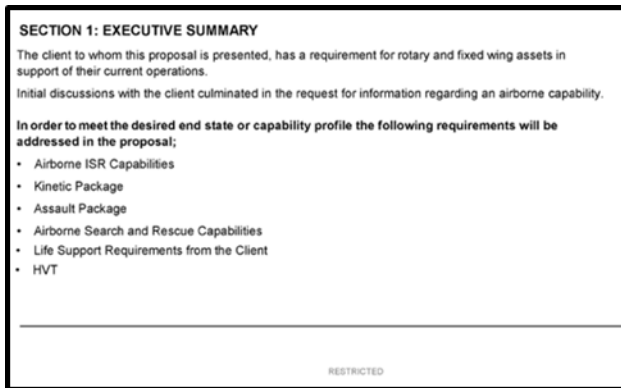


Figure 76.2
Slide 11: Kinetic Operations – Strike Package Cobra



Figure 76.3
Slide 12: HVT Extraction – MD530



Figure 76.4
Slide 17: HVT (Hot, Dynamic)



13. A copy of a second similar PowerPoint presentation¹³⁸ was used during the briefing of the private military operatives prior to their deployment. There are significant differences between the two presentations, which are summarised in appendix B. The Panel notes that in the alternative pre-deployment presentation made to the PMC operatives the HVT list was not included, and only the term “HVT extraction” rather than “HVT termination” was mentioned. Similarly, the use of AH-1 *Cobra* or MD530 attack helicopters is not mentioned in the presentation slides for the PMC

¹³⁸ Confidential source (CS4).

operatives. The PMC operatives' presentation also reassuringly covers the aeromedical and search and rescue capability in some detail.¹³⁹

14. The Panel obtained a copy of an Opus report dated 18 June 2020,¹⁴⁰ which then confirmed much of the content of the presentations. The veracity of this document is not in doubt and its authenticity was confirmed by Christiaan Durrant during his interview with the Panel on 16 September 2020. The Panel has a full authenticated transcript, which provides clear evidence as to the true purpose of Project Opus A.

15. In summary this document confirms many of the details of the PowerPoint presentations above and:

- (a) Reports that a Cyber team, and a Satellite team were already active and targeting in Libya. The Fusion and Targeting Cell (FATC) and an Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV) team were to join them at Benghazi airport;
- (b) States that the Government of Jordan (GOJO) had cancelled clearances for the deployment of equipment from Jordan to Benghazi, which included air ammunition, ground weapons, ground ammunition and night vision;
- (c) Makes it clear that, although Opus personnel had inspected the GOJO owned COBRA attack helicopters and MD530F helicopters, and had selected weapons, that the GOJO had blocked the sale and movement of these attack aviation assets;
- (d) Explained that the deployment of the AS 332¹⁴¹ *Super Puma* and *Gazelle* helicopters had to be by IL-76 cargo aircraft from Botswana due to aircraft noise restrictions in South Africa;
- (e) Reported that an ISR aircraft was being deployed, via Amman, to support a vessel board search and seizure (VBSS) capability;
- (f) Reported that the Marine Strike Group of two high speed special forces RHIBs were ready in Malta awaiting the Advance Team arrival in Benghazi. The vessels to be modified with 7.62 Bow Mount¹⁴² and ready for operations within 2 days of arrival; and
- (g) Explained the impact of the withdrawal of GOJO support to the operation and that they were now executing their contingency plan for lack of GOJO support.

16. The Panel has confirmed with a senior military officer in Jordan¹⁴³ that the activities of the Project Opus team in Jordan raised suspicions at the highest levels of the Jordanian Armed Forces as to the legitimacy of the operation. That officer met with Christiaan Durrant in mid-June 2019,

¹³⁹ Christiaan Durrant claimed to have no knowledge of the presentations during his interview with the Panel on 16 September 2020, claiming that they used specifically USA military language, which as an Australian he would not use. He did not respond when it was pointed out to him that in his introduction, he had admitted to spending some time as an exchange officer with the Pentagon, whilst serving in the RAAF, and would thus be highly knowledgeable of such linguistics as a result.

¹⁴⁰ Confidential source (CS8).

¹⁴¹ These are the Super Puma helicopters procured from Starlite Aviation Group (see later).

¹⁴² Purpose being to mount a 7.62mm medium machine gun.

¹⁴³ Confidential source (CS10). See extracts of exchange between this individual and the Panel at appendix C.

during which Christiaan Durrant introduced himself to the officer using a false name “Gene Rynack”.¹⁴⁴ Christiaan Durrant informed him that they had “clearances from everywhere” and that the operation was cleared at the “highest level”. This did not satisfy the senior military officer who raised the issue with his superiors, the result of which was that instructions were issued at the highest level of the Royal Jordanian Armed Forces to provide no GOJO support and to close the operation down. At a second meeting with Christian Durrant on, or about 11 July 2019, the senior military officer instructed him to leave Jordan at the earliest possible opportunity with all his equipment and aircraft.

D. Procurement

17. The Panel was initially informed by a confidential source in late June 2019 that recruitment for a PMC intervention into Libya was taking place in South Africa.¹⁴⁵ Soon after, on 29 June 2019, social media reports and imagery emerged of three white-painted *Super-Puma* helicopters being transported on low-loaders through the Eastern Rand in Guateng heading for the Botswanan border (see figure 76.5). A Member State subsequently confirmed to the Panel that the helicopters passed through the Tiokweng Border Checkpoint (BCP) from South Africa into Botswana on 28 June 2019.

Figure 76.5

Three *Super-Puma* helicopters being transported to Sir Seretse Khama International Airport (SSKIA), Gaborone, Botswana (27 June 2019)^a



^a https://m.facebook.com/story.php?story_fbid=10156741412697620&id=323811752619&__tn__=R, 29 June 2019.

^b Also reported in www.vryeweekblad.com/nuus-en-politiek/2019-08-09-sa-huursoldate-gewaarsku-oppas-vir-di-operasie-in-libi/, 9 August 2019.

¹⁴⁴ The Australian actor Mel Gibson plays Gene Ryack in the film *Air America* about a private CIA funded airline.

¹⁴⁵ Confidential source (CS1). Confirmed on 2 August 2019 when Eben Barlow, Head of STEPP International (www.sttepi.com) warned that his company was being used as a “false flag” to recruit private military operatives for an operation in Africa (www.facebook.com/eben.barlow.7, 2 August 2019). Subsequent investigations by the Panel established that this was for a PMC operation being tendered for by the same company for a separate PMC intervention in a Southern African country. 1) <https://www.defenceweb.co.za/aerospace/military-helicopters/unmarked-gazelle-helicopters-spotted-in-mozambique/>, 12 August 2019; and 2) <https://www.africaintelligence.com/ion/corridors-of-power/2019/09/06/erik-prince-makes-up-for-army-shortcomings,108371379-art>, 6 September 2019.

1. SA341 Gazelle Helicopters

18. Three SA341 *Gazelle* light utility helicopters (LUH) (ZU-HFV Serial #1797, ZU-RNO Serial #WA1999 and ZU-ROF Serial #1210) were procured from Fulcrum Holdings Limited (UAE) on 17 June 2019 by Steven John Lodge representing L-6 FZE. The purchase price of €1.95M was settled from an Opus Capital Asset FZE bank account.¹⁴⁶ (Relevant documentary evidence is at appendix D). Steven Lodge told the company that the helicopters were to be used in Mozambique.¹⁴⁷

2. AS332L Super Puma Helicopters

19. Three AS332L Super Puma medium utility helicopters (MUH) (Serial # 2032, 2154 and 2161) were procured on, or about, 20 June 2019 by L-6 FZE from Starlite Aviation (RSA).¹⁴⁸ Christiaan Durrant participated in these negotiations.¹⁴⁹ The helicopters were deregistered with the Civil Aviation Authority of South Africa with transfer to Jordan declared as the reason. The purchase price of approximately US\$10.9M¹⁵⁰ was settled from an Opus Capital Asset FZE bank account. Starlite Aviation were informed by Amanda Perry, signing as Managing Director of L-6 FZE, that the helicopters were being procured for a ‘geological survey contract in Jordan’ (see Cover Stories later). (Relevant documentary evidence is at appendix E).

E. Logistics

20. The helicopters were moved from South Africa to Botswana on low-loader transporters between 26 and 27 June 2019.¹⁵¹ The ground logistics were arranged by Willie van den Stoep¹⁵² through Panzer Logistics (Proprietary) Limited.¹⁵³

21. The ‘Single Administrative Document’ necessary for the import into, and export from, Botswana of the three SA341 Gazelle helicopters listed: 1) the Consignor as Aviator at Work

¹⁴⁶ The Panel has yet to establish if this was from an Opus Capital Asset Limited FZE or Opus Capital Assets DMCC bank account.

¹⁴⁷ Confidential source with close knowledge of the sale (CS3). This source also mentioned that Opus and L6 “were Erik Prince”. This source also identified Christiaan Durrant as the “Head of Operations for OPUS”.

¹⁴⁸ www.starliteaviation.com.

¹⁴⁹ Confidential source (CS32).

¹⁵⁰ At US\$1 = ZAR 14.1269 on 28 June 2019. Data from customs declaration.

¹⁵¹ Interview with confidential source of 4 December 2019.

¹⁵² Willie van den Stoep was an employee of Stephen John Lodge in his company Umbra Aviation (Proprietary) Limited (#K2017168000). 110 Bronkhorst Street, Greonkloof, Pretoria, Guateng 0181, South Africa and Imboneni Heliport, 4 Barber Road, Imbonei Industrial Park, Shakas Rock, Kwa-Zulu Natal, South Africa. www.umbra-aviation.com. Website closed in late 2019. The Panel has documentary evidence that UMBRA Aviation is also a private military company, that unsuccessfully bid for an assault rotary wing aviation contract in Mozambique in 2019 code named the “MNGWA Program”. The Umbra Aviation proposal was similar in design to that of Project Opus A, and proposed utilising the same aircraft types. Steven Lodge and Christiaan Durrant are 50% Shareholders and Directors of UMBRA.

¹⁵³ <http://chelwood.bloombiz.com/>, accessed 25 January 2020. The company engaged legal representation and insists it will only cooperate with the Panel in face to face meetings. COVID-19 has stopped Panel travel to South Africa for this interview. .

(Proprietary) Limited (South Africa);¹⁵⁴ 2) the Cargo Agent as Speedway Freight (Proprietary) Limited (Botswana);¹⁵⁵ and 3) falsely listed the Consignee as Jordan Aeronautical Cargo Company (Jordan) and destination as Amman, Jordan.¹⁵⁶ (See appendix F).

22. The ‘Single Administrative Document’ for the three AS332 Super-Puma helicopters listed: 1) the Consignor as Starlight Maintenance JHB (South Africa); 2) the Cargo Agent again as Speedway Freight (Proprietary) Limited (Botswana); and 3) falsely listed the Consignee again as the Jordan Aeronautical Cargo Company (Jordan) and destination as Amman, Jordan. (See appendix G).

23. The helicopters were transported by air from Gaborone international airport (FBSK) in Botswana to Benghazi, Libya (HLLB)¹⁵⁷ by two Ilyushin IL-76TD aircraft. The IL-76TD aircraft could not fly the helicopters direct from South Africa as their engine emissions did not comply with the South African aircraft carbon emission regulations, hence the use of Gaborone (FBSK). The six helicopters were flown from Gaborone (FBSK), via Angola (FNLU) to Benghazi (Benina) international airport (HLLB) on 29 June, 1 July and 3 July 2019 respectively (see table 76.2). The airlines used were: 1) Sky AviaTrans LLC,¹⁵⁸ operating an Ilyushin IL-76TD (registration number UR-COZ);¹⁵⁹ and 2) ZetAvia LLC,¹⁶⁰ operating an Ilyushin IL-76TD (registration UR-CIB).

Table 76.2

IL-76TD (UR-COZ and UR-CIB) aircraft flights from Gaborone (FBSK) to Benghazi (HLLB) ^a

<i>Departure Date</i>	<i>#</i>	<i>Flight #</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>To</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
29 Jun 2019	UR-COZ	KTR7722	Gaborone (FBSK)	Benghazi (HLLB)	▪ Dismantled AS332L <i>Super-Puma</i> helicopter (Serial# 2161)
29 Jun 2019	UR-CIB	ZAV9002	FBSK	HLLB	▪ 3 x dismantled SA341 <i>Gazelle</i> helicopters (Serial #1797, WA1999 and 1210)
1 Jul 2019	UR-CIB	ZAV9004	FBSK	HLLB	▪ Dismantled AS332L <i>Super-Puma</i> helicopter
3 Jul 2019	UR-CIB	ZAV9006	FBSK	HLLB	▪ Dismantled AS332L <i>Super-Puma</i> helicopter

^a Member State.

¹⁵⁴ The company is actually called Aviation at Work Limited at the same address, Wonderboom Airport, Hangar 76, Tswane, South Africa. The company was offered an opportunity to respond on 23 January 2020 but has yet to make contact with the Panel. The Panel cannot be sure whether the spelling error for the name on the documentation was accidental, or a deliberate ploy to make tracing more difficult should there be an investigation.

¹⁵⁵ <http://www.speedwayfreight.net/>. The company was offered an opportunity to respond by Panel letter of 23 January 2020 and are content with the information contained regarding their company.

¹⁵⁶ No such company is traceable on any aviation databases or company lists of Jordan consulted by the Panel. A Panel letter was sent to the Member State on 16 September 2019. A response is still awaited.

¹⁵⁷ Four letter International Civil Aviation Authority (ICAO) codes identify specific airports.

¹⁵⁸ www.skyaviatrans.com.ua/about-us/. The company was informed of the Panel’s findings at a meeting in Kiev, Ukraine on 6 November 2019. They made no comment.

¹⁵⁹ IL-76TD UR-COZ also illicitly flew military materiel into Misrata, Libya for use by the GNA between 3 – 6 July 2019 and 21 July 2019. It was destroyed in Misrata on 5 August 2019. See paragraphs 117 and 119, table 7 and annex 27 to Panel report S/2019/914.

¹⁶⁰ www.zetavia.net/en/. The company was informed of the Panel’s findings at a meeting in Kiev, Ukraine on 6 November 2019. They made no comment.

24. The Air Waybill for the flight on 29 June 2019 by the Sky AviaTrans LLC IL-76TD (UR-COZ) (KTR7722) listed the consignee as Steven Lodge, Opus Capital Asset LLC, with the correct destination of Benghazi (see appendix H). The Air Waybills for the flights on 29 June, 1 July and 3 July 2019 the ZetAvia LLC IL-76D (UR-CIB) flights falsely declared the consignee as a Jordanian company in Amman in an attempt to disguise the final destination (see appendix J), but all the aircraft flight logbooks clearly showed the real destination as Benghazi (see appendix K).

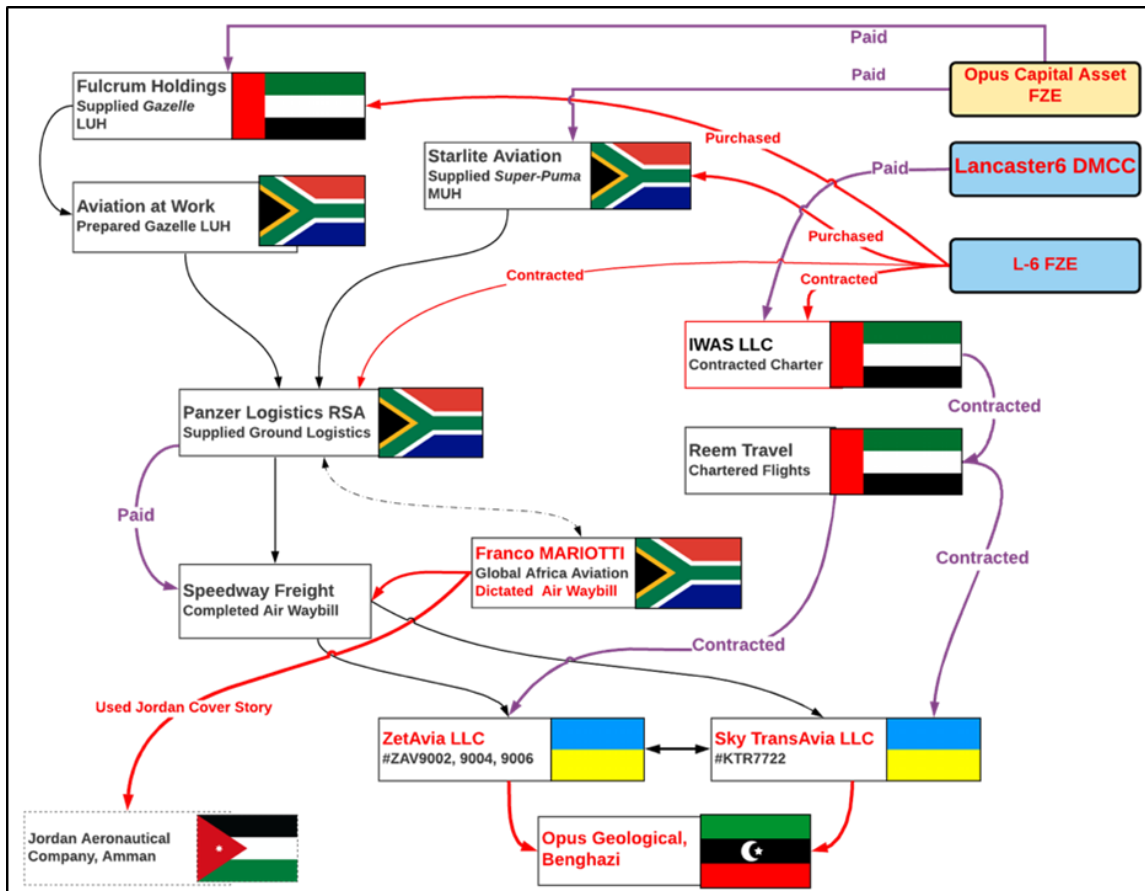
25. The Panel has established that the Air Waybills were prepared by the Cargo Agent, Speedway Freight (Proprietary) Limited (Botswana), but that during the preparation of the documents they were personally instructed as to the consignee in Jordan by a Mr Franco Mariotti, who left a business card stating he was from Global Africa Aviation South Africa and Zimbabwe.¹⁶¹ This intervention was approved by Willie van den Stoep, who had also arranged the charter of the IL-76 through the auspices of International Worldwide Air Services Inc (UAE) (IWAS) (see appendix L). IWAS sub-contracted the charter to Reem Style Travel and Tourism LLC (UAE).¹⁶²

26. The logistics surrounding the transfer of the helicopters to Libya were complex and opaque and are summarised at figure 76.6.

¹⁶¹ <http://www.globalaa.net/>. The individual was offered an opportunity to respond by Panel letter of 27 January 2019 to his company. He has yet to respond.

¹⁶² www.reemtravel.com.

Figure 76.6
Summary of helicopter transfer logistics



3. Antonov AN-26B aircraft

27. On 22 July 2019, L6-FZE officially completed the procurement of an Antonov AN-26B aircraft (registered UR-MDA) from FSG Aviation Limited, Bermuda, which is an Erik Prince controlled company.¹⁶³ The Panel notes that the transfer of funds (EUR 650,000) to FSG Aviation Limited was made from a Lancaster-6 DMCC bank account on 28 June 2019, three weeks before the official completion of sale documentation, and a day after the arrival of the aircraft in Jordan on 27 June 2019. This is indicative of: 1) a need to deploy an asset very quickly; and 2) rapid decision making within the upper echelons of a company to approve a sale without normal due diligence. The Panel also has evidence that Christiaan Durrant was marketing the use of this aircraft for a potential medevac mission in Libya in May 2019 and thus, although officially owned by FSG Aviation at the time, was operationally available for Lancaster6 DMCC to market and use. He used his serge@l-6group.com email address and made it clear that “our AN26” was available “but about to go on contract”.¹⁶⁴

¹⁶³ FSG Aviation (Bermuda #48669) is 100% owned by Frontier Services Group (Bermuda #48669) (www.fsggroup.com) of which Erik Prince is the Executive Director and Deputy Chairman. The Panel has copies of the Certificates of Incorporation and List of Directors and Shareholders. Source: Member State.

¹⁶⁴ Confidential source (CS28).

28. The Panel further identified that L-6 FZE took action to dispose of this asset on 28 December 2019, based on a bill of sale dated 11 November 2019. This is after the Panel made first contact with individuals involved in Project Opus A and the first letter received from their common legal counsel on 7 October 2019. Company bank accounts had also been closed.¹⁶⁵ An infographic summarising the procurement activities surrounding this aircraft and documentary evidence is at appendix M.

4. Pilatus PC-6 B2-H4 aircraft (serial #790)

29. On 22 May 2019, TST Humanitarian Surveys LLC (USA) (TST) (Delaware #5112541) sold a Pilatus PC-6 aircraft (serial #790) (registered in USA as N354AK) to Airborne Technologies GmbH (Austria), who then registered the aircraft in the Netherlands on 22 May 2019 as PH-ABT. The aircraft was subsequently observed at the Cycloon Holland B.V. (www.cyclooonholland.nl) facility in Maastricht-Aachen Airport undergoing maintenance work. On, or about, 24 June 2019 the aircraft was then sold by Airborne Technologies GmbH to Lancaster6 DMCC, although the new owner was declared as L-6 FZE. On 25 June 2019¹⁶⁶ the aircraft deployed to Libya via Cyprus piloted by Travis Alden Maki (US).¹⁶⁷ On 27 June 2019, the Netherlands authorities were informed that ownership of the aircraft had changed to L-6 FZE. The aircraft was deregistered by the Netherlands authorities on 3 July 2019 purportedly on transfer to the UAE Civil Aviation Authority registry.

30. The Panel notes that this aircraft had been previously used by Bridgeporth Limited (UK) whose documentation was used for the first cover story of Project Opus A (see Cover Stories). The Panel also identified that this aircraft was owned by Xe/Greystone prior to sale to TST in early 2012. The Panel has copies of Emails¹⁶⁸ relating to the sale of the aircraft from Xe to TST between John Hazebrouk Palen III (Director of TST), Don M Lansky¹⁶⁹ (family lawyer of Erik Prince) and Erik Prince regarding the initial purchase and operation of this aircraft by TST. This demonstrates Erik Prince has maintained control over this aircraft for quite some time.

31. The PC-6 ISR aircraft (serial #790) was retro-fitted by Airborne Technologies GmbH with a self-contained aerial reconnaissance (S.C.A.R) pod under each wing.¹⁷⁰ The port S.C.A.R pod contains a FLIR Ultraforce 350 High Definition multi-spectral, multi-imagery sensor surveillance system.¹⁷¹ The high definition and thermal imagery optical systems are optimized for covert airborne security, combat, patrol, surveillance and reconnaissance operations. The product is specifically advertised as having no US sourced components meaning it is not in itself subject to US

¹⁶⁵ Letter from Opus legal counsel of 19 June 2020. It did not provide dates of closure. Opus legal counsel have stated that some accounts were forcibly closed but did not provide details. When asked about specific bank accounts relating to the operation, they only responded that they had been closed, implying by the account holding company.

¹⁶⁶ Statement by Stephen Lodge to Panel of 13 September 2020 and letter from the Opus legal counsel (regarding Travis Maki) dated 12 November 2020.

¹⁶⁷ Letter from Opus legal counsel dated 15 December 2020.

¹⁶⁸ Dated 5 July 2012.

¹⁶⁹ <https://couzens.com/attorneys/donald-m-lansky/>. Accessed 11 October 2020.

¹⁷⁰ See the imagery at <https://www.airbornetechnologies.at/platforms/fixed-wing/pilatus>. Accessed 29 December 2020.

¹⁷¹ <https://www.flir.co.uk/products/ultraforce-350-hd/>. Accessed 14 June 2020.

International Traffic in Arms Regulations (ITAR) controls.¹⁷² This FLIR system is manufactured in Sweden.¹⁷³ The Panel was informed by the Swedish National Inspectorate of Strategic Products¹⁷⁴ that, the system is a dual use product subject to export controls. It is classified under European Council Regulation (EC) 428/2009¹⁷⁵ as 6A003.b.4 ‘imaging cameras incorporating “focal plane arrays”’.

32. It allows for the download of real time video imagery linked to geo-coordinates. Aside from search and rescue, there are no real commercial operations requiring such a capability, particularly when paired with a synthetic aperture radar. As can be seen from the manufacturers example imagery at figures 76.7 and 76.8 it is an ideal system for the identification and targeting of high value targets (HVT).

Figure 76.7

Manufacturers FLIR Image (Day)

Figure 76.8

Manufacturers FLIR Image (Thermal)

33. The starboard S.C.A.R pod contains a Thales I-Master lightweight surveillance synthetic aperture radar¹⁷⁶ for the detection of ground targets (vehicles >35km and persons >15km) and maritime targets (large vessels > 100km). It can survey up to 800 km² an hour, in any one of four modes: 1) Ground Moving Target Indicator to detect movement; 2) Synthetic Aperture Radar for all weather detection (see figures 76.9 and 76.10); 3) Coherent Change Detection to highlight changes over time (see figure 76.11; and 4) Maritime Moving Target Indicator (> 56 nm). The Panel accepts that this system may have wider roles such as deforestation identification, pollution control or monitoring, but there is no commercial demand for such roles in Libya at the moment. The system is primarily deployed on military equipment, such as the UK *Watchkeeper* ISR UAV.

¹⁷² It may still be subject to US jurisdictions when in the possession of a US citizen and would certainly require authorization to re-transfer to a foreign person in Libya. It would then fall under Bureau of Industry and Security Category 6A003.b.4.a ‘Cameras, systems or equipment, and “components” therefor’.

<https://www.bis.doc.gov/index.php/regulations/export-administration-regulations-ear>, Category 6, page 14.

¹⁷³ Email from FLIR corporate HQ of 20 January 2021.

¹⁷⁴ www.isp.se. Email of 21 January 2021.

¹⁷⁵ Council Regulation (EC) No 428/2009 of 5 May 2009 ‘setting up a Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-use items’. <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A32009R0428>, Annex I.

¹⁷⁶ <https://www.thalesgroup.com/en/countries/europe/united-kingdom/markets-we-operate/defence/air-systems-uk/isr-air/imaster>. Accessed 14 June 2020.

Figure 76.9
SAR Image

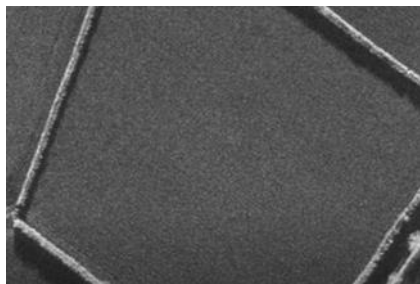


Figure 76.10
SAR Activity Change

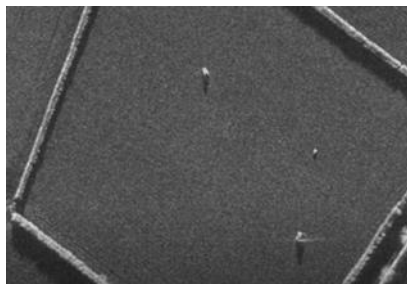
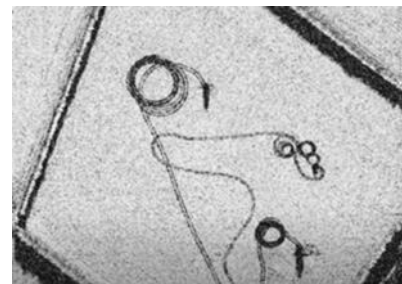


Figure 76.11
CCD Past Activity



34. In view of this combination of dual-use technology, and the only credible operational requirement for such a pairing on one platform, the Panel finds that this aircraft is *military equipment* under the auspices of paragraph 9 to resolution 2011(1973).

35. This L-6 FZE owned PC-6 ISR aircraft (#790) deployed to Libya on 25 June 2019.¹⁷⁷ The Panel finds that this in itself was a *transfer of military equipment* and thus a violation of paragraph 9 of resolution 1970 (2011) by L-6 FZE and their pilot, Travis Maki.¹⁷⁸

36. The Panel has identified a Pilatus PC-6 aircraft fitted with underwing pods operating throughout eastern Libya between 19 September 2019 and 29 December 2020.¹⁷⁹ The PC-6 has a unique design, which means that photogrammetry can be used to confirm the specific aircraft type against the limited resolution commercial imagery available to the Panel.¹⁸⁰ The dimensions are then confirmed by an overlay used for check comparison.

37. An infographic summarising the procurement activities surrounding this aircraft and details of operational sightings is at annex N. In a response to a Panel enquiry for a copy of the current registration certificate for the aircraft the legal representative of L-6 FZE stated that their client “*does not hold this document or equivalent* “. The Panel does not find this response credible as either: 1) this is a key document relating to the operation and history of the aircraft; or 2) the aircraft is flying unregistered, which is in itself illicit.

38. The deployment of this Pilatus PC-6 ISR asset provides the Opus FATC with a highly capable ISR asset to support its operational work. The Panel wishes to emphasise that a FATC, partnered with an on-call Pilatus PC-6, is a force multiplier for the operational aviation assets available to HAF. It is, perhaps, one of the most significant components of the Opus contribution to HAF, and that contribution should not be discounted purely due to the failure of the aviation and maritime component in 2019. The Panel is still investigating this ongoing operation.

¹⁷⁷ (1) Letter from Opus legal counsel dated 15 December 2020; and (2) Statement by Stephen Lodge to Panel of 13 September 2020.

¹⁷⁸ Letter to Panel from Opus legal counsel (regarding Travis Maki) dated 12 November 2020.

¹⁷⁹ Last sighted on satellite imagery at Al Jufra airbase.

¹⁸⁰ Using Aircraft Length/Main Wingspan ratio of 0.69, and Aircraft Length/Tail Wingspan ratio of 1.91. The tail wing also has a unique profile as a further identification feature.

5. LASA T-Bird (YU-TSH)

39. On or about 19 June 2019, L-6 FZE acquired a converted 2SR H80 *Thrush* 510G (construction number H180-161DC) aircraft, which was during the deployment phase of Project Opus A. This aircraft was formerly in the possession of the Light Attack and Surveillance Aircraft (LASA) Engineering company of Bulgaria (<http://lasaeng.eu>). The aircraft was registered by the San Marino Aircraft Registry¹⁸¹ as T7-SAX (2014 to 2015), and then by the Bulgaria Directorate General Civil Aviation Administration¹⁸² as LZ-SAX (2015 to 2018). In August 2018 the aircraft was registered by the Civil Aviation Directorate of Serbia¹⁸³ as YU-TSH, with the operator listed as GAS-Aviation d.o.o.¹⁸⁴

40. In 2014/2015 Erik Prince arranged for the militarization¹⁸⁵ of the aircraft by Airborne Technologies GmbH of Austria (<https://www.airbornetechnologies.at/>). Christiaan Durrant was the Project Director.¹⁸⁶ A nose-mounted S.C.A.R pod containing an imagery sensor surveillance system,¹⁸⁷ and six removable weapon hard points under the wings were fitted.¹⁸⁸ Extensive engineering work inside the aircraft took place to fit the targeting and weapons release systems. This modified aircraft was then marketed as the LASA T-Bird at the 2017 Paris Air Show (see figures 76.12 and 76.13).¹⁸⁹

¹⁸¹ <https://www.caa-mna.sm>.

¹⁸² <https://www.caa.bg/en>.

¹⁸³ <http://www.cad.gov.rs/en/>.

¹⁸⁴ http://smederevskapalanka.privredaturizam.com/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=116%3Agas-aviation-doo&catid=35%3Aprivreda&lang=en, accessed on 17 June 2020.

¹⁸⁵ Included the fitting of: (1) armoured glass cockpit; (2) armoured engine block; (3) anti-explosive mesh in fuel tank; (4) specialised weapon targeting and control wiring loom.

¹⁸⁶ (1) <https://theintercept.com/2016/04/11/blackwater-founder-erik-prince-drive-to-build-private-air-force/>; and (2) <https://theintercept.com/2020/02/20/erik-prince-fbi-investigation-trump-barr/>. Accessed 29 December 2020.

¹⁸⁷ The Panel has not identified if the S.C.A.R pod contains the FLIR Ultraforce 350 High Definition multi-spectral, multi-imagery sensor surveillance system or the Thales I-Master lightweight surveillance synthetic aperture radar. Either system is subject to dual use export controls, for which their deployment to Libya would not be approved by the appropriate Member State export control agencies.

¹⁸⁸ Opus legal counsel have claimed that “fake” weapons were fitted for the Paris Air Show. The Panel cannot verify this but consider it highly unlikely that the internal engineering necessary to target and deploy the weapons were removed. Thus, it was still a military aircraft.

¹⁸⁹ 1) <https://www.ainonline.com/aviation-news/defense/2017-06-21/lasa-shows-t-bird-paris>, 21 June 2017; and 2) https://www.militaryfactory.com/aircraft/detail.asp?aircraft_id=1844, 12 July 2017.

Figure 76.12
LASA T-Bird at Paris Air Show^{a b}



Figure 76.13
Inside LASA T-Bird cockpit



^a Note the starboard underwing weapons fitment (from L to R) of: 1) UB 16-57mm Rocket Pod; 2) UB 32-57mm Rocket Pod; and 3) UBK-23 gun pod fitted with twin 23mm cannon inside, (all Soviet era and readily available in Eastern Europe). This weapons array is repeated under the port wing.

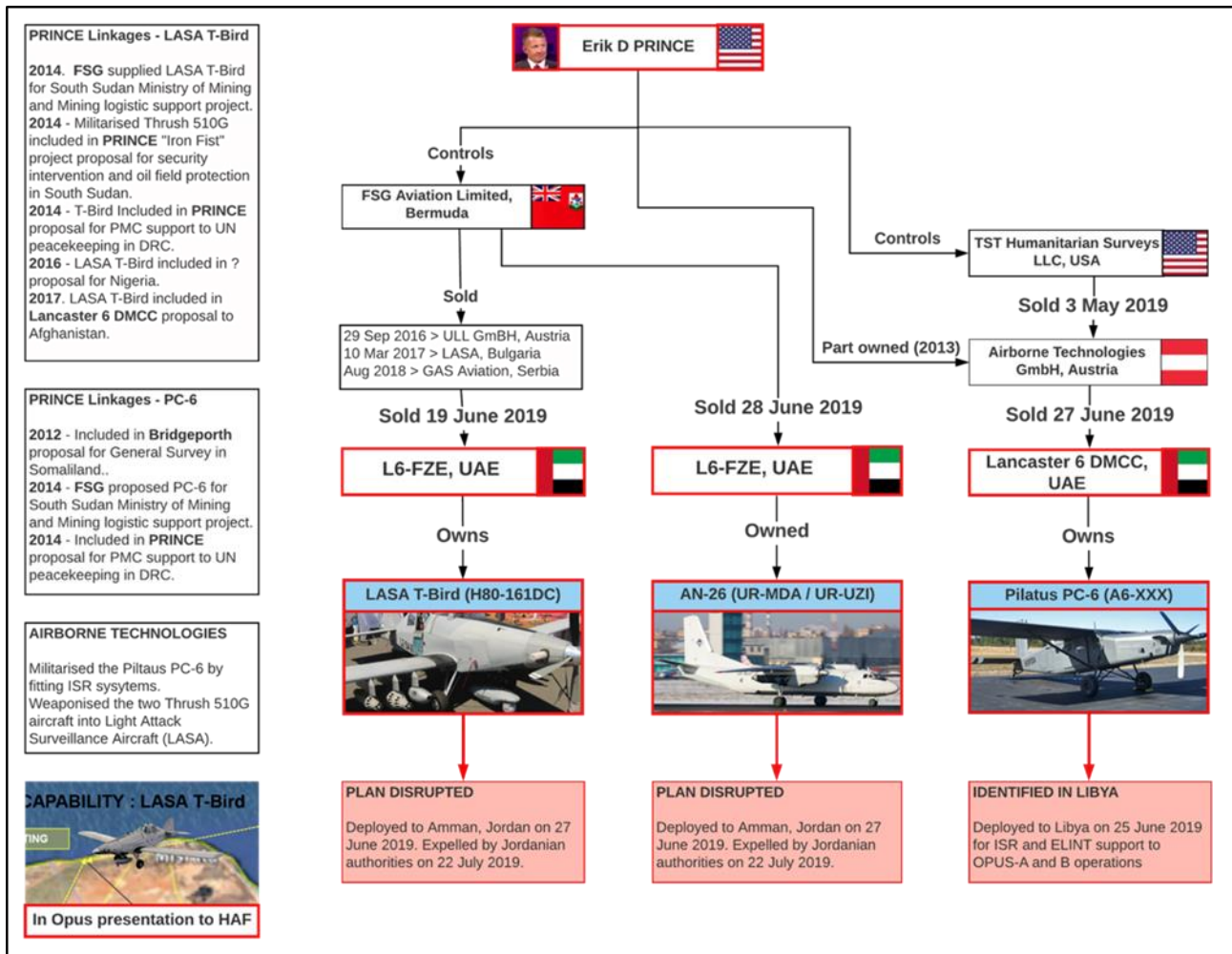
^b The S.C.A.R pod is nose mounted.

41. The Panel identified that this aircraft was deployed to Amman, Jordan in late June 2019, until on 11 July 2019 when Jordan instructed Christiaan Durrant to remove all Project Opus A assets. A flight plan was submitted for the LASA T-Bird to fly to Larnaca, Cyprus on, or about, 22 July 2019. This flight plan likely been inaccurate as Cyprus air traffic control have no records of the aircraft landing there. An infographic summarising the procurement activities surrounding this aircraft and full details are at appendix P.

6. Central control of aviation assets

42. The Panel finds it almost certain that all three aircraft were under the control of Erik Prince prior to the Opus A operation. Only he was in the position to approve the sale and/or transfer of all three aircraft to support the operation in such a short time frame (see figure 76.14). These aircraft were sold, transferred and deployed in days, with no time for the appropriate due diligence checks normally undertaken for aircraft sales. One quick transfer could be explained, but not three from different companies, all under the effective control or influence of one individual.

Figure 76.14
Prince influence over specialist aircraft transfers



7. MRC-1250 Rigid Hulled Inflatable Boats (RHIB)

43. On 20 June 2019, Steven Lodge, acting as a representative of Opus Capital Asset Limited FZE, chartered two "special forces" specification MRC-1250 RHIBs (Manta-1 and Manta-2) from Sovereign Charterers Limited, Malta.¹⁹⁰ Charter fees were EUR 2,500 per day each for a ninety-day period from 20 June to 17 September 2019 (total of EUR 240,000 per RHIB). The two standard BIMCO¹⁹¹ contracts specifically included a delivery fee of EUR 15,000 for each RHIB (see appendix Q).¹⁹² The account was settled from a Lancaster6 DMCC bank account. The two vessels were delivered to Benghazi, Libya on 27 June 2019 by a crew of four staff members of Sovereign

¹⁹⁰ www.sovereigncharterers.com/. Accessed 14 September 2019. Company registration number C67113.

¹⁹¹ Baltic and International Maritime Council (www.bimco.org).

¹⁹² The payment of the delivery fee is important as this is evidence of the intent to transfer to Libya.

Charterers Limited and two private military operatives of Opus Capital Asset Limited FZE (Andrew Scott Ritchie (UK) and Sean Callaghan Louw (UK)).¹⁹³

44. Sovereign Charterers Limited is part of Unified Global Services Group,¹⁹⁴ and is under the sole control of James Fenech.¹⁹⁵ The vessels were then advertised on the Sovereign Charterers website¹⁹⁶ as being “*special forces RHIBs ... hardened for maritime security operations*”,¹⁹⁷ but this description was removed after Fenech’s arrest by the Maltese authorities.

45. James Fenech informed the Panel¹⁹⁸ that he was told that the vessels were “*required for evacuation purposes as a number of Oil and Gas and other Multinational companies would require solutions to evacuate their personnel specifically for Insurance purposes*”. Considering James Fenech’s known close linkages to private military companies through the auspices of his other business, (e.g. Fieldsports Limited, Malta (C54571)), and his knowing, the individuals and organizations involved in the charter of the vessels, the Panel considers it unlikely that he found this to be a credible explanation. The Panel finds them to be military equipment under the ambit of paragraph 9 to resolution 1970 (2011).¹⁹⁹

46. The Panel finds James Fenech and Sovereign Charters Limited (Malta) in technical non-compliance with paragraph 9 of resolution 1970 (2011) for the provision and transfer of military equipment to a private military company supporting an armed group in Libya. The Panel wishes to emphasise that James Fenech cooperated fully with the Panel and acceded readily to all information requests during the investigation. The Panel considers that James Fenech was probably unaware that the transfer of an unarmed vessel, albeit to military specifications, would be a non-compliance of the sanction measures.

47. The Panel finds Andrew Scott Ritchie and Sean Callaghan Louw in violation of paragraph 9 of resolution 1970 (2011) for the provision and transfer of military equipment to a private military company supporting an armed group in Libya. They were participants in the operation and almost certainly knew that the operational plan was to arm the vessels for maritime interdiction operations.²⁰⁰

¹⁹³ Member State.

¹⁹⁴ <http://unifiedglobal.com.mt/>. Accessed 14 September 2019. Company registration number C66837.

¹⁹⁵ <https://registry.mbr.mt/ROC/index.jsp> - /ROC/companyDetailsRO.do?action=involvementList&companyId=C67113. Accessed 14 September 2019, (requires registration as user). Also owns www.fieldsportsmalta.com.

¹⁹⁶ <http://www.sovereigncharterers.com/MRC-1250>. Accessed 15 September 2019.

¹⁹⁷ Supported by definitions in Common Military List of the European Union. ML9.(a).1. “ (...) *other surface vessels. Vessels (...) modified for military use (...) regardless of whether or not they contain (...) weapon delivery systems*”.

¹⁹⁸ Letter to Panel of 28 October 2019..

¹⁹⁹ Mr Fenech was offered an opportunity to reply on 17 January 2020, and his lawyer responded on his behalf on 3 February 2020. Further information on this Panel finding is contained within Mr Fenech’s response to the opportunity to reply offered by the Panel at appendix W.

²⁰⁰ These two individuals were offered an opportunity to respond, through the Opus legal counsel, on 29 December 2020 but they declined to engage with the Panel.

F. Deployment to Libya

48. One individual who participated in the operation²⁰¹ informed the Panel that he was recruited by Steven Lodge for a Search and Rescue (SAR) role supporting a geological survey in Jordan. It was only after he arrived in Jordan, on or about 22 June 2019, that he was told that the real operation was a private military operation in Libya. He confirmed that the full team of “up to twenty” operatives deployed to Libya from Jordan on a chartered IL76 civil aircraft. He admitted that once he was aware of the true purpose of the operation he should have refused to go further, but that he was motivated by the US\$ 900 per day for a guaranteed three-month contract (US\$ 81,000).

49. A team of at least seventeen PMC operatives²⁰² deployed to Benghazi, Libya from Amman, Jordan on board a commercial IL-76 cargo aircraft on, or about, 25/26 June 2019.²⁰³ They were accommodated in a large compound to the south of Benghazi in two buildings (described to the Panel as being like “*something out of the film Thirteen Hours in Benghazi (sic)*”).²⁰⁴ The PMC team and compound had local security provided by a Libyan armed group.

50. On 27 June 2019 they were joined by the four-man Maltese RHIB delivery crew from Sovereign Charterers and the two PMC operatives (Sean Louw and Andrew Ritchie). The four Maltese individuals only stayed one night and departed Benghazi on one of the few available commercial routes, Afriqiyah Flight # 8U606 to Amman, Jordan on 28 June 2019 and onward to Malta on Flight # FR8975 on 29 June 2020.

51. The Panel requested copies of their Libya visas from Steven Lodge and Travis Maki, who both responded that they did not need them as they would obtain them on arrival. The Panel has confirmed that only Jordanian and Tunisian citizens may enter Libya without a visa. The lack of a visa for these individuals can only mean that their entry into Libya was facilitated by the Haftar administration, or they entered illegally.

G. Evacuation from Libya

52. The maritime and assault rotary wing aviation phase of the operation was suddenly aborted on the evening of 29 June 2019. This resulted in twenty private military operatives making a thirty-six-hour, 350 nautical mile sea crossing from Benghazi in the two ‘special forces’ specification rigid hulled inflatable boats procured for the operation; one of which was abandoned on route due to engine problems and loss of steering. The single RHIB arrived in Valetta, Malta at approximately 13:00 hours 1 July 2019.

53. The decision to evacuate was taken by the Ground Team Leader (Steven Lodge) due to the adverse reaction of Khalifa Haftar when he realised that the aviation assets deployed (the South African helicopters) were not those that had been promised during the planning stage of the alleged

²⁰¹ Confidential source (CS22) who participated in the operation.

²⁰² The Panel has identified that the majority had previous military service and had subsequently been employed by a range of private military and security companies.

²⁰³ Confidential source (CS22) who participated in the operation.

²⁰⁴ The actual 2016 film title is *13 Hours: The Secret Soldiers of Benghazi*.

US\$ 80 million contract.²⁰⁵ Steven Lodge feared violent repercussions against his team when Haf-tar realised that the promised capability was never going to be delivered.

54. A lawyer was engaged in Malta at short notice by Opus Capital Asset FZE but was paid from a Lancaster6 DMCC account. In the event his services were not required. The cover story provided to the Maltese Police was that the RHIB occupants were from an oil field operation and needed to leave Libya quickly because of deteriorating security concerns. The Panel notes though that the UN Security and Safety reporting mechanism for that period assessed the security situation in Benghazi area as being reportedly “calm and stable” during this time period.²⁰⁶ The occupants of the RHIB only stayed in Malta for a few days before leaving the island (appendix R).

55. A RHIB was later found abandoned off the coast of Libya near Zueitina in late July 2019.²⁰⁷ Imagery and geo-referencing (see appendix S) confirms that it was an MRC-1250 RHIB with Maltese Registration ON-17388, named Manta-2, and owned by Sovereign Charterers Limited.

H. Financial analysis

56. The Panel has obtained information and records relating to some of the financial transactions for this operation, (summarised in table 76.3). The involvement, and interchangeable use of the shell companies, is also clearly identifiable within table 76.3. This list is far from exhaustive and does not include legal fees, other equipment procured, logistics fees etc. HAF allegedly paid US\$ 80M to Opus for the capability, yet only approximately US\$ 20M can be accounted for to date. Unless the UAE allows the Panel access to the various bank accounts specified at table 76.4 little further progress is likely unless L-6 FZE, Lancaster6 DMCC or Opus Capital Asset Limited FZE significantly improve their cooperation with the Panel.

Table 76.3

Summary of financial information obtained by the Panel

<i>Date</i>	<i>Item purchased</i>	<i>Invoiced by</i>	<i>Contracted by</i>	<i>Paid by</i>	<i>Value (US\$)^b</i>
17 Jun 2019	3 x SA341 <i>Gazelle</i> Helicopters	Fulcrum Holdings Limited (UAE)	L-6 FZE	Opus Capital Asset FZE	** 1,950,000
19 Jun 2019	2 x MRC-1250 RHIB Hire and Delivery	Sovereign Charterers Limited (Malta)	Opus Capital Asset FZE	Lancaster 6 DMCC	** 541,505
19 Jun 2019	Purchase of LASA T-Bird (H80-161DC)	LASA Engineering, Bulgaria	L-6 FZE		** 3,364,500
20 Jun 2019	3 x AS332 <i>Super-Puma</i> helicopters	Starlite Aviation Group Limited (RSA)	L-6 FZE	Opus Capital Asset FZE ^{b c}	** 4,210,636 ** 3,257,068 ** 3,417,911

²⁰⁵ Confidential source who was at the meeting. (CS27 through CS4).

²⁰⁶ The only incident of note being two civilians injured by low velocity gunfire from a drunken man in the carpark of the Tebisti Hotel in the early hours of 1 July 2019.

²⁰⁷ https://arabic.rt.com/middle_east/1035381-العثور-على-زورق-الغامض-على-سواحل-شرق-ليبيا-1035381. Accessed 15 September 2019.

<i>Date</i>	<i>Item purchased</i>	<i>Invoiced by</i>	<i>Contracted by</i>	<i>Paid by</i>	<i>Value (US\$)^b</i>
20 June 2019	Arrange charter of 4 x IL-76 flights from Botswana to Libya	International World Air Services (UAE) ^d	L6-FZE	Lancaster 6 DMCC	1,200,000
28 Jun 2019	Purchase of Antonov AN-26B (serial # 7198)	FSG Aviation	L6-FZE	Lancaster 6 DMCC	** 766,770
4 Jul 2019	Freight forwarding in Botswana	Speedway Freight (Proprietary) Limited (Botswana)	Panzer Logistics (RSA)	Panzer Logistics (RSA)	8,500
3 Jul 2019	Purchase of Pilatus PC-6 (serial # 790)	Airborne Technologies GmbH	L-6 FZE	Lancaster 6 DMCC	** 1,068,900
3 Jul 2019	Legal Fees	Malta Lawyer	Lancaster6 DMCC	Lancaster 6 DMCC	< 5,000
4 Jul 2019	Accommodation	Radisson Hotel, Malta	www.expedia.com		6,000
8 Jul 2019	Marine Fuel and Search Operation for lost RHIB	Sovereign Charterers Limited (Malta)	Opus Capital Asset FZE		** 68,954
22 Jul 2019	Marine Safety Equipment	Fieldsports Limited (Malta)	Lancaster6 DMCC	Lancaster 6 DMCC	** 30,003
1 Aug 2019	MRC-1250 RHIB Manta-2 Loss Compensation	Sovereign Charterers Limited (Malta)	Opus Capital Asset FZE	Lancaster 6 DMCC	** 497,534
Jun – Sep 2019	PMC Operatives salaries x 20 for three months ^e			Opus Capital Asset FZE	1,620,000
Approximate Total (US\$):					19,593,271

^a The Panel has documentary evidence for those items preceded with **. The others are from source information with first-hand knowledge of the costs.

^b Converted into US\$ rate on the date stated on the receipts or contract date using www.xe.com historical data.

^c At US\$1 = ZAR 14.1269 on 28 June 2019. Data from customs declaration.

^d IWAS then paid Reem Style and Travel Tourism (UAE), who then paid the Ukrainian airlines.

^e One participant was being paid \$900 per day for a six-month contract, and Panel a single confidential source said they were kept on payroll for three months. So an estimate only.

57. The Panel has identified the bank accounts in table 76.4 that have been used by Opus during this operation. Note that payments made by one company are for equipment contracted for another company, thus increasing the opacity of the operation.

Table 76.4
Bank accounts related to OPUS procurement and payment activities

<i>Company</i>	<i>Bank</i>	<i>Account # / Transfer #</i>	<i>Paid / Received</i>	<i>Contracted by</i>
Lancaster 6 DMCC	Noor Islamic Bank, Dubai	AE14052000241096278XXXX	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ FSG Aviation (Bermuda) ▪ Sovereign Charters Limited (Malta) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ L6-FZE ▪ Opus FZE
Lancaster 6 DMCC	Emirates Islamic Bank PJSC, Dubai	AE36034000370745605XXXX	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sovereign Charters Limited (Malta) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Opus FZE
L-6 FZE	Noor Islamic Bank, Dubai	AE17052000241096627XXXX	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ RECEIVED 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Paid by Expedition Aviation FZE
Opus Capital Asset Limited FZE	Emirates NBD Bank PJSC	AE30026000101546753XXXX	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Starlite Aviation (South Africa) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ L-6 FZE
Opus Capital Asset Limited			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fulcrum Holdings Limited (UAE) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ L6-FZE
TBC	Noor Islamic Bank, Dubai	AE840520000110563690XXXX	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Team Members^a 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Opus

^a This is from unresolved payment advice for an iaccount payment .

I. Damage limitation

58. After the airing of a documentary²⁰⁸ by Australia Broadcasting Corporation on Monday 14 September 2020, the PMC operatives were contacted on Tuesday 15 September 2020 by an individual still under investigation by the Panel, who was trying to determine where the leaks to the media were originating from. On Wednesday 18 September 2020, Erik Prince personally called at least one of the Opus PMC operatives to ask why he and some colleagues were in the USA at that time.²⁰⁹

59. The Panel also noted that in the written statement by Steven Lodge of 13 September 2020, and the opportunity to respond interview with Christiaan Durrant on 16 September 2020, that both made a specific point, without any prompting from the Panel, that although Erik Prince was known to them, he had no role in the planning or execution of the Opus operation, nor was he financially involved in any of the companies involved. It appeared to the Panel as if this was a coordinated response.

60. Federal Advocates Inc (USA), a lobbying firm, disclosed on 17 September 2019 that were engaged by Opus Capital Asset Limited FZE on 1 July 2019 to provide lobbying services. The LD1 Disclosure Form described Opus Capital Asset Limited FZE as a “geopolitical national security firm” and that the general lobbying issue area was “DEF” (defence). On 16 October 2019, an LD2 Disclosure Form was submitted in which the declared general lobbying area issue code had

²⁰⁸ <https://www.abc.net.au/4corners/soldiers-of-fortune/12662570>.

²⁰⁹ Confidential source (CS27 through CS4).

changed to “FUE” and with a specific lobbying issue area of “oil and gas logistic services”.²¹⁰ This was changed on 16 October 2019 to “*Oil and gas logistics service – providing educational background to the administration*”. The company failed to cooperate with the Panels’ requests for information and clarification.²¹¹

J. Cover stories

61. The Panel obtained a copy of the documentation used to justify and support the movement of the helicopters from Gaborone (FBSK) to Jordan that was shown to the Botswanan customs authorities. This consisted of a comprehensive technical response to a Request for Proposal (RfP) for an Airborne Geophysical and Hyperspectral Surveys (Kingdom of Jordan) purportedly issued by a company called Confidence Security Consulting.²¹² The Panel was unconvinced of the veracity of this documentation, which was badly laid out and an obvious “cut and paste” document.

62. The artwork on the base of the document is identical to that of AustinBridgeporth²¹³ (figures 76.15 and 76.16).²¹⁴ AustinBridgeporth is a teaming partnership between Austin Exploration Inc (USA)²¹⁵ and Bridgeporth Limited,²¹⁶ a UK based professional geosciences company.²¹⁷ Bridgeporth Limited initially confirmed verbally to the Panel that the document is a copy of a ‘boilerplate proposal’ the company uses, and that the company had no recent or planned operational engagement with Jordan for surveys.²¹⁸

63. The Panel notes that Travis Maki, the pilot of the Pilatus PC-6 in Libya, was named on the Bridgeporth website²¹⁹ as their Vice President of Aviation. Bridgeporth Limited told the Panel that “*the company had let him go earlier*”. The Panel requested documentary evidence to confirm this and is still awaiting a response.

²¹⁰ 1) <https://projects.propublica.org/represent/lobbying/301022812>; and 2) LD1 and LD2 Disclosure Reports in the possession of the Panel.

²¹¹ 1) Panel letters of 26 December 2019 and 3 February 2020; 2) Panel communication of 23 January 2021.

²¹² Confidence Security Co, 7 Floor, Office 702A, Kamala Tower 2, Al Had Street, Al Khalidiyah, Abu Dhabi, UAE. +971 2 6760660. The Panel has not elicited a response to this number.

²¹³ www.austinbridgeporth.com/.

²¹⁴ Bridgeporth UK is linked to Bridgeporth Holdings (Gibraltar) Limited in which FRG Partners I Master Fund LP (Cayman Islands # 56264) has a 93.3% shareholding. The CEO of Bridgeporth Limited, Dr Mark Davies, is also the CEO of AustinBridgeporth (<http://www.austinbridgeporth.com>).

²¹⁵ www.austininc.com.

²¹⁶ www.bridgeporth.com.

²¹⁷ In 2019 Bridgeporth Limited (UK) was majority owned by Bridgeporth Holdings Limited (Gibraltar), which in turn was 92.3% owned by FRG Partners | Master Fund LLP (Caymans), which was owned by FRG Partners | LP (Caymans), which was owned by Frontier Resource Group Limited (Caymans), which was 80% owned by Frontier Holdings Limited (Caymans), which was 100% owned by Erik Dean PRINCE. This is indicative of the complex multi-shells that Erik Dean Prince uses to disguise his control over, and benefits from, trading companies.

²¹⁸ Initial panel discussion in confidence by phone with company CEO, Dr Mark Davies, and the subsequent Email on 5 December 2019. After requesting supplementary information the Panel was informed that on 5 January 2020 that “*given the serious nature of the allegations (...). Someone from the ownership group will be in touch with you shortly*”.

²¹⁹ <http://www.bridgeporth.com/our-team/>, accessed 5 December 2019. Subsequently removed by 19 January 2020.

Figure 76.15

Bridgeporth Limited artwork from company website



Figure 76.16

Artwork from F-6 FZE / OPUS RFP response to tender



64. The Panel finds that this document was counterfeited with deliberate intent to disguise the true purpose for the requirement to transport the helicopters out of Botswana. Notwithstanding its status as a counterfeit document, the perpetrators had to use real names to lend it authenticity and credibility should spot checks be made. It lists the Managing Director of Opus Capital Asset DMCC, as Amanda Kate Perry whose name appears on the legitimate purchase documentation for the three *Gazelle* LUH. Appendix T summarizes the counterfeit issues in the document, and contains extracts referring to Opus Capital Asset DMCC and Amanda Kate Perry.

65. This document was used to support the cover story of a “Geophysical and hyperspectral survey of Jordan” (Cover Story 1 of June 2019). Jordan has confirmed that no such survey was either planned nor approved.²²⁰ Bridgeporth Limited (UK) denied all involvement²²¹ and on 24 January 2020 the Panel received a letter from Matthew L Schwartz of Boies Schiller Flexner (BSF), New York (www.bsflp.com) regarding their enquiries. Matthew Schwartz also represents Erik Prince,²²² and the Panel considered it unusual at the time that a small, specialist British geosciences company would be utilizing the services of a New York based legal counsel were it not for the Erik Prince connection between the two. BSF initially failed to respond to two letters from the Panel regarding the use of Bridgeporth documentation in Cover Story 1,²²³ but made contact with the panel again in November 2020.²²⁴ Further research established a commercial arrangement involving the Pilatus PC-6 aircraft between Erik Prince and Bridgeporth Limited (UK) dating back to at least 26 January 2012 (see appendix U). On 23 November 2019 a letter from the UAE based legal representative for the individuals and companies involved in Opus informed the Panel that they were consulting with Mr Schwartz but did not provide a reason for such a consultation.

66. The use of Bridgeporth Limited (UK) and “Oil and Gas Survey” as part of a cover story was used before in a 2014 proposal by Frontier Services LLC, controlled by Erik Prince. The proposal was code named Project BROOKLYN and its aim was to kill or capture Joseph Kony and the Lords’ Resistance Army leadership group in South Sudan.²²⁵ One slide contains the text “Cover

²²⁰ Letter to Panel of 6 April 2020.

²²¹ Email to Panel of 5 December 2019.

²²² 1) <https://www.reuters.com/legal/article/us-usa-trump-russia-prince/house-panel-seeks-justice-department-probe-of-trump-backer-prince-idUSKCN1S61MI>, 30 April 2019; and 2) <https://www.law360.com/articles/1275426/blackwater-founder-targets-intercept-with-defamation-suit>, 20 May 2020.

²²³ Panel letters of 3 February and 18 September 2020.

²²⁴ BSF letter to Panel of 12 November 2020. The Panel’s latest letter to BSF on 12 November 2020 remains unanswered.

²²⁵ The Panel has a copy of this nineteen slide Concept of Operations presentation but has agreed not to publish at this stage to preserve a confidential source (CS8) relationship.

for status/action: Oil and gas survey company (Bridgeporth Ltd, Milton Keynes (UK)”. Indeed the overall Project BROOKLYN proposal was very similar to that proposed by Opus to HAF, and indeed many others that Erik Prince has been directly responsible for or involved in.²²⁶ Gregg Smith who, as the Chief Executive Officer of Frontier Services Group Limited (FSG) from 2014 to 1 May 2016,²²⁷ worked closely with Erik Prince when he was Chairman of FSG, stated to the Panel²²⁸ that the cover story for the operation would be “oil and gas security” or “oil and gas survey” as “that was what Prince had always used”. Gregg Smith repeated this publicly in an interview with www.narativ.org on 17 September 2020.²²⁹ Gregg Smith also claimed that it was implausible that Erik Prince did not control Lancaster6. Gregg Smith went on to explain that, in his experience, Erik Dean Prince protected himself from litigation by not owning or controlling a company through debt ownership, he would receive material or financial benefits in other ways

67. After failure of the Opus A deployment, the response to the Panel’s enquiries to the individuals and companies involved, through their legal counsel in January 2020,²³⁰ was to introduce a second cover story that Project Opus A was providing technical support services for an “oil and gas project in Libya” (Cover Story 2 of April 2020).²³¹ The Panel requested the sight of contractual documentation to support the claim in order to deconflict any such project, if it existed, from the PMC operation, but no details were provided to the Panel. The Panel was thus unconvinced of the veracity of this second “cover story”. In September 2020 a third cover story was then provided to the Panel²³² that Opus FZE were establishing a logistic hub in Western Libya at their own financial risk (Cover Story 3 of September 2020).

68. In his interview of 16 September 2020 Christiaan Durrant claimed that the Opus operations were self-funded at company risk but was reluctant to identify the source of funding. The Panel has identified that approximately US\$ 20M was committed to the operation just for the funding of the equipment and private military operatives’ salaries. These salaries continued for at least three months after the failure of the operation.

²²⁶ Subsequent examples of this “Army in a Box” concept proposed by Erik Prince include Somalia PMFP 2010 (deployed), DRC 2014 (proposal failed), South Sudan 2014 (deployed), Mali 2014 (proposal failed), Azerbaijan 2015 (proposal failed), Libya 2015 (HAF anti-migration) (failed), Afghanistan 2017 (proposal failed), Mozambique 2019 (proposal failed), Mozambique 2020 (negotiations ongoing at time this document was prepared).

²²⁷ <https://www.marketscreener.com/quote/stock/Frontier-Services-1-RESIGNATION-OF-AN-EXECUTIVE-DIRECTOR-2-GRANT-OF-SHARE-OPTIONS-3-RESIGNAT-22268951/>, 29 April 2016.

²²⁸ Panel interview of 30 March 2020.

²²⁹ <https://narativ.org/2020/09/17/prince-of-proxy-china/>, 17 September 2020. (12min 30 sec to 13min 35 sec).

²³⁰ <https://www.hfw.com/Abu-Dhabi>. Accessed 20 July 2020.

²³¹ HFW letters to Panel of 7 and 31 January 2020.

²³² Interview with Christian Durrant of 16 September 2020 and Statement by Lodge of 13 September 2020 (see annex S).

K. Opportunities to respond

1. Christiaan Paul Durrant

69. The Panel provided Christiaan Durrant with an opportunity to respond during an interview²³³ on 16 September 2020 at 10:00 hours (UTC). The interview lasted for two hours. A legal advisor from the Opus legal counsel was present, and a second Opus legal counsel legal advisor and his communications advisor, Ian Twine of Harrup Advisory Limited²³⁴ participated by the MS Teams media platform. The Panel agreed that the Opus legal counsel may record the interview, whilst the Panel took contemporaneous notes. A Panel summary of the interview based on these notes is at appendix V.

70. During his interview Christiaan Durrant provided no evidence to his claims, little substantive detail and no rebuttal evidence to any of the findings of the Panel to date. His response to subsequent written supplementary questions was to claim he was being co-operative with the Panel, yet he supplied no substantive nor detailed responses to any of the questions presented to him.

2. James Fenech

71. James Fenech was offered an opportunity to reply on 17 January 2020. His lawyer responded on his behalf on 3 February 2020, and the full statement, together with appropriate explanatory notations by the Panel is at appendix W.

3. Steven John Lodge

72. The Panel provided Steven Lodge with an opportunity to respond interview,²³⁵ which he declined, preferring to submit a written statement to the Panel on 13 September 2020. The Panel requested clarification of some points in a letter dated 17 September 2020, to which the Opus legal counsel responded on his behalf on 29 September 2020. The full statement, together with appropriate explanatory notations by the Panel is at appendix X. The Panel analysed the content of this statement, and identified corroboratory and contradictory evidence, which was then considered during the preparation of this report. The Panel considers that Steven Lodge provided no documentary evidence to support any of his responses, provided little detailed information and his responses contained no proven rebuttal evidence to any of the findings of the Panel to date.

4. Travis Alden Maki

73. The Panel requested an interview with Travis Maki on 17 September 2019 but were told by the Opus legal counsel on 29 September 2019 that he was unavailable. The Panel then offered Travis Maki an opportunity to reply in a letter to his legal counsel of 29 October 2019. He admitted to piloting the PC-6 ISR aircraft into Libya on 25 June 2019 but did not know who owned the aircraft. He specifically refuted that he was a private military contractor or that he was engaged to

²³³ In London. One Panel member present, the other participated by MS Teams media platform.

²³⁴ <https://harrupadvisory.com>. Accessed 20 September 2020.

²³⁵ Panel EMail to HFW of 17 August 2020.

perform military company operations designed to provide military support to one of the parties to the conflict in Libya.

5. Amanda Kate Perry

74. The Panel remotely interviewed²³⁶ Amanda Kate Perry on 20 July 2020 at 08:00 hours (UTC). The interview lasted 45 minutes. The Opus legal counsel, and her communications advisor, Ian Twine of Harrup Advisory Limited²³⁷ were present and the Panel agreed that they may record the interview. The Panel took contemporaneous notes. She was asked detailed questions concerning the corporate structures of L-6 FZE, Lancaster 6 DMCC and Opus Capital Asset Limited FZE. On the advice of the Opus legal counsel she declined to provide any information, citing concerns about confidentiality of information provided to the Panel. It was explained to her that the Panel only provided information directly to the Sanctions Committee or Security Council; she still declined to provide the information. Amanda Perry was then asked detailed questions regarding her knowledge of activities for which the Panel had evidence of her involvement in the form of signed contracts for the purchase of equipment (one LASA T-Bird aircraft) and logistic support to the operation (air freight agent). Amanda Kate Perry's responses were consistent throughout the interview in that she either: 1) had no knowledge of the activity; 2) could not remember; or 3) only acted as a corporate service provider and had no knowledge of those companies' operations. She explained that the intrusive media coverage of the issue had been devastating for her personal reputation and business, which was now on the state of collapse. The Panel did not find her explanations at all convincing. Her failure to provide any detailed rebuttal evidence and her lack of cooperation in providing corporate, financial or transaction information means that the evidence supplied in this document by the Panel is submitted unexplained and unchallenged by Amanda Perry.

6. Erik Dean Prince

75. In a letter to Erik Prince dated 18 November 2020²³⁸ the Panel requested details of his operational involvement in Opus A and B, and also that he clarify his business and financial relationships with Bridgeporth Limited (UK), Bridgeporth Holdings Limited (Gibraltar), Austin Bridgeporth Limited L-6 FZE (UAE), Lancaster 6 DMCC (UAE), Opus Assets Limited FZE (UAE), Opus Capital Asset Limited DMCC (UAE), Frontier Services Group Limited (Bermuda), Frontier Holdings Limited (Bermuda), FSG Aviation Limited (Bermuda), TST Humanitarian Surveys LLC (USA), ULL24 GmbH (Austria), Airborne Technologies GmbH (Austria), LASA Engineering Limited (Bulgaria), Unified Global Services Group Limited (Malta) and PBM Limited (Malta). No response was received by the requested date of 7 December 2020. A reminder letter was sent

²³⁶ Using the Zoom platform.

