



Analysis of ongoing violations of international law in Libya



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No Peace Without Justice is an international non-profit organisation founded by Emma Bonino and born of a 1993 campaign of the Transnational Radical Party that campaigns for the protection and promotion of human rights, democracy, the rule of law and international justice. NPWJ undertakes its work within three main thematic programs: International Criminal Justice; Gender and Human Rights; and Middle East and North Africa Democracy. NPWJ is a Constituent Association of the TRP and a Member of its Senate, a founding member of the NGO Coalition for the International Criminal Court and a member of its Steering Committee.

This document was edited by Gianluca Eramo, with support from Alison Smith. We would like to thank Richard Mackenzie-Gray Scott for his excellent research and drafting as well as all the partners and friends who provided insights and suggestions and must remain unnamed for their own safety.

Acknowledgements

This report has been produced with the financial assistance of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO). The contents of this report are the sole responsibility of No Peace Without Justice and can under no circumstances be regarded as reflecting the position of FCO.

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Summary

Libya's transition to democracy remains hampered by institutional weakness and societal divisions. The humanitarian and political crisis, initiated in May 2014 with the launch of Operation Dignity and the attack against the Libyan Parliament, has further deteriorated the situation in the country, which is currently sliding toward fragmentation if not plain disintegration. An estimated 2 million Libyans out of a population of 6.2 million have been affected by the fighting, exacerbating an already untenable humanitarian crisis.

Libyan citizens are subjected daily to killings; unlawful deprivation of liberty; abductions; torture and other ill-treatment; death threats and other forms of intimidation, by armed groups and militias. The lack of prosecutorial capacity in the country has prevented the Libyan authorities from quelling violations of international and domestic law that continue to occur. The breakdown of law and order in Libya has had a severe negative impact on human rights defenders and the work of civil society across the country.

Only a small amount of information about violations of international human rights and humanitarian law relating to the ongoing violence in Libya is being gathered; even that information lacks the level of details and elements that can make it actionable. This report analyses the conduct of Libyan armed forces and armed groups to determine whether their acts violate the laws of armed conflict and international criminal law, with the hope of providing helpful information for future decision-making processes. The reconstruction of events combined with their legal analysis is a process that is integral to the prevention of denial, while establishing *prima facie* accountability for violations of international law and serves to promote and defend human rights through peaceful means. In order to ensure that serious violations of international law do not fade into the past, there must be full investigations of the conduct of the warring factions during this most recent conflict, so as to hold accountable those who have contributed to the violence and destruction throughout Libya.

This document seeks to provide a preliminary analysis of the current environment in Libya and to provide a pilot tool for activists, practitioners and other interested parties, as well as decision-makers, on the ongoing violence in Libya. The international community has yet to appropriately respond and there is much that needs to be done in order to facilitate Libya's capacity in resolving the current situation, developing the rule of law within its borders and bringing responsible individuals to justice. It is hoped this document can be a catalyst towards turning that situation around and turning inaction into action.

Background to the Libyan situation

Libya's transition to democracy remains hampered by institutional weakness and societal divisions within its social construct. The humanitarian and political crisis, initiated in May 2014 with the launch of Operation Dignity and the attack against the Libyan Parliament, has further deteriorated the situation in the country, which is currently sliding toward fragmentation if not

plain disintegration. An estimated 2 million Libyans out of a population of 6.2 million have been affected by the escalation in fighting exacerbating an already untenable humanitarian crisis.

Two competing military-political alliances are at the heart of Libya's current crisis. Based primarily in the east is Operation Dignity, led by General Khalifa Haftar and consisting of remnants of armed forces within the Libyan National Army (LNA), along with irregular and tribal forces; Zintani brigades in the western Nafusa Mountains also operate under the banner of Operation Dignity. These forces support the elected and internationally recognised House of Representatives (HOR) in Tobruk and the Government of Prime Minister Abdullah al-Thini in Bayda. Operation Dignity seems to consist mostly of traditional Arab nationalists, federalists, anti-islamists and former regime elements. In opposition is Operation Dawn, primarily in the west, consisting of a rump parliament from the country's last General National Congress (GNC) and, until recently, the "National Salvation Government" of Prime Minister Omar al-Hassi in Tripoli. Operation Dawn comprises a loose coalition of hard-line revolutionaries, Islamists and Amazigh in the northwest and has draws its military power mainly from militias operating under Misurata's banners.

Libya's crisis is further worsened by broader regional tensions and conflicts that have subjected the country to varying types of foreign intervention and the establishment of terrorist groups linked to ISIS and Al-Qaida on Libyan soil.

The breakdown of law and order in Libya has had a severe negative impact on human rights defenders and the work of civil society across the country. Libyan citizens are subjected daily to killings; unlawful deprivation of liberty; abductions; torture and other ill-treatment; death threats and other forms of intimidation, by armed groups and militias. The lack of prosecutorial capacity in the country has prevented the Libyan authorities from quelling violations of international and domestic law that continue to occur. There are worryingly high statistics of instances of torture, arbitrary detention and executions, which are being committed by both the Government and the many diverse non-State actors. The judicial system is currently faced with insurmountable challenges, which include an inability to initiate cases in court. This coupled with the judiciary's lax application of fair trial standards also enhances the present issues. Freedom of speech, freedom of religion and women's rights are also among those rights violated on a daily basis.

The international community has yet to respond appropriately and there is much that needs to be done to facilitate Libya's capacity in resolving the current situation, developing the rule of law within its borders and bringing responsible individuals to justice.

Scope and methodology of the analysis

Only a small amount of information about violations of international human rights and humanitarian law relating to the ongoing violence in Libya is being gathered; even that information lacks the level of details and elements that can make it actionable. This document seeks to provide a preliminary analysis of the current environment in Libya and to provide a pilot

tool for activists, practitioners and other interested parties, as well as decision-makers, on the ongoing violence in Libya.

Over the course of five months, NPWJ collected and recorded information relating to incidents and acts of violence in Libya, as documented in the annex, and analysed these events in the attempt to establish legal links between the facts on the ground and international and domestic laws regulating armed conflict, humanitarian conduct and the protection of human rights. The analysis aimed at bringing together reliable information so as to highlight the primary incidents in the Libyan conflict from July 2014 until the end of February 2015. In gathering and analysing data for this report, extensive research from a broad range of sources was undertaken, primarily from the media sector.

Background on NPWJ's Conflict Mapping work

Conflict mapping is one of NPWJ's key activities, allowing the organisation to facilitate the international community in providing a clear indication of the situation and key issues in conflict zones within a particular timeframe. Throughout this process, NPWJ aims at maximising the participation of local stakeholders in the implementation process, so as to ensure that conflict mapping programs are tailored to and help support and strengthen local capacities. Gathering such information is conducted in four ways: through first-hand recounts from individuals who were directly affected by the conflict; analysing local stakeholder overviews of their accounts of events in their area; bringing together groups who are involved and/or were affected by the conflict; and by conducting research of open source materials. However information is collected, the identification and prioritisation of incidents is one of the primary tasks, in particular those that identify the most serious operations, policies and violations. These may include single grave events or a series of events constituting an attack or a policy of committing attacks against the civilian population.

Summary of the Violations

Thus far the conflict in Libya has resulted in serious violations of both international criminal law and international humanitarian law (IHL). Many of these violations are clear war crimes, as defined under the Rome Statute, and also constitute breaches of the Geneva Conventions and their Additional Protocols. The wide array of documented offences range from deliberate, indiscriminate and disproportionate attacks against the civilian population, to hostage taking, executions and assassinations. There are numerous actors actively engaged in the conflict, some of whom remain unidentifiable. In addition, these actors are conducting themselves without restraint, violating basic standards and laws of the international community. However, in many cases it is uncertain which individual or group is responsible for the violations.

