



**THIRTIETH REPORT OF THE PROSECUTOR OF THE INTERNATIONAL  
CRIMINAL COURT TO THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL  
PURSUANT TO RESOLUTION 1970 (2011)**

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This is the Thirtieth report of the Office of the Prosecutor (“Office” or “OTP”) further to UNSC Resolution 1970 (2011), through which the Council referred the situation in Libya to the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court (“ICC” or “Court”).

The current report provides an overview of the advancements made by the Libya Unified Team (the “Team”) since May 2025 across its four key lines of inquiry, and an update on communication and cooperation with affected communities, civil society organisations (“CSOs”), international organisations, Libyan authorities, and other State and non-State Parties. The report also details challenges faced by the Team in this reporting period.

The Office progressed its investigations significantly during the last reporting period, consistent with the strategic approach outlined in the Twenty-Third Report of the Prosecutor of the ICC to the United Nations Security Council (April 2022).

Important landmarks have been achieved since May 2025, including:

- **Arrest of Khaled Mohamed Ali EL HISHRI:** On 10 July 2025, Pre-Trial Chamber I issued an arrest warrant (under seal, made public on 31 July 2025) against Khaled Mohamed Ali EL HISHRI for a number of war crimes and crimes against humanity committed in Mitiga Prison from February 2015 to at least early 2020, including murder, torture, rape and sexual violence against Libyan nationals and migrants.

This represents the second arrest warrant publicly issued by Pre-Trial Chamber I stemming from the Office’s investigations into alleged crimes in Mitiga prison.

On the day the arrest warrant was issued, 10 July 2025, the ICC transmitted the warrant to the Federal Republic of Germany and requested arrest under article 92 of the Rome Statute. On 16 July 2025, Khaled Mohamed Ali EL HISHRI was arrested by German authorities and placed in police custody. Surrender



proceedings are advancing and the suspect is expected to be surrendered to ICC custody imminently. This is a landmark for the ICC investigation into crimes in Libya, as it represents the first surrender of a suspect to the ICC and the start of pre-trial proceedings since the referral by the Council in 2011.

The Office extends its sincere appreciation to the Federal Republic of Germany for its cooperation and partnership in the execution of the warrant of arrest against Mr EL HISHRI, in accordance with its obligations under the Rome Statute.

- **Status of proceedings against Osama Elmasry NJEEM:** As reported in the Office's 29<sup>th</sup> report, Mr NJEEM was arrested in the Republic of Italy on 19 January 2025 and released to Libya on 21 January 2025. On 17 October 2025, Pre-Trial Chamber I found that Italy failed to comply with its international obligations under the Rome Statute.
- The Office underlines the importance of accountability for the victims of alleged crimes that have been committed, and are continuing to be committed, in Libya. It has been reported that Mr NJEEM was arrested on 5 November 2025 in Tripoli. If the arrest is confirmed, the Office requests the Attorney General of Libya and other relevant Libyan authorities, pursuant to the terms of UNSC Resolution 1970 (2011) to surrender Mr NJEEM to the ICC, and to arrest and surrender the other suspects residing in Libya against whom ICC warrants of arrest have been issued.
- **Unsealing of warrant of arrest against Saif Suleiman SNEIDEL:** On 8 August 2025, Pre-Trial Chamber I granted the Prosecution's request to unseal the warrant of arrest against Mr SNEIDEL, a Libyan national accused of the war crimes of murder, outrages upon personal dignity and torture in eastern Libya in the context of a non-international armed conflict. Mr SNEIDEL was an officer of Group 50 in the Al-Saiqa Brigade that participated in an operation launched by the so-called Libyan National Army in Benghazi, known as Operation Dignity, in May 2014. In issuing the arrest warrant in November 2020, the Chamber found reasonable grounds to believe that Mr SNEIDEL participated in three executions where a total of 23 people were murdered.



The Office is working closely with the Registry and the Court's partners to help secure the suspect's arrest, and calls on the relevant Libyan authorities to execute the arrest warrant, pursuant to UNSC Resolution 1970 (2011).

