

Annex 41 Military trainings conducted by Türkiye in Libya

1. The Panel identified that Türkiye provided 12 military trainings to Libyan armed actors in Tripoli and Misrata during the Panel's current and previous mandates (table 1). In response to the Panel's inquiry, Türkiye stated that: 1) the trainings were conducted "in accordance with the requests received from the official Libyan Authorities, based on the legitimate Memoranda of Understanding, signed and implemented in line with international law"; and 2) this legal framework of the ongoing military cooperation between Türkiye and Libya was structured by the two Memoranda of Understanding on military cooperation between Türkiye and Libya.³⁹²

2. The Panel has consistently reported on such trainings, as violations of arms embargo because these trainings constitute a provision of "training and other assistance related to military activities" and do not fall under the exception of paragraph 9 of resolution 2095 (2013).³⁹³ Thus, the provision of these trainings constitutes violations of paragraph 9 of resolution 1970 (2011) by Türkiye.

Table 1
Military trainings conducted by Türkiye in Libya

<i>Date identified</i>	<i>Type of training support</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>End User</i>
19 Dec 2022	Artillery training	Misrata	GNU-AF
8 Mar 2023	Artillery, mortar and ATGM training	Misrata	GNU-AF
25 Mar 2023	Sniper and shooting training	Misrata	GNU-AF
25 Jun 2023	Military police patrol training	Misrata	GNU-AF
9 May 2024	Operation tactics and techniques training	Tripoli	GNU-AF
30 May 2024	Residential area combat and light weapon trainings	Tripoli	GNU-AF
2 Jun 2024	Special operation training	Misrata	GNU-AF
10 Jun 2024	Light weapons training	Tripoli	GNU-AF
11 Jul 2024	Light weapons and shooting techniques training	Tripoli	GNU-AF
6 Aug 2024	Special operations and light weapons trainings	Tripoli	GNU-AF
7 Aug 2024	Special forces training	Tripoli	GNU-AF
29 Aug 2024	Advanced level light weapons training	Tripoli	GNU-AF

³⁹² Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of the Republic of Türkiye and the Government of Libya on Military Education Cooperation signed in Ankara on 4 April 2012, and Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of the Republic of Türkiye and the Government of the State of Libya on Security and Military Cooperation signed in Istanbul on 27 November 2019.

³⁹³ Paragraph 76 and 77 of S/2022/427_ and paragraph 87 of S/2023/673_

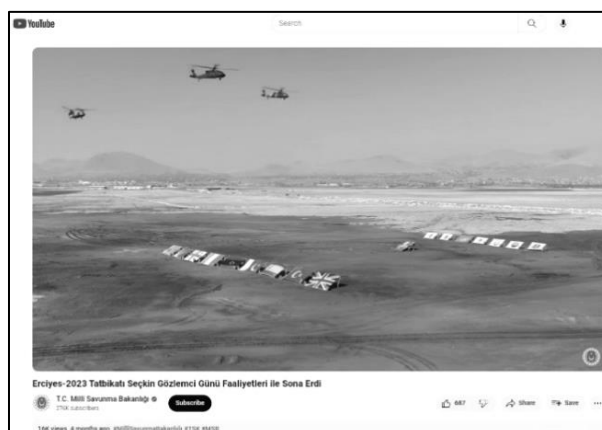
Annex 42 Parachuting training – Erciyes 2023 Exercise

Parachuting training - Erciyes 2023 Exercise (GNU-AF) (19 October 2023)

The Panel identified GNU armed forces participated in the Erciyes 2023 military exercise on 19 October 2023 in Kayseri, Türkiye. At least two members from the GNU-AF participated in the parachuting trainings under the framework of the exercise.

In response to the Panel's inquiry, Türkiye stated military cooperation with Libya was instructed by the two Memoranda of Understanding on military cooperation of 2012 and 2019, and the participation of Libyan Armed Forces in the exercise "was carried out on legitimate grounds and in accordance with all relevant resolutions by the UN Security Council".³⁹⁴ No specific information was provided to support their position on the compliance with the applicable Security Council resolutions.