²³⁷ <https://harrupadvisory.com>. Accessed 20 July 2020.

²³⁸ Sent to two known E Mail addresses of Erik Dean Prince. Copies were sent by UPS courier to his Virginia and Wyoming residences. UPS tracking confirmed delivery to his Virginia address on 4 December 2020 (1ZF333A30311197514) and to his Wyoming address on 10 December 2020 (1ZF333A30311197523). The Panel did not consider it appropriate to send such a communication to Mr Prince via the three lawyers known to be used by him, as the Panel could not know which lawyer Mr Prince may choose to instruct to represent him on this matter, if at all. An Email reminder was sent to Mr Prince on 16 December 2020 with UPS courier copies to his Virginia and Wyoming addresses (1ZF333A30211201420 and 1ZF333A30311201437 respectively).

on 16 December 2020 and no response was received to that letter either.²³⁹ His failure to cooperate with the Panel means that the evidence supplied in this document is submitted unexplained and unchallenged by Erik Prince.

L. Opus B operation

76. The Panel has evidence that a second Opus operation (Opus B) was launched into Libya in April/May 2020, and investigations continue to achieve the evidential standards necessary for reporting. It involved at least four or five of the individuals connected with the first Opus operation.²⁴⁰ Indeed, the Panel believes that some of the components of Opus A, or directly derived from that operation, still continue to be active in Libya. Examples being the Fusion and Targeting Cell and the PC-6 ISR aircraft.

M. Summary of violations

77. Although there is much still to learn about Project Opus, that Panel has achieved the necessary evidential standards to allow it to make the following findings (tables 76.5 to 76.6) for entities and individuals that have:

- (a) Violated paragraph 9 to resolution [1970 \(2011\)](#):

Violating, or assisting in the evasion of, the provisions of the arms embargo in Libya established in resolution 1970 (2011) by the direct (...) supply (...) to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (...) of (...) related materiel of all types, including military (...) equipment, (...), and other assistance, related to military activities (...).

and/or

- (b) Are in non-compliance with paragraph 13 to resolution [2509 \(2020\)](#) by failing to:

(...) supplying any information at their disposal on the implementation of the Measures decided in resolutions (...) in particular incidents of non-compliance (...).

Table 76.5

Entities violating resolution 1970 (2011) and/or in non-compliance with resolution 2509 (2020)

<i>Entity</i>	<i>Violation of para.9 to resolution 1970 (2011)</i>	<i>Non-compliant with para.13 to resolution 2509 (2020)</i>	<i>Specific</i>
Bridgeporth Limited (UK)		✓	▪ Failure to provide <i>information at their disposal</i> regarding <i>other assistance relating to military activities</i> to an armed group.
Federal Advocates Inc (USA)		✓	▪ Failure to provide <i>information at their disposal</i> regarding <i>other assistance relating to military activities</i> to an armed group.

²³⁹ UPS courier copies also sent to his Virginia and Wyoming addresses (1ZF333A30211201420 and 1ZF333A30311201437 respectively).

²⁴⁰ Including confidential source (CS27).

<i>Entity</i>	<i>Violation of para.9 to resolution 1970 (2011)</i>	<i>Non-compliant with para.13 to resolution 2509 (2020)</i>	<i>Specific</i>
L-6 FZE (United Arab Emirates)	✓	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Arranging the <i>transfer of military equipment</i> and providing <i>other assistance relating to military activities</i> to an armed group in Libya.
Lancaster 6 DMCC (United Arab Emirates)	✓	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Failure to provide <i>information at their disposal</i> regarding <i>other assistance relating to military activities</i> to an armed group.
Opus Capital Asset Limited FZE (United Arab Emirates)	✓	✓	
Panzer Logistics (Proprietary) Limited (South Africa)		✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Failure to provide <i>information at their disposal</i> regarding <i>other assistance relating to military activities</i> to an armed group.
Sky Avia Trans LLC (Ukraine)	✓		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Transfer</i> of equipment by air to a private military company providing <i>other assistance relating to military activities</i> to an armed group in Libya.
Sovereign Charterers Limited (Malta)	✓		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Transfer</i> of <i>military equipment</i> by sea to a private military company providing <i>other assistance relating to military activities</i> to an armed group in Libya.
Zet Avia LLC (Ukraine)	✓		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Transfer</i> of equipment by air to a private military company providing <i>other assistance relating to military activities</i> to an armed group in Libya.

Table 76.6
Individuals violating resolution 1970 (2011) and/or in non-compliance with resolution 2509 (2020)

<i>Individual</i>	<i>Violation of para.9 to resolution 1970 (2011)</i>	<i>Non-compliant with para.13 to resolution 2509 (2020)</i>	<i>Specific</i>
Durrant Christiaan Paul (Australia)	✓	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Arranging the <i>transfer of military equipment</i> and providing <i>other assistance relating to military activities</i> to an armed group in Libya. ▪ Failure to provide <i>information at his disposal</i> regarding <i>other assistance relating to military activities</i> to an armed group.
Fenech James (Malta)	✓		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Arranging the <i>transfer of military equipment</i> and providing <i>other assistance relating to military activities</i> to an armed group in Libya.
Lodge Steven John (South Africa)	✓	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Arranging the <i>transfer of military equipment</i> and providing <i>other assistance relating to military activities</i> to an armed group in Libya. ▪ Failure to provide <i>information at his disposal</i> regarding <i>other assistance relating to military activities</i> to an armed group.
Louw Sean Callaghan (UK)	✓		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The <i>transfer of military equipment</i> by sea to a private military company providing <i>other assistance relating to military activities</i> to an armed group in Libya.

<i>Individual</i>	<i>Violation of para.9 to resolution 1970 (2011)</i>	<i>Non-compliant with para.13 to resolution 2509 (2020)</i>	<i>Specific</i>
Maki Travis Alden (USA)	✓		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Transfer of military equipment</i> by air to a private military company providing <i>other assistance relating to military activities</i> to an armed group in Libya.
Mariotti Franco (Global Africa Aviation)	✓	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The <i>transfer of military equipment</i> by air to a private military company providing <i>other assistance relating to military activities</i> to an armed group in Libya. ▪ Failure to provide <i>information at his disposal</i> regarding <i>other assistance relating to military activities</i> to an armed group.
Perry Amanda Kate (UK)	✓	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Arranging the procurement and <i>transfer</i> of equipment intended for a private military company providing <i>other assistance relating to military activities</i> to an armed group in Libya. ▪ Failure to provide <i>information at her disposal</i> regarding <i>other assistance relating to military activities</i> to an armed group.
Prince Erik Dean (USA)	✓	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ At the least facilitated the <i>transfer of military equipment</i> to a private military company providing <i>other assistance relating to military activities</i> to an armed group in Libya. ▪ Failure to provide <i>information at his disposal</i> regarding <i>other assistance relating to military activities</i> to an armed group.
Ritchie Andrew Scott (UK)	✓		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The <i>transfer of military equipment</i> by sea to a private military company providing <i>other assistance relating to military activities</i> to an armed group in Libya.

Appendix A to Annex 76: Timeline of events

Table 76.A.1
Timeline of events²⁴¹

<i>Date</i>	<i>Event</i>	<i>Responsible</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
12 Jul 2018	RJAF list 17 x AH-1F <i>Cobra</i> attack helicopters for sale.	RJAF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Cobra</i> attack helicopters mentioned in Opus confidential document.
01 Nov 2018	Antonov AN-26 (UR-MDA) insured by FSG Aviation for US600,000.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Later sold to L-6 FZE for US\$ 650,000. Insurance not revoked or transferred.
9 Apr 2019	OPUS PowerPoint [1] was written.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ From Metadata.
14 Apr 2019	Erik Prince meets Haftar in Cairo, Egypt and briefs him on PMC intervention prior to Haftar meeting with President Sisi.	Erik Prince Khalifa Haftar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Probably no PowerPoint. This was either sent or briefed previously.
14 Apr 2019	Erik Prince has planning meetings in Paul Café, Taggamu Al Khamis, Cairo.	Erik Prince	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ http://paularabia.com/en/
16 May 2019	Lodge flies from Aberdeen to London Heathrow and then on to Dubai on Flight# BA0105.	Steven Lodge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Highly probably Project Opus A planning.
19 May 2019	Lodge flies from Dubai to London Heathrow then on to Aberdeen on Flight# BA0106.	Steven Lodge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪
20 May 2019	HAF naval commander Faraj al-Mahwadi announces that HAF is mobilising its naval forces to impose a total blockade on western ports, especially regarding Turkish vessels.	HAF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪
22 May 2019	Ownership or control of Pilatus P-6 aircraft (serial#790) transferred from TST Humanitarian Surveys LLC to Aircraft and More GmbH, Austria.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Aircraft re-registered from N354AK (USA) to PH-ABT (Netherlands). ▪ Sold by Aircraft and More for EU948,000.

²⁴¹ Some dates relating to deployment dates may be +/-1 day, as little substantive information has been provided by the perpetrators during interview, and the Panel has had to determine dates from documentary evidence and/or confidential sources (some of whom could only recollect approximate dates of movements).

<i>Date</i>	<i>Event</i>	<i>Responsible</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
27 May 2019	Lodge flies from Aberdeen to London Heathrow and then on to Dubai on Flight# BA0107.	Steven Lodge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Highly probably Project Opus A planning.
30 May 2019	Lodge flies from Dubai to London Heathrow then on to Aberdeen on Flight# BA0106.	Steven Lodge	<ul style="list-style-type: none">
1 Jun 2019	Lodge flies to Amman, Jordan (AMM) from Aberdeen, UK (ABZ) via Amsterdam (AMS).	Steven Lodge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flight KL1444
2 Jun 2019	RJAF list six MD530F helicopters for sale.	RJAF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MD530F helicopters mentioned in Opus confidential document.
5 Jun 2019	<p>Pilot recruitment and use of false name to disguise identity and/or covert nature of operation.</p> <p>Christiaan Durrant places advert on professional pilot's website stating urgent need for pilots.</p>	Christiaan Durrant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> www.pprune.org Use of Christine Davidson as cover name.
6 Jun 2019	<p>Discuss charter of AN-26 for Medevac charter in Libya.</p> <p>Call made from Christiaan Durrant 's mobile phone (+356993XXX).</p>	Christiaan Durrant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To Mohamed AL XXXC, XXX Air, Libya. The AN-26 was still owned by FSG Aviation at this time.
13 Jun 2019	<p>Opus A planning</p> <p>Calls made from Christiaan Durrant S mobile phone.</p>	Christiaan Durrant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To Vince Gordon, Opus legal counsel The Opus legal counsel stated they had <i>represented Opus Capital Asset FZE since (...) end of June 2019 and under terms of that engagement represent (...) Mr Christiaan Durrant (...)</i>.²⁴²
14 Jun 2019	Lodge flies from Amman, Jordan (AMM) to Aberdeen, UK (ABZ) via Amsterdam (AMS).	Steven Lodge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flight BA0146
14 Jun 2019	Christiaan Durrant travels to Amman, Jordan from Austria.	Christiaan Durrant	<ul style="list-style-type: none">

²⁴² Letter from HFW dated 31 August 2020.

<i>Date</i>	<i>Event</i>	<i>Responsible</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
14 Jun 2019	Contract for sale of 3 <i>Gazelle</i> helicopters signed by vendor.	Fulcrum Holdings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Signed in Lagos, Nigeria
On or about 15 Jun 2019	<p>Christiaan Durrant Introduces himself to Jordanian representative as Gene Rynack. Claims that all his activities are cleared at the “highest level”.</p> <p>After consultation with the highest levels in Jordan Christiaan Durrant is instructed by the Jordanian representative to make plans to leave Jordan.</p>	Christiaan Durrant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Australian actor Mel Gibson plays Gene Ryack in the film Air America about a private CIA funded airline. ▪ Most Durrant communications in Jordan used the WICKR platform where he is Charlie Tango.
16 Jun 2019	<p>Opus A planning</p> <p>Calls made from Christiaan Durrant’s mobile phone.</p>	Christiaan Durrant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Multiple calls to WhatsApp link number. ▪ The team made much use of such mechanisms to disguise communications relating to operation.
16 Jun 2019	Lodge flies to Dubai, UAE (AMM) from Aberdeen, UK (ABZ) via London (LHR).	Steven Lodge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Flight BA0107
17 Jun 2019	Procurement contract for 3 x SA341 <i>Gazelle</i> light utility helicopters (LUH) from Fulcrum Holdings UAE was signed.	L-6 FZE Steven Lodge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Signed in Dubai, UAE ▪ Purchaser is L-6 FZE (Opus Capital Assets – Operating Company)
17 Jun 2019	Invoice raised for hire of 2 x MRC-1250 RHIB Manta 1 and Manta 2	Sovereign Charterers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Invoiced to Opus Capital Asset Limited FZE
18 Jun 2019	Government of Jordan officially stops RJAF sale of military aircraft and helicopters.	Government of Jordan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪
18 Jun 2019	Confidential documentation refers to Opus executing their contingency plan.	Opus 1 Opus 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪
18 Jun 2019	<p>Opus A planning (LASA T-Bird)</p> <p>Calls made from Christiaan Durrant’s mobile phone.</p>	Christiaan Durrant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Bulgaria Number no longer active. Probably related to <i>LASA T-Bird</i>. ▪ To Vince Gordon, Opus legal counsel.
18 Jun 2019	Transfer of US\$ 1,950,000 from Opus Capital Asset to Fulcrum Holdings for purchase of 3 x <i>Gazelle</i> SA341 helicopters.	Opus Capital Asset DMCC Amanda Perry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪

<i>Date</i>	<i>Event</i>	<i>Responsible</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
19 Jun 2019	SIGNED purchase order for one 2SR H80 Thrush 510G (YU-THS) (construction# H80-161DC). ²⁴³ (LASA T-Bird).	L-6 FZE Amanda Perry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The aircraft was reported as landing at Amman, Jordan for ‘maintenance checks’ in late-June 2019. ▪ Referred to Perry as Managing Director in contract documentation and signed by Perry as CEO. ▪ EU 3M from IBAN AE 17/05200/02410966270016
19 Jun 2019	Transfer of EUR 480,000 from Lancaster 6 DMCC to Sovereign Charterers, Malta for charter of 2 x MRC-1250 “Special Forces” RHIB and delivery fees to Benghazi, Libya.	Lancaster 6 DMCC Amanda Perry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Contract with Opus Capital Asset FZE, but payment from Lancaster 6 DMCC account with Noor Bank. ▪ Account# 000241096278XXXX
19 Jun 2019	Opus A Planning (3 x Super Puma helicopters). Call received by Christiaan Durrant’s mobile phone.	Starlite	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ From Starlite Aviation, South Africa. The supplier of the three <i>Super Puma</i> helicopters.
19 Jun 2019	Opus A Planning (3 x Super Puma helicopters). Call made by Christiaan Durrant’s mobile phone.	Christiaan Durrant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To Starlite Aviation.
20 Jun 2019	Opus A Planning (3 x Super Puma helicopters). Call made by Christiaan Durrant’s mobile phone.	Christiaan Durrant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To Starlite Aviation.
20 Jun 2019	Confirmation sent to Starlite Aviation that the <i>Super Puma</i> helicopters were to be used to ‘support a geological survey’ in Jordan.	L-6 FZE Amanda Perry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Transfer of 3 x <i>Super Puma</i> MUH to Libya confirmed. ▪ Signed by Perry as Managing Director.
20 Jun 2019	Charter signed for 2 x MRC-1250 “Special Forces” RHIB (Manta-1 and Manta-2) from Sovereign Charterers Limited, Malta.	Opus Capital Assets FZE Steven Lodge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪

²⁴³ Member State.

<i>Date</i>	<i>Event</i>	<i>Responsible</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
20 Jun 2019	Contract signed by L-6 FZE with International Worldwide Air Services Incorporated, UAE for hire of 2 x IL-76.	International Worldwide Air Services (UAE) Reem Style Travel and Tourism (UAE)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Contract value commercial in confidence. Estimated to be in region of US\$ 3M. ▪ Sub-contracted to Reem Style and Leisure. ▪ 2 x IL76TD used to move the six helicopters from Gaborone, Botswana to Benghazi, Libya.
21 Jun 2019	Opus A Planning (3 x Super Puma helicopters). Call made by Christiaan Durrant's mobile phone.	Christiaan Durrant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To Starlite Aviation.
22 Jun 2019	Opus A Planning (3 x Super Puma helicopters). Call made by Christiaan Durrant's mobile phone.	Christiaan Durrant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To Willie van der Stoep. Arranged logistics for move of helicopters from South Africa to Libya.
22 Jun 2019	Contract signed by L-6 FZE with International Worldwide Air Services (UAE) for charter of IL-76TD for route Gaborone to Benghazi.	L6-FZE Steven Lodge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Paid by wire transfer from a Lancaster6 DMCC bank account. SWIFT/BIC CITIUS33XXX used to transfer from or through Citi Bank New York.
22 Jun 2019	Private military operatives arrive in Amman, Jordan.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Some flew in on Royal Jordanian #RJ112.
24 Jun 2019	Confidential documentation refers to Opus expecting arrival of a UAV in Amman, Jordan.	Opus 1 Opus 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪
24 Jun 2019	Application from Meridian Air for Jordan Landing Permit for the Antonov AN-26 (UR-MDA) shows departure flight planned to Benghazi on 1 July 2019.	Meridian L-6 FZE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪
25 Jun 2019	Opus A Planning (3 x Super Puma helicopters). Call made by Christiaan Durrant's mobile phone.	Christiaan Durrant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To Willie van der Stoep.
25 Jun 2019	Durrant leaves Jordan to destination not yet confirmed.	Christiaan Durrant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Next identified as being in the United Arab Emirates on 29 June 2019.
25 Jun 2019	Funds transfer for advance salary to at least one team member.	Opus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Approx \$20,900.

<i>Date</i>	<i>Event</i>	<i>Responsible</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
25 Jun 2019	Pilatus PC-6 (aircraft serial # 790) arrives in Libya		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Stephen Lodge admitted PC-6 deployed in his statement of 13 Sep 20. ▪ Maki confirmed arrival date and he was pilot in the Opus legal counsel letter of 12 Nov 20.
25 or 26 Jun 2019	Charter flight for PMC operatives from Amman, Jordan to Benghazi, Libya.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Possibly Sigma UP-I7601.
27 Jun 2019	Antonov AN-26 (UR-MDA) arrives OJAM at 00:18 hours.	FSG Aviation Limited	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ FSG Aviation are still officially owners. ▪ Landing Permit OJAM/M/0143.
27 Jun 2019	Ownership of Pilatus PC-6 (serial# 790) transferred from Airborne Technologies GmbH to L6-FZE.	L6 FZE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪
27 Jun 2019	Delivery of 2 x MRC-1250 “Special Forces” RHIB (Manta-1 and Manta-2) by Sovereign Charterers Limited, Malta.	Sovereign Charterers Limited, Malta James Fenech	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Four-person Sovereign delivery crew. ▪ Ritchie and Louw from PMC transited to Benghazi on RHIBs. ▪ Customs clearance was gained on 26 June 2020.
27 Jun 2019	Invoice SO002625 for EUR 26,7248 raised from Sovereign Charterers, Malta to Lancaster 6 DMCC to for Marine Safety Equipment	Sovereign Charterers, Malta James Fenech	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Paid 22 July 2019 from a Lancaster6 bank account.
27 Jun 2019	Three <i>Super Puma</i> helicopters seen in Eastern Rand moving towards Botswana border.	Panzer Logistics (Proprietary) Limited, RSA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪
27 Jun 2019	Opus A Planning (3 x Super Puma helicopters). Call made by Christiaan Durrant’s mobile phone.	Christiaan Durrant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To Chief, Air Traffic Control, Jordan
28 Jun 2019	Inaccurate Single Administrative Document raised for transfer of three <i>Gazelle</i> helicopters into Botswana.	Panzer Logistics (Proprietary) Limited, RSA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Shows consignee as Jordan Aeronautical Cargo Company, Amman, Jordan. Company does not exist.²⁴⁴

²⁴⁴ There is an unrelated company, Jordan Aeronautical Systems Company Limited (JAC) (www.jac.com.jo).

<i>Date</i>	<i>Event</i>	<i>Responsible</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
28 Jun 2019	Inaccurate Single Administrative Document raised for transfer of three <i>Super-Puma</i> helicopters into Botswana.	Panzer Logistics (Proprietary) Limited, RSA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shows consignee as Jordan Aeronautical Cargo Company, Amman, Jordan. Company does not exist.
28 Jun 2019	Three <i>Super-Puma</i> helicopters cross Botswanan border at the Tiokweng Border Checkpoint (BCP).	Panzer Logistics (Proprietary) Limited, RSA	<ul style="list-style-type: none">
28 Jun 2019	IL-76 TD (UR-CIB) deploys to Gaborone, Botswana from Amman, Jordan for move of helicopters to Benghazi, Libya.	ZetAvia LLC	<ul style="list-style-type: none">
28 Jun 2019	IL-76 TD (UR-COZ) deploys to Gaborone, Botswana from Amman, Jordan for move of helicopters to Benghazi, Libya.	SkyAviaTrans LLC	<ul style="list-style-type: none">
28 Jun 2019	14:30 hours. Four-person Sovereign delivery crew left Benghazi on Afriqiyah Flight # 8U606 to Amman, Jordan on 28 June 2019 and returned to Malta on Flight # FR8975 on 29 June 2020.	Sovereign Charterers, Malta James Fenech	<ul style="list-style-type: none">
28 Jun 2019	Funds transfer to FSG Aviation Hong Kong bank account for purchase of Antonov AN-26B-100 by Lancaster6 DMCC.	FSG Aviation L6 FZE / Lancaster6 DMCC Christiaan Durrant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ownership and aircraft physically transferred on 22 Jul 2019. Transfer documentation in name of L-6 FZE. EU 650,000 instead of US\$ 650,000 so balance was recredited to Lancaster6 DMCC.
29 Jun 2019	Unregistered 2SR-H80 Thrush 510G (ex T7-SAW) refused take-off permission at Nakasangolo Airport, Uganda.		<ul style="list-style-type: none">
29 Jun 2019	00:48 hours. IL-76 TD (UR-CIB) flight ZAV9002 transports 3 x <i>Gazelle</i> helicopters to Benghazi, Libya from Gaborone, Botswana via Luanda, Angola.	ZetAvia LLC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> False cargo manifest and air waybill submitted to Botswanan customs authorities. Prepared by Speedway Freight (Proprietary) Limited, Botswana at personal direction of Franco Mariotti of Global Africa Aviation.

<i>Date</i>	<i>Event</i>	<i>Responsible</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
29 Jun 2019	10:36 hours. IL-76 TD (UR-CIB) flight ZAV9002 arrives at Benghazi, Libya at 10:36 hours.	ZetAvia LLC	▪
29 Jun 2019	17:10 hours. IL-76 TD (UR-COZ) flight KTR7722 transports 1 x <i>Super Puma</i> helicopter (S/N 2161) to Benghazi, Libya from Gaborone, Botswana via Luanda, Angola.	SkyAviaTrans LLC	▪ Consignee listed as Steven Lodge, Opus Capital Asset LLC, Geological Forward Base, Benghazi
29 Jun 2019	21:30 hours. 2 x MRC-1250 “Special Forces” RHIB (Manta-1 and Manta-2) leave Benghazi Harbour for Malta.	Steven Lodge	▪ Emergency evacuation ordered by Lodge for allegedly security reasons. 20 private military operatives on board.
30 Jun 2019	06:50 hours: IL-76 TD (UR-COZ) flight KTR7722 arrives at Benghazi, Libya.	SkyAviaTrans LLC	▪
30 Jun 2019	MRC-1250 RHIB At Sea.		▪
30 Jun 2019	Calls made from Lodge’s mobile phone. (+447387946343) to an individual in Jordan Aeronautical Systems Company, who were managing the logistics for the AN-26B aircraft whilst in Jordan.	Steven Lodge	▪
1 Jul 2019	13:00 hours. 1 x MRC-1250 RHIB (Manta-1) arrives in Malta from Benghazi Harbour.	Steven Lodge	▪ 1 x MRC-1250 RHIB (Manta-2) abandoned during voyage. ▪ Voyage of 39.5 hours @ 9knots.
1 Jul 2019	16:22 hours. IL-76 TD (UR-CIB) flight ZAV9004 transports 1 x <i>Super Puma</i> helicopter to Benghazi, Libya from Gaborone, Botswana via Luanda, Angola.	ZetAvia LLC	▪ False cargo manifest and air waybill submitted to Botswanan customs authorities. Prepared by Speedway Freight (Proprietary) Limited, Botswana at personal direction of Franco Mariotti of Global Africa Aviation.
1 or 2 Jul 2019	Maltese lawyer appointed to represent PMC operatives in Malta if required.	Opus Capital Asset Limited FZE	▪ Not required. ▪ Account settled by bank transfer from a Lancaster6 DMCC account.

<i>Date</i>	<i>Event</i>	<i>Responsible</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
1 Jul 2019	Post-operation calls made regarding entry visas and logistics in Malta.	Steven Lodge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To CS. Works for Global Services Unified Group. A Fenech employee . (Four times). ▪ To Transport Malta. (Four times). ▪ To Malta Post State Control. (Twice).
1 Jul 2019	Post-operation calls received to arrange entry visas and logistics in Malta.	Steven Lodge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To CB. Delivered RHIB to Benghazi. A Fenech employee. (Twice). ▪ To CS. ▪ Inactive UK “Burner Phone 1”.
1 – 4 Jul 2019	Opus A team accommodated in Radisson Hotel, Saint Julians, Malta. Steven Lodge covered the bill for room extras in cash for the other team members. He used his Mastercard as guarantee for the hotel.	Steven Lodge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Bill paid through www.expedia.com.
2 Jul 2019	02:30 hours. IL-76 TD (UR-CIB) flight ZAV9004 arrives at Benghazi, Libya.	ZetAvia LLC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪
2 Jul 2019	Post-operation calls made from Steven Lodge’s mobile phone regarding entry visas and logistics in Malta.	Steven Lodge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To Malta Police. ▪ To LX. A Maltese policeman who also has an interest in www.buzzflying.com. (Thirteen calls).
2 Jul 2019	Post-operation calls received on Steven Lodge’s mobile phone.to arrange entry visas and logistics in Malta.	Steven Lodge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To LX.
3 Jul 2019	Ownership or control of Pilatus P-6 aircraft (serial#790) transferred from Aircraft and More GmbH, Austria to L-6 FZE.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Aircraft re-registered from PH-ABT (Netherlands) to A6-???.
3 Jul 2019	20:09 hours. IL-76 TD (UR-CIB) flight ZAV9006 transports 1 x <i>Super Puma</i> helicopter to Benghazi, Libya from Gaborone, Botswana via Luanda, Angola.	ZetAvia LLC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ False cargo manifest and air waybill submitted to Botswanan customs authorities. Prepared by Speedway Freight (Proprietary) Limited, Botswana at personal direction of Franco Mariotti of Global Africa Aviation.

<i>Date</i>	<i>Event</i>	<i>Responsible</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
4 Jul 2019	06:07 hours. IL-76 TD (UR-CIB) flight ZAV9006 arrives at Benghazi, Libya at 06:00 hours.	ZetAvia LLC	▪
4 Jul 2019	Lodge flies from Valetta, Malta (MLA) to Aberdeen, UK (ABZ) via Amsterdam (AMS)	Lodge	▪ Flight KL1445
8 Jul 2019	Invoice 00002424 for EUR 61,560 raised from Sovereign Charterers, Malta to Opus Capital Asset Limited FZE for Marine Fuel and Crew Costs	Sovereign Charterers, Malta	▪ For search and recovery mission for abandoned RHIB.
11 Jul 2019	Durrant's second meeting with Jordanian representative. Still purporting to be Gene Rynack and that his operation was "cleared at the highest levels". Durrant is instructed by the Jordanian representative to leave Jordan at the earliest possible opportunity.	Christiaan Durrant	▪
17 Jul 2019	Antonov AN-26B aircraft AN-26B (serial# 7108) (UR-MDA) files flight plan for Moldova	Christiaan Durrant	▪ Declared as a maintenance visit.
11 Jul 2019	Lodge flies from Aberdeen to Amsterdam on Flight# KL1440 and then on to Johannesburg.	Steven Lodge	▪
17 Jul 2019	LASA T-Bird (YU-THS) files flight plan for Larnaca, Cyprus.	Durrant	▪
22 Jul 2019	Retrospective purchase agreement signed for sale of Antonov AN-26B aircraft AN-26B (serial# 7108) (UR-MDA) by FSG Aviation to L6-FZE.	FSG Aviation L6 FZE Christiaan Durrant	▪ Funds transferred on 28 June 2019. ▪ Agreement dated 9 July 2019. ▪ Signed by Durrant as Managing Director L-6 FZE, while still in Jordan. ▪ Aircraft still in Jordan.
22 Jul 2019	Antonov AN-26 (UR-MDA) departs OJAM at 16:10 hours on flight plan to LTBU, Turkey.	L6-FZE	▪ Departure Clearance OJAM/GA/0114.
22 Jul 2019	Transfer of EUR 26,748 from Lancaster 6 DMCC to Fieldsports Limited, Malta for marine safety equipment.	Lancaster6 DMCC Amanda Perry	▪ Payment from Lancaster 6 DMCC account with Emirates Islamic Bank PJSC. ▪ Account# 000370745605XXXX



<i>Date</i>	<i>Event</i>	<i>Responsible</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
26 Jul 2019	1 x MRC-1250 “Special Forces” RHIB (Manta-2) found abandoned off the coast of Libya near Zueitina.	HAF / NOC	▪
1 Aug 2019	Transfer of EUR 449,760 from Lancaster 6 DMCC to Sovereign Charterers, Malta for loss of MRC-1250 SF RHIB.	Lancaster 6 DMCC Amanda Perry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Payment from Lancaster 6 DMCC account with Emirates Islamic Bank PJSC. ▪ Account# 000370745605XXXX
2 Aug 2019	Eeben Barlow, of STTEP, warns of “false flag” recruitment of PMC operatives for a PMC operation in North Africa.		▪
17 Sep 2019	US LD-1 Disclosure Form for Federal Advocates representation of Opus FZE.	Opus FZE	▪ Lobbying activities with US government or representatives unknown.
7 Oct 2019	Holman Fenwick Willan MEA LLP (the Opus legal counsel) (HFW) first engaged with Panel to inform Panel that HFW represented a client.	HFW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mr Vince Gordan is legal representative. ▪ HFW letters received on a regular basis each time Panel approach an individual or entity linked to the PMC operation. ▪ Proves a coordinated response from an obvious team.
11 Nov 2019	Antonov AN-26 (UR-MDA) sold to Expedition Aviation FZC from L-6 FZE for \$580,000.	L6 FZE Christiaan Durrant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sold for loss of \$70,000. ▪ Disposal of project assets begins.
23 Nov 2019	HFW informed the Panel that they were also consulting with a Mr Matthew Schwartz of Boies Schiller Flexner LLP (BSF).	HFW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In response to Panel letter of 14 Nov 2019, which clarified <i>modus operandi</i> of the Panel. ▪ Panel unaware of why BSF informed of their interest.

<i>Date</i>	<i>Event</i>	<i>Responsible</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
17 Dec 2019	Letter from HFW stating that: 1) Mr Lodge “worked for a company called <i>Opus Capital Asset Limited FZE during 2019 (...) principally for oil and gas clients (...) involved in a project in Libya in summer of 2019 (...) project had to be abandoned</i> ”. 2) Mr Lodge “has never been Aviation Manager, or authorised to sign contracts on behalf of, any company called or having a name materially similar to “Lancaster 6””	HFW Steven Lodge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In response to specific Panel questions in letter of 9 December 2019. ▪ (1) No information on this alleged contract was sent to Panel by HFW despite follow up requests. ▪ (2) Panel notes that Lodge signed three contracts for L-6 FZE of which two were settled from a Lancaster6 DMCC account. Panel also notes he stated he was Aviation Manager of Lancaster6 on a visa application to a Member State in October 2018, with an L6-Group email contact for the company.
9 Jan 2020	HAF announcement that ships approaching Khums or Misrata ports will be regarded as legitimate military targets.	HAF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪
24 Jan 2020	Boies Schiller Flexner LLP (BSF) first engaged with Panel to inform Panel that HFW represented a client.	BSF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mr Matthew L Schartz is legal representative.
3 Feb 2019	Mr Fenech submits response to the OTR offered to him by the Panel.	James Fenech	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ See appendix W.
9 Feb 20	Update 1 sent to SCAD for processing.	Panel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪
10 Feb 20	Weavind and Weavind inform Panel they represent Messrs Stoep and Panzer Logistics.	Van Dyl	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪
12 Feb 20	HFW inform Panel they now represent Smit and Bam.	HFW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪
6/7 Mar 20	Opus 2 Team make way to a hotel in Dubai to wait for further instructions on Project Opus 2.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Individual 2 arranges \$15K payment for each person to go to Dubai for briefing.
15 Mar 20	Individual 1 briefs Opus 2 team in a hotel in Abu Dhabi. The Panel is also aware of the flight details for this individual’s return to their home base.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Individual 2 subsequently arranges payment of funds to team members for operation. ▪ Meeting may have been on 16 Mar 2020.

<i>Date</i>	<i>Event</i>	<i>Responsible</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
20(?) Mar 20	Project Opus 2 Team possibly fly to Egypt.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Othman Air Base, Egypt (29°33'15.20"N, 25°35'14.74"E). ▪ Cell phones exchanged for “burners”.
2 Apr 2020	Pilatus PC-6 with self-contained aerial reconnaissance (S.C.A.R) pods fitted under wings first identified at Benghazi (Benina) airport.	L-6 FZE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Arrived on 30 Jun / 1 Aug 19.
6 – 10 Apr 20	Project Opus 2 team deploy to Benghazi (Benina). Same base location as Project Opus 1 team.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Plan to be operational by 20 – 24 Apr 20.
10 Apr20	Pilatus PC-6 with self-contained aerial reconnaissance (S.C.A.R) pods fitted under wings identified at Benghazi (Benina) airport.	L-6 FZE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Position different to 2 Apr 20 siting suggesting movement of aircraft.
13 Apr 20	Project Opus 2 Close Protection (CP) Team left Libya (Al-Wattiya) on Beech King Air to Uthman Air Base, Egypt. Just before base surrounded by GNA-AF.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Project Opus 2 staff used as Close Protection for UAE teams while waiting for flying tasks to start.
20 Apr 20	Project Opus 2 CP team and Beechcraft aircraft now in Cairo.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Project Opus 2 team operations on hold until Air Defence Ground Environment (ADGE) is more suitable surrounding Tripoli. ▪ Project Opus 2 team refused to fly to UAE, preferring to stay in Cairo.
23 Apr 20	Pilatus PC-6 with self-contained aerial reconnaissance (S.C.A.R) pods fitted under wings identified at Benghazi (Benina) airport.	L-6 FZE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Position different to 10 Apr 20 siting suggesting movement of aircraft.
25 Apr 20	Pilatus PC-6 with self-contained aerial reconnaissance (S.C.A.R) pods fitted under wings first identified operating out of Al Jufra.	L-6 FZE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Aircraft moved from Benghazi.
28 Apr 20	Pilatus PC-6 with self-contained aerial reconnaissance (S.C.A.R) pods fitted under wings identified at Benghazi (Benina) airport.	L-6 FZE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Aircraft moved from Al Jufra.

<i>Date</i>	<i>Event</i>	<i>Responsible</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
15 May 20	Project Opus 2 team paid off.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Paid extra \$15K above agreed contract amount on closure.
20 May 20	Pilatus PC-6 with self-contained aerial reconnaissance (S.C.A.R) pods fitted under wings identified at Benghazi (Benina) airport.	L-6 FZE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪
9 Jun 20	HFV inform Panel that they now also represent Allen, Baker, Du Preez, Hogan, Greyvenstein, Jobert G, Joubert J, Louw, Ritchie and Schutte.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Only Quintan Charl Paul of the original 'Malta 20' is now not legally represented by HFV.
7 Jul 20	Pilatus PC-6 with self-contained aerial reconnaissance (S.C.A.R) pods fitted under wings identified at Benghazi (Benina) airport.	L-6 FZE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No position change since 20 May 20.
20 Jul 20	Panel remotely interview Amanda Perry in presence of her lawyers.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ OTR interview
10 Sep 20	Andrew Furness and Ryan Hogan declined OTR interview with Panel.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪
13 Sep 20	Panel receive statement from Steven Lodge's lawyers in place of offered OTR interview.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ OTR statement
14 Sep 20	Australia Broadcasting Company Four Corners programme on Durrant broadcast.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪
15 Sep 20	Gordon contacts all Opus 1 team members and requests they travel to Dubai, UAE to agree a common position.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Confidential source
16 Sep 20	Panel interviews Durrant in London in presence of his lawyer.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ OTR interview
29 Sep 20	Travis Maki declined OTR interview with Panel but agreed to answer written questions.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪

Appendix B to Annex 76: Comparison of PowerPoint presentations

#	<i>Presentation to HAF</i>	<i>Presentation to PMC team</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
1	 <p>The slide features a black background with the text "OPERATION REGAIN LIBJA" in orange and white. Below the text is a photograph of a military drone in flight.</p>	SAME	▪
2	 <p>The slide contains the following text:</p> <p>SECTION 1: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY</p> <p>The client to whom this proposal is presented, has a requirement for rotary and fixed wing assets in support of their current operations.</p> <p>Initial discussions with the client culminated in the request for information regarding an airborne capability.</p> <p>In order to meet the desired end state or capability profile the following requirements will be addressed in the proposal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Airborne ISR Capabilities • Kinetic Package • Assault Package • Airborne Search and Rescue Capabilities • Life Support Requirements from the Client • HVT <p>At the bottom of the slide, there is a horizontal line, the word "RESTRICTED" on the left, and the number "2" on the right.</p>	SAME	▪

#

Presentation to HAF

Presentation to PMC team

Remarks

3

SECTION 2: FORCE COMPOSITION AND C3 INTERGRATION

2.1 Force Composition Summary

Serial	Platform	Function	QTY
A01	MD530	Kinetic Role, Escort & ISR	5
A02	Bell AH1 Cobra	Fire Force, SAR & HVT Extraction / Termination	2
A03	Cessna Citation CJ4 (Model S25C)	Strategic Medevac	1
A04	LASA T-Bird	Intelligence Surveillance Reconnaissance	1
PER	Support Personnel	Pilots, Maint, HVT Extraction, Spec Forces & Medical	TBA

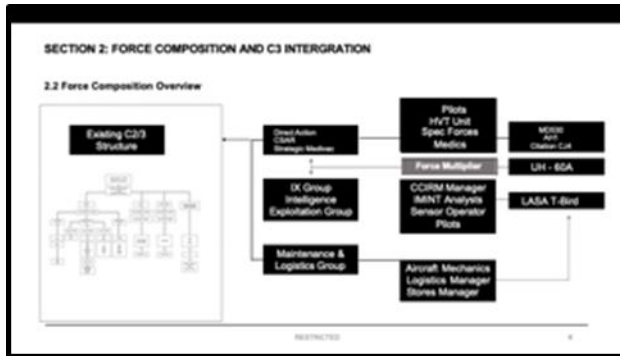
SECTION 2: FORCE COMPOSITION AND C3 INTERGRATION

2.1 Force Composition Summary

Serial	Platform	Function	QTY
A01	BELL 407 MRH	Kinetic Role, Escort & ISR	4
A02	UH-60 Blackhawks	Fire Force, SAR & HVT Extraction	4
A03	Cessna Citation CJ4 (Model S25C)	Strategic Medevac	1
A04	LASA T-Bird	Intelligence Surveillance Reconnaissance	1
PER	Support Personnel	Pilots, Maint, HVT Extraction, Spec Forces & Medical	TBA

- Air platforms different.
- No mention of Cobra Attack Helicopter to team.
- No use of word “Termination” for HVT in team version.
- The Bell 407 MRH is a variant of the Bell 407GX modified for the UAE by NorthStar Aviation LLC of Abu Dhabi, and delivered in 2016.²⁴⁵

4



SAME

5

SECTION 2: FORCE COMPOSITION AND C3 INTERGRATION

2.3 Force Composition - Kinetic - HVT Extraction / Termination

MD530	Air COBRA
General Specifications	Specifications
Crew: 1	Crew: 1 + 1
Capacity: 4 Troops	Capacity: NIL
Useful Load 684 kg	Useful Load: 2,065 kg
Max take-off weight: 1,406 kg	Max take-off weight: 6,690 kg
Fuel capacity: 153 kg	Fuel capacity: 946 kg
Powerplant: 1 X Allison 250-C30	Powerplant: (2) T700-GE-401
Maximum speed: 152 kts at sea level	Maximum speed: 152 kts at sea level
Range: 430 km	Range: 585 km
Hover Ceiling: 16,000 ft IGE	Hover Ceiling: 15, 000 ft IGE

SECTION 2: FORCE COMPOSITION AND C3 INTERGRATION

2.3 Force Composition - Kinetic - HVT Extraction - MEDEVAC Assets

Bell 407 MRH	US Army UH-60 Blackhawk
General Specifications	General Specifications
Crew: 1 + 2	Crew: 1 + 2
Capacity: 6 Troops	Capacity: 14 Troops
Useful Load: 1,156 kg	Useful Load: 1,200 kg
Max take-off weight: 2,381 kg	Max take-off weight: 10,000 kg
Fuel capacity: 594 L	Fuel capacity: 1363 L
Powerplant: Rolls-Royce Model 250-C47E4	Powerplant: (2) T700-GE-700
Maximum speed: 133 kts at sea level	Maximum speed: 145 kts at sea level
Range: 624 km	Range: 528 km
Hover Ceiling: 13,550 ft IGE	Hover Ceiling: 18, 000ft IGE

- Air platforms different.
- No mention of Cobra Attack Helicopter to team.

²⁴⁵ <https://www.airforce-technology.com/projects/nsa-407mrh-multi-role-helicopter/>, accessed 3 May 2020.

Presentation to HAF *Presentation to PMC team* *Remarks*

6

SECTION 2: FORCE COMPOSITION AND C3 INTERGRATION

2.3 Force Composition ISR | MEDÉVAC Assets

Cessna Citation CJ4 (Model 525C)	LASA T-Bird
<p>General characteristics</p> <p>Crew: 1 PIC + 1 Co-Pilot</p> <p>Capacity: 13 Passenger, 2 Litters</p> <p>Length: 16.26 m</p> <p>Wing Span: 15.49 m</p> <p>Height: 4.69 m</p> <p>Max. take off weight: 7,761 kg</p> <p>Powerplant: FJ44-4A</p> <p>Cruise speed: 451 knots</p> <p>Range: 4000 km</p> <p>Service ceiling: 45,100 ft</p>	<p>General characteristics</p> <p>Crew: 1 pilot + 1 Crew</p> <p>Length: 10.35 m</p> <p>Wingspan: 13.47 m</p> <p>Height: 2.90 m</p> <p>Wing area: 34 m²</p> <p>Empty weight: 2,200 kg</p> <p>Gross weight: 4,700 kg</p> <p>Powerplant: General Electric H80</p> <p>Maximum speed: 160 kts Range: 800 nm</p>

RESTRICTED 6

SAME

▪

7

SECTION 3: KINETIC OPERATIONS

3.1 Airborne KINETIC Operations

In order to enhance the clients current capability, a multi-faceted approach to Direct Action is proposed. We propose that an Intelligence Exploitation Group is integrated into the current C3 structure to support the Commanders current Intelligence Requirements.

IX Group Personnel can support the following:

- Requirements development
- Collection plan development
- Collection tasking
- HVT Tracking
- Evaluation of reporting
- Update of the collection plan



We believe the integration of the IX function will result in the effective and efficient employment of intelligence collection, processing, exploitation and reporting to satisfy tactical, operational, strategic Intelligence Requirements.

RESTRICTED 7

SAME

▪

8

SECTION 3: KINETIC OPERATIONS

3.2 Kinetic Equipment

Serial Platform	Equipment	QTY
MDS30	FN Herstal 50 HMP 400 M260 (7) Rocket pod Dillon Sighting FN Herstal MGAAT	5
Bell AH1 Cobra	1 x Browning M197 (3) 20mm	2
A04 LASAT-Bird	SCAR POD L3 Wescam MX-15 EO/IR Sensor Airborne Lynx Command and Control System Satlink Uplink System COMINT & SIGINT Suite	1

RESTRICTED 8

SECTION 3: KINETIC OPERATIONS

3.2 Kinetic Equipment

Serial Platform	Equipment	QTY
A01 Bell 407 MRO1	EPSILON 140 GAU-19 Gatling / M-134 Mini Gun Hydra 70 Rocket Pod	4
A02 US Army UH-60 Blackhawk	2 x Browning M2 50 cal	4
A04 LASAT-Bird	SCAR POD L3 Wescam MX-15 EO/IR Sensor Airborne Lynx Command and Control System Satlink Uplink System COMINT & SIGINT Suite	1

RESTRICTED 9

▪ Weapon platforms slightly different

#	Presentation to HAF	Presentation to PMC team	Remarks
9		SAME	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪
10			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ B407 helicopter on teams rather than MD530
11			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ B407 helicopter on teams rather than Cobra attack helicopter

#

Presentation to HAF

Presentation to PMC team

Remarks

12



- Different air frames.
- No mention of HVT “termination” on teams

13

SECTION 3: ISR SUPPORT CAPABILITY

3.3 Airborne ISR Operations | IX Group Composition

Serial	Personnel	Function	QTY
001	CCIRM Manager	Manage IX Group and IR management	1
002	IMINT Analyst Svr	Sensor Imagery Analyst	1
003	IMINT Analyst Ass	Assistant Imagery Analyst	1
004	Pilot in Command	Operate the Aircraft	1
005	Sensor Operator	Operate EO/IR Sensor, provide FAC and PHD Reporting	1

Co-Pilots will serve as Sensor Operators for the MDS36 EO/IR Systems

RESTRICTED 13

VIRTUALLY SAME

14

SECTION 4: SAR & AEROMEDICAL SUPPORT OPERATIONS

4.1 SAR & Aeromedical Composition

The primary functions of the SAR capability and Aeromedical Capability will fall under the Medical Support Group



MEDICAL SUPPORT GROUP	Aeromedical Service Unit
Search and Rescue Unit	
Reporting, locating, identifying, recovering, and returning isolated personnel	Provide Casevac function Provide Strategic Lift (Medevac) to definitive care Provide Operational Medicine

The Medical Support Group will provide surgical capable care to casualties at the MTF (Patient Hold)

Both SAR and Aeromedical Service Support will maintain a fixed formation at all times.

RESTRICTED 14

SAME

#	Presentation to HAF	Presentation to PMC team	Remarks
15	<p>SECTION 4: CSAR & AEROMEDICAL SUPPORT OPERATIONS</p> <p>4.2 SAR & Aeromedical Composition Medical Command and Control will be integrated into existing C3 structures & Medical Treatment Protocols will be established and integrated with current protocols.</p> 	<p>SAME</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪
16	<p>SECTION 5: Operational Security OPSEC Requirements</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All personnel will be subject to pre-screening and vetting 2. All personnel will be forced to handover electronic and media capturing devices 3. All personnel will be issued with a basic GSM handset 4. COMSEC procedures will be enforced to ensure no utilisation of Social Media or data transmitting communication 5. Additional OPSEC protocols can be adapted at the clients discretion. <p>SECTION 6: LIFE SUPPORT PROVISIONS</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The client will provide suitable living quarters 2. The client will provide daily meals 3. The client will provide laundry facilities 4. The client will provide hangar space, stores area, office and admin area 5. The client will provide a suitable facilities needed to fulfil the requirements 6. The client will provide personal protective equipment, personal weapons and crew served weapons for platform mounting. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ More emphasis on aero medical evacuation on teams. ▪ EP Slide 16 appears as CD slide 18

Presentation to HAF

17

SECTION 7: HVT (HOT, DYNAMIC)

No	NAME (TARGET PACK TBP)
1	Mitga Airport + Detention Center
1	Usama al-Juwali (DNT)
5	Najj Gneidi
5	Mahdi al-Harabi
5	Husain Najjar
5	Abdul Latif
5	Ghanima
5	Mahmoud Hamza
5	Abdelkarim Cholloy Konti
5	Mahamat Haki Abderrane
5	Abdul Raouf Kara

RESTRICTED 17

Presentation to PMC team

SECTION 4: AEROMEDICAL & SAR CAPABILITY

4.3 SAR & Medical Support Group Composition

Serial	Personnel	Function	QTY
SM01	Medical Group TL	Co-ordinate SAR and Medical Group operations	1
SM02	Primary Flight Medics	Provide emergency medical treatment in flight prior to arrival at MTF (Patient H&A)	2
SM03	Secondary Flight Medics	Provide emergency medical treatment in flight prior to arrival at MTF (Patient H&A)	2
SM04	ALS Paramedics	Provide emergency surgical capable care to casualties prior to onward transportation to definitive care at the MTF (Patient H&A) Level	2
P01	Pilot in Command	Pilot B407 MRH	2
P02	Co-Pilot	Co-Pilot B407 MRH	2
P03	Pilot in Command	Pilot LH - 60	2
P04	Crew Chief	Deploy as Force Protection, Operate Crew served Equipment	3

RESTRICTED 17

Remarks

- Presentation to HAF provides the High Value Target (HVT) list using terms “Hot” and “Dynamic”.
- CD presentation to team again more reassuring about Aeromed and Search and Rescue (SAR).
- Note DNT after Usama Al-Juwali on HVT list meaning “Do Not Terminate”. Assumes then that “Termination” is the preferred option or an acceptable option for all other HVT.

18

SECTION 8: EXECUTION

No	Execution	Time Frame	Phase
8.1	PAYMENT - 70% DEPLOYMENT COST	30 Days	0
8.2	DEPLOYMENT (PLATFORM + CREW)	60 Days	1
8.3	INT + ISR	30 Days	2
8.4	HVT TARGETING	120 Day Mark	3
8.5	OPERATIONAL - PAYMENT 30% BALANCE	150 Day Mark	4
8.6	ENGAGE	150+ Days	5

RESTRICTED 18

SECTION 5: Operational Security | OPSEC Requirements


1. All personnel will be subject to pre-screening and vetting
2. All personnel will be forced to handover electronic and media capturing devices
3. All personnel will be issued with a basic GSM handset
4. COMSEC procedures will be enforced to ensure no utilization of Social Media or data transmitting communication
5. Additional OPSEC protocols can be adapted at the clients discretion.

SECTION 6: LIFE SUPPORT PROVISIONS

1. The client will provide suitable living quarters
2. The client will provide daily meals
3. The client will provide laundry facilities
4. The client will provide hangar space, stores area, office and admin area
5. The client will provide a suitable facilities needed to fulfil the requirements
6. The client will provide personal protective equipment, personal weapons and crew served weapons for platform mounting.

RESTRICTED 18

- Same as HAF Slide 16
- No time frame or financials presented to team.

#	<i>Presentation to HAF</i>	<i>Presentation to PMC team</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
19		NO SLIDE	▪

Appendix C to Annex 76: Identification of Durrant and OPUS/GOJO action

Figure 76.C.1

Screenshot of response from confidential source after being sent picture of Durrant by Panel

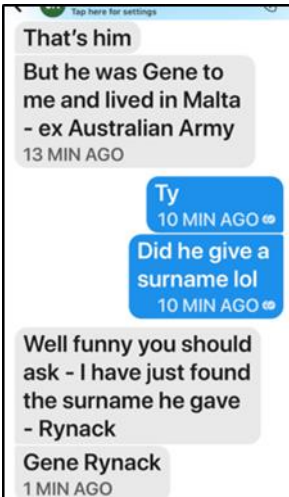


Figure X76C.2

Screenshot of response from confidential source after being sent phone number of Durrant by Panel

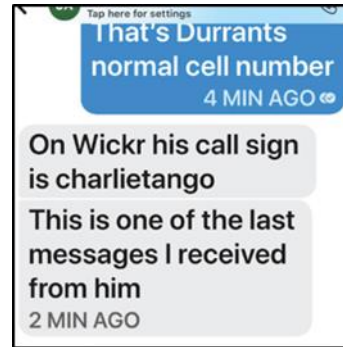


Figure 76.C.3

Screenshot of Message from Durrant on, or about 11 Jul 2019 with proposed flight plan for AN-26 on expulsion by GOJO (1).

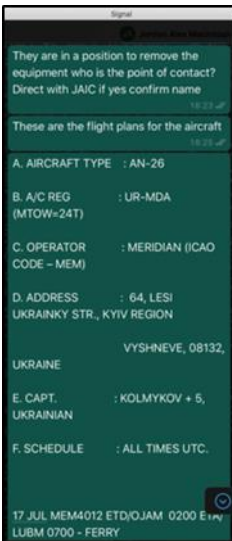


Figure 76.C.4

Screenshot of Message from Durrant on, or about 11 Jul 2019 with proposed flight plan for AN-26 on expulsion by GOJO (2).

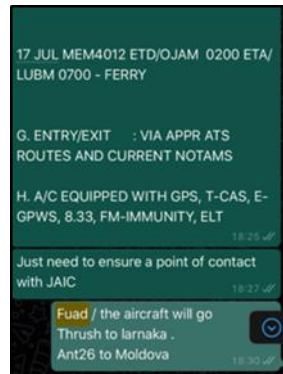
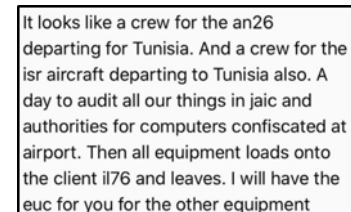


Figure 76.C.5

Screenshot of message from Durrant to confidential source 246



²⁴⁶ Durrant made it very clear to the confidential source that End User Certificates could be provide showing Tunisia if this would be “helpful” to obtaining release of the equipment.

Appendix D to Annex 76: Sale for SA341 *Gazelle* helicopters (signed by Lodge)

Figure 76.D.1
Extract (first and last page) of deed of sale

<p style="text-align: center;">DEED OF SALE OF MOVABLES</p> <p>MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT MADE AND ENTERED INTO BY AND BETWEEN:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">FULCRUM HOLDINGS LTD Registration Number: 000000951 Herein represented by Cobus Claassens in his capacity as director and duly authorised thereto (hereinafter referred to [REDACTED])</p> <p>AND</p> <p style="text-align: center;">L6-FZE (OPUS Capital Assets - Operating Company) Registration Number: 7751/2015 Herein represented by Steve Lodge in his capacity as buyer's representative And duly authorised thereto (hereinafter referred to as "the PURCHASER")</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1. _____</p> <p>THE AS IS MOVABLE ASSETS</p> <p>The SELLER hereby sells to the PURCHASER who hereby purchases the following helicopters and equipment:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 Used Gazelle SA341 Helicopter, registration number ROF; 1.2 Used Gazelle SA341 Helicopter, registration number RNO; 1.3 Used Gazelle SA341 Helicopter, registration number HFV. <p>(hereinafter referred to as "the MOVABLES")</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">Page 5</p> <p>THIS DONE AND SIGNED AT <u>LAGOS, NIGERIA</u> ON THIS <u>14th</u> DAY OF <u>JUNE</u> 2019</p> <p>AS WITNESSES :</p> <p>1. _____</p> <p>2. _____</p> <p>SELLER :</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>[Signature]</i></p> <p>ADDRESS : <u>Office 2458, Level 24, Al Sila Tower,</u> <u>Abu Dhabi Global Market Square, Al</u> <u>Maryah Island, Abu Dhabi,</u> <u>United Arab Emirates</u></p> <p>THIS DONE AND SIGNED AT <u>JLT, UAE</u> ON THIS <u>17</u> DAY OF <u>June</u> 2019</p> <p>AS WITNESSES :</p> <p>1. _____</p> <p>2. _____</p> <p>PURCHASER :</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>[Signature]</i></p> <p>Steven John Lodge (NAME)</p> <p>ADDRESS : <u>L-6FZE</u> <u>Office 1401</u> <u>Jumeirah Lakes Towers</u> <u>UAE</u></p>
--	---

Source: Confidential

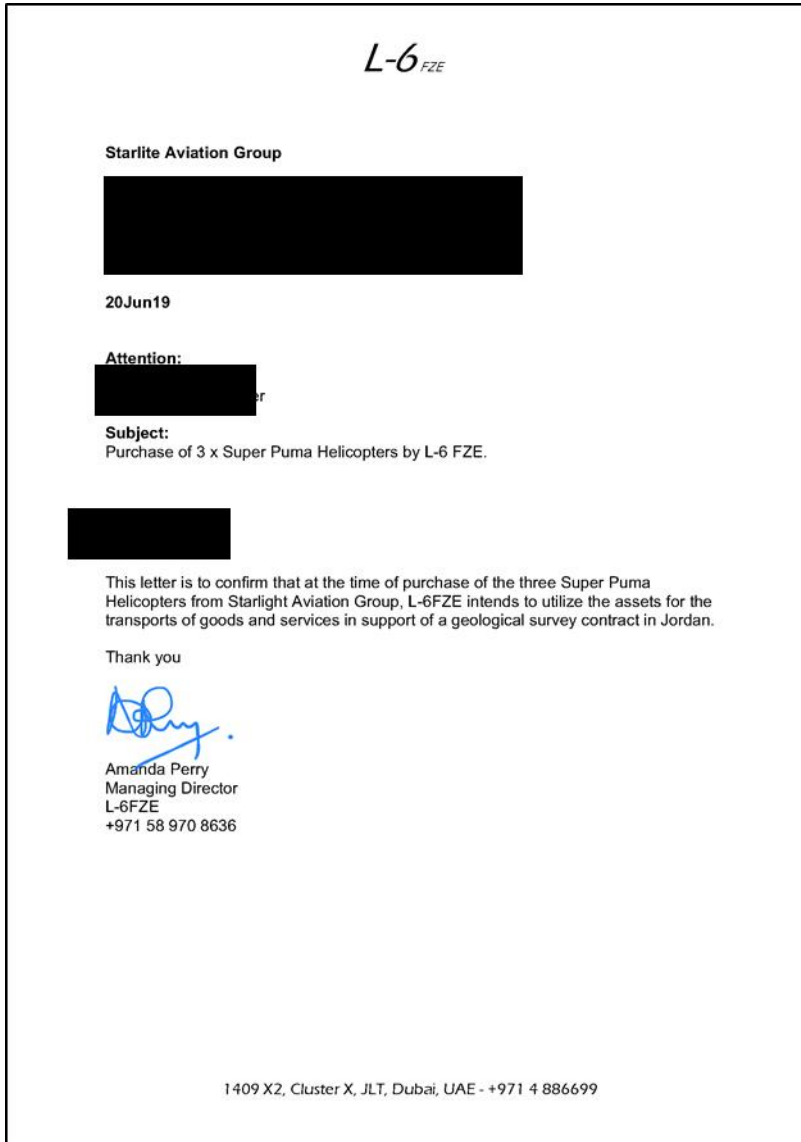
Figure 76.D.2
Extract from bank confirmation of funds transfer

<p>TRANSFERS MADE FOR PURCHASE OF AIRFRAMES</p> <p>RECEIVING BANK – EMIRATES NBD</p> <p>SB-TRANSFER SBN83180996 SB REF 17778933</p> <p>18/06/2019 AED7183800@3.684 BY OPUS CAPIT INVOICE 0101L6110619 1,950,000.00</p> <p>Value DATE, 18/06/2019 - EN122872</p>

Source: Confidential

Appendix E to Annex 76: L-6 FZE confirmation of use for AS332L *Super-Puma* helicopters (signed by Perry)

Figure 76.E.1
L-6 FZE letter to Starlite falsely claiming helicopters for use in Jordan



Source: Confidential


Appendix F to Annex 76: Botswana Single Administrative Document for three Gazelle helicopters


Figure 76.F.1
Botswana Single Administrative Document (28 June 2019) (Gazelle helicopters)

3X GAZELLE

SINGLE ADMINISTRATIVE DOCUMENT														
1. Exporter/Consignor		TIN/PIN	2. Processing Office		3. Entry/Exit	4. Declaration Model		FOR OFFICIAL USE						
AVIATOR AT WORK AVIATOR AT WORK		AVIA-01	Tlokweng Gate		Amman/Zeerust	Transit require no guarantee		Declaration Number and Date 201906E00003349826						
5. Voyage/Flight/Vehicle No.				6. Date of arrival/departure										
7. Manifest Number				8. AWB/BL/RCN No.		9. Country of Export								
NA				NA		SOUTH AFRICA								
10. Importer/Consignee		TIN/PIN	11. Ctry of test Consign/1st Dest		12. Country of Destination		13. Port of Destination							
JORDAN AERONAUTICAL CARGO COMPANY JORDAN AERONAUTICAL CARGO COMPANY		JRD-01	14. Place of discharge/Loading		15. Mode of transport		16. Nationality of Transport							
JORDAN AERONAUTICAL CARGO COMPANY		JRD-01	Amman		Multimodal transport		Amman							
17. Vehicle owner/Driver				18. Seal Number(s)		19. Country of Transit								
JORDAN AERONAUTICAL CARGO COMPANY				NA		SOUTH AFRICA								
20. Total Number of Items		21. Total Packages		22. Total Gross Weight		23. Period in Which/Transit								
3		3		3964.500000		0								
23. Declarant/Agent		TIN/PIN	24. Location of Goods		25. Warehouse code		26. Period in Which/Transit							
SPEEDWAY FREIGHT (PROPRIETARY) LIMITED		CO56428	NA		NA		0							
27. Valuation method				28. Total F.O.B Value		29. Terms of Delivery								
AD VAL				14724025.32		EX WORKS								
30. Terms of Payment				31. Account Number		32. Bank / Branch Reference								
BOTSWANA UNIFIED REVENUE SERVICE				NA		NA								
33. Guarantee No and Guarantee Type		34. Bond/Cash Amount		35. Total Freight										
NA		0.00		736201.25										
36. Total Insurance		37. Total Other Charges		38. Total Customs Value		39. Other information								
0.00		0.00		15460226.58		SARS BILLS OF ENTRIES 5026066, 5026152, & 5026304								
40. (a) Marks & Nos./Container Nos.			(c) Commodity code	(d) C.P.C	(e) Gross Weight (KGM)	(f) Net Weight (KGM)								
NA			88021100	NA	1321.500000	1321.500000								
(b) Goods Description			(g) 1st Supp. Qty.	(h) Units 1st Supp Qty	(i) 2nd Supp. Qty.	(j) Units 2nd Supp Qty								
Of an unladen mass not exceeding 2 000 kg			0.000000	1	NA	NA								
(k) License Number			(l) License Value / Qty	(m) Value/Qty Deducted	(n) FOB Value	(o) Freight	(p) Insurance							
NA			NA	1.000000 EA	5118351.66	255917.58	0.00							
(q) Other Charges			(r) Currency Code	(s) Exchange Rate	(t) Statistical Value	(u) Customs Value	(v) Valuation Customs Value							
0.00			ZAR	0.7479	342187.50	5118351.66	0.00							
Engine and Chassis No		Vehicle Number Released		Dynamic Field A			Dynamic Field B							
NA		NA		NA			NA							
41. REVENUE INFORMATION														
(aa) Tax Type		(bb) Tax Base. / Value		(cc) Rate	(cd) Amount	43. Attached Documents		44. Preceding Documents Ref.						
I ICD		5118351.66		0%	0	NA		NA						
II VAT		5374289.24		12%	0	NA		NA						
46. SUMMARY TOTALS					47. Other Charges									
This Page					47a. Code					47b. Amount				
0					NA					0				
Other Pages					NA					0				
0					NA					0				
Total					NA					0				
48. Grand Totals (Duties, Taxes and Other charges) 0.00														
FOR OFFICIAL USE														
PROPER OFFICER					CASH/CHEQUE									
NA					Amount Paid - 0									
NA					Credit Amount - 0									
NA					Receipt Number and Date									
NA					Cashiers Signature and Stamp									
NA					NA									

This is a computer generated printout and should not be used for legal purposes. However, information in this document may be used for legal purposes before any action is taken.