- **A renewed basis for cooperation with Libyan authorities:** On 12 May 2025, Libya submitted a declaration under article 12(3) of the Rome Statute, accepting the Court's jurisdiction over all article 5 crimes committed in Libya from 2011 to the end of 2027. The State of Libya declared its full cooperation with the Court in accordance with Chapter 9 of the Rome Statute. This marks a new era of cooperation with the Libyan authorities where the State of Libya recognises the ICC's important contribution to justice and accountability and opens doors to increased collaboration. The Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court welcomed this Declaration as a strong sign of the State of Libya's increased trust in the ICC. As reflected below, it provides a renewed opportunity for delivering deeper impact for affected communities under UNSC Resolution 1970 (2011).
- **Accelerated progress with key lines of inquiry:** Investigations in other key lines of inquiry in the Situation in Libya continue to progress. During this reporting period, the Team undertook over 25 missions in six States, collecting over 1512 items of evidence, including video and audio material, forensic evidence, satellite imagery and numerous witness screenings and interviews.
- **Fugitive tracking and arrest:** Currently the Court has nine outstanding public warrants of arrest in relation to different cases. In this reporting period, the Office has strengthened its efforts to track these fugitives and secure their arrest and surrender.
- **Strengthened work with national authorities:** Reflecting the moment of renewal marked by the declaration of Libya under article 12(3) of the Rome Statute, the Office's cooperation with the Libyan authorities progressed positively, with increased support received from the Government of Libya and the Presidential Council during this reporting period. The Office continues to



face challenges in its engagement with the Office of the Attorney General of Libya. The Office respectfully urges the Attorney General to engage constructively and in a timely manner, in line with Libya's obligations under UNSC Resolution 1970 (2011) and the Rome Statute, and in the spirit of the renewed partnership envisioned in recent declarations. The Office looks forward to increased cooperation from the Attorney General of Libya and Libyan law enforcement agencies in the arrest and surrender of ICC suspects.

Pursuant to its policy on Complementarity and Cooperation, the Office has also actively contributed to investigations conducted by the domestic law enforcement agencies of five State Parties into alleged international crimes committed in Libya. The Office continued its strong cooperation with national authorities within the Joint Team on crimes against migrants. Based on the Joint Team's efforts, and with the Netherlands in the lead, the trial of an Eritrean alleged human smuggler named Tewelde Goitom (also known as "Walid") commenced in Zwolle, the Netherlands on 3 November 2025. He faces charges that include extortion, smuggling of migrants and membership in a criminal organization for his role in a large international human smuggling network including operations in Libya. A second Eritrean alleged human smuggler who also operated from within this network in Libya is expected to be extradited from the United Arab Emirates to the Netherlands by the end of the year to face domestic trial proceedings.

- **Engagement with civil society partners:** On 8 October 2025, Deputy Prosecutor Nazhat Shameem Khan held another periodic meeting with more than 30 CSOs and human rights activists. This was the third such high-level meeting for the Office of the Prosecutor with representatives of the civil society and victims' associations since 2024. Overall, the Office has held more than 150 interactions and engagements with more than 54 CSOs, human rights defenders, and victims' associations during the reporting period.

In these engagements with the Office, CSOs welcomed the recent arrest of an ICC suspect in Germany and encouraged the Court to continue its work on Libya with more trials and arrest warrants. Civil society partners have shown



growing confidence in the ICC's work on Libya, expressing hope that ICC trials in the Libyan situation will deter perpetrators from committing further crimes.

- **Looking forward:** This has therefore been a reporting period of unprecedented progress in the Situation of Libya. The arrest and imminent surrender of a suspect to the ICC to commence judicial proceedings and the establishment of a renewed basis for cooperation and partnership with Libya pursuant to article 12(3) of the Rome Statute represent, collectively, a transformative moment in our common work towards justice in Libya.

This moment highlights the significant potential for accountability in Libya further to the Office's investigations as well as strengthened cooperation with States.

The submission of a declaration by Libya pursuant to article 12(3) of the Rome Statute in particular is of importance to our common vision for the future completion of activities in relation to the situation in Libya. It reflects an enhanced commitment from the Government of Libya to fulfil their cooperation obligations under UNSC Resolution 1970 (2011) and, most importantly, marks a mutual recognition that accountability action taken by the Office can serve as a support, an accelerator to efforts in Tripoli and throughout Libya to strengthen the rule of law, create space for good actors and set the foundations for strengthened governance. Through this declaration, the relationship between the Office and Libya moves to one of genuine partnership.

Reflecting this renewed dynamic, Libyan authorities have made clear to the Office that they see significant value in ensuring a comprehensive conclusion to existing lines of inquiry as outlined in the 2022 situation strategy. In this renewed posture, we see an alignment of message from Libyan national partners and civil society organisations as to their hopes for a full realisation of the strategy outlined by the Office in its 23<sup>rd</sup> Report.

This paradigm shift has also had practical impact. The Office has already seen





refreshed cooperation from Libya in relation to a number of these lines of inquiry, presenting new opportunities for action in relation to alleged perpetrators that previously may have been considered out of reach.

In this new landscape, and taking into account the significant work stemming from the impending first trial in the Libya situation, the Office has conducted a further assessment of the opportunities and consequent timeframe for the effective implementation of its 2022 Strategy, in fulfilment of the mandate set by the Council. On the basis of that review, and while reaffirming its commitment to move promptly to the conclusion of the investigation phase in this situation, the Office has renewed the core landmarks it will seek to achieve in reaching this completion stage.