July 2014

On 13 July 2014, 'Operation Dawn' was initiated by the armed militia group, Libya Revolutionaries Operations Room (LROR). The start of the battle for Tripoli airport involved many non-State actors and the Libyan Government, all with different agendas. In the first few hours of Operation Dawn, at least seven civilians were killed, with another 30 injured. It is suspected that the responsible party for these crimes is the Misurata-Zintan militia, who for a time seized control of the national oil company. As the weeks passed, the number of deaths and injuries rose dramatically in Tripoli and surrounding areas. In one week, 97 civilians died and 404 were injured. In Benghazi at least 38 people were killed in one day, as a result of clashes between government troops and Islamist fighters in the city centre.

In addition to the civilian deaths caused by the conflict, there are clear indications that targeted killings, assassinations and public executions were carried out. Former General National Congress (GNC) member for Derna, Fariha Birkawi, was attacked and killed in her town by unknown assailants. Attacks based on religious values and against foreign nationals were also not uncommon. According to the Philippines Department of Foreign Affairs, an armed group beheaded a Philippine national for being non-Muslim. Hospitals were also attacked during this month.

August 2014

Attacks surrounding Tripoli airport continued to dominate the intensifying conflict in Libya throughout August. The amount of property damage greatly increased in this month, owing to the frequency of rocket fire and the number of explosions caused by damage to oil tanks. In Martyrs' Square, located in Tripoli's city centre, a group of protesters were fired upon by yet another armed group. The lack of clarity with respect to which group is responsible for many of the events that have occurred in August is a very pressing issue. Another example of this was the assassination of the former Tripoli Chief of Police, Colonel Muhammad Sweissi, which was committed by a group of masked men that remain unidentified.

That said, many violations were committed by individuals from the Libyan military, who have been identified as being responsible. The commander of the Libyan Special Forces, Al-Hassi, was reported to have killed one civilian and injured at least four others, after the Shura Council of Benghazi forces shelled a residential area. Grad rockets fell randomly during violent clashes between Dignity Operation forces and rebels of the Benghazi Shura Council.

September 2014

This month showed the highest level of violence since the beginning of the conflict in July. Groups affiliated under Operation Libya Dawn continued to expand as the Libya Shield Brigade, Janzur militia and forces from Al Zawiyah added support to the Misratan-led coalition. Due to the intensification of fighting in residential areas, increasing numbers of the civilian population were killed during shelling between opposing sides. Libya Dawn had increased its activity, when

compared to a decline in activity among the armed groups operating in the Benghazi area, in particular the Benghazi Revolutionaries and Operation Dignity forces.

There was an increasing number of assassinations, including the Technical Manager of the Libyan Intelligence, Colonel Mukhtar Naala. Multiple kidnappings were also carried out by various parties, which led to a large number of disappeared persons, including political activists. Hospitals were also attacked during this month. The common denominator for the month of September is that there is no clear indication as to what party to the conflict was responsible for the acts of assassinations, kidnappings and executions.

October 2014

The frequency of suicide bombings increased greatly within Libya during this month. On 2 October, around 30 Libyan soldiers were killed and 70 wounded in a double suicide bombing in Benghazi. In the Wadi al-Hai region, there was fighting between a coalition of Misuratan and Ghryianian militias along many public highways, with reports that Libyan Dawn forces had claimed to have captured the Wadi al-Hal region, as a fallout of these battles.

Heavy fighting commenced on 11 October in the city of Kikla when Zintani forces initiated attacks in an attempt to take over control of numerous town and roads in the Nafusa Mountains. A large number of civilians were injured in these attacks and there remained concern that escalation in this area could lead to broader and more intense warfare, based on tribal and ethnic grounds. In Tripoli, the then-authorities announced new sets of oil prices, despite criticism and denunciation from the Tobruk-based Government. Towards the end of October, militants controlling the city of Derna aligned their interests with the Islamic State, making Derna the first base of the extremist group outside of Syria and Iraq.

November 2014

Assassinations continued to be carried out in November. The apparent decrease in violence may be owed to the Sudanese foreign minister, Ali Karti, mediating towards a peace initiative, which was claimed to have been accepted by the rival Libyan parties. However, upon further examination of events prior to the peace agreement, it is clear that this effort to move forward was not successful. On 12 November, multiple car bombs resulted in the death and injury of civilians in Tobruk and al-Bayda. The Tobruk attack in particular, severely injured 21 people. The very next day, the Egyptian and UAE embassies were targets of bombings.

December 2014

Many civilian and humanitarian supply storage areas were destroyed during shellings from aircraft associated with Operation Dignity. Many attacks on infrastructure and resources took place in this month. On 13 December, 'Operation Sunrise', an offensive against the Petroleum Facilities Guard, led by Ibrahim Jathran, started in an attempt to secure oil terminals in Ras Lunuf and Sidra. These clashes over the control of oil facilities included vast amounts of airstrikes, primarily carried out by allied forces loyal to the Tobruk-based Government, and on less frequent

occasions, Libya Dawn forces. Additionally, the National Oil Corporation reiterated its commitment to 'political neutrality', further catalysing the intense fighting over oil.

Car bombs posed a continuing threat, especially towards government officials. For example, towards the end of the month, a suicide bomber detonated a car full of explosives in front of a hotel where Libya's Parliament was in session, injuring three deputies and eight hotel staff. Power plants continued to be attacked, similar to the attack that occurred on 25 December, where Libya Dawn launched an assault on a power plant in Sirte killing 19 soldiers.

January 2015

The turn of the year brought a variety of attacks throughout the country. One of the first major incidents of violence occurred at the port of Misurata – a heavily occupied commercial area. This incident involved air strikes and the use of heavy artillery, resulting in the loss of life on the ground. Again, foreign nationals were also vulnerable to the violence, with one incident resulting in the death of a Greek worker when a rocket was fired upon an oil tanker.

The city of Benghazi witnessed the death of at least six civilians, with around 20 others being wounded, in clashes between rival armed groups fighting for control of multiple areas, including al-Lithi, al-Hadaeq and al-Sabri. Towards the end of the month, fighting greatly intensified in the same areas killing 16 and injuring 45 in just one attack. Separate attacks in Tripoli included a hotel being stormed by unidentified gunmen, who opened fire in the lobby and detonated a bomb in the car park. This attack resulted in the death of ten civilians.

February 2015

Attacks on property related to oil continued to be a primary hot spot. At an eastern Islamist stronghold, 16 Libyan soldiers were killed and 38 wounded who were operating close to oil terminals. In a separate incident, unknown gunmen killed 12 civilians (among them two Philippine citizens and two Ghanaians) in an attempt to take control of a remote Libyan oilfield.

Clashes continued to erupt in the Benghazi city centre in a government effort to take back control of the port district from Islamist militants. In one suicide bombing, two civilians were killed. Attacks like this were frequent, as a result of heavy fighting between the government forces and various armed militias over Benghazi's port. At least nine people died and 35 were wounded in fighting between rival Libyan militias. Six of the dead were soldiers and civilians - including an Egyptian citizen - who were killed by indiscriminate rocket fire.

Involvement of the so-called Islamic State became more prominent through multiple terrorist attacks. One car bomb killed at least 31 and wounded around 40 people. Those loyal to the cause of the so-called Islamic State claimed responsibility for many car bombings, including three that destroyed much of the mountain town of Qubbah, killing at least 40 civilians.

Applicable Law

The above accounts and reports breach relevant provisions of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Rome Statute), the Geneva Conventions and their Additional Protocols. The applicability of the Rome Statute stems from the unanimous adoption of United Nations Security Council (UNSC) resolution 1970 in 2011, which referred the situation in Libya to the ICC and required Libya to cooperate with the Court, despite the fact that Libya has not ratified the treaty. Libya has ratified all four Geneva Conventions and their Additional Protocols, thereby binding the State to uphold the rules contained within the treaties.