Source: Member State

Appendix G to Annex 76: Botswana Single Administrative Document for three *Super Puma* helicopters

Figure 76.G.1
Botswana Single Administrative Document (28 June 2019) (*Super Puma* helicopters)

37 Puma

SINGLE ADMINISTRATIVE DOCUMENT				Page 1 of 2	
1. Exporter/Consignor STAR-01 STARLIGHT MAINTENANCE JHB STARLIGHT MAINTENANCE JHB		2. Processing Office Tlokweng Gate	3. Entry/Exit Amman/Zeerust	4. Declaration Model Transit require no guarantee	FOR OFFICIAL USE Declaration Number and Date 2019OIEC0003349468 28/06/2019
		5. Voyage/Flight/Vehicle No.	6. Date of arrival/departure		UCR Number
		7. Manifest Number NA	8. AWB/BL/RCN No. NA	9. Country of Export SOUTH AFRICA	
10. Importer/Consignee TINPIN JORDAN AERONAUTICAL CARGO COMPANY JORDAN AERONAUTICAL CARGO COMPANY		11. City of last Consign/Lat Amman	12. Country of Destination JORDAN	13. Port of Destination Amman	
		14. Place of discharge/Loading Amman	15. Mode of transport Multimodal transport	16. Nationality of Transport	
		17. Vehicle owner/Driver	18. Seal Number(s)	19. Country of Transit SOUTH AFRICA	
23. Declarant/Agent TINPIN C056428 SPEEDWAY FREIGHT (PROPRIETARY) LIMITED		24. Location of Goods	25. Warehouse code	26. Period In Withheld/Transit 0	27. Terms of Delivery EX WORKS
		27. Valuation method	28. Total F.O.B Value 715010051.64	29. Total Gross Weight 18015.000000	
		30. Terms of Payment	31. Account Number	32. Bank / Branch Reference	
		33. Guarantee No and Guarantee Type	34. Bond/Cash Amount 0.00	35. Total Freight 5750502.58	
36. Total Insurance 0.00		37. Total Other Charges 0.00	38. Total Customs Value 120760554.22	39. Other Information SARS BILLS OF ENTRIES 5024668, 5025164, & 5025164 OF 26JUN2019	
40. (a) Marks & Nos./Container Nos.		(c) Commodity code 88021200	(d) C.P.C.	(e) Gross Weight (KGM) 5975.000000	(f) Net Weight (KGM) 5975.000000
(b) Goods Description Of an unladen mass exceeding 2 000 kg		(g) 1st Supp. Qty. 0.000000	(h) Units 1st Supp Qty	(i) 2nd Supp. Qty.	(j) Units 2nd Supp Qty
(c) License Number		(p) License Value / Qty	(q) Value/Qty Deducted 1.000000 EA	(r) FOB Value 36111335.64	(s) Freight 1806566.78
(d) Other Charges 0.00		(v) Currency Code ZAR	(w) Exchange Rate 0.7479	(x) Statistical Value 2414224.05	(y) Customs Value 36111335.64
(z) Valuation Customs Value 0.00		(u) No. Packages 1	(m) Country of Origin	(n) Preference code	
Engine and Chassis No		Vehicle Number Released	Dynamic Field A	Dynamic Field B	
41. REVENUE INFORMATION					
(aa) Tax Type		(bb) Tax Base. / Value	(cc) Rate	(dd) Amount	43. Attached Documents
i ICD		36111335.64	0%	0	45a. Code
ii VAT		37916902.42	12%	0	45b. Number
44. Preceding Documents Ref.					
46. SUMMARY TOTALS					
This Page	0	0	0	0	0
Other Pages	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0
47. Other Charges					
47a. Code	47b. Amount				
48. Grand Totals (Duties, Taxes and Other charges)	0.00				
FOR OFFICIAL USE					
PROPER OFFICER			CASH/CHEQUE		
Amount Paid - 0			Credit Amount - 0		
Receipt Number and Date					
Cashiers Signature and Stamp					

Source: Member State

Appendix H to Annex 76: Air Waybill for SkyViaTrans LLC flight KTR7722 by IL76TD (UR-COZ)

Figure 76.H.1
Airway Bill (UR COZ) (29 June 2019)

000 BEN 10000304		Shipper's Account Number		No. negotiable		000 - 10000304																												
Shipper's Name and Address STANLIE MATYINANCE JTB (P) LTD 36 TAMBOURKOUSUNUTIN, KILIKUYER DISTRICT BEIDJI-BURGU, 4871, SOUTH AFRICA RICHARD FROUD, TEL. +27(0)10 533 7772				Air Waybill				Issued by																										
Consignee's Name and Address OPUS CAPITAL ASSET LLC GEOLOGICAL FORWARD BASE BENGAZI, LIBYA STEVEN LODGE, TEL. +44 [REDACTED] 43				Consignee's Account Number				Copies 1, 2 and 3 of this Air Waybill are original and have the same validity																										
Issuing Carrier's Agent Name and City SPYLDWAY TRADING GABORONE +267 73120400				Accounting Information				It is agreed that the goods specified herein are accepted in apparent good order and condition (except as noted) in carriage SUBJECT TO THE CONDITIONS OF CONTRACT ON THE REVERSE HEREOF. ALL GOODS MAY BE CARRIED BY ANY OTHER MEANS INCLUDING ROAD OR ANY OTHER CARRIER UNLESS SPECIFIC CONTRARY INSTRUCTIONS ARE GIVEN HEREON BY THE SHIPPER, AND SHIPPER AGREES THAT THE SHIPMENT MAY BE CARRIED VIA INTERMEDIATE STOPPING PLACES WHICH THE CARRIER DEEMS APPROPRIATE. THE SHIPPER'S ATTENTION IS DRAWN TO THE NOTICE CONCERNING CARRIER'S LIMITATION OF LIABILITY. Shipper may increase such limit of liability by declaring a higher value for carriage and paying a supplementary charge if required.																										
Agent's IATA Code		Account No.		Reference Number		Optional Shipping Information																												
Airport of Departure GABORONE				Reference Number				Declared Value for Carriage																										
To	By First Carrier	Routing and Destination	To	By	To	By	Declared Value for Customs																											
LAD	AIRCOMPANY SKYVIATRANS		BEN				USD																											
Airport of Destination BEN/BENGAZI		Flight/Date KTR 7722 29 JUN 19	For Carrier Use Only		Flight/Date	Amount of Insurance																												
Handling information				INSURANCE: The carrier is not liable for the loss of or damage to the goods if the loss or damage is caused by fire, theft, pilferage, breakage, leakage, or any other cause not attributable to the negligence of the carrier.																														
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>No of Pieces RCP</th> <th>Gross Weight</th> <th>kg</th> <th>Commodity Item No.</th> <th>Chargeable Weight</th> <th>Rate</th> <th>Charge</th> <th>Total</th> <th>Nature and Quantity of Goods (incl. Dimensions or Volume)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>68</td> <td>7225.00</td> <td>k</td> <td>Q</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>AS AGREED</td> <td>USED AND DISMANTLED SUPER PUMA HELICOPTER AS 330L SN 2161 1600 x 330 x 240 MAIN ROTOR HUB 120 x 100 x 80 SLING COWLING 175 x 150 x 150 WHEEL FAIRING 200 x 180 x 160 WHEEL FAIRING 200 x 180 x 160 HARKLIFT JIB 120 x 100 x 250 MAIN ROTOR BLADE SLING 170 x 80 x 80 TOW BAR HYDRAULIC JACK ROTOR HOPPER TUNIC 100 x 20 x 20 40 STRUTCHER BANC 210 x 20 x 20</td> </tr> <tr> <td>68</td> <td>7225.00</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>AS AGREED</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>							No of Pieces RCP	Gross Weight	kg	Commodity Item No.	Chargeable Weight	Rate	Charge	Total	Nature and Quantity of Goods (incl. Dimensions or Volume)	68	7225.00	k	Q				AS AGREED	USED AND DISMANTLED SUPER PUMA HELICOPTER AS 330L SN 2161 1600 x 330 x 240 MAIN ROTOR HUB 120 x 100 x 80 SLING COWLING 175 x 150 x 150 WHEEL FAIRING 200 x 180 x 160 WHEEL FAIRING 200 x 180 x 160 HARKLIFT JIB 120 x 100 x 250 MAIN ROTOR BLADE SLING 170 x 80 x 80 TOW BAR HYDRAULIC JACK ROTOR HOPPER TUNIC 100 x 20 x 20 40 STRUTCHER BANC 210 x 20 x 20	68	7225.00						AS AGREED		SGI
No of Pieces RCP	Gross Weight	kg	Commodity Item No.	Chargeable Weight	Rate	Charge	Total	Nature and Quantity of Goods (incl. Dimensions or Volume)																										
68	7225.00	k	Q				AS AGREED	USED AND DISMANTLED SUPER PUMA HELICOPTER AS 330L SN 2161 1600 x 330 x 240 MAIN ROTOR HUB 120 x 100 x 80 SLING COWLING 175 x 150 x 150 WHEEL FAIRING 200 x 180 x 160 WHEEL FAIRING 200 x 180 x 160 HARKLIFT JIB 120 x 100 x 250 MAIN ROTOR BLADE SLING 170 x 80 x 80 TOW BAR HYDRAULIC JACK ROTOR HOPPER TUNIC 100 x 20 x 20 40 STRUTCHER BANC 210 x 20 x 20																										
68	7225.00						AS AGREED																											
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>N/A</th> <th>Weight Charge</th> <th>Collect</th> <th>Other Charges</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>AS AGREED</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Valuation Charge</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Tax</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Total Other Charges Due Agent</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Total Other Charges Due Carrier</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				N/A	Weight Charge	Collect	Other Charges	AS AGREED					Valuation Charge				Tax				Total Other Charges Due Agent				Total Other Charges Due Carrier			Signature of Shipper or his Agent Signature of Issuing Carrier or its Agent						
N/A	Weight Charge	Collect	Other Charges																															
AS AGREED																																		
	Valuation Charge																																	
	Tax																																	
	Total Other Charges Due Agent																																	
	Total Other Charges Due Carrier																																	
Total Prepaid AS AGREED		Total Collect		Executed on (date) 29/06/2019 at (place) GABORONE Signature of Issuing Carrier or its Agent																														
Currency Conversion Rates		CC Charges in Dest. Currency		Charges at Destination																														
For Carrier's Use only at Destination				Total Collected Charges																														

Source: Member State

Appendix J to Annex 76: Air Waybills for ZetAvia LLC flight ZAV9002 - 9006 by IL76TD UR-CIB

Figure 76.J.1
False Air Waybill (UR-CIB) (29 June 2019)

686 00028593		686-00028593	
Shipper's Name and Address AVIATOR AT WORK (PTY) LTD HANGAR 22, GEORGE AIRPORT GEORGE, SOUTH AFRICA +27 84 486 6884		Shipper's Account Number	Not Negotiable
Consignee's Name and Address <div style="border: 2px solid red; padding: 2px;">JORDAN AERONAUTICAL CARDS COMPANY MARKHAM AIRPORT JORDAN +962 7 8671 2424</div>		Consignee's Account Number	Air Waybill Issued by
Billing Center's Agent Name and City BOMBARDIER FRECHET GABORONE +267 73220000		Copies 1, 2 and 3 of this Air Waybill are original and have the same validity. It is agreed that the goods described herein are accepted in apparent good order and condition (except as noted) for carriage SUBJECT TO THE CONDITIONS OF CONTRACT ON THE REVERSE HEREOF. ALL GOODS MAY BE CARRIED BY ANY OTHER MEANS INCLUDING ROAD OR ANY OTHER CARRIER UNLESS SPECIFIC CONTRARY INSTRUCTIONS ARE GIVEN HEREON BY THE SHIPPER AND SHIPPER AGREES THAT THE SHIPMENT MAY BE CARRIED VIA INTERMEDIATE STOPPING PLACES WHICH THE CARRIER DEEMES APPROPRIATE. THE SHIPPER'S ATTENTION IS DRAWN TO THE NOTICE CONCERNING CARRIER'S LIMITATION OF LIABILITY. Shipper may increase such limitation of liability by declaring a higher value for carriage and paying a supplemental charge if required.	
Agent's IATA Code		Account No.	
Airport of Departure (Addr. of First Carrier) and Recommended Routing GABORONE			
To	By First Carrier	Routing and Destination	Amount of Insurance
LAD	AIRCOMPANY ZETAVIA	AMBA	INSURANCE - If carrier offers insurance, and such insurance is requested in accordance with the conditions the real, indorsement should be placed in figures in the marked "Amount of Insurance".
Amount of Insurance	INSURANCE - If carrier offers insurance, and such insurance is requested in accordance with the conditions the real, indorsement should be placed in figures in the marked "Amount of Insurance".	Handling Information	
SC1			
No. of Pieces PCP	Gross Weight kg	Rate Class Commodity Item No.	Chargeable Weight
3	3 9 6 4		
AS AGREED		NETWT and Quantity of Goods (incl. Dimensions or Volume)	
		<div style="border: 2px solid red; padding: 2px;">USED AND DISMANTLED GAZELLE HELICOPTERS 173 FRAME SN 2233 ENGINE SN 10545268 202 FRAME SN 1797 ENGINE SN 24443 303 FRAME SN 1969 ENGINE SN 24225 953 X 204 X 275 / 3</div>	
AS AGREED			
Prepaid		Weight Charge	
AS AGREED		Collect	
Valuation Charge		Other Charges	
Tax			
Total Other Charges Due Agent		Shipper certifies that the particulars on the face hereof are correct and that neither as any part of the consignment contains dangerous goods, such part is properly described by name and is in proper condition for carriage by air according to the applicable Dangerous Goods Regulations.	
Total Other Charges Due Carrier			
AS AGREED		Signature of Shipper or Its Agent <i>laret</i> 30/06/2019	
Total Prepaid			
Total Collect		Signature of Issuing Carrier or Its Agent	
Currency Conversion Rates		29 JUNE 2019 GABORONE Executed on (date)	
CC Charges in Debt, Currency		Total Collect Charges	
Charges at Destination			

Source: Member State

Figure 76.J.2
False Air Waybill (UR-CIB) (1 July 2019)

686		00028615		686-00028615	
Shipper's Name and Address AVIATOR AT WORK (PTY) LTD HANGAR 27, GEORGE AIRPORT GEORGE, SOUTH AFRICA +27 84 696 6084		Shipper's Account Number		Not Negotiable	
Consignee's Name and Address JORDAN AERONAUTICAL CARGO COMPANY MARKHAM AIRPORT JORDAN +962 7 9571 2414		Consignee's Account Number		<p>Air Waybill Issued by</p> <p>Copies 1, 2 and 3 of this Air Waybill are originals and have the same validity</p> <p>It is agreed that the goods described herein are accepted in delivered good order and condition (except as noted) for carriage SUBJECT TO THE CONDITIONS OF CONTRACT ON THE REVERSE HEREOF. ALL GOODS MAY BE CARRIED BY ANY OTHER MEANS INCLUDING ROAD OR ANY OTHER CARRIER UNLESS SPECIFIC CONTRARY INSTRUCTIONS ARE GIVEN HEREBY BY THE SHIPPER. SHIPPER AGREES THAT THE SHIPMENT MAY BE CARRIED VIA INTERMEDIATE STOPPING PLACES WHICH THE CARRIER DEEMS APPROPRIATE. THE SHIPPER'S ATTENTION IS DRAWN TO THE NOTICE CONCERNING CARRIER'S LIMITATION OF LIABILITY. Shipper may increase such limitation of liability by declaring a higher value for carriage and paying a supplemental charge if required.</p>	
Issuing Carrier's Agent Name and Address SPEERDAWY FRENCHT GABORONE +267 73220000		Agent's IATA Code		Account No.	
Airport of Departure (Addr. of First Carrier) and Requested Routing GABORONE		To		By First Carrier	
LAD		AIRCOMPANY ZETIVA		AMM	
Airport of Destination		Flight/Date		For Carrier Use Only	
AMMAN		ZAU9004 / 01JUL19			
Handling Information		Amount of Insurance		INSURANCE - If carrier enters insurance, and such insurance is requested in accordance with the conditions the rate, indicate amount to be insured in figures in box marked "Amount of Insurance".	
No. of Pieces PCP		Gross Weight		Kg	
7		5 9 7 5		KG	
Rate Class		Commodity Item No.		Chargeable Weight	
Rate		Charge		Total	
				AS AGREED	
Nature and Quantity of Goods (incl. Dimensions or Volume)					
				USED AND DISMANTLED PUMA HELICOPTER	
				1 / AS332L S/N 2154 1800 X 300 X 330	
				1 / MAIN ROTOR HEAD 120 X 100 X 80	
				1 / SLIDING COMING 175 X 250 X 150	
				2 / WHEEL FAIRINGS 206 X 180 X 180	
				2 / BULLET SPARES	
Prepaid		Weight Charge		Collect	
AS AGREED					
Valuation Charge					
Tax					
Total Other Charges Due Agent					
Total Other Charges Due Carrier					
AS AGREED					
Total Prepaid		Total Collect		Signature of Shipper or his Agent	
Currency Conversion Rates		CC Charges in Dist. Currency		1 3 U L Y 2 0 1 9 G A B O R O N E	
				Excludes on (686)	
Charges at Destination		Total Collect Charges		Signature of Issuing Carrier or its Agent	
				686- 00028615	

Source: Member State

Figure 76.J.3
False Air Waybill (UR-CIB) (3 July 2019)

686 00028626		686-00028626	
Shipper's Name and Address AVIATOR AT WORK (PTY) LTD HANGAR 27, GEORGE AIRPORT GEORGE, SOUTH AFRICA +27 81 886 6884		Shipper's Account Number Not Negotiable	
Consignee's Name and Address JORDAN AERONAUTICAL CARGO COMPANY MARGAH AIRPORT JORDAN +962 7 9571 3414		Consignee's Account Number	
Issuing Carrier's Agent Name and City SPEEDWAY FREIGHT GABORONE +267 73120000		Air Waybill Issued by Copies 1, 2 and 3 of this Air Waybill are originals and have the same validity. It is agreed that the goods described herein are accepted in separate good order and condition (except as noted) for carriage SUBJECT TO THE CONDITIONS OR CONTRACT ON THE REVERSE HEREOF. ALL GOODS MAY BE CARRIED BY ANY OTHER MEANS INCLUDING ROAD OR ANY OTHER CARRIER UNLESS SPECIFIC CONTRARY INSTRUCTIONS ARE GIVEN HEREON BY THE SHIPPER AND SHIPPER AGREES THAT THE SHIPMENT MAY BE CARRIED VIA INTERMEDIATE STOPPING PLACES WHICH THE CARRIER DEEMS APPROPRIATE. THE SHIPPER'S ATTENTION IS DRAWN TO THE NOTICE CONCERNING CARRIER'S LIMITATION OF LIABILITY. SHIPPER MAY INCREASE SUCH LIMITATION OF LIABILITY BY DECLARING A HIGHER VALUE FOR CARRIAGE AND PAYING A SUPPLEMENTAL CHARGE IF REQUIRED.	
Agent's IATA Code Account No.		Accounting Information	
Airport of Departure (Addr. of First Carrier) and Requested Routing GABORONE		Currency USD C-EXC WTY/VAL Other Declared Value for Carriage Declared Value for Customs	
To LAD By First Carrier Routing and Destination to AMM by to by		Amount of Insurance	
Airport of Destination AMMAN		INSURANCE: If carrier other insurance, and such insurance is requested in accordance with the conditions the total, indicate amount to be insured in figures in box marked "Amount of Insurance".	
Flight/Date For Carrier Use Only Flight/Date		ZAV9006 / 03JUL19	
Handling Information		3C3	
No. of Pieces RCP	Gross Weight	Rate Class	Commodity Item No.
4	5 7 3 5	KG	
Chargeable Weight		Rate	Charge
AS AGREED			
Total		Nature and Quantity of Goods (incl. dimensions or volumes)	
AS AGREED		USED AND DISMANTLED PUMA HELICOPTER 1 / MAIN ROTOR HEAD 120 X 100 X 80 1 / SLIDING COWLING 175 X 150 X 150 1 / WHEEL FARRINGS SET 250 X 100 X 160	
Prepaid AS AGREED		Other Charges	
Weight Charge Collect			
Votation Charge			
Tax			
Total Other Charges Due Agent		Shipper certifies that the particulars on the face hereof are correct and that insofar as any part of the consignment contains dangerous goods, such part is properly marked by appropriate placards and is in proper condition for carriage by air according to the applicable regulations.	
AS AGREED			
Total Other Charges Due Carrier			
AS AGREED			
Total Prepaid		Total Collect	
AS AGREED		AS AGREED	
Currency Conversion Rates		CC Charges in Dist. Currency	
AS AGREED		AS AGREED	
Charges at Destination		Total Collect Charges	
AS AGREED		AS AGREED	

33 JULY 2019 G A B O
(Excluded on (2002)) At (place) Signature of Issuing Carrier or its Agent


686- 00028626

Source: Member State

Appendix K to Annex 76: Extracts from ZetAvia LLC operated IL-76D (UR-CIB) flight logbooks

Figure 76.K.1

Flight logbook for ZetAvia LLC operated (UR-CIB)
(29 June 2019) Botswana (FBSK) to Benghazi (HLLB)



Задание на полет № В-04106-19

JOURNEY/ FLIGHT LOGBOOK
Командиру воздушного судна авиакомпании «ЗетАвиа»
(For captain of aircraft)
Котляру Юрию Владимировичу/ Kotlyar Yuriy

Состав экипажа / crew members		
Должность / Position	ФИО / NAME	Примечание
Экзаменатор / TRE		
Проверяющий / TRI		
Второй пилот / Co pilot		
Штурман / Navigator		
Бортинженер / Flight Engineer		
Бортрадист / Radio Operator		
Бортоператор / Load Master		

Тип ВС / A/C Type Ил-76 TD Регистрационный номер / Reg. № UR - CIB

Дата вылета / Flight date 29.06.2019 Номер рейса / Flight number ZAV9002

Цель задания / Purpose of flight - перевозка грузов.

Учебно-тренировочное задание: для второго пилота согласно ОМ ч «D» Раздел 2.1.
Программа 1 Задача 3:

Маршрут / Flight FBSK-FNLU-HLLB

Экипаж допущен к полетам при минимуме / Certified crew minima

80 x 1000 (RVR 800) взлет 400 м


Вес пустого самолета / Basic weight 88430 кг. / kg

Дополнительное оборудование/ Service equipment 2413 кг. / kg

Центровка пустого самолета / CG weight 33.9 % САХ / CG %

Экипаж к полетам готов.
Crew is ready for flights.

Директор летной службы А/К
Director of flight service.

«28» 06 2019г.  Кормицков В.В.

Дата Date	№ рейса Flight №	Маршрут полета / Flight route	Расстояние (км) Distance km	Время взлета Takeoff	Время посадки Landing	Время полета			Топливо, (кг) Fuel (kg)			Экипаж и пассажиры Crew and pas-sr kg	Вес груза (кг) Cargo (kg)	Взл. Пос. вес, (кг) ATOW (kg)	Центровка % С/Х Вт. Гве. CG %	
						Всего / Total	Ночь / Night	Р-та, ль-лейто, локх Tawdtime	Остаток Remain Fuel	Заправка Refuelling	Сумма Total					
20.09	ZAV															
29.06	3002	FBSK-FMLU	2313	00.48	03.43	02.55	02.55	0.15	16000	25000	41000	680	3365	135743	32.4	
29.06	3002	FMLU-IILLB	5038	04.36	10.36	06.00	-	0.15	15000	56000	71000	680	3965	165743	30.1	
									16000					111743	32.9	
Технический состав / Technical staff						08.55	2.55	0.30	16000							

№	ФИО / NAME	Прим Remarks
1		
2		
3		
4		

Таблица рабочего времени экипажа / Working time						
Дата Date	Аэропорт Airport	Время / Time				Итого рабочего времени
		предпол. полг.	полета	последов. работы	стоянки отдыха	
20.09	FBSK					
29.06	FMLU	01.00	02.55	-	0.53	4.48
29.06	FMLU					
29.06	IILLB		06.00	0.30		6.30
		1.00	8.55	0.30	0.53	11.18

Замечания по рейсу/Remarks
 Замечание
 рассмотреть на
 последующем
 рейсе


КВС Котляр/Kotlyar

Взлеты и посадки в аэропортах при минимуме погоды					
Дата	Время	Аэропорт	Взлет/ посадка	Метео- условия	Синоптик

Директор ЛС

Source: Member State

Figure 76.K.2
 Flight logbook for ZetAvia L.L.C. operated (UR-CIB)
 (1 July 2019) Botswana (FBSK) to Benghazi (HLLB)


 авіакомпанія ЗетАвіа • aircompany ZetAvia

Задание на полет № В-01/07-19

JOURNEY/ FLIGHT LOGBOOK
 Командиру воздушного судна авиакомпании «ЗетАвиа»
 (For captain of aircraft)
 Котляру Юрию Владимировичу/ Kotlyar Yuriy

Состав экипажа / crew members

Должность / Position	ФИО / NAME	Примечание
Экзаменатор / TRE		
Проверяющий / TRI		
Второй пилот / Co pilot		
Штурман / Navigator		
Бортинженер / Flight Engineer		
Бортрадист / Radio Operator		
Бортоператор / Load Master		

Тип ВС / A/C Type Ил-76 TD Регистрационный номер / Reg. № UR - CIB

Дата вылета / Flight date 07.07.2019 Номер рейса / Flight number ZAV 3004

Цель задания / Purpose of flight - перевозка грузов.

Учебно-тренировочное задание: для второго пилота согласно ОМ ч. «D» Раздел 2.1.
 Программа 1 Задание 3:

Маршрут / Flight **FBSK - FNLU - HLLB**

Экипаж допущен к полетам при минимуме / Certified crew minima

80 x 1000 (RVR 800) взлет 400 м


Вес пустого самолета / Basic weight 88430 кг. / kg

Дополнительное оборудование / Service equipment 2413 кг. / kg

Центровка пустого самолета / CG weight 33.9 % CAX / CG %

Экипаж к полетам готов.
 Crew is ready for flights.

Директор летной службы А/К
 Director of flight service.

«30» 06 2019г  Кормищников В.В.

Дата Date	№ рейса / Flight №	Маршрут полета / Flight route	Расстояние, (км) Distance km	Время взлета Takeoff	Время посадки Landing	Время полета		Р-та авиалайнера / Aircraft type	Топливо, (кг) Fuel (kg)			Экипаж и пассажиры Crew and pas-srs kg	Вес груза (кг) Cargo (kg)	Вст. Пос. вес. (кг) ATOW (kg)	Центр тяжести в % Вст.Пос. CG %	
						Всего / Total	Ночь / Night		Остаток / Remain Fuel	Заправка / Refueling	Сумма / Total					
2019	ZAV	FBSK-FMLU	2313	16.22	19.17	02.55	02.55	0.15	4000	-	4000	680	5275	134498	110498	33,4
01.07	9004	FBSK-FMLU	2313	16.22	19.17	02.55	02.55	0.15	4000	-	4000	680	5275	134498	110498	33,4
01.07	9004	FMLU-ILLD	5078	20.20	02.30	06.00	06.00	0.15	13000	58000	71000	620	5915	167498	113498	33,5
									16000							
						08.55	08.55	0.20	16000							

Технический состав / Technical staff

№	ФИО / NAME	Прим. / Remarks
1		
2		
3		
4		

Сопровождающие грузы / Accompany the cargo

№	ФИ.О / NAME	Ф.И.О / NAME
1	4	
2	5	
3	6	

Таблица рабочего времени экипажа / Working time

Дата Date	Аэропорт Airport	Время / Time					Итого рабочего времени
		предпол. пар.	полета	послепол. работы	стоянки	отдыха	
2019							
01.07	FBSK FMLU	01.00	02.55	-	01.15	-	5.08
01.07	FMLU ILLD	-	06.00	0.30			6.30
		01.00	08.55	0.30	01.15		11.38

Замечания по рейсу / Remarks
Залетали рассчетные по расходу топлива

КВС Котляр/Kotlyar

Директор ЛС

Взлеты и заходы в аэропортах при минимуме погоды

Дата	Время	Аэропорт	Взлет/посадка	Метео-условия	Синоптик

Source: Member State

1. Figure 76.K.3 shows one Super-Puma MUH being offloaded from a ZetAvia IL-76TD at Benghazi (Benina) international airport on 1 July 2019 as further proof of delivery

Figure 76.J.3.
AS332 *Super-Puma* helicopter being unloaded at Benghazi (Benina) international airport

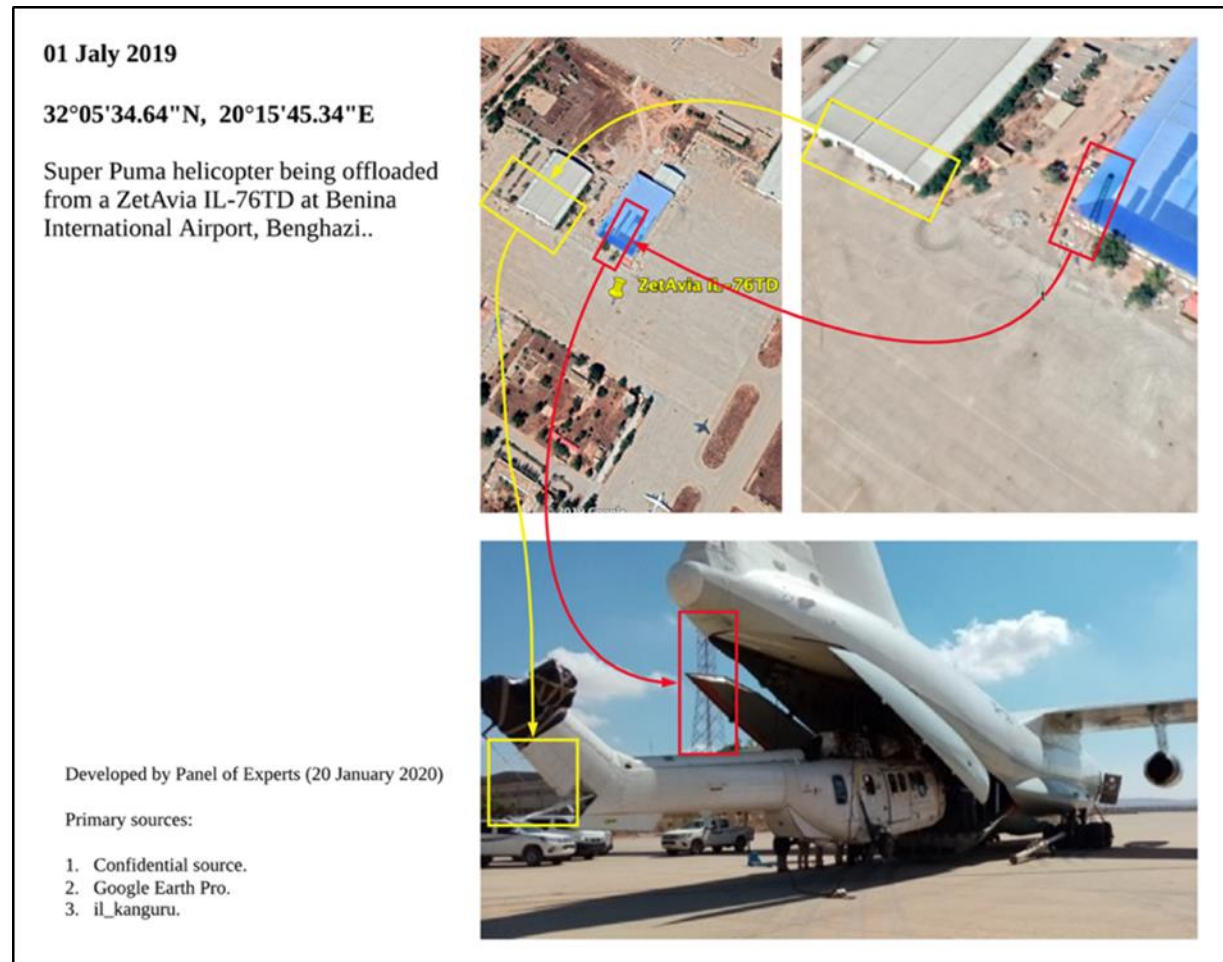



Figure 76.K.4
 Flight logbook for ZetAvia L.L.C. operated (UR-CIB)
 (3 July 2019) Botswana (FBSK) to Benghazi (HLLB)



авіакомпанія **ЗетАвіа** • aircompany **ZetAvia**

Задание на полет № В-03 107 -19

JOURNEY/ FLIGHT LOGBOOK
 Командиру воздушного судна авиакомпании «ЗетАвиа»
 (For captain of aircraft)
 Котляру Юрию Владимировичу/ Kotlyar Yuriy

Состав экипажа / crew members

Должность / Position	ФИО / NAME	Примечание
Экзаменатор / TRE		
Проверяющий / TRI		
Второй пилот / Co pilot		
Штурман / Navigator		
Бортинженер / Flight Engineer		
Бортрадист / Radio Operator		
Бортоператор / Load Master		

Тип ВС / A/C Type **Ил-76 TD** Регистрационный номер / Reg. № **UR - CIB**
 Дата вылета / Flight date **03.07.2019** Номер рейса / Flight number **ZAV 9006**
 Цель задания / Purpose of flight - перевозка грузов.
 Учебно-тренировочное задание. Одн. второго пилота согласно ОМ 2.4.Резр 2.1
Программа 1.50401.5


Маршрут / Flight **FBSK - FNLU - HLLB**

Экипаж допущен к полетам при минимуме / Certified crew minima
80 x 1000 (RVR 800) взлет 400 м

Вес пустого самолета / Basic weight **88430** кг. / kg
 Дополнительное оборудование/ Service equipment **2413** кг. / kg
 Центровка пустого самолета / CG weight **33.9** % CAX / CG %

Экипаж к полетам готов.
 Crew is ready for flights.

Директор летной службы А/К
 Director of flight service.

« 02 » 07 2019г.  **Кормищikov В.В.**

Дата Date	№ рейса Flight №	Маршрут полета / Flight route	Расстояние, (км) Distance km	Время взлёта Takeoff	Время посадки Landing	Время полета		Р-га взлёта/подг. Takeoff time	Топливо, (кг) Fuel (kg)			Экипаж и пассажиры Crew and pas-sr kg	Вес груза (kg) Cargo (kg)	Взл. Пос. вес, (кг) ATOW (kg)	Центровка в % САХ Взл. Пос. CG %	
						Всего /Total	Ночь /Night		Остаток Remain Fuel	Заправка Refueling	Сумма Total					
2019																
03.19	ZAV 3006	FBSK-FNLU	2313	20.09	22.59	2.50	2.50	0.15	40000	-	40000	680	5975	136498	111498	33,3
04.19	ZAV 3006	FNLU-ИЦБ	2078	00.07	06.07	6.00	6.00	0.15	14000	57000	71000	680	5975	167498	111498	33,3
Технический состав / Technical staff						2.50	8.50	0.30	16000							

№	ФИО / NAME	Прим. /Remarks
1		
2		
3		
4		

Дата Date	Аэропорт Airport	Время / Time				Итого рабочего времени
		предпол. подг.	полета	послепол. работы	стоянки отдыха	
2019	FBSK					
03.07	FNLU	01.00	2.50	-	1.08	4.58
	FNLU ИЦБ	-	6.00	0.30		6.30
		1.00	8.50	0.30	1.08	11.28

Замечания по рейсу/Remarks
 Замечание рассмотрено на последующем рейсе
 KBC Kotlyar/Kotlyar

Сопровождающие груз / Accompany the cargo		
№	ФИ.О / NAME	ФИ.О / NAME
1	4	
2	5	
3	6	

Взлёты и заходы в аэропортах при минимуме погоды					
Дата	Время	Аэропорт	Взлёт/посадка	Метео-условия	Синоптик

Директор ИС

Source: Member State.

Appendix L to Annex 76: Charter of IL76 from Gaborone to Libya

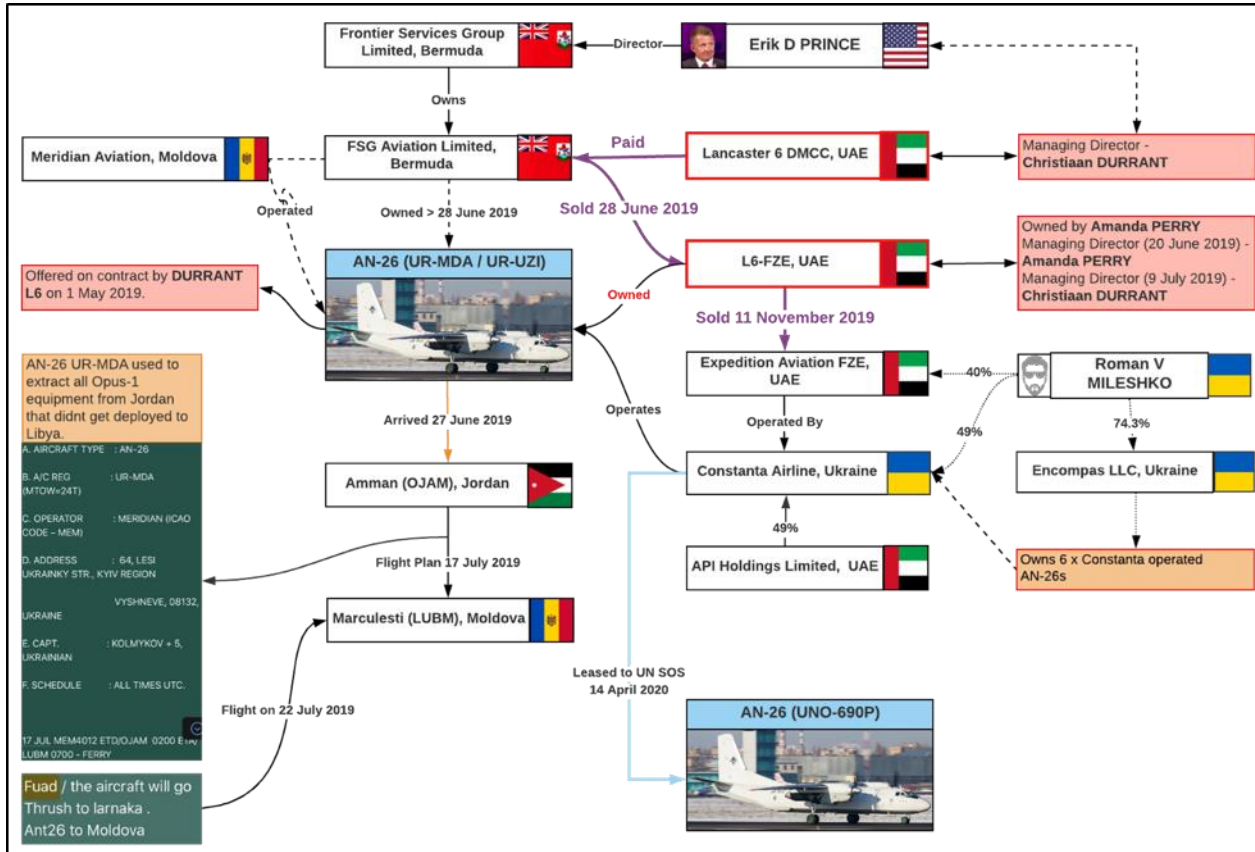
Figure 76.L.1
IWAS air charter documentation for L-6 FZE (signed by Lodge)

		INTERNATIONAL WORLDWIDE AIR SERVICES INC.
AIR TRANSPORTATION SERVICES AGREEMENT №: IWAS/19/2006/1		
Name of Customer:	L-6FZE	
Head office:	Fujairah-Creative Tower P.O.Box 4422 Fujairah	
<p>It is hereby agreed that International Worldwide Air Services (hereinafter referred to as «Contractor») will provide, and the CUSTOMER named above ("Customer") shall accept air transportation services and make relevant payments according to this Agreement (as defined in the General Terms and Conditions attached) for the flight or flights specified in the Schedule below, on the terms and conditions specified, or referred to in this Agreement (as defined in the General Terms and Conditions attached).</p>		
THE SCHEDULE		
1. Aircraft Type	IL-76TD	
2. Payload and/or Capacity Chartered:	Outbound	
a) Weight (kg)	Up to 8'000 Kgs	
b) Volume (m ³)	Subject to loadability	
3. Flights for which the Aircraft is chartered	Date	ETD/ETA (GMT)
FROM: GBE	27 June 2019	First flight: DEP FBSK 27/1000Z ARR HLLB 28/1030Z
TO: BEN	28 June 2019	
4. Charter price (as defined in Clause 7 of the General Terms and Conditions attached) and terms of payment:		
a) Price:	b) Currency: US Dollars	
b) Date by which payment to be made at:	5 days prior flight date	
c) Method of payment:	Bank to bank wire transfer	
d) When organizing payment to Contractor, indicate the Air Transportation Services Agreement Number in the payment instructions		
e) All costs associated with the transfer of The Price and other amounts to Contractor shall be borne by the Customer		
5. Terms of termination: if the Customer wishes to terminate or cancel this agreement, the Customer shall pay Contractor the following charges as agreed compensation:		
a) 25% of the Charter Price if cancelled with immediate effect		
b) 50% of the Charter Price if cancelled 72 hours prior to flight departure		
c) 75% of the Charter Price if cancelled 24 hours prior to flight departure		
6. Demurrage: \$2,000 per hour or part thereof (shall not be applied without Contractor prior notice).		
7. Loading: Shipment should be available for loading at the departure airport 6 hours prior to ETD. Special equipment including equipment used to load/offload outsize and heavy cargoes (which is normally unavailable at departure or destination airports) is not included in the Price.		
8. SPECIAL CONDITIONS:		
1. See the annex attached for costs included and excluded from the charter price.		
2. Flight is subject to obtaining necessary traffic rights		
3. Payload is subject to loadability of the cargo.		
Date: 22.06.2019		
Signed by duly authorised representative for and on behalf of CONTRACTOR		Signed by duly authorised representative for and on behalf of CUSTOMER
 		 Status: _____
International Worldwide Air Services Inc, the DAFZA branch of International Worldwide Air Services Inc. (B.V.I.) Office H15, Dubai Airport Free Zone, P.O.Box 371288, Dubai, United Arab Emirates T. +971-4-2990929 E. info@iwas-cargo.com W. www.iwas-cargo.com		
إنترنیشنل وورلد ایر سروسز اینک، ص.ب: ۳۷۱۲۸۸، الإمارات العربية المتحدة، رقم القسم ۱۵، المنطقة الحرة بمطار دبي، هاتف: ۰۴۲۹۹۰۹۲۹ رقم الرخصة: ۱۴۱۲ ذات مسئولية محدودة، تأسست بموجب القانون رقم ۲ لسنة ۱۹۹۶ مع مسؤولية محدودة License No. 1412, Formed pursuant to law no. 2 of 1996 with limited liability ۱۹۹۶ All contracts for freight and / or passengers are made by us as agents only and are subject to the full terms and conditions of the carriers form of contract.		

Source: Confidential.

Appendix M to Annex 76: Procurement of Antonov AN26 (UR-MDA)




Figure 76.M.1
Procurement of Antonov AN-26B (UR-MDA) by L-6 FZE



Source: Panel analysis.

Figure 76.M.2
Extract from Purchase Agreement by L-6 FZE (22 July 2019)

Note that this is 25 days after the deployment of the aircraft to Jordan, and that the funds were transferred from Lancaster6 DMCC, not L-6 FZE the purchaser stated here.

<u>USED AIRCRAFT PURCHASE AGREEMENT</u>	اتفاقية شراء طائرة مستعملة
<p>THIS USED AIRCRAFT PURCHASE AGREEMENT (the "Agreement") is made as of 09 July, 2019, by and between FSG Aviation Limited, of Clarendon House, 2 Church Street, Hamilton HM11, Bermuda ("Seller"), and L6 FZE, of P.O. Box 4422, Fujairah, UAE ("Buyer").</p>	<p>لقد تم إبرام اتفاقية شراء الطائرة المستعملة هذه ("الاتفاقية") في هذا اليوم التاسع من يوليو 2019، من قبل وبين كل من إف إس جي أفليشن ليميتد؛ بعنوانها في كلاريندون هاوس؛ 2 شارع الكنيسة؛ هاميلتون إنش إم 11؛ برمودا ("البائع") وإل 6 م.م.ح؛ ص ب 4422؛ الفجيرة؛ الإمارات العربية المتحدة ("المشتري").</p>
<p>In consideration of the premises and the mutual covenants contained herein, the parties agree as follows:</p>	<p>على ضوء الوعود والعهود المتبادلة المضمنة في هذه الاتفاقية يوافق الأطراف على ما يلي:</p>
<p>1. PURCHASE AND SALE OF THE AIRCRAFT</p>	<p>1. بيع وشراء الطائرة</p>
<p>A. <u>Sale of the Aircraft.</u> On the terms and subject to the conditions of this Agreement, Seller agrees to sell to Purchaser, and Purchaser agrees to purchase from Seller, at the Closing, the following aircraft;</p>	<p>(أ) بيع الطائرة. وفقاً لبنود وشروط هذه الاتفاقية، يوافق البائع على البيع للمشتري، ويوافق المشتري على الشراء من البائع عند الإغلاق للطائرة التالية؛</p>
<p>i. a used ANTANOV AN26 aircraft including the airframe, engines (2), propellers blades, instruments, avionics, and other items installed in, or attached to, the airframe or the engine, and including, as applicable, all flight, maintenance and parts manuals and records, weight and balance manuals and wiring diagrams that are in Seller's possession or reasonably under its control (collectively, the "Aircraft") as described in Exhibit A to this Agreement.</p>	<p>أ. تشمل الطائرة أنتوف AN26 الإطار والمحركات (2) شفرات المراوح والأدوات والإلكترونيات الطيران وغيرها من العناصر المثبتة في هيكل الطائرة أو المحرك أو مرفقة به بما في ذلك حسب الاقتضاء جميع أدلة وسجلات الطيران والصيانة وقطع الغيار ودلائل الوزن والتوازن ومخططات الأسلاك الموجودة تحت حيازة البائع أو سيطرته بشكل معقول (مجتمعة، "الطائرة") كما هو موضح في الملحق أ من هذه الاتفاقية.</p>
<p>B. <u>Warranty Assignment.</u> The aircraft will be delivered "as is – where is" and no warranty shall apply.</p>	<p>(ب) إجازة الضمان. سيتم تسليم الطائرة كما هي – أينما وجدت ولا يتم تطبيق أي ضمان.</p>
<p>C. <u>Purchase Price; Payment Terms.</u> Purchaser agrees to pay to Seller the aggregate purchase price of;</p>	<p>(ت) سعر الشراء وشروط الدفع. يوافق المشتري على دفع سعر الشراء للبائع بإجمالي؛</p>
<p>AN26 – US\$650,000 (the "Purchase Price") for the Aircraft. Buyer shall pay the Purchase</p>	<p>AN26 – 650,000 دولار أمريكي ("سعر الشراء") للطائرة. يتعين على المشتري دفع سعر</p>
<p></p> <p></p>	<p></p>

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, this Used Aircraft Purchase Agreement has been duly executed and delivered by the duly authorized officers of the parties hereto as of the date first above written.

وإشهاداً على ذلك تم تنفيذ اتفاقية شراء الطائرات المستعملة هذه على النحو الواجب وتم تسليمها من قبل الموظفين المفوضين حسب الأصول للأطراف المذكورة اعتباراً من التاريخ المدون على صدر هذه الطية.

المشتري:

PURCHASER:

البائع:

SELLER:

FSG Aviation Limited

L6 FZE

إف إس جي أفليشن ليميتد

إل 6 م.م.ح

By: *[Signature]*
Name: *S. DAVID*
Title: *DIRECTOR*

By: *[Signature]*
Name: *C. DEKANT*
Title: *Managing Director*

من قبل: _____
الاسم: _____
اللقب: _____

من قبل: _____
الاسم: _____
اللقب: _____



[Handwritten signature]



[Handwritten signature]

<u>Exhibit A</u> <u>AIRCRAFT</u>	<u>المُلحق أ</u> <u>الطائرة</u>
Aircraft Make and Model: AH26 – 100 / Antonov 26 -100 Serial No.: 7108 Registration No.: MDA Engine Serial No.: H473BT071 and H431BT028	الصنع و موديل الطائرة: AH26 – 100 / Antonov 26 -100 الرقم التسلسلي: 7108 رقم التسجيل: MDA رقم المسلسل للمحرك: H473BT071 و H431BT028
The Aircraft shall include the following components:	يجب أن تشمل الطائرة المكونات التالية:
- Internal Crane	- رافعة داخلية

against all claims and demands whatsoever.

That Seller agrees and acknowledges that the terms and conditions of this Bill of Sale shall survive the delivery of the Aircraft and the delivery and recording of this or any CAA Bill of Sale.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, SELLER has caused this Bill of Sale to be signed by its duly authorized officer this 22 day of July, 2019.

SELLER:

FSG AVIATION LIMITED

By: 

Name: J. DAVID WHITTINGHAM

Title: DIRECTOR

على الإطلاق.

يوافق ذلك البائع ويقر بأن شروط وأحكام فاتورة البيع هذه ستظل سارية بعد تسليم الطائرة وتسليم فاتورة البيع هذه أو أي منها.

وإثباتاً لذلك ، قام البائع بتنفيذ و توقيع فاتورة البيع هذه من قبل موظفها المعتمد حسب الأصول في ____ يوم _____ ، 2019.

البائع

اف ام جي أفيشن ليمتد

: _____ بواسطة

: _____ اسم

: _____ عنوان



Source: Member State

Figure 76.M.3
Credit advice for purchase of AN-26B by Lancaster 6 DMCC (28 June 2019)

Bank 中国光大银行	中國光大銀行香港分行 China Everbright Bank Hong Kong Branch 香港夏愨道16號遠東金融中心30樓 30/F, Far East Finance Centre, 16 Harcourt Road, Hong Kong www.cebbank.com.hk
To : FSG AVIATION LIMITED 至 : SUITE 3902, 39/F FAR EAST FINANCE CENTRE, 16 HARCOURT ROAD ADMIRALTY, HONG KONG	Date : 28-Jun, 2019 日期 : Our ref : 368IR190244658 本行編號 : Your ref. : GBE200698YFOWCQO 客戶編號 :
INWARD REMITTANCE CREDIT ADVICE 匯入匯款入帳通知書	
We have credited your account being proceed of Inward Remittance. 我行已將匯入匯款存入以下帳號.	
Value date : 28-Jun, 2019 付款日期 :	
Received amount : EUR 650,000.00 匯款金額 :	
Our commission : EUR 0.00 本行手續費 :	
A/C no. : 737-009525-350 存入帳號 :	
Net amount : EUR 650,000.00 淨額 :	
By order of : 匯款人 :	
AE140520008110062720 1/LANCASTER6 [REDACTED] 2/P O BOX 936117, DUBAI, UAE, NO寬 2/BLG X2 ST JLT AREA CLUSTER X NEAR 3/AE/UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	
Ordering bank : 匯款銀行 : NOOR ISLAMIC BANK DUBAI	
Details of Payment : 付款摘要 : /REF/PURCHASE AGREEMENT AN26	
No signature is required for this computer print out. 此通知書為電腦印製故毋須簽署.	

Source: Confidential.

Figure 76.M.4

Copy of Email from Durrant offering AN-26B aircraft for charter (1 May 20219)

This indicates that the AN-26B aircraft was made available to Lancaster6 DMCC by FSG Aviation Limited prior to the formal sale. The only linkage between FSG Aviation and Lancaster6 DMCC are Erik Dean Prince and Christiaan Paul Durrant.

Begin forwarded message:

From: Christiaan Durrant <serge@l-6group.com>
Date: 1 May 2019 at 11:20:14 BST

To: [REDACTED]

Subject: Re: Libya medevac requirement

Ok H both are available but out AN26 is about to go under contact. If you want to secure it for mass casualty evacuation it would need a commitment by next week.

The evacuation point will be subject to real time approval (Tripoli cannot be guaranteed) so you would need a ground mobility plan to move them to an alternate airport should Tripoli become unavailable.

If this is suitable for you we will prepare a formal offer including;

- an26 in Tunisia for 2 weeks with 2 x medic onboard, 4 crew, Engineer and spares.
- up to 2 evacuations (80 pax or 30litters) libya to Tunisia (use it or lose it - additional evacuations on an hourly basis)

Euro\$900k including war risk insurance

Please confirm you would like us to proceed

Thank you

Source: Confidential.

Figure 76.M.5

Subsequent purchase agreement between Expedition Aviation FZE and L-6 FZE

ДОГОВОР № 7108-11/19
КУПІВЛІ-ПРОДАЖУ ЛІТАКА
цивільної авіації

м. Дубай 11 листопада 2019 року

L-6 FZE, юридична особа, яка зареєстрована згідно з законодавством Об'єднаних Арабських Еміратів, з зареєстрованим офісом, який знаходиться за адресою: а/с 4422, Креатив Сіті, Фуджейра, Об'єднані Арабські Емірати, в особі виконавчого директора **Christiaan Paul Durrant**, який діє на підставі Статуту (далі по тексту - **Продавець**), з одного боку,

EXPEDITION AVIATION FZC, яка зареєстрована згідно з законодавством Об'єднаних Арабських Еміратів, з зареєстрованим офісом, який знаходиться за адресою: а/с 513455 Шарджа, Об'єднані Арабські Емірати, комерційна ліцензія на торговельну діяльність №18436, ліцензія на надання послуг №15725, в особі директора **Мілешка Романа**, який діє на підставі Статуту (далі по тексту - **Покупець**), з іншого боку, уклали наступний договір:

1. ПРЕДМЕТ ДОГОВОРУ

1.1. За цим Договором Продавець зобов'язується продати (передати у власність) Покупцеві, а Покупець зобов'язується купити (прийняти та оплатити) літак цивільної авіації Ан-26-100, заводський номер 7108, державний і реєстраційний знак -UR-MDA (надалі - Повітряне судно).

1.2. Поставка Повітряного судна здійснюється Продавцем на умовах FCA, Incoterms 2010. Продавець здійснює передачу Повітряного судна Покупцеві в Міжнародному аеропорту Маркулешти, Республіка Молдова. Продавець вважається таким, який виконав свої обов'язки з постачання Повітряного судна після підписання Сторонами Акту прийому-передачі Повітряного судна. Ризик випадкової загибелі або пошкодження Повітряного судна переходить до Покупця після підписання Акту прийому-передачі Повітряного судна.

1.3. Покупець зобов'язується не використовувати Повітряне судно, яке купується за цим Договором, з військовою метою, а також для транспортування вантажів, заборонених до перевезення повітряним транспортом міжнародними конвенціями.

2. ТЕХНІЧНИЙ СТАН ПОВІТРЯНОГО СУДНА

2.1. Покупець підтверджує, що він проінспектував технічне стан вищевказаного Повітряного судна, його агрегатів і устаткування, що стан Повітряного судна на момент продажу йому добре відомий, і він не має жодних претензій до Продавця в зв'язку з цим.

2.2. Щоб уникнути сумнівів Сторони підтверджують, що на день підписання Акту прийому-передачі Повітряного судна Повітряне судно має бути придатним до перелетів та повністю технічно справним.

2.3. Технічний стан, залишок ресурсу, комплектність, наявні дефекти Повітряного судна, його основних агрегатів вказуються в Акті прийому-передачі Повітряного судна, який є невід'ємною частиною цього Договору.

3. ЦІНА ДОГОВОРУ І ПОРЯДОК РОЗРАХУНКІВ

3.1. Ціна Повітряного судна за цим Договором встановлюється в доларах США (USD). Всі кошти за цим Договором перераховуються Покупцем в доларах США (USD) на банківський рахунок Продавця на підставі виставлених інвойсів. Банківську комісію за перерахування коштів оплачує Покупець.

No: AE 170520002410966270016
Swift Code: NISLAEAD.

Банківські реквізити:
Beneficiary bank:
Emirates NBD Bank PJSC
Bank Address: PO Box 777 Baniyas Road,
Dubai, United Arab Emirates
IBAN No: AE74026000 1025323210602 Swift
Code: EBILAEAD

ПІДПИСИ СТОРІН

ПРОДАВЕЦЬ
L-6 FZE

/підписано/

Я уповноважений укласти цей договір від
імені Сторони.

Виконавчий директор
Christiaan Paul Durrant

Lauren Donovan, керівник відповідно до
довіреності від 18.09.2019 р.

Печатка: L-6 FZE, ліцензія № 7751/2015,
Creative City, Fujarah, United Fujarah

ПОКУПЕЦЬ
EXPEDITION AVIATION FZC

/підписано/

Я уповноважений укласти цей договір від
імені Сторони.

Директор
Роман Мілешко

Печатка: EXPEDITION AVIATION (FZC),
a/c 513455 Шарджа, Об'єднані Арабські
Емірати

Акт прийому-передачі повітряного судна цивільної авіації

16 грудня 2019 р

Відповідно до Договору № 7108-11 / 19 купівлі-продажу літака цивільної авіації від 11 листопада 2019 року компанія L-6 FZE, іменована надалі «Продавець», передає, а компанія EXPEDITION AVIATION FZC, іменоване в подальшому «Покупець», приймає у власність повітряне судно Ан-26-100, заводський номер 7108, державний і реєстраційний знак UR-MDA, що знаходиться в Міжнародному Аеропорту Маркулешти, Республіка Молдова (в подальшому іменується "повітряне судно")

1. Основні дані Повітряного судна

- заводський номер - 7108.
- дата випуску - 25.10.1978 р

2. На Повітряному судні встановлені двигуни: АИ-24Вт №Н473ВТ071, АИ-24ВТ №Н431АТ028 і допоміжна силова установка РУ19А-300 № Р413144.

3. З Повітряним судном передається повний комплект формулярів Повітряного судна, паспортів аеронавігаційного обладнання, електронного радіоблабднання, обладнання для зв'язку, гвинтів, двигунів, експлуатаційно-технічна документація, архівну документацію даного літака.

4. Даним актом підтверджується перехід права власності Повітряного судна від Продавця до Покупця.

ПОВІТРЯНЕ СУДНО ПЕРЕДАВ

Продавець

**Виконавчий директор/
L-6 FZE**

/ підписано /

Christiaan Paul Durrant

Печатка: L-6 FZE, ліцензія № 7751/2015,
Creative City, Fajarah, United Fajarah

/ Підписано /

Лоурен Донован
Голова адміністрації
Довіреність підписана 18.09.2019 р

Печатка: EXPEDITION AVIATION (FZC), а / с 513 455 Шарджа, Об'єднані Арабські Емірати

ПОВІТРЯНЕ СУДНО ПРИЙНЯВ

Покупець

**директор
EXPEDITION AVIATION FZC**

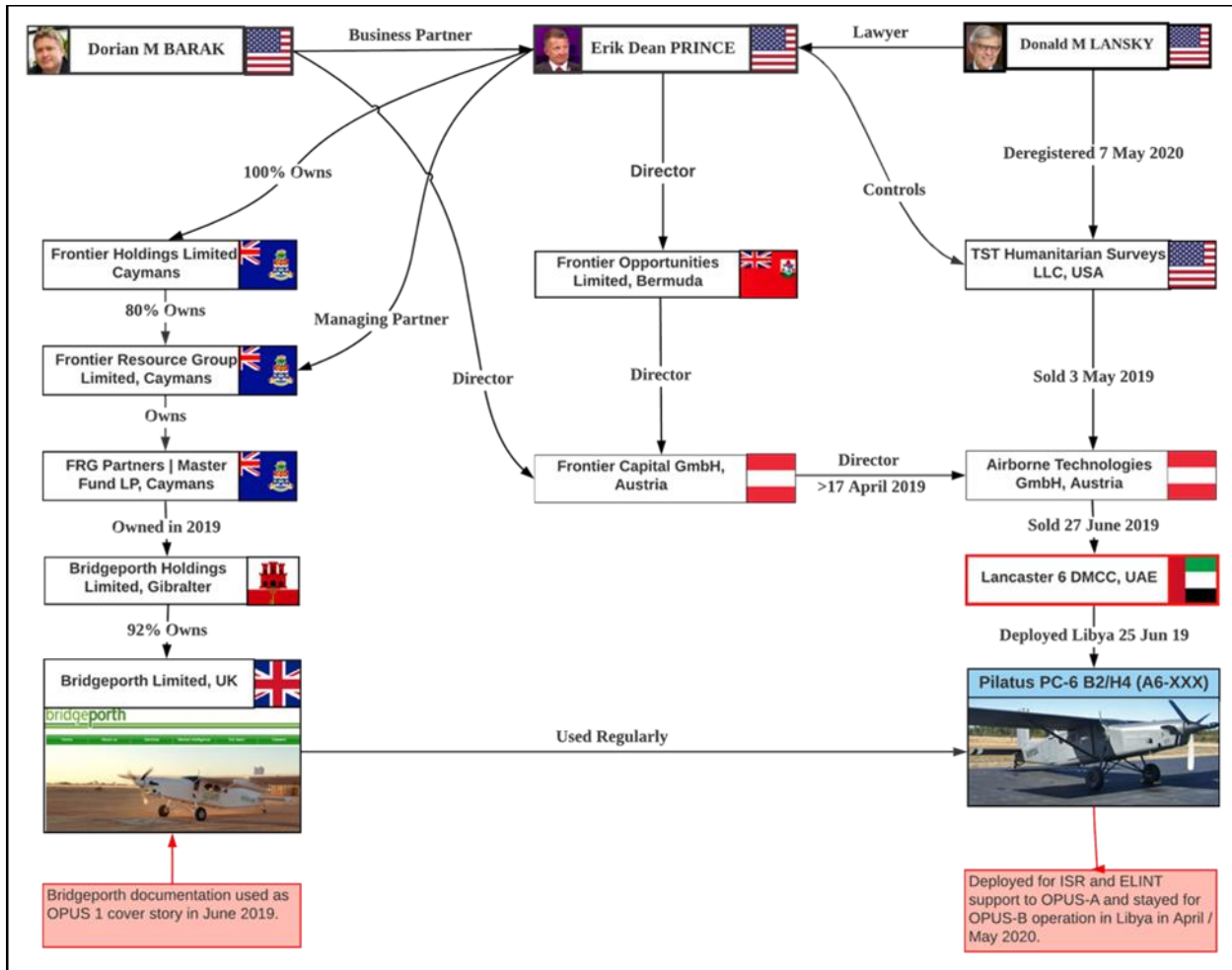
/ підписано /

Роман Мілешко

Печатка: EXPEDITION AVIATION (FZC), а /
с 513 455 Шарджа, Об'єднані Арабські
Емірати

Appendix N to Annex 76: Procurement of Pilatus PC-6 (#790)

Figure 76.N.1
Procurement of Pilatus PC-6 (#790) by L-6 FZE



Source: Panel analysis.

Figure 76.N.2
 NL CAA registration of Pilatus PC-6 (#790) as PH-ABR

 <p>Human Environment and Transport Inspectorate Ministry of Infrastructure and Water Management</p> <p>Human Environment and Transport Inspectorate Civil Aviation Authority Netherlands</p> <p>Correspondence address: P.O. Box 16191, 2500 BD The Hague, The Netherlands</p> <p>ICAO aircraft designator: PC6T ICAO 24 bits address (hex): 484F33</p>		
<p>CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION</p>		
<p>1. Nat. & registration marks:</p> <p>PH-ABT</p>	<p>2. Manufacturer and manufacturer's designation of aircraft:</p> <p>Pilatus Flugzeugwerke AG PC-6/B2-H4</p>	<p>3. Aircraft serial number:</p> <p>790</p>
<p>4. 5: Name and address of holder/owner:</p> <p>Airborne Technologies GmbH Viktor Lang-Strasse 8 2700 WIENER NEUSTADT AUSTRIA</p>		
<p>6. It is hereby certified that the above described aircraft has been duly entered on the register of Netherlands civil aircraft in accordance with the Convention on International Civil Aviation dated 7 December 1944, and with the Netherlands Aviation Act.</p> <p>Date of issue: 22 May 2019</p> <p>Signature: THE MINISTER OF INFRASTRUCTURE AND WATER MANAGEMENT,</p> <p>Limitations / Remarks:</p>  <p>D.J. de Lange Aircraft registration officer</p>		
<p>The validity of this certificate of registration is UNLIMITED, unless revoked.</p>		
<p>This certificate shall be carried on board during all flights. Document Number: PH-ABT.22.05.2019.REG/1</p>		

Source: Member State

Figure 76.N.3
Pilatus PC-6 (#790) as PH-ABR at Cycloon Holland A.B



Source: http://www.aircraft-and-more.com/acadp_listings/pilatus-pc6-b2-h4/, accessed 14 June 2020.

Figure 76.N.4

Used aircraft purchase agreement (extract) for sale of Pilatus PC-6 (#790) to Lancaster 6 DMCC

USED AIRCRAFT PURCHASE AGREEMENT

THIS USED AIRCRAFT PURCHASE AGREEMENT (the "Agreement") is made as of June 14, 2019, by and between **Airborne Technologies GmbH**, an Austrian limited liability company having an address of Viktor-Lang-Straße 8, 2700, Wr. Neustadt, Austria ("Seller"), and **Lancaster 6 DMCC**, 1409 X2, Cluster X, JLT, Dubai, United Arab Emirates ("Buyer").

In consideration of the premises and the mutual covenants contained herein, the parties agree as follows:

1. PURCHASE AND SALE OF THE AIRCRAFT

A. Sale of the Aircraft. On the terms and subject to the conditions of this Agreement, Seller agrees to sell to Purchaser, and Purchaser agrees to purchase from Seller, at the Closing, a used civil aircraft Pilatus PC-6 including the airframe, engine, propeller blades, instruments, avionics and other items installed in, or attached to, the airframe or the engine, and including, as applicable, all flight, maintenance and parts manuals and records, weight and balance manuals and wiring diagrams that are in Seller's possession or reasonably under its control (collectively, the "Aircraft") as described in Exhibit A to this Agreement.

B. Warranty Assignment. The aircraft and the engine is freshly overhauled according to EASA standards and will be delivered "as is – where is" and no warranty shall apply.

C. Purchase Price; Payment Terms. Purchaser agrees to pay to Seller the aggregate purchase price of EURO 1,000,000.00 (the "Purchase Price") for the Aircraft, Buyer shall pay the Purchase Price to an account designated by Seller at the Closing.

2. INSPECTION

A. Purchaser has had a full opportunity to make a suitable and appropriate inspection of the Aircraft and agrees to accept the Aircraft at Closing in the same condition it was at the conclusion of the inspection thereof.

3. CLOSING


A. Unless otherwise mutually agreed by the parties in writing, the closing (the "Closing") shall occur on a mutually agreed date no later than June 24, 2019 (the "Closing Date").

4. DELIVERY AND TRANSFER OF TITLE OF THE AIRCRAFT

A. At Closing, Seller shall transfer good and marketable title to the Aircraft to Purchaser, free and clear of all Liens, by bills of sale in the form attached hereto as Exhibit C (the "Bill of Sale").

B. The delivery of the Aircraft shall take place EXWORKS in Wiener Neustadt, AUSTRIA or at such other place as may be mutually agreed in writing by Purchaser and Seller ("Delivery Location").

- 1 -



G. Agreement Negotiated. The parties are sophisticated and have been represented or had the opportunity to be represented in connection with the negotiation and performance of this Agreement. Consequently, the parties do not believe that any presumptions relating to the interpretation of contracts against the drafter of any particular clause should be applied in this case and, therefore, waive their effects.

H. Broker Indemnity. Not applicable

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, this Used Aircraft Purchase Agreement has been duly executed and delivered by the duly authorized officers of the parties hereto as of the date first above written.

PURCHASER:

SELLER:



AIRBORNE
TECHNOLOGIES
Airborne Technologies GmbH
Viktor-Lange-Str. 8, Flugplatz Oth, A-2700 Wr. Neustadt
Tel + 43 2622 34718, AIBJ64541437, FN 318760z

Source: Opus legal counsel.

Figure 76.N.5
NL CAA record of change of ownership of Pilatus PC-6 (#790) to L-6 FZE



Inspectie Leefomgeving en Transport
Ministerie van Infrastructuur en Waterstaat

Melding Overdracht luchtvaartuig

Dit formulier kan worden gebruikt voor het melden van een overdracht (zoals bedoeld in artikel 3, van de "Regeling inschrijving Nederlandse burgerluchtvaartuigen", onder b van DGL/01.421075).

Dit formulier moet worden ondertekend door degene(n), die bevoegd is (zijn) te tekenen en door degene(n), die de rechtspersoon in en buiten rechte mag vertegenwoordigen. Voor verenigingen is dit meestal het dagelijks bestuur.

Onvolledig of onjuist ingevulde formulieren worden niet in behandeling genomen.

Stuur het formulier naar luchtvaartuigregister@ilent.nl of naar Inspectie Leefomgeving en Transport / Luchtvaart Postbus 16191, 2500 BD Den Haag

Meer informatie
088 489 00 00 | www.ilent.nl

- 1 Gegevens nieuwe eigenaar**

1.1	Naam en voorletter(s)	L6 FZE
1.2	Adres	1400X2, JLT
1.3	Postcode en plaats	Dubai
1.4	Land van vestiging	United Arab Emirates
1.5	Telefoonnummer(s)	+971552124340
1.6	E-mailadres	info@l6group.com
- 2 Gegevens luchtvaartuig**

2.1	Inschrijvingskenmerk	PH- ABT
2.2	Fabrikant en model	Pilatus Flugzeugwerke AG PC-6/B2-H4
2.3	Serienummer	790
- 3 Datum overdracht**

3.1	Datum overdracht	27 06 2019
-----	------------------	------------
- 4 Doorhaling inschrijving**

4.1 Moet de inschrijving in het Nederlandse register worden doorgehaald? Nee Ja > Origineel bewijs van inschrijving meezenden en het van toepassing zijnde tarief voldoen.
- 5 Ondertekening en gegevens vorige eigena(a)r(en)**



Ondertekende(n), eigena(a)r(en) van het luchtvaartuig genoemd in paragraaf 2, verklaart dat het luchtvaartuig genoemd in paragraaf 2 is overgedragen aan de nieuwe eigena(a)r(en) genoemd in paragraaf 1.