As a result, the Office will continue its investigations beyond May 2026 and will report promptly to the Council upon the completion of the three lines of inquiry that remain in active investigation phase.



## I. INTRODUCTION

1. Through UNSC Resolution 1970 (2011), the Council referred the situation in Libya to the Prosecutor of the ICC as of 15 February 2011.
2. This report follows a similar format to past reports and provides an update on the main developments and steps taken in this reporting period (May 2025 - November 2025) with respect to: (i) the key principles for renewed action; (ii) the key lines of inquiry; and (iii) the landmarks against which the effectiveness of the Office's work can be measured. The report then identifies the key challenges faced in the last six months and sets out the latest priorities for the upcoming period.
3. It is recalled that upon assuming office in June 2021, the Prosecutor immediately and voluntarily recused himself pursuant to article 42(6) of the Rome Statute in any case where a conflict of interest may arise due to his prior participation in ICC proceedings as counsel. In relation to any line of inquiry in which this recusal applies, responsibility for oversight of investigations was taken by Deputy Prosecutor Nazhat Shameem Khan.
4. Following the Prosecutor's leave on 16 May 2025, Deputy Prosecutor Khan has assumed full responsibility for management and oversight of all lines of inquiry in the situation in Libya.





## II. PROGRESS ON THE ROADMAP

5. In its April 2022 Report, the Office of the Prosecutor set out the four priority lines of inquiry in the Libya investigation as well as key principles for renewed action in the Libya situation. The key principles for renewed action in the Libya situation were:

- a) empowering victims, witnesses and affected communities;
- b) a fresh approach to engagement with Libyan authorities;
- c) the establishment of a proactive policy of cooperation with third States, regional organisations and international partners; and
- d) prioritisation of the situation and the allocation of resources to reflect this.

6. The progress on each key principle is set out below. Progress in the investigations is discussed in this report within the limits of confidentiality, as required for the integrity of ongoing criminal investigations and consistent with judicial orders.

### (i) Progress on the key principles for renewed action

#### *a. Empowering victims, witnesses and affected communities*

7. On 8 October 2025, Deputy Prosecutor Khan and the Libya Team met with more than 30 CSOs and human rights defenders to discuss issues of mutual concern. This represented a third such strategic meeting held in order to increase dialogue and strengthen engagement with victims, witnesses and affected communities in recognition of their critical role to the Office's investigations and the investigations of its partner national authorities. The next meeting will take place in early 2026.
8. The Team also continued to engage regularly and productively with CSOs both in and outside the MENA region in the advancement of key lines of inquiry. Since May 2025, the Team has held more than 150 meetings with over 54 CSOs



and human rights defenders to discuss their work and assistance they can provide to the Office's investigations.

9. During these meetings CSO partners have continued to call for further concrete results stemming from this situation, with equal focus on crimes committed in the East, West and South of Libya. CSOs welcomed the recent ICC arrest warrants and communicated their expectation to see trials conducted at the ICC in the near future. They expressed strong satisfaction with the arrest of EL HISHRI in Germany, considering it to be an important message of deterrence against the perpetrators of international crimes in Libya.
10. Across its engagements with CSOs, the Office noted the clear concerns expressed that Osama Elmasry NJEEM remained a free man in Tripoli. The ICC has sent an official request for cooperation to Libya for his arrest and surrender and is still awaiting its execution. The Office welcomes the recent measures taken by the Libyan Government to remove Osama NJEEM from his official duties within the Judicial Police in Tripoli. The Office reiterates its focus on fugitive tracking and arrest strategies, and the obligations of all States to the Rome Statute and under UNSC Resolution 1970 (2011) to cooperate with the ICC, in particular on requests for arrest and surrender.
11. The Team continued focusing in this reporting period on the safety, physical and psychological well-being, dignity and privacy of victims and witnesses, in cooperation with the witness support and protection services from the Office and the Registry. This included the provision of medical and psychological support to a number of witnesses.
12. The Office maintains an open invitation to victims or persons with relevant knowledge to approach the Team and explore possible avenues for cooperation. The Office is conscious of the significant impact that participation in investigative processes can have on witnesses. Recognising this, every effort is made to ensure that involvement in the investigation causes minimal disruption to their daily lives. The Office remains committed to balancing the gathering of evidence with a sensitive and respectful approach towards witnesses. The



wellbeing of witnesses is prioritised, with procedural safeguards and support measures designed to reduce any potential adverse effects resulting from their cooperation, including their security.