The Panel has consistently reported on such trainings, including those delivered outside Libya, as violations of arms embargo because these trainings constitute a supply of training and other assistance related to military activities. Thus, the provision of the parachuting training under the framework of Erciyes 2023 military exercise constitutes violation of paragraph 9 of resolution 1970 (2011) by Türkiye.



Developed by Panel of Experts.

Sources:

1. <https://x.com/tcsavunma/status/1714702332896665845?s=20>, 19 October 2023;
2. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2XAFEK_V5y4, 19 October 2023;
3. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8I3TCUDxuA8>, 19 October 2023; social media accounts as provided at <https://www.msb.gov.tr/>.

³⁹⁴ Letter from Türkiye, 8 May 2024

Annex 43 Amphibious Training – EFES 2024 Exercise

Amphibious Training - EFES 2024 Exercise (GNU-AF) (9 -15 May 2024)

The Panel identified that GNU-AF participated in the EFES 2024 military exercise from 25 April to 30 May 2024 in Izmir and Doğanbey, Türkiye. Under the framework of the exercise, GNU-AF personnel received amphibious trainings from 9 to 15 May 2024.

The Panel requested further information from Türkiye and Libya on 6 June 2024. No response was received.

The Panel has consistently reported on such trainings, including those delivered outside Libya, as violations of arms embargo because these trainings constitute a supply of training and other assistance related to military activities. Thus, the provision of the amphibious training under the framework of EFES 2024 military exercise constitutes violation of paragraph 9 of resolution 1970 (2011) by Türkiye.



Developed by Panel of Experts.

Source:

1. <https://www.msb.gov.tr/Basin-ve-Yayin/Aciklamalar/9596658fcc814844b5564e0be84de61e>, 2 May 2024.
2. <https://www.facebook.com/tcsavunma/posts/pfbid0dCVGEtb1ZTcxAye9twrZ4HfDy1DsewhkEjuwu3Sh2n6qh1oqUCWxnn1Y9hE1Vg7xl>, 15 May 2024.

Annex 44 Terminal attack control training - African Lion 2024 Exercise

Terminal attack control training - African Lion 2024 Exercise (GNU-AF) (19 April-10 May 2024)

The Panel identified that Libya was among the participating countries in the joint military exercise *African Lion 2024* conducted by U.S. Army Africa Command (AFRICOM) and took place from 19 April to 10 May 2024 in Tunisia.³⁹⁵ The Panel has further identified that, in the framework of the exercise, U.S. Marines from the 3rd Air Naval Gunfire Liaison Company conducted training on joint terminal attack control for, among others, GNU-AF personnel, on 2 May 2024 in Ben Ghilouf, Tunisia.

The Panel requested further information from Libya, Tunisia and the United States of America on 24 June 2024. No response was received.

The Panel has consistently reported on such trainings, including those delivered outside Libya, as violations of arms embargo because these trainings constitute a supply of training and other assistance related to military activities. Thus, the provision of the joint terminal attack control training under the framework of African Lion 2024 military exercise constitutes violation of paragraph 9 of resolution 1970 (2011) by the United States.

Developed by Panel of Experts.

Sources:

1. https://www.army.mil/article/275814/opening_ceremony_of_exercise_african_lion_2024_in_tunisia_emphasizes_partnership, 30 April 2024.
2. <https://www.europeafrica.army.mil/What-We-Do/Exercises/African-Lion/videoid/922040/dvpsearch/Libya/dvpcc/false/#DVIDSVideoPlayer55722>, 5 May 2024.