5.1	Naam en voorletter(s) (vermeldt bij een rechtspersoon ook de naam van de persoon die ondertekent)	Airborne Technologies GmbH (Kristof Nagl, MD)	Handtekening	  Airborne Technologies GmbH Wind-Lane Str. 8, Flugplatz Ditz, A-2303 Wals Neustadt - July 2021 2019 AIRBUS 1472 15000000
	Airborne Technologies GmbH (Marcus Gurtner, MD)			

ILT.006.08 | 1 van 3

Source: Member State

Figure 76.N.6
 NL CAA de-registration of Pilatus PC-6 (#790) as PH-ABR (3 July 2019)

		Human Environment and Transport Inspectorate <i>Ministry of Infrastructure and Water Management</i>
<p>> Return P.O. Box 16191, 2500 BD Den Haag, The Netherlands</p>		<p>Civil Aviation Authority - The Netherlands Aircraft registry P.O. Box 16191 2500 BD The Hague The Netherlands</p> <p>luchtvaartregister@lent.nl www.lent.nl</p>
<p>To: Civil Aviation Authorities of UAE Aircraft registry Attn. Mr. Tony Fernando/Mr. Khalid Al Qubaisi ABU DHABI / UNITED ARAB EMIRATES</p>		<p>Contact D.J. de Lange Aircraft registry T +31 88 489 0000</p>
<p>Date 03 July 2019 Subject PH-ABT (PC-6/B2-H4, 790) - cancellation of registration in the civil aircraft register of the Netherlands</p>	<p>Our reference PH-ABT.03.07.2019. CAA.NOTIF/1</p>	
<p>Dear sirs,</p>		
<p>This confirms cancellation of registration of the following aircraft in the Netherlands civil aircraft register:</p>		
<p>Registration: P H - A B T Manufacturer / model: Pilatus Flugzeugwerke AG PC-6/B2-H4 Serial / built: 790 / 1977 Effective date: 03 July 2019 Reason: Deregistration upon request MTOM / MLM (kg): 2,800.0 / 2,660.0 Configuration: Prop-driven (Turbine) Engine(s): PT6A-27 Propeller(s): HC-B3TN-3 EASA noise record: C3501 Airworthiness expiry: 21 May 2020</p>		
<p>At the effective date of the deregistration the aircraft was registered in the name of:</p>		
<p>Holder/Owner Airborne Technologies GmbH Representative Cycloon Holland B.V.</p>		
<p><i>In the Netherlands ownership and liens are recorded by the Kadaster in Rotterdam. The Kadaster informs the Civil Aviation Authority Netherlands (CAA-NL) when an aircraft is entered in their records and if a lien is recorded. By law CAA-NL must record this and may only cancel a registration upon request provided the liens have been cancelled or the relevant parties agree with the cancellation of the registration. Our records show no recorded liens against this aircraft according all relevant information available to date.</i></p>		
<p>Additional information, remarks: We notified the owner about the possible need for an export certificate of airworthiness, but since we did not receive a reaction/application we have not issued this.</p>		
<p>Yours sincerely,</p>		
<p>THE MINISTER OF INFRASTRUCTURE AND WATER MANAGEMENT, On behalf,</p>		
<p> D.J. de Lange Aircraft registration officer</p>		
<p>PH-ABT.03.07.2019.CAA.NOTIF/1, page 1</p>		

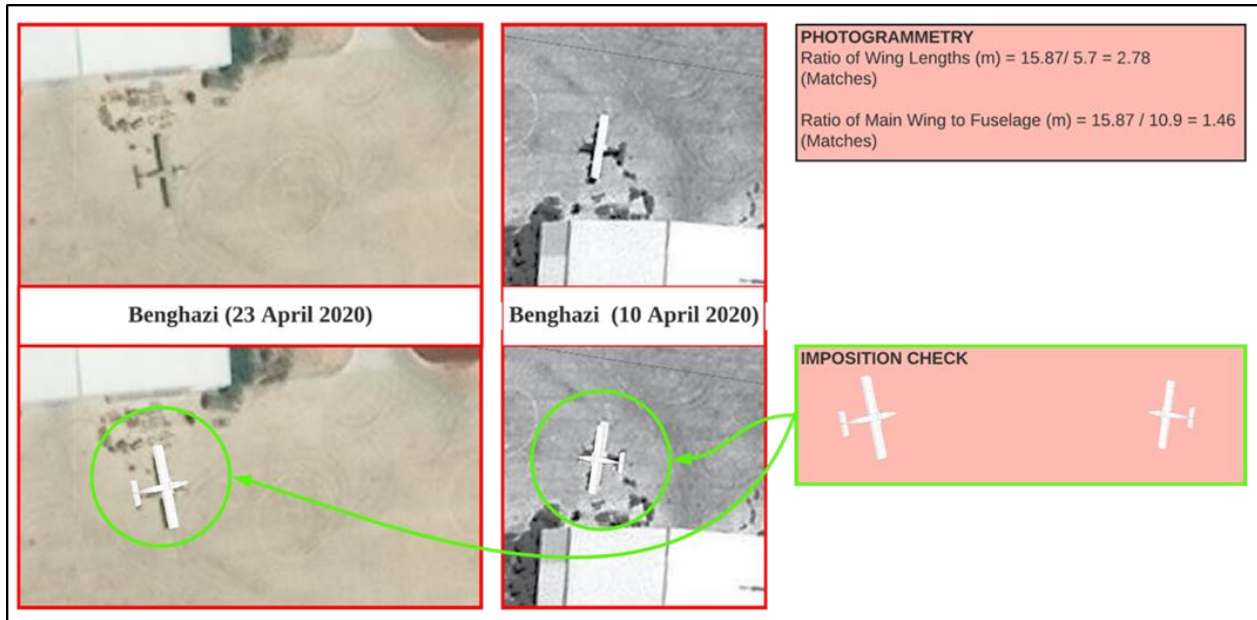
Source: Member State

Figure 76.N.7
Pilatus PC-6 (#790) deployed in Libya (June 2019 to Date)



Source: Panel analysis.

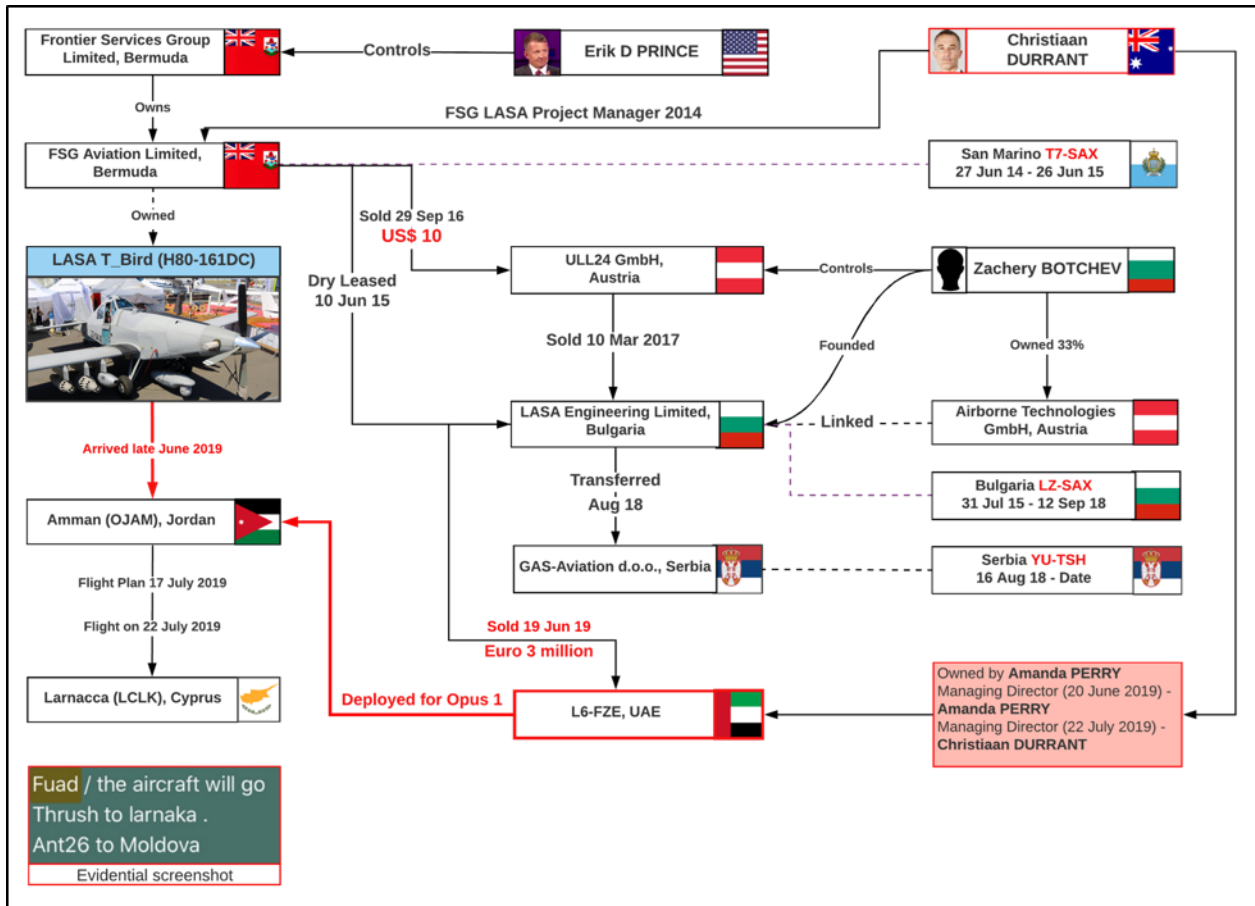
Figure 76.N.8
Photogrammetry comparison for Pilatus PC-6 (#790) deployed in Libya



Source: Panel analysis.

Appendix P to Annex 76: Procurement of LASA T-Bird (YU-THS)

Figure 76.P.1
Procurement of converted 2SR H80 Thrush 510G (construction number H180-161DC) by L-6 FZE



Source: Panel analysis

Figure 76.P.2

Dry lease of converted 2SR H80 *Thrush* 510G (construction number H180-161DC) FSG Aviation to LASA (extract). 10 June 2015

КОПИЕ

AIRCRAFT DRY LEASE AGREEMENT
dated as of 10.06.2015 ("Agreement")

This Agreement (together with all supplements, annexes, exhibits and schedules hereto hereinafter referred to as the "Lease") is between:

LASA Engineering Ltd
5, Slavyanska Str, fl. 3
1000 Sofia, Bulgaria
Tel.: 02-9487060 Fax: 02-9487066 E-mail: info@lasaeng.eu
Contact Person: Ivo Dimitrov - Manager

(hereinafter referred to as "Lessee")

and

FSG Aviation Limited
Registered Address:
Clarendon House
2 Church Street
Hamilton HM11
Bermuda

Correspondence Address:
39/F, Suite 3902
Far East Finance Centre
16 Harcourt Road, Admiralty
Hong Kong
Tel: +852 3766 1077
Fax: +852 3007 0386
Email: sammyfung@fsgroup.com
Contact Person: Sammy Fung

(hereinafter referred to as "Lessor" or "Owner")

1. LEASING:

(a) Subject to the terms and conditions set forth below, Lessor agrees to dry lease-out to Lessee, and Lessee agrees to dry lease-in from Lessor, the aircraft, including the airframe, engines and all appurtenant equipment (together hereinafter the "Aircraft") described in Annex A for its management, under the conditions, as stipulated herein.

(b) The Aircraft shall be managed and operated by Lessee in category – "Private", for experimental purposes as a modifications' testbed over the lease period.

(c) Lessee shall have the sole responsibility for flight management and the respective utilisation of the Aircraft and the administration relating to, as well as the technical maintenance of the Aircraft in accordance with Section 6 of this Agreement. Lessee shall undertake and provide all related services necessary thereto in its own name, notwithstanding Lessor's obligations to pay for and bear charges and expenses under this Agreement and loss or damage arising therefrom or in connection therewith.

(d) For the duration of this Agreement, Lessee shall assume the operation of the Aircraft under the terms and conditions of this Agreement.




(e) Lessor shall undertake to support Lessee to its best abilities and shall submit all necessary documents for the operation and management of the Aircraft in a timely manner.

(f) The Aircraft shall be delivered by Lessor to Lessee at Sofia Airport or other mutually agreed location with all documentation and loose equipment normally associated with a used aircraft. The list of documentation includes, but is not limited to:

1. Flight Manual incorporating the latest revisions and all applicable amendments and supplements;
2. Manufacturer's Maintenance, Service and Overhaul Manuals and Illustrated Parts Catalogues and all applicable amendments and supplements;
3. Maintenance Planning Data, issued/coordinated by the manufacturer and an approved Aircraft maintenance programme;
4. A complete set of all issued applicable operational bulletins by the manufacturer and airworthiness directives (AD/SB Summary), issued by the respective aviation authorities regarding the particular aircraft;

Page: 1/10 - Dry Lease Agreement for A/C Thrush 510G, s/n H80-161DC
Between FSG Aviation Limited and LASA Engineering Ltd.

ВЯРНО С ОРИГИНАЛА

43

Lessor according to the terms and conditions of Article 10 of the present Agreement.

14. Miscellaneous:

(a) Should any provision of this Agreement be or become invalid either in whole or in part, the other provisions of this Agreement shall remain in force. It is understood by the Parties hereto that any invalid or incomplete provision shall be replaced or filled by a valid provision which accomplishes as far as legally possible the economic effects of the invalid or missing provision.

(b) Amendments to this Agreement may only be made in writing. This writing requirement shall also apply to any deviation from such requirement.

(c) Any understandings or arrangements (either in writing or orally, at or prior to the signing of this Agreement) shall be cancelled and superseded by this Agreement. This Agreement thus contains all terms and understandings as of the signing date between the Parties relating to the subject matter hereof.

(d) All notices and other communication hereunder shall be in writing (including e-mail or telefax with a transmission confirmation) to be effective. Any notices shall be addressed to the contact person and address, or e-mail or fax number set out herein, unless a Party has notified the other Party of a different contact person, address or fax number for such purpose.

(e) Each Party shall bear its own costs and expenses in connection with the negotiation and preparation of this Agreement.

(f) All rights and obligations under this Agreement shall be assigned to the respective singular or universal successor(s) jointly.

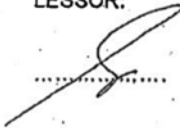

(g) This Agreement shall be executed in two counterparts, one for each Party.

(h) The competent Bulgarian court shall have exclusive jurisdiction for all disputes and claims under and in connection with this Agreement.

(i) This Agreement shall be ruled under the laws of Bulgaria.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF:


LESSOR:

LESSEE




ВЯРНО С ОРИГИНАЛА




ANNEX A
DATED THIS 10.06.2015
TO AIRCRAFT DRY LEASE AGREEMENT
DATED AS OF 10.06.2015

Description of the Aircraft:

Model: Thrush 510G
Type: THRUSH S2R
Variant S2R-H80T
YOM May 2014
EIS May 2014

which consists of the following components:

- (a) Airframe bearing last Registration Mark T7-SAX and Manufacturer's Serial No H80-161DC
- (b) One (1) General Electric (GE) engine type H80-100 bearing Manufacturer's Serial No. 141010 and Propeller type HC-B4TW-3/T10282N bearing Manufacturer's Serial No. QVA65
- (c) Standard accessories and optional equipment and such other items fitted or installed on the Aircraft and set forth (but not limited to) hereinafter:

- Dual Cockpit with Observer Seat
- Dual Controls
- Two Landing lights
- Map Light
- GTX-328 Transponder
- GTR-225A Com Radio
- Blind Encoder
- Aspen Evolution 1000 Pro
- Ferry Fuel System

d) Aircraft shall be delivered:

- without engines programme coverage;
- without airframe and avionics programme coverage;
- with modifications implemented, including:
 - o Self Contained Aerial Reconnaissance Pod (SCAR POD)
 - FLIR ULTRAFORCE 350HD
 - ECS Downlink
 - Video/Data Recording system
 - o Persistent Systems Wave Relay Datalink
 - o Churchill Augmented Reality Mapping System (Software integrating FLIR Video and Moving Map and displaying on GETAC T800 Tablet Displays)
 - o Public Address System
- with: Complete documentation packages related to each and every modification;



Page: 7/10 - Dry Lease Agreement for A/C Thrush 510G, s/n H80-161DC
Between FSG Aviation Limited and LASA Engineering Ltd.

ВЯРНО С ОРИГИНАЛА



Source: Confidential

Figure 76.P.3
Sale of converted 2SR H80 Thrush 510G (construction number H180-161DC) FSG Aviation to ULL24 (extract). 7 December 2016

Exhibit C
WARRANTY BILL OF SALE

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS:

FSG Aviation Ltd. ("Seller"), in consideration of the sum of Ten Euros (€10.00) and other good and valuable consideration paid to it by ULL 24 (vierundzwanzig) Beteiligungs- und Management GmbH ("Purchaser"), the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, hereby sells, grants, transfers and delivers to Purchaser, its successors and assigns all of Seller's right, title and interest in one (1) Thrush Aircraft, Inc. model aircraft, bearing Manufacturer's Serial No. H80-161DC and Bulgaria Directorate General Civil Aviation Administration ("CAA") Registration No. LZ-SAX, together with its (1) one General Electric, Inc. model H80 engine, bearing Manufacturer's Serial Nos. 141010 including all propeller blades, equipment, components, appliances, accessories, instruments, avionics and other items installed in, or attached to, the airframes or the engines, and including, as applicable, all flight, maintenance and parts manuals and records, weight and balance manuals and wiring diagrams that are in Seller's possession or under its reasonable control (collectively, the "Aircraft"), all pursuant to the Used Aircraft Purchase Agreement (the "Agreement") between Purchaser and Seller dated September 29, 2016.



That Seller hereby warrants to Purchaser, its successors and assigns that it is the holder of title to the Aircraft and has the right to sell the same as aforesaid and that this Bill of Sale conveys to Purchaser good and marketable title to the Aircraft, free and clear of all liens, claims, charges and encumbrances, and that Seller will warrant and defend such title forever against all claims and demands whatsoever.

That Seller agrees and acknowledges that the terms and conditions of this Bill of Sale shall survive the delivery of the Aircraft and the delivery and recording of this or any CAA Bill of Sale.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, SELLER has caused this Bill of Sale to be signed by its duly authorized officer this 7 day of DECEMBER, 2016.

SELLER:
FSG AVIATION LTD.

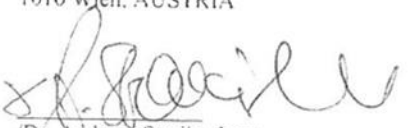

By: _____
Name: SARAH PUNKS
Title: MANAGER

Source: Confidential

Figure 76.P.4

**Sale of converted 2SR H80 Thrush 510G (construction number H180-161DC) ULL24 to LASA (extract). 25
January 2017**

BILL OF SALE	
ULL 24 Beteiligungs- und Management (ULL24) GmbH, Hegelgasse 8, 1010 Wien, Austria (Seller) owner of the hull legal and beneficial title of the goods described below:	
One (1) Thrush Aircraft, Inc. model 510G aircraft, bearing Manufacturer's Serial No. H80-161DC, together with its one (1) General Electric model H80 engine, bearing Manufacturer's Serial No. 141010 including all propeller blades, equipment, components, appliances, accessories, instruments, avionics and other items installed in, or attached to, the airframes or the engines, and including, as applicable, all flight, maintenance and parts manuals and records, weight and balance manuals and wiring diagrams that are in Seller's possession or under its reasonable control, (collectively, the " <u>Aircraft</u> "), does hereby sell, grant, transfer, and deliver free and clear of any and all mortgages, liens charges, dues, or other encumbrances all its full legal and beneficial title rights and interests in and to said Aircraft unto:	
LASA Engineering Ltd. 5, Slavyanska str, fl.3 1000 Sofia, Bulgaria VAT: BG203177068	
(herein Buyer) and its successors and assigns.	
This Bill of Sale is made pursuant to that certain Aircraft Sales Contract by and between Seller and Buyer to which reference is made and which sets forth the rights and obligation of the parties.	
IN WITNESS WHEREOF we have set our hand this <u>25</u> th day of <u>January</u> 2017	
SELLER:	
ULL 24 Beteiligungs- und Management (ULL24) GmbH Hegelgasse 8 1010 Wien, AUSTRIA	
 /Dr. Andreas Staribacher/ Manager	
	
<hr/> AIRCRAFT SALES CONTRACT Page 10 of 10 Seller Buyer	

Source: Confidential

Figure 76.P.5

**Sale of converted 2SR H80 Thrush 510G (construction number H180-161DC) LASA to L-6 FZE (extract)
19 June 2019**

HUSED AIRCRAFT PURCHASE AGREEMENT

THIS USED AIRCRAFT PURCHASE AGREEMENT (the "Agreement") is made as of 19.06, 2019, by and between **LASA ENGINEERING LTD (LEL)**, a Bulgarian limited liability company having an address of Floor 3, No5 Slavyanska str, 1000 Sofia, BULGARIA, represented by Mr. Ivo Dimitrov in the capacity of Managing Director ("Seller"), and **L-6 FZE**, a United Arab Emirates Company company having an Address of 1409, X2, Cluster X, JLT, Dubai UAE, represented by Mrs Amanda Perry in the capacity of Managing Director ("Buyer").

In consideration of the premises and the mutual covenants contained herein, the parties agree as follows:

1. PURCHASE AND SALE OF THE AIRCRAFT

A. Sale of the Aircraft. On the terms and subject to the conditions of this Agreement, Seller agrees to sell to Purchaser, and Purchaser agrees to purchase from Seller, at the Closing, a used Aircraft Thrush 510G (Modified) including the airframe, engine, propeller blades, instruments, avionics and other items - loose or installed in, or attached to, the airframe or the engine, and including, as applicable, all flight, maintenance and parts manuals and records, weight and balance manuals and wiring diagrams that are in Seller's possession or reasonably under its control (collectively, the "Aircraft") as described in Exhibit A to this Agreement.

B. Warranty Assignment. The aircraft will be delivered "as is - where is" and no warranty shall apply.

C. Purchase Price; Payment Terms. Purchaser agrees to pay to Seller the aggregate purchase price of EUR 3,000,000.00 (three million euro) the "Purchase Price" for the Aircraft, Buyer shall pay the Purchase Price to an account designated by Seller at the Closing.

2. INSPECTION

A. Purchaser has had a full opportunity to make a suitable and appropriate inspection of the Aircraft and agrees to accept the Aircraft at Closing in the same condition it was at the conclusion of the inspection thereof.


3. CLOSING

A. Unless otherwise mutually agreed by the parties in writing, the closing (the "Closing") shall occur on a mutually agreed date no later than 05.07. 2019 (the "Closing Date"). The obligation of Purchaser to purchase the Aircraft from Seller is subject to the satisfaction of each and all of the following conditions prior to the Closing:

i. Seller shall have performed or complied with all agreements, covenants and conditions required by this Agreement to be performed or complied with by Seller prior to or at the time of the Closing.

ii. Seller shall provide any and all lien releases, if applicable, to Purchaser and ensure the appropriate documents have been filed to provide the Aircraft free and clear of any liens, claims, third party retention rights, or encumbrances except to the extent arising from an act or omission of Purchaser (collectively, "Liens").

- 1 -



to permit Escrow Agent or other persons rendering services to such party in connection with this Agreement to render such services, or (iv) as may be required to permit such party to pursue all available remedies for a breach of this Agreement by the other party.

G. Agreement Negotiated. The parties are sophisticated and have been represented or had the opportunity to be represented in connection with the negotiation and performance of this Agreement. Consequently, the parties do not believe that any presumptions relating to the interpretation of contracts against the drafter of any particular clause should be applied in this case and, therefore, waive their effects.

H. Broker Indemnity. Not applicable

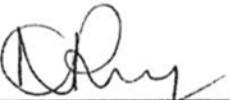
IN WITNESS WHEREOF, this Used Aircraft Purchase Agreement has been duly executed and delivered by the duly authorized officers of the parties hereto as of the date first above written.

PURCHASER:

SELLER:

L-6 FZE

LASA ENGINEERING LIMITED

By: 
Name: Amanda Perry
Title: CEO

By: _____
Name: _____
Title: _____



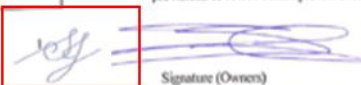
Source: Confidential

Appendix Q to Annex 76: BIMCo charter documentation for MRC-1250 RHIB (Manta-1 and 2)


Figure 76.Q.1
BIMCo Charter for RHIB Manta-1 (Signed by Steven John Lodge)

<p>1. Shipbroker n/a</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">BIMCO UNIFORM TIME-CHARTER (AS REVISED 2001) CODE NAME: "BALTIME 1999" PART I</p> <p>2. Place and date of Charter Benghazi, Libya 20 June 2019</p>
<p>3. Owners/Place of business Sovereign Charterers Limited, 21/22 Parish Square, Mellieha, ML11 1070, Malta</p>	<p>4. Charterers/Place of business Opus Capital Asset Limited FZE, Fujairah - Creative Tower P.O. Box 4422 Fujairah, UAE</p>
<p>5. Vessel's Name Manta 1 - (attached certificate of registry for details)</p>	<p>6. GT/NT n/a</p>
<p>7. Class RHIB</p>	<p>8. Indicated brake horse power (bhp) []</p>
<p>9. Total tons d. w. (abt.) on summer freeboard</p>	<p>10. Cubic feet grain/bale capacity</p>
<p>11. Permanent bunkers (abt.)</p>	<p>12. Speed capability in knots (abt.) on a consumption in tons (abt.) of n/a</p>
<p>13. Present position</p>	<p>14. Period of hire (Cl. 1) 20th June 2019 up to the 17th September 2019 (both days inclusive). Period of hire is for 90 days and can be extended by a further 90 days at the request of the Charterer. The minimum period of hire is 90 days, in the event that the charterer wants to return the vessel before the expiry of the aforementioned period, the charterer will still be required to pay the entire charter hire for the minimum agreed period.</p>

<p>15. Port of delivery (Cl. 1) Benghazi - Libya. Vessel is to be delivered by the Owner to Libya at the expense of the Charterer. Cost of Delivery - Euro 15,000 excluding VAT.</p>	<p>16. Time of delivery (Cl. 1)</p>
<p>17. (a) Trade limits (Cl. 2) Mediterranean Sea (b) Cargo exclusions specially agreed</p>	
<p>18. Bunkers on re-delivery (state min. and max. quantity)(Cl. 5) Fuel tank to be returned full. (Vessel to be re-delivered to the Owner with Full fuel tank)</p>	<p>19. Charter hire (Cl. 6) Rate of €2,500 per day exclusive of VAT Charterer responsible for all Fuel and Crew. Delivery charges as per clause 15.</p>
<p>20. Hire payment (state currency, method and place of payment; also beneficiary and bank account) (Cl. 6) Entire Charter hire shall be invoiced prior to Delivery of the Vessel in Libya. Should Vessel not be redelivered in accordance with the terms of this Charter, then a daily Charter Hire rate of Euro 4,000 ex VAT will apply. All rates are ex VAT: VAT will be due if applicable.</p>	
<p>21. Place or range of re-delivery (Cl. 7) Grand Harbour, Malta (Kalkara). Owner can arrange for Vessel redelivery to Malta for a fee of Eur 15,000 ex VAT (fuel included). Re-delivery shall occur at all times within Charter Hire Period.</p>	<p>22. Cancelling date (Cl. 21) n/a</p>
<p>23. Dispute resolution (state 22(A), 22(B) or 22(C); if 22(C) agreed Place of Arbitration must be stated) (Cl. 22) N/A - Arbitration Malta</p>	<p>24. Brokerage commission and to whom payable (Cl. 24) n/a</p>
<p>25. Numbers of additional clauses covering special provisions, if agreed Applicable law and Arbitration / Force Majeure / Other conditions It is mutually agreed that this Contract shall be performed subject to the conditions contained in this Charter which shall include PART I as well as PART II. In the event of a conflict of conditions, the provisions of PART I shall prevail over those of PART II to the extent of such conflict.</p>	



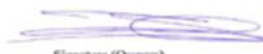

Signature (Owners)



Signature (Charterers)

Source: Sovereign Charterers

Figure 76.Q.2
 BIMCO Charter for RHIB Manta-2 (Signed by Steven John Lodge)

1. Shipbroker n/a		BIMCO UNIFORM TIME-CHARTER (AS REVISED 2001) CODE NAME: "BALTIME 1999" PART I	
		2. Place and date of Charter Benghazi, Libya 20 June 2019	
3. Owners/Place of business Sovereign Charterers Limited, 21/22 Parish Square, Mellieha, MLH 1070, Malta		4. Charterers/Place of business Opus Capital Asset Limited FZE, Fujairah - Creative Tower P.O. Box 4422 Fujairah, UAE	
5. Vessel's Name Manta 2 - (attached certificate of registry for details)		6. GT/NT n/a	
7. Class RHIB		8. Indicated brake horse power (bhp) []	
9. Total tons d. w. (abt.) on summer freeboard		10. Cubic feet grain/bale capacity	
11. Permanent bunkers (abt.)		12. Speed capability in knots (abt.) on a consumption in tons (abt.) of n/a	
		15. Port of delivery (CL 1) Benghazi - Libya - Vessel is to be delivered by the Owner to Libya at the expense of the Charterer. Cost of Delivery - Euro 15,000 excluding VAT.	
		16. Time of delivery (CL 1)	
		17. (a) Trade limits (CL 2) Mediterranean Sea (b) Cargo exclusions specially agreed	
		18. Bunkers on re-delivery (state min. and max. quantity) (CL 5) Fuel tank to be returned full. (Vessel to be re-delivered to the Owner with Full fuel tank)	
		19. Charter hire (CL 6) Rate of €2,500 per day exclusive of VAT Charterer responsible for all Fuel and Crew. Delivery charges as per clause 15.	
		20. Hire payment (state currency, method and place of payment; also beneficiary and bank account) (CL 6) Entire Charter hire shall be invoiced prior to Delivery of the Vessel in Libya. Should Vessel not be redelivered in accordance with the terms of this Charter, then a daily Charter Hire rate of Euro 4,000 ex VAT will apply. All rates are ex VAT; VAT will be due if applicable.	
		21. Place or range of re-delivery (CL 7) Grand Harbour, Malta (Kalkara). Owner can arrange for Vessel redelivery to Malta for a fee of Eur 15,000 ex VAT (fuel included). Re-delivery shall occur at all times within Charter Hire Period.	
		22. Cancelling date (CL 21) n/a	
		23. Dispute resolution (state 22(A), 22(B) or 22(C); if 22(C) agreed Place of Arbitration must be stated) (CL 22) N/A - Arbitration Malta	
		24. Brokerage commission and to whom payable (CL 24) n/a	
		25. Numbers of additional clauses covering special provisions, if agreed Applicable law and Arbitration / Force Majeure / Other conditions It is mutually agreed that this Contract shall be performed subject to the conditions contained in this Charter which shall include PART I as well as PART II. In the event of a conflict of conditions, the provisions of PART I shall prevail over those of PART II to the extent of such conflict.	
		Signature (Owners) 	
		Signature (Charterers) 	

Source: Sovereign Charterers

Appendix R to Annex 76: Dispersal details of PMC operatives from the RHIB

1. Full biometric details for these individuals are available from the Panel on request.
2. All individuals stayed at the Radisson Blu Resort Hotel, Saint Julian's²⁴⁷ whilst in Malta. All rooms were booked, and accommodation paid for via the www.expedia.com website.

Table 76.R.1

Accommodation and dispersal for individuals in Malta from RHIB Manta-1 (1-3 July 2019)

Room Code #	Names	Nationality	Departed		Remarks
			Date	Destination / Routing	
A	Steven John Lodge	RSA / UK	4 Jul 2019	MLA > AMS > UK (ABZ)	▪ Mastercard used as guarantee for hotel extras, but paid cash
B	David Cyrus Button	UK	4 Jul 2019	MLA > AMS > PTY > Columbia (MDE)	▪
	Sean Arthur Baker	RSA	4 Jul 2019	MLA > FRA > South Africa (JNB)	▪
C	Andrew Gordon Furness	UK	4 Jul 2019	MLA > UK (EMA)	▪ Taxi paid by Visa.
D	Sean Callaghan Louw	UK	4 Jul 2019	MLA > UK (LGW)	▪ Hotel extras covered by Mr Steven John Lodge
	Andrew Scott Ritchie	UK	4 Jul 2019	MLA > UK (LGW)	
	Abel Daniel Schoeman Smit	RSA	4 Jul 2019	MLA > FRA > South Africa (JNB)	
E	Michael Barry James Hardy Allen	RSA / UK	4 Jul 2019	MLA > LCA > Dubai (DXB)	▪ Mastercard used as guarantee for hotel extras.
	Lucas Cornilius Schutte	RSA	4 Jul 2019	MLA > FRA > South Africa (JNB)	▪
F	Matthew Coughlin	AUS	4 Jul 2019	MLA > CDG > Dubai (DXB)	▪ Paid hotel extras in cash.
	Quintan Charl Paul	RSA	4 Jul 2019	MLA > FRA > South Africa (JNB)	▪
G	Richard Milton Parish	AUS			▪ Paid hotel extras in cash.
H	Travis Alden Maki	USA	4 Jul 2019	MLA > LCA > Dubai (DXB)	▪ Paid hotel extras in cash.

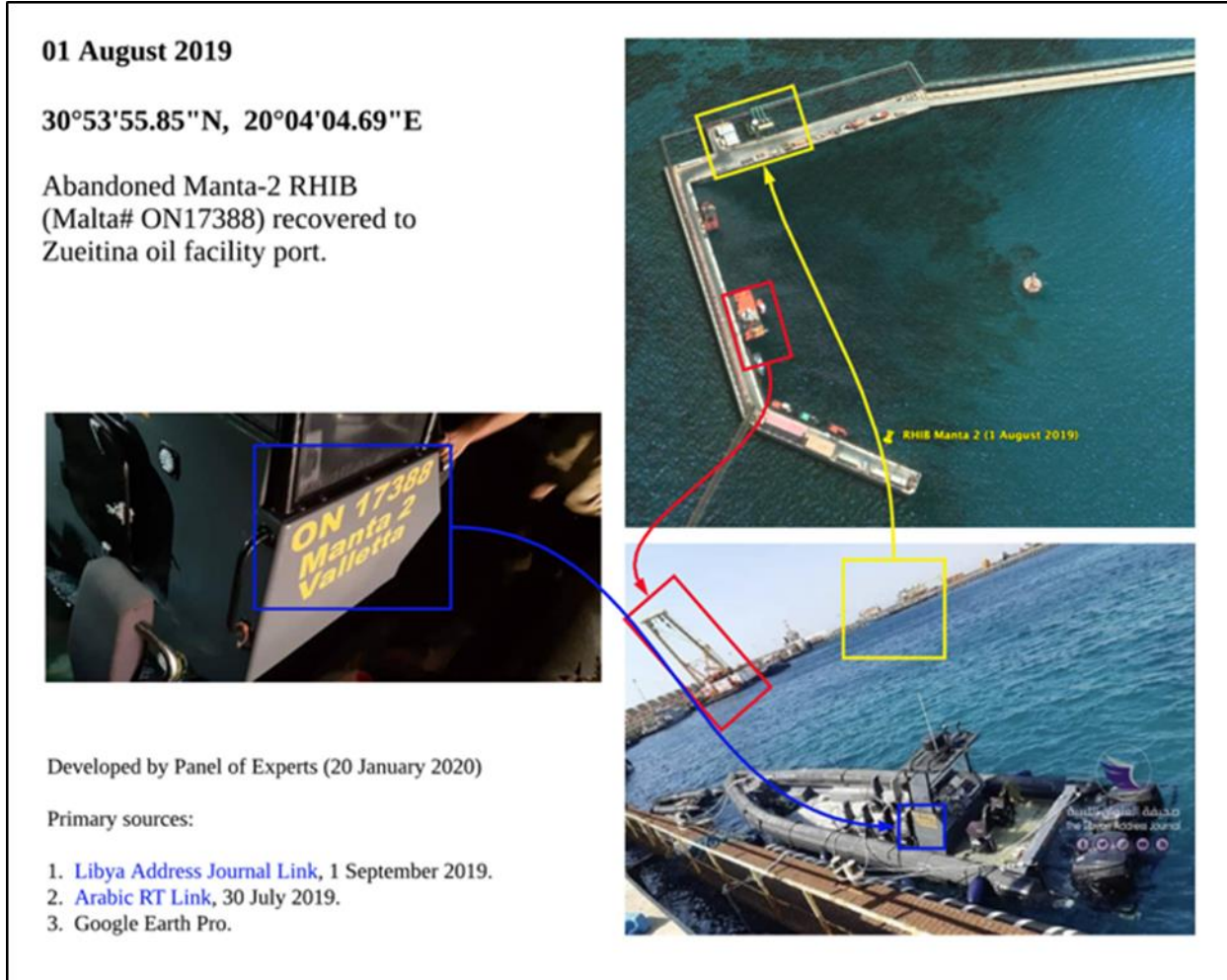
²⁴⁷ <https://www.radissonhotels.com/en-us/hotels/radisson-blu-resort-malta-st-julians>, accessed 14 January 2020.

<i>Room Code #</i>	<i>Names</i>	<i>Nationality</i>	<i>Departed</i>		<i>Remarks</i>
			<i>Date</i>	<i>Destination / Routing</i>	
J	Ryan Hogan	RSA	4 Jul 2019	MLA > UK (LGW)	▪ Paid one night with Mastercard.
K	Andre Melt greyvenstein	RSA	4 Jul 2019	MLA > LCA > Dubai (DXB)	▪ Paid hotel extras in cash.
	Christian Nicolaas Gerhardus du preez	RSA	4 Jul 2019	MLA > FRA > South Africa (JNB)	▪
L	Giliam Ferdie Joubert	RSA	4 Jul 2019	MLA > FRA > South Africa (JNB)	▪
	Hendrick Johannes Bam	RSA	4 Jul 2019	MLA > FRA > South Africa (JNB)	▪
M	Rudi koekemoer	RSA			▪
	Joseph Benjamin Joubert	RSA			▪

Source. Confidential (CS5)

Appendix S to Annex 76: MRC-1250 RHIB in Zuetina, Libya

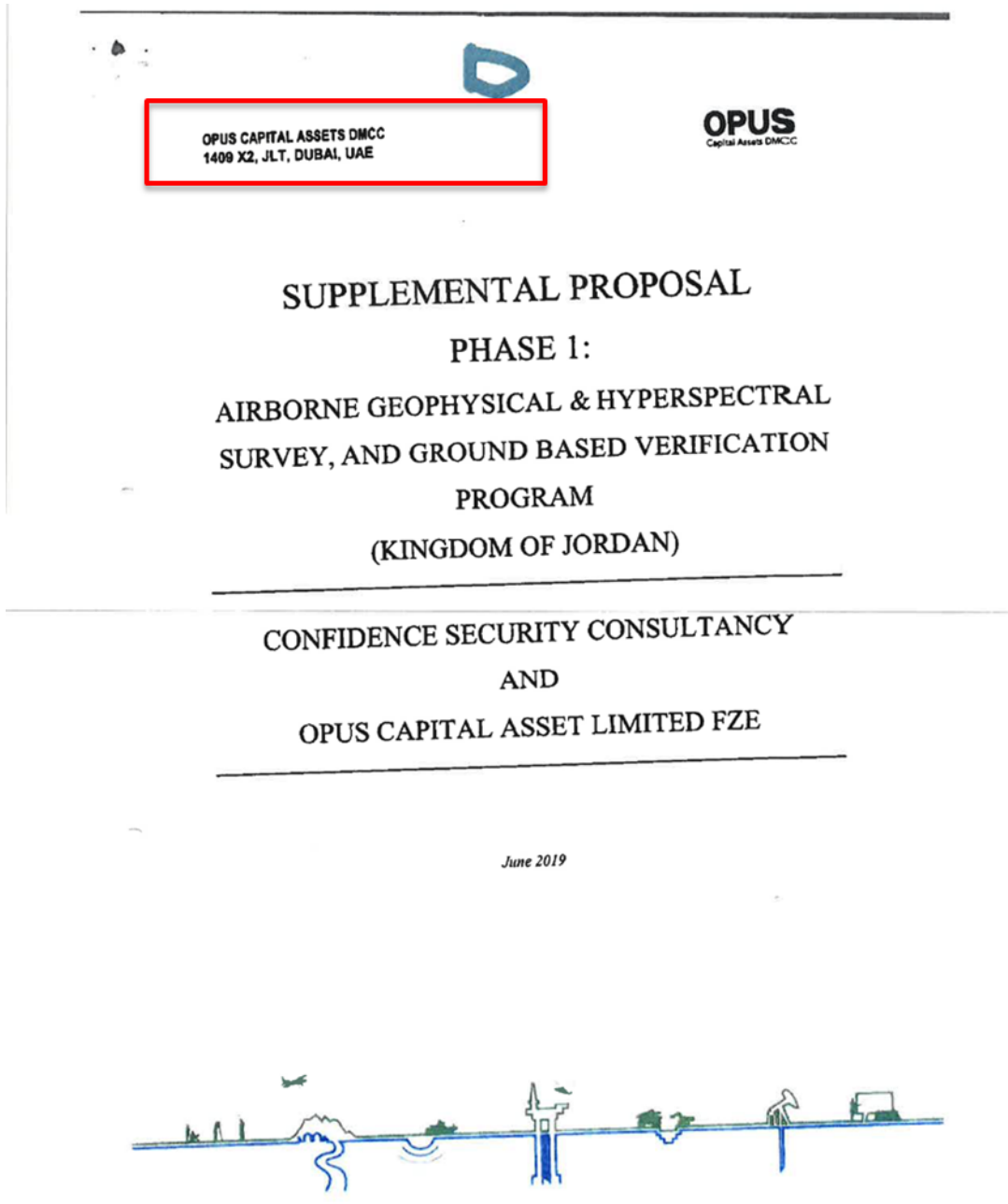
Figure 76.S.1
MRC-1250 RHIB recovered to Zueitina



Source: Panel analysis.

Appendix T to Annex 76: Counterfeit document used to support air transportation

Figure 76.T.1
Extract from counterfeit document used to support air transportation



Source: Member State.

List 76.T.1

Discrepancies identified by the Panel

1. No company registration number, URL address or EMail addresses for either Confidence Security Consulting nor Opus Capital Assets DMCC appears anywhere in the documentation.
2. No name for the Confidence Security Consulting signatory appears in the documentation.
3. Opus Capital Assets appears as a DMCC company throughout the document, but as an FZE company on the cover page.
4. No post nominals appear after the Confidence Security Consulting name anywhere in the document to indicate where the company is registered (e.g, F.Z.E, P.J.S.C, plc, etc).
5. Although the RfP does include the fact that three AS332 *Super-Puma* and three SA341 *Gazelle* are to be used in the survey, the image of the *Super-Puma* displays a registration number N7801F. This particular aircraft was listed as belonging to Heligroup Puma L.L.C in Missoula, MT, USA on 12 June 2018, and then sold to Air Centre Helicopters, Burleston, Texas and registered as N830AC.²⁴⁸ The aircraft is currently (as at 10 September 2019) assisting the Hurricane Dorian relief operations in the Bahamas, and is almost certainly not owned by Opus Capital Assets DMCC.
6. The document also shows an image of an Antonov AN-26 with the registration UK-MDA. That registration prefix is used by Uzbekistan. The image is that of a Ukrainian registered aircraft, UR-MDA, which flies with a Frontier Services Group logo on the fuselage.²⁴⁹ The aircraft is owned by FSG Aviation Limited (Bermuda)²⁵⁰ and operated by Meridian Aviation Enterprise of Special Purpose PJSC. (Ukraine).²⁵¹
7. The document is poorly laid out and an obvious “cut and paste” fake. It is nowhere near the quality of an RfP been professionally prepared for a contract listed at US\$ 85 million in the document.

²⁴⁸ www.helis.com/database/cn/25955/. Accessed on 9 September 2019.

²⁴⁹ www.jetphotos.com/photo/8157762. Accessed on 15 September 2019.

²⁵⁰ www.atdb.org. Search on 14 September 2019.

²⁵¹ Ibid.

Appendix U to Annex 76: Email thread linking Bridgeport, PC-6 and Prince

Subject: Re: Aircraft inspection
 To: madavies@hotmail.com
 CC: directorofops@transerv1.com; srump@frontierresourcegroup.com
 From: ep@frontierresourcegroup.com
 Date: Tue, 24 Jan 2012 19:59:02 +0000

Yes Sean can issue a P0.
 Thanks

From: Mark Andrew Davies <madavies@hotmail.com>
 Date: Tue, 24 Jan 2012 19:49:31 +0000
 To: <ep@frontierresourcegroup.com>
 Cc: <directorofops@transerv1.com>
 Subject: RE: Aircraft inspection

k. Meeting on 6th. Nick will travel that week to RV at Entebbe with JP to look at plane and prep. In the meantime we'll order the kit due to the lead time. I'll get costs off the other two entities for parts, see if they sharpen their pencil a little. Talk to SR to sort P0?
 M

CC: directorofops@transerv1.com
 From: ep@frontierresourcegroup.com
 Subject: Re: Aircraft inspection
 Date: Tue, 24 Jan 2012 22:46:13 +0400
 To: madavies@hotmail.com

The bird is ready and we will install your gear as soon as you're ready.
 Sent from my iPad

On Jan 24, 2012, at 15:17, Mark Andrew Davies <madavies@hotmail.com> wrote:

We have a meeting with the manufacture on 6th Feb in Toronto to discuss the PC6 fit. I can send Nick out shortly thereafter; right now all the guys are on a mob in the Alberta Oil Sands. Im writing a brief document to distribute to all on magnetic equator issues - this is flagging up a data quality issue if operating in areas such as South Sudan Nothing to do with the aircraft, just strength of magnetic field in that area. We get around this by flying additional instrumentation - something to think about.

We have been working on costing and feasibility in the background for John P. Costs will be around US\$200K for the mag. The mag manufacture has never fitted to a PC6 before and has mooted about getting a PC6 in their shop during fit to document procedures, instead of a field fit - we can get around this I'm sure. I have not tackled this subject until we were certain it's a go. Last correspondence as follows....

Mark DAVIES,
 Managing Director of Bridgeport.

Erik Dean PRINCE,
 Managing Director of Frontier Reseource Group.

Pilatus PC-6 (#790),
 Then owned by XE Aviation LLC, six months vbefore transfer to TST Humanitarian Surveys LLC

Source: Confidential.

Appendix V to Annex 76: Christiaan Paul Durrant’s response to the Panel’s opportunity to reply

PANEL NOTE: This summary is based on contemporaneous notes taken by both Panel members during the interview in London on 16 September 2020.

1. The Panel explained the appropriate Security Council resolutions to Christiaan Paul Durrant and explained the mandate and working methods of the Panel. The Panel also explained the timelines and subsequent status of the final mandated report of the Panel. Christiaan Paul Durrant was offered the opportunity to make an initial opening statement, in which he covered:

- (a) His concerns about the leaks to the press of the Panel’s updates to the Committee and press access to documentation.
- (b) That the investigation was politically motivated and that Erik Prince was obviously the target of the investigation. He emphasised that whilst Erik Prince was a personal friend he was not involved with the operation;
- (c) He expressed concerns about the wide number of violations and hoped the Panel were pursuing all with equal zeal; and
- (d) He denied any violations of the Libya arms embargo.

2. The Panel responded by explaining:

- (a) That the Panel was equally concerned by press leakages as it was not helpful to the wider investigations of the Panel if witnesses thought the Panel leaked. Christiaan Paul Durrant was assured that the leaks were not from the Panel nor the UN Secretariat, but were wider than that;
- (b) The Panel explained that its investigations were carried out strictly in accordance with: 1) the best practices and methods recommended by the Informal Working Group of the Security Council on General Issues of Sanctions (see S/2006/997); 2) Annex III to Experts’ Terms of Reference *Building a Statement of Case for Security Council Sanctions Regimes (Version of 26 January 2017)*; and 3) Appendix B to Annex 3 of Panel report S/2019/914. The Panel emphasized that their investigations were not politically motivated and that they purely “followed the evidence”. The Panel expressed surprise that Erik Prince was again being linked to this operation by statements from HFW clients,²⁵² as this name had not been used by the Panel in any updates or requests for information; and
- (c) The Panel informed Christiaan Paul Durrant that whilst it would be inappropriate to share details, that the Panel was investigating a wide variety of cases with similar due diligence, which would become apparent on publication of the Panel’s final report in early 2021.

3. The Panel then asked Christiaan Paul Durrant a wide range of detailed questions which he was reticent to reply demanding to know their relevance to sanctions violations in Libya. The Panel

²⁵² First mentioned in written statement by Steven Lodge dated 13 September 2020.

explained that they were trying to get an overall view of the operation, and that his answers may verify, or otherwise, information already in the possession of the Panel. The questions and answers below are of relevance:

(a) When asked about the company structure of L-6 FZE, Lancaster6 DMCC and Opus Capital Assets FZE Christiaan Paul Durrant explained that: 1) L-6 FZE acted as an “asset holding company”; 2) Lancaster6 DMCC as a “consulting company”; and 3) Opus Capital Assets FZE as a “logistic services provider. Christiaan Paul Durrant stated that he was Managing Director of all three companies, which were established using his personal capital.

(b) When asked about Opus Capital Asset DMCC Christiaan Paul Durrant said that he had meant DMCC in his previous answer and that he had no knowledge of the FZE company. This is contrary to statements previously provided by his legal counsel that the Opus DMCC company was nothing to do with their clients and they did not represent that company.

(c) On each question relating to a company, Christiaan Paul Durrant specifically and voluntarily advised that Erik Prince was not involved with that particular company.

(d) He was reluctant to tell the Panel who the authorized signatories were to the companies’ bank accounts mentioned by the Panel,²⁵³ but stated that they had all now been closed.

(e) Christiaan Paul Durrant explained that he had resigned as a Director of Umbra Aviation, although was still a 50% shareholder. When asked why South African official records showed him as a Director he had no credible explanation.

(f) Christiaan Paul Durrant stated he was aware of the company Confidence Security Consultancy (CSC), which was Lebanese owned and based in the UAE. He explained that Opus had a contract with them for an Oil and Gas Survey of Jordan, and that the proposal had used background information on Jordan obtained through a commercial agreement with Bridgeporth. Bridgeporth had previously denied any contractual agreements with Opus.²⁵⁴ In response to a further enquiry by the Panel²⁵⁵ regarding CSC he stated²⁵⁶ that they were *prevented by confidentiality obligations from supplying this information*. CSC did not respond to the Panels request for information.²⁵⁷

(g) Christiaan Paul Durrant then explained that the Jordan contract fell through in late June 2019 so he instructed that the helicopters from South Africa be diverted from Jordan to Libya. He could not be specific on the date. The Panel has evidence to the contrary in that the initial contract on 20 June 2019 for the charter of the IL-76 aircraft clearly stated the charter was from Gaborone, Angola to Benghazi, Libya.

²⁵³ Lancaster6 DMCC: Noor Bank (000241096278XXXX) and Emirates Islamic Bank (000370745605XXXX). Opus Capital Assets FZE or DMCC: Emirates NBD Bank (101546753XXXX).

²⁵⁴ EMail to Panel of 5 December 2019. The Panel sent a further letter on 18 September 2020 to Bridgeporths’ lawyers, Boies, Schiller, Flexner LLP (BSF), New York, but has yet to receive a response. The Panel notes it is unusual for a UK based company to use the services of a US legal firm.

²⁵⁵ Panel letter of 25 September 2020.

²⁵⁶ Opus legal counsel letter of 9 October 2020.

²⁵⁷ Confidence Security Co, 7 Floor, Office 702A, Kamala Tower 2, Al Had Street, Al Khalidiyah, Abu Dhabi, UAE. +971 2 6760660. The Panel has not elicited a response to this number.

(h) Christiaan Paul Durrant then explained that the Opus A team in Jordan from 1 June 2019 was there to inspect Royal Jordanian Air Force helicopters for sale on behalf of other clients. When pressed he could not name any clients and the Panel wrote²⁵⁸ asking for evidence of this statement. HFW responded on 9 October 2020 that at the 16 September 2020 meeting Christiaan Paul Durrant had “*indicated that there was a special permission in place from the Jordanian Government (...). There is no engineering data (...) in our client’s possession*”.

PANEL NOTE: The Panel is not convinced by this statement as: 1) the 18 June 2019 SITREP, which Christiaan Paul Durrant accepts came from his team makes it clear what his presence in Jordan was really for; and 2) the Jordanian Government informed the Panel that it *does not have any relationship with (...) private military operation under investigation*²⁵⁹ and that “*the individuals (...) are not known to the Jordanian authorities and they have not dealt with them*”.²⁶⁰

(i) Christiaan Paul Durrant explained that the operation in Libya was to establish a logistic hub as he had evidence of such a market requirement.

PANEL NOTE: The Panel notes that this is now a variation of previous “cover stories”, and refer to it as ‘Cover Story 3’.

(j) Christiaan Paul Durrant was unaware of the purchase costs for the three ‘Super Puma’ helicopters and could not provide even a rough estimate.

PANEL NOTE: The Panel is unconvinced by this response, as it is highly unlikely that the Managing Director of a personally funded company would not know the value of the company’s major assets, particularly as his lawyer had already informed the Panel that *company assets in excess of 15M USD*²⁶¹ were abandoned in Libya.²⁶²

(k) Christiaan Paul Durrant agreed that a normal purchase for an aircraft would be to inspect and receive an aircraft before transferring funds. He could not explain why the procurement process for the Antonov 26B was so truncated, nor why the documentation was signed two weeks after L-6 FZE took possession of the aircraft in Jordan.

(l) When asked about the LASA T-Bird Christiaan Paul Durrant emphasized that it wasn’t weaponized and that it deployed to Jordan without the ISR sensor. When asked what the point of the deployment was then, he explained that the sensor was due to arrive separately and that there was a legal case outstanding with LASA Engineering in Bulgaria over this issue.

PANEL NOTE: The Panel accepts that it is possible the aircraft deployed without any wing mounts for weapons but notes they could be carried internally or shipped separately and easily retrofitted anyway. The Panel is totally unconvinced that the aircraft was not weaponized, in that all the armoured seats, explosion protected mesh fuel cell, internal cabling, targeting computers, sensor

²⁵⁸ Panel letter of 25 September 2020.

²⁵⁹ Letter from Jordan dated 6 April 2020.

²⁶⁰ Letter from Jordan dated 10 August 2020.

²⁶¹ As the only know assets abandoned were the three *Gazelle* and three *Super Puma* helicopters, and the three *Gazelle* were purchased for an estimated USD2M, then the *Super Puma* were probably purchased for USD4M each.

²⁶² HFW letter of 7 January 2020.

controls, weapon release controls that were fitted in 2015/2016, when Christiaan Paul Durrant was the Project Manager for the LASA development, were almost certainly not removed prior to this deployment. Christiaan Paul Durrant claims not to know the name of the pilots or crew of any of the aforementioned aircraft; this the Panel finds highly unlikely considering the small size of the companies concerned and Christiaan Paul Durrant's history with this particular aircraft.

(m) In the written supplementary questions from the Panel of 25 September 2020, Christiaan Paul Durrant stated that; 1) was unable to supply information on the crew of the AN-26B owned and operated by his company at that time; 2) provide the location of the LASA T-Bird – a major asset owned by his company; 3) provide the current registration for the Pilatus PC-6 owned and operated by his company and operating in Libya from late June 2019 to date.

PANEL NOTE: The Panel considers it highly unlikely that he did not know this information, nor had access to it.

(n) Christiaan Paul Durrant was not prepared to answer any questions relating to the US lobbying firm, Federal Advocates Inc, contracted by Opus FZE on 17 September 2019.

PANEL NOTE: Federal Advocates Inc (USA) disclosed on 17 September that they had been engaged to provide lobbying services relating to *Defence Fuel/Gas/ - Working with the Administration on geopolitical issues*. This was changed on 16 October 2019 to “*Oil and gas logistics service – providing educational background to the administration*”. The company failed to cooperate with the Panels' requests for information and clarification.

(o) Christiaan Paul Durrant finally explained in his interview that all the work in Libya was unfunded by external sources, there were no contracts for the deployment and that all the risk was self-insured. Again, the Panel is unconvinced of this explanation.

(p) In his response to the written supplementary questions from the Panel of 25 September 2020, Christiaan Paul Durrant stated that the PowerPoint presentations at appendix B to annex 76 were being “*falsely attributed to Opus*” and were the “*property and work of other unrelated groups looking to be active in Libya*”. He claimed to have “*substantial amounts of information*” which he would only share if “*satisfied that the investigative process is being conducted in accordance with internationally accepted standards relating to due process and which also affords proper protection to individuals who offer their cooperation*”.

PANEL NOTE: As the Opus legal counsel have been informed on a number of occasions as to the mandate, working practices and processes of the Panel, it is difficult to see what would persuade Christiaan Paul Durrant to release this “*relevant information*” such as it exists. Indeed, based on the evidence to date linking him to the Opus A operation, his lack of cooperation at a substantive and detailed level, and the fact that three ‘cover stories’ have now been used, the Panel considers that Christiaan Paul Durrant's offer is just another delaying tactic. However, in order to follow due process at that stage of an ongoing investigation, the Panel wrote to Christiaan Paul Durrant a final time²⁶³ requesting that any further information be released to the Panel. His response of 12 November 2020 was again to refuse to share this “*relevant information*”.

²⁶³ Panel letter of 15 October 2020.

Appendix W to Annex 76: James Fenech and Sovereign Charters' legal response to the Panel's opportunity to reply

PANEL NOTE: The original version of this document was submitted by Email to the Panel at 12:19 hours on 3 February 2020. The Panel certifies that this is a true copy of the content, style and layout of the original document received by the Panel on 3 February 2020.

I'll start off by reproducing the part of your email which is of particular concern to us.

*“The Panel will very likely include your client’s name, and his company Sovereign Charters Limited (Malta), in the forthcoming update to the Sanctions Committee as having being in **technical** non-compliance with paragraph 9 of resolution 1970 (2011) for the provision and transfer of military equipment to a private military company supporting an armed group in Libya. The Panel will emphasise that Mr Fenech cooperated fully with the Panel and acceded readily to all information requests during the investigation. The Panel also considers that Mr Fenech was unaware that the transfer of an unarmed military vessel would be a non-compliance of the sanctions measures, and will reflect this in their update. Please not the use of the word Technical as opposed to deliberate.*”

The two RHIB vessels his company chartered to Opus Capital Asset FZE are advertised on the Sovereign Charterers website as being “special forces RHIBs ... hardened for maritime security operations”. The Panel thus finds them to be military equipment under the ambit of paragraph 9 to resolution 1970 (2011). This finding is supported by the definition in Common Military List of the European Union. ML9.(a).1. “ (...) other surface vessels. Vessels (...) modified for military use (...) regardless of whether or not they contain (...) weapon delivery systems”.”

We trust you appreciate that including my client’s name and his company’s name in an update to the Sanctions Committee could potentially have devastating consequences on him personally and on his company’s business and future. We understand the distinction you make between being “technically” non-compliant and “deliberately” non-compliant. The latter form of non-compliance has been correctly discarded by your good self and we will therefore not go into the matter.

We respectfully point out that we are gravely concerned by the fact that your conclusions regarding technical non-compliance are founded on a serious misconception regarding the RHIBS in question. This misconception stems from the fact that it is evident to us that your conclusions regarding the military nature of the RHIBS rely solely on the description given on the Sovereign Charterers website. We concede that the description on the website, which is intended solely for business purposes, may be misleading.

PANEL NOTE: The Panel's finding of the military nature of the vessels does not rely solely on Sovereign Charterers description on their website. Indeed, the Panel finds that description to have been accurate, rather than as is now claimed "misleading". The Panel notes that the description has changed subsequent to the Panel's first showing interest in this matter to Mr Fenech and Sovereign Charterers Limited.

We therefore request that, prior to reaching a conclusion that could potentially have dire consequences for client and his company, we would like to invite you to physically examine the RHIBS to remove any doubts that you may have as to their military nature. One of these vessels is in client's possession and we are at your disposal to make it available for proper examination and inspection.

The other vessel has been reported lost at sea. From the initial data provided by the charterer, Manta 2 hit a rock during the evacuation procedures soon afterwards the vessel systems started to fail and water started to flood the vessel following the single catastrophic event. Client personnel had no choice but to go on board the other Rhib abandon the vessel and continue towards Malta. From media reports the vessel was visibly submerged but floating indicating the charterers version of events.

PANEL NOTES: (1) The other vessel is not lost at sea, but is in Zuetina harbour, Libya. (2) This statement contradicts that of Mr Gordon, Opus legal counsel's response to the Panel of 31 January 2020 to an OTR to his clients, in which he states that "*the vessel did not suffer any incident other than that it was possibly unsuitable for the voyage being undertaken at such short notice*".

Apart from this we are attaching a number of documents that will evidentiare the misunderstanding resulting from an exclusive reading of the description given on the website.

One document that we are attaching is a survey report dated 29th January 2020 drawn up by Engineer Paul D. Cardona. This report, which was drawn up for registration and classification purposes in compliance with national regulatory requirements, refers to surveys carried out in the years 2017 and 2018, i.e. prior to the incident in question. It is also evident from this report that no modifications on the vessels were carried out. The report also includes a list of installations on one of the vessels, which installations were carried out by the client in order to try and upgrade the vessel classification from "pleasure" to "commercial" which are mandatory at law.

We invite you to contact Ing. Paul D. Cardona in order for him to confirm his findings.

Another document that we are attaching relates to the technical specifications of the RHIBS in question. This document was drawn up by the manufacturers New Madera RIBs B.V. It is also evident from this document that the RHIBS in question were not manufactured with any special material, design and/or equipped with any equipment which is required for Military applications. The same

RHIBS can be procured by private individuals or companies without the need of any licences, End User Certificates and other pertinent legal requirements for purchase of new military Naval Vessels.

PANEL NOTE: The Panel has consulted with New Madera RIBs B.V regarding this issue. The company's own website lists virtually identical vessels under their military section rather than civilian section as shown in figures 76.W.1 to 76.W.4 for comparison. The company also confirmed to the Panel that it rarely, if ever, sold all black RHIBs with all black engines, to other than military or security clients. Vessels destined for rescue, passenger or commercial work were usually coloured. The Panel finds that specifications alone are not necessarily the definitive criteria as to a vessel's intended function and use.

Figure 76.W.1

Madera MR-1250 Commando from manufacturers website ^a



Figure 76.W.2

Sovereign Charterers MRC-1250 Manta-1 and 2 ^b



Figure 76.W.3

Madera MR-1250 Cargo from manufacturers website ^b



Figure 76.W.4

Sovereign Charterers MRC-1250 Manta-1 or 2 ^d



^a Image 2/12 from <https://www.m-ribs.eu/boat/mr-1250-commando/>, accessed 3 February 2020.

^b Confidential source.

^c Image 1/7 from <https://www.m-ribs.eu/boat/mr-1250-cargo/>, accessed 3 February 2020.

^d Confidential source.

Another document/s we are attaching are Certificates of Survey issued by Transport Malta, dated 2nd March 2017, wherein the vessels are clearly classified as "Pleasure Boat[s]".

PANEL NOTE. The Panel accepts that the vessels were probably used in a pleasure or commercial capacity when in Malta.

We also attach, for all intents and purposes, a letter from Dr Nicholas Valenzia whose law firm Mamo TCV Advocates was engaged by client to draft the charter party agreements. In this letter it is stated that client requested a due diligence exercise to be carried out on Opus Capital Asset Limited FZE which exercise resulted in the negative.

PANEL NOTE: It is not for the Panel to comment on the effectiveness of a due diligence exercise conducted by a third party.

It is evident that client had undertaken reasonable steps to ensure that the charterer was neither identified with illegal activities (through background checks) nor was intending or permitted under the terms of the charter agreement to commit such illegal acts. Instead, client understood that the vessels were chartered for the exclusive purpose of evacuation.

PANEL NOTE: Considering Mr Fenech's known close linkages to private military and security companies, and their operatives through the auspices of his other businesses, (e.g. Fieldsports Limited, Malta (C54571), PBM (*Precision Ballistic Munitions*) Limited, Malta (C78445) (who also own Blackwater Ammunition, Malta)), the Panel finds it unlikely that he found this to be a credible explanation considering the individuals and organizations involved in the charter of the vessels.

We request that in your review of the original charter contract you take note that client had expressly stated that responsibility for any and all actions subsequent to delivery lied solely with the chartering party. This to the extent that the charterer is expressly indemnified by the chartering party and the charterer dissociated from any consequent actions or inactions until the point of return of the vessel. Such steps as could be taken to understand the background of the charterer, and to contractually prevent them from undertaking any illegal activity were taken by client. In such circumstances we feel that it would be unreasonable to name my client in your report. We also feel it unreasonable to directly or indirectly associate client with whatever actions may have been undertaken by the chartering party.

PANEL NOTE: As above.

We trust that an examination of all the attached documents together with an examination of the RHIBS in questions will eliminate any doubt you may have regarding technical compliance.

Once again client kindly requests that your queries be made in writing and reiterates his intention to cooperate fully with your investigation.

Regards

Steve

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Appendix X to Annex 76: Statement by Steven John Lodge in response to the Panel's opportunity to reply (13 September 2019)

PANEL NOTE. The original .pdf version of this statement was converted into .docx format to allow for the Panel to make appropriate notations in response to Lodge's comments. The Panel certifies that this is a true copy of the content, style and layout of the original document received by the Panel on 13 September 2020. The Panel sent a letter on 17 September 2020 with supplementary questions and Mr. Lodge's responses (dated 29 September 2020) are included under Panel Notes below, as appropriate.

PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL

STATEMENT TO THE PANEL OF EXPERTS FOR LIBYA ("PANEL"), UN SECURITY COUNCIL SANCTIONS COMMITTEE ("UNSC") by STEVEN LODGE

1. I am providing this voluntary statement on the basis that the information is provided subject to absolutely confidentiality being provided by the Panel and the UNSC. It is also solely provided to the Panel and the UNSC for the purposes stated below and may not be provided to, or relied upon, by any other party or entity.

PANEL. The Panel has asked Mr. Lodge if he wishes any redacted version to be included in the final public Panel Report. Mr. Lodge is content for this Statement to be included in full in the final public report to the Committee.

2. I am providing this voluntary statement so as to cooperate with the Panel and specifically to respond to their requests for information. It would be incorrect accordingly for the Panel to consider or report that I have failed to cooperate with the Panel and I am replying by this statement to their offer of an opportunity to reply. It would also be incorrect and fail due process for the Panel to base its reporting on information it otherwise may hold without taking into account this statement.

3. I am providing this voluntary statement so as to clarify various aspects of your investigation and show that my actions were not in contravention of or non-compliance with Paragraph 9 of UNSC resolution 1970 (2011).

4. I have not directly or indirectly supplied arms and related materiel or technical assistance, training, financial or assistance related to military activities or the provision, maintenance for use of any arms in related materiel, including the provision of arms or mercenary personnel.

5. I have not violated, or assisted in the evasion of, the provisions of the arms embargo in Libya established by UNSC resolution 1970 (2011). I should not be named or recommended for designation in any Panel or UNSC report.

6. I have not been provided any evidence or proof to the contrary or shown any evidence that is the basis of any allegations to the contrary. As expressed previously, I have significant concerns about

engaging with the Panel's requests for co-operation in its investigations, particularly where I have had no fair opportunity to review or respond documents, whilst the investigation is ongoing, and I therefore remain unable to comment in any substance.