*b. Strengthening cooperation with Libyan national authorities*

13. The State of Libya's decision to accept the Court's jurisdiction over article 5 crimes committed in Libya from 2011 to the end of 2027 is a significant step taken by Libyan authorities, showcasing the significant potential for collaboration with the Office in the pursuit of accountability and justice for victims. Following the declaration, the Office has seen increased cooperation from the Libyan government, with strong support received in particular from His Excellency Mr Abdul Hamid Dbeibah, Prime Minister of Libya. The Office has also noticed the increased, positive cooperation from the Embassy of Libya to the Kingdom of the Netherlands. Discussions are ongoing between the Embassy and the ICC to further strengthen cooperation.
14. The Office is, however, still seeking further engagement from the Attorney General in order to turn this increased engagement into even more extensive results. For example, the Office awaits access to the Attorney General's investigation files related to the investigation into crimes in Tarhunah and into crimes in Mitiga Prison, if he has any open investigations into allegations of crimes committed at Mitiga Prison. Overall, cooperation received from the Attorney General remains below expected levels. The Office remains fully committed to engaging with the Attorney General in future. Despite requests to the Attorney General, the Office has no additional information on progress of national proceedings against Mr NJEEM and the Tarhunah suspects.

*c. Increasing avenues for accountability: cooperation with third States, international and regional organisations*

15. During this reporting period, the Office has continued to directly support seven national law enforcement agencies in the context of the Libya situation, through



the sharing of information and evidence. It has also continued to execute Requests for Assistance sent to the Office through which States seek to progress their own investigations. The Team continued to hold regular meetings with domestic partners and agencies, and shared knowledge, networks and information in line with the cooperation framework of the Rome Statute.

16. The Team has received active support from States and organisations including the United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL), Europol, and at least six national law enforcement and prosecutorial authorities. The Office wishes to thank these States and organisations for their support to the Office's investigations during this reporting period.
17. The Office continued to work in this reporting period with the Joint Team investigating crimes against migrants on the Central Mediterranean Route, which the Office formally joined in 2022. This cooperation included several investigative missions and weekly information-sharing meetings with these key partners (the Netherlands, Italy, the United Kingdom and Spain with the support of Europol) to ensure that its work progresses expeditiously. An expert-level meeting of the Joint Team partners was held in October 2025 with law enforcement and prosecutorial authorities to share investigative and legal progress updates, to discuss any challenges encountered and to harness collective efforts to reach outcomes.
18. In the reporting period, the Joint Team expanded discussions with potential new partners.

*d. Ensuring the effective allocation of resources*

19. The Libya situation is of the highest priority for the Office, both as a referral from the Security Council and now further to the arrest and imminent surrender of a suspect and the commencement of judicial proceedings.
20. Resources will continue to be needed during the judicial phase of activities. The Office thanks those States that have generously seconded staff with



investigative and other expertise. Several such experts have been made available to the Libya Unified Team which has been crucial at this stage in its activities.

## **(ii) Progress in the investigation**

21. As outlined in previous reports, the Office is engaged in four key lines of inquiry in the Libyan situation, namely: (a) 2011 violence; (b) crimes in detention facilities; (c) crimes related to the 2014-2020 operations; and (d) crimes against migrants.
22. In this reporting period, the Office undertook over 25 missions, supporting the collection of over 1512 items of evidence, including video and audio material, medical and forensic information and satellite imagery. The Team conducted over 25 interviews and it screened and assessed more than 52 witnesses.
23. Victims, witnesses, and civil society continued to engage with the Office on various platforms, including through OTPLink,<sup>1</sup> a publicly accessible portal that allows the Team to receive communications directly from those with information on alleged Rome Statute crimes.
24. In the implementation of its mandate, the Office continued to seek the cooperation of States Parties and non-States Parties to the Rome Statute. To that end, the Office transmitted 21 Requests for Assistance to 10 States and 2 non-State actors since May 2025, including requests to identify and locate items relevant for financial investigations.

### *a. 2011 violence*

25. As noted in past reports, the Office has, over the course of its investigations since the referral of the situation by the Security Council, collected credible and

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<sup>1</sup> <https://otplink.icc-cpi.int/>



extensive information concerning violence committed against demonstrators and opponents of the former Gaddafi regime in 2011, including crimes committed in detention. The Office issued four public arrest warrants in relation to these crimes. At present, there is one outstanding public arrest warrant in relation to this investigation, namely the arrest warrant against Mr. Saif Al-Islam GADDAFI. The Office requests the Attorney General of Libya and the Libyan authorities to arrest Saif Al-Islam GADDAFI and surrender him to the ICC.