Under international law, an armed conflict exists whenever there is a resort to armed force between States (international armed conflict) or whenever there is protracted armed violence between governmental authorities and organised armed groups or between such groups within a State (non-international armed conflict).¹ In the case of Libya, the events of July 2014 and the ongoing fighting until at least February 2015 certainly satisfy the definition of a non-international armed conflict. In addition to the intensity and level of violence, the armed groups involved have the required minimum degree of organisation and discipline to make them subject to international law, including being capable, on the one hand, of planning and carrying out sustained and concerted military operations, and on the other, of imposing discipline in the name of *de facto* authority.² The fighting in Libya appears only to be between Libyan forces and non-State actors; as such, this report takes the approach that the conflict in Libya is one of a non-international character.³

Rome Statute

In addition to the adoption of UNSC Resolution 1970, the Rome Statute and its substantive content are widely considered to be part of customary international law and are therefore binding upon Libya and its nationals.⁴

Article 8(2)(c) and (e) set out the law for non-international armed conflicts, the more relevant paragraphs of which are stated below:

Article 8(2)(c):

- (i) Violence to life and person, in particular murder of all kinds, mutilation, cruel treatment and torture;

¹ ICTY, *The Prosecutor v Dusko Tadić*, Decision on the Defence Motion for Interlocutory Appeal on Jurisdiction, IT-94-1-A, 2 October 1995, para 70

² ICRC Commentary on the 1977 Additional Protocols to the Geneva Conventions of 1949, pp 1352-3.

³ Some of the bombing in Tripoli is alleged to have been carried out by warplanes departing from the United Arab Emirates and Egypt, which could transform the conflict into one that is international in nature. However, there is insufficient information to make that determination with any certainty at this time, therefore this report errs on the side of caution in considering the current Libyan conflict to be non-international in nature.

⁴ As noted in other NPWJ publications, during the negotiations for the Rome Statute in 1998, and those that followed on the elements of the crimes, States indicated they would only accept what reflected customary international law. As such, the crimes within the jurisdiction of the ICC, found in Articles 6–8, are the best possible indication of customary international law as of July 1998, as are their Elements of Crimes, which were adopted in September 2002. See Politi, M. and Nesi, G. (eds), *The Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court: A Challenge to Impunity*, Aldershot, Dartmouth Publishing Co., 2001, p 25 and Lee, R.S. (ed.), *The International Criminal Court: Elements of Crimes and Rules of Procedure and Evidence*, Ardsley, NY, Transnational Publishers, 2001, pp 5, 8 and, generally, Chapter 6, 'Reflections on the elements of crimes'. While there is some debate as to whether the Rome Statute and the Elements of Crimes entirely reflect customary international law, they are used in this report as the most authoritative statement of customary international law to date, due to their manner of negotiation and adoption

- (iii) Taking of hostages;

Article 8(2)(e):

- (i) Intentionally directing attacks against the civilian population as such or against individual civilians not taking direct part in hostilities;
- (ii) Intentionally directing attacks against buildings, material, medical units and transport, and personnel using the distinctive emblems of the Geneva Conventions in conformity with international law;
- (iv) Intentionally directing attacks against buildings dedicated to religion, education, art, science or charitable purposes, historic monuments, hospitals and places where the sick and wounded are collected, provided they are not military objectives;
- (vi) Committing rape ... and any other form of sexual violence also constituting a serious violation of article 3 common to the Geneva Conventions;
- (vii) Conscripting or enlisting children under the age of fifteen years into armed forces or groups or using them to participate actively in hostilities;
- (xii) Destroying or seizing the property of an adversary unless such destruction or seizure be imperatively demanded by the necessities of the conflict;

The analysis undertaken for this report demonstrates that each of these war crimes may have been committed in Libya between July 2014 and February 2015, as described in the fact summary above and as detailed in the list of incidents in the annex. It is difficult, however, to determine with certainty that the elements of these crimes are satisfied, given the scarcity of detailed information available against which to conduct a detailed legal analysis. Nonetheless, the information gathered for this report demonstrates that there is a basis on which to carry out further investigations, to determine whether these crimes have been committed or whether there is some justification under international humanitarian law for them. In particular, in respect of the recruitment or use of children and sexual and gender-based violence against women, while there is little information about these crimes, the fact that there are murmurs of such activities taking place warrant inclusion of these types of crimes as among those requiring further investigation and action.⁵

Article 7(1) of the Rome Statute sets out the law on crimes against humanity, the most relevant provisions of which are:

“Crime against humanity” means any of the following acts when committed as part of a widespread or systematic attack against a civilian population, with knowledge of the attack:

- (a) Murder; and

⁵ See Annual report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict, Leila Zerrougui 2014, 29 December 2014, UN Doc. A/HRC/28/54, paras 5 and 6; and Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the situation of human rights in Libya and on related technical support and capacity-building needs 2014, 12 January 2015, UN Doc A/HRC/28/51, paras 21-23.

- (h) Persecution against any identifiable group or collectivity on political, racial, national, ethnic, cultural, religious [or] gender' grounds.

These crimes require the fulfilment of the two chapeau elements, namely (1) either a “widespread or systematic” attack; and (2) the attack is committed against a civilian population. Most of the violations that took place, according to the information gathered for this report, appear to be a consequence of armed conflict, as opposed to the civilian population being the target of attacks.⁶ Nonetheless, on several occasions, civilian populations do appear to be the primary target, in the context of attacks that were similar in nature to each other, such as those directed against oil facilities or against political actors or civilian buildings. While more investigation is required, it appears that the above-listed crimes against humanity may have been committed in Libya between July 2014 and February 2015.

Geneva Conventions and their Additional Protocols

Libya has ratified all the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and their Additional Protocols I and II of 1977 and is therefore legally bound by them. As noted, this report takes the view that the fighting between Libyan armed forces and Libyan opposition armed groups amounts to a non-international armed conflict. As such, both common article 3 to the 1949 Geneva Conventions and Additional Protocol II apply to Libyan territory during the relevant time. These rules seek to minimize unnecessary pain and suffering during wartime and endeavour to protect the civilian population affected by wars.

In particular, common Article 3 to the Geneva Conventions provides as follows:

- (1) Persons taking no active part in the hostilities, including members of armed forces who have laid down their arms and those placed 'hors de combat' by sickness, wounds, detention, or any other cause, shall in all circumstances be treated humanely, without any adverse distinction founded on race, colour, religion or faith, sex, birth or wealth, or any other similar criteria.

To this end, the following acts are and shall remain prohibited at any time and in any place whatsoever with respect to the above-mentioned persons:

- (a) violence to life and person, in particular murder of all kinds, mutilation, cruel treatment and torture;
- (b) taking of hostages;
- (c) outrages upon personal dignity, in particular humiliating and degrading treatment;
- (d) the passing of sentences and the carrying out of executions without previous judgment pronounced by a regularly constituted court, affording all the judicial guarantees which are recognized as indispensable by civilized peoples.

⁶ This is particularly true in respect of actions by the Islamic State during the time period analysed for this report, which all appear to have been directed against armed forces and groups.

The purpose of this article is to address the conduct of hostilities in non-international conflict zones, through limiting the means and methods of warfare on all sides to a conflict. On this same point, another fundamental principle of IHL (which is also considered to be customary) is that all parties, at all times, must distinguish between combatants and civilians, including their property. Within Libya, it is evident that this distinction is not being made and that civilians and civilian objects are being harmed in a disproportionate manner. This highlights that the parties involved in the Libyan conflict are blatantly not adhering to international standards that are in force to provide fundamental protections for non-combatants.