PANEL. Mr. Lodge would have had some documentary evidence explained to him during a formal OTR interview, which he declined. The Panel was not prepared to share any copies of the documentary evidence with him at that time as this evidence also applies to other individuals who would be forewarned of the case against them. This was a legitimate Panel decision to protect the integrity of their investigation. The decision was taken under the ambit of paragraph 2 (b) (v) of Appendix B to Annex 3 of Panel Report S/2019/914 "*for any other reason that can be clearly demonstrated as reasonable and justifiable in the prevailing circumstances*". The Panel shared appropriate documentation relating to this case with his legal counsel on 22 December 2010.

7. What I do want is for misinformation to be cleared up and for a fair enquiry to be conducted by the Panel.

PANEL. The investigation has been carried out strictly in accordance with: 1) the best practices and methods recommended by the Informal Working Group of the Security Council on General Issues of Sanctions (see S/2006/997); 2) Annex III to Experts' Terms of Reference *Building a Statement of Case for Security Council Sanctions Regimes (Version of 26 January 2017)*; and 3) Appendix B to Annex 3 of the Panel's Interim Report to the Committee.

8. I note that the Panel's previous confidential report was leaked following its presentation to the UNSC, and that the contents of the report have now been widely circulated in the media. I have been hounded by the press as a result of this. Aside from prejudicing the investigation itself, the apparently wide circulation of the Panel's report has been highly prejudicial to my private life and business interests.

9. My trust and confidence in the investigative process has been seriously undermined by the disclosures made to the media. I am justifiably concerned that any further engagement with the Panel's investigation would lead to the same outcome.

PANEL. The leak is unfortunately also exogenous to the Panel. As indicated, the Panel conducts its investigations following the best practices and methods above indicated and maintains absolute confidentiality about its investigations.

10. I ask that I be given an opportunity to respond or to comment on anything that is proposed to be included in any reports, because clearly once it is in a report, whether or not it is confidential or subsequently appears elsewhere, it is too late once the report has been provided. Given the potential adverse consequences for me, it is incredibly important that I be given a real opportunity to understand the allegations and it would be completely inappropriate for the allegations to be included in your reports to the UNSC without having my informed reply.

PANEL. Mr. Lodge was offered an opportunity to reply interview (Email of 20 July), he initially accepted but then had to delay due *to family circumstances* (E Mail of 29 July 2020). He was offered a later date (in an Email of 17 August 2020) but declined (Email of 2 September 2020). He was again offered a later date (Email of 2 September 2020), which he again declined preferring instead to make

this written statement. Mr. Lodge has stated that he has provided a “detailed and substantive” statement. The Panel will comment on this later in this document.

11. Finally, I put to the Panel whether they are pursuing all alleged participants in the current Libya conflict with the same zeal which they are pursuing me and these events – it is not at all clear why the "non- events" that I was involved with in June 2019 are being singled out in this way when every day there seems to be reporting of activities which are much more clearly in breach of the arms embargo which the Panel is entrusted with monitoring.

PANEL. His legal counsel was informed prior to the interview with Mr. Durrant on 16 September 2020, that whilst it would be inappropriate of the Panel to share details, that the Panel was investigating a wide variety of cases with similar due diligence, which would become apparent on publication of the Panel’s Final Report in early 2021. It is reasonable to assume that this information would have been passed on to Mr. Lodge.

12. In addition, I would like to know if an internal investigation of the Panel and UNSC members has been undertaken by an independent external authority to determine who is responsible for the leaks for the reports to the media. If none has been actioned then I wish to know why not.

PANEL. His legal counsel was informed immediately prior to the interview with Mr. Durrant on 16 September 2020, that they could be assured that neither the Panel nor Secretariat were the sources of any leaks. Beyond that it would be inappropriate for Panel to comment further. Mr. Lodge was informed that this is a matter which is not within the purview of the Panel’s mandate or work and hence the Panel is unable to comment further. Mr. Lodge subsequently requested details of where breaches of confidentiality are most appropriately referred to at the United Nations. He was informed in October 2020 that this was *a matter which is not within the purview of the Panel’s mandate nor work and hence the Panel is unable to comment further.*

13. By submitting this statement I do not waive any of my rights (and expressly reserve them) or any applicable privilege or protection. I continue to request that the Panel and UNSC keeps this matter confidential and does not make public the fact that it is in contact with me. This includes in respect of journalists and the media.

Background

14. The following background is provided with intent to assist your greater understanding of the narrative of the events under investigation.

15. I am an aviation professional, specialising in helicopter services.

16. I was approached and engaged on a pilot's rate in April 2019 regarding assisting with a project to establish a logistics hub involving helicopters in Middle East/North Africa Region.

PANEL. Mr. Lodge was subsequently asked in a letter of 17 September 2020 to provide documentary evidence of this in the form of contracts and bank statements. Mr. Lodge responded that such documents were not managed or handled by him and were outside his scope of work. This is not consistent with the statement of Mr. Durrant who stated that there were no such documents, as the venture into Libya was purely speculative, and was taken at financial risk to the company.

PANEL. The Panel was informed on 17 December 2019 that Opus was involved in a project in Libya in Summer 2019, and that Opus provide oil and gas support services. On 31 January 2020 the Panel was then informed that Opus was to provide oil support services for a contract initially in Jordan, and then the helicopters were diverted for a project in Libya. This statement is the first mention of the establishment of a logistics hub. The Panel does not consider, for example, that a PC-6 aircraft fitted with two ISR pods, or a LASA T-Bird aircraft with internal fitments to target and deliver weapons, are the sort of aircraft required for a logistic support hub.

17. My role was to manage logistics and assemble the helicopters when they arrived.

18. I gathered with other personnel in the middle of June 2019 in Amman, Jordan. This was a small team of approximately 20 personnel who, like me, were aviation and logistics specialists.

PANEL. This is incorrect as the Panel has flight record evidence that Mr. Lodge first flew to Jordan on 1 June, leaving on 16 June 2020. His return date from Dubai to Jordan prior to deployment to Libya is not known. Mr. Lodge was subsequently asked to provide flight and accommodation details. He could not remember the accommodation used in Jordan, nor the flight details as he had not booked them.

PANEL. Mr. Lodge was subsequently asked for a copy of his entry and exit Visas for Jordan. He responded that he was not required to gain an entry visa for Jordan. This is contrary to the information supplied by the Government of Jordan (<http://www.dirco.gov.za/foreign/bilateral/jordan.html>), which advises that although visas are available on arrival it is recommended they are obtained in advance.

PANEL. Mr. Lodge was subsequently asked for a copy of his entry Visa for Libya. He responded that he assumed he could get an entry visa on arrival; however this did not occur. The Panel has confirmed that only Jordanian and Tunisian citizens may enter Libya without a visa. The lack of a visa for Mr. Lodge can only mean that his entry into Libya was facilitated by the Haftar administration, or he entered illegally.

19. This team was tasked to travel from Amman to Benghazi via chartered IL76 in late June. We took in no military equipment. Our loads were principally water, MREs (meals ready to eat), tents and camp cots.

PANEL. The Panel asked for details of the IL-76 cargo aircraft (registration # and flight #), and also why an aircraft with a payload of 50 tonnes was needed for such a small deployment. Mr. Lodge provided no substantive comment and stated he was not responsible for the cargo manifest or air waybill for that flight.

20. The deployment of assets and personnel to Libya resulted in aircrew, engineers, medics, technical and security staff being deployed from Jordan to Libya. Security staff were provided to secure the project's assets and personnel; they had NO weapons with them.

21. We were instructed to establish a camp and helicopters for the purpose of providing logistics services.

PANEL. The Panel subsequently requested the geo-coordinates of the Opus camp, and also contact details for their Libyan interlocuters. Mr. Lodge responded that he could not be certain of the location as their driver took an indirect route. The Panel is unconvinced of this response, as: 1) if Mr. Lodge did not know where the camp was, how could he know an indirect route was used; and 2) as a former professional military officer it would be second nature for him to be aware of his location at all times, if only for security reasons.

22. No helicopters arrived during the period we were there. i.e. the helicopters arrived after our personnel had departed.

PANEL. Mr. Lodge was asked to reconsider this statement as the Panel is aware that the three Gazelle helicopters arrived at 10:36 hours on 29 June 2019 (Flight KTR7722), eleven hours before the stated time of departure. The air waybill for this flight had Mr. Lodge's name and cell phone number as the contact point on arrival. Mr. Lodge stood by his initial statement. Again the Panel is unconvinced of the veracity of this response.

23. After we had been on the ground in Benghazi for a short period, I became concerned for the safety of our personnel. There were multiple un-identified military personnel around where we were located, which increased steadily. I was approached by various individuals who seemed to be associated with military organizations there who started insisting that the helicopters (which were yet to arrive) be used for illegal tasks.

PANEL. The Panel subsequently requested details of these organizations and individuals and where such approaches took place. Mr. Lodge did not provide any further substantial detail as they spoke Arabic and he didn't. The Panel has information from a confidential source within the operation that local armed guards were provided to guard the Opus team. It would be reasonable to presume that they assisted Mr. Lodge in his communication with the unidentified military personnel.

24. They did not heed my insistence that the helicopters did not and would not have any military capability to do what they requested. Understanding that this would be illegal and in breach of international sanctions and not the reason why we were there; I was not prepared to undertake this work and became concerned as to our security and continued safety in these circumstances. We let Mr. Christiaan Durrant know this and he agreed with the decision, including the decision to evacuate. The evacuation plan was set in motion under my direction, and all personnel and no Libyans were harmed at any stage.

PANEL. This statement is inconsistent with Mr. Lodge's response above, as it is obvious from this statement that he could communicate with at least some of the unidentified military personnel. Also, if as stated Mr. Lodge has not seen any helicopters on arrival, then how would these unidentified military personnel have connected the Opus team with the helicopters?

25. The RHIBs on which we were evacuated were not engaged for any military purpose but for emergency support for helicopters.

PANEL. The Panel requested clarification of why a helicopter would require the emergency support of a RHIB with a maximum speed of less than 25% of that of the helicopters. Mr. Lodge responded that this required for an emergency response in remote coastal areas, which he stated is a normal

practice for any aviation task in a coastal area. The Panel has communicated with other aviation professionals who do not support this statement of Mr. Lodge, stating that it would be much more effective to respond using another aviation asset. Unless there was an aviation incident directly on the coastline a RHIB could provide little practical support, even if it could be communicated with and was in the immediate area of the emergency.

26. Notwithstanding some promotional marketing as to their capabilities, the RHIBs were not militarised or had any military items in any sense and should be considered as commercial vessels which were registered in Malta as pleasure craft.

PANEL. The Panel disagrees and has made a finding otherwise. The Panel's finding of the military nature of the vessels does not rely solely on Sovereign Charterers description on their website that the vessels are *special forces (...) hardened for maritime security operations*. The panel consulted with the original manufacturer New Madera RIBs B.V regarding this issue. The company's own website lists virtually identical vessels under their military section rather than civilian section. The company also confirmed to the Panel that the company rarely, if ever, sold all black RHIBs with all black engines, to other than military or security clients. Vessels destined for rescue, passenger or commercial work were usually coloured. The Panel finds that specifications alone are not necessarily the definitive criteria as to a vessel's intended function and use.

27. I was advised that a Maltese lawyer was engaged to assist the evacuees with immigration matters on their arrival in Malta, as many did not (and had not contemplated the need to) have visas for arriving in Malta. None of the evacuees used the lawyer as it was not required, and the Maltese Police were very efficient, polite and sorted out visas for those who did not have. A RHIB was lost during the evacuation (noting the vessel did not suffer any incident other than it was probably unsuitable for the voyage being undertaken at short notice).

28. I was not involved in the engagement of or payment for the RHIBs.

PANEL. This is incorrect as demonstrated by the 20 June 2019 BIMCO Time-Charter Contracts, which had Mr. Lodge's electronic signature affixed to them.

Specific comments on aircraft

29. For clarity, I have the following comments regarding the aircraft referred to in this statement.

30. I was not authorised to sign for L-6 for IL76 services such as transaction for helicopters to be transported between Botswana and Jordan; and was not involved in arranging any payment for such services. I am not aware of where those IL76 aircraft now are.

PANEL. This is incorrect as demonstrated by the 20 June 2019 IWAS IL-76TD charter document for the flights from Gaborone to Benghazi, which had Mr. Lodge's electronic signature affixed to it.

31. There seems to be confusion regarding the three Gazelle helicopters and three Super Puma helicopters. All of these helicopters were registered as civilian aircraft and in particular the Gazelles were classified as demilitarized or non-military items in South Africa.

32. I understand that all of the Helicopters were registered with the South African Civil Aviation Authority ("SACAA") as civilian aircraft. Further, we understand that ARMSCOR (South Africa's Department of Defence acquisition agency) confirmed to the SACAA as part of those registrations that the Gazelle helicopters were demilitarized. Regarding the Super Pumas, we understand and have knowledge that these were registered and operated by their prior owners as civilian aircraft. All aircraft were painted white as far as I am aware.

33. I am not aware of where the three Gazelle helicopters are, who owns them or what registration they are on. They had not arrived before I had evacuated Benghazi.

PANEL: This is incorrect as Mr. Lodge's electronic signature was affixed to the bill of sale with Fulcrum Holdings UAE on behalf of L-6 FZE. Indeed the owner of Fulcrum is a past private military associate of Mr. Lodge and a personal friend of his. These particular helicopters had arrived before he left Benghazi, see paragraph 22 above.

34. I was not involved with the purchase or charter of a PC-6 aircraft. This type of aircraft is a purely civilian aircraft, best used for surveillance and survey purposes. A PC-6 did arrive shortly before our departure from Benghazi as a survey aircraft, with one crew member, who evacuated with the rest of the personnel. It was white in colour.

PANEL: This corroborates the deployment of the PC-6 to Libya in late June/early July 2019. From his comment that the aircraft was white in colour it can be reasonably concluded that he either saw the aircraft at Benghazi airport, or had previous knowledge of it and thus its capabilities.

35. I am not aware of the current location of the PC-6 aircraft.

36. I was not and have not been involved with any Antonov AN-32 purchase.

37. I do not know where the Antonov AN-32 aircraft is now.

38. I was not involved with any purchase or contract relating to a T-Bird.

39. I am not aware of the current location of the T-Bird aircraft.

40. There was no UAV capability or components thereof with myself or the logistics personnel.

41. I re-iterate that I had no involvement or knowledge of contracts or payments relating to the above aircraft.

Specific statements

42. I have had the opportunity to review the queries you have asked in letters to our lawyers, together with the queries that were put to Ms. Amanda Perry in her interview with you on 20 July 2020. In light of those queries I provide the following statements.

43. I have no business or social connections with Erik Prince. He is not a shareholder, director or working with me in any context.

PANEL: The Panel was surprised to see a reference to a Mr. Erik Prince in the statement as the Panel has not mentioned a Mr. Erik Prince in any request for information to Mr. Lodge or his lawyers. Mr.

Lodge was subsequently asked to clarify why he included a Mr. Erik. Prince in his statement? Mr. Lodge responded that it was because he had seen Mr. Prince's name in media reports linked to the Opus operation. The Panel still considers his reference to Mr. Prince unusual.

44. I am not aware of a proposal made to Confidence Security Consultancy and had not heard of this name prior to the Panel raising the question.

PANEL. This is contrary to the evidence provided by Mr. Durrant in his interview of 16 September 2020, in which he admitted to knowing the company and was aware of a contract with them. As Mr. Lodge was clearly involved in the planning of the operation it could be reasonably concluded he was aware of the company named as the initial client in Cover Story 1.

45. I do not know about a proposal submitted to Bridgeporth Limited. I only became aware of this name through media reports.

PANEL. This is contrary to the evidence provided by Mr. Durrant in his interview of 16 September 2020, in which he stated that Bridgeporth Limited had provided background information for the project proposal to Confidence Security Consulting, which was used as a document to support the movement of helicopters from Gaborone to Benghazi. Lodge having affixed his electronic signature to the contract for that charter.

46. I know Slade Thomas at Starlite Aviation and was aware that they wanted to sell three civilian specification Super Pumas.

47. I knew the sellers of the three Gazelle helicopters, which was Fulcrum. These helicopters were confirmed as demilitarized helicopters on a civilian registration.

PANEL. Lodge fails to mention that he purchased these three Gazelle helicopters representing L-6 FZE on behalf of Opus.

48. I am not aware of the relationship between Opus and L6.

PANEL. The Panel subsequently asked Lodge to clarify the exact company names. He responded L-6 FZE and Opus Capital Asset FZE, but that the company names were of no consequence to him as he is unaware of any relationship between them. The Panel again is unconvinced by the veracity of that response, when compared to Mr. Durrant's statement that L-6 FZE was an asset holding company (whom Lodge had represented), Opus Capital Asset Limited FZE was the service delivery company (whom he was Libya country team leader for, and from whom his salary was most probably paid as other team members were paid from this account) and Lancaster 6 DMCC was a consulting company (who he admitted had employed him before (see paragraph 50)).

49. I was never employed as Aviation Manager of L-6 FZE.

50. I was employed by Lancaster6 DMCC from 1 September to 30 November 2018 as Aviation SME (Subject Matter Expert). I did not hold that position beyond that period. During that period no proposals or contracts in connection with the events the subject of the Panel's investigation were executed by me.

PANEL. Mr. Lodge had signed official documentation during that period stating he was the Aviation Manager of Lancaster 6, not the Aviation SME.

51. I was never Aviation Manager for Lancaster 6 (registered in Malta as #C76128). I understand that this company has no connection with the events the subject of the Panel's investigation.

52. I was never Aviation Manager for L6 Group Holdings Limited (registered in the British Virgin Islands as #1910176). I understand that this company has no connection with the events the subject of the Panel's investigation.

53. I am not aware of any other companies with a similar sounding name to L-6, L6, Lancaster6 or Lancaster 6 which have any connection with the events the subject of the Panel's investigation.

54. Regarding Opus Capital Asset Limited FZE, I have not signed any contracts for it in any capacity.

PANEL. This is incorrect (see paragraph 28 regarding BIMCO contracts).

55. I never acted as a contract representative for L-6 FZE, nor have signed any contracts for it in any capacity.

PANEL. This is incorrect. See paragraph 30 regarding IL-76TD charter and paragraph 23 for the Deed of Sale for the three Gazelle helicopters.

56. I was aware that two RHIBS for safety support were contracted as they arrived in our location.

PANEL. Lodge contracted them (see paragraph 28).

57. I am not aware of any previous business relationship between Mr. James Fenech and L-6 FZE, Lancaster6 DMCC or Opus FZE.

58. I do not know the relationships between Opus, Lancaster6 or L-6.

PANEL. See Panel response to paragraph 48.

59. I do not consider the personnel I worked with in regard to the events being investigated by the Panel as private military operatives.

PANEL. The Panel has evidence to the contrary in that many of the personnel on this operation were commonly known to be private military operatives, with some having operational experience of working with Mr. Lodge before.

60. I do not know about bank accounts or which bank accounts were used to make any payments.

61. I did recommend Mr. Willie van Der Stoep as a reliable person to arrange the movement of helicopters from South Africa to Jordan but was not involved in the contracting nor payments.

62. I do not know about the preparation or use of customs documentation for the movement of helicopters from South Africa to Jordan or Libya.

63. I was not involved in the negotiation, preparation or execution of airway bills for transport between South Africa/Botswana and Jordan.

64. No helicopters had arrived in Benghazi prior to our group's departure from Benghazi.

PANEL. This is incorrect. See Panel response to paragraphs 25 and 33.

65. One of the RHIBs was mechanically unsound and that is why it was lost.

66. I am not aware of where the second RHIB is now.

67. I was not involved in any lobbying in any country.

68. Umbra Aviation has no connection with the events being investigated by the Panel. That company has been a dormant corporate entity since approximately July 2018.

PANEL. The dormancy claim is incorrect as the Panel has evidence of a proposal made by Umbra Aviation to the Government of Mozambique in 2019.

69. **No military items** were brought into Libya by this team.

70. The only documents that I authorised my signature to be used for on an electronic basis was for personnel contracts, and I have no issue if that occurred. My signature was not authorised by me to be used for any other purpose.

PANEL. This is incorrect, as two individuals with knowledge of the contract documentation confirmed that Mr. Lodge had sent documents with his signature and initials affixed. Mr. Lodge was in Dubai at the time all the relevant documentation for the purchase of the helicopters, logistic agreement with IWAS and BIMCo charter documents etc were contractually agreed. The Panel considers that the balance of evidence supports a finding that Mr. Lodge affixed an electronic copy of his signature to these documents as individuals/entities have confirmed that he emailed the documents to them.

Steven Lodge

13 September 2020

Annex 77 ChVK Wagner in Libya

A. Introduction

1. The Panel has identified the presence of private military operatives from ChVK Wagner being in Libya since October 2018. ChVK Wagner has been providing technical support for the repair of military vehicles, participating in combat operations and engaging in influence operations.
2. Background information on ChVK Wagner, which operates using an opaque shell of similarly named and interlinked shell companies as cover for the organization's activities to disguise the direct involvement of Yevgeny Prigozhin, is at appendix A for information.
3. Information obtained by the Panel demonstrates that the working relationships between HAF and their PMC counterparts were initially strained, and that even after a year of deployment there were still tensions between the two groups.

B. Contacts between Khalifa Haftar and Yevgeny Prigozhin

4. Khalifa Haftar and senior representatives from his organization have maintained regular engagement and contact with Russian interlocutors since at least 29 November 2016.²⁶⁴ Such contacts including a meeting in Moscow on 7 November 2018 with Defence Minister Sergei Shigu and Yevgeny Prigozhin (see figures 77.1 and 77.2),²⁶⁵ and visits to Benghazi by Prigozhin on 11 and 15 January 2019.²⁶⁶

²⁶⁴ <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2016/nov/29/libyan-general-khalifa-haftar-meets-russian-minister-to-see-help>, 29 November 2016 All footnote URL in this document accessed on 7 March 2020 unless otherwise stated. Flight details for visits are at appendix B.

²⁶⁵ <https://ria.ru/20181110/1532510417.html>, 10 November 2018. Russian officials stated that Prigozhin was only present in his capacity as caterer. The Panel notes it would be highly unusual for a caterer to be sat at the primary table during an official meeting. Also see <https://novayagazeta.ru/articles/2018/11/09/78517-na-etoj-kuhne-cto-to-gotovitsya>, 9 November 2018; and <https://jamestown.org/program/moscow-laying-groundwork-for-deeper-military-involvement-in-libya/>, 13 November 2018.

²⁶⁶ <https://www.africaintelligence.com/mce/business-circles/2019/01/31/russia-s-wagner-group-offers-to-help-khalifa-haftar-in-the-fezzan,108342715-eve>, 31 January 2019. Supported by flight records of PRIGOZHIN's private jet aircraft (also see appendix B).

Figure 77.1

Prigozhin and Haftar (7 November 2018)

Figure 77.2

Prigozhin at 7 November 2018 meeting

^a Extracted from video imagery at <https://ria.ru/20181110/1532510417.html>, 10 November 2018.

5. The Panel has confirmed that during 2019 and early 2020 a senior HAF liaison officer to the Russian Federation PMC entities present in Libya is Colonel Khalifa abu Sheigar (a.k.a.: 1) Abou Chaigar; and 2) Abou-Shweier).²⁶⁷ The Panel spoke to Colonel Sheigar by phone on 30 January 2020, when he confirmed that Russian nationals were present repairing military equipment, but he referred all other enquiries to HQ HAF.

C. Influence operations

6. The Stanford Internet Observatory²⁶⁸ identified the use of an extensive social media campaign by a ChVK Wagner linked entity, designed to support Haftar and his ground operations.²⁶⁹ Social media was used in late 2018 to spread a thematic message suggesting that only Haftar would bring ‘security and peace’ to Libya and that HAF operations were justified. On 30 October 2019, the social media company Facebook removed content pages of influence networks targeting Libya that Facebook stated were linked to Yevgeny Prigozhin controlled entities. Facebook removed 468 pages of content supporting Haftar, which was submitted by Facebook User ID 207521970189143 from IPv4 IP Address 157.240.22.35.²⁷⁰

²⁶⁷ Contact details being: 1) +21891411XXXX; 2) +218 914 1XXXX (IMEI 6060101093XXXX); and 3) +218 926 69XXXX. The IMEI number was untraceable on www.imei.info, but the initial digits (616 01) are those used by the Al Madar Libya mobile network.

²⁶⁸ https://fsi-live.s3.us-west-1.amazonaws.com/s3fs-public/29oct2019_sio_-_russia_linked_influence_operations_in_africa.final_.pdf, p7, 29 October 2019.

²⁶⁹ A similar complementary social media operation, backed up by opinion surveys and the refurbishment of an old TV broadcast unit, was used to engender political support for Saif Al-Islam Qadhafi (LYi.017). Although this operation was in support of a designated individual, the Panel does not consider that political lobbying activities fall under the auspices of the designation criteria listed at paragraph 11 to resolution 2213 (2015) as they are unrelated to the specific sanctions measures and provide no direct financial benefits. Facebook removed at least 572 pages of content, which were submitted by Facebook User ID 100040574768873 from IPv4 IP Address 157.240.22.35. This content covered the period 25 December 2018 to 9 October 2019. This is the same IP address as used for the influence operations.

²⁷⁰ The content covered the period 27 December 2018 to 14 October 2019. Source: Dr Shelby Grossman, Stanford Internet Observatory.

7. The Panel considers this activity falls under the military category of ‘psychological operations’²⁷¹ in that they were designed to convey information to selected target audiences with the aim of influencing their objective reasoning and ultimately their behaviour in regard to HAF. As such, the deployment of this capability is a non-compliance with paragraph 9 of resolution 1970 (2011) in that it falls under “*technical (...) or other assistance*” to wider HAF operations.

D. Path to military engagement

8. The Panel noted open-source information²⁷² relating to alleged ChVK Wagner engagement in Libya. The information is based on a tranche of internal communications between Prigozhin linked organizations in Libya and Saint Petersburg.²⁷³ The Panel fact-checked a significant percentage of that information relating to specific events against other independent sources and finds the information to be credible.²⁷⁴

9. This documentation proves the presence of ChVK Wagner in Libya and that they were reporting on wide military issues to their Headquarters in Saint Petersburg. The information of relevance to the Panel’s mandate is summarised in table 77.1, with extracts from the original communications and official UN translations at appendix C.

Table 77.1

Summary of information relevant to ChVK Wagner involvement and sanctions measures

<i>Date</i>	<i>Author</i>	<i>Summary of content</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
20 Mar 2019	Bychkov ^a	Confirms military technical support for vehicle repair and refurbishment. Reports that Khalifa Haftar will not allow Russian specialists to work, provides an example on 18 January 2019 of a travel ban. Reports that Khalifa Haftar has imposed restrictions on information sharing with Russians, and that Russian experts have been deliberately misinformed on occasions.	▪ See paragraph 11.
28 Mar 2019	Bychkov	A graphic in Appendix 1 to a ChVK Wagner Libya Situation Report of that day reflects the presence of 6 x Military Experts and 23 Repair Unit Specialists. Also contains identical data on military vehicles inspected and repaired.	▪ See figure 77.3 for graphic. ▪ See paragraph 11.

²⁷¹ Psychological operations are one core component of ‘Information Operations’, which includes complementary core components of: 1) electronic warfare; 2) computer network operations; 3) military deception; and 4) operational security. Derived from the Journal of Information warfare. <https://www.jinfowar.com>.

²⁷² 1) <http://www.interpretermag.com/on-the-situation-in-libya/>. 12 September 2019; 2) <https://www.thedailybeast.com/russias-WAGNER-mercenaries-have-moved-into-libya-good-luck-with-that>, 12 September 2018 (updated 29 September 2018); and 3) <https://www.proekt.media/investigation/prigozhin-libya/>, 12 September 2018.

²⁷³ <https://dossier.center/>, accessed 10 December 2019.

²⁷⁴ The Panel compared statements in the reports against reported or subsequent events using a range of sources, including UNSMIL reports, open source media and confidential sources.

<i>Date</i>	<i>Author</i>	<i>Summary of content</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
6 Apr 2019	SITREP ^b	Reported an appeal to Kholzakov ^c from HAF for access to Russian unmanned aerial vehicles (UAV) for intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance (ISR) tasks which was denied. ^d	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ This was in response to the use of 155mm Laser Homing Projectiles (LHP) by HAF.^e
10 Apr 2019	Bychkov	Confirms refusal by the Russian Ministry of Defence on 2 April 2019 to provide Khalifa Haftar with official Russian military support. Khalifa Haftar spread false information on 3 April 2019 about presence of 300 ChVK Wagner operatives. Placed false Russian “112” number plates on Kamaz trucks.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ False plates removed by ChVK Wagner staff in Libya.
22 Apr 2019	“Ivan”	Mentions an “enormous consumption of ammunition” by HAF requiring three IL-76 resupply sorties of Russian weapons from the UAE via Jordan. Covers a request by HAF for the Russian HQ to relocate to Jufra or Gharyan and provide air defence capability by MANPADS.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Not clear if Russian supplied weapons or weapons procured from Russia by UAE and then supplied to HAF.
14 May 2019	“Ivan”	Reported that a C-17 cargo aircraft delivers ammunition from Egypt daily. States that indiscriminate ammunition consumption requires resupply by 2 x IL-76 aircraft from Egypt but does not specify delivery airfield.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Links to 22 April 2019 “Ivan” report above.

^a Pyotr Bychkov, an employee of the Prigozhin-linked Fund for the Defense of National Values.

^b WAGNER organization initiated Situation Report. The Panel has seen SITREPS covering the period from 16 March to 22 April 2019.

^c Reported to be Lieutenant General Andrei Vladimirovich *Kholzakov*. Formerly a Deputy Commander of Russian Airborne Assault Forces (VDV²⁷⁵).²⁷⁶

^d In S/2019/914, para.122 and annex 51 the Panel reported on the unexplained presence of a Russian Federation manufactured Orlan-10 ISR UAV, which was downed on 29 April 2019.

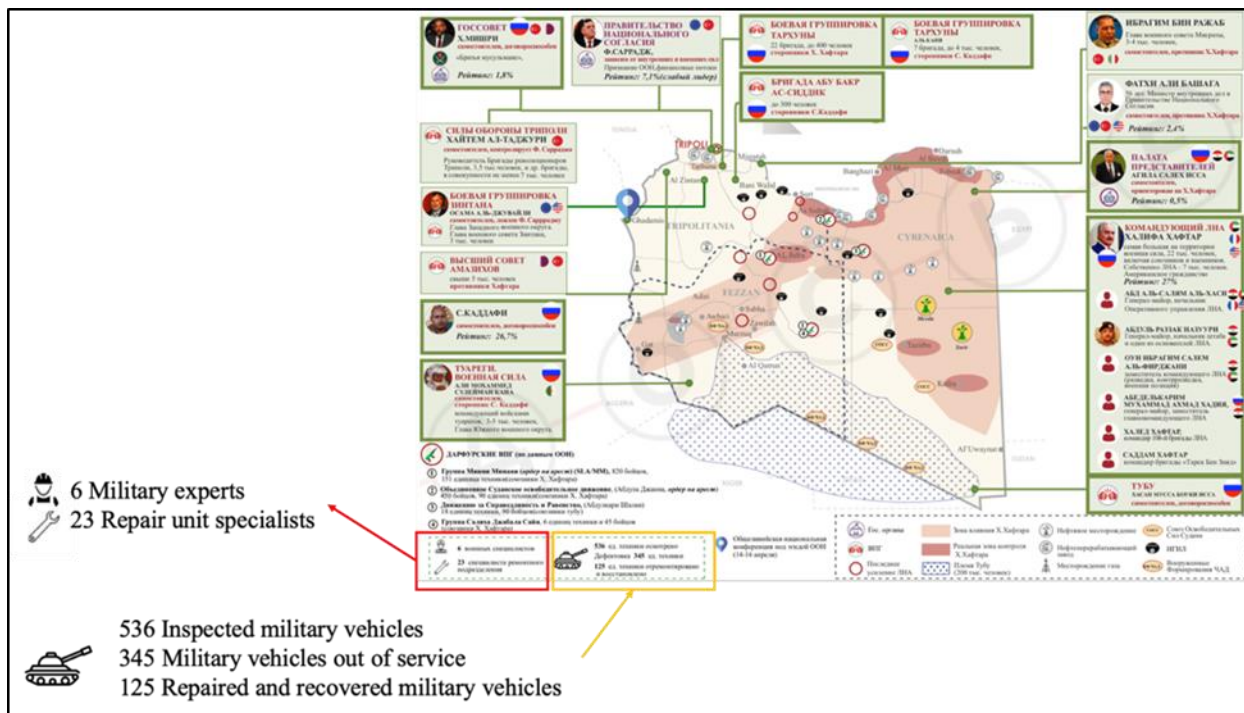
^e In S/2019/914, para.95 and annex39 the Panel reported on the presence of 155mm high-explosive laser-homing projectile GP6 round in the possession of HAF.

²⁷⁵ Vozdushno-Desantnye Royska Rossii.

²⁷⁶

https://www.rand.org/content/dam/rand/pubs/research_reports/RR3000/RR3099/RAND_RR3099z1.appendixes.pdf, p153.

Figure 77.3
 Appendix 1 to ChVK Wagner Situation Report of 28 March 2019



Source: Dossier Centre (<https://dossier.center>), received 11 December 2019.

E. Military logistic support to HAF

10. Although ChVK Wagner is well funded by companies and organizations under the control of Yevgeny Prigozhin, it does not have indigenous logistic resources to allow the organization to operate independently on major deployments. It requires external hybrid commercial and military logistic support, in particular aviation and maritime assets, to deploy and sustain its operations.

F. Land service equipment repair and maintenance

11. A 23-person repair team²⁷⁷ from ChVK Wagner was deployed to Libya from 17 October 2018 and 12 March 2019 to inspect, make damage assessments of, and overhaul of reportedly over 500 armoured vehicles and field artillery of HAF.²⁷⁸

12. This military technical support activity was confirmed in a statement by the HAF spokesperson Major General Ahmed al-Mesmari on 23 November 2019, in which he said: “if there are Russians, I will tell you for the first time, in your channel, I’ll tell you frankly, there might be one or two technical teams on tanks and artillery, to repair and re-engage some parts in the combat, especially because

²⁷⁷ Some individuals identified in a list of Wagner personnel obtained by the Panel..

²⁷⁸ Source: Dossier Centre (<https://dossier.center>). See figure 3 at paragraph 9.

all those weapons are Russian (...)".²⁷⁹ The reported full list of equipment²⁸⁰ and details of nine of the technical specialists known to have deployed to Libya are at appendix D.²⁸¹

G. Air Line of Communication

13. An Air Line of Communication (ALoC)²⁸² was put in place between the Russian Federation and Eastern Libya, with the majority of cargo flights routing through the Russian military airbase (Hmeymim)²⁸³ co-located with Latakia (Bassel al-Assad) international airport (OSLK) in Syria.

14. The Panel identified that Tupolev TU-154M aircraft of the Russian Federation Ministry of Defence 223rd Flight Detachment (registration numbers RA-85041 and RA-85155) have been previously used for air transport by ChVK Wagner and its affiliates on other operations.²⁸⁴ The Panel notes that two flights made by the TU-154M RA-85155 into Libya were made in the same time period as the deployment of the technical specialists (October 2018) (see paragraph 11). Flights of TU-154M aircraft, including RA-85155, from the 223rd Flight Detachment to Benghazi then recommenced in January 2020 (see table 77.2).

Table 77.2

TU-154M flights (Libya)

Date	From	To	Aircraft #	Flight #	Remarks
17 Oct 2018	Khartoum (HSSS)	Benghazi (HLLB)	RA-85155		
17 Oct 2018	Benghazi (HLLB)	Latakia (OSLK)	RA-85155		En route to Moscow (UUMS).
22 Oct 2018	Khartoum (HSSS)	Benghazi (HLLB)	RA-85155		
22 Oct 2018	Benghazi (HLLB)	Moscow (UMUU)	RA-85155		
4 Jan 2020	Latakia (OSLK)	Benghazi (HLLB)	RA-85042	RFF77 ^a	
4 Jan 2020	Benghazi (HLLB)	Latakia (OSLK)	RA-85042	RFF78	
6 Jan 2020	Latakia (OSLK)	Benghazi (HLLB)	RA-85042	RFF77 ^b	

²⁷⁹ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jYaNjIhVybA&feature=youtu.be>, 23 November 2019.

²⁸⁰ 1) <https://www.proekt.media/investigation/prigozhin-libya/1>, 12 September 2019; and 2) Binnie J.A. *Leaked document says Russians are repairing LNA heavy equipment*. Janes Defence Weekly. 13 September 2019.

²⁸¹ Confidential source.

²⁸² A Line of Communication (LoC) is the route that connects an operating military unit with its supply base.

²⁸³ <https://tass.com/defense/926348>, 20 January 2017. Centred on 35°24'27.07"N, 35°57'8.00"E.

²⁸⁴ For example Agreement # B218/04/119 dated 30 July 2018 between M-INVEST L.L.C. and the 223rd Flight Detachment was for eight flights at a budgetary cost of RUB 56 million (approx. US\$900,238 from www.xe.com database). M-INVEST L.L.C. is a company engaged in exploitation of mineral resources owned by Yevgeny Prigozhin, and is used as cover structure for ChVK Wagner operations in Sudan.

(<https://www.fpri.org/article/2019/10/diplomacy-and-dividends-who-really-controls-the-wagner-group/>, 4 October 2019). An M-INVEST L.L.C. subsidiary, M-LOBAYE, is used for ChVK Wagner operations in the Central African Republic. Confidential source.

<i>Date</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>To</i>	<i>Aircraft #</i>	<i>Flight #</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
6 Jan 2020	Benghazi (HLLB)	Latakia (OSLK)	RA-85042	RFF78	
12 Jan 2020	Benghazi (HLLB)	Latakia (OSLK)	RA-85155		via Cairo ^c
14 Jan 2020	Benghazi (HLLB)	Latakia (OSLK)	RA-85155		
24 Feb 2020	Benghazi (HLLB)	Latakia (OSLK)	RA-85155	RFF8062 ^d	

Source: Confidential source

^a <https://www.itamilradar.com/2020/01/04/russian-af-tu-154-landed-in-benghazi/>, 4 January 2020.

^b <https://www.itamilradar.com/2020/01/06/russian-af-tupolev-again-in-benghazi/>, 6 January 2020.

^c <https://twitter.com/YorukIsik/status/1215987251466903553>, 12 January 2020.

^d https://twitter.com/Gerjon_/status/1232017012110626818, 24 February 2020.

15. Since Khalifa Haftar's meeting in Moscow on 7 November 2018, Russian Federation military cargo aircraft flights into Libya have become routine (see appendix A to Annex 55). The Panel has requested information²⁸⁵ from the Member State concerning the flight manifests and air waybills for the flights and is awaiting a response.

16. Analysis of the cargo capacity for the initial Russian Federation military cargo flights shows three peak delivery periods in 2018 and 2019. The first period being during November and December 2018, immediately after the deployment of the ChVK Wagner technical support team. The second period being September 2019, covering the period of open-source information concerning ChVK Wagner training and combat operations (see paragraphs I to 26). The rationale for the third peak period of December to January 2020 has yet to be fully identified by the Panel but is possibly to provide support for the increased private military operatives deployed.

H. Post-deployment training

17. The Panel received copies of maps used by ChVK Wagner. These regarded the location of a temporary training camp that was established in the Jabal al Nuqqay area²⁸⁶ of south-east Libya from approximately 1 October to 20 November 2019 (see figures 77.4 and 77.5).

Figure 77.4
Marked PMC map in Russian language

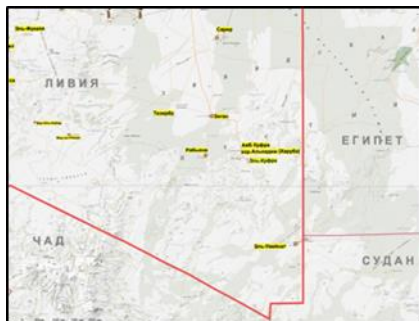


Figure 77.5
Marked location on PMC map



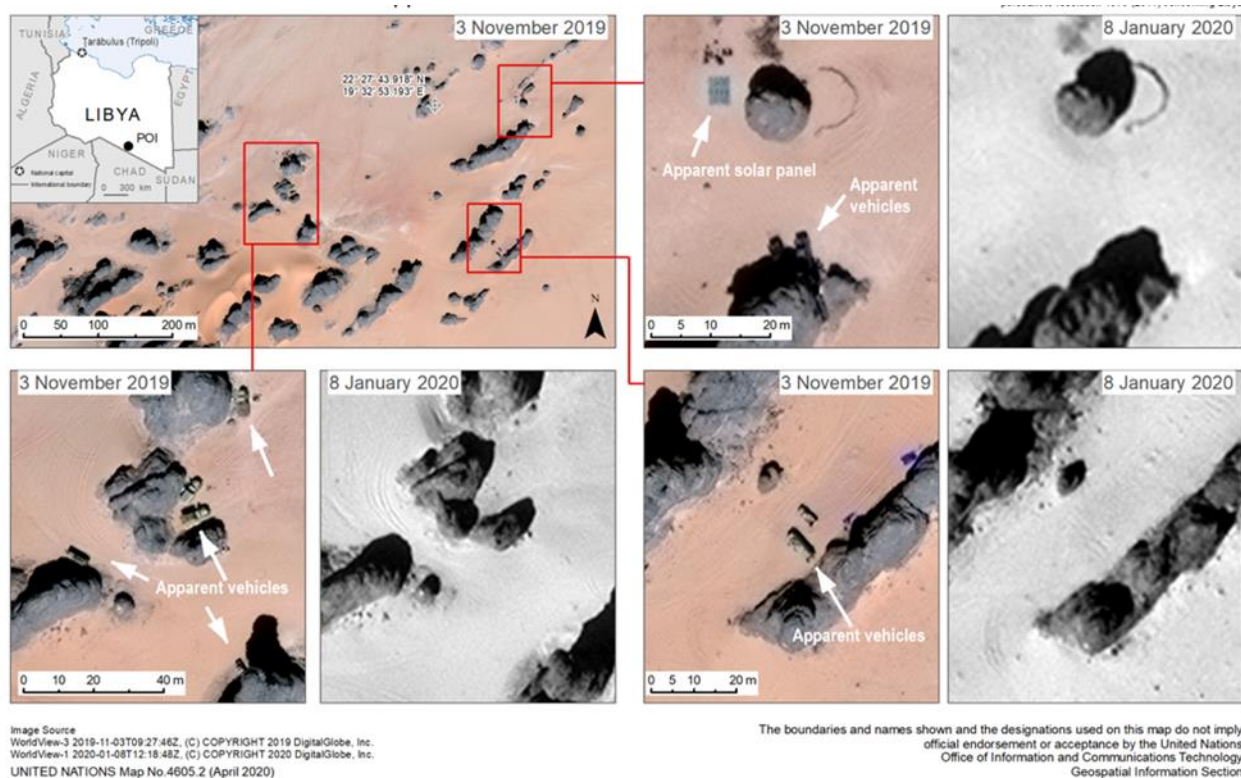
Source: Dossier Centre (<https://dossier.center/>). Note names are in cyrillic text.

²⁸⁵ Panel letter of 6 April 2020.

²⁸⁶ Centred around 22°27'44.14"N, 19°32'56.83"E.

18. The Panel obtained commercial satellite imagery of this location dated 3 November 2019 and 8 January 2020 that clearly shows a new low structure of approximately 4m x 5m, and at least nine vehicles. The number of vehicles on the satellite imagery (nine) correlates with the nine vehicles mentioned by the source(s).²⁸⁷ See figure 77.6. Satellite imagery of the same area taken on 2 October 2019 showed no objects of interest at all.

Figure 77.6
Satellite analysis



Source: Confidential source and Panel analysis.

19. The training team were deployed and recovered using an Antonov AN-26 (registration reported as #25 SAI LY).²⁸⁸ This registration number is not in the format used by any Member States' civil aircraft register. The Panel searched the details for all 851 AN-26 recorded as still being operational and could not find any immediate matches.²⁸⁹ The Panel noted that the prefix 25 format was used by the then Soviet Air Force for aircraft placed in long term storage and there are three AN-26 with this

²⁸⁷ 1) Two armed vehicles; 2) One armoured 'Technical' 4x4; and 3) Four utility 4x4 vehicle

²⁸⁸ The Panel requested clarification from the confidential source twice as to this number, which was confirmed.

²⁸⁹ <https://rzjets.net/aircraft/?reg=330385>, accessed 4 February 2020.

prefix recorded as now being back in operational use. It is also possible that a fake registration number was painted on the aircraft for this operation.²⁹⁰

20. Communications were via a satellite Broadband Global Area Network (BGAN) terminal (IMEI: 35844405004270)²⁹¹ (Inmarsat Sat# 901112112615812). The manufacturer sold the device to Morsviazspunik²⁹² of the Russian Federation on 5 December 2014; the same company also being the communication provider. The Panel has confirmed²⁹³ that this system was operational within Libya between 1 April and 31 December 2019, and more specifically was operational in the area of the field training camp between 1 October to 18 November 2019. As it is a BGAN terminal it has not yet been possible to identify the contact details of individuals or entities that the BGAN terminal connected with.

I. Combat operations (Land)

21. On 12 September 2019, a media source released documentation stating that approximately 300 ChVK Wagner operatives had been deployed to Libya in support of HAF.²⁹⁴ On 25 September 2019, the media then reported that more than 100 ChVK Wagner operatives were deployed to Libya as reinforcements to the ongoing operation.²⁹⁶

22. The Panel was provided details of 122 ChVK Wagner operatives of whom many are highly probably operational, or have been operational, within Libya.²⁹⁷ Of these, 39 are from the ChVK Wagner specialist sniper group and open sources have reported on the tactical impact of the recent presence of skilled Russian snipers on the frontlines.²⁹⁸ The remaining 83 operatives are from the ChVK Wagner 1st Attack and Reconnaissance Company or other combat units.

23. There were increasing social media and open-source reporting of the engagement of Russian based private military operatives in combat operations during 2019, but details were not always verifiable at that time. Although there have been efforts to spread false information on this issue, the

²⁹⁰ An AN-26 aircraft operating in support of HAF was destroyed on the runway at Tarhuna air strip (32°20'01.5"N, 13°34'49.7"E) on 5 April 2020. There is no evidence yet this is the same aircraft, and this is reported for information purposes only at this stage.

²⁹¹ From www.imei.info this traces as an EXPLORER710 Thrane and Thrane BGAN Terminal. TAC: 358444 FAC: 05 Serial #: 004270 CD 2.

²⁹² <https://www.marsat.ru/en/enterprise>, accessed 8 January 2020. Morsviazspunik is administered by the Russian Federal Agency of Maritime and River Transport (<http://www.morflot.ru/>).

²⁹³ Confidential source.

²⁹⁴ <https://www.thedailybeast.com/russias-wagner-mercenaries-have-moved-into-libya-good-luck-with-that?ref=home>. 12 September 2019.

²⁹⁶ <https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2019-09-25/-putin-s-chef-deploys-mercenaries-to-libya-in-latest-adventure>. 25 September 2019. In the article HAF denied the deployment of any Russian personnel, which is contrary to their later statement (see paragraph 11).

²⁹⁷ According to confidential source. The commander of these individuals, who appears on the list, has subsequently been confirmed as injured in Libya (see paragraph 38). The Panel is in possession of the list.

²⁹⁸ Including, for example, <https://www.nytimes.com/2019/11/05/world/middleeast/russia-libya-mercenaries.html>, 5 November 2019.

Panel finds some of this reporting credible and convincing. This is summarized at table 77.3 and illustrated at figures 77.6 to 77.8:

Table 77.3

Open source and social media reporting of Russian based private military operatives on combat operations²⁹⁹

<i>Date</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Event</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
9 Sep 2019	Souk al-Sabat ^a	Reports of seven Russian based private military operative casualties due to GNA strike. ^b	▪
19 Sep 2019	Espiaa ^c	Russian private military operatives seen with LNA forces. ^d	▪
19 Sep 2019	Tarhuna	Bodies of 15 Russian based private military operatives killed in air strike between Tarhuna and Bani Walid received at Benina (Benghazi). ^e	▪ Initially thought to be Libyan casualties.
22 Sep 2019		Imagery of alleged ChVK Wagner operatives appear on social media. ^f	▪
23 Sep 2019	Espiaa	Reports of three Russian “mercenaries” killed by GNA air strikes on HAF operations room. ^g	▪ Sebha front line
25 Sep 2019	Qasr bin Ghashir ^h	Deployed with HAF 106 battalion. ^j	▪ Supporting imagery is at figure 77.7.
13 Oct 2019	Espiaa	Russian military operative’s equipment captured by GNA-AF.	▪
17 Oct 2019	Nesma	Reports of Russian military operatives transiting through the area on return from the Tripoli Area of Operations (AO). ^k	▪
30 Nov 2019	Qasr bin Ghashir	GNA statement on 2 December 2019 referring to destruction of a “mercenaries” operations room. ^l	▪
11 Jan 2020	Tripoli	GNA Commander, Nasir Ammar, stated that Wagner Group fighters had begun to withdraw from the front lines, and were being flown to Jufra air base by helicopter. ^m He further stated that there were then over 500 Russian mercenaries on Salah Al-Deen, Yarmouk, Khallatat, and Abu Salim frontlines. ⁿ	▪
25 Feb 2020	Tripoli ^o	Imagery published of Russian private military operatives using a mini UAV.	▪ Supporting imagery at figure 77.8.

^a Centred on 32°28'39.00"N, 11°53'30.80"E.

^b 1) <https://twitter.com/TvFebruary/status/1171098768734916609>, 9 September 2019; 2) <https://www.libyaob-server.ly/news/foreign-mercenaries-fighting-alongside-haftars-forces-killed-airstrikes-southern-tripoli>, 9 September 2019.

^c Centred on 32°33'2.71"N, 13°10'37.02"E.

^d https://twitter.com/sky_wael/status/1174718985482440705, 19 September 2019.

²⁹⁹ Many of these are reported as “Russian” private military operatives. The Panel can only confirm those from ChVK Wagner where specifically stated in the table. As other Russian based PMC are now known to be present, it is possible that individuals belong to those organizations.

^e Confidential source (CS3).

^f <https://www.libyaobserver.ly/news/libyas-army-advances-strategic-frontlines-southern-tripoli-pushing-away-haftars-forces>, 22 September 2019.

^g 1) <https://www.libyaobserver.ly/news/libya-airstrikes-libyan-army-kill-senior-leaders-haftars-forces-russian-mercenaries>, 23 September 2019; and 2) <https://www.iol.co.za/news/africa/russian-mercenaries-senior-rebel-leaders-killed-in-libya-air-strikes-33502754>, 24 September 2019.

^h Near 32°41'13.79"N, 13°11'1.39"E.

^j https://twitter.com/emad_badi/status/1176976694323949568. 25 September 2019. See figure 6 for the “more evidence” referred to.

^k Confidential source .

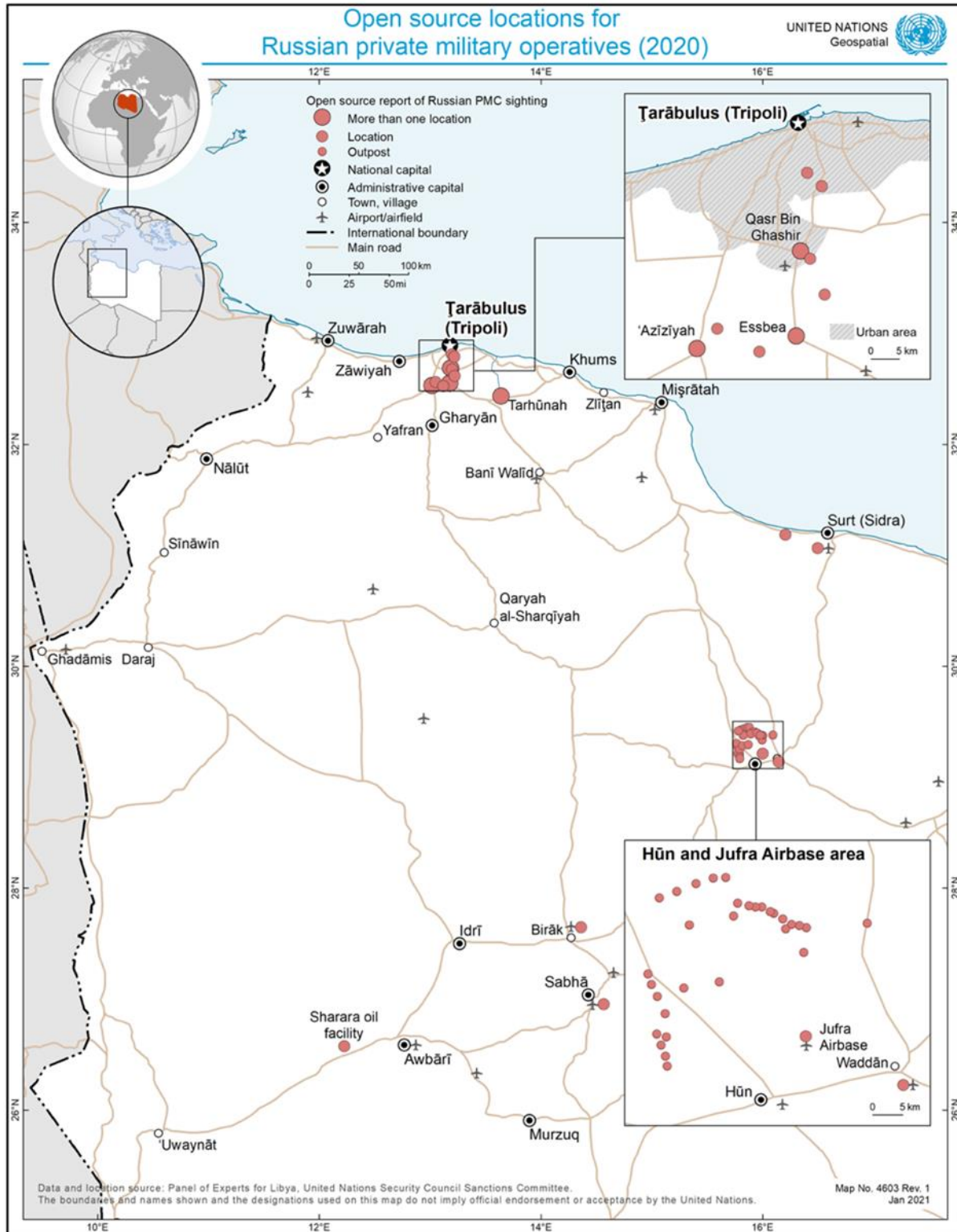
^l <https://www.marsad.ly/en/2019/12/02/libyan-army-destroys-mercenaries-run-operation-room-for-haftar/>, accessed 4 December 2019.

^m <https://www.dailysabah.com/africa/2020/01/11/number-of-russian-mercenaries-withdraw-following-call-for-libya-cease-fire-gna-commander-says>, 11 January 2020.

ⁿ <https://www.libyaobserver.ly/news/army-official-russian-wagner-group-mercenaries-have-started-pulling-out-tripoli-frontlines>, 12 January 2020.

^o Geo-located to 32°47'27.73"N, 13°13'5.04"E. https://twitter.com/il_kanguru/status/1232382687526244354, 25 February 2020.

Figure 77.6
Reported sightings of Russian PMC operatives in Libya (September 2019 to December 2020)³⁰⁰



³⁰⁰ Table 3 refers.

Figure 77.7

Imagery of alleged ChVK Wagner PMC operatives in Qasr bin Gashir (25 September 2019) ^{a, b, c}



^a Extracted from <https://twitter.com/Apygbape11/status/1176980085318070278>, 25 September 2019. On other imagery from that source the insignia of the HAF 106 battalion can clearly be identified on the bonnet of the 4x4 vehicle. A video subsequently released on social media includes the individuals shown in this imagery:

https://m.facebook.com/126130904224556/videos/570051700235111/?refsrc=https%3A%2F%2Fm.facebook.com%2Fstory.php&_rdr, 27 December 2019.

^b Russian voices can be clearly heard on further video imagery released on social media of the same event: 1)

<https://twitter.com/LostWeapons/status/1211218269417246721>, 29 December 2019; 2)

<https://twitter.com/LostWeapons/status/1211219397274042374>, 29 December 2019; and 3 December 2019)

<https://twitter.com/LostWeapons/status/1211219797519687682>, 29 December 2019.

^c Geo-located at 32°36'56.40"N, 13° 8'11.69"E by https://twitter.com/il_kanguru/status/1210709236096946182, 27 December 2019.

Figure 77.8

Imagery of alleged Russian PMC operatives in South Tripoli (25 February 2020) ^{a, b, c}



^a <https://twitter.com/Libycitizen6/status/1232288849256120320/photo/1>, 25 February 2020.

^b <https://twitter.com/Oded121351/status/1232608402364411905>, 26 February 2020.

^c Geo-located to 32°47'27.73"N, 13°13'5.04"E, near Emad al-Elm school.

https://twitter.com/il_kanguru/status/1232382687526244354, 25 February 2020.

24. On 29 September 2019, a GNA-AF source stated to Libya Al-Ahrar TV that Al-Wattiyah airbase³⁰¹ was then under the control of “Russian Forces”, and that a Sukhoi Su-22 fighter ground attack (FGA) aircraft had been based there.³⁰² The Panel notes though that the HAF air operations already had access to an Su-22 FGA, which had recently been used to deliver explosive ordnance against Zuwarah airport on 15 and 16 August 2019. The Panel finds it highly probable that a HAF Su-22

³⁰¹ Centred on 32°28'39.00"N, 11°53'30.80"E.

³⁰² <https://www.libyaobserver.ly/inbrief/government-source-russian-military-forces-take-control-al-wattiyah-airbase>. 29 September 2019.

FGA had been made airworthy again, with foreign technical support (see paragraph 12),³⁰³ rather than a Russian Air Force Su-22 being deployed there. The airbase was captured by GNA-AF in May 2020 and no longer available for HAF use.

25. In a GNA report dated November 2019,³⁰⁴ the GNA Ministry of Interior stated that in September 2019 Russian mercenaries entered the Tripoli military operations area, particularly in the areas of Airport Road, Wadi al-Rabia and Sabea (extract from full report at annex 8). This correlates to the locations in table 77.3.

26. On 3 December 2019, an interview appeared on the Al Aan social media channel of an individual from ChVK Wagner.³⁰⁵ The Panel has consulted with confidential sources who consider the interview as credible. A Panel summary of the interview content is appendix 6.³⁰⁶

27. On 11 January 2020, it was reported that ChVK Wagner operatives had been withdrawn from the frontlines, and that this was linked to a meeting in Istanbul on 8 January 2020 between Presidents Erdogan and Putin that discussed a ceasefire.³⁰⁷ A confidential source reports that 400 ChVK Wagner operatives and 200 RSB operatives³⁰⁸ withdrew from the front lines to Al Jufra.

J. Land (Syrian foreign fighters)

28. On 7 January 2020, the first reports emerged of Syrian foreign fighters being recruited by a Russian PMC to fight in Libya in support of HAF.³⁰⁹ More detail was provided by 14 February 2020 with reports that the fighters were being recruited from Douma in eastern Ghouta, Syria on a salary of US\$ 800 per month for a three-month contract.³¹⁰ This report also stated that transfer to Libya was by Cham Wings Airlines from Damascus. On 19 February 2020, an open source reported that Syrian fighters were being recruited by ChVK Wagner through the auspices of the Syrian National Youth

³⁰³ <https://twitter.com/hunter224466/status/1183956547124236289>, 14 October 2019. This alleges that a Sukhoi SU-22 FGS was repaired at Jabal Abdul Nasser air base in Tobruk, before being deployed to Al-Wattiya air base for operations.

³⁰⁴ Titled, “*The full report on the violations perpetrated by the forces of the war criminal Haftar - November 2019*”. The full 170 page report was prepared by the team of the counsellors of the Media Bureau of the Minister of Interior.

³⁰⁵ https://www.youtube.com/watch?time_continue=7&v=i5Qb5hjfUJk&feature=emb_logo, 3 December 2019.

³⁰⁶ On 27 December 2019, the Panel received a video containing testimony from a junior LNA fighter, Meftah Massib Idriss Ehmeida, in which he refers to the use of Russians with laser guidance equipment being used to “clear paths” for the LNA. The testimony lacked detail so it is not relied on by the Panel as a primary source of information. Consulted CS4.

³⁰⁷ <https://lenta.ru/news/2020/01/11/gone/>, 11 January 2020.

³⁰⁸ This is the first report seen by the Panel that RSB operatives had deployed in a combat capability rather than the technical support capability reported at paragraph 15.

³⁰⁹ <https://www.aa.com.tr/en/africa/russia-sends-fighters-to-up-haftars-forces-in-libya/1694935>, 7 January 2020.

³¹⁰ 1) <https://aawsat.com/english/home/article/2130986/russia-sends-syrians-fight-libya-clashes-reach-misrata>, 14 February 2020; and 2) https://t.me/new_militarycolumnist/28316, 14 February 2020. Also stated in <https://aawsat.com/english/home/article/2172357/exclusive-erdogan-‘infiltrates’-idlib-haftar-‘strolls’-damascus>, 10 March 2020.

Party in Suweida. Further open-source information on 5 March 2020 supported this statement, also claiming that salaries of between US\$1,000 to US\$1,500 per month were available.³¹¹

29. In a statement on 20 March 2020, the GNA stated that it had evidence that Cham Wings Airlines were transferring Syrian foreign fighters specifically with links to ChVK Wagner. The Panel has requested more detail from the Libyan authorities and awaits a response. The Panel has identified regular flights from Damascus to Benghazi by aircraft operated by the Syrian company Cham Wings Airlines since the start of the current conflict in Libya on 4 April 2019 (see Annex 55). On 17 July 2019 the Panel requested information from the Syrian Arab Republic regarding the initial flights,³¹² and was informed by the Member State³¹³ that the flights were to provide transportation for civilian passengers, particularly those Syrians living in Libya. The Panel is unconvinced of the veracity of that response, as: 1) it was not possible to book a flight on that route on the airline's web portal;³¹⁴ and 2) Benghazi does not appear as a scheduled destination on Cham Wings Airlines web portal, even after an announcement that scheduled flights would begin on 11 October 2019.³¹⁵ There is also a body of evidence of Cham Wings Airlines acting in support of ChVK Wagner operations in Syria,³¹⁶ and there have been multiple and credible open source reports alleging that Russian private military operatives and fighters recruited in the Syrian Arab Republic³¹⁷ have arrived in Benghazi and Misrata from the Syrian Arab Republic.

30. The Panel has subsequently identified 33 flights by Cham Wings Airlines since 1 January 2020 (see Annex 55), which would allow for the potential transfer of approximately 4,950 passengers. It is estimated from ground sources that the number of Syrian foreign fighters supporting HAF operations is less than 2,000. Subsequent open-source reporting places the number of Syrian fighters present in Libya to be nearer 5,000,³¹⁸ but this almost certainly includes those fighters recruited by Turkey in support of the GNA.³¹⁹

31. The Cham Wings flights reportedly left from the military terminal at Damascus and not the civilian airport, and many of the passengers are dressed in military attire.³²⁰ The Panel has analysed the

³¹¹ 1) <https://syrianobserver.com/EN/news/56150/wagner-mercenary-group-recruits-syrians-to-fight-in-libya-report.html>, 19 February 2020; updated by 2) <https://www.libyaobserver.ly/news/le-monde-syrians-mostly-druze-are-fighting-haftar-libya>, 5 March 2020.

³¹² 17 July 2019.

³¹³ 21 October 2019.

³¹⁴ <http://www.chamwings.com/>. Attempts to book flights show “no flights available” for a random range of booking dates. Attempts made between 15 November to 31 December 2019. Also see https://twitter.com/Balzawawi_ly/status/1212038209426866179, 31 December 2019.

³¹⁵ <https://www.eanlibya.com/> /نعمان-بن-عثمان-أجنحة-الشام-مستمرة-في/, accessed on 12 December 2019.

³¹⁶ <https://www.reuters.com/investigates/special-report/russia-flights/>, 6 April 2018.

³¹⁷ 1) <https://twitter.com/BurkanLy/status/1176594585361027073>, 29 September 2019; 2)

<https://aawsat.com/english/home/article/2130986/russia-sends-syrians-fight-libya-clashes-reach-misrata>, 14 February 2020; and 3) <https://www.libyaobserver.ly/news/le-monde-syrians-mostly-druze-are-fighting-haftar-libya>, 5 March 2020.

³¹⁸ <https://aawsat.com/english/home/article/2172357/exclusive-erdogan-'infiltrates'-idlib-haftar-'strolls'-damascus>, 10 March 2020.

³¹⁹ More details in Panel update to the Committee of 26 January 2020 (S/AC.52/2020/PE/OC.36).

³²⁰ <https://arabicpost.net/30> /تحليلات-شارحة/2020/04/08/رمضان-في-زمن-الكورونا-كيف-ستتغير-عادات/, March 2020.