26. The Office has completed the investigation phase in relation to this line of inquiry, and continues to explore opportunities for arrest and prosecution. States are reminded of their obligations to cooperate with the ICC pursuant to the Rome Statute and UNSC Resolution 1970 (2011).
27. The Office supported three national law enforcement and prosecutorial authorities in their domestic proceedings in relation to this line of inquiry during the reporting period.

*b. Crimes in detention facilities*

28. In the last three reporting periods, the Team accelerated its investigation into Rome Statute crimes committed against Libyans and non-Libyans in detention centres across Libya. As a result, and through its independent investigations, the Office collected credible information that crimes amounting to war crimes and crimes against humanity under the Rome Statute had been committed at the Mitiga Prison in Tripoli.
29. As previously reported, the first public arrest warrant stemming from the Office's investigations into alleged crimes in Mitiga Prison was issued by the Pre-Trial Chamber on 18 January 2025 against Osama Elmasry NJEEM, Director of Mitiga Prison, for crimes including murder, outrages upon personal dignity, cruel treatment, torture, sexual violence, rape, arbitrary imprisonment and persecution. Mr NJEEM was arrested in the Republic of Italy on 19 January 2025 but Italy released him two days later and returned him to Libya. It was reported that Mr NJEEM was arrested in Tripoli on 5 November 2005. If the arrest is





confirmed, the Office calls upon the State of Libya to surrender Mr NJEEM to the ICC in accordance with UNSC Resolution 1970 (2011) and the commitments it made in its declaration under article 12(3) of the Rome Statute.

30. On 17 October, Pre-Trial Chamber I unanimously found that Italy failed to comply with its international obligations under the Rome Statute, preventing the Court from exercising its functions and powers under the Statute. The Pre-Trial Chamber found that Italy released Mr NJEEM and flew him back to Libya without informing the Court about either the outcome of the proceedings before the Court of Appeal of Rome or the return of the suspect to Libya. It further found that Italy did not act with due diligence and did not use all reasonable means at its disposal to comply with the request for cooperation. A majority of the Chamber deferred the decision as to whether the matter of Italy's non-compliance with the request for arrest and surrender of Mr NJEEM should be referred to the Assembly of States Parties or to the United Nations Security Council. The Chamber invited Italy to provide information on any domestic proceedings relevant to the present case. One judge of the Chamber dissented and would have referred the matter immediately.
31. The Office stresses the obligations of States to arrest and surrender suspects to the ICC, pursuant to the Rome Statute and the terms of UNSC Resolution 1970 (2011). Under article 97 of the Statute, where a State Party receives a request in relation to which it identifies problems which may impede or prevent the execution of a request from the ICC, that State is required to consult with the Court without delay in order to resolve the matter.
32. Also in October, a migrant torture survivor filed an application to the European Court of Human Rights against Italy for its failure to cooperate in the investigation and prosecution of Mr NJEEM by the ICC. The application argues that Italy's conduct violates the duty of States to cooperate with international justice mechanisms and to conduct effective investigations into violations of the right to life and prohibition on torture, under Articles 2 and 3 of the European Convention on Human Rights, thus obstructing justice.





33. On 10 July 2025, the Pre-Trial Chamber issued a second public arrest warrant into alleged crimes in Mitiga Prison against Khaled Mohamed Ali EL HISHRI.
34. The ICC Pre-Trial Chamber determined that the evidence presented reasonable grounds to believe that the crimes occurred and that Mr EL HISHRI bore individual criminal responsibility for the charged crimes under alternative modes of liability. The judges concluded that many detainees were held on an unlawful basis; that male and female detainees were inflicted with physical and psychological pain for various purposes amounting to torture; that detainees were subjected to sexual violence and were raped; that some detainees were killed, and; that detainees were persecuted on national, racial and/or ethnic grounds, as well as on religious, political and/or gender grounds.
35. On 16 July 2025, Mr EL HISHRI was arrested by the Federal Republic of Germany. He remains in detention, and surrender proceedings are progressing. The Office acknowledges with gratitude the effective cooperation of German authorities during the arrest operation and surrender proceedings. This is a positive and important step in State cooperation with the ICC.
36. The start of judicial proceedings in the situation of Libya is also a significant milestone in the work of the ICC with victims and affected communities. It marks a renewed relationship with Libyan authorities, promising greater collaboration on this and other cases under investigation by the Office.
37. The Office is actively pursuing this line of inquiry and continues to strengthen its collection and analysis of evidence of crimes committed at detention centres across the country under the responsibility of different groups and authorities. During this reporting period, the Team collected over 60 screenings and witness statements, as well as medical records, photographs, and videos relevant to this line of inquiry.
38. The Team continues to assess the sufficiency of evidence to apply for additional arrest warrants in the coming year. For reasons of confidentiality, security and



arrest strategies, such applications and warrants may not be known to the public immediately.