Conclusions

In Resolution 2174, the UNSC recalled and reaffirmed its decision of 2011 to refer the Libyan situation to the ICC, stating the importance of holding responsible persons for serious crimes under international law. Those who directly commit, assist or order the crimes that continue throughout Libya are subject to prosecution by either domestic courts or the ICC. That said, the justice system within Libya is currently unable to carry out such investigations and prosecutions and has difficulties functioning at all, with many rule of law issues being thrown into the mix of problems. Considering there are an estimated 1,700 armed groups and 250,000 armed individuals involved in the conflict, it is evident that the varied regional power struggles ongoing within the country are large scale. Some facts are particularly startling, such as three times as many people being killed in the conflict in July and August than in the whole of the first half of 2014. The conflict has become a progressively international issue for outside States and concerned stakeholders alike. The increasing occurrence of so-called Islamic State involvement in the hostilities poses even wider problems towards resolving the conflict within Libya. The international community must ensure accountability for the violations that have occurred, in addition to protecting civilians within Libya during the continuation of the conflict. Realising and implementing the necessity that justice be upheld, in contrast to tolerance towards impunity, is crucial to the future of sustainable peace in Libya.

Annex

Crime Base Matrix: July 2014 – February 2015

DATE	LOCATION	SOURCE	DESCRIPTION OF THE INCIDENT	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	ROME STATUTE	GENEVA CONVENTION	LIBYAN PENAL CODE
July 13 2014	Tripoli, International Airport	BBC NEWS Africa, “Libyan rival militias clash near Tripoli airport”, Jul.13, 2014. Available at: http://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-28282288	At least seven people have been killed and 30 hurt in clashes between rival militias at Libya's international airport in the capital. Rebels from the Zintan region, who were in control of the international airport, have been attacked by a rival group trying to take over the area.	Rival Libyan militias (Misrata-Zintan)	Article 8: War Crimes - in particular, 2(c)(i) and (e)(i). ⁷ ..	Convention (IV) relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War.* Article 3(1). Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of Non-International Armed Conflicts (Protocol II). Article 4 and 13.	Book 1 Title III, Offences, Chapters 1-6, Articles 52-78. Title IV, The Offender, Chapters 1-3, Articles 79-104. Book 2 Title I, Crimes and Misdemeanours Against the Individualit

⁷ Article 8(2)(e)(i) requires that the attacks intentionally targeted civilians, for which further investigation would be required. This footnote applies to all references in the matrix to this article.

							<p>y of the State, Chapters 1 and 2, Articles 165-217.</p> <p>Title V, Offences Against Public Safety, Chapters 1-3, Articles 296-316.</p> <p>Book 3</p> <p>Title I, Offences Against the Individual, Chapter 1, Articles 368-389.</p>
July 27 2014	Benghazi, city centre	BBC NEWS Africa, “Dozens killed in Libya clashes”, Jul. 27, 2014. Available at: http://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-28516351	At least 38 people have been killed in clashes between troops loyal to the Libyan government and Islamist fighters in the city of Benghazi, according to officials.	Troops loyal to the Libyan government and Islamist fighters	Article 8: War Crimes - in particular, 2(c)(i) and (e)(i) and (xii).(e)(i).	* Article 3(1). Protocol II, Article 4 and 13.	ibid.

July 27 2014	Tripoli	BBC NEWS Africa, “Dozens killed in Libya clashes”, Jul. 27, 2014. Available at: http://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-28516351	A week of fighting in the capital Tripoli, near the airport, has left 97 people dead and 404 injured. A rocket had hit a fuel storage site in the area.	Currently Unknown	Article 8: War Crimes - in particular, 2(c)(i) and (e)(i) and (xii).	* Article 3(1). Protocol II, Article 4 and 13. According to Article 50 of the 1949 Geneva Convention I, Article 51 of the 1949 Geneva Convention II and Article 147 of the 1949 Geneva Convention IV, ‘extensive destruction and appropriation of property, not justified by military necessity and carried out unlawfully and wantonly’.	ibid.
Aug 2 2014	Tripoli, Airport road	Shahder, Aug. 2, 2014. Available at: http://www.shahder.com/	Violent clashes broke out in the vicinity of the oil tanks area in Tripoli between the militias of Misrata and Zintan, which resulted in the damage of another tank of gasoline tanks. The exchange of gunfire, rockets and tank shells in this clash.	Misrata and Zintan militias	Article 8: War Crimes - in particular, 2(a)(iv) and (e)(xii)	Article 50 of the 1949 Geneva Convention I, Article 51 of the 1949 Geneva Convention II and Article 147 of the 1949 Geneva Convention IV.	ibid.

Jul-Aug 2014	Tripoli	UNHCHR, available at http://jurist.org/paperchase/2015/02/un-rights-report-illustrates-bleak-picture-of-libya-in-2014.php	Several hospitals were hit, including Tripoli Al-Afya Hospital and Tripoli Central Hospital, during July and August 2014.	Currently unknown.	Article 8: War crimes – in particular 2(e)(ii) and (iv)	Protocol II, Article 11.	
Aug 2 2014	Tripoli, Airport road	Shahder, Aug. 2, 2014. Available at: http://www.shahder.com/	Clashes in the vicinity of the oil tanks area in the capital and the exchange of all types of bullets in addition to the 106 shells, tanks and missiles. Many injuries have been registered in the area. Exact number of injured is not available.	Currently Unknown	Article 8: War Crimes - in particular, 2(e)(i) and (xii).	* Article 3(1). Protocol II, Article 4 and 13.	ibid.
Aug 8 2014	Tripoli, Martyr Square	Shahder, Aug. 8, 2014. Available at: http://www.shahder.com/	An armed group opened fire on protesters in Martyrs' Square, Tripoli.	Currently Unknown	Article 8: War Crimes - in particular, 2(e)(i).	* Article 3(1). Protocol II, Article 4 and 13.	Book 2 Title V, Offences Against Public Safety, Chapters 1-3, Articles 296-316. Book 3 Title I, Offences Against the Individual, Chapter 1,

							Articles 368-389.
Aug 25 2014	Tripoli	Washington Post, Aug. 25, 2014. Available at: http://www.washingtonpost.com/world/national-security/egypt-and-uae-strike-islamist-militias-in-libya/2014/08/25/8685ef04-2c98-11e4-be9e-60cc44c01e7f_story.html	US officials claim that the United Arab Emirates and Egypt carried out a series of air strikes on the Libyan capital, Tripoli.	The United Arab Emirates (UAE) and Egypt.	Article 8: War Crimes - in particular, 2(e)(i).	* Article 3(1). Protocol II, Article 4 and 13.	Book 1 Title III, Offences, Chapters 1-6, Articles 52-78. Title IV, The Offender, Chapters 1-3, Articles 79-104. Book 2 Title I, Crimes and Misdemeanours Against the Individuality of the State, Chapters 1