Figure 44.1 Group photo of the training attendants



Figure 44.2 Transcript of the joint terminal attack training

🔍 europeafrica.army.mil/What-We-Do/Exercises/African-Lion/videoid/922040

(07:10) MEDIUM SHOT: U.S. Marine speaks to Tunisian Lt. regarding the exercise

(52:02) CLOSE SHOT: U.S. Marine leads members of Ghanaian Armed Forces through plotting

(56:12) WIDE SHOT: Libyan calls in strike over radio and missile explode in distance

(1:03:05) MEDIUM SHOT: U.S. Marine guides members of the Armed forces from Ghana, Libya, and Tunisia through calling in a strike

(1:07:13) WIDE SHOT: Member of the Tunisian Armed Forces leads briefs U.S. Army Soldiers, U.S. Marines, and members of the Tunisian Armed Forces

(1:12:08) MEDIUM SHOT: U.S. Army Soldiers speak to a member of the Tunisian Armed Forces prior to operation

(1:17:02) MEDIUM SHOT: U.S. Army Soldiers and members of the Tunisian Armed Forces speak prior to the operation.

(1:22:10) WIDE SHOT: U.S. Army Soldiers, U.S. Marines, and members of the Ghanan, Libyan, and Tunisian Armed Forces pose for a photo as helicopters fly toward the group

(1:28:29) MEDIUM SHOT: U.S. Marine Sgt. Jonah Glasson, a joint terminal air controller (JTAC) with the 3rd Air Naval Gunfire Liaison Company, speaks about goals of exercise.

(2:09:25) MEDIUM SHOT: U.S. Marine Hospital Corpsman 1st class Nicholas Munn, A Corpsman with the 3rd Air Naval Gunfire Liaison Company, speaks about why the exercise is important.

³⁹⁵ The exercise was conducted in four countries – Tunisia, Morocco, Ghana and Senegal, in the period from 19 April until 31 May 2024,

Annex 45 Special operation training - Flintlock 2024 Exercise

Special operation training – Flintlock 2024 Exercise (LAAF)

(21 May and 24 May 2024)

The Panel identified that Libyan armed forces participated in Flintlock 2024 military exercise which was organised by the US Africa Command (AFRICOM) from 13 May to 24 May 2024 in Ghana. Within the framework of the exercise, storm battalion of the LAAF participated in the special operation trainings on 21 May 2024 in Daboya, Ghana and 24 May 2024 in Tamale, Ghana.



The Panel requested further information from Ghana and the United State on 12 July 2024 and from LAAF on 23 July 2024. LAAF responded on 22 August 2024 that 1) ten participants from the storm battalion, which was under the Chief of Staff of the Security Units participated in the exercise; 2) the purposes of participation were, among others, to partner with the US and others to conduct training and exercises on countering terrorism, enhance cooperation on several regional security issues, to improve ability to conduct cross-border security operations, to raise the level of operational compatibility and to ensure the coordination, organization and execution of joint operations; and 3) names and ranks of participants were confidential military information, the disclosure of which was a major offence under the Libyan Penal Code.



The Panel has consistently reported on such trainings, including those delivered outside Libya, as violations of arms embargo because these trainings constitute a supply of training and other assistance related to military activities. Thus, the provision of special operation training under the framework of Flintlock 2023 military exercise constitutes a violation of paragraph 9 of resolution 1970 (2011) by the United States.

Developed by Panel of Experts.

Sources:

1. <https://www.dvidshub.net/video/924664/italian-tunisian-and-libyan-armed-forces-practice-vehicle-interdiction-flintlock-24-b-roll>, 21 May 2024.
2. <https://x.com/gharmyofficial/status/1794365648275128798>, 25 May 2024.
3. <https://x.com/Ibnwatanlibya/status/1811072890252468401?t=iUNMoAiv7-u46YDGmoPK1Q&s=19>, 11 July 2024.
4. https://x.com/aleasima_17/status/1809938664312684933?s=19, 7 July 2024.
5. https://www.facebook.com/permalink.php?story_fbid=pfbid037bYhofsoHXGpiey9D1acn3edoeYEuHovvew8hYS2LsZQnC5hUxVMfMZ66VedZYEdl&id=100094140825995, 8 July 2024.
6. https://www.facebook.com/permalink.php?story_fbid=pfbid02qGax56vuZ8u64mY6vKVpLVb9kejAd3V1HfYvQKvQQQzXrHTPx3MKmCeH2rScLxcSl&id=100094140825995, 8 July 2024.