39. The Team continued to draw on enhanced forensic medical capacity recently established in the Office to support the assessment of injuries allegedly inflicted on victims. For all interviews conducted, Team investigators have been assisted by psycho-social support. In this particular investigation, the Team provides significant support to witnesses on security and medical/psycho-social assistance, including with the help of domestic authorities.

*c. Crimes related to the 2014-2020 operations*

40. The Office remains committed to seeking accountability for the crimes committed during the 2014-2020 operations. The arrest warrants issued for crimes allegedly committed by the Al Kaniyat militia and affiliates in Tarhunah – at that time also the 9<sup>th</sup> Battalion of the Libyan National Army – is also part of this line of inquiry. At least two of the suspects against whom the ICC judges issued arrest warrants are detained in Mitiga Prison under the control of the Libyan authorities in relation to domestic investigations.
41. On 8 August 2025, Pre-Trial Chamber I granted the Office's request to unseal the warrant of arrest against Saif Suleiman SNEIDEL, a Libyan national accused of the war crimes of murder, outrages upon personal dignity and torture in eastern Libya in the context of a non-international armed conflict. Mr SNEIDEL was an officer of Group 50 in the Al-Saiqa Brigade that participated in an operation launched by the Libyan National Army in Benghazi, known as Operation Dignity, in May 2014. In issuing the arrest warrant in November 2020, the Chamber found reasonable grounds to believe that Mr SNEIDEL participated in three executions where a total of 23 people were murdered. These executions took place on or before 3 June 2016, on or before 19 June 2017, and on or about 17 July 2017, in Benghazi or surrounding areas. The Chamber also concluded that there are reasonable grounds to believe that Mr SNEIDEL is criminally responsible for torture.



42. The ICC is engaging with the State of Libya to execute all outstanding arrest warrants and to surrender the suspects to the ICC in accordance with UNSC Resolution 1970 (2011).
43. The Office continued to strengthen its investigation and gather, analyse and assess evidence related to a range of other crimes committed during the 2014-2020 operations, including allegedly by the Libyan National Army in this time frame during two military operations. Cases of arbitrary detention by security agencies were again reported during the last six months.
44. In this reporting period, the Office also continued to take a number of witness statements and screenings to progress this line of inquiry. The Team is assessing the sufficiency of evidence to apply for additional arrest warrants in the coming year.
45. The Office has also provided assistance to one national law enforcement and prosecutorial authority in their domestic proceedings in relation to this line of inquiry during the reporting period.

*d. Crimes against migrants*

46. During the current reporting period, the Office advanced its line of inquiry into crimes against migrants. The Office placed increased emphasis on particular individuals of interest, ensuring that its actions were closely aligned with its strategic priorities. This approach allowed the Office to optimise the use of resources into relevant areas at this stage of the investigation.
47. The Office preserved its engagement and partnership with the Joint Team through frequent operational exchanges with representatives from partner jurisdictions. These interactions enabled the Office to play an important role in the coordination of joint investigative activities, ensuring that partners' efforts were aligned and common resources were used effectively.
48. In addition to operational engagements, the Office participated in thematic meetings, a forum for partners to share insights and address emerging



challenges in a combined effort to reach the milestones of the Joint Team. The Joint Team operates within a comprehensive framework that brings together law enforcement officials and prosecutors from the Netherlands, Italy, Spain and the United Kingdom, alongside the Office representatives. These meetings are further strengthened by the involvement of specialised units from Europol, that provide support to the Joint Team. The continual exchange of information within this forum ensures that the Joint Team remains aligned in its objectives.

49. The Joint Team held expert-level meetings in October 2025 to advance the Office's investigation in this line of inquiry, as well as the investigations of the other partners. The meetings included updates on the progress of each partner in terms of investigations into the key players, for input from each of the areas of expertise in attendance. Discussions on financial investigations, tracking of suspects, and progress in judicial proceedings were at the forefront of the exchanges.
50. Domestic trial proceedings against an alleged Eritrean smuggler who is in custody in the Netherlands commenced on 3 November 2025. A second Eritrean alleged smuggler is currently convicted of crimes in the United Arab Emirates and it is anticipated that he will be extradited to the Netherlands this year. Both men are accused of, *inter alia*, participating in a criminal organisation that was involved in human smuggling, hostage-taking, extortion and violence including sexual violence. These investigations have been carried out in collaboration with the Royal Netherlands Marechaussee, Italy, the Office, Europol and with the assistance of Interpol.
51. Consistent with past reporting periods, migrant victims of crimes continue to consistently portray systematic patterns of violence and alleged acts of rape, beatings, torture and cruel treatment during their journey. Recent accounts also offer new details that enhance the overall strength of the investigation.



