COUNCIL IMPLEMENTING DECISION (CFSP) 2020/374

of 5 March 2020

implementing Decision (CFSP) 2015/1333 concerning restrictive measures in view of the situation in Libya

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on European Union, and in particular Article 31(2) thereof,

Having regard to Council Decision (CFSP) 2015/1333 of 31 July 2015 concerning restrictive measures in view of the situation in Libya, and repealing Decision 2011/137/CFSP [1], and in particular Article 12(1) thereof,

Having regard to the proposal of the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy,

Whereas:

(1) On 31 July 2015, the Council adopted Decision (CFSP) 2015/1333.

(2) On 25 February 2020, the United Nations Security Council ('UNSC') Committee established pursuant to UNSC Resolution 1970 (2011) updated the information relating to five persons subject to restrictive measures.

(3) Annexes I and III to Decision (CFSP) 2015/1333 should therefore be amended accordingly,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

Annexes I and III to Decision (CFSP) 2015/1333 are amended as set out in the Annex to this Decision.

Article 2

This Decision shall enter into force on the date of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

Done at Brussels, 5 March 2020.

For the Council
The President
T. ĆORIĆ

[1] OJ L 206, 1.8.2015, p. 34.

ANNEX

In Annexes I and III to Decision (CFSP) 2015/1333, entries 6, 9, 23, 25 and 27 are replaced by the following:

'6. **Name: 1: ABU 2: ZAYD 3: UMAR 4: DORDA**

Title: na **Designation: a)** Director, External Security Organisation. **b)** Head of external intelligence agency. **DOB:** 4 April 1944 **POB:** Alrhaybat **Good quality a.k.a.:** Dorda Abuzed OE **Low quality a.k.a.:** na **Nationality:** na **Passport no:** Libya number FK117RK0, issued on 25 November 2018, issued in Tripoli (Date of expiration: 24 November 2026) **National identification no:** na **Address:** Libya (Believed status/location: residing in Egypt) **Listed on:** 26 February 2011 (amended on 27 June 2014, 1 April 2016, 25 February 2020) **Other information:** Listed pursuant to paragraph 15 of resolution 1970 (Travel Ban). Listed on 17 March 2011 pursuant to paragraph 17 of resolution 1970 (Asset Freeze). INTERPOL-UN Security Council Special Notice web link: https://www.interpol.int/en/notice/search/un/5938451'

'9. **Name: 1: AISHA 2: MUAMMAR MUHAMMED 3: ABU MINYAR 4: QADHAFI**

Title: na **Designation:** na **DOB:** 1 January 1978 **POB:** Tripoli, Libya **Good quality a.k.a.:** Aisha Muhammed Abdul Salam (Libya Passport number: 215215) **Low quality a.k.a.:** na **Nationality:** na **Passport no: a)** Oman number 03824970; issued on 4 May 2014, issued in Muscat, Oman (Date of expiration: 3 May 2024) **b)** Libya 428720 **c)** B/011641 **National identification no:** 98606612 **Address:** Sultanate of Oman (Believed status/location: Sultanate of Oman) **Listed on:** 26 February 2011 (amended on 11 November 2016, 26 September 2014, 21 March 2013, 2 April 2012, 25 February 2020) **Other information:** Listed pursuant to paragraphs 15 and 17 of resolution 1970 (Travel Ban, Asset Freeze). INTERPOL-UN Security Council Special Notice web link: https://www.interpol.int/en/notice/search/un/5525815'

'23. **Name: 1: AHMAD 2: OUMAR 3: IMHAMAD 4: AL-FITOURI**

Title: na **Designation:** Commander of the Anas al-Dabbashi militia, Leader of a transnational trafficking network **DOB:** 7 May 1988 **POB:** (possibly Sabratha, Talil neighbourhood) **Good quality a.k.a.:** na **Low quality a.k.a.: a)** Al-Dabachi **b)** Al Ammu **c)** The Uncle **d)** Al-Ahwal **e)** Al Dabbashi **Nationality:** Libya **Passport no:** Libya number LY53FP76; issued on 29 September 2015; issued in Tripoli **National identification no:** 119880387067 **Address: a)** Garabulli, Libya **b)** Zawiya, Libya **c)** Dbabsha-Sabratah **Listed on:** 7 June 2018 (amended on 17 September 2018, 25 February 2020) **Other information:** Listed pursuant to paragraphs 15 and 17 of resolution 1970 (Travel Ban, Asset Freeze)

Listed pursuant to paragraph 22(a) of resolution 1970 (2011); paragraph 4(a) of resolution 2174 (2014); paragraph 11(a) of resolution 2213 (2015). INTERPOL-UN Security Council Special Notice web link: https://www.interpol.int/en/notice/search/un/