							<p>and 2, Articles 165-217.</p> <p>Title V, Offences Against Public Safety, Chapters 1- 3, Articles 296-316.</p> <p>Book 3</p> <p>Title I, Offences Against the Individual, Chapter 1, Articles 368-389.</p>
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Aug 30 2014	Benghazi	<p>REUTERS, “Heavy fighting in Libya's Benghazi city; airport hit”, Aug. 30, 2014. Available at: http://www.reuters.com/article/2014/08/30/us-libya-security-idUSKBN0GU0V620140830</p>	<p>Heavy clashes broke out between the forces of a renegade general and Islamist fighters in Libya's eastern city of Benghazi, killing at least 10 people and showering the airport with rockets, medical and military sources said. Grad rockets hit the civilian airport, military sources and residents said. At least 10 soldiers from Haftar's forces were killed and 25 wounded.</p>	<p>Forces of a renegade general and Islamist fighters</p>	<p>Article 8: War Crimes - in particular, 2(c)(i) and (e)(i) and (xii)</p>	<p>* Article 3(1). Protocol II, Article 4 and 13.</p>	<p>Book 1</p> <p>Title III, Offences, Chapters 1-6, Articles 52-78.</p> <p>Title IV, The Offender, Chapters 1-3, Articles 79-104.</p> <p>Book 2</p> <p>Title I, Crimes and Misdemeanours Against the Individuality of the State, Chapters 1 and 2, Articles 165-217.</p> <p>Title V, Offences Against</p>
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							Public Safety, Chapters 1-3, Articles 296-316. Book 3 Title I, Offences Against the Individual, Chapter 1, Articles 368-389.
Sep 2014	Zawiyah	UNHCHR, available at http://jurist.org/paperchase/2015/02/un-rights-report-illustrates-bleak-picture-of-libya-in-2014.php	A hospital in Al-Zawiya was also hit and Al-Zahra hospital in the Warshafana area was reportedly looted and burned.	Currently unknown.	Article 8: War crimes – in particular 2(e)(ii) and (iv)	Protocol II, Article 11.	
Sep 1 2014	Benghazi	REUTERS, “13 killed, 45 wounded in clashes in Libya's Benghazi: medics”, Sept. 1, 2014. Available at: http://www.reuters.com/article/2014/09/01/us-libya-security-toll-	At least 13 people have been killed and 45 wounded in clashes between Islamists and forces of renegade general allied to the regular army in Libya's eastern Benghazi city, medics said. Islamist forces including members of Ansar al-Sharia launched a new attempt to take the city's civilian and military airport held by forces of renegade general Khalifa Haftar and	Islamist forces (including members of Ansar al-Sharia) and forces of renegade general Khalifa Haftar and army special forces	Article 8: War Crimes - in particular, 2(c)(i), (e)(i) and (xii).	* Article 3(1). Protocol II, Article 4 and 13.	ibid.

		idUSKBN0GW2KH20140901	army special forces.				
Sep 7 2014	Tripoli	REUTERS, "Twelve killed in clashes west of Libyan capital Tripoli: doctor", Sept. 7, 2014. Available at: http://www.reuters.com/article/2014/09/07/us-libya-security-idUSKBN0H20HS20140907	Around twelve people have been killed and ten wounded in a flare-up of clashes between rival armed groups near the Libyan capital Tripoli, a doctor said. A hospital doctor said around twelve people were killed and ten wounded in the shelling of Warshefana residential areas.	Currently Unknown	Article 8: War Crimes - in particular, 2(c)(i), (e)(i) and (xii).	* Article 3(1). Protocol II, Article 4 and 13.	ibid.
Sep 10 2014	Benghazi	REUTERS, "Islamists in Libya's Benghazi probably kidnapped 25 missing soldiers: commander", Sept. 10, 2014. Available at: http://www.reuters.com/article/2014/09/10/us-libya-security-idUSKBN0H51BQ20140910	Islamists militants in Libya have probably kidnapped up to 25 soldiers who are missing in the eastern city of Benghazi and killed five others, an army commander said, as the two sides battled over control of the airport. Five soldiers were killed and seven others wounded when Islamist fighters belonging to a group called Majlis al-Shoura attacked an army checkpoint in Benghazi on 9 September 2014.	Islamists militants	Article 8: War Crimes - in particular, 2(e)(xii).	* Article 34. Protocol II, Article 4(c).	ibid.
Sep 16	Benghazi	REUTERS, "Nine	Heavy clashes broke out on Tuesday	Armed Islamists	Article 8: War	* Article 3(1).	ibid.

2014		killed, 30 wounded in new clashes in Libya's Benghazi: medic” Sept. 16, 2014. Available at: http://www.reuters.com/article/2014/09/16/us-libya-security-idUSKBN0HB2F320140916	between a former Libyan general's forces and Islamist fighters in the eastern city of Benghazi, killing at least nine people, medics said. Armed Islamists tried to prise Benghazi's civilian and military airport from the control of government troops allied to former army general Khalifa Haftar. Nine soldiers were killed and 30 wounded.	fighters and government troops allied to former army general Khalifa Haftar	Crimes - in particular, 2(c)(i), (e)(i) and (xii).	Protocol II, Article 4 and 13.	
Sep 22 2014	Benghazi	Shahder, Sept. 22, 2014. Available at: http://www.shahder.com/	Assassination of colonel Wael Alhmala in the center of the city of Benghazi by unidentified individuals.	Currently Unknown	N/A	N/A	Book 2 Title I, Crimes and Misdemeanours Against the Individuality of the State, Chapters 1 and 2, Articles 165-217. Book 3 Title I, Offences Against the Individual,

							Chapter 1, Articles 368-389.
Sep 24 2014	Tripoli, Dahra	Shahder, Sept. 24 2014. Available at: http://www.shahder.com/	Kidnapping of a political activist and writer Bualashh.	Currently Unknown	Article 8: War Crimes - in particular, 2(c)(iii).	* Article 34. Protocol II, Article 4(c).	Book 3 Title I, Offences Against the Individual, Chapter 1, Articles 368-389.
Oct 2014	Tripoli	UNHCHR, available at http://jurist.org/paperchase/2015/02/un-rights-report-illustrates-bleak-picture-of-libya-in-2014.php	Armed men looted and damaged the Othman Pasha Madrasa, which serves Tripoli's Sufi community. In the same month, a group of gunmen stormed and vandalized the Karamanli Mosque. Days later, attackers attempted to vandalize the Darghut Mosque, but failed when local volunteers protected the building	Currently unknown	Article 8: War crimes, in particular 2(e)(iv)	Protocol II, Article 16.	
Oct 2 2014	Benghazi, Airport Road	Shahder, Oct. 2 2014. Available at: http://www.shahder.com/	Aviation bombed sites for Ansar Sharija by the Libyan army in Benghazi, Airport Road.	Currently Unknown	Article 8: War Crimes - in particular, 2(e)(i) and (xii).	* Article 3(1). Protocol II, Article 13. According to Article 50 of the 1949 Geneva Convention I, Article 51 of the 1949 Geneva Convention II and	Book 2 Title I, Crimes and Misdemeanours Against the Individuality of the State, Chapters 1 and 2,

						Article 147 of the 1949 Geneva Convention IV.	<p>Articles 165-217.</p> <p>Title V, Offences Against Public Safety, Chapters 1-3, Articles 296-316.</p> <p>Book 3</p> <p>Title I, Offences Against the Individual, Chapter 1, Articles 368-389.</p>
Oct 2 2014	Benghazi	<p>REUTERS, “Almost 30 Libyan soldiers killed in Benghazi attacks”, Oct. 2, 2014. Available at: http://www.reuters.com/article/2014/10/02/us-libya-security-idUSKCN0HR0XZ20141002</p>	<p>Almost 30 Libyan soldiers were killed and 70 wounded in a double suicide bombing and clashes in the port city of Benghazi, medics said.</p> <p>Four soldiers were also killed in a separate attack by suspected Islamists on an army checkpoint in Qubah, east of Benghazi, hospital officials said.</p>	Suicide bombing	N/A	N/A	<p>Book 2</p> <p>Title I, Crimes and Misdemeanors Against the Individuality of the State, Chapters 1 and 2,</p>