### III. PROGRESS ASSESSMENT AND CHALLENGES

52. As reflected above, the Office made significant and positive progress across key benchmarks this year. This section provides a brief overview of the assessment of its work against those benchmarks, as well as a summary of ongoing challenges faced in the implementation of the mandate provided by the Council.

#### Assessment of objectives over reporting period

- **Accelerate activities with a view to finalising investigative activities across a number of lines of inquiry in upcoming reporting periods:** As reflected in section I of this report, the Office has made strong progress in its investigative activities in this period, as reflected also in the issuance of a number of new warrants of arrest. In addition to this however, a renewed partnership with the Government of Libya has provided the platform for even greater impact to be achieved through action under UNSC Resolution 1970 (2011).
- The State of Libya's declaration under article 12(3) of the Rome Statute submitting to the ICC's exercise of jurisdiction over crimes across Libya between 2011 and end 2027 supports the UNSC referral and marks a new era of cooperation with Libyan authorities. Through its declaration, the State of Libya recognises the ICC's important contribution to justice and accountability and opens doors to increased collaboration. Given Libya's acceptance of the Court's jurisdiction to continue investigations to the end of 2027 and its pledge to cooperate fully with the Court, the Office will continue to complete priority lines of inquiry beyond May 2026. The focus of the Office will remain on completing the investigation phase of each line of inquiry promptly and effectively, leveraging the renewed basis for action in partnership with Libya. As each priority line of investigation is completed, the Office will progressively inform the Council.



- **Strengthen cooperation with States, including Libya and the neighbouring States, to support the development and presentation of additional cases at both the domestic and international level, in line with the principle of complementarity:** This benchmark has been met. The Office collaborated with a number of States to progress accountability in national jurisdictions, including in the application for warrants of arrest. While cooperation with Libyan authorities has progressed extensively and culminated in Libya accepting ICC jurisdiction for investigations to continue to the end of 2027, the cooperation on the execution of the arrest warrant for suspects residing in Libya remains unsatisfactory. Similarly, the progress of trials in Libya for these suspects remains questionable, given that ICC suspects remain at liberty in Libya, and that the Office has received insufficient responses from the Attorney General to its requests for information on Libyan investigations or status of arrests.
- **Continue to strengthen engagement with civil society:** This benchmark has been met, including through engagements by the Team and the Deputy Prosecutor. The Office increased its engagement with civil society both quantitatively and qualitatively since November 2024. In this reporting period, reflecting the concrete progress in investigations and arrests, CSOs have expressed clear support for the work of the Office to hold perpetrators of crimes in Libya to account, with a strong relationship of trust established with civil society partners and victim associations. Periodic meetings for the CSOs with the senior leadership of the Office will continue as part of the Office's open-door policy with the victims and the activists.
- **Further strengthen the collection of forensic evidence, harnessing the forensic capacity of partners in and outside Libya. This will include at least one technical mission to Libya to support collection and analysis of forensic evidence by domestic authorities:** This benchmark was not met. The Office received a limited number of forensic documents from Libya in past reporting periods but nothing in this reporting period. The Office was not able to travel to Libya in this reporting period.





- **File for arrest warrant(s) in priority lines of inquiry:** This benchmark was met. The Office applied for a warrant of arrest in April 2025 and the arrest warrant was issued on 10 July 2025. The Office will seek new arrest warrants in relation to the Libya situation. Due to the confidentiality of the arrest warrant applications, it may only be possible to refer to them publicly at a later time.
- **Further develop artificial intelligence and machine learning of the Office in support of the Libya investigation, with the Team able to draw on video and audio assets more effectively as part of investigative and analytical activities:** This benchmark has been partially met as the technological process evolves along with the complexity of the collection. The Team continues to focus on improvements in machine translation, image analysis, and video and audio analysis.
- **Strengthen resources across the Team in order to ensure that the above deliverables can be met:** The Office needs additional support to meet this benchmark in view of overall resource limitations. The Team benefitted from additional legal and analytical resources in this reporting period.

## Key Challenges

### *a. Security situation in Libya*

53. During the reporting period, clashes and divisions in Tripoli between the GNU and the RADA militia were observed. The climate of tension remained high until an agreement was struck purportedly leading to the retreat of RADA from the civilian part of the Mitiga port, surrendering the Mitiga and Jdeida prisons to the GNU supervision through the newly appointed Judicial Police leadership. The Office has, nonetheless, received reports that RADA remains present at the Mitiga prison compound. The transfer of prisons and detention centres from militias to State authorities under the supervision of the Libyan judiciary and the inspection of independent State bodies may provide an opportunity for increased respect of human rights of the detainees. This security position,



combined with action taken by the Office during this period with respect to alleged crimes committed in Libya, has created a more challenging landscape with respect to potential travel to Libya for the conduct of investigative activities.