ADS-B data³²¹ for flights made by Cham Wings aircraft since 12 April 2019. Common features which indicate covert activity include: 1) flights are timed to primarily land at Benghazi at night (there is no common schedule); 2) ADS-B data disappears at a consistent point before the aircraft change track by 90° South to Benghazi (note for flight at figure 77.8 that the pilot was late in stopping ADS-B broadcasts, and on figure 77.9 an inadvertent single transmission was made); 3) the aircraft tracks out of Damascus closely follow the Flight Information region (FIR) boundaries in order to try and avoid reporting to either FIR; and 4) the flights are recorded as non-scheduled or special flights with air traffic management systems. Examples of data analysis for three flights are at figures 77.8 to 77.10, on which the yellow dots represented an ADS-B reporting point.³²²

Figure 77.8
Cham Wings YK-BAB flight of 6 September 2019

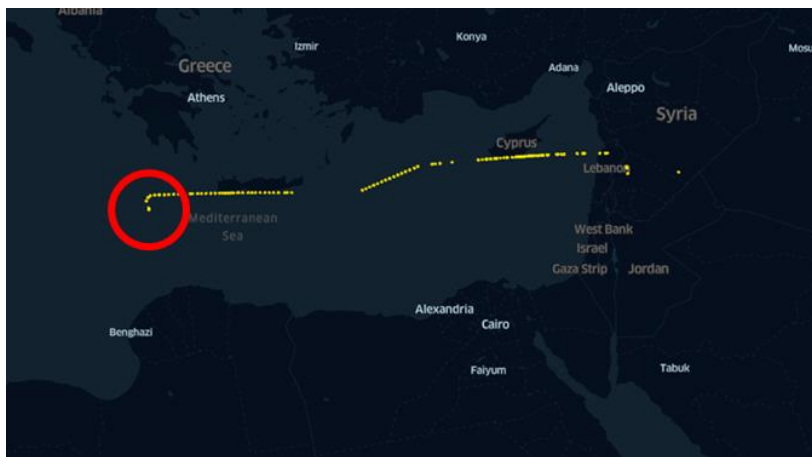
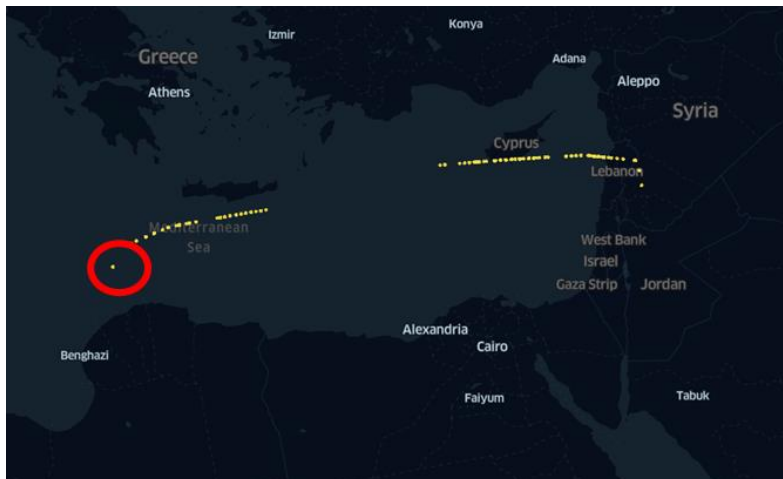


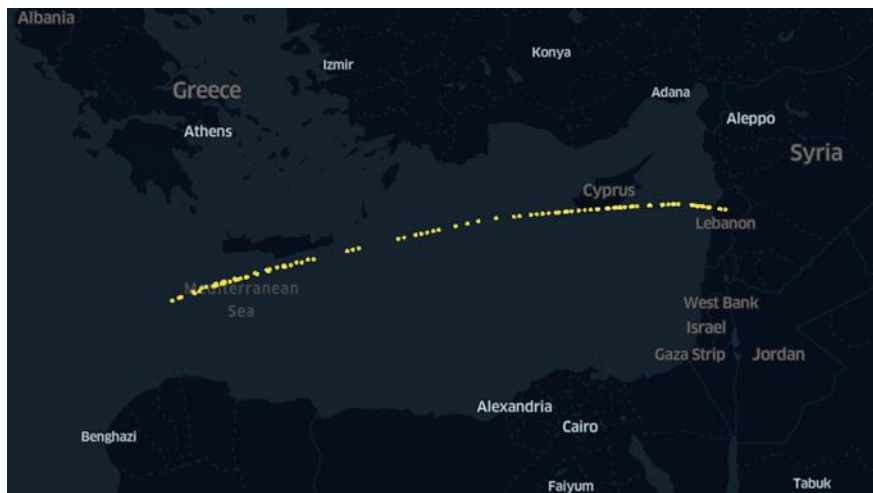
Figure 77.9
Cham Wings YK-BAB flight of 24 September 2019



³²¹ With data analysis technical support from C4ADS (www.c4ads.org). Report LY20200109.

³²² The Panel has a single source reporting that ChVK Wagner private military operatives are also transferred on tourist charter flights on Nordwin Airlines (www.nordwin.ru/en) from Rostov-on-Don (URRP) via Monastir (DTMB) Tunisia. This route is still under investigation.

Figure 77.10
Cham Wings YK-BAB flight of 8 November 2019



Sources for figures 13 to 15: 1) www.flightradar24.org; 2) <http://www.c4ads.org/>; and 3) Panel.

K. Weapons

32. The GNA-AF captured 30mm VOG-17M grenades designed for use with the AGS-17 and AGS 30, 30mm automatic grenade launchers (see figures 77.11 and 77.12), and a VOG-25 40mm grenade (figure 77.13) designed for use with the 6T17 GP-25 ‘Bonfire’ under-barrel grenade launcher. These systems have not been identified as being used by either GNA-AF or HAF in Libya to date and are typical of the weaponry observed being used by ChVK Wagner operatives elsewhere in eastern Ukraine and the Syrian Arab Republic.³²³

Figure 77.11
VOG-17M 30mm grenades ^a



Figure 77.12
VOG-17M 30mm grenades ^b



Figure 77.13
VOG-25 40mm grenade ^c



^a Extracted from <https://twitter.com/februarychannel/status/1182713833678409729?s=12>, 11 October 2019.

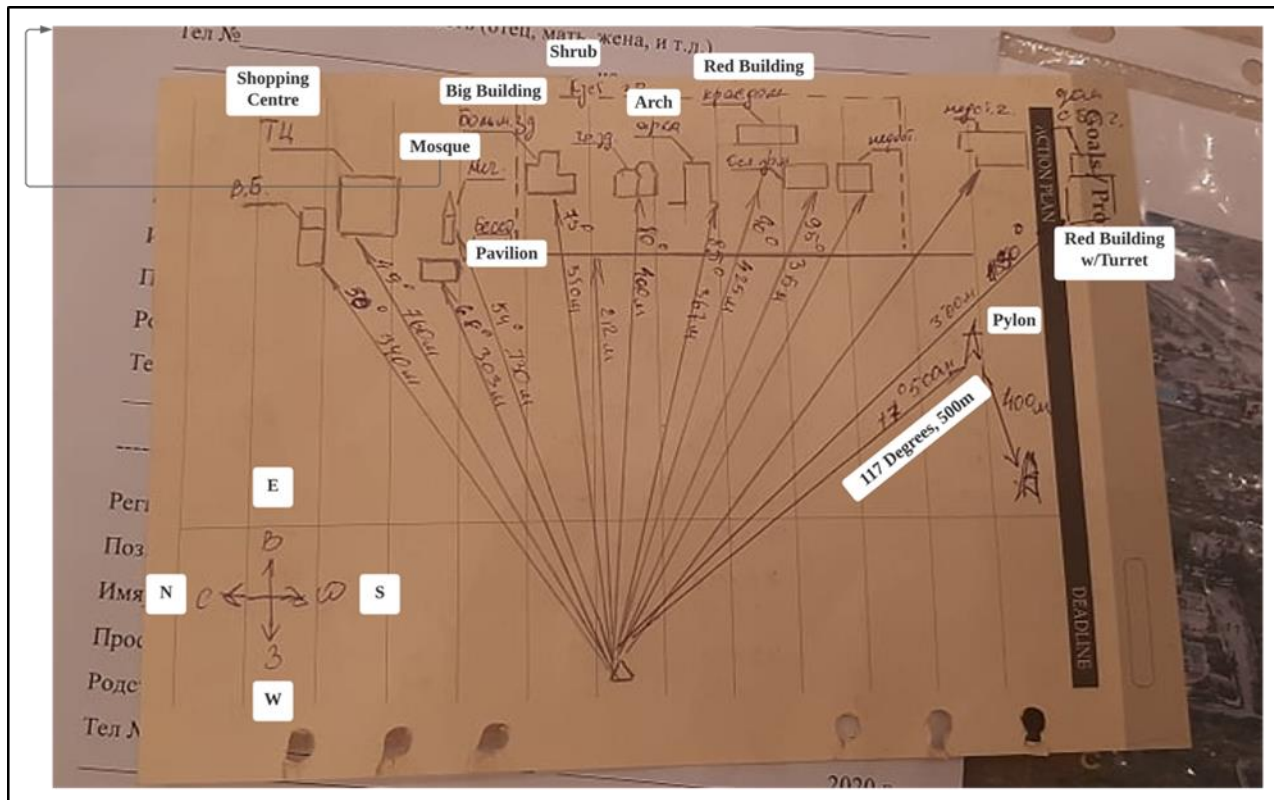
^b <https://twitter.com/Oded121351/status/1183349955983020033/photo/3>, 13 October 2019.

^c Extracted from <https://twitter.com/Oded121351/status/1183349955983020033/photo/4>, 13 October 2019.

³²³ For example, 6T 17 GP25 ‘Bonfire’ clearly identified in group images of Wagner operatives in: 1) Ukraine, <https://112.international/conflict-in-eastern-ukraine/militants-of-wagner-group-may-arrive-in-donbas-over-next-few-days-sbu-28526.html>, 15 May 2018; and 2) Syria (https://diyaruna.com/en_GB/articles/cnmi_di/features/2019/02/21/feature-01, 21 February 2019).

33. The Panel received imagery from a confidential source of Range Cards recovered from defensive positions south of Tripoli. The range cards were in Russian, thus confirming the deployment of Russian Federation private military operatives to these locations

Figure 77.14
Range Card



Contractual issues

34. On 17 October 2019, a single pro-GNA open source³²⁴ published a report that a ChVK Wagner component³²⁵ had temporarily withdrawn from the Tripoli frontlines. This component explained their rationale³²⁶ for withdrawal to the HAF General Command as being due to:

- (a) Failure to receive instructions from HAF or support forces;
- (b) Lack of HAF experience and discipline on the battlefield;

³²⁴ <https://www.facebook.com/2Libya17/posts/482402469043233>, 17 October 2019. Similar information was conveyed by a confidential source to the Panel.

³²⁵ The component allegedly consisted of: 1) 12 x consultants; 2) 22 x technicians; 3) 19 field commanders; 4) 26 snipers; and 5) 11 x signallers.

³²⁶ The reasons listed were also corroborated by other confidential sources,

- (c) Lack of effective coordination with HAF forces, leading to intermittent “friendly fire” incidents;
- (d) Air strike targeting errors, and failure to pre-warn of strikes;
- (e) Alcohol use in HAF units;
- (f) Area of Responsibility (TAOR)³²⁷ allocated being too large for available ChVK Wagner forces;
- (g) Enemy intelligence techniques are facilitating the targeting of ChVK Wagner positions; and
- (h) Enemy reinforcements after ChVK Wagner progress are made in any sector.

35. On 17 October 2019, the above source information was supported by a social media report³²⁸ that eight High Mobility Vehicles (HMV) and two armoured vehicles carrying Russian private military operatives had been observed withdrawing from the Tripoli area of operations moving east towards Benghazi.

36. On 17 October 2019, social media reports³²⁹ also emerged that the six-month contract between HAF and ChVK Wagner had expired on 15 October 2019. By this time HAF had allegedly only paid 53.2% (US\$ 92.5 million) of the contracted US\$ 173.9 million. The Panel continues to investigate this issue.

L. Casualties

37. Table 77.4 summarizes the reported “Russian” private military operative casualties reported to date in open-source media.

Table 77.4
Russian private military operative casualties

<i>Date</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Event</i>	<i># Fatalities</i>	<i># Wounded</i>
9 Sep 2019	Souk al-Sabat	GNA airstrike. ^a		7 ^b
23 Sep 2019	Sabea front line	GNA airstrike. ^c	15+	
30 Nov 2019	Qasr bin Ghashir	Destruction of a “mercenaries” operations room. ^c	9	

^a 1) <https://twitter.com/TvFebruary/status/1171098768734916609>, 9 September 2019; 2) <https://www.libyaobserver.ly/news/foreign-mercenaries-fighting-alongside-haftars-forces-killed-airstrikes-southern-tripoli>, 9 September 2019.

^b Total fatalities and wounded combined.

^c 1) <https://www.libyaobserver.ly/news/libya-airstrikes-libyan-army-kill-senior-leaders-haftars-forces-russian-mercenaries>, 23 September 2019; and 2) <https://www.iol.co.za/news/africa/russian-mercenaries-senior-rebel-leaders-killed-in-libya-air-strikes>

³²⁷ A TAOR https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tactical_area_of_responsibility - cite_note-1 is a prescribed area in a theatre of combat which has been assigned to a unit commander who is responsible for, and has the authority to act on, the development and maintenance of installations and the conduct of tactical operations, area defence, coordination of support, and for conducting patrols.

³²⁸ <https://twitter.com/madaNea14/status/1184792229442981888>, 17 October 2019.

³²⁹ <https://www.facebook.com/2Libya17/posts/482402469043233>, 17 October 2019.

33502754, 24 September 2019.

^d <https://www.marsad.ly/en/2019/12/02/libyan-army-destroys-mercenaries-run-operation-room-for-haftar/>, accessed 4 December 2019.

38. The casualties from the 23 September 2019 air strike included the Commander of ChVK Wagner 1st Attack and Reconnaissance Company, Aleksandr Sergevich Kuznetsov (“Ratibor”).³³⁰ He was evacuated to a Saint Petersburg military hospital due to the seriousness of his injuries. On 8 January 2020, open-source media reported³³¹ on the admission of injured ChVK Wagner private military operatives, including Kuznetsov, to the Sogaz International Medical Centre, Saint Petersburg.³³²

39. A list of confirmed ChVK Wagner operative fatalities to date and the supporting evidence was published on the Meduza investigative journalism website on 2 October 2019³³³ (see summary at appendix G). The Panel finds this evidence credible. To date, and unlike previous conflicts, the death certificates and military decorations have not been forwarded to the families.

³³⁰ https://www.lepoint.fr/monde/ces-miliciens-russes-morts-en-libye-qui-embarrassent-moscou-08-10-2019-2340022_24.php, 8 October 2019.

³³¹ <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-russia-putin-mercenaries-exclusive/exclusive-russian-clinic-treated-mercenaries-injured-in-secret-wars-idUSKBN1Z61A7>, 7 January 2020.

³³² <https://www.sogaz-clinic.ru>. Accessed 8 January 2020.

³³³ <https://meduza.io/en/feature/2019/10/02/a-small-price-to-pay-for-tripoli>. Accessed 3 October 2019.

Appendix A to Annex 77: Background on the ChVK Wagner organization

1. Initially ChVK Wagner did not officially exist and was a shadow organization named after the callsign for Dimitry Valeriiovych Utkin who now leads the organization and plans the operations.³³⁴ On 9 December 2016, Utkin was presented with an award, together with Alexandr Kuznetsov (M-0271) who was subsequently injured fighting in Libya, in Saint Georges Hall, Kremlin.³³⁵ On 14 November 2017 Utkin took over as Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of the Yevgey Prigozhin owned Concord Management and Consulting company.

2. ChVK Wagner is now assessed as being over 5,000 individuals strong, with expertise available within it across the full spectrum of military specialities.³³⁶ Membership also includes citizens of Belarus, Moldova, Serbia and Ukraine, although it is predominantly still staffed by Russians. The organization has allegedly operated in the Central African Republic, Mozambique (2019), Ukraine (2014>), Sudan, and the Syrian Arab Republic (2015>).

3. ChVK Wagner operatives have been identified using equipment typically reserved for the Russian Federation Armed Forces, such as the BPM-97 Vystrel all-terrain vehicle.³³⁷ ChVK Wagner operatives also train at a GRU compound in Molokino, southwestern Russia.³³⁸ It is noteworthy that during Summer 2018 a chapel was erected to commemorate ChVK Wagner operatives killed in the Syrian Arab Republic near the town of Goryachy Klyuch,³³⁹ 20km from Molokino. The construction works were undertaken by another Prigozhin enterprise OOO Megaline (see table A.77.1).³⁴⁰

4. In order to place ChVK Wagner on a more legitimate footing within Russia The Federal Law on Military Duty and Military Service was amended to allow *a citizen on the mobilization reserve*

³³⁴ Utkin was formally the Commander of the 700th Special Forces Detachment, 2nd Spetsnaz Brigade, Russian Military Intelligence Directorate (“GRU”).

³³⁵ 1) <https://meduza.io/en/news/2017/08/21/vladimir-putin-posed-for-a-banquet-photo-with-a-mercenary-previously-convicted-of-kidnapping-and-robbery>; 2) <http://tass.ru/politika/3875744>; and 3) <https://www.rbc.ru/politics/15/12/2016/585278bb9a7947efc948945b>. Also presented with awards at this ceremony were Oleksandr Serhiiiovych KUZNETSOV (M-0271) and Andrei Mychailovich Bogatov (M-1601).

³³⁶ Confidential source . Specialities include Special Operations, Offensive Operations, Cyber Operations, Armour, Artillery, Communications, Combat Engineering, Training, Logistics, Equipment Maintenance and Finance.

³³⁷ <http://euromaidanpress.com/2018/06/22/new-footage-shows-russian-pmc-WAGNER-involved-in-crucial-2015-debaltseve-battle-in-ukraine/>, 22 June 2018.

³³⁸ <https://www.fpri.org/article/2019/10/diplomacy-and-dividends-who-really-controls-the-WAGNER-group/>, 4 October 2019. GRU 10th Special Forces Brigade compound is located at 44°47'38.22"N, 39°13'22.47"E (centre point).

³³⁹ Town centred on 44°38'6.14"N, 39° 8'6.26"E.

³⁴⁰ <https://jamestown.org/program/russian-pmcs-in-the-syrian-civil-war-from-slavonic-corps-to-wagner-group-and-beyond/>, 18 December 2019.

(...) to participate in activities to maintain or restore international peace and security or to suppress terrorist activities outside the territory of the Russian Federation.³⁴¹

Table A.77.1

ChVK Wagner command structure

<i>ID</i> ^a	<i>Forename</i>	<i>Surname</i>	<i>Callsign</i>	<i>Role</i>
M-0209	Dimitri Valeriiovich	Utkin	Wagner	Commander ^b
M-2010	Alexander Elizarovich	Eermolaev		Deputy Commander (Morale)
	Andrei Mykolayvych	Troshev	Siedoy	Chief of Staff
M-0971	Sergei Borisovich	Kim		Deputy Chief of Staff
M-1364	Viktor Antonovich	Rehman		Deputy Chief of Staff (Armaments)
M-1511	Konstantin Anatoliyevich	Timerman		Chief of Training Branch
M-0271	Aleksandr Sergeevich	Kuznetsov ^c	Ratibor	Commander, 1st Attack and Reconnaissance Company
M-1601	Andrei Mychailovych	Bogatov	Brodiaga	Commander, 4th Attack and Reconnaissance Company
M-5658	Valeriy Nikolaevich	Zakharov		Head, M-FINANCE L.L.C. Security Services (CAR)
	Olena Anatoliivna	Kochina		Head, M-FINANCE L.L.C.

Source: Confidential source.

^a All ChVK Wagner operatives have a unique four-digit identification number preceded by the letter M (M-XXXX).

^b Previously Head of Security for Prigozhin.

^c Seriously injured in Libya and confirmed evacuated to Saint Petersburg military hospital in September 2019.

³⁴¹ Article 37 as amended by the Federal law of 28 December 2016 No512-FZ – Compilation of the Legislation of the Russian Federation, 2017, No1, Article 53. On 8 October 2017 a Presidential Decree allowed for the involvement of foreigners in Russian Federation military operations outside its territory. On 3 September 2018, by Presidential Decree 506 information about employees hired by the foreign intelligence agencies of the Russian Federation to perform reconnaissance missions who are not staff members of those agencies was classified as a state secret.

Appendix B to Annex 77: Aircraft flights for Russian interlocuters to eastern Libya

1. The Panel has identified the following flights between the Russian Federation and eastern Libya made by civilian aircraft strongly linked to, or owned by, ChVK Wagner or related companies (table B.77.1).

Table B.77.1
Libya related flights by ChVK Wagner linked aircraft

<i>Date</i>	<i>A/C #</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>To</i>
15 Aug 2018	M-VITO ^a	Beirut (OLBS) ^b	Misrata (HLMS)
15 Aug 2018	M-VITO	Misrata (HLMS)	Khartoum (HSSS) ^c
15 Sep 2018	M-VITO	Beirut (OLBA)	Misrata (HLMS)
13 Dec 2018	VP-CSP ^d	Tunis (DTTA)	El Beida (HLLQ)
13 Dec 2018	VP-CSP	El Beida (HLLQ)	Moscow (UUEE)
14 Dec 2018	VP-CSP	Moscow (UUEE)	El Beida (HLLQ)
14 Dec 2018	VP-CSP	El Beida (HLLQ)	Moscow (UUEE)
15 Dec 2018	VP-CSP	Moscow (UUEE)	El Beida (HLLQ)
15 Dec 2018	VP-CSP	El Beida (HLLQ)	Moscow (UUEE)
16 Dec 2018	VP-CSP	Moscow (UUEE)	El Beida (HLLQ)
16 Dec 2018	VP-CSP	El Beida (HLLQ)	Saint Petersburg (ULLI)
20 Dec 2018	VP-CSP	Saint Petersburg (ULLI)	Benghazi (HLLB)
22 Dec 2018	VP-CSP	Benghazi (HLLB)	Beirut (OLBA)
27 Dec 2018	VP-CSP	Moscow (UUEE)	Benghazi (HLLB)
27 Dec 2018	VP-CSP	Benghazi (HLLB)	Moscow (UUEE)
29 Dec 2018	VP-CSP	Benghazi (HLLB)	Saint Petersburg (ULLI)
10 Jan 2019	M-VITO	Beirut (OLBA)	Benghazi (HLLB)
10 Jan 2019	M-VITO	Benghazi (HLLB)	Beirut (OLBA)
13 Jan 2019	M-VITO	Beirut (OLBA)	Benghazi (HLLB)
13 Jan 2019	M-VITO	Benghazi (HLLB)	Beirut (OLBA)
15 Jan 2019	M-VITO	Beirut (OLBA)	Benghazi (HLLB)
15 Jan 2019	M-VITO	Benghazi (HLLB)	Beirut (OLBA)
22 Jul 2019	VP-CSP	Saint Petersburg (ULLI)	Benghazi (HLLB)
22 Jul 2019	VP-CSP	Benghazi (HLLB)	Sochi (URSS)
23 Jul 2019	VP-CSP	Sochi (URSS)	Benghazi (HLLB)
23 Jul 2019	VP-CSP	Benghazi (HLLB)	Saint Petersburg (ULLI)
9 Aug 2019	VP-CSP	Benghazi (HLLB)	Beirut (OLBA)

Source: Confidential source .

^a Hawker 800XP (Serial # 258812) owned by Beratex Group Limited (Seychelles). Beratex (Moscow) controlled by Anastasia SAUTINA, who was CEO of the Prigozhin owned Concord Management and Consulting Limited until 2017, when replaced by Dimitri UTKIN (M-0209) Head of WAGNER organization.³⁴² Registered in Isle of Man until the registration was withdrawn on 4 April 2019. Now registered in Russia as RA-02791. The name of catering company linked to Prigozhin is VITO-1,³⁴³ surely not a coincidence as VITO was specifically requested as the registration # from the Isle of Man aircraft registry.³⁴⁵

^b The aircraft flew from Damascus, Syria to Beirut. WAGNER are known to be operating in Syria.

^c 1) WAGNER are known to be operating in Sudan; and 2) the aircraft then flew to Bangui, Central African Republic, where WAGNER are also known to be operating. <https://www.businessinsider.com/russia-WAGNER-group-mercenaries-where-operate-2018-4?r=US&IR=T>, 19 November 2019.

^d A British Aerospace 125-800B VP-CSP (Serial # 258210) allegedly owned by Springline Limited, Moscow.

2. The Panel has identified the following flights, to and from Libya to the Russian Federation, made by aircraft known to have been, or strongly suspected to have been chartered by HAF (tables B.77.2 and B.77.3).

Table B.77.2

HAF related Russia flights (P4-RMA)

<i>Date</i>	<i>A/C #</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>To</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
5 Nov 2018	P4-RMA ^a	Moscow (UUEE)	El Beida (HLLQ)	Haftar confirmed as a passenger. Dates of meeting with Prigozhin.
8 Nov 2018	P4-RMA	Moscow (UUEE)	El Beida (HLLQ)	Return flight to collect Haftar.
24 Aug 2019 ^b	P4-RMA	Moscow (UUEE)	Benghazi (HLLB)	

^a Dassault Falcon 900 owned by Sonnig International Private Jet Limited (Hong Kong, China) and operated by Golden Eagle Trading F.Z.E. (UAE).

^b Haftar reported as being in Moscow from 20 to 24 August 2019. <https://www.africaintelligence.com/mce/corridors-of-power/2019/08/29/khalifa-haftar-makes-anti-g7-trip-to-moscow,108370080-art>.

Table B.77.3

HAF related Russia flights (P4-BAA)

<i>Date</i>	<i>A/C #</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>To</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
12 Apr 2019	P4-BAA ^a	Moscow (UUEE)	El Beida (HLLQ)	
20 Apr 2019	P4-BAA	El Beida (HLLQ)	Beirut (OLBA)	En-route to Moscow ^b
26 Apr 2019	P4-BAA	Beirut (OLBA)	El Beida (HLLQ)	
30 May 2019	P4-BAA	Moscow (UUEE)	El Beida (HLLQ)	
15 Jul 2019	P4-BAA	Moscow (UUEE)	El Beida (HLLQ)	

³⁴² <https://www.uawire.org/WAGNER-group-commander-becomes-ceo-of-putin-s-friend-s-catering-business>, 16 November 2017.

³⁴³ <https://www.occrp.org/en/27-ccwatch/cc-watch-briefs/11051-putin-s-chef-to-pay-meager-compensation>, 4 November 2019.

³⁴⁵ The Panel has copies of all the appropriate registration and deregistration documentation, as well as the comprehensive flight records regarding flights to and from Libya.

- ^a Dassault Falcon EX50 operated by Falcon Wings LLC (www.falconwings.com) (UAE). This is a new aircraft of interest to the Panel and investigations as to its provenance continue.
- ^b Kheiri Al TAMIMI, Military Aide to Khalifa Haftar attended Conference on International Security in Moscow on 24 April 2019. <https://uk.reuters.com/article/uk-russia-security-conference/aide-to-libyan-commander-haftar-visits-moscow-idUKKCN1S01WX>, 24 April 2019.

Appendix C to Annex 77: Summary of Chvk Wagner communications of relevance to sanctions measures (2019)

1. Bychkov Report (Extract) 20 March 2019

RUSSIAN ORIGINAL

О ситуации в Ливии

После визитов Халифы Хафтара в Москву 07.11.2018 и Сочи 25-26.11.2018 им были подтверждены запросы о военно-технической поддержке и помощи в установлении диалога с военно-политическими группами Ливии, а также о разработке стратегии его предвыборной кампании в президенты Ливии. При этом, он гарантировал передачу РФ нефтяных и других экономических активов на подконтрольной ЛНА территории.

Большинство запросов Хафтара российская сторона выполнила: проведен политологический анализ ситуации, разработаны рекомендации для усиления политического влияния Маршала в Ливии, включая рекомендации по работе со СМИ и социальным сетям, запущена газета «Голос Народа» тиражом в 300000 экз., осуществляется консультирование телеканала Аль-Хадас, проведены переговоры и налажено тесное сотрудничество с основными военно-политическими группами Ливии (А. Салех, Х. Мишри, представители племен туареги, амазиги, тубу и городов Мисурата, Бани-Валид, Тархуна), организованы переговоры Х. Хафтара и С. Каддафи, осуществлена военно-техническая поддержка (осмотрено 536, отремонтировано и восстановлено 125 ед. техники).

Со стороны Хафтара встречных шагов по сотрудничеству нет, экономических проектов не предложено, более того фиксируется недружественная позиция по ряду ключевых позиций:

1. Российские специалисты не допускаются к реальной работе, обсуждению важных решений. Например, Хафтар отказал в разрешении на вылет 18.01.2019 г. самолета, направлявшихся по его же просьбе на переговоры с Сейфом Каддафи.
2. Ввел ограничения на доступ к информации о своей деятельности и действиях ЛНА. Советники маршала специально дезинформируют российских специалистов по ряду вопросов.
3. Получает финансовую помощь от ОАЭ. Например, за 20 млн долларов, полученных от ОАЭ, была куплена лояльность крепости Себха. В отличие от отношений с Россией, в обмен ОАЭ получили контракты на управление портом Бенгази и подряды на восстановление города.

OFFICIAL UN TRANSLATION

The situation in Libya

After visiting Moscow on 7 November 2018 and Sochi on 25 and 26 November 2018, Khalifah Haftar

reiterated his requests for military and technical support and assistance in establishing a dialogue with the various political and military groups in Libya, and with regard to developing his campaign strategy for the presidential elections in that country. He also gave assurances that oil and other economic assets in territory controlled by the Libyan National Army would be transferred to the Russian Federation.

Russia has met most of Haftar's requests: it has conducted a political analysis of the situation; made recommendations on how to boost the General's political influence in Libya, including through the media and social networks; launched a newspaper, *The Voice of the People*, with a print run of 300,000 copies; carried out consultations, which are ongoing, with Al-Hadath television channel; held talks and initiated close cooperation with the main military and political groups in Libya (Aqilah Salah, Khalid al-Mishri, representatives of Tuareg, Amazigh and Tabu tribes and the authorities of the cities of Misrata, Bani Walid and Tarhuna); organized negotiations between Khalifah Haftar and Saif al-Islam Qadhafi; and provided military and technical support (maintenance checks were carried out on 536 military vehicles, 125 of which were repaired).

No reciprocal moves on cooperation have been forthcoming on Haftar's part, nor have any economic projects been proposed. Indeed, his response has been less than amicable on a range of key issues:

1. Russian specialists are not permitted to do any meaningful work or participate in key decision-making. For example, on 18 January 2019, Haftar denied clearance for an aircraft to depart with personnel heading, at his request, to participate in talks with Saif al-Islam Qadhafi.
2. He has placed restrictions on access to information about his activities and the movements of the Libyan National Army. The General's advisers deliberately misinform Russian specialists on various matters.
3. He is receiving financial backing from the United Arab Emirates. For example, he used \$20 million provided by that country to buy the loyalty of the Sabha citadel garrison. In return, unlike Russia, the United Arab Emirates received contracts to manage the port and rebuild the city of Benghazi.

2. Situation Report (Extract) 6 April 2019

RUSSIAN ORIGINAL

Справка по ситуации в Ливии по состоянию на 06.04.2019, 09.00

1) Вечером 05.04 7-ая бригада получила от Хафтара денег и оружие и согласилась принять участие в штурме Триполи. ЛНА контролирует Тархуну, Гарьян, Сабрату, Сарман, на половину Зинтан. ЛНА заявляет:

- высадке Спецназа ВМФ ЛНА на базе морской пехоты Сиди-Билал, в 17 км к западу от Триполи (численность не известна).

2) По мнению экспертов, сил ЛНА недостаточно для взятия Триполи:

- 04.04.2019г., с направления Зинтан (точное место неизвестно), силами подконтрольными Командующему «Западным военным округом» (ПНС) генералу-майору Усаме аль Жуайли, был нанесен арт. удар высокоточными

снарядами по силам ЛНА. Использовали арт. орудие калибром 150 мм (производство ОАЭ). Два орудия и высокоточные боеприпасы, а также средство подсветки (БЛА с целеуказателем) были поставлены в Ливию во время правления М.Кадаффи. В результате нанесенного удара был уничтожен пикап одним выстрелом. Потери л/с до 4-6 убитых и раненых. Представители ЛНА обратились к Командующему группировки РФ г/л-ту Халзакову А.В. с просьбой, выделить расчет БЛА от РФ, для выявления место положения этих орудий и дальнейшего захвата или уничтожения их, силами ЛНА в чем им было отказано.

OFFICIAL UN TRANSLATION

Update on the situation in Libya as at 9 a.m., 6 April 2019

1. On the evening of 5 April, the 7th Brigade received money and weapons from Haftar and agreed to join the assault on Tripoli. The Libyan National Army now controls Tarhuna, Gharyan, Sabratah, Surman and half of Zintan.

- According to the Libyan National Army, a group of its navy commandos has taken the Sidi Bilal marines base, 17 km west of Tripoli. The number of personnel involved in the operation is unknown.

2. Experts have concluded that the Libyan National Army forces are insufficient to capture Tripoli.

- On 4 April 2019, forces controlled by Brigadier Usamah al-Juwayli, Commander of the western military district under the Government of National Accord, carried out precision shelling of Libyan National Army positions from the Zintan area (exact position unknown). They used 155mm artillery manufactured in the United Arab Emirates. Two such artillery pieces, along with high-precision rounds and battlefield illumination equipment (drones equipped with target designators) were delivered to Libya when Muammar Qadhafi was in power. One pick-up truck was destroyed by a single round in the shelling, and losses amounted to between four and six combatants killed or wounded. Libyan National Army representatives approached the commander of a Russian Federation group of combatants, Major General A. V. Kholzakov, with a request for a full breakdown of the whereabouts of drones supplied by the Russian Federation, with a view to seizing or destroying them. The request was turned down.

3. Bychkov Report (Extract) 10 April 2019

RUSSIAN ORIGINAL

Возможные мотивы визита Х.Хафтара в РФ

3. После отказа 02.04.2019 предоставить официальную поддержку военной операции МИД РФ и участия российских военных для в ней, разместил в СМИ и соцсетях фотографии колонны ЛНА, включающей «белых» военнослужащих европейской внешности. Напечатанные на бумаге госномера 112 региона РФ разместил на военной технике и грузовиках Камаз, часть этих номеров удалось снять представителям Компании.

Таким образом, Хафтар намеренно демонстрирует политическим игрокам внутри Ливии и заинтересованным международным силам свои тесные отношения и военное сотрудничество с РФ, дабы повысить свою значимость («стоимость») и утратить соперников.

OFFICIAL UN TRANSLATION

Possible motives for Khalifah Haftar's visit to the Russian Federation

3. After the refusal on 2 April 2019 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation to officially support his military operation or provide Russian troops, Haftar released photos of a Libyan National Army convoy with "white" soldiers of European appearance to media and social media outlets. Paper number plates from 112 districts in the Russian Federation were affixed to military vehicles and KAMAZ trucks. Company officials managed to remove some them.

Haftar is attempting to bolster his standing and intimidate rivals by showing off his close ties to and military cooperation with the Russian Federation to political figures in Libya and international forces with a stake in the country.

4. "Ivan" report 22 April 2019

RUSSIAN ORIGINAL

руководителю

Информационное сообщение по итогам встречи 22.04.19 с российским военным аналитиком на территории

2. Очевидно, что противник значительно превосходит ЛНА по подготовленности, боеспособности и опытности личного состава. Несмотря на огромный расход боеприпасов (ежедневно совершается три самолето/вылета ИЛ-76 для доставки российского оружия из ОАЭ через Иорданию, также идут поставки из Египта), ЛНА так и не добилась никаких значимых военных успехов, и уже теряет завоеванные позиции. О качестве боевого управления в ЛНА можно судить хотя бы то следующему факту: в армии фактически неофициально признались в том, что сами по ошибке сбили недавно собственный самолет (две ракеты в самолет, принятый за самолет противника, запустили бойцы батальона «Тарик ибн Зияд», которым командует сын ХХ Саддам).

5. Командование ЛНА постоянно обращается с просьбами к российским военным в Ливии предоставить оружие и средства навигации и контроля (РЛС, комплексы «Игла» и др.), а также передислоцировать российский штаб в Джуфру или Гарьян (и обеспечить его для защиты с воздуха российскими ПЗРК) для консультаций операции на западе страны. Рефреном звучит фраза «помогайте нам как в Дерне». Однако никаких действий сейчас российская сторона не предпринимает, объясняя это невозможностью какого-либо участия в боевых действиях без санкции вышестоящего командования.

С уважением, Иван
22.04.2019

OFFICIAL UN TRANSLATION

To the Director

Report on the outcome of the meeting held on 22 April 2019 with a Russian military analyst on the ground

2. The opponent's forces are clearly superior to the Libyan National Army in terms of training, battle-readiness and experience. Despite the vast amounts of military supplies expended (Ilyushin IL-76 aircraft supply Russian weaponry from the United Arab Emirates via Jordan three times daily and deliveries from Egypt are also under way), the Libyan National Army has achieved no significant military success and is already losing ground it had taken. The quality of its combat command may be judged by a single incident: the Libyan National Army has more or less officially admitted that it recently shot down one of its own aircraft by mistake (combatants of the Tariq bin Ziyad battalion, commanded by Saddam Haftar, fired two missiles at the aircraft, wrongly identified as belonging to the opponent).

5. Libyan National Army commanders are continually pestering the Russian military in Libya for weaponry and navigation and control equipment (such as radar and Igla surface-to-air missile systems). They also keep requesting the redeployment of the Russian base, equipped with MANPADS for air defence, to Jufra or Gharyan for the purpose of advising them on operations in the west of the country. "Help us the way you did at Derne," they say. The Russians, however, have thus far refrained from taking any action, explaining that they cannot become involved in hostilities without the go-ahead from senior commanders.

Yours sincerely, Ivan
22 April 2019

5. Benghazi Mission Report 14 May 2019

RUSSIAN ORIGINAL

Руководителю

**Отчёт о деятельности миссии в Бенгази
в период 5 – 13 апреля 2019 г. (состав миссии с 31.03.19 – 2 чел.)**

Приложение 8

**Информационное сообщение о ситуации по состоянию на 11.04.19
По итогам встречи с российским военным аналитиком на территории**

11. Силы ПВО армии ХХ фактически равны нулю. Системы «Квадрат», по оценке нашего собеседника – по факту нерабочие. ЛНА обратилось к российским военным с просьбой о подготовке 10 военнослужащих для использования ПЗРК. Также ЛНА просит о предоставлении беспилотников.

12. О «профессионализме» бойцов ЛНА говорит огромный расход боеприпасов («палят без разбора»). Есть сведения о том, что для бригад 106 и «Тарик Бензиат» самолетом С-17 на аэродром Харуб ежедневно доставляются боеприпасы из Египта (эти бригады используют вооружение, к которому подходят только патроны американского производства). Также с 6.04. ежедневно совершается два самолето/вылета ИЛ-76 для доставки российского оружия из ОАЭ через Иорданию. Каждый самолет доставляет до 500 тонн боеприпасов. Также есть сведения, что 9.04. в аэропорт Бенин (Бенгази) прибыл с боеприпасами транспортник С-130 «Геркулес» ВВС Франции.

13. 10.04. ХХ отбыл в Москву со списком требований о поставках оружия на 4-х страницах. Вместе с ним в Россию отправились советник Нурии Абдела Али и пресс-атташе Хейсам Касруддин Аль-Башир.

OFFICIAL UN TRANSLATION

The Director

**Report on the mission to Benghazi
from 5 to 13 April 2019 (mission composition as at 31.03.19 - 2 persons)**

Annex 8

**Information on the situation as at 11.04.19
Following a meeting with the Russian military analyst on the ground**

11. The anti-aircraft capabilities of the XX Army are effectively non-existent. In the view of our interlocutor, the Kvadrat systems are de facto not operational. The LNA has requested the Russian military to train 10 soldiers to use man-portable air defence systems. The LNA is also asking for drones.

12. The "professionalism" of the LNA fighters is evidenced by a huge consumption of ammunition ("they fire indiscriminately"). There are indications that C-17 aircraft make daily deliveries to Harub airfield of ammunition from Egypt for the 106th Brigade and the Tariq Ibn Ziyad Brigade (these brigades use weapons that can only use American-made cartridges). In addition, since 6.04 there have been two daily IL-76 departures to deliver Russian weapons from the United Arab Emirates via Jordan. Each aircraft delivers up to 500 tons of ammunition. There is also information that on 9.04 a French Air Force C-130 Hercules transporter arrived at Benina Airport (Benghazi) with ammunition.

13. On 10.04 XX departed to Moscow with a four-page list of weapons needs. Accompanying XX to Russia were Nouri's adviser Abdel Ali and press attaché Haysam Kasruddin Al-Bashir.

Appendix D to Annex 77: HAF military vehicle repairs

1. The reported list of ChVK Wagner specialists is shown below in table D.77.1.³⁴⁶

Table D.77.1

ChVK Wagner technical specialists deployed to Libya³⁴⁷

#	WAGNER		Surname	Date of Birth	Cell #
	ID	Forename			
R1	M-1017	Enver Erstemovich	Didichev	26 Nov 1967	
R2	M-1359	Yury Eliseevich	Eliseev	3 May 1955	
R3	M-1014	Nikolai Mikhailovich	Gorbanev	10 Dec 1958	
R4	M-1357	Valery Meruzhanovich	Manasyan	18 Oct 1951	
R5	M-1598	Igor Vasilevich	Murin	5 Jan 1964	
R6	M-1361	Dmitry Leonidovich	Shinkerenko	21 Apr 1983	+79615140XXX
R7	M-1801	Rinat Khabibyanovich	Suleimanov	18 Oct 1971	+79024799XXX
R8	M-1358	Aleksei Anatolevich	Uskov	20 Oct 1980	+79284262XXX
R9	M-2158	Oleg Pavlovich	Volobuev	7 May 1970	

Source: Confidential source.

2. The reported list of armoured vehicles and artillery assessed by ChVK Wagner specialists is shown below in table D.77.2.³⁴⁸

Table D.77.2

HAF military vehicles assessed by ChVK Wagner specialists³⁴⁹

#	Vehicle	Inspected	Damage as-		
			sessments	Minor repairs	Overhauls
1	T-55 MBT ^a	100	67	16	31
2	T-62 MBT	35	31	4	9
3	T-72 MBT	10	7		1
4	BMP-1 IAFV ^b	77	57	14	4
5	BTR-60 APC ^c	210	126	32	
6	BTR-80 APC (<i>Brem</i>)	21	9	3	
7	BRDM-2 CRPV ^d	41	30	3	1
8	2S1 122mm Howitzer (<i>Gvozdika</i>)	20	11	1	6

³⁴⁶ 1) <https://www.proekt.media/investigation/prigozhin-libya/1>, 12 September 2019; and 2) Binnie J.A. *Leaked document says Russians are repairing LNA heavy equipment*. Janes Defence Weekly. 13 September 2019.

³⁴⁷ Official UN translation 1919341E. 12 November 2019.

³⁴⁸ 1) <https://www.proekt.media/investigation/prigozhin-libya/1>, 12 September 2019; and 2) Binnie J.A. *Leaked document says Russians are repairing LNA heavy equipment*. Janes Defence Weekly. 13 September 2019.

³⁴⁹ From official UN translation 1919341E of figure 4.2. 12 November 2019.

#	Vehicle	Inspected	Damage assessments	Minor repairs	Overhauls
9	BM-21 122mm MBRL (<i>Grad</i>) ^e	6	3		
10	Tactical vehicle ^f	5			
11	MT-LB MPAAV (<i>Izdeliye</i>) ^g	10	4		
12	2S3 152mm Howitzer (<i>Akatsia</i>)	1			
	Total	536	345	73	52

^a Main Battle Tank

^b Infantry Armoured Fighting Vehicle

^c Armoured Personnel Carrier

^d Combat Reconnaissance Patrol Vehicle

^e Multi-Barrel Rocket Launcher

^f Type not known.

^g Multi-Purpose Amphibious Armoured Vehicle

3. The restored vehicles were handed over to HAF in accordance with handover certificates and were available for use from 12 March 2019. The Panel noted the movement of apparently refurbished 2S1 122mm self-propelled artillery on 16 October 2019 near Suq Al Ahad (figure D.77.1).

Figure D.77.1

Apparently refurbished 2S1 122mm self-propelled artillery during road movement (16 October 2019) ^a



^a Near Souk Al Ahad. Source. 20 October 2019.

4. Spare parts were procured for the T-55, BMP-1 and 2S1 military vehicles at a cost of RUB 6,712,796 (US\$ 102,166).³⁵⁰ Heaters for the T-55, T-72 and BMP-1 military vehicles were also purchased and delivered at a cost of RUB 12,125,000 (US\$ 184,538).

³⁵⁰ At www.xe.com mid-market rate of 12 March 20-19. US\$1.00 = RUB 65.74.

Figure D.77.2

Original document (12 March 2019) ^a

СПРАВКА					
по работе ремонтной бригады из РФ в Ливии					
В период с 17 октября 2018 г. по настоящее время ремонтная бригада специалистов из РФ в составе 23 человек произвела осмотр, дефектовку и восстановление БТВТ, как ниже указано:					
№ п/п	Наименование техники	Осмотрено	Дефектовка	Произведен мелкий ремонт	Восстановлено
1	Танк Т-55	100	67	16	31
2	Танк Т-62	35	31	4	9
3	Танк Т-72	10	7		1
4	БМП1	77	57	14	4
5	БТР60	210	126	32	
6	БРЭМ	21	9	3	
7	БРДМ2	41	30	3	1
8	2С1	20	11	1	6
9	БМ-21	6	3		
10	ВАТ	5			
11	МТЛБ	10	4		
12	2С3	1			
	Итого	536	345	73	52

Вся восстановленная техника передана Ливийской стороне по актам приема-передачи и используется по назначению.

Так же были закуплены и поставлены запасные части для Т-55, БМП-1, 2С1 на сумму 6 712 796 рублей и радиаторы на Т-55, Т-72, БМП-1 на сумму 12 125 000 рублей.

12 марта 2019 г.

^a Source: Dossier Centre (<https://dossier.center/>).

Appendix E to Annex 77: Ministry of Interior report (November 2019)

Figure E.77.1
Original³⁵¹



ت- حالة الإستعانة بالمرتزقة الروس:

بدء من شهر سبتمبر 2019، لوحظ دخول قوات من المرتزقة الروس إلى منطقة العمليات العسكرية في نطاق طرابلس وخاصة محاور طريق المطار ووادي الربيع والسبيعة، حيث تقوم هذه القوات بمرافقة قوات حفتر لغرض القيام ببعض العمليات الخاصة، وبغض النظر عن شهود العيان الذين لاحظوا بشكل مباشر وجود هؤلاء المرتزقة، استطعنا الحصول على صور لهؤلاء المرتزقة الروس خلال تواجدهم في هذه المحاور، كما يثبت حضور رئيس شركة فاغنر التي تزود حفتر بالمرتزقة خلال اجتماع قام به حفتر مع مسؤولين روس في موسكو، وعثر على صور أخرى شخصية وكذلك تثبت خلفية هؤلاء المرتزقة في هاتف شخصي يعود لأحدهم.²

وقد ثبت من خلال بعض الأدلة الصحفية مقتل حوالي 35 مرتزق روسي على أسوار طرابلس⁴³

Source: Confidential.

OFFICIAL UN TRANSLATION [1921162E]

[Document entitled: “Gharyan capture The report.pdf”]

[Notation at bottom of all pages in this document:]

“Prepared by the advisor team in the Media Office of the Ministry of the Interior”

[Page 5 of original]

B. The situation with regard to the use of Russian mercenaries

Beginning in September 2019, it was observed that Russian mercenary forces were arriving in the military operations area around Tripoli, and in particular the airport road, Wadi Rabi` and Sabi`ah. Those forces accompanied the Haftar forces in carrying out certain special operations. Leaving aside the eyewitnesses who observed the presence of those mercenaries directly, we have been able to obtain photographs of those Russian mercenaries at while they were present at those battlefronts. There is evidence that the President of the Wagner Group, which is supplying Haftar with

³⁵¹ Extracted from “The full report on the violations perpetrated by the forces of the war criminal Haftar - November 2019”. The full 170 page report was prepared by the team of the counsellors of the Media Bureau of the Minister of Interior.

mercenaries, was present at a meeting between Haftar and Russian officials in Moscow. There have also been personal photographs uncovered. The background of the mercenaries was also confirmed by one mercenary's telephone.

Some journalistic evidence has confirmed that around 35 Russian mercenaries have been killed on the outskirts of Tripoli.^{352, 353}

³⁵² <https://www.themoscowtimes.com/2019/10/03/dozens-of-russian-mercenaries-killed-in-libya-meduza-a67569> 3 October 2019.

³⁵³ <https://www.thetimes.co.uk/article/airstrike-kills-kremlin-mercenaries-backing-libyan-strongman-khalifa-haftar-nbq0szmhz> 4 October 2019.

Appendix F to Annex 77: Panel summary of ChVK Wagner operative's interview on Al Aan TV (3 December 2019)

1. The following is a Panel translation of the cover page for a TV interview that was broadcast on www.youtube.com on 3 December 2019 by Al Aan TV.³⁵⁴

Individuals undergoing military training, deploy on secret missions and receive direct financial and technical support from Russia. This is part of the reality of the role of Russian ChVK Wagner mercenaries in conflict and civil war areas. From Syria to the two dams, Libya has the same presence and goals. Igor Kulikov, a fighter of Russian ChVK Wagner mercenaries, returned home after being hit on Russian soil where we met him, but he insisted on hiding his face for fear of being identified. Igor Kulikov says that ChVK Wagner is deployed in Benghazi and Tripoli, but he took it upon himself not to talk about his role in Libya and what he was doing. Kulikov described ChVK Wagner as a commercial company and said that he had supervised group training in Libya. He noted that his motivation for joining ChVK Wagner was money, especially as they paid relatively good money. What Kulikov said refutes much of the talk and denials about the presence of ChVK Wagner mercenaries in Libya and their military and combat role there. It categorically proves their heavy military presence and the goal of obtaining financial may justify any act or violation committed.

2. The following is a Panel summary of the key points made in the interview:
 - A few months ago he was fighting in Benghazi and Tripoli, although mainly Tripoli.
 - He was an instructor training groups on fighting in built up areas (FIBUA).
 - He is from a village in Siberia and is ex-military , in the 'Serdekov'. ChVK Wagner offered him a job.
 - He stated that financial and technical support came from Russia.
 - He was once injured in Libya and was transferred to Russia for treatment, and then returned to Libya as he was still under contract.
 - He and his colleagues do not care who is dealing with who in this conflict. He affirms being a mercenary and considers it a job, as do his colleagues.
 - He added that any member of the group who commits 'violations' or 'crimes' are laid off and never contracted again.
 - He was keen on keeping his identity secret but the TV channel indicates that his name is Igor KOLIKOV (the Panel cannot corroborate this).

³⁵⁴ https://www.youtube.com/watch?time_continue=7&v=i5Qb5hjfUJk&feature=emb_logo, 3 December 2019.

Appendix G to Annex 77: Confirmed ChVK Wagner casualties

Table G.77.1
ChVK Wagner casualties ^a

<i>Date</i>	<i>Forename</i>	<i>Surname</i>	<i>Date of Birth</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
7 Sep 2019	Vadim	Bekshenev ^b		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Confirmed by recovered Sherbank Visa Card (4276 xxxx xxxx 2738) (Expires 08/22) found in area of operations.
7 Sep 2019	Ignat	Borichev		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ a.k.a. “Benya”
7 Sep 2019 or 12 Sep 2019	Arytom Alexseevich	Nevyantsev ^c	30 Apr 1981	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ a.k.a. “Hulk” ▪ 2nd Chechyen War and Ukraine “Steop” Task Force.
Sep 2019	Gleb Aleksandrovich	Zverev ^d	1 Aug 1992	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪
Not known	Denis			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ a.k.a. “Vector” ▪ From Kushchevskaya
Not known				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ a.k.a. “Academician”
27 Jan 2020	Vladimir	Skopinov ^e		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ a’k’a’ “Marin” ▪ Donbass veteran from Saint Petersburg. ▪ Deployed on 7 December 2019.
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪

^a Primary source: <https://meduza.io/en/feature/2019/10/02/a-small-price-to-pay-for-tripoli>. Accessed 3 October 2019.

^b <https://citeam.org/wagner-mercenaries-on-the-frontline-in-libya/?lang=en>. Accessed 27 October 2019.

^c <https://myrotvorets.center/criminal/nevyancev-artem-alekseevich/>. Accessed 12 December 2019.

^d https://twitter.com/CITeam_en/status/1186282467550027776. Accessed 27 October 2019. And multiple other sources.

^e https://m.vk.com/memorial_dnr. 07:47pm, 27 January 2020.

Figure 10.1
Vadim Bekshenyov^a

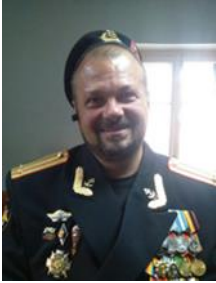


Figure 10.2
Sergei Yurevich Golubenko^b



Figure 10.3
Gleb Zverev^c



Figure 10.4
Vladimir Skopinov^d



^a https://twitter.com/CITeam_en/status/1186282467550027776. 27 September 2019. Original posted 2 March 2016.

^b <https://myrotvorets.center/criminal/golubenko-sergej-yurevich/>. 28 March 2017.

^c https://twitter.com/CITeam_en/status/1186282467550027776. 27 September 2019.

^d https://m.vk.com/memorial_dnr. 07:47pm, 27 January 2020.

Annex 78 Member States and regional organizations responses during 2020 to arms embargo violations

1. Some Member States and regional organizations have taken a range of unilateral actions during 2020 in response to non-compliances with the arms embargo by entities based or registered within their territories (see table X.1).

Table 78.1
Member State responses

<i>Date</i>	<i>Perpetrator</i>	<i>Equipment</i>	<i>Reference</i>	<i>Member State</i>	<i>Response</i>
21 Apr 20	Azee Air LLC, Kazakhstan	IL-76TD (UP-17650) (UP-17651) (UP-17654)		Kazakhstan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ AOC suspended for 6 months on 21 Apr 2020. ▪ AOC not renewed
29 May 20	Sigma Airlines, Kazakhstan	IL-76TD (UP-17602) (UP-17645) (UP-17655) B-747 (UP-B4702) A-300 (UP-A3003)	S/2019/914 , annexes 28 and 52	Kazakhstan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ AOC suspended for 6 months on 29 May 2020. ▪ AOC removed on 23 Sep 2020.^a
20 Jun 20	HAF	AN-32B (EY-332)		Tajikistan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Deregistered aircraft on 20 Jun 2020.
2 Jul 20	Jenis Air LLC, Kazakhstan	IL-76TD (UP-17646) (UP-17652) (UP-17656)		Kazakhstan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ AOC suspended for 6 months on 3 July 2020. ▪ AOC not renewed
21 Sep 20	Sigma Airlines, Kazakhstan	As above	S/2019/914 , annexes 28 and 52	European Union	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Assets freeze
21 Sep 20	Avrasya Shipping, Turkey	MV <i>Cirkin</i>		European Union	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Assets freeze
21 Sep 20	Med Wave, Shipping, Jordan and Lebanon	MV <i>Bana</i>		European Union	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Assets freeze
14 Oct 20	Yevgeny Prigozhin	ChVK Wagner		European Union	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Entry ban and assets freeze

^a <https://www.barrons.com/news/kazakhstan-suspends-three-airlines-for-breaking-un-libya-embargo-01600847703>. 23 September 2020.

Annex 79 Oil blockade

1. On 17 January 2020, purportedly spontaneous demonstrations by the local population in Zueitina³⁵⁵ called for a blockade of the oil and gas export terminals in the East. Citizens were allegedly protesting against a Turkish intervention against HAF in the country. The spokesman for the HAF, Ahmad al-Mismari, indicated that "*the closure of the fields and the terminals is purely a popular decision. It is the people who decided this*".³⁵⁶
2. The Panel however ascertained that the demonstrations were not spontaneous and independently confirmed that senior representatives of the Petroleum Facilities Guards (PFG) for the Central and Eastern Region, led by Major General Nagi al-Moghrabi, verbally ordered the heads of the NOC subsidiaries in eastern Libya to halt export operations and enforce the closure of facilities.
3. As result of the above, NOC was compelled to declare *force majeure* on 18 January 2020 in the five crude oil and gas export terminals in the East³⁵⁷, and on 20 January 2020 on the Sharara³⁵⁸ and Al Feel³⁵⁹ oilfields. *Force majeure* was declared to minimize losses and limit Libyan state contractual liabilities. While it affected all operations in these ports, it did not affect operations in other eastern commercial ports. Oil product vessels continued discharging both imported and domestically refined products in Benghazi and Tobruk, following a planned schedule.
4. *Force majeure* was gradually lifted between September and October 2020³⁶⁰ as result of an agreement between the GNA and HAF. At the centre of this agreement is the issue of the distribution of the oil revenues. The lifting was possible after both parties agreed that the oil revenues will remain frozen in the NOC's account in the Libyan Foreign Bank, where revenues are deposited, as an exceptional and temporary measure until a more durable economic arrangement is negotiated. To date, USD 2.35 billion of oil revenues remain frozen.

³⁵⁵ Located at 30°53'56.2"N 20°04'22.1"E.

³⁵⁶ 'UN Libya mission 'concerned' over threats to block oil exports', Al Jazeera, 18 January 2020, <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2020/01/libya-national-oil-company-warns-export-blockade-200118062412807.html>

³⁵⁷ These are: Sidra (30°38'08.7"N 18°22'02.9"E); Ras Lanuf (30°29'06.2"N 18°34'55.9"E); Brega (30°24'52.5"N 19°35'27.2"E); Zueitina (30°53'56.2"N 20°04'22.1"E); and 5) Hariga (Tobruk) (32°03'43.9"N 23°59'31.8"E).

³⁵⁸ Centred at 26°34'36"N, 12°13'05"E.

³⁵⁹ Centred at 26°02'08"N 11°58'33"E.

³⁶⁰ In Brega and Hariga (Tobruk) export terminals on 19 September 2020; in Zueitina export terminal on 22 September 2020; in Sharara oilfield on 11 October 2020; in Sidra and Ras Lanuf export terminals on 23 October 2020; and in Al Feel oilfield on 26 October 2020.

Annex 80 Letters from eastern authorities challenging the NOC legitimacy

Figure 80.1

Official translation of communications received from the Chairman of the eastern National Oil Corporation

2001700E

Translated from Arabic

National Oil Corporation

Ref.: 1/9/28/2020

Date:30 January 2020

File: 1/9

Sir,

Mass protests that have shut down the oil ports and, as a consequence, force majeure was declared at most oil fields and ports. Given that all oil imports and fuel destined for the Brega Petroleum Marketing Company are contracted for by the National Oil Company in Tripoli, we should like to draw your attention to the following:

1. Mr. Sanalla, in an attempt to support the illegitimate strongman, has sought to prevent the tanker *Tazerpo* from carrying cooking gas from the port of Zuwaytinah to the port of Benghazi.
2. Mr. Sanalla has consistently not supplied the eastern and southern regions with fuel that they were scheduled to receive. This is clearly demonstrated by the manner in which the recently acquired gas cylinders were distributed. Of the 1 million cylinders that were brought in, only 60,000 were sent to the eastern region.
3. Mr. Sanalla has stopped supplying kerosene heating fuel since 4 April 2019, despite the great need for it in winter.
4. Mr. Sanalla has stopped shipping aviation fuel since 4 April 2019. This has had an adverse effect on civil aviation.
5. The Brega Petroleum Marketing Company allocates only 40 per cent of available fuel for the eastern and central regions, even though the eastern arm of the Company serves an area that covers more than 90 per cent of Libya, including the South and Jabal al-Gharbi (Tarhunah, Sabha, Jufrah, Ghat, Bani Walid and others).
6. Mr. Sanalla has held back the budgets of projects that would increase fuel storage capacity in the eastern region, causing fuel shortages.

Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

(Signed) Al-Mabruk Sa'id **Sultan**
Chair of the Board of Directors

2011041E

*Translated from Arabic***National Oil Corporation**

Ref.: 1/9/182/20

Date: 23 August 2020

File: 1/9

Sir,

We should like to inform you that the force majeure declared by Mr. Mustafa Sanalla at the oil ports has created many serious problems, which, in turn, might cause the following humanitarian crises and technical difficulties. Following are those problems:

- The inability to distribute the production of local refineries has led to a complete lack of storage capacity at the ports of Burayqah and Hariqah. As a result, production at local refineries has come to an almost complete halt, thus causing a shortage of petrol, diesel and jet fuel.
- The inability to distribute the associated gas produced at the fields of the Sirte Oil Company has caused the condensate storage tanks to reach capacity. As a result, gas production has declined, thus causing blackouts in the eastern region.
- The ammonia storage tank in Brega cannot be emptied. Although precautions have been taken, this highly explosive substance presents a serious threat to lives and facilities in the Brega industrial area.

The National Oil Corporation, from its legal domicile in Benghazi, reiterates that it will begin to dispose of those products in order to safeguard lives and facilities.

We ask the United Nations mission to grant the required authorization. We will hold the mission liable for any dangers arising from delays in disposing of those products.

Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

(Signed) Al-Mabruk Sa'id Sultan
Chair of the Board of Directors

Figure 80.2

Official translation of a communication from the parallel ministry of foreign affairs in Al Baida

2011911E

1

(Translated from Arabic)

State of Libya
The Libyan Government
Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation
Office of the Minister

Date: / /
No.: 1430

Note verbale

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (Office of the Minister) of the Libyan Government presents its compliments to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1970 (2011) concerning Libya, and has the honour to convey to you a letter from His Excellency Dr. Abdulhadi Ibrahim al-Hawaji, Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of the Libyan Government, regarding the Ministry's request for pressure to be put on the National Oil Corporation to supply power plants with the gas and fuel needed by the eastern, southern and central regions of the country to meet the urgent humanitarian needs of Libyan citizens.

The Ministry hopes that you receive this well and take note.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (Office of the Minister) of the Libyan Government takes this opportunity to convey to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1970 (2011) concerning Libya the assurances of its highest consideration.

[Illegible signature]

[Seal of the Office of the Minister]

To: The Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1970 (2011) concerning Libya
Benghazi, 13 September 2020

State of Libya
The Libyan Government
Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation
Office of the Minister

Date: / /
No.: 1430

A number of parts of my country – notably the eastern, central and southern regions – are facing a growing shortfall in electricity generation owing to the declaration by the Chair of the National Oil Corporation, Mustafa Sanallah, of force majeure in a number of ports. That has prevented gas and diesel shipments from reaching electric power plants, resulting in the suspension of operation of a number of power plants and a shortage of energy supplies.

That has had a negative impact on the provision of services to citizens by such public institutions as hospitals, health centres and banks. The country is in dire need of such supplies, especially in the light of the Corona pandemic and the growing numbers of infections, as well as the lack of liquidity and frequent power cuts.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation demands that pressure be put on the National Oil Corporation to supply power plants with the gas they need on a regular basis. We note that for five full years, power plants in the eastern region did not face any technical problems and provided high levels of electricity services. Unfortunately, Mustafa Sanallah has been trying to transfer electricity problems from the western region to the eastern region for reasons that appear to be political rather than technical. In addition, for five months now, shipments of airplane fuel have been blocked on the feeblest of pretexts. That has negatively affected capacities to provide humanitarian services (notably air ambulance services), as well as to operate passenger aircraft and cargo planes – services the importance of which is no secret to you. We note that aircraft fuel is available in the western region, an indication of a blatant double standard in the conduct of the National Oil Corporation.

H.E. Jürgen Schulz
Deputy Permanent Representative of Germany to the United Nations
Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1970 (2011)

We shall hold the international community responsible in the event that a humanitarian catastrophe should result from these unjust measures and the recurring blockade being imposed on our people in the eastern, southern and central regions.

In conclusion, we expect that you will understand and appreciate our humanitarian situation, and urge the National Oil Corporation not to exploit humanitarian needs for political ends of which Libyan citizens will be the primary victims. Alternatively, you could allow the Libyan Government to import gas and fuel in exchange for exporting shipments of crude oil, for purely humanitarian reasons stemming from urgent need and with a view to alleviating the hardship being suffered by Libyan citizens.

(Signed) Abdulhadi Ibrahim al-Hawajj
Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation

Annex 81 New Board of Directors of Brega Petroleum Marketing Company

Figure 81.1

Official translation of the decision of the Board of Directors of Brega Petroleum Marketing Company

State of Libya
National Oil Corporation

Decision No. 50 (A.H. 1441 / A.D. 2020) of the Board of Directors of the Company, in plenary assembly, reconfiguring the Steering Committee of the Brega Petroleum Marketing Company

Board of Directors

Having considered the interim Constitutional Declaration, as amended;
Act No. 25 (1955) concerning petroleum, as amended;
Act No. 24 (1970) reorganizing the National Oil Corporation, as amended;
Decision No. 10 (1979) reorganizing the National Oil Corporation, as amended;
Decision No. 3 (2011) of the Minister of Oil and Gas reconfiguring the Board of Directors of the National Oil Corporation;
Decision No. 50 (2014) of the acting Minister of Oil and Gas granting a member the functions of chair of the Board of Directors of the Corporation and appointing another member;
Decision No. 79 (2018) of the Board of Directors of the Company, in plenary assembly, reconfiguring the Steering Committee of the Brega Petroleum Marketing Company; and
The deliberations of the Board of Directors at its seventh ordinary meeting held in Tripoli on 26 April 2020;

Decides

Article I

The Steering Committee of the Company shall be reconfigured as follows:

- | | | |
|----|----------------------------------|--------|
| 1. | Ibrahim Ahmad Abu Buraydi'ah | Chair |
| 2. | Abdulrahman Abdulsalam al-Uhaydi | Member |
| 3. | Miftah al-Rimah al-Asqa' | Member |
| 4. | Muhammad Khalifah Abu al-Hasan | Member |
| 5. | Faraj Ali Muhammad al-Ja'idi | Member |

Article II

This decision shall enter into force on the date of issue. Any existing provisions to the contrary are hereby rescinded. The competent parties are obligated to implement this decision.

(Signed) Mustafa Abdullah Sanalla
Chair, Board of Directors

Done at Tripoli on 7 Ramadan A.H. 1441 (30 April A.D. 2020).

Annex 82 Attempts to illicitly export crude oil

Figure 82.1
Contract extension for a crude oil sale and purchase agreement



Figure 82.2
Allocation certificate of 1 million barrels of crude oil


المؤسسة الوطنية للنفط
NATIONAL OIL CORPORATION

التاريخ : 24/08/2020
 الموافق :
 الإشاري : C.O.M.20.08.066
 الملف :

To : Oil & gas Global Services Ltd
 Attention : Mr. Emil Kotzev
 Reference No. : C.O.M.20.08.066
 Subject : Allocation Certificate

Allocation Certificate No: 001/08/2020

National Oil Corporation of Libya (NOC) has the pleasure to allocate to **Oil and Gas Global Services Ltd** in our call, 1,000,000 bbls of Sarir/Messia blend crude oil loading Marsa El Hariga On FOB Oil and Gas Global Services Ltd (007-June-2019) (2019-C-003) port (Marsa El Hariga), to be loaded between 01st of Sebtmeber 2020 to 15th of October 2020, as per contract No; Oil and Gas Global Services Ltd (007-June-2019) (2019-C-003) And we will accommodate your nominated vessel accordingly.

Yours Sincerely,




Dr. Farag H. Ghaith
Crude, Gas & Products Marketing manager
National Oil Corporation (NOC)

cc:

- NOC Chairman
- Member of the Board of Director for Marketing
- Crude Dept.
- Company file

بنغازي - البريقة (00218)614782560 - (00218)614782561
 www.noc-ly.org info@noc-ly.org

Annex 83 Attempts to illicitly export condensate

Figure 83.1
Email exchange after vessel was nominated for a condensate export

RE: MT [REDACTED] is getting involved in illicit activities.

sábado, 10 de octubre de 2020, 0:17

Para [REDACTED]

Thank you for your below message, contents of which are duly noted.

We ensure that our Company complies in full with the NOC requirements.

Should you require any additional information we remain at your disposal.

Thank you / Best Regards
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] is getting involved in illicit activities.

TO: [REDACTED]
Dear Sir/Madam,,,

With reference to the series of clear resolutions and statements of the United Nations, including UN Security Council Resolution 2278, regarding the prevention of illicit oil exports, and UNSCR 2259 which is strongly opposes activities which could damage integrity and unity of the NOC, and UNSCR 2213 which implement sanctions against individuals or entities that support criminal networks through the illicit exploitation of crude oil or any other natural resources in Libya, and paragraph 10 of resolution 2146 (2014) as extended and modified by paragraph 2 of resolution 2362 (2017).

Also, we make reference to the capture of several vessels which involved in illicit activities such as (Levante, Captain Khayyam, San Gwann , Distya Ameya and Morning Glory).

We hereby inform you that National Oil Corporation of Libya (NOC), with its official headquarter at Bashir Sadawi St. – Tripoli, is the sole owner of title of all Libyan hydrocarbons and we're entitled to sell all crude oil , petroleum products and petrochemicals in Libya.