							<p>Articles 165-217.</p> <p>Title V, Offences Against Public Safety, Chapters 1- 3, Articles 296-316.</p> <p>Book 3</p> <p>Title I, Offences Against the Individual, Chapter 1, Articles 368-389.</p>
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Oct 17 2014	Benghazi	REUTERS, “Fighting in Libya's Benghazi kills 14”, Oct. 17, 2014. Available at: http://www.reuters.com/article/2014/10/17/us-libya-security-idUSKCN0I61CU20141017	At least 14 people were killed when fighting erupted between armed youths and Islamist militias in the eastern Libyan city of Benghazi, medics said. Seven people were wounded on a third day of heavy clashes in the port city where pro-government forces supported by youths are battling the Islamists.	Armed youths and Islamist militias	Article 8: War Crimes - in particular, 2(c)(i) and (e)(i).	* Article 3(1). Protocol II, Article 4 and 13.	Book 1 Title III, Offences, Chapters 1-6, Articles 52-78. Title IV, The Offender, Chapters 1-3, Articles 79-104. Book 2 Title I, Crimes and Misdemeanours Against the Individuality of the State, Chapters 1 and 2, Articles 165-217. Title V, Offences Against
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							Public Safety, Chapters 1- 3, Articles 296-316. Book 3 Title I, Offences Against the Individual, Chapter 1, Articles 368-389.
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Nov 8 2014	Benghazi, Hartiga	REUTERS, “Libyan protesters seize eastern oil port as Benghazi toll hits 300”, Nov. 8, 2014. Available at: http://www.reuters.com/article/2014/11/08/us-libya-oil-idUSKBN0IS0CU20141108	In the main eastern city of Benghazi, five pro-government soldiers were killed and 28 wounded while fighting Islamists, lifting the death toll from three weeks of clashes to 300, medics said. The protesters at Hariga were part of a state security oil force that has gone on strike over pay several times this year.	Pro-government soldiers, Islamists fighters	N/A	N/A	ibid.
Dec 2 2014	Zuara	AL ARABIYA, “Migrant workers among seven dead in Libya air raid”, Dec 2, 2014. Available at: http://english.alarabiya.net/en/News/middle-east/2014/12/02/Migrant-workers-among-7-dead-in-Libya-air-raid.html	Seven people were killed, including five African migrant workers, and 25 wounded as pro-government forces carried out air strikes on the coastal city of Zuara. Forces loyal to former general Khalifa Haftar, carried out the raids.	General Khalifa forces	Article 8: War Crimes - in particular, 2(c)(i) and (e)(i).	Convention (IV) relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War. Article 3(1). Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Protection of	Book 1 Title III, Offences, Chapters 1-6, Articles 52-78. Title IV, The Offender, Chapters 1-3, Articles 79-104.

						<p>Victims of Non-International Armed Conflicts (Protocol II). Article 4 and 13.</p>	<p>Book 2</p> <p>Title I, Crimes and Misdemeanours Against the Individuality of the State, Chapters 1 and 2, Articles 165-217.</p> <p>Title V, Offences Against Public Safety, Chapters 1-3, Articles 296-316.</p> <p>Book 3</p> <p>Title I, Offences Against the Individual, Chapter 1, Articles</p>
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							368-389.
Dec 5 2014	Ras Jedir	AL ARABIYA, “Deadly air raid hits Libya militia on Tunisia border”, Dec 5, 2014. Available at: http://english.alarabiya.net/en/News/africa/2014/12/05/Deadly-air-raid-hits-Libya-militia-on-Tunisia-border-.html	An air strike hit a Libyan militia post on the border with Tunisia, killing one person. The Libya Shield militia accused forces loyal to the internationally recognized government of carrying out the attack close to the Ras Jedir border crossing. One Libya Shield member was killed and between three and five were wounded.	Internationally recognized government	N/A	N/A	<p>Book 2</p> <p>Title I, Crimes and Misdemeanours Against the Individuality of the State, Chapters 1 and 2, Articles 165-217.</p> <p>Title V, Offences Against Public Safety, Chapters 1-3, Articles 296-316.</p> <p>Book 3</p> <p>Title I, Offences Against the Individual, Chapter 1, Articles</p>

							368-389.
13 Decemb er	Sidra and Ras Lanuf oil export ports	International Business Times, “Libya's biggest oil ports Sidra and Ras Lanuf closed after deadly militant clashes”, Dec. 13, 2014. Available at: http://www.ibtimes.co.uk/libyas-biggest-oil-ports-sidra-ras-lanuf-closed-after-deadly-militant-clashes-1479562	Clashes between pro-government forces and militants loyal to the Libya Dawn group	Pro-government forces and militants loyal to the Libya Dawn group	N/A	N/A	Book 2 Title I, Crimes and Misdemean ours Against the Individualit y of the State, Chapters 1 and 2, Articles 165-217. Title V, Offences Against Public Safety, Chapters 1- 3, Articles 296-316. Book 3 Title I, Offences Against the Individual, Chapter 1, Articles

							368-389.
Dec 15 2014	Es Sider oil port	REUTERS, “More air strikes near eastern Libyan oil port and border to Tunisia”, Dec. 15, 2014. Available at: http://www.reuters.com/article/2014/12/15/us-libya-security-idUSKBN0JT1ZP20141215	Libya's recognized government conducted air strikes against rival government forces trying to seize major oil ports.	Libya's recognized government forces	N/A	N/A	<p>Book 1</p> <p>Title III, Offences, Chapters 1- 6, Articles 52-78.</p> <p>Title IV, The Offender, Chapters 1- 3, Articles 79-104.</p> <p>Book 2</p> <p>Title I, Crimes and Misdemean- ours Against the Individualit y of the State, Chapters 1 and 2, Articles 165-217.</p> <p>Title V, Offences</p>

							<p>Against Public Safety, Chapters 1-3, Articles 296-316.</p> <p>Book 3</p> <p>Title I, Offences Against the Individual, Chapter 1, Articles 368-389.</p>
16 December	Benghazi	<p>The Epoch Times, “22 Libya Soldiers Slain After Speedboat Attack on Oil Ports”, Dec. 16, 2014. Available at: http://m.theepochtimes.com/n3/1158812-libya-fighting-could-lead-to-war-crimes-charges-unwarns/</p>	<p>Fighters loyal to Khalifa Haftar, a retired general and former chief of staff for Moamer Kadhafi, fought alongside the Libyan army in clashes with Islamist gunmen.</p>	<p>Pro-government forces and Islamist militiamen</p>	N/A	N/A	<p>Book 2</p> <p>Title I, Crimes and Misdemeanours Against the Individuality of the State, Chapters 1 and 2, Articles 165-217.</p> <p>Title V, Offences</p>

							<p>Against Public Safety, Chapters 1-3, Articles 296-316.</p> <p>Book 3</p> <p>Title I, Offences Against the Individual, Chapter 1, Articles 368-389.</p>
Dec 22 2014	Derna, western suburb of Dahr el-Ahmar.	AL ARABIYA, "Islamists, pro-govt forces clash in Benghazi, 16 killed", Dec. 22, 2014. Available at: http://english.alarabiya.net/en/News/middle-east/2014/12/22/Five-killed-as-Libyan-forces-and-Islamist-fighters-clash-in-Benghazi.html	Five soldiers were killed when gunmen attacked a checkpoint.	Currently Unknown	N/A	N/A	<p>Book 2</p> <p>Title I, Crimes and Misdemeanours Against the Individuality of the State, Chapters 1 and 2, Articles 165-217.</p> <p>Title V, Offences</p>

							<p>Against Public Safety, Chapters 1-3, Articles 296-316.</p> <p>Book 3</p> <p>Title I, Offences Against the Individual, Chapter 1, Articles 368-389.</p>
26 December	Sirte and Al-Sidra Port	NDTV, “22 Libya Soldiers Slain After Speedboat Attack on Oil Ports”, Dec. 26, 2014. Available at: http://www.ndtv.com/article/world/22-libya-soldiers-slain-after-speedboat-attack-on-oil-ports-639879	22 soldiers belonging to the 136 th battalion were killed while monitoring power plants	Militiamen belonging to the Fajr Libya, or Libya Dawn	N/A	N/A	<p>Book 2</p> <p>Title I, Crimes and Misdemeanours Against the Individuality of the State, Chapters 1 and 2, Articles 165-217.</p> <p>Title V, Offences</p>