*b. Arrest of suspects in Libya*

54. While Libya's Declaration under article 12(3) of the Rome Statute is a strong sign of positive cooperation from the Government of Libya, significant challenges remain in effecting arrests in relation to ICC suspects present in its territory.
55. The State of Libya has arrested a number of persons in relation to crimes in Tarhunah further to domestic investigations, including at least two suspects against whom there are ICC warrants of arrest. Libya remains under an obligation to surrender these suspects to the ICC, and thereafter bring any applicable admissibility challenge if warranted. The Office has, to date, received no direct information from the Attorney General related to reports that Osama NJEEM was arrested in Tripoli.

*c. Office resources*

56. The availability of core resources remains a challenge for the Office in the fulfilment of its activities in the situation in Libya and other situations. The Office is seeking to engage with States Parties to ensure that resources are made available to the Office to fully deliver its expected results across situations including Libya, while recognising the challenging financial contexts many States face.
57. The Office continues to prioritise its resources to pursue its strategic objectives in all the situations in which it is engaged. The referrals from the UNSC such as Libya are amongst the highest priorities of the Office of the Prosecutor, despite the environmental and operational difficulties the OTP faces in conducting its activities, and the strict financial discipline it is required to apply.



## IV. LOOKING FORWARD

### Acceleration of judicial and investigative activities

58. The Office will be focused on judicial activities in the upcoming reporting period, with the surrender of Mr EL HISHRI to the ICC and the start of pre-trial proceedings. There will be significant activity related to case preparation, disclosure, ongoing investigations, security of witnesses and many other matters to be litigated prior to the Confirmation Hearing, the date for which will be set by the Pre-Trial Chamber after surrender.
59. In parallel, the Office will continue to implement its overarching existing strategy with respect to the situation in Libya. Operating under the 'two-track approach' outlined in its Complementarity and Cooperation policy, the Office continues to accelerate investigative activities in order to support the application for additional arrest warrants before the ICC, while also supporting tangible action within national jurisdictions in relation to:
- Crimes in detention facilities;
  - Crimes related to the 2014-2020 operations; and
  - Crimes against migrants.
60. As referenced above, and in line with previous reports, the Office is not pursuing new lines of investigation with respect to 2011 violence in Libya. Activities in the coming period in relation to this priority will continue to focus on tracking and arrest activities, drawing on continued assessment of evidence collected to date.
61. As reflected above, in line with its overall strategic objective to complete the investigation phase across all lines of inquiry, and drawing on the renewed commitments of cooperation from Libya through their recent declaration under article 12 (3) of the Rome Statute, the Office will continue to conduct the remaining three lines of inquiry in the coming reporting period.



62. In parallel with these activities, the Office continues to place increased emphasis on fugitive tracking, financial investigations and arrest strategies.
63. The Office emphasises that cooperation and complementarity are key to this progress and to achieve accountability. A level of accountability may be possible if the Libyan judicial system is supported. The Office, however, assesses that some criminality and some armed actors remain outside the prosecutorial reach of competent Libyan authorities.
64. Based on consultations with key stakeholders in this reporting period, the Office will also continue to develop and implement complementarity activities with relevant national authorities and maintains its readiness to cooperate with Libyan authorities. Where possible, such activities will be conducted through a burden-sharing approach in line with the new policy of the Office in relation to Complementarity and Cooperation.
65. These ongoing complementarity activities will include continued engagement with the Joint Team on crimes committed against migrants. The Office remains strongly committed to this partnership.

## V. CONCLUSION

66. The Office made tangible and significant progress in the investigation into the situation of Libya once again during this reporting period. It continues to take steps to deliver on the principles and objectives set out in the renewed strategy outlined by the Prosecutor in April 2022.
67. As the Office seeks to further consolidate and accelerate this progress in the coming reporting period, it will draw on the continued innovations being introduced in its analytical and technological framework, while also seeking to further deepen its collaboration and cooperation with all relevant actors including survivor groups, States, civil society and international and regional organisations.



68. The Office will continue to engage with Libyan authorities on cooperation and complementarity in the coming reporting period and expects that all relevant Libyan authorities will reciprocate.
69. As reflected in this report, the coming period represents renewed opportunity to deliver tangible, transformative results in response to UNSC Resolution 1970 (2011), in partnership with the Government of Libya, civil society actors and the Council itself. As the ICC takes forward its first court proceedings in the Libya situation, and as the strengthened basis for ICC-Libya cooperation is now leveraged, the Office will seek to further accelerate work towards an impactful conclusion to its activities under this mandate.