Moreover, it came to our attention that your vessel

Please be informed that any involvement in these illicit activities will expose your vessel to capturing, in addition, will expose your company and all involved individuals to stern legal action by NOC and international community.

Therefore, you're requested to stop all illicit activities concerning any Libyan hydrocarbons.

Yours sincerely

IMAD A. SALEM
General Manager
International Marketing Department- NOC

CC: Mustafa Sanalla– Chairman of the Board of Directors.
CC: General Manager of Legal Department

احصل على Outlook IOS

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Annex 84 Establishment of the ‘Joint Forces’ to fight fuel smuggling

Figure 84.1

Official translation of the decision establishing the ‘Joint Forces’.

Libyan Army
Office of the Chiefs of Staff
Joint Operations Room, Western Region

Subject: Referral of decision
Date: **10 Dhu’lqa’dah A.H. 1441**
Corresponding to 1 July 2020
No.: *ghayn ayn ghayn /167/357*

To:

10605 Staff Brigadier General Khalifah Salim Gharabil

We hereby forward to you our Decision No. 1 of 2020 establishing a force and appointing you as its commander, so that you may carry out the Decision’s contents.

Please take appropriate measures.

Annexes: Copy of the decision

(Signed) Usamah Abdulsalam **Juwayli**
General
Commander of the Joint Operations Room, Western Region

cc:
Department of military intelligence / for information
General file / for records

Decision of the Commander of the Joint Operations Room, Western Region

No. 1 of 2020

concerning the creation of a force and the appointment of its commander

Having considered:

The interim Constitutional Declaration of 3 August 2011 and amendments thereto;

The political agreement signed on 17 December 2015;
Act No. 40 of 1974 concerning military service and amendments thereto;
Act No. 43 of 1974 concerning retirement from the military and amendments thereto;
Act No. 35 of 1977 concerning the reorganization of the Libyan army (formerly the armed forces);
Act No. 11 of 2012 concerning the authorities of the command levels of the Libyan Army;
Commander-in-Chief Decision No. 37 of 2019 concerning the establishment of a Joint Operations Room in the Western Region;

And the best interests of the public,

It is decided as follows:

Article 1

A force shall be formed consisting of units that took part in repelling the aggression against the city of Tripoli (operation Volcano of Anger). There will be units of 500 personnel for each region. It shall be called the Joint Force.

Article 2

Staff Brigadier General Fayturi Khalifah Salim Gharabil (No. 10605), shall be appointed commander of the force.

Article 3

The force shall be charged with the following tasks:

1. It will secure the entrances and exits to the Western Region and control the movement of vehicles and weapons.
2. It will evacuate public and private premises where groups are stationed in violation of the law, and hand them over to the official authorities.
3. It will apprehend armed gangs that threaten public and private institutions, and confiscate vehicles and weapons.
4. It will combat fuel and food smuggling, illegal immigration and related activities.
5. It will support the competent authorities in dismantling informal buildings and preventing encroachment on public lands.
6. It will perform any other tasks it is charged with by the Commander of the Joint Operations Room in the Western Region.

Article 4

This decision shall enter into force on the date of its issuance. The relevant parties shall be required to implement all activities related to it.

(Signed) Usamah Abdulsalam **Juwayli**
General
Commander of the Joint Operations Room, Western Region

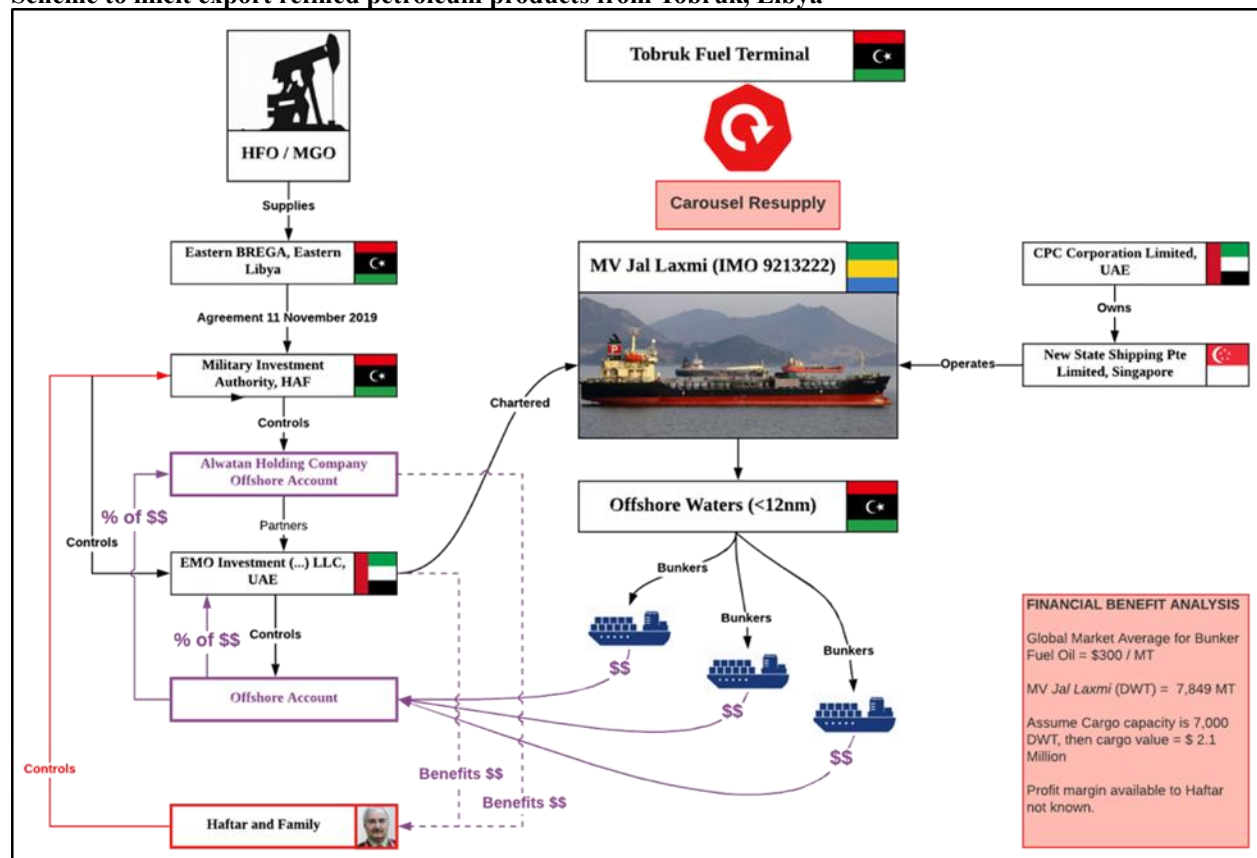
Issued on: 10 Dhu'lqa'dah A.H. 1441
Corresponding to 1 July 2020

Annex 85 The case of M/T Jal Laxmi

- On 21 May 2020 the Panel informed the Committee that the Gabon-flagged tanker, M/T *Jal Laxmi* (IMO 9213222), intended to call at Tobruk port to load a cargo of Libyan bunker fuel including heavy fuel oil (HFO) and marine gasoil (MGO).
- The operation, which eventually did not take place, was based on two agreements: 1) between the Military Investment Authority (MIA) of the LNA and the parallel Eastern Brega (see paragraph 139 of S/2019/914); and 2) between the MIA and EMO Investment, Trading and Marketing of Oil and Derivatives LLC, a company based in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates, that had chartered M/T *Jal Laxmi* (IMO 9213222) (see figure 60.1).
- By virtue of these agreements, M/T *Jal Laxmi* (IMO 9213222) would have been performing the role of a supplier and marketer of bunker fuels (HFO and MGO) to vessels outside port limits, for vessel consumption and not bulk quantities. A description of the illicit export scheme can be found in figure 85.1.

Figure 85.1

Scheme to illicit export refined petroleum products from Tobruk, Libya



Source: Panel of Experts

Figure 85.2

Unofficial translation of the agreement between the MIA and EMO Investment, Trading and Marketing of Oil and Derivatives LLC

Translation from Arabic

In the Name of God the most Gracious and merciful

An Investment and Operating Contract

On Wednesday corresponding to 20 /11/2019 it was agreed between both of:

First: The Military Investment Authority at the General Command of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces represented in Alwatan Holding Co. and represented in signing this contract by:

Mr. Major General (Pilot) Mohamed Almadani Abdelhafeedh Younis, in his capacity as the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Military Investment Authority and the Chairman of the Board of Alwatan Holding Co. and the legal representatives of both entities

And referred to in this Contract as First Party

Second: Emo Investments Trading & Marketing of Oil and Derivatives L.L.C and represented in this Contract by:

Mr./ Ahmed Amer Omar Salah Omar, in his capacity as the legal representative of the Company.

And referred to in this Contract as Second Party

Preamble

Whereas the First Party owns exclusively selling the diesel and the heavy oil for supplying ships at (Tobruk, Benghazi, Brega) ports in the anchor area and offshore under Fuel Sale Contract for supplying ships with (diesel – heavy oil) signed between the First Party and Brega Petroleum Marketing Company which is the only entity authorized to sell ships fuel in both types pursuant to its establishment law and its Articles of Association

Whereas the Second Party has shown its wish and capability in implementing the terms of the contract signed between the First Party and Brega Petroleum Marketing Company of which a copy is attached to this Contract.

The Two Parties agreed to enter into and sign this Contract according to the following terms and conditions:

Article (1)

The above preamble shall be inseparable part of this contract as well as Law No (3) of the year 2018 regarding the establishment of (Military Investment Authority) and its executive regulation.

Article (2)

The Second Party represents that it has become familiar with the contract signed between the First Party and Brega Petroleum Marketing Company, accepted it and shall comply with implementing all the conditions and obligations contained therein.

Article (3)

The First Party shall comply with and permits the Second Party to implement (by subcontracting) the whole terms of the contract mentioned in the preamble above, where the First Party has obtained the written non-objection of Brega Petroleum

Marketing Company, under its letter No. (2019-047) dated 17/11/2019 of which a copy is attached to this contract.

Article (4)

The Second Party shall comply with providing and operating the fuel supplying ships at the ports of (Tobruk, Benghazi, Brega) as per the needs of the market and on its own cost bearing all their costs including and not limited to the costs of their operation, sustainability, management and security. The Second Party shall also transfer the First Party's share agreed on by percentage of (%) of the net profits to the bank account of the First Party at the end of each fiscal year of the State of Libya.

Article (5)

The First Party shall open a bank account or more to the Second Party and in its name and under its full will in the local and foreign currency at one or more of the banks working in Libya.

Article (6)

The First Party shall limit its activity within the scope of this contract to the Second Party alone with nobody else throughout the contract period and its extensions. If the First Party wishes after signing this contract to terminate it or suspend it or take any other similar action the First Party shall not commence such procedure except after the payment of the entire and full costs and expenses that the Second Party has paid including the price of fuel supply ships and the expected profits to the Second Party for the remainder period of the contract or the extension.

Article (7)

The First Party shall not intervene in the management, operating and marketing of the Second Party throughout the period of the contract and its extensions and only the Second Party and no one else has the full freedom in the management, operating and marketing of the contract. The First Party also grants the Second Party the full

freedom in entering a partner or more provided that the provisions, terms and obligations of this contract shall apply to every partner of the Second Party.

Article (8)

The First Party undertakes that the Second Party will enjoy the benefits that the First Party enjoys including taxes and fees exemption and any other exemptions or privileges provided under Law No. (3) of the year (2018) regarding the establishment of (Military Investment Authority) or its executive regulation and any other privileges permitted by law. The First Party shall enable the Second Party to import supplying ships, material and equipment used to implement this contract in the name of the First Party whenever the Second Party so demands. The First Party shall also oblige to the right of the Second Party to purchase the fuel in the name of the First Party.

Article (9)

The Parties hereby agree that the validity of this contract shall be (ten years) starting from 11/11/2019, the date on which the First Party signed the Contract with Brega Petroleum Marketing Company and shall be renewed when it is renewed.

Article (10)

If any dispute or disagreement arises between the Parties, it shall be settled amicably. If the dispute persists then the text of Article (65) of the Executive Regulation of Law No. (3) of the year (2018) regarding the establishment of (the Military Investment Authority) shall be applied.

Article (11)

Any annex or more signed between the Parties as a complement, an amendment or revoking this Contract or one of its articles, without prejudice to the provisions of the contract signed with Brega Petroleum Marketing Company and its annexes, if any.

Article (12)

The Parties shall adhere to confidentiality of this Contract and shall not disclose it to anyone else without prior written permission from the other Party, except for the judicial authority.

Article (13)

This Contract was entered into pursuant to the provisions of Law No. (3) of the year (2018) regarding the establishment of (Military Investment Authority) and its Executive Regulation and shall be governed by both of these provisions and regulation throughout the term of this Contract and according to the copies delivered to the Second Party and approved by the First Party.

Article (14)

This Contract was concluded in Arabic Language (of three pages) and (fourteen Articles) and (four copies) originals of which each Party keeps two copies. This Contract shall be governed and interpreted pursuant to Law (3) of the year (2018) regarding the establishment of (Military Investment Authority) and its Executive Regulation and the Libyan Law only.

The First Party

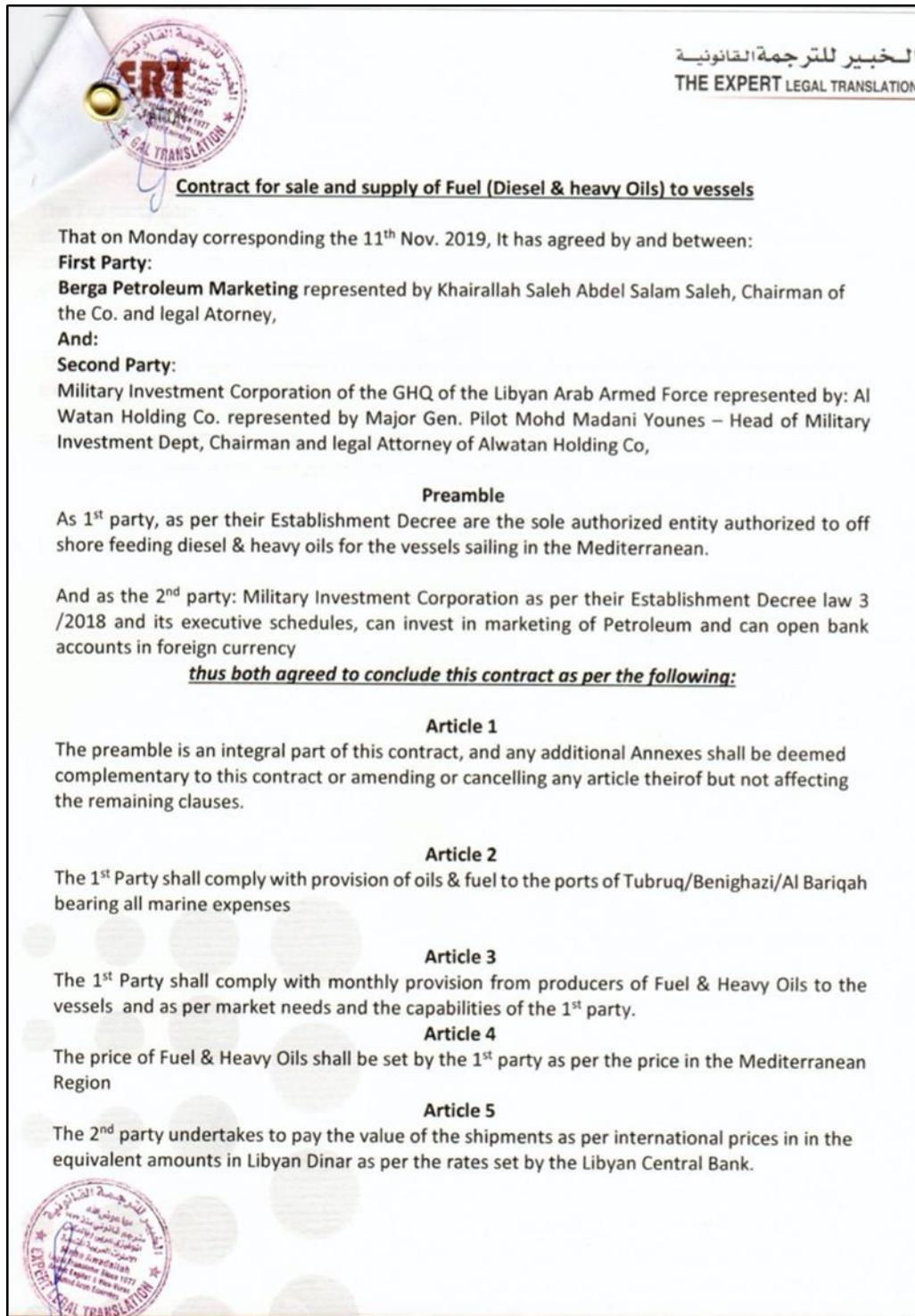
(signed and stamped) by (The General Command of the Armed Forces- Chairman of the Authority – the Military Investment Authority

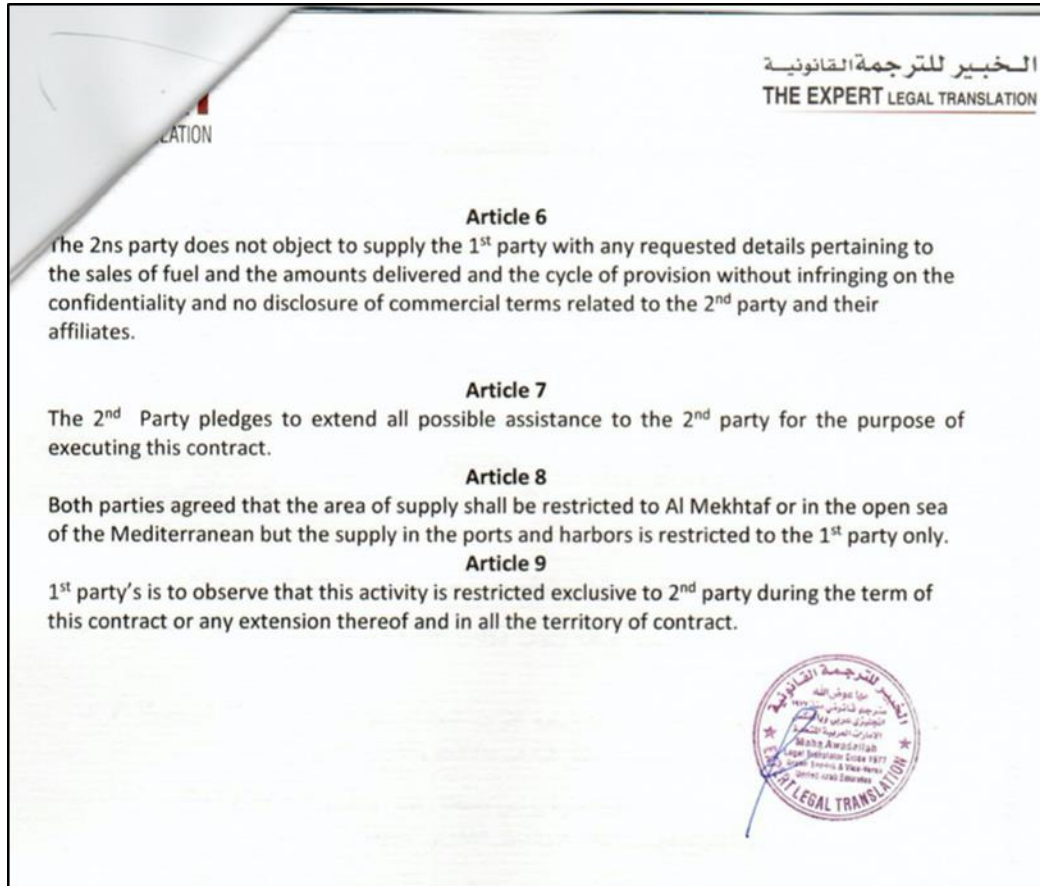
The Second Party

(signed and stamped by) Alwatan Holdings Co. – Chairman

EMO Investments Trading & Marketing of Oil and Derivatives L.L.C, Dubai, U.A.E.

Figure 85.3
Legal translation of the agreement between the MIA and the Eastern Brega





Source: Confidential.

Annex 86 The case of M/T Gulf Petroleum 4 and M/T Royal Diamond 7

M/T Gulf Petroleum 4

4. On 13 March 2020, a Liberian-flagged tanker, M/T *Gulf Petroleum 4* (IMO 9439345) discharged 10,954 metric tonnes of Jet A-1 aviation fuel at Benghazi port, Libya. The products tanker had departed Emarat Oil Terminal number 18, Sharjah port, UAE, on 27 February 2020. The vessel left Benghazi on 16 March 2020 heading west.

5. On 19 March 2020, the tanker suffered a fire and/or explosion while in the Gulf of Surt, outside Libyan territorial waters, that resulted in one crew member injured. At 15:31 hours of 22 March 2020 a distress call was received and a few hours later, the GNA announced that the vessel had been seized by the authorities.³⁶¹ The tanker was escorted to Qasr Ahmed port, Libyan Iron and Steel terminal, Misratah,³⁶² where it remains to date.

6. According to the documentation obtained by the Panel, the declared shipper and consignee of the cargo are Afrifin Logistics FZE, with offices in Saif Zone, Sharjah, UAE, and Libyan Express Airlines,³⁶³ with offices in Benghazi Seaport, Libya, respectively (see figure 86.1). The tanker is operated by Gulf Shipping Services FZE,³⁶⁴ a company registered in UAE that manages no other vessels. The Panel continues investigating the individuals and organizations that are involved in this illicit importation.

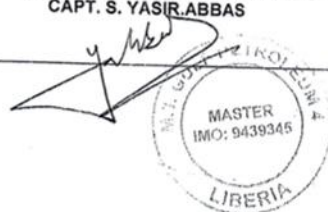
³⁶¹ 1) Libya's navy forces seize ship transporting aviation fuel to Haftar, The Libya Observer, 23 March 2020. <https://www.libyaobserver.ly/inbrief/libyas-navy-forces-seize-ship-transporting-aviation-fuel-haftar>; and 2) https://twitter.com/emad_badi/status/1241804110132842496, 22 March 2020.

³⁶² Moored at 32°20'57.10"N, 15°14'53.00"E.

³⁶³ A Company that has no relation with “Libyan Express” (www.libyan.express), which is based in Tripoli with offices in Misrata.

³⁶⁴ Gulf Shipping Services FZC, Gate 4, Land C1-3A, Ajman Port, Ajman Free Zone, Ajman, UAE. Fax: +971 6 740 9982. E-mail: gulf.petroleum@hotmail.com.

Figure 86.1
Bill of Lading of the Jet A-1 aviation fuel illicit importation

CODE NAME "CONGENBILL" EDITION 1994 OCEAN B/L		PAGE NO. 2
Shipper AFRIFIN LOGISTICS FZE SAIF ZONE, SHARJAH UAE.		BILL OF LADING TO BE USED WITH CHARTER-PARTIES B/L No: JET-2020-001 NON-NEGOTIABLE
Consignee TO THE ORDER OF LIBYAN EXPRESS AIRLINES BENGHAZI SEAPORT, LIBYA		
Notify address		
Vessel MT GULF PETROLEUM 4	Port of Loading KHALID PORT, SHARJAH	
Port of discharge BENGHAZI, LIBYA		
Shipper's description of goods COMMODITY: JET KERO QUANTITY: 10,954.363 MTS PACKING: IN BULK	Gross weight 10,954.363 MTS	
"FREIGHT PAYABLE AS PER CHARTER PARTY" CLEAN SHIPPED ON-BOARD 27/02/2020		
METRIC TONS IN AIR : 10,954.363 US BBL @ 60 DEG F : 86,985 CUBIC METERS @ 15 DEG C : 13,822.541		
(of which on deck at Shipper's risk; the Carrier not Being responsible for loss or damage howsoever arising)		
Freight payable as per CHARTER-PARTY FREIGHT ADVANCE. Received on account of freight:	SHIPPED at the port of loading in apparent good order and condition on board the Vessel for carriage to the port of discharge or so near thereto as she may safely get the goods specified above. Weight, measure, quality, quantity, condition, contents and value unknown. IN WITNESS where of the Master or Agent of the said Vessel has signed the number of Bills of Lading indicated below all this tenor and date, any one of which being accomplished the others shall be void.	FOR CONDITIONS OF CARRIAGE SEE OVERLEAF
Time used for loading: _____ days _____ hours	FREIGHT PAYABLE AS PER CHARTER PARTY Number of original B/L THREE (1/3)	Place and date of issue KHALID PORT, SHARJAH DATED 27/02/2020 Signature MASTER. "MT GULF PETROLEUM 4" CAPT. S. YASIR.ABBAS
		

Source: Confidential.

Royal Diamond 7

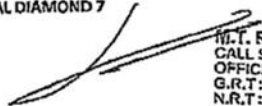
7. On 8 September 2020, the Panel received specific information indicating that the Marshall-Island flagged M/T Royal Diamond 7 (IMO 9367437) was expected to call at Benghazi port on 10 September 2020. The tanker departed on 26 August 2020 from Emarat Oil Terminal number 18,

Sharjah port, UAE. It is relevant to note that M/T Royal Diamond 7 (IMO 9367437) was loaded and departed from the same terminal as M/T *Gulf Petroleum 4* (IMO 9439345).

8. On 9 September 2020, the EU NAVFOR Operation IRINI naval asset, FGS *Hamburg* (F-220) conducted several hailings of M/T Royal Diamond 7 (IMO 9367437). The Master of the vessel declared that the tanker was transporting 10,249 metric tonnes (air) of kerosene in bulk, but was reluctant to confirm the exact specification of the fuel and no clear answers were given regarding the final consignee in Benghazi. Jet A-1 aviation fuel is a form of kerosene. The cargo manifest that was initially provided was suspicious in its lack of detail regarding the specific cargo type and the final consignee. See figure 86.2.

Figure 86.2

Cargo manifest on board M/T Royal Diamond 7 (IMO 9367437)

<u>CARGO MANIFEST</u>		ORIGINAL
B/L	:	BL No: ALM/13-KRO
VESSEL	:	MT. ROYAL DIAMOND 7
IMO NO	:	9367437
DATE	:	25.08.2020
LOAD PORT	:	KHALID PORT, SHARJAH, UAE
DESTINATION	:	SOHAR FOR ORDERS
SHIPPER	:	ALAM INTERNATIONAL FZE HAMARIYAH FREE ZONE, SHARJAH, U.A.E
CONSIGNEE	:	MILLENIUM TRADING FZE PO BOX. 42256, HAMARIYAH FREE ZONE, SHARJAH, U.A.E.
NOTIFY PARTY	:	GLOBAL PETROCHEMICAL FZE HAMARIYAH FREE ZONE, SHARJAH, U.A.E.
DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	:	KEROSENE
NUMBER OF PACKAGES	:	IN BULK
QUANTITY:		
CUBIC METRES @15 DEG C	:	12,930.557
METRIC TONS (AIR)	:	10,249.498
LONG TONS	:	10,087.62
US BARRELS@60 DEG F	:	81,372
Place and Date of Issue: SHARJAH, UAE		25.08.2020
NAME OF THE (MASTER): <u>CAPT. KYAW WANA TUN.</u> MASTER OF MT. ROYAL DIAMOND 7		
		 M.T. ROYAL DIAMOND 7 CALL SIGN: V7PL9 OFFICIAL NO.: 3255 G.R.T: 8539 N.R.T: 4117 K.W :4,440 IMO NO.: 9367437

Source: Confidential.

9. At 07:12 hours (UTC) on 10 September 2020 the EU NAVFOR Operation IRINI FGS Hamburg F-220 boarded M/T Royal Diamond 7 (IMO 9367437) under the ambit of paragraph 4 to resolution 2292 (2016) as most recently extended by resolution 2526 (2020). During this boarding, a second cargo manifest was provided, in which the description of the cargo is “Jet Kerosene” (see figure 86.3). After this inspection, EU NAVFOR Operation IRINI seized the tanker and its cargo under the ambit of paragraph 5 to resolution 2292 (2016) as extended by resolution 2526 (2020).

Figure 86.3

Second cargo manifest on board M/T Royal Diamond 7 (IMO 9367437)

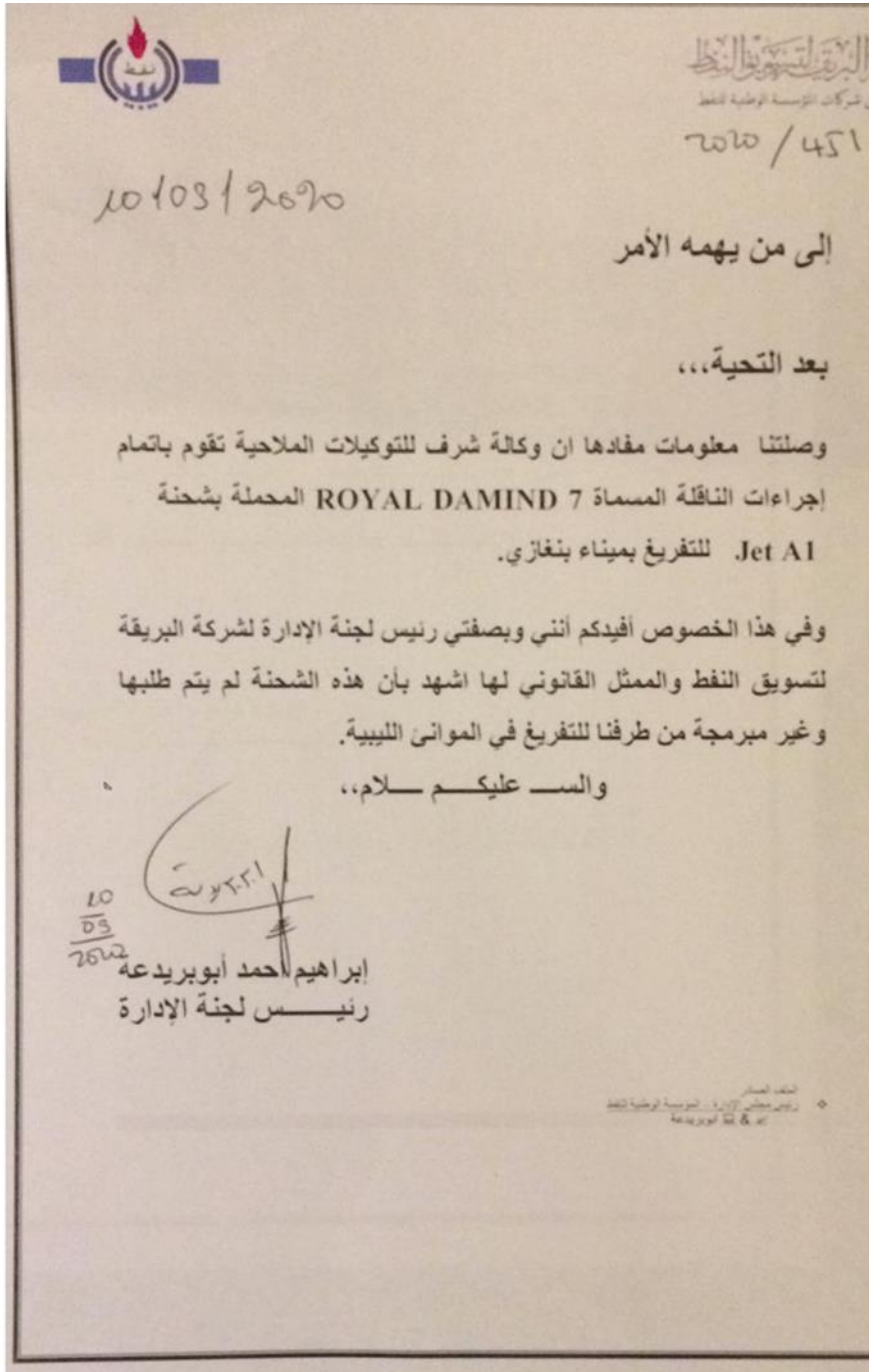
CARGO MANIFEST			
Ship : M/T ROYAL DIAMOND 7	Flag: MARSHALL ISLANDS	Name Of Master: Capt. KYAW WAN TUN	
Port of Loading	Port of Discharge:	DATE	BL NO.
MIDDLE EAST PORT ARABIAN GULF	BENGHAZI LIBYA	25.08.2020	
SHIPPER/CONSIGNEE/NOTIFY PARTY	MARK / NO.	DISCRIPTION OF GOODS	Weight in MT
SHIPPER: GLOBAL PETROCHEMICAL FZE P2-ELOB OFFICE NO HAMRIYAH FREE ZONE SHARJAH, UAE CONSIGNEE: EXPERT OF EXCELLENCE P.O BOX: 8782 JEDDA INDUSTRIAL CITY JEDDA 22942, KSA NOTIFY PARTY:		JET KEROSENE	12,930.557 CUBIC METRES @15 DEG C 10,249.498 METRIC TONS (AIR) 10,087.62 LONG TONS 81,372 US BARRELS@60 DEG F

Source: Confidential.

10. On 10 September 2020, the Libyan focal point pursuant resolution 2146 (2014) reiterated to the Panel that the NOC neither ordered nor approved the import of the cargo carried by M/T Royal Diamond 7 (IMO 9367437). The focal point also provided a letter from Brega Petroleum Marketing Company, the NOC subsidiary in charge of fuel distribution, stating that company was also not involved with the import of the cargo on this vessel cargo (figure 86.4)

Figure 86.4

Letter from Brega Petroleum Marketing Company denying any relationship with the cargo carried by M/T Royal Diamond 7 (IMO 9367437)



Source: National Oil Corporation.

11. M/T Royal Diamond 7 was escorted by Operation IRINI naval assets to Agios Georgios, Greece, where the cargo was formally seized on 25 September 2020 by the Central Port Authority of

Lavrio under the ambit of paragraph 9 of resolution 1970 (2011), as modified by subsequent resolutions.

Aviation fuel distribution in Libya

12. The NOC is the single legitimate entity authorized to export and import petroleum products in Libya, including Jet A-1 aviation fuel. Any import of refined products into Libya conducted outside the scope of the NOC is considered to be illicit under Libyan law. Distribution in Libya is done solely by the NOC's marketing wing, Brega Petroleum Marketing Company.

13. Since 2011, NOC has not imported military grade aviation fuels³⁶⁵ for jet engines. In its composition, Jet A-1 and military grade aviation jet fuels are very similar. Military jet fuels contain particular additive packages to enhance safety, stability and performance under hardship conditions.³⁶⁶

14. The Panel analysed the Jet A-1 aviation fuel consumed in Libya by the armed forces and air companies over the last 3 years (see table 86.1). Consumption of Jet A-1 fuel by the armed forces in the East has increased in relation to the conflict dynamics. Although commercial aviation activity drastically reduced in the whole country, particularly in 2019, the distribution of Jet A-1 fuel to air companies also increased.

Table 86.1

Armed forces and air companies Jet A-1 aviation fuel consumption (metric tonnes)^a

<i>Year</i>	<i>East and Centre</i>	<i>Percentage over previous year (%)</i>	<i>West and South</i>	<i>Percentage over previous year (%)</i>
2018				
Armed Forces	12,925		2,801	
Air Companies	17,092		90,936	
2019				
Armed Forces	46,564	(+) 260,2	906	(-) 67,6
Air Companies	22,048	(+) 28,9	106,518	(+) 17,1
2020 ^b				
Armed Forces	31,802	(-) 31,7	2,712	(+) 199,3
Air Companies	9,403	(-) 57,3	20,156	(-) 81,07

^a Source: National Oil Corporation.

^b Data as of August 2020.

³⁶⁵ The most common being JP-5 (NATO Code F-44) and JP-8 (NATO Code F-34).

³⁶⁶ Chapter 15: Fuels, Oils, Lubricants and Petroleum Handling Equipment NATO Logistics Handbook, October 1997. <https://www.nato.int/docu/logi-en/1997/lo-15a.htm>. Last accessed, January 2021.

15. The Panel considers that unilateral and illicit imports of aviation fuel fall under the ambit of “military materiel” and are therefore in non-compliance with paragraph 9 of resolution [1970 \(2011\)](#). In addition, the Panel further considers that transfer of such products to entities under the control of HAF falls under the ambit of “other assistance, related to military activities”, also in non-compliance with paragraph 9 of resolution [1970 \(2011\)](#). The Panel finds that such imports or attempts to import constitute a threat to the integrity of the NOC.

Annex 87 Subsidiaries

Grounds for considering the application of sanctions to subsidiaries

1. Most of the assets are not held directly by the parent company but by the subsidiaries. For instance, the total declared assets of LIA are approximately USD 65 billion, of which roughly USD 20 billion is in cash, much of it at the Central Bank of Libya. Investment in associates and subsidiaries is roughly USD 25 billion, which is 38% of the total assets, or more than 50% of the assets if cash is excluded. A similar situation applies at LAIP, itself one of the LIA's subsidiaries and a designated entity, where the amounts invested in and loaned to subsidiaries comprise some 50% of its original paid in capital. Consequently, the assets freeze is likely to be materially impaired and easy to circumvent if it is not maintained for all subsidiaries as well as the designated entities themselves.
2. Currently there is a lack of transparency of activities, assets and financial position of the subsidiaries, of which there may be more than 500. LIA has not produced any financial statements in recent years, in contravention of Law No. 13, which sets out the applicable Libyan law. In fact, the LIA current proposal is to prepare separate financial statements for the holding company for 2019 and 2018, with 2017 opening balances. Consolidated financial statements would be the usual way of reporting for an entity of its size and with its resources and would probably be considered best practice. The suggested financial statements are therefore likely to be in breach of principle 11 of the Santiago Principles for Sovereign Wealth Funds, to which the LIA was a signatory and to fail to meet the requirements of Law No. 13. The LIA's inability to account properly for all of its subsidiaries is indicative of a serious lack of transparency.
3. The Panel has seen evidence that many of the subsidiaries have made or are making substantial losses, both in absolute terms and as a proportion of the money invested as capital or loans. The scale of the losses suggests that the prudent course of action would be to ensure that the assets freeze is rigorously applied to the subsidiaries while explanations are sought for the losses and proper accounting and financial controls are put in place.
4. The designated entities have 100% shareholdings in most of their subsidiaries. Consequently they nominate the Boards of Directors of the subsidiaries and play a major role in the decision making and governance of the subsidiaries. Considering the degree of control that the parent companies exert on the subsidiaries, they are responsible for monitoring and ensuring proper accounting and financial controls.
5. The current lack of transparency means that there is more risk of dissipation of assets, as there is limited visibility of transactions involving or carried out by the subsidiaries. For example, in 2015 LAIP transferred its interest in one of its own subsidiaries (LAP GreenN) to another company.
6. In many jurisdictions, the concepts of beneficial ownership and control are relevant when determining application of the assets freeze. If the ultimate beneficial ownership of an entity rests with a designated person, then all entities that are part of the ownership chain are subject to financial

sanctions. This approach is prevalent in most jurisdictions where the designated entities or their subsidiaries operate. Hence, guidance in IAN 1 notwithstanding, subsidiaries controlled by the designated entities, are also subject to the assets freeze.

7. Many of the subsidiaries do not appear to be performing well and consequently require ingestion of large sums of money from the parent companies. Most are in the form of loans and current accounts which have remained outstanding, at least over the last nine years. One such case is that of LAICO, which was receiving funds from LIA apparently for the debt payments of the hotels under its management.

8. There could be a conflict of interest when a director in the main managing body of a holding company often occupies an important position in a subsidiary company monitored by that very holding company. To deal with just such a conflict the LIA claimed in August 2019 to have introduced new rules, by amendment of its articles of association, whereby a member of its Board of Directors cannot also serve on the board of any of its affiliates. Three LIA Board members were, however, subsequently appointed as directors of the British subsidiary, LIA Advisory Services (UK) Limited, on 30 June 2020 and the Chairman of the LIA joined the subsidiary board on 14 September 2020. This emphasises the need for the LIA to adopt clear and consistent policies with regard to conflicts of interest and to implement and enforce them. In the absence of clear policies that are implemented and enforced there is an evident need to enforce the financial sanctions on the subsidiaries whose assets are put at risk by the lack of appropriate policies.

9. There is frequently a lack of clarity concerning the beneficial ownership, legal ownership and the control of investments within the LIA group. Assets may be owned by one entity but controlled by another. The three Upper Brook Funds are each beneficially owned by the LAIP, the LIA and the LFB (for ESDF) but their directors were appointed and controlled solely by the LIA. This is a recipe for uncertainty, lack of accountability and conflict. It emphasizes the need for consolidated accounts, so that the same asset cannot be claimed as beneficially owned by two or more entities and for the asset freeze to be maintained and enforced on subsidiaries and their assets while ownership and control of those assets are clear.

The LIA, LAIP and subsidiaries

10. The Panel provides further details about the two designated entities, LIA and LAIP, in the context of management of subsidiaries.

11. It was already clear, when the sanctions were first imposed, that the designated entities had been subject to mismanagement and fraud on a large scale. The Société Générale³⁶⁷ case is one of many examples. The asset freeze was imposed to make it harder to misappropriate the LIA's assets against a background of political uncertainty.

³⁶⁷ https://www.lesechos.fr/04/05/2017/lesechos.fr/0212037699698_litiges---societe-generale-verse-pres-d-un-milliard-au-fonds-souverain-libyen.htm#

Accounting Information

12. LAIP provided financial statements for the years ending 31 December 2012 and 2018. It is greatly to LAIP's credit that, in difficult circumstances, it was able to produce a set of audited and (mostly) consolidated financial statements for 2012. The financial statements for 2018 are only in draft form, have not been consolidated and there is no audit report. While this represents a less satisfactory state of affairs than for 2012, there was nevertheless effort made to provide the Panel with meaningful information. This is in contrast to the LIA, which has only provided two pages of unaudited and unconsolidated accounts for 2012. The Panel considers that its findings in relation to the LAIP financial statements would very likely apply to the LIA financial statements when provided.

13. The LAIP controls several holding companies such as LAIP Mauritius, OLA Energy Holdings Ltd. (Mauritius), Libyan African Holding Company for Industry and Mining (UAE), Libyan African Agricultural Holding Company (UAE), Aklal Holding N.V. (Curacao) and Libyan African Investment Company (LAICO) (Libya) (appendix A). For example:

- (a) LAICO has 32 companies (of which two are stated to be under liquidation) in which it holds shares of varying percentages. In nineteen of these, LAICO is the sole shareholder.
- (b) LAIP Mauritius has a further five subsidiaries, of which one, OLA Energy Holdings Ltd. (also incorporated in Mauritius), has several subsidiaries and joint ventures. There were two other subsidiaries of LAIP Mauritius – Libya Oil Aviation Ltd. and Libya Oil Lubes Ltd., both of which were wound up in July 2017. Most of these companies are incorporated in Mauritius.

14. The LAIP 2012 financial statement was partially consolidated and the basis for consolidation was indicated as follows:

“Where the Portfolio has the power to govern the financial and operating policies of another entity or business so as to obtain benefits from its activities, it is classified as a subsidiary. Consolidated financial statements present the results of the Portfolio and its subsidiaries as if they formed a single entity. Intercompany transactions and balances between group companies are eliminated.

15. This means that the performance of all the companies are linked and this has a bearing on revenue and losses. Total revenue in 2012 was USD 5.7 billion, the major amount of USD 5.6 billion being from oil and gas related activities. This information is not available for 2018 as a standalone financial statement was submitted.

16. The principal company, LAIP, has limited activity. The subsidiaries are the ones with the biggest operations as evident, for instance, from the revenues yielded by oil and gas services in 2012. Without the consolidated accounts for 2017 and 2018, the complete picture cannot be seen. LAIP has, however, confirmed that Oil Libya/Ola Energy and FM Capital are the major revenue generators.

The Proportion of assets invested in subsidiaries

17. The report mentions, without going into detail, that the LAIP had invested a considerable part of its net worth in subsidiaries or other entities within the LIA “group”. The numbers, excluding associates and joint ventures and before write-downs, as at 31 December 2018 were as follows:

Table 87.1

LAIP investments in subsidiaries as at 31 December 2018

	<i>USD billion</i>
Cost of investment in subsidiaries	1.116
Due from related parties, before write-downs	1.424
Total	2.540
Net assets of LAIP	2.828
Total investments in and loans to related parties as a proportion of LAIP’s net assets	89.8%

18. A significant proportion of LAIP’s net assets are invested in, or advanced to, their subsidiary companies. Unless all these companies are captured within the asset freeze shell, the sanctions are ineffective and easily circumvented. The Libyan people’s money is at risk.

Group losses

19. The LAIP financial statements show significant losses arising in some (unspecified) subsidiaries (see table 87.2). These indicate widespread mismanagement and illustrate why protective sanctions are required.

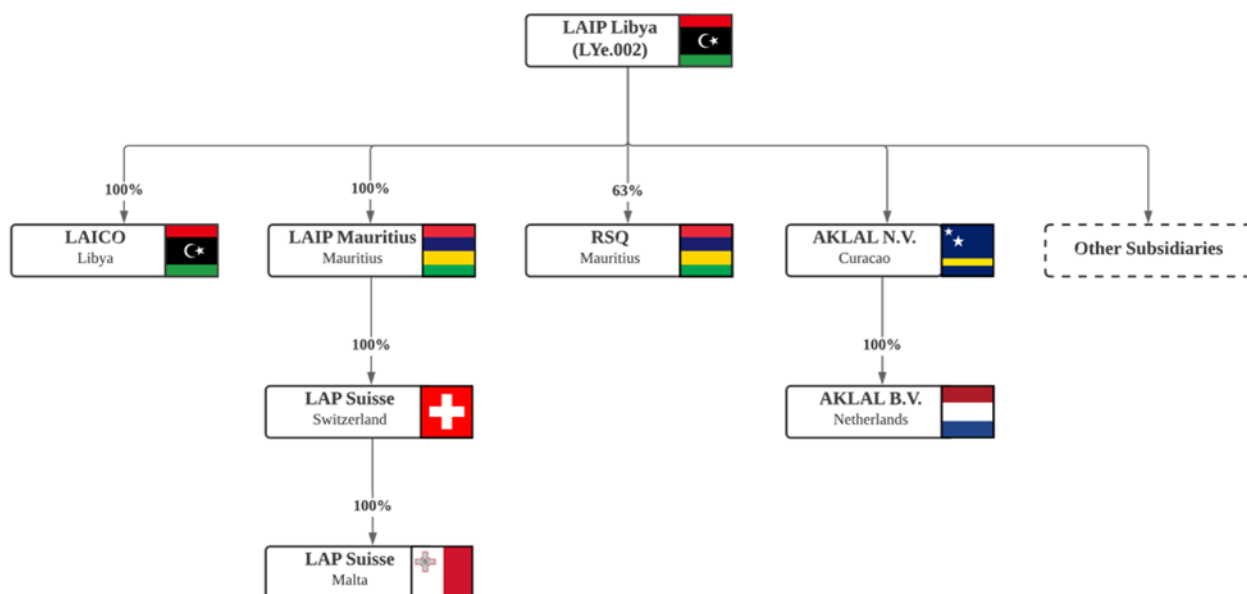
Table 87.2

LAIP financial losses

Investments	USD million	
Cost of investment in subsidiaries	1,116	100%
Provisions for losses	(430)	39%
Investment after provisions	686	61%
Loans		
Due from related parties, before write-downs	1,424	100%
Provisions for losses	1,008	71%
Net amount due, after provisions for losses	416	29%

Financial support to LAIP subsidiaries

Figure 87.1
Examples of LAIP financial support of subsidiaries



20. Loans, interest and current accounts of subsidiaries went up from USD 0.4 billion in 2012 to USD 1.4 billion in 2018, of which over a billion went to LAICO, LAIP Mauritius, and Rascom Star QAF (RSQ). Below are examples of requests by LAIP to use frozen funds to ensure the business continuity of its subsidiaries (not acceded to).

Table 87.3
Examples of LAIP requests to use frozen funds to support subsidiaries as at 31 December 2018

<i>Subsidiary</i>	<i>Parent Company(ies)</i>	<i>LAIP action</i>
RSQ	LAIP	To pay liabilities of a direct subsidiary
AKLAL B.V.	AKLAL N.V., LAIP	To pay 2016 to 2018 taxes of a subsidiary of a subsidiary
LAP Suisse Malta Branch	LAP Suisse, LAIP Mauritius, LAIP	To pay 2018 taxes of a subsidiary of a subsidiary of a subsidiary

21. If the subsidiary's financial position is not available for examination, it is not clear as to whether it had (or did not have) the capacity to pay these dues and whether reliance on the assets of designated entities was warranted.

Transactions Involving the Sale or Transfer of Subsidiaries

22. The main report refers to the 2015 transfer of LAP GreenN by LAIP to the Libyan Post, Telecommunications and Information Technology Holding Company, often known as LPTIC. Hidden in

the "notes forming part of the financial statements" is information regarding the paid in capital of LAIP, which was originally USD 5 billion but has been reduced to USD 4.25 billion. This reads:

"Pain-in-Capital (sic)

The aggregate equity resources allocated for the Portfolio against capital are USD 5 billion.

On Aug 2015 the prime minister Of Libya, issues a resolution to reduce the Capital of Laip with the amounts were invested in Lap Green, and to transfer the ownership of Lap Green to the Libyan Telecommunication Holding Company"

23. Rather than reflecting the transfer of LAP GreenN as a USD 0.75 billion loss in the income statement as per common accounting practices, LAIP reduced its capital by a similar amount. This conceals the loss from layperson readers of the accounts. A loss of this size is obviously a cause for concern, both as an absolute number and as a proportion of the net assets of the LAIP. The transfer also had the effect of moving LAP GreenN out of the control of a designated entity (LAIP) and into the control of an entity that was not subject to the asset freeze (LPTIC). Such transfers are in non-compliance with the assets freeze, as already pointed out in the report.

Uncertainty concerning ownership and control


24. The transaction involving LAP GreenN also raises questions about decision-making within LAIP and the LIA. The Prime Minister is, ex officio, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the LIA. The Board of Trustees appoints a Board of Directors of the LIA, which in turn appoints a Board of Directors of LAIP, the latter being a 100% subsidiary of the LIA. It is thus unclear how the Prime Minister could authorise a transfer of LAP GreenN from LAIP and specify a non-standard accounting method within the LAIP's financial statements, when, as the audit report in the 2012 accounts states, "Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated financial statements". This lack of a clear line of responsibility reinforces the need for the sanctions to be rigorously applied throughout the LIA group, including all of its subsidiaries.

25. The situation regarding the ownership and control of the Libya Oil group of companies is another example of an unclear and therefore unsatisfactory situation. The LAIP 2012 financial statements reflect ownership of the Libya Oil group. For example, the employee benefits payable by the various Libya Holdings operating companies are shown within the LAIP consolidated financial statements. This would suggest that Libya Oil was a subsidiary of LAIP at 31 December 2012. However, the 2012 financial statements also refer to Libya Oil Holdings as a "fellow subsidiary" of the LIA together with LAIP. The Libya Oil group has since rebranded itself as "OLA Energy". It is not clear where the ownership and control of OLA Energy now lies. This is a matter of concern in itself and may leave the assets and future cashflows of at risk of misappropriation.

26. The above should provide sufficient information to underline the need to apply the assets freeze to all subsidiaries within the LIA group. In recent months, the management of the LIA has claimed in various press announcements to have made great progress. This has not yet been reflected in any information supplied to the Panel. These claims are often accompanied by LIA requests for a "smart

sanctions” regime. Yet its inability to produce anything close to meaningful financial statements would suggest that it is premature to start to change the regime. It is more important to ensure that the existing regime is effectively implemented and not being circumvented.

Appendix A to Annex 87: Opportunity to respond

Libyan Investment Authority		المؤسسة الليبية للاستثمار
<p>Libyan Investment Authority Omar Ben Alkhattab Abu Nauwas, Gergarsh Road, Tripoli, Libya P.O. Box 93099</p>		
Date : 11 th Jan 2021		
Ref : 10		
TO:	FROM:	
Lipika Majumdar Roy Choudhury, Coordinator of the UN Panel of Experts on Libya	Dr Ali Hassan Mahmoud Chairman of the LIA Board of Directors	
Email	[REDACTED]	
TOTAL NUMBERS OF TRANSMITTED PAGES INCLUDING THIS PAGE: 6		
<p>Please find attached a letter from the Chairman of the LIA Board of Directors addressed to Ms Lipika Majumdar Roy Choudhury, Coordinator of the UN Panel of Experts on Libya.</p>		
1		
<p>شارع عمر بن الخطاب ، ابونواس - قرقارش ، طرابلس - ليبيا +218 21 483 0415 ☎ +218 21 483 0420 - 483 8814 - 483 0412 📠 موقع إلكتروني : www.lia.ly ✉ 93099 طرابلس - ليبيا</p>		



Subject: Response to Ms Lipika Choudhury's email dated 30 December 2020

Dear Ms. Choudhury,

I am writing to you as Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Libyan Investment Authority (the "LIA") in response to your email dated 30 December 2020 regarding issues that the UN Panel of Experts plans to cite in its final report.

In my reply below, I address (i) your specific queries; and (ii) the position with respect to the subsidiaries and their assets more generally.

The LIA's Subsidiaries

In your email, you state that the UN Panel of Experts' report will mention "*the importance of having visibility of the operations of the subsidiaries of the designated entities*", in view of the fact that approximately "*38% of LIA's assets are investments in subsidiaries*". You also make observations about the relationship (financial and governance) between the LIA and its subsidiaries.

As the UN Panel of Experts is aware, under my leadership and with the support of the recognised Libyan government and UNSMIL, the LIA has designed and implemented a transformation strategy which has led to increased governance, transparency and accountability which extends to its subsidiaries.

The LIA shall shortly provide the UN Panel with information concerning the value of its subsidiaries and their assets (where such information is available) which has been prepared by the independent professional services firm Deloitte. Ernst & Young have also been instructed to audit the LIA's standalone financial statements.

Both these measures will provide greater visibility of the assets of the subsidiaries and the consequences of UN sanctions on them.

In the meantime, we note that, based on the 2019 valuation exercise carried out by Deloitte, approximately 18% of the LIA (Direct) and LIA principal subsidiaries' value is invested in business assets and real estate. The percentage held varies by business assets, from minority shareholdings to fully-owned subsidiaries.

Under Libyan law, the LIA's Board of Directors has statutory obligations to act in the best interests of the LIA and its group and subsidiary companies, in line with the LIA's stated objectives. These decisions, like any, may result in value creation, reduction or maintenance. When analysing the LIA's portfolio, it is evident that it is a large and complex portfolio, and the Board of Directors' leadership has led to value creation. Of course, the sanctions regime has made normal investment decisions impossible, and so there have also been instances of loss of value, as one might expect.

The LIA's Board of Directors continue to make appropriate decisions to safeguard the LIA's assets and in the best interests of the LIA and in conformity with Law 13. Being prevented from making difficult (but justified) decisions and/or being hindered in its decision-making on account of the imposition of further sanctions would be extremely detrimental for the LIA, its subsidiaries and the countries within which they operate.

2



Loans Extended to LIA's Subsidiaries

In your email you state that:

"several subsidiaries have received large loans from parent companies, as seen in the case of LAIP and its subsidiaries" and that there is evidence that they "are incurring substantial losses and their assets might thus be at risk, it would be suggested that the assets freeze is applied to the subsidiaries too."

We do not see the connection that you seek to draw between the loans (made from non-frozen funds) to subsidiaries and the need to freeze the assets of those subsidiaries, and we welcome further explanation and specific evidence in support of your suggestion.

The fact is that a number of subsidiaries are suffering financially, for various reasons, including the consequences of the UN sanctions regime. Without the support of the LIA/parent companies in the group, these subsidiaries would be forced into insolvency. The consequences of insolvency will, in turn, be detrimental to the LIA and its wider group. Such financial support has been extended legitimately, using funds that are not subject to sanctions, to preserve value within the wider LIA group and in line with stated LIA objectives and processes.

Disposal of LAP GreenN

In your email you stated that:

"limited visibility of transactions involving subsidiaries and dissipation of assets...appear[s] to be an indication of non-compliance with the assets freeze as this involves transfer of assets of LAIP".

LAP GreenN is a holding company incorporated in Mauritius. Through its operating subsidiaries, it is active in the telecommunication sector in Africa.

The Group structure is:

- LAP GreenN is fully owned by LAIP Mauritius;
- LAIP Mauritius is fully owned by LAP; and
- LAP is fully owned by LIA.

Further to Cabinet Resolution No. 384 of 2015 of Libya's Interim Government dated 16 August 2015, it was resolved to transfer LAIP's 100% shareholding in LAP GreenN to the Libyan Post, Telecommunications & Information Technology Holding Company ("LPTIC"), including its associated assets and liabilities. The transfer was executed by a Share Transfer Agreement dated 30 November 2015 entered into by LAIP and LPTIC (Mauritius) Limited and transferred the full and unrestricted ownership and title to the shares. The LIA has not received any reports concerning the performance of LAP GreenN since the transfer and is therefore unable to comment on any losses it has incurred.



Importantly, the transfer of shares in LAP GreenN occurred over five years ago in accordance with the processes of that time, by decision of the interim Al-Thinni Government and *before* the adoption of the Libya Political Agreement on 17 December 2015 and the advent of the Government of National Accord.

The decision preceded the tremendous change that has taken place within Libya and within the LIA and before the current leadership of the LIA was appointed and the LIA's transformation strategy put in place.

Extending the current asset freeze to the LIA's subsidiaries

In your email you state that, in light of the "*substantial losses*" being incurred by subsidiaries, the current asset freeze should be extended to the LIA's subsidiaries as well.

The UN Panel of Experts included a similar recommendation in its last Report, which was ultimately not implemented. Despite this, the Panel has not sought to justify this repeated suggestion and does not appear to have weighed up the benefits to the international community as against the detrimental impact on not only the LIA and its group companies, but the individuals who work within those companies across the world and especially in Africa.

The LIA's position remains consistent on this matter. The extension of the sanctions and the asset freeze to the LIA's subsidiaries serves no valid purpose; is inconsistent with the scope of the applicable UN Sanctions Resolutions; and will only extend the already adverse consequences suffered by the LIA, its subsidiaries and Libya as whole, on account of the way in which UN sanctions operate over the LIA's assets.

Extending the current regime to the LIA's subsidiaries will be extremely detrimental to those subsidiaries' operations in Africa, in many cases causing their closure and loss of valuable assets.

The closure or loss of such assets by way of forfeiture of long leases or confiscation of real estate will not only deprive the LIA and its subsidiaries of the asset itself, but is also likely to result in widespread redundancies and unemployment (either for employees directly employed by a subsidiary or by third party trading tenants).

In Africa, such hotels and commercial ventures tend to be large-scale employers and the impact on a large number of local communities could have devastating effects at both a community, national and regional level across a number of countries.

By way of only one immediate example, OLA Energy has a significant presence across Africa and represents a strategic investment into the growing African fuel market. OLA Energy employs over a thousand people directly, and many more indirectly. Without full access to its funds, the risks to its operations, infrastructure and employees is obvious: with severe and negative effects on already fragile and turbulent economies and societies in a region which is beset by political turmoil and in the past year, a pandemic. OLA Energy employs 185 people in Tunisia and 150 in Kenya. In Kenya, the company is about to embark on a new LPG terminal, which would clearly be prejudiced by such a blanket freeze. Across the rest of Africa, the LIA subsidiaries, especially in the hospitality sector, employ tens of thousands of individuals. For further information on the impact of extended sanctions on OLA Energy and other LIA subsidiaries, please see Appendices 9 and 10 of my letter dated 17 December 2019 to H.E. Ambassador Jürgen Schulz, copied to the UN Panel of Experts, and which is enclosed again here for your reference.



Furthermore, we do not understand the basis upon which the UN Panel of Experts is considering that LIA subsidiaries should be subject to the same asset freeze measures as the LIA, as the UN Sanctions Committee Resolutions remain in exactly the same terms as they did when IAN#1 was issued. It is also unclear what has changed since earlier UN Panel Reports (2012, 2013 and 2016) which confirmed the position that UN Sanctions do not apply to the LIA's subsidiaries.

We have clearly set out our position as to why there is no justification for extending the asset freeze to the LIA's subsidiaries, and indeed why it will cause excessive and unnecessary damage to do so, both in meetings with the UN Panel (for example, in January 2020) and in correspondence with both the UN Panel and the Libya Sanctions Committee (for example, please see my letter dated 17 December 2019). We also provided an opinion received from leading English counsel, Alan Maclean QC, which was included at Appendix 2 of my letter dated 17 December 2019.

To date, there has been no proper engagement in reply from the UN Panel on these matters; nor any evidence presented to support its position; or counter the LIA's position.

The LIA is fully committed to complying with the UN sanctions regime; but has long maintained that the UN Sanctions regime is no longer fit for purpose. Meanwhile, the LIA sees no benefit to be achieved for the LIA, its subsidiaries or Libya and its people by the proposed extension of sanctions to its subsidiaries.

Despite the clear risk to the liquidity and solvency of the LIA subsidiaries and the clear financial risk to individuals' livelihoods if the asset freeze is extended, we do not understand the risk of asset dissipation which is perceived by the Panel, what assets are perceived to be at risk, and / or why.

Conclusion - summary

Under the current UN sanctions regime, which has been in place since IAN#1, the LIA's subsidiaries have been exempt from the asset freeze during periods of great political turmoil and upheaval in Libya.

The negative political impact in Libya of any move to freeze the assets of the LIA's subsidiaries is not to be underestimated.

With the help of UNSMIL, Libya is working towards democratic elections in December 2021, and the Libyan Political Dialogue Forum is currently agreeing on the selection criteria and method for selecting a new executive authority.

The LIA is now even more committed to accountability and professional management practices than at any time since 2011 when the UN Sanctions Committee adopted Resolution 1970. The LIA fully recognises and accepts that any sanctioned funds cannot be transferred to or used for the benefit of any of its subsidiaries. Therefore, the rationale behind this new step by the UN Panel is confusing.

Punishment

As you are aware, a peaceful resolution to the conflict in Libya requires positive engagement from all Libyans. Therefore, I am deeply concerned that further sanctions will be perceived as a further and unnecessary incursion by the international community and, indeed, a punishment on the Libyan people, in view of the negative consequences which will follow.

Libyan Investment Authority



المؤسسة الليبية للاستثمار

Such extended sanctions (and even the proposal for such an extension) will undermine and delegitimise the very Libyans who are pushing for national reconciliation and compliance with international values and standards. As any amendment to the UN sanctions regime is likely to remain in place for years to come, it will inevitably hold back Libya's future prospects and prosperity. Cutting off access to all principle and interest globally will cause billions of dollars in missed payments, failed business ventures, and losses to local economies across the region and worldwide. Tens of thousands of livelihoods across both Libya and Africa as a whole will be impacted by such an amendment but such punishment of ordinary individuals will bring no greater security or tangible benefits to the UN member states.

Support

The LIA has supported UNSMIL's three-track approach to the peace process and welcomed the ceasefire, the Libya Political Dialogue Forum and the work of the Economic Working Group. With its new three-year mandate, the LIA's Board of Directors stands ready to support the transitional government and the new government that we hope will unite the country after the elections in December. The LIA stand ready to play an active role in the important agenda of economic reform that will be vital to Libya's political stability and future prosperity.


The UN-led process has raised the hopes and expectations of the Libyan people. A recommendation by the UN Panel of Experts to the UN Sanctions Committee to freeze the assets of LIA subsidiaries would send an overwhelmingly negative message to the Libyan people at this very delicate time.

On behalf of the LIA, my fellow Directors and I sincerely encourage you not to consider further extending the sanctions to include the LIA's subsidiaries. Such a step, at this point in time, will be to the detriment of not only the LIA and its subsidiaries but also political and economic stability in Libya, and ultimately, the people of Libya.

I remain at your disposal should you wish to discuss this matter further.

We thank you for your continued support.