							<p>Against Public Safety, Chapters 1-3, Articles 296-316.</p> <p>Book 3</p> <p>Title I, Offences Against the Individual, Chapter 1, Articles 368-389.</p>
Dec 28 2014	Misrata	<p>REUTERS, "Libya's official government conducts air strikes on Misrata", Dec. 28, 2014. Available at: http://www.reuters.com/article/2014/12/28/libya-security-idUSL6N0UC0A320141228</p>	<p>Forces loyal to Libya's recognised government staged air strikes on targets in Misrata. Strikes on Misrata's port, an air force academy near the airport and Libya's biggest steel plant were confirmed by Mohamed El Hejazi, spokesman for forces loyal to government, and Libya Dawn.</p>	<p>Forces loyal to the recognized government</p>	<p>Article 8: War Crimes - in particular, 2(e)(i).</p>	<p>Convention (IV) relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War. Article 3(1).</p> <p>Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of Non-International Armed Conflicts</p>	<p>Book 1</p> <p>Title III, Offences, Chapters 1-6, Articles 52-78.</p> <p>Title IV, The Offender, Chapters 1-3, Articles 79-104.</p> <p>Book 2</p>

						(Protocol II). Article 4 and 13.	<p>Title I, Crimes and Misdemean ours Against the Individualit y of the State, Chapters 1 and 2, Articles 165-217.</p> <p>Title V, Offences Against Public Safety, Chapters 1- 3, Articles 296-316.</p> <p>Book 3</p> <p>Title I, Offences Against the Individual, Chapter 1, Articles 368-389.</p>
Dec 30 2014	Tobruk	REUTERS “Suicide bombing	A suicide bomber detonated a car laden with explosives in front of a	Currently Unknown	Article 8: War Crimes - in	Convention (IV) relative to the	Book 2

		outside Libyan parliament in Tobruk wounds 11: spokesman”, Dec. 30, 2014. Available at: http://www.reuters.com/article/2014/12/30/us-libya-security-idUSKBN0K80TC20141230	hotel where Libya's elected parliament was in session, wounding three deputies and eight hotel staff.		particular, 2(e)(i).	Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War. Article 3(1). AP I, Articles 51 and 13(2).	<p>Title I, Crimes and Misdemeanours Against the Individuality of the State, Chapters 1 and 2, Articles 165-217.</p> <p>Title V, Offences Against Public Safety, Chapters 1-3, Articles 296-316.</p> <p>Book 3</p> <p>Title I, Offences Against the Individual, Chapter 1, Articles 368-389.</p>
Jan 3 2015	Misrata	REUTERS, “New air strike on	Air strikes on the commercial port of Misrata and clashes with heavy	Forces loyal to Libya's	Article 8: War Crimes - in	Convention (IV) relative to the	Book 1

		<p>Libyan city Misrata, clashes near oil port”, Jan 5, 2015. Available at: http://www.reuters.com/article/2015/01/05/us-libya-security-idUSKBN0KE0OL20150105</p>	<p>weapons caused the death of two victims.</p>	<p>internationally recognized government</p>	<p>particular, 2(c)(i) and (e)(i).</p>	<p>Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War. Article 3(1).</p> <p>Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of Non-International Armed Conflicts (Protocol II). Article 4 and 13.</p>	<p>Title III, Offences, Chapters 1-6, Articles 52-78.</p> <p>Title IV, The Offender, Chapters 1-3, Articles 79-104.</p> <p>Book 2</p> <p>Title I, Crimes and Misdemeanours Against the Individuality of the State, Chapters 1 and 2, Articles 165-217.</p> <p>Title V, Offences Against Public Safety,</p>
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							<p>Chapters 1-3, Articles 296-316.</p> <p>Book 3</p> <p>Title I, Offences Against the Individual, Chapter 1, Articles 368-389.</p>
Jan 5 2015	Derna	<p>The Telegraph, “Greek oil tanker bombed by Libyan warplanes at Islamist port”, Jan 5 2015. Available at: http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/africaandindianocean/libya/11325782/Greek-oil-tanker-bombed-by-Libyan-warplanes-at-Islamist-port.html</p>	A 29-year old Greek engine cadet and an unidentified Romanian seamen were killed when a rocket exploded on the deck of the ARAEVO, owned by Athens-based Aegean Shipping Management.	Isil-affiliated militants	Article 8: War Crimes - in particular, 2(c)(i) and (e)(i).	<p>Convention (IV) relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War. Article 3(1).</p> <p>Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of Non-International Armed Conflicts (Protocol II). Article 4 and 13.</p>	<p>Book 1</p> <p>Title III, Offences, Chapters 1-6, Articles 52-78.</p> <p>Title IV, The Offender, Chapters 1-3, Articles 79-104.</p> <p>Book 2</p> <p>Title I, Crimes and Misdemean</p>

							<p>ours Against the Individualit y of the State, Chapters 1 and 2, Articles 165-217.</p> <p>Title V, Offences Against Public Safety, Chapters 1- 3, Articles 296-316.</p> <p>Book 3</p> <p>Title I, Offences Against the Individual, Chapter 1, Articles 368-389.</p>
Jan 10 2015	Benghazi	Aljazeera, “Deadly clashes reported in Libya Benghazi”, Jan 10, 2015. Available at:	At least six people have been killed while 20 others have been wounded in clashes between rival armed groups occurred in al-Lithi, al-Hadaeq and al- Sabri, that took place in Libya’s	Shura Council of Libyan Revolutionaries, an alliance of former anti-	Article 8: War Crimes - in particular, 2(c)(i) and (e)(i).	Convention (IV) relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War.	<p>Book 1</p> <p>Title III, Offences, Chapters 1-</p>

		http://www.aljazeera.com/news/middleeast/2015/01/deadly-clashes-reported-libya-benghazi-20151107581228341.html	eastern city of Benghazi.	Gaddafi rebels.	such acts, (e)(i).	<p>Article 3(1). Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of Non-International Armed Conflicts (Protocol II). Article 4 and 13.</p>	<p>6, Articles 52-78.</p> <p>Title IV, The Offender, Chapters 1-3, Articles 79-104.</p> <p>Book 2</p> <p>Title I, Crimes and Misdemeanours Against the Individuality of the State, Chapters 1 and 2, Articles 165-217.</p> <p>Title V, Offences Against Public Safety, Chapters 1-3, Articles 296-316.</p>
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							Book 3 Title I, Offences Against the Individual, Chapter 1, Articles 368-389.
Jan 25 2015	Benghazi	Turkish Press, “16 killed during clashes in Libya's Benghazi”, Jan 26 2015. Available at: http://www.turkishpress.com/news/421362/	Sixteen people were killed and 45 others injured during clashes. The fatalities involved nine army personnel and seven civilians. Regarding casualties within the ranks of Islamist militants, the official said that "they don't bring their casualties to hospitals in the city, nor do they reveal their casualty figures.	Forces loyal to Libya's army commander Khalifa Haftar and Islamist militants	Article 8: War Crimes - in particular, 2(c)(i) and (e)(i). such acts, (e)(i).	Convention (IV) relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War. Article 3(1). Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of Non-International Armed Conflicts (Protocol II). Article 4 and 13.	Book 1 Title III, Offences, Chapters 1-6, Articles 52-78. Title IV, The Offender, Chapters 1-3, Articles 79-104. Book 2 Title I, Crimes and Misdemeanours Against the Individualit