Additional information

Ahmad Imhamad is the commander of the Anas al-Dabbashi militia, formerly operating in the coastal area between Sabratha and Melita. Imhamad is a significant leader in illicit activities related to the trafficking of migrants. The al-Dabbashi clan and militia also cultivate relationships with terrorist and violent extremist groups. Imhamad is currently active around Zawiya, after violent clashes broke out with other militia and rivalling smuggling organisations around the coastal area in October 2017, resulting in over 30 deaths including civilians. In response to his ouster, Ahmad Imhamad on 4 December 2017 publicly vowed to return to Sabratha with weapons and force. There is extensive evidence that Imhamad's militia has been directly involved in the illicit trafficking and smuggling of migrants, and that his militia controls departure areas for migrants, camps, safe houses and boats. There is information that supports the conclusion that Imhamad has exposed migrants (including minors) to brutal conditions and sometimes fatal circumstances on land and at sea. After violent clashes between Imhamad's militia and other militia in Sabratha, thousands of migrants were found (many in serious condition), most of them held in centres of the Martyrs Anas al-Dabbashi brigade and al-Ghul militia. The al-Dabbashi clan, and the connected Anas al-Dabbashi militia, have long-standing links with Islamic State in the Levante (ISIL) and its affiliates.

Several ISIL operatives have been in their ranks, including Abdallah al-Dabbashi, the ISIL 'caliph' of Sabratha. Imhamad was also allegedly involved in orchestrating the murder of Sami Khalifa al-Gharabli, who was appointed by the Sabratha municipal council to counter migrant smuggling operations in July 2017. Imhamad's activities largely contribute to the mounting violence and insecurity in western Libya and threaten peace and stability in Libya and neighbouring countries.'

'25. **Name: 1: MOHAMMED 2: AL AMIN 3: AL-ARABI 4: KASHLAF**

Title: na **Designation:** Commander of the Shuhada al-Nasr brigade, Head of the Petrol Refinery Guard of Zawiya's refinery **DOB:** 2 December 1985 **POB:** Zawiya, Libya **Good quality a.k.a.:** na **Low quality a.k.a.: a)** Kashlaf **b)** Koshlaf **c)** Keslaf **d)** al-Qasab **Nationality:** Libya **Passport no:** C17HLRL3, issued on 30 December 2015, issued in Zawiya **National identification no:** na **Address:** Zawiya, Libya **Listed on:** 7 June 2018 (amended on 17 September 2018, 25 February 2020) **Other information:** Listed pursuant to paragraphs 15 and 17 of resolution 1970 (Travel Ban, Asset Freeze)

Listed pursuant to paragraph 22(a) of resolution 1970 (2011); paragraph 4(a) of resolution 2174 (2014); paragraph 11(a) of resolution 2213 (2015).

Additional information

Mohammed al-Hadi is the head of the Shuhada al Nasr brigade in Zawiya, Western Libya. His militia controls the Zawiya refinery, a central hub of migrant smuggling operations. Al-Hadi also controls detention centres, including the Nasr detention centre – nominally under the control of the DCIM. As documented in various sources, the network of al-Hadi is one of the most dominant in the field of migrant smuggling and the exploitation of migrants in Libya. Al-Hadi has extensive links with the head of the local unit of the coast guard of Zawiya, al-Rahman al-Milad, whose unit intercepts boats with migrants, often of rivalling migrant smuggling networks. Migrants are then brought to detention facilities under the control of the Al Nasr militia, where they are reportedly held in critical conditions. The Panel of Experts for Libya collected evidence of migrants that were frequently beaten, while others, notably women from sub-Saharan countries and Morocco, were sold on the local market as 'sex slaves'. The Panel has also found that al-Hadi collaborates with other armed groups and has been involved in repeated violent clashes in 2016 and 2017.'

'27. **Name: 1: IBRAHIM 2: SAEED 3: SALIM 4: JADHRAN**

Title: na **Designation:** Leader of armed militias **DOB:** 29 October 1982 **POB:** na **Good quality a.k.a.:** Ibrahim Saeed Salem Awad Aissa Hamed Dawoud Al Jadhran **Low quality a.k.a.:** na **Nationality:** Libya **Passport no:** S/263963; issued on 8 November 2012 **National identification no: a)** 119820043341 **b)** Personal identification no.: 137803 **Address:** na **Listed on:** 11 Sept. 2018 (amended on 25 February 2020) **Other information:** Name of mother Salma Abdula Younis. Listed pursuant to paragraphs 15 and 17 of resolution 1970 (Travel Ban, Asset Freeze). INTERPOL-UN Security Council Special Notice web link: www.interpol.int/en/notice/search/un/xxxx.

Listed pursuant to paragraphs 11 (b), 11 (c) and 11 (d) of resolution 2213 (2015); paragraph 11 of resolution 2362 (2017).

Additional information

— Libya's Attorney General's Office has issued an arrest warrant against the person concerned accusing him of perpetrating a number of crimes.

— The person concerned carried out armed actions and attacks against oil installations located in the oil crescent region that caused its destruction, the latest of which was on 14 June 2018.

— The attacks on the crescent oil region resulted in many casualties among the inhabitants of the region and endangered the lives of civilians.

— The attacks intermittently halted Libyan oil exports from 2013 to 2018, which led to significant losses for the Libyan economy.

— The person concerned attempted to export oil illegally.

— The person concerned recruits foreign fighters for his repeated attacks against 'oil crescent' region.

— The person concerned, through his actions, is working against the stability of Libya, and constitutes an obstacle in the way of the Libyan parties to resolve the political crisis and implement the United Nations Plan of Action.'