Yours sincerely,


Dr. Ali M. Hassen Mohammed
Chairman of the Board of Directors and CEO



6

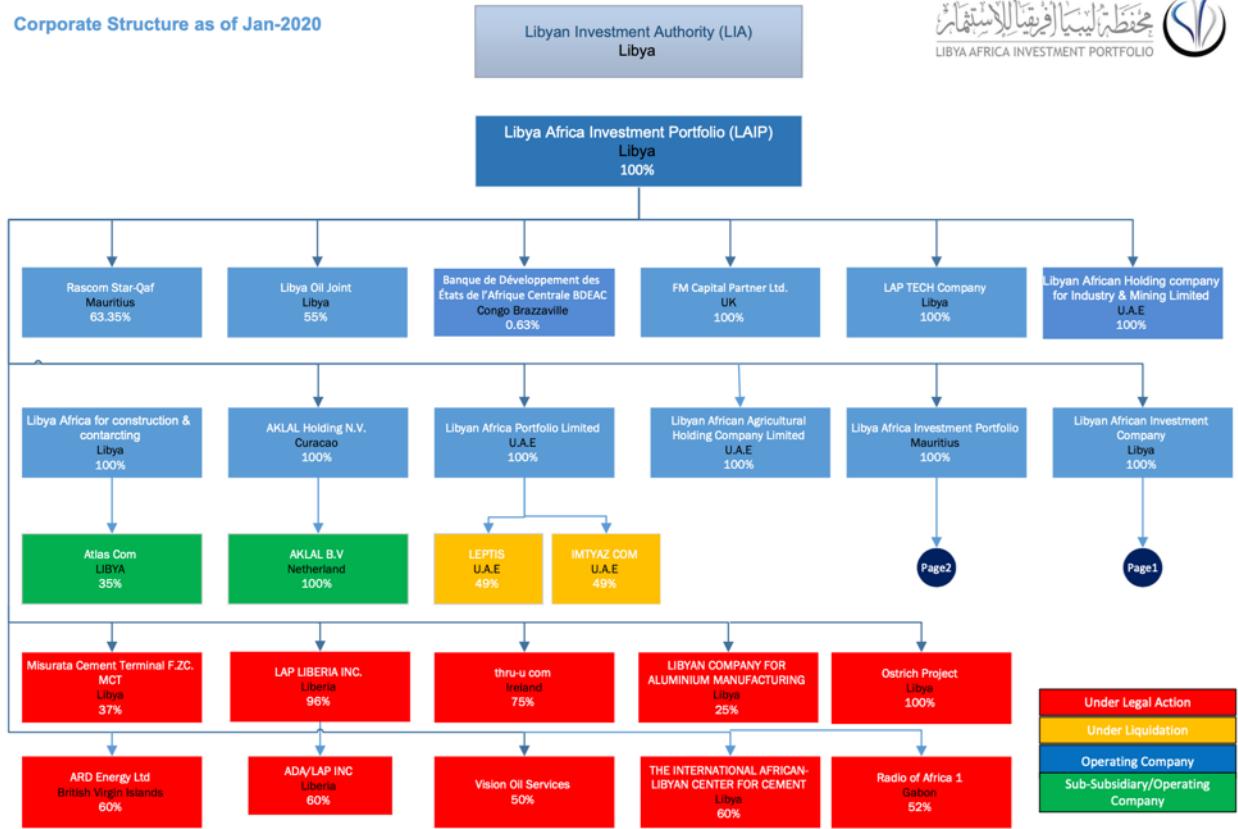
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Appendix B to Annex 87: Panel's comments on the LIA's response

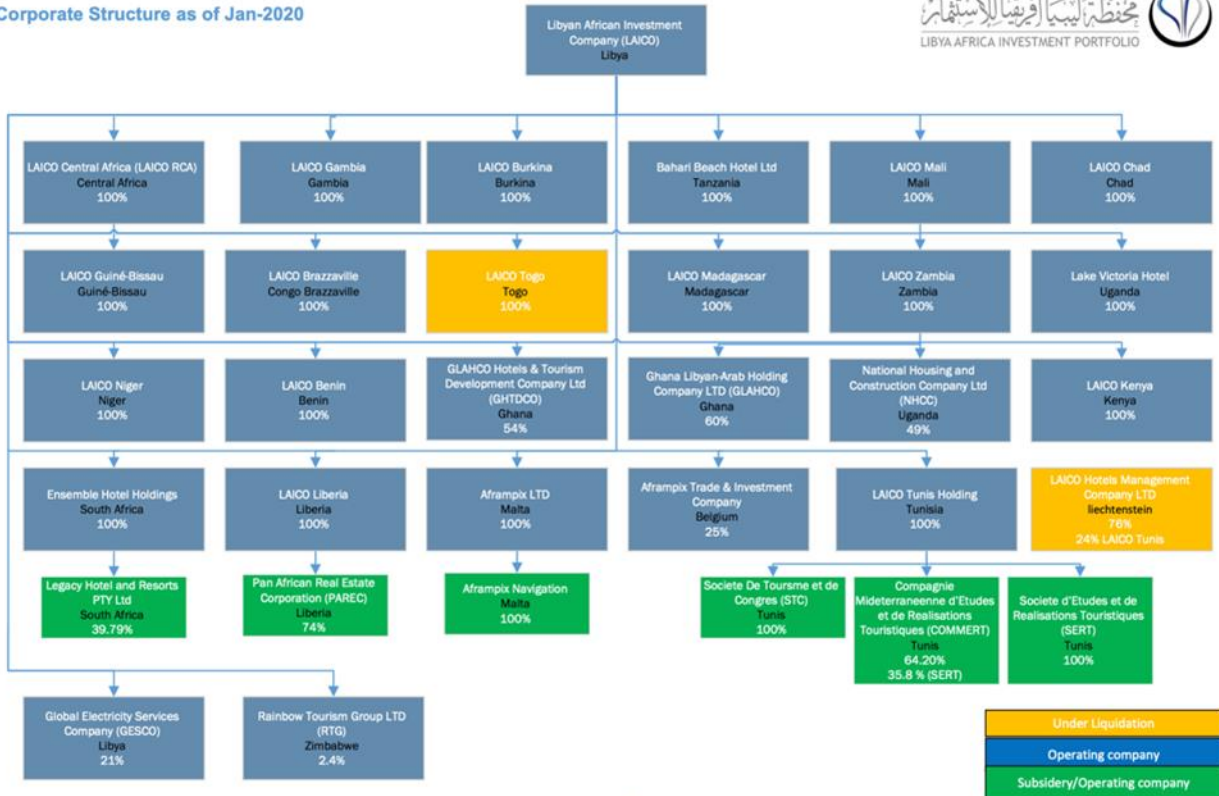
1. The Panel will monitor the implementation of the LIA's transformation strategy, once it commences, and notes that these necessary reforms can take place even in the event of additional assets freeze.
2. As for loans to the subsidiaries, the Panel agrees with the LIA's assessment that the subsidiaries are suffering financially. This highlights concerns over bad governance. LIA loans to subsidiaries have remained outstanding for years, and to the Panel's knowledge, there has been no apparent effort to review or streamline the performance of these subsidiaries. There is no evidence that losses have been reduced, performance has improved, or that the underperformance of subsidiaries is the consequence of the UN sanctions regime. The only case brought to the Panel's attention was LAICO, a company subject to EU sanctions but not to UN sanctions. Simply put, the constant financial support from LIA implies the non-viability of the subsidiaries and would result in the dilution of the assets of the parent companies. The case of LAP GreenN highlights this point and illustrates an instance of non-compliance as it involved the transfer of assets of LAIP, a designated entity.
3. For its analysis the Panel relied solely on the financial statements available to highlight the risk of dissipation of assets. The Panel has explained the legal basis for its position and has shown the large outlay of funds from parent companies, wherever this information was provided by the designated entities. The Panel has also made it clear in this and in previous reports that any 'adverse consequences' were minimal. The LIA's stated concern over forfeiture of long leases, confiscation of real estate, etc., grossly misrepresents the effect of the UN sanctions, which do not envisage forfeiture or confiscation. The Panel is aware that in certain cases such situations arose because of disputes between LIA and its joint venture partners or sovereign governments, or because the subsidiaries were incurring losses. The OLA Energy case cited in the reply presumes the company will not have access to its funds at all, which is not the case as there are derogations built into the resolutions.

Appendix C to Annex 87: LAIP organigram

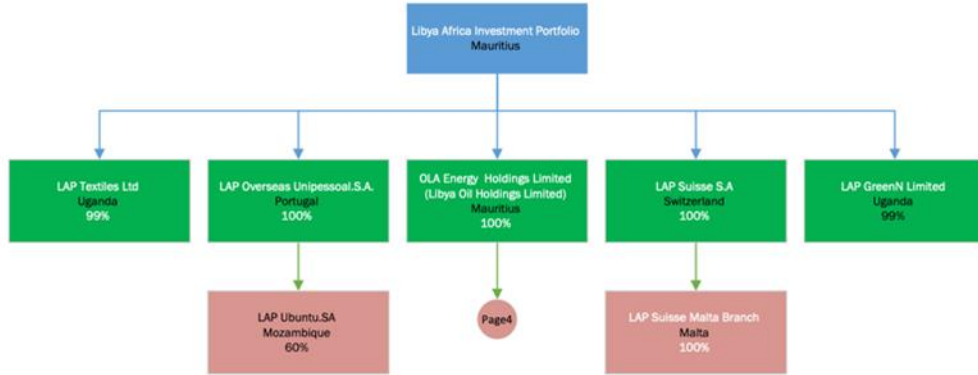
Libya Africa Investment Portfolio (LAIP)
Corporate Structure as of Jan-2020



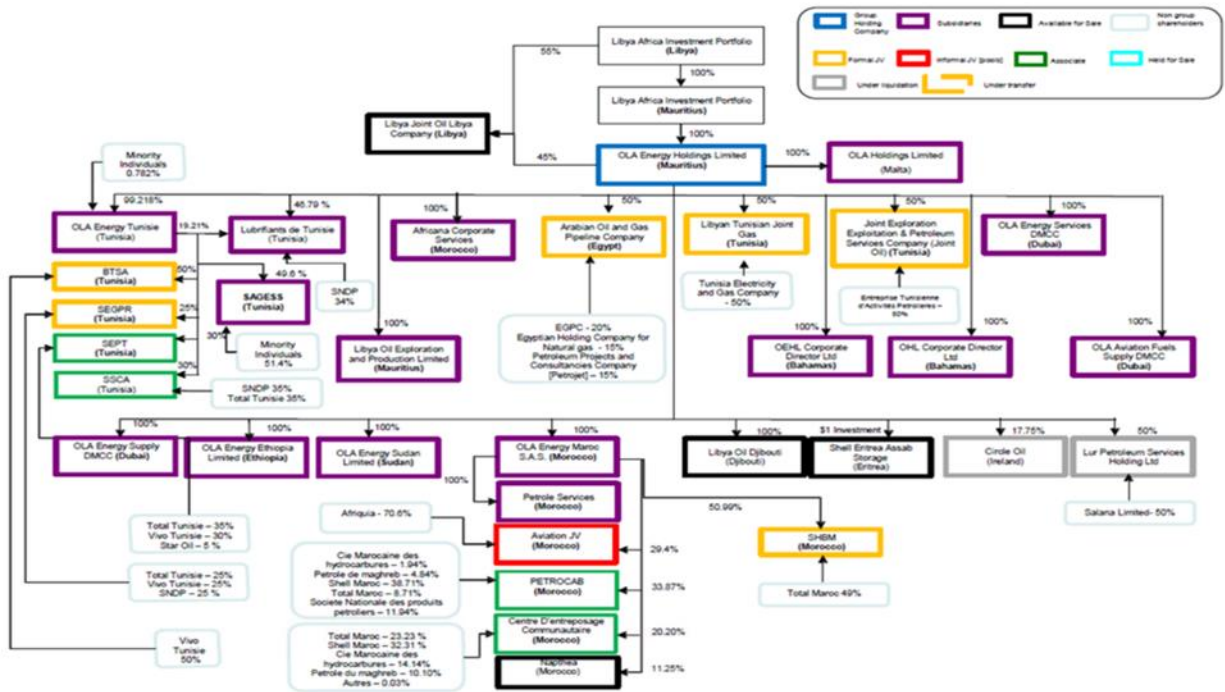
Libya Africa Investment Portfolio (LAIP)
Corporate Structure as of Jan-2020



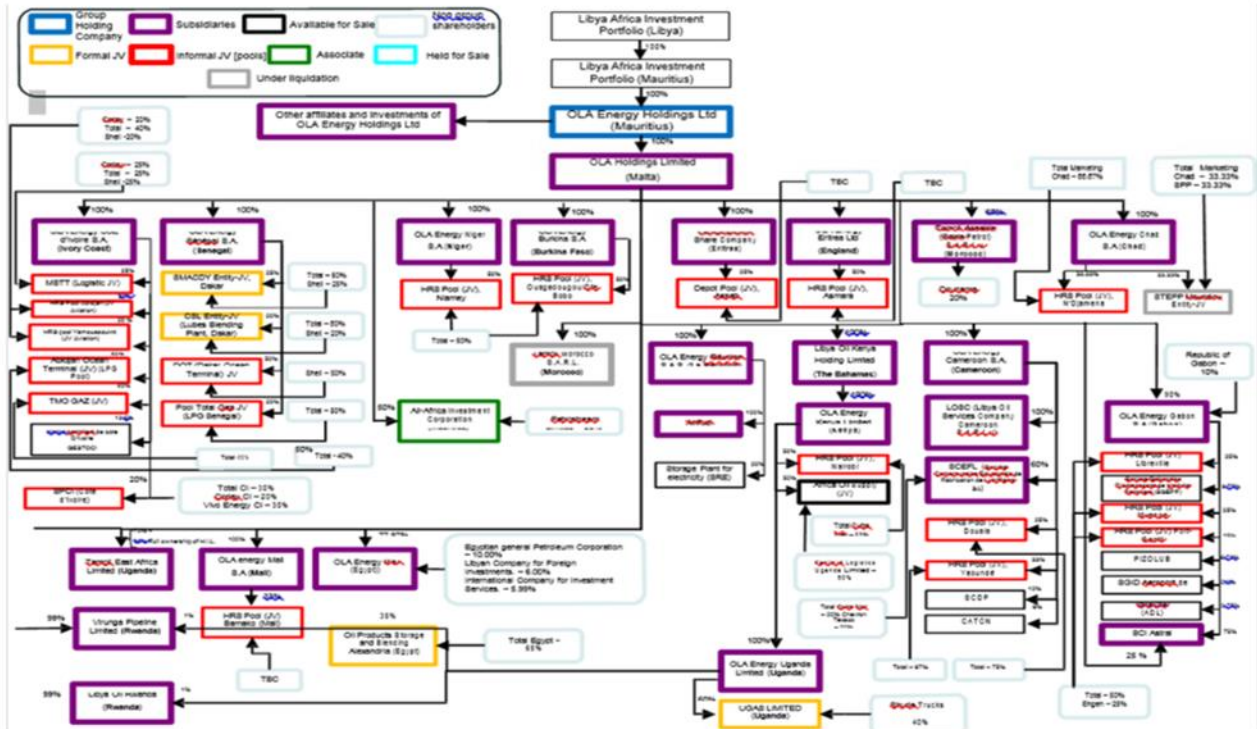
Libya Africa Investment Portfolio (LAIP)
Corporate Structure as of Jan-2020



Libya Africa Investment Portfolio (LAIP)
Corporate Structure as of Jan-2020



Libya Africa Investment Portfolio (LAIP)
Corporate Structure as of Jan-2020



Source: LAIP

Annex 88 Documentation regarding LAP GreenN transfer

Figure 88.1
Cabinet resolution related to the transfer of shares

The Interim Government
Prime Ministry Bureau
Resolutions

Cabinet Resolution # (384) of (2015)
Enforcing some provisions related to the transfer of shares
To the Libyan Post Telecommunication & Information Technology Holding Company

The Cabinet After reviewing:

- The interim constitutional declaration issued on August 3rd 2011 and amendments thereof. . The fiscal system of the State, balance sheet, accounts, and stocks law and amendments thereof.
- Law No. 12 of 2010 on issuance of the business relationships law and its internal regulations.
- Law No. 13 of 2010 on establishing the Libyan Investment Authority.
- Law No. 23 of 2010 on commercial activities and amendments thereof.
- Parliament resolution No. 22 of 2014 appointing the prime minister of the Interim Libyan Government.
- Parliament resolution No. 24 of 2014 declaring confidence in the interim government.
- The resolution of the General People's Committee \ previously No. 63 of 2005 on establishing the Libyan Post Telecommunication & Information Technology Holding Company.
- The resolution of the General People's Committee \ previously No. 15 of 2006 on establishing Libya Africa Investment Portfolio (LAIP).
- Cabinet resolution No. 644 of 2013 amending resolution No. 345 of 2013 delegating its mandate to the prime minister.
- Cabinet resolution No. 6 of 2014 on endorsing the organizational structure and establishing the administrative body of the Prime Ministry's bureau.
- Cabinet resolution No. 374 of 2015 on permitting withdrawal of a cash amount.
- The minutes of the general assembly's meeting of the Libyan Post Telecommunication & Information Technology Holding Company held on Wednesday 25/02/2015.
- The minutes of the Libyan Investment Authority's board of trustees meeting held in Al-Baidha'a city on Saturday 08/08/2015.

The Cabinet resolved the following:

Article (1)

All shares owned by Libya Africa Investment Portfolio (LAIP) in LAP GreenN shall be transferred to the Libyan Post Telecommunication & Information Technology Holding Company, including all of its associated assets and liabilities. Providing that the value of funds invested in LAP GreenN; consisting in equities, outstanding balance of the current account, and the outstanding balances of

loans granted to the earlier are deducted at the same value on the date of the transfer from the funds of Libya Africa Investment Portfolio.

Article (2)

The Libyan Post Telecommunication & Information Technology Holding Company shall be permitted to take the legal actions necessary to appraise LAP GreenN Telecommunication's assets in order to determine the fair value of the company and to record the same in the appropriate books.

Article (3)

The Libyan Post Telecommunication & Information Technology Holding Company shall be empowered to take the legal actions necessary to purchase foreign currencies to ensure its conformity with Cabinet resolution No. 374 of 2015 which allows the withdrawal of a cash amount to maintain sound management of LAP GreenN Company.

Article (4)

This resolution shall enter into force as at the date of issue and shall supersede and render void any other conflicting provisions. All competent authorities shall enforce the resolution immediately upon its publication in the official gazette.

The Cabinet
(Signed)

Sealed:

The Interim Libyan Government
Resolutions

Issued in: Al-Baidha'a city
On: 16/08/2015


Certified True Translation
EMNIS CONSULT LTD
Vits 13 - 16 Valletta Waterfront
Floriana FRN 1914 MALTA
TEL: 22030000

Figure 88.2
Decision of the Board of Directors

Translated from Arabic

**Decision of the Board of Directors of Libya Africa Investment Portfolio
Decision No. 15 (2015)
Concerning the implementation of a decision**

Having considered:

- Act No. 13 (2010) concerning the organization of the Libyan Investment Authority and the decisions adopted pursuant thereto;
- General People's Committee (defunct) decision No. 15 (2006) concerning the establishment of Libya Africa Investment Portfolio;
- General People's Committee (defunct) decision No. 197 (2006) concerning the adoption of the statutes of the Libya Africa Investment Portfolio;
- General People's Committee (defunct) decision No. 136 (2009) approving certain provisions relating to the Libya Africa Investment Portfolio;
- Libyan Investment Authority decision No. 2 (2015) concerning the establishment of the Board of Directors of Libya Africa Investment Portfolio;
- Prime Ministerial decision No. 384 (2015) concerning the conveyance of LAP Green to the Libyan Post, Telecommunications and Information Technology Holding Company.

Decision

Article 1

The executive management of the Portfolio is authorized to implement Prime Ministerial decision No. 384 (2015) (copy annexed) concerning the conveyance of its entire share, including all assets and liabilities, in LAP Green to the Libyan Post, Telecommunications and Information Technology Holding Company, and to take all measures required to complete the conveyance process.

Article 2

The present decision shall enter into force on the date of its issuance, and the relevant parties shall be required to implement it.

(Signed) [signature illegible]
Board of Directors of the Portfolio

Issued on 15 October 2015

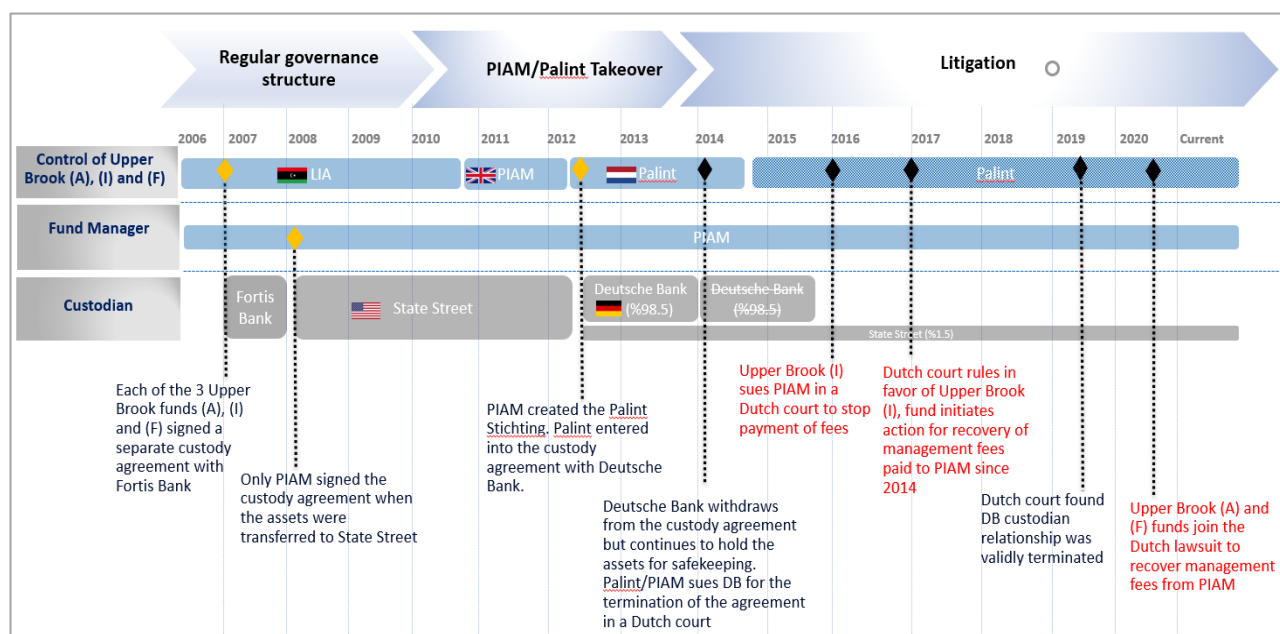
Annex 89 Palladyne/Upper Brook Case

1. The Panel has considered the following statements of the LIA:
 - (a) LIA commented on the difficulties faced when the two Directors of the Palladyne/Upper Brook funds (the ‘Funds’) (appointed in 2014) refused to recognise Ali Mahmoud’s authority. According to the LIA, following the successful conclusion of the authority dispute, a limited dialogue has been possible and cooperation among the directors has improved;
 - (b) LIA is now funding the litigation in the Dutch proceedings. The four directors of the Funds worked together in ensuring necessary filings could be made on behalf of the Funds in relation to the fees of Palladyne International Asset Management (PIAM). Subsequently, a fifth director was appointed; and
 - (c) LIA stated that PIAM continues to generate monthly performance reports of the Funds, which include a statement that the Net Asset Value (NAV) set out in those reports has been independently audited by the fund administrator. The Panel notes that this occurred after the Panel’s observations in [S/2019/914](#), paras. 184 to 192.
2. The Panel’s preliminary findings, on examination of documents provided by LIA and discussions with relevant interlocutors, are:
 - (a) LIA has neither visibility nor control over the assets (originally valued at USD 700 million). The Monthly Performance Reports only indicate the asset class allocation, geographical region and sector distribution, without specifying the companies in which the funds are investing.
 - (b) PIAM, as investment manager, has conducted very little investment activity since 2011. Significant amounts were retained in cash.
 - (c) On 16 August 2012, PIAM, the fund managers, established Palint Stichting, a Dutch foundation. The directors of Palint Stichting are also company officers of PIAM. The relationship, therefore, does not appear to be at arm’s length.
 - (d) The three Funds were gradually divested of their control of the assets. Each fund had signed the custodian agreement with Fortis Bank, in 2007. In 2008, when the assets were then transferred to State Street Bank, only PIAM signed the custody agreements. In November 2012, PIAM appointed the Deutsche Bank as the new custodian of 98.5 percent of the assets. The Panel noted that Palint Stichting entered into custody agreements with Deutsche Bank.
 - (e) In 2014, Deutsche Bank withdrew from the custodian agreement. It, however, continues to hold the assets for safekeeping as PIAM/Palint Stichting did not withdraw them. PIAM/Palint Stichting initiated litigation in the Netherlands to contest the termination of the custodian agreement. In September 2019, the Court found that the Deutsche Bank custodian relationship was validly terminated and that the bank owes no continuing obligation to provide custodian services to Palint Stichting/PIAM (other than safekeeping).

- (f) In 2016, the Upper Brook (I) fund initiated litigation in the Netherlands to stop payment of management fees to PIAM. In 2017, a Dutch Court ruled in favour of Upper Brook (I), which initiated action for recovery of management fees paid to PIAM since 2014. In December 2020, Upper Brook (A) and (F) joined the Dutch lawsuit to similarly recover fees paid to PIAM.
- (g) Palint Stichting still maintains full control of the assets but has given PIAM the Power of Attorney to operate the bank accounts. The Upper Brook funds have no agreement with Palint Stichting and are therefore unable to give them any instructions.
- (h) PIAM continues as the fund manager. Their management fees are considered to be excessive, although one fund did manage to get a reduction in fees in 2013, after intervention of its subscriber (LAIP). The two other funds appear content to continue paying the higher rate despite ongoing litigation with the fund manager.
- (i) The LIA has made no effort to regain control of the assets or to ensure that Palint Stichting no longer has ownership of the assets.

Figure 89.1

Timeline showing the gradual divesting of the Upper Brook Funds of control over the assets



Source: Panel analysis.

3. The Panel requested LIA's comments on the Upper Brook case. The LIA offered the following:
- (a) With regard to the observation on efforts "to regain control of the assets", LIA stated that the assets belong to the Upper Brook Funds, of which the LIA is shareholder/beneficial owner, and not to the LIA directly. It is unclear what further steps the Panel considers the LIA should be taking in that capacity. LIA has further listed out the concrete steps taken in

order to maintain effective oversight and control of the Upper Brook Funds, such as appointment of new directors of the three Funds, funding litigation in the Netherlands and appointing a company to undertake forensic review of the Funds' assets.

- (b) With regards to the control of the assets by Palint Stichting, LIA repeats the general statement that such structures are legitimate investment vehicles for the express purpose of separating functions of ownership and control. It admits that the rationale for the use of such a structure is unclear.

4. LIA is now stating that the forensic audit is not yet complete. The Panel was clearly informed in late 2020 that the audit was completed but the results could not be shared as the AGO had not permitted it. The LIA is now making an attempt to distinguish between the Upper Brook Funds and the LIA, emphasising that it only provides assistance to the boards of the Funds. This is an attempt to distance itself from direct involvement, in contradiction to previous actions of LIA. In January 2019, the LIA had taken direct action by removing the two directors (appointed in 2014) of the Upper Brook Funds and reappointing PIAM as the director of these Funds. The resolutions were withdrawn in April 2019 (S/2019/914, paras 185 and 189). The LAIP has confirmed that it has given the authority to the LIA to handle issues relating to the Funds.

5. Moreover, as sole shareholder of one fund, the attorney-in-fact for the second fund and the sole shareholder of LAIP (the subscriber to the third fund), the LIA cannot distance itself from the management of the assets which ultimately belong to it and to the LAIP. The shareholder is the legal owner of the company. This is relevant in the context of preservation of assets for the Libyan people.

6. Considering that USD 700 million of the Libyan people's money is under the control of Palint and that the Funds have no control over this substantial sum since 2013, it is surprising that no concrete steps have been taken to regain control. An investigation at this belated stage is only delaying matters further. The LIA has never categorically stated what action it will take to regain control of the assets, despite all the litigation. These, in the Panel's opinion, are dilatory tactics. The LIA is shirking responsibility by repeatedly saying that the boards of the Funds and their legal advisors are actively considering this issue and that the LIA will provide any further assistance requested by the boards.

7. All the statements now being made are thus at variance with the LIA's actions and the undue haste with which PIAM was given back control of the funds in January 2019 by the LIA Board of Directors itself

8. The Panel notes the varying approaches of Member States with regards to the application of sanctions in the case of the Palladyne/Upper Brook Funds, and consequently the licensing requirements. The Panel would like to highlight the risk this carries of dissipation of assets:

- (a) The three Cayman Islands incorporated Funds were frozen in terms of The Libya (Financial Sanctions) Order 2011 and The Libya (Restrictive Measures)(Overseas Territories) Order 2011. In the Cayman Islands, the UN sanctions were given effect by The Libya (Restrictive

Measures)(Overseas Territories) Order 2011. PIAM obtained licences from the UK and the US authorities for managing the assets of the Funds.

- (b) PIAM moved 98.5% of the total assets from State Street Bank to Deutsche Bank in 2013 under a licence from OFAC for transfer of the funds. The licence was issued in March 2013 and the assets were transferred to Deutsche Bank in or about August 2013.
- (c) In January 2013, the Deutsche Bundesbank informed PIAM of the following view concerning investment funds that are not listed (in Annex II of the Council Regulation (EU) 2011/204), but whose shares are owned by listed entities. Per the Panel's understanding, Deutsche Bundesbank took the position that Council Regulation (EU) 2011/204 applied to fund shares, but did not apply to the assets belonging to the fund, which are legally autonomous. As such the German authorities determined that there was no licensing requirement in the case of Palladyne, despite the fact that the funds were frozen in the UK jurisdiction.
- (d) The Panel was informed that PIAM never sought any licences from the Dutch authorities. In support thereof, PIAM relied on a circular dated 11 March 2011 issued by De Nederlandsche Bank which stated that "*...we are informed by the Ministry of Finance, the assets of legal persons and entities who are controlled by the listed natural and legal persons, entities and bodies do not need to be frozen; business operations may continue, subject to conditions. Such legal persons and entities may not, however, make assets and economic resources available to the listed persons and entities, nor may the interests of the listed entities be expanded or reduced.*" On 14 March 2011, the Dutch Authority for the Financial Market (AFM) also apparently conveyed a similar position to PIAM. The latter stated that it did inform the AFM of its activities in relation to the funds.
- (e) The German authorities have since confirmed their position stated above. According to them, the assets freeze does not automatically apply to subsidiaries and they referred to a court ruling in the EU on the strict interpretation of designation. On the application of guidelines on ownership and control, the German authorities stated that the Upper Brook Funds being distinct legal entities, they needed more details to make the determination.
- (f) The Panel awaits further clarifications from the Dutch authorities.

Annex 90 LTP as a separate entity

1. In 1986, the Libyan Arab Foreign Investment Corporation (LFIC) (LYe.001) (a.k.a. LAFICO) sold its 15% stake in Italian company FIAT for USD 3 billion in 1986. The LAFICO Board of Directors later decided to allocate these funds to a newly created portfolio called the Long Term Portfolio (LTP), in order to manage these funds in international bonds, stocks and commercial real estate. No specific company was created for this portfolio and it did not have a separate legal status. It was under the control of the Investment Department at LAFICO. All of its assets were in the name of LAFICO when the assets freeze was imposed. This is still the case, in particular regarding the assets held by Euroclear and the corresponding custodian banks, ABC Bahrain and HSBC, UK.
2. The LIA has relied on two Qadhafi era decisions (see appendix A) that aimed to separate LTP funds from LAFICO accounts. The Panel has determined these decisions were never implemented as the funds remain in LAFICO's name.
3. The LIA also stated that LTP became a subsidiary of LIA in 2007 (Article 7 of Decision 125 of 2007) and that this new affiliation of LTP is reflected in Article 16 of Law 13 (2010). The Panel finds that LTP may well have been under the control of LIA as a portfolio but not as an independent company, as discussed below.
4. After 2011, a steering committee was formed for LTP but it was never registered as a separate company. Former LIA Chairmen had recommended the integration of LTP into LIA, but this was not done. Gradually, the steering committee began to act independently of LAFICO even though the assets were in the latter's name and LTP still did not have a separate legal status.
5. In 2014, the then Chairman of the Steering Committee of LTP, Sami Mabrouk, moved his office to Jordan, with the permission of the then Chairman of LIA, Hassan Bouhadi. Finding difficulties in registering in Jordan, in the absence of any registration as a commercial independent company in Libya, LIA approved LTP Articles of Association on 10 May 2015 and LTP was registered in Bayda on 11 May 2015. On the basis of the registration in Bayda, LTP obtained a registration certificate of a non-operating foreign company in Jordan, on 6 August 2015. At that time, there was no registration in Tripoli, the declared headquarters of LTP (see appendix D).
6. The 2015 LTP Articles of Association do not mention a separate board of directors for the Portfolio. Article 9, however, explicitly mentions a Portfolio Management Committee to be appointed by the LIA BoD. The Panel is in possession of a February 2017 official correspondence from LTP to Etihad Bank, submitted on LAFICO letterhead with Sami Mabrouk signing as the "Chair of the Long Term Investment Portfolio Management Committee" (see appendix F).
7. In 2017, the LIA Board of Directors issued a decision that created a "Board of Directors" for LTP. The newly created LTP "Board of Directors" had to register in Tripoli in order to take control of the funds and the representative office in Jordan. The LTP was eventually registered in Tripoli on 27 January 2018. The Jordanian authorities accepted the Tripoli registration showing the paid-in

capital in USD after having rejected an initial registration erroneously filed in Libyan dinars (see appendices D and E).

8. The LIA provided the Panel with an amended statute of the LTP, prepared pursuant to a 25 August 2019 extraordinary meeting of the LTP General Assembly. Article 1 of the amended statute describes the LTP as a legal person and separate financial entity, subject to the provisions of the Commercial Activity Act. It goes on further to stipulate the functions of the "Board of Directors". There is no evidence to show how the transition (if any) from a Management Committee to a "Board of Directors" took place.

9. The Panel's view is that the LIA's insistence on the LTP being a separate corporate entity is not supported by the facts on record. The LTP General Assembly cannot simply declare the Portfolio to be a separate legal and financial entity from LAFICO. The Panel finds that this Portfolio continues to be a division of LAFICO, which remains the legal owner of the funds. The LIA's insistence that LTP is a separate company might result in dissipation of assets.

10. LTP's structure and management practices run counter to all modern management principles of transparency, best practices, and accountability for sovereign wealth funds. Allowing LTP to operate independently without proper oversight and controls, as has been happening since the 2014 establishment of the Jordan office, would risk the considerable funds at its disposal.

Analysis of financial statements

11. The paid-in-capital of LTP is USD 4.5 billion. Shares in subsidiaries, and affiliated and publicly traded corporations, amount to approx. USD 0.69 billion.

12. The case of one company, Sabtina Limited, highlights the confusion the LIA created by maintaining that LTP is an independent entity. Sabtina is declared in LTP's financial statement as a direct subsidiary. In the UK sanctions list, however, Sabtina is shown as a subsidiary of LAFICO. Sabtina's 2019 financial statement also confirms that it is indeed a subsidiary of LAFICO. An incorrect picture is therefore being presented in LTP's financial statements to reinforce its unfounded claim of legal independence.

13. Shares in Arab Banking Corporation in Bahrain and Bank El Etihad in Jordan are also held in LAFICO's name. LTP falsely claimed in its financial statement, however, that it holds the shares in Bank El Etihad.

14. In its financial statements, LTP includes accounts and term deposits, totalling approx. USD 2 billion, in several banks, of which 50% is held in the Libyan Foreign Bank (LFB). This account is in the name of LAFICO. The status of the funds held by LFB (approx. USD 1 billion) is under examination as these may not be in Libya. If held in accounts outside of Libya, the funds will have to be frozen.

15. There is no clarity on the provenance of the funds used to establish the Jordan office. The former Chairman of the Management Committee, Sami Mabrouk, informed the Panel that in June 2013, he

created a new portfolio from interest and dividends. This was used to buy 97 million USD worth of shares in Safwa Bank.

16. The LTP office in Jordan, having access to funds regarded as not being subject to the assets freeze, was often a source of funding for LIA and other companies. There was a transfer of 20 million euros to LIA Malta in 2015. In 2017, LIA Malta demanded another transfer of 2 million euros. A current account was opened in Bank El Etihad, Jordan, in the name of LIA. These amounts were for the LIA Malta office administrative expenses. According to the Libyan Audit Bureau, the LTP Jordan office disbursed a total of 2.5 million euros in 2015 to cover expenditures for LIA's Malta office. That amount rose to 3.6 million euros in 2016. After the 2017 audit, the Audit Bureau observed that it was not able to gain access to statements for the LIA's current account in Bank El Etihad.

Appendix A to Annex 90: The 1992 decision of the Peoples Committee on LAFICO, LTP and LAFICO's consequential communication

Figure 90.A.1
Official translation of the decision

Translated from Arabic

In the name of God, the Merciful, the Compassionate

The Libyan Arab Foreign Investment Company
No democracy without People's Congresses

Date _____ MWR ____ Corresponding to _____ 19__ Ref. No.:

Decision of the Secretary of the People's Committee
No. 44 (1992)
concerning separation of the funds of the Libyan Long-Term Portfolio

Having considered:

- Act No. 6 (1981 concerning the establishment of the Libyan Arab Investment Company
- General People's Committee Decision No. 767 (1991) concerning the establishment of the Long-Term Investment Portfolio
- The presentation of the Director of the General Investment Department on the inventory of the total value of the funds of the Long-Term Investment Portfolio as of 30 September 1991.

We hereby decide as follows:

Article 1

The Portfolio's net assets as of 30 September 1991, amounting to \$3,634,141,929.51 are to be separated as follows:

United States dollars

2 826 086 070.00	Funds of the Long-Term Investment Portfolio
808 055 859.51	Funds of the Libyan Arab Foreign Investment Company

Article 2

The funds of the Long-Term Investment Portfolio shall be separated from the accounts of the Libyan Arab Foreign Investment Company's in the amount of the share provided for in article 1.

Article 3

The directors of the General Investment Department and the General Finance Department shall execute this decision and act on it as of 30 September 1991.

(Signed) Muhammad Ali al-Hawij
Secretary of the People's Committee

Done on 15 Shawwal A.H. 1401
Corresponding to 18 April 1992

Figure 90.A.2
Decisions of LAFICO

Umar Mustafa al-Muntasir
Chair of the Board of Directors of the Libyan Long-Term Portfolio

Sir,

I write in reference to General People's Committee Decision No. 601 (1993) issued on 15 Safar MWR 1403, corresponding to 4 August 1993, amending Decision No. 767 (1991) establishing the Long-Term Investment Portfolio.

We hereby inform you that the Libyan Arab Foreign Investment Company will prepare a statement of financial position of the funds of the Portfolio on the date that it received of the above-mentioned resolution, which was 12 August 1993, in preparation for procedures for your Board to take delivery of said funds.

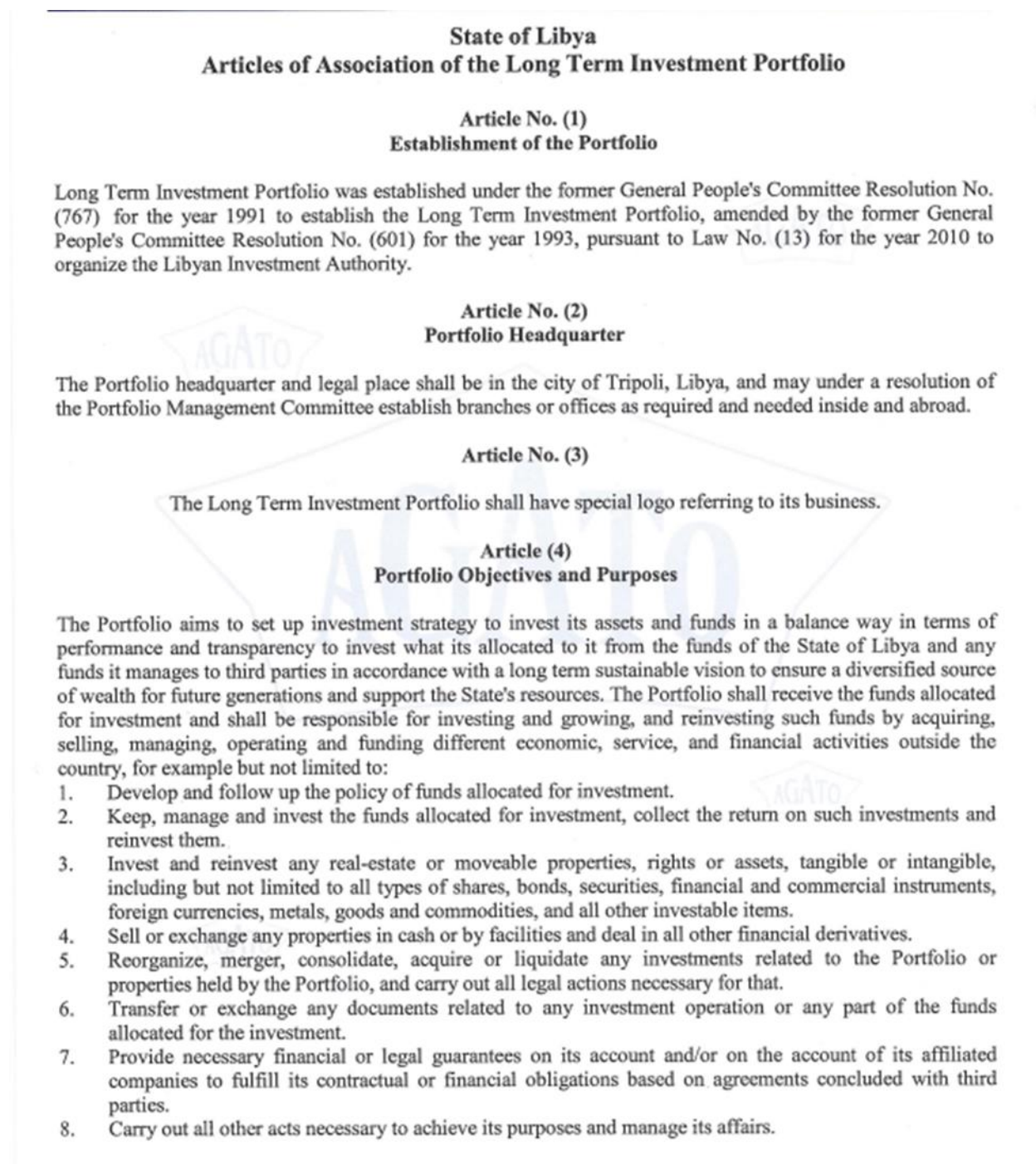
As of 12 August 1993, the executive management of the Libyan Arab Foreign Investment Company shall no longer be legally authorized to conduct any financial transactions with Portfolio funds, unless temporarily authorized otherwise by you, until the Portfolio takes final delivery of the funds.

May the peace, mercy and blessings of God be upon you.

(Signed) Muhammad Ali al-Hawij
Chair of the Board of Directors

Appendix B to Annex 90: 2015 Articles of Association of LTP

Figure 90.B.1
LTP articles of association



9. Perform all financial and legal acts as regards its invested funds and manage the same for third parties in accordance with the management agreements and the regulations in force
10. Conclude agreements and contracts with third parties to help the Portfolio achieve its objectives and purposes.

Article No. (5)
Portfolio Term

The legal term of the Portfolio shall be fifty years commencing from the resolution of establishment thereof under the former General People's Committee Resolution No. (767) for the year 1991. The term may be extended for other term or terms under a resolution of the Board of Trustees of the Libyan Investment Authority.

Article No. (6)
Portfolio Capital

The Portfolio's capital consists of the funds allocated to the Portfolio under the former General People's Committee Resolution No. (767) for the year 1991 to establish the Long Term Investment Portfolio amounting 4.600.000.000.00 (four billions six hundred million US Dollar) from the net profits and returns of investing the Portfolio funds and the assets or investments transferred or devolved upon it from pursuant to the provisions of the related laws and resolutions.

Article No. (7)
Borrowing

To achieve its purposes, the Portfolio may borrow from local or international financial institutions or any other party under the approval of the Management Committee upon the proposal of the General Manager of Medium and Long Term Borrowing.

Article No. (8)
General Assembly

The Board of Directors of the Libyan Investment Authority shall act as the general assembly of the Long Term Investment Portfolio. The general assembly shall convene once a year in the country of headquarter or in any other place determined by the Management Committee to pass the annual accounts of the Portfolio, and as needed upon the invitation of the Management Committee.

Article No. (9)
Portfolio Management Committee

The Portfolio Management Committee consists of five members including the head of the Portfolio Management Committee and the general manager. They shall be appointed and their membership shall be renewed under a resolution of the Board of Directors of the Libyan Investment Authority.

Article No. (10)
Portfolio Management Committee Powers and Authorities

The Long Term Investment Portfolio Management Committee shall have all powers and authorities to achieve the objectives and run the affairs of the Portfolio, develop policies, and invest its funds in investment projects as provided for in these Articles of Association. To ensure its sound performance of its tasks and responsibilities, the Portfolio may:

1. Define the general policy of the Portfolio in line with the related regulations and laws and in force.
2. Discuss the quarterly reports on investment operations and the sound work progress of the Portfolio.
3. Develop rules and systems and take necessary measures to run the works of the Portfolio.
4. Take decisions on borrowing, lending, and issuing bonds.
5. Set up the organizational structure and the administrative, financial and technical regulations of the Portfolio.
6. Appoint auditors and advisors and determine their remunerations and benefits.
7. Give permission to conclude contracts and agreements with third parties who run or practice works similar to the Portfolio purposes and help achieve its objectives.
8. Develop policies, standards and decisions necessary to invest the Portfolio funds in different fields.
9. Open branches and offices inside and abroad as the public good requires, establish companies abroad, subscribe or dispose of the same, increase or decrease their capitals in accordance with the related laws and regulations.
10. The Management Committee may delegate some of the established powers and authorities to the head of the Management Committee to run the work of the Portfolio.
11. Give permission to contract with the top management employees in accordance with the Portfolio Personnel Affairs Regulations.
12. Form any technical committees the committee deems necessary to perform the task of the Portfolio.

Article No. (11)
Management Committee Meetings

The Management Committee shall hold its ordinary meetings at least once every three months at the Portfolio headquarter or in any other place inside or abroad as the Management Committee determines. The Management Committee shall also convene as needed upon the invitation of the Head of the Management Committee or who he delegates. The invitation shall be sent to the members at least one week prior the date of the meeting and to attach the agenda and the meeting file to the invitation. The meeting file shall include memos on the topics presented to the committee. The Management Committee meetings shall be valid if attended by majority of committee members. The resolutions of the committee shall be issued by the majority of present members. In case the members attending the meeting are equal, the head of committee shall have a casting vote.

Article No. (12)
Urgency



The urgent topics may be presented to each member of the committee by pass to take what is appropriate on the presented issue. In such case, the resolutions shall be taken by unanimously and shall be presented in the first coming meeting of the Management Committee for approval.

Article No. 913)
Secretary of the Management Committee



The Management Committee shall appoint a secretary to the committee who shall be responsible for the following:

- The administrative preparation of the committee meetings and inform the members of the meeting and the agenda.
- Attend the committee's meetings and take minutes of the meetings.
- Prepare the resolutions to implement the committee's recommendations.
- Keep all documents records related to the committee in a strict confidentiality.

Article No. (14)
Minutes of Meetings of the Management Committee

The minutes of meetings of the Management Committee shall be taken and presented to the committee on the following meeting for approval. Such minutes shall be registered in a special record signed by the Head of Committee and the secretary.

Article No. (15)

To achieve the purposes of the Portfolio, resolution from the minutes of meetings of the Management Committee shall be taken and signed by the Head of the management commit and sealed by the official seal of the Portfolio.

Article No. (16)
Head of the Management Committee



The Head of the Management Committee powers and authorities:

1. Represent the Portfolio in its relations with third parties, before judicial, government and official departments. He may delegate such powers and authorities to the general manager or others under a written authorization.
2. Call the Management Committee for meeting and run its sessions.
3. Propose and present the meeting agenda to the Management Committee members.
4. Discuss what is presented from the Board of Directors or the Chief Executive Officer of the Libya Investment Authority or any other government entity concerned with the Portfolio activity.
5. Give permission to seek the help of specialized experts to carry out works of special nature.
6. General supervision of the Portfolio and implement the Portfolio policies and what is related to this position. He may delegate authorities to carry out other duties as decided by the Management Committee from time to time.

7. Take necessary resolutions in line with the Portfolio strategy and objectives.
8. Conclude agreements with financial institutions and any cooperation agreements with third parties.
9. Delegate employees or others to carry out any task he deems necessary to achieve the purposes of the Portfolio.
10. Preside the meetings of the Management Committee.

Article (17)
General Manager

The general manager powers and responsibilities include:

1. Assist the Head of the Portfolio Management Committee in all tasks related to the management of the Portfolio works
2. Carry out the works and powers entrusted to him by the Head of the Management Committee or the Management Committee.
3. Practice his powers and authorities under the related laws and regulations in force.
4. Develop plans and programs necessary to implement the resolutions and recommendations of the Management Committee and the Head of the Management Committee.
5. Prepare the draft annual final accounts and budget to present them to the Management Committee for approval.
6. Prepare periodic reports on the Portfolio activities every three months to present them to the Management Committee for discussion.
7. Prepare the draft balance sheet to present it to the Management Committee.
8. Receive reports on the performance of the affiliated companies from the managers of the Portfolio entities and discuss such reports with the managers.
9. Prepare the annual report on the Portfolio works at the end of each financial year to present it to the Management Committee.
10. Manage and run the Portfolio daily affairs.
11. Direct supervision of the board of directors and Portfolio affiliated companies to ensure the implementation of the Management Committee resolutions.
12. Supervise the follow up of the daily work at the different departments of the Portfolio to ensure their sound work progress.
13. Propose jobs, salary scale, and benefits thereof, contracting conditions, delegation, training, secondment and tasks system of the Portfolio staff and propose implementation mechanisms.

Article No. (18)
Signing Financial Transactions

The Head of the Management Committee, the general manager, or any other persons delegated by the Management Committee for this purposes shall have the right to sign on behalf of the Portfolio upon a proposal of the Head of Management Committee on the terms and conditions determined by the committee.

Article No.(19)
Transactions Requirements

The Portfolio transactions shall be carried out in accordance with the terms and conditions deemed appropriate by the Management Committee for each case where no project shall not be funded before completing its study and implementation program and verifying its economic feasibility.

Article No. (20)
Limits of Financial Transactions

The Management Committee shall develop rules related to the maximum limits of the loans, guarantees and investment of the Portfolio as well as other obligations with due consideration to the Portfolio's resources and the safety of its financial positions.

Article No. (21)
Controls of Work Principles

The Portfolio shall carry out its works in accordance with the following principles:

1. The Portfolio may not engage in any transaction contradicts with its objectives and purposes.
2. The Portfolio shall apply the principles recognized in funding investment with due consideration to the transparency standards.
3. The Portfolio shall carry out its funding transactions under conditions suitable to the nature of each transaction without prejudicing the soundness of its financial position.
4. The Portfolio shall take into account, at carrying out funding transactions, the project ability to fulfill the funding principal and interests.
5. To take necessary measures to ensure that any funding provided by it is used only for the purposes for which such funding is granted with due consideration to the economic considerations as regards costs and efficient implementation.
6. Prioritize the investment objectives of the Portfolio funds as follows: return, guarantee, and liquidity.
7. Emphasize the special nature of the Portfolio as an economic investment portfolio for the purpose of long term investment.

Article No. (22)
Financial Year

The financial year of the Portfolio shall start at the beginning of the financial year of Libyan Investment Authority and ends at the end of the financial year of Libyan Investment Authority.

Article No. 23)
Accounts Auditing

The Audit Bureau shall audit and review the accounts of the Portfolio in accordance with the provisions of Act No. (19) of 2013, as amended, concerning the reorganization of the Court of Accounts, Act No. (2) of 2013 concerning the establishment of the Administrative Control Authority, and then applicable laws. The Portfolio may seek the assistance of international auditors after the approval of the Portfolio Management Committee, if needed.

Article No. (24)
Accounts Keeping

The Management Committee shall define the rules of accounts keeping and necessary records taking into consideration the financial records the Portfolio is required to keep in accordance with the Commercial Law.

Article No. (25)
Publication

This Articles of Association shall be deposited and published in accordance with the law and the Portfolio shall be registered in the commercial register and with other official departments stipulated by law.

Board of Directors of Libyan Investment Authority

Issued on 10/5/2015.

Appendix C to Annex 90: LTP registration in Bayda and first registration in Tripoli

Figure 90.C.1

Official translation of LTP registration in Bayda

Translated from Arabic

Transitional Government of Libya

Ministry of Economic Affairs

Department of Corporations and Commercial Registration

Commercial Register Office, Jabal al-Akhdar

Entry number: 4211-35-05

Date: 11 May 2015

Commercial Register Extract

Trade name: Long-Term Investment Portfolio

Legal structure: public share company

Established pursuant to decision No. 767 (1991) **Duration:** 50 years*
September 2041

Start date: 29 September 1991

End date: 29

Headquarters address: Tripoli

Branch:

Facsimile: 021478155

E-mail: info@ltp.fund

Object of company: As in attached statutes

Subscribed capital: 4.6 billion United States dollars

Information regarding business owner, members of the board of directors or general partners:

No.	Name	Card No.	Nationality	Title	Date of appointment	Place of residence	Address
01	Sami Muhammad al-Mabruk	*****	Libyan				

02	Bashir Abu al-Qasim Ma'tuq	*****	Libyan				
03	Mustafa Muhammad al-Salih	*****	Libyan				
04	Ahmad Faraj al-Farajani	*****	Libyan				
05	Ahmed Huwaydi Ammush	*****	Libyan				
	Legal representative:						
No.	Name	Card No.	Nationality	Title	Date of appointment	Place of residence	Address
01	Sami Muhammad al-Mabruk	*****	Libyan	Chair of the Board of Directors	13 June 2012	Tripoli	Tripoli

Branches or agencies:

No.	Name	Card No.	Nationality	Title	Date of appointment	Place of residence	Address
01	-----	----	----	----	----	----	----
02	-----	----	----	----	----	----	----
03	-----	----	----	----	----	----	----
04	-----	----	----	----	----	----	----

Comments:

The Board of Directors was appointed pursuant to decision No. 2 (2012). One member was added and another removed pursuant to decision No. 30 (2013).

Fees paid per receipt No.:

Date:

Validity: One year from date of issuance*

Done at: Bayda'

Date: 11

Month: May

Year: 2015

Time: 10.40 a.m.

Document void if marked or altered in any way

Signature of the competent official

Name: Abdulsalam Abdulrahim Jalid

Position: Head of Office

Signature:

Figure 90.C.2

Official translation of LTP first registration in Tripoli**State of Libya****Entry number:** 83821**Ministry of Economic Affairs****Date:** 27 January 2018**Tripoli Economic Control****Commercial Register Extract****Trade name or name of company:** Long-Term Investment Portfolio**Type:** Share company

The company was established pursuant to General People's Committee (defunct) decision No. 767 (1991)

Duration: 50 years **Start date:** 29 September 1991 **End date:** 29 September 2041**Headquarters:** Andalus neighbourhood, Tripoli**P.O. Box** 4538**Facsimile:** +218 (21) 5541874**E-mail:** info@ltp.ly**Tel:** +218 (21) 4781452**Object of company:** Grow the funds allocated to it by the Libyan State for investment or any other funds for the benefit of third parties, and to reinvest such by repurchasing, selling, managing, operating and financing various economic, service and financial enterprises outside the country.***Subscribed capital:** 4.6 billion Libyan dinars**Paid-up capital:** 4.6 billion Libyan dinars**In-kind:** —**Members of the Board or partners**

#	Name	Nationality	Title	Date of appointment	Personal identification No.	Place of residence	Address
01	Atif Maylud Umran al-Bahri	Libyan	Chair of the Board of Directors	5 December 2017	F97K3RC8	Tripoli	Tripoli

* *Translator's note:* The translator made his best effort with this line, parts of which are practically illegible.

#	Name	Nationality	Title	Date of appointment	Personal identification No.	Place of residence	Address
02	Miftah Ali Sulayman Abdullah	Libyan	Member of the Board of Directors	5 December 2017	KZFNKR7F	Aryan	Aryan
03	Abdulsattar Muhammad Sayf al-Nasr Sayf al-Nasr	Libyan	Member of the Board of Directors	5 December 2017	KO69RLOF	Sabha	Sabha
04	Hasan Khalifah Khamis Abu Hasan	Libyan	Member of the Board of Directors	5 December 2017	JYZ9K68I	Gharyan	Gharyan
05	Salim Ali Miftah al-Kadiki	Libyan	Member of the Board of Directors	5 December 2017	J8938740	Tubruq	Tubruq
	Idris Abu Bakr Mas'ud Umar	Libyan	Member of the Board of Directors	5 December 2017	PPNRPZKZ	Benghazi	Benghazi
No.	Imad Hasan Khalifah al-Shaybani	Libyan	Member of the Board of Directors	5 December 2017	P33JHOK5	Tripoli	Tripoli

Legal representative

No.	Name	Nationality	Title	Date of appointment	Personal identification No.	Place of residence	Address
01	Atif Maylud Umran al-Bahri	Libyan	Chair of the Board of Directors	5 December 2017	F97K3RC8	Tripoli	Tripoli

[Translator's note: page 3 is completely illegible and was not translated]

Appendix D to Annex 90: LTP second registration in Tripoli

Figure 90.D.1

Official translation of the second registration showing USD

Translated from Arabic

Government of National Accord

Bureau of the Ministry of Economy

Entry No.: 83821

Date of entry: 17 January 2018

Extract from the Local Commercial Register of Tripoli

Commercial name of company / partnership: The Long-Term Investment Portfolio company Type: Joint-stock

Company / partnership established by: (Former) General People's Committee Decision No. 767 of 1991

Company duration: 50 years Starting on: 29 September 1991 Ending on: 29 September 2041

Headquarters: City of Tripoli, Andalus neighbourhood, P. O. box 4538 Fax: 002018215541874

Email: info@ltp.ly Telephone: 002018214781452

Purpose of company / partnership: To manage funds allocated to it by the Libyan State for investment or any funds it administers on behalf of a third party, and to repurchase, sell, manage, operate and finance various economic, service-related and financial activities outside the country

Capital: \$4,600,000,000

Paid up: Cash: \$4,600,000,000

In kind: 0.000

Board members or partners

No.	Name	Nationality	Title	Date of appointment	Personal confirmation no.	Place of residence	Address
01	Atif Maylud Imran Al-Bahr	Libyan	Chairman of the Board	05 December 2017	F97K3rc8	City of Tripoli	Tripoli
02	Miftah Ali Sulayman	Libyan	Board member	05 December 2017	jim/Kzfnkr7f	City of Aryan	Aryan
03	Abdulsattar Muhammad Sayf al-Nasr Sayf al-Nasr	Libyan	Board member	05 December 2017	jim/K069r10f	City of Sabha	Sabha

04	Hasan Khalifah Khamis Abu Al-Hasan	Libyan	Board member	05 December 2017	jim/jyz9k68j	City of Gharyan	Gharyan
05	Salem Ali Miftah Al-Kadiki	Libyan	Board member	05 December 2017	jim/j8938740	City of Tobruk	Tobruk
06	Idris Abu Bakr Mas'ud Umar	Libyan	Board member	05 December 2017	jim/ppnrpzkz	City of Benghazi	Benghazi
07	Imad Hasan Khalifah Al-Shaybani	Libyan	Board member	05 December 2017	jim/p33jhok s	City of Tripoli	Tripoli
08	***	***	***	***	***	***	

Legal representative

No.	Name	Nationality	Title	Date of appointment	Personal confirmation no.	Place of residence	Address
01	Atif Maylud Imran Al-Bahr	Libyan	Chairman of the Board	05 December 2017	F97K3rc8	City of Tripoli	Tripoli

Branches

No.	Address	Date established	Commercially registered office	Registration no.
01				
02				
03				
04				
05				

Proceedings	Amendments
	Amendment/reconstitution of the Board of Directors of the Long-Term Investment Portfolio in accordance with Libyan Investment Authority Board of Directors Decision No. 20 (2017) adopted at its fifth meeting held on 5 December 2017.

Note: In violation of the provisions of article 24 of Act No. 23 (2010) on commercial activity, and article 2 of the Statute of the Investment Portfolio adopted by the Libyan Investment Corporation with its Decision No. 11 (2015), the Long-Term Investment Portfolio was previously given an entry in the Commercial Register on 11 May 2015 under registration number 05-35-4211.

Note: Based on the provisions of articles 24, 491 and 495 of Act No. 23 (2010) on commercial activity, the Long-Term Investment Portfolio was registered with Tripoli Commercial Registry Office (the correct jurisdiction) under entry No. 8382.

Note: Commercial registration No. 4211, issued on 11 May 2015 issued by Bayda' Commercial Register, which oversees economic activity in the Jabal al-Akhdar region, was cancelled by judicial order of the Presiding Judge of the Tripoli Court.

Fee payment no.: 8779598

Date: 14 July 2019

Prepared on: 05 July 2019

Month: July

Year: 2019

Time: 1130 hours

Validity: 15 July 2020

Seal:

Competent official

Name: Miftah al-Sanusi Abdulkarim

Position: Chief of the Local Commercial Register of Tripoli

Signed: (signature)

Appendix E to Annex 90: Chronology of the legal status of the LTP

Figure 90.E.1

Chronology prepared by LIA

Translated from Arabic\

Chronology of the legal status of the Long-Term Investment Portfolio

On 29 September 1991, the defunct General People's Committee adopted decision No. 767 (1991) establishing the Long-Term Investment Portfolio as a long-term investment vehicle, in order to expand the economic base, diversify sources of income and create additional sources of foreign currency. The principal amount invested in the Long-Term Investment Portfolio was set at \$2,826,086,070, pursuant to article 3 of that decision.

From 30 September 1991, the accounts of the Long-Term Investment Portfolio were separated and placed in independent ledgers, pursuant to article 8 of General People's Committee decision No. 767 (1991) and decision No. 44 (1992) of the Secretary of the People's Committee for the Libyan Arab Foreign Investment Company concerning separate ledgers for the assets of the Long-Term Investment Portfolio.

The Long-Term Investment Portfolio Management Committee was formed pursuant article 4 of General People's Committee decision No. 767 (1991) of 29 September 1991. In accordance with the provisions of the aforementioned decision and its amendments, the Management Committee exercised its authority by adopting regulations, setting investment policies and objectives, establishing general technical standards for internal and external investment, prioritizing investment objectives in the light of prevailing conditions in international financial markets, issuing executive decisions, following up regularly on business results, evaluating performance and comparing it against market standards, and reviewing investment policies and objectives periodically in the light of economic variables and prospects in the international financial markets and of the possibilities for movement.

Pursuant to a decision taken by the Chair of the Portfolio Management Committee on 16 September 1993, the Libyan Arab Foreign Investment Company continued to manage the funds invested in the Long-Term Investment Portfolio through its technical body until 12 June 2004, in accordance with the objectives and investment policies adopted and the decisions taken by the Management Committee. Accordingly, all the assets of the Long-Term Investment Portfolio are registered in the name of the Libyan [Arab] Foreign Investment Company.

Several committees that were formed pursuant to article 4 of General People's Committee decision No. 767 (1991) of 29 September 1991 were responsible for managing the funds of the Long-Term Investment Portfolio. They all exercised their authority in accordance with the provisions of the aforementioned decision and its amendments.

On 28 August 2006, the Libyan Investment Authority began managing and investing the assets of the Long-Term Investment Portfolio pursuant article 5 of General People's Committee decision No. 205 (2006) establishing the Libyan Investment Authority.

On 10 March 2007, the Long-Term Investment Portfolio became subordinate to the Libyan Investment Authority pursuant to article 7 of General People's Committee decision No. 125 (2007) concerning the reorganization of the Libyan Investment Authority.

Article 16 of Act No. 13 (2010), concerning the organization of the Libyan Investment Authority, provides that the Long-Term Investment Portfolio is subordinate to the Libyan Investment Authority.

Accordingly, the legal status of the Portfolio can be summarized as that is entity that is subordinate to the Libyan Investment Authority in the form of an investment portfolio that it is both financially independent and a legal person under the law and pursuant to the aforementioned decisions.

Appendix F to Annex 90: Shares at Bank al Etihad, Jordan

Figure 90.F.1

Letter from LAFICO for membership of the Board of Directors

The Libyan Foreign Investment Company
a Libyan joint-stock company
with a capitalization of 2 billion Libyan dinars

Date: A.H. / / Corresponding to: 9 February 2017 Ref.: 049 *mim ayn* 2017

The Honourable Chair of the Board of Directors
Bank al Etihad
Amman, Jordan

Subject: Assumption by the Libyan Foreign Investment Company of membership of the Board of Directors of Bank al Etihad

Sir,

Please take the measures necessary to appoint Mr. Idris Muhammad al-Uhaymir al-Warfali as a member of the Board of Directors of Bank al Etihad for Savings and Investment, Amman, representing the Libyan Foreign Investment Company, as of this date.

Thank you for your cooperation.

May the peace, mercy and blessings of God be upon you.

Sami Muhammad al-Mabruk
Chair of the Long-Term Investment Portfolio Management Committee

Sirt Securities International NV

Registered in the Netherlands - Antilles - Registration No. 52972.

11 February 2017

Mr. Isam Salfiti
Chair of the Board of Directors of Bank al Etihad
Amman, Jordan

Sir,

Subsequent to the transaction transferring Bank al Etihad shares owned by Sirt Securities International NV to the Libyan Foreign Investment Company (LAFICO), we hereby inform you that the Sirt company has resigned from the Board of Directors of Bank al Etihad.

Please take the appropriate measures, and accept my best wishes for your success.

Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Samir Imhammad Abu Rawi
Sirt Securities International

Annex 91 Access to frozen funds

1. In accordance with paragraphs 19 and 21 of resolution [1970 \(2011\)](#) and paragraph 16 of resolution [2009 \(2011\)](#) Member States are required to notify the Committee of their intention to authorise access to frozen funds.
2. . The Panel has noted two specific cases, one in 2018 and another in 2019 where this was not done. The Member State has since clarified that this was due to procedural oversight.
3. The regulatory authorities in some Member States, including the United Kingdom, have informed the Panel that they do not hold information on earnings on frozen funds. In one case, the Panel requested details of any funds of designated entities held in two financial institutions. The request was refused on the grounds that these financial institutions themselves are not designated entities and there is no evidence that suggests those financial institutions are non-compliant with the sanctions regime. The fact that the information was being sought regarding funds of designated entities was overlooked. The fact that there is very limited oversight by the regulatory authorities in several countries, and their reliance and acceptance of the accuracy of reports provided by financial institutions, is a strong indicator to the Panel that implementation of the assets freeze may not be very effective.
4. In [S/2018/812](#), para. 227 and [S/2019/914](#), para. 211, the Panel reported on the lack of accurate financial data being made available by some Member States. Replies to detailed information requests by the Panel include: (1) the information is not at the disposal of the authorities; (2) Member States' reliance on information provided by the financial institutions; (3) data of earnings on frozen funds could not be provided on the grounds that financial institutions are not required to provide this information to the Member State regulatory authority. Only in-depth detailed analysis of financial data can identify cases of non-compliance and allow for recommendations on a more effective implementation of the assets freeze measure.

Points raised by designated entities:

5. The LIA representatives pointed out their inability to access frozen funds for all their various expenses. They did accept that the exemption provisions in the resolutions do not cover many of their essential disbursements. This undermines the LIA's ability: (a) to meet its established commitments to third parties (to pay for sums as they fall due); and/or (b) to enter into relationships with third parties given the difficulties in making payments promptly. The LIA would struggle to meet payments for business-critical services; plan its expenditure and budgets or to service its financial obligations.
6. They requested that the main principle behind the assets freeze, viz., the protection of Libyan assets, be kept in mind.
7. Some of the cases cited were partial payments to be made to professional service firms, including audit and accountancy firms and payments required for oil exploration and production

agreements. If the LIA cannot meet its contractual obligations, it becomes liable for significant penalty payments and may lose its allocated participation rights in the exploration and production of oil.

8. After documentary analysis and examination of the exemption provisions in the resolutions, the Panel does not support the arguments of LIA for access to the frozen funds for such payments.

9. The LIA therefore requested further guidance from the Sanctions Committee regarding which expenses fall within the ‘basic expenses’ and ‘extraordinary expenses’ exemptions; and that the scope of the exemptions be amended to enable the LIA to make payments of the nature described above.

10. The LIA has represented that due to delays in obtaining licences from the regulatory authorities of Bahrain it does not have the operational funds available to make payments for critical services such as: (1) independent auditing services; (2) staff training; (3) staff insurance; and (4) essential institutional reform. Outstanding invoices hinder the LIA’s ability to implement its transformation strategy. The lack of a confirmed time frame is delaying the filing of seven applications, and a decision is awaited on three applications. The LIA position is that these unexplained, long delays have placed the LIA in an impossible position vis-à-vis a number of its contractual requirements.

11. The LIA also faces problems with banks even after obtaining the relevant permissions from the Sanctions Committee. In a case where the funds had to be withdrawn from a dollar account to make payments in Libyan dinars, the bank asked for an OFAC licence. The LIA also highlighted the procedural delays in obtaining OFAC licenses, sometimes even up to six months.

12. Similarly, the LFIC has explained that a lack of response from the UK regulatory authorities regarding licences for handling frozen assets is now impacting their ability to manage their funds. The United Kingdom clarified that it has no record of LFIC ever pursuing a formal complaint with the regulatory authorities. Priority is given to urgent and humanitarian licence applications that involve a risk of harm or a threat to life and otherwise the authorities commit to engage with licence applications within four weeks. An applicant is expected to provide clear justifications for why a case is urgent. Applicants are also responsible for taking independent legal advice and performing due diligence to ensure compliance with financial sanctions.

LIA concerns over attachments:

13. Further to para. 171 in the main report, the LIA has emphasized that both the LIA and LFIC are separate entities from the State of Libya, incorporated by Libyan Laws, with their own legal capacity and financial independence. The LIA also stated that it cannot be liable for the debts of the State of Libya.