							<p>y of the State, Chapters 1 and 2, Articles 165-217.</p> <p>Title V, Offences Against Public Safety, Chapters 1-3, Articles 296-316.</p> <p>Book 3</p> <p>Title I, Offences Against the Individual, Chapter 1, Articles 368-389.</p>
Jan 27 2015	Tripoli	BBC News, "Gunmen storm Libyan hotel in deadly attack", Jan 27, 2015. Available at: http://www.bbc.com/news/world-	A hotel was stormed by gunmen, who opened fire at random in the lobby, and also detonated a bomb in the car park. Ten people were killed.	Militants claiming ties with Islamic State in Iraq and Syria	Article 8: War Crimes - in particular, 2(c)(i) and (e)(i). such acts, (e)(i).	Convention (IV) relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War. Article 3(1). Protocol	<p>Book 1</p> <p>Title III, Offences, Chapters 1-6, Articles 52-78.</p>

		africa-31012993				Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of Non-International Armed Conflicts (Protocol II). Article 4 and 13.	<p>Title IV, The Offender, Chapters 1-3, Articles 79-104.</p> <p>Book 2</p> <p>Title I, Crimes and Misdemeanours Against the Individuality of the State, Chapters 1 and 2, Articles 165-217.</p> <p>Title V, Offences Against Public Safety, Chapters 1-3, Articles 296-316.</p> <p>Book 3</p>
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							Title I, Offences Against the Individual, Chapter 1, Articles 368-389.
Feb 3 2015	Near Derna	Daily Mail, “Libya clashes kill 16 troops near Islamist hub, oil terminal”, Feb 3 2015. Available at: http://www.dailymail.co.uk/wires/afp/article-2938453/Libya-clashes-kill-16-troops-near-Islamist-hub-oil-terminal.html	Sixteen Libyan soldiers were killed and 38 wounded in clashes around an eastern Islamist stronghold and close to a key oil terminal.	Islamist fighters	N/A	N/A	Book 1 Title III, Offences, Chapters 1- 6, Articles 52-78. Title IV, The Offender, Chapters 1- 3, Articles 79-104. Book 2 Title I, Crimes and Misdemeanors Against the Individuality of the State, Chapters 1

							<p>and 2, Articles 165-217.</p> <p>Title V, Offences Against Public Safety, Chapters 1-3, Articles 296-316.</p> <p>Book 3</p> <p>Title I, Offences Against the Individual, Chapter 1, Articles 368-389.</p>
Feb 4 2015	170 kilometres south of Sirte	CBCNews, “Libya oilfield attacked; beheadings, shootings leave 12 dead”, Feb 4 2015. Available at: http://www.cbc.ca/news/world/libya-oilfield-attacked-beheadings-	Gunmen killed 12 people, among them two Filipino and two Ghanaian nationals, after storming a remote Libyan oilfield.	No group yet to claim responsibility	Article 8: War Crimes - in particular, 2(c)(i) and (e)(i). such acts, (e)(i).	* Article 3(1). Protocol II, Article 13. According to Article 50 of the 1949 Geneva Convention I, Article 51 of the 1949 Geneva	<p>Book 2</p> <p>Title I, Crimes and Misdemeanours Against the Individuality of the State, Chapters 1</p>

		shootings-leave-12-dead-1.2944333				Convention II and Article 147 of the 1949 Geneva Convention IV.	and 2, Articles 165-217. Title V, Offences Against Public Safety, Chapters 1-3, Articles 296-316. Book 3 Title I, Offences Against the Individual, Chapter 1, Articles 368-389.
Feb 5 2015	Benghazi	REUTERS, "Heavy fighting in Libya's Benghazi as army pushes to take port", Feb 5 2015. Available at: http://www.reuters.com/article/2015/02/05/us-libya-security-clashes-idUSKBN0L92Z	Clashes erupted in the city centre as pro-government forces pushed to take the port district from Islamist militants, and seven soldiers were killed.	Pro-government forces	N/A	N/A	Book 2 Title I, Crimes and Misdemeanours Against the Individuality of the State, Chapters 1

		O20150205					and 2, Articles 165-217. Title V, Offences Against Public Safety, Chapters 1- 3, Articles 296-316. Book 3 Title I, Offences Against the Individual, Chapter 1, Articles 368-389.
Feb 6 2015	Benghazi	The Telegraph, “Benghazi faces 'medical diasaster' as Libyan city cut off by heavy fighting, Feb 6 2015. Available at: http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/africandindianocean/liby	Two people were killed and 20 injured after a suicide car bomb, hours after heavy fighting between pro-government forces and armed militias over the city's sea port and the neighbouring Suq al-Hout district.	Libya's armed forces	N/A	N/A	Book 2 Title I, Crimes and Misdemeanours Against the Individuality of the State, Chapters 1

		a/11396855/Benghazi-faces-medical-diasaster-as-Libyan-city-cut-off-by-heavy-fighting.html					and 2, Articles 165-217. Title V, Offences Against Public Safety, Chapters 1-3, Articles 296-316. Book 3 Title I, Offences Against the Individual, Chapter 1, Articles 368-389.
Feb 8 2015	Benghazi	Business Standard, "Nine killed in armed clashes in Libya", Feb 9 2015. Available at: http://www.business-standard.com/article/news-ians/nine-killed-in-armed-clashes-	At least nine people died and 35 were wounded Sunday in fighting between rival Libyan militias. Six of the dead were soldiers and civilians -- including an Egyptian citizen -- who were killed by rockets.	Forces allied with General Khalifa Haftar.	Article 8: War Crimes - in particular, 2(c)(i) and (e)(i). such acts, (e)(i).	* Article 3(1). Protocol II, Article 13.	Book 2 Title I, Crimes and Misdemeanours Against the Individuality of the State, Chapters 1

		in-libya-115020900035_1.html					and 2, Articles 165-217. Title V, Offences Against Public Safety, Chapters 1-3, Articles 296-316. Book 3 Title I, Offences Against the Individual, Chapter 1, Articles 368-389.
Feb 16 2015	Derna	Focus Information Agency, "IS jihadists claim deadly car bombs in Eastern Libya", Feb 20 2015. Available at: http://www.focus-fen.net/news/2015/02/20/363872/i	Car bombings killed at least 31 and wounded 40 people.	The Islamic State group	Article 8: War Crimes - in particular, 2(c)(i) and (e)(i).	* Article 3(1). Protocol II, Article 13.	Book 2 Title I, Crimes and Misdemeanours Against the Individuality of the State, Chapters 1

		s-jihadists-claim-deadly-car-bombs-in-eastern-libya.html					and 2, Articles 165-217. Title V, Offences Against Public Safety, Chapters 1-3, Articles 296-316. Book 3 Title I, Offences Against the Individual, Chapter 1, Articles 368-389.
Feb 20 2015	<i>Qubbah</i>	The Telegraph, "Isil loyalists claim responsibility for car bombs in Libya, killing at least 40 people", Feb 20 2015. Available at: http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/islamic-	Loyalists have claimed responsibility for three car bombs which rocked the Libyan mountain town of Qubbah on Friday, killing at least 40 people	Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (Isil)	Article 8: War Crimes - in particular, 2(c)(i) and (e)(i).	* Article 3(1). Protocol II, Article 13.	Book 2 Title I, Crimes and Misdemeanours Against the Individuality of the State, Chapters 1

		<p>state/11426019/Is-il-loyalists-claim-responsibility-for-car-bombs-in-Libya-killing-at-least-40-people.html.</p>					<p>and 2, Articles 165-217.</p> <p>Title V, Offences Against Public Safety, Chapters 1-3, Articles 296-316.</p> <p>Book 3</p> <p>Title I, Offences Against the Individual, Chapter 1, Articles 368-389.</p>
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