

June 26, 2013 – International Day in Support of Victims of Torture



**LEBANESE
CENTER
FOR
HUMAN
RIGHTS**

**Torture, due process violations, and unfair trial in
the case of Faysal Moqalled**

A Mossad spy created in Yarzeh? | CLDH

Born in 1977 in Lebanon, Faysal Moqalled grew in Cyprus to become a ship captain.

On April 18, 2000, he is arrested in the Calabria region trying to smuggle illegals by sea into Italy. While in detention, he is said to have been approached by Italian Intelligence Services with an offer: 15 years in prison for assisting illegals gain entry into Italy, or cooperate with the Intelligence Services in their fight against terrorism.

Released after 9 months in detention, Faysal Moqalled would have therefore monitored for years on behalf of Italian and German Intelligence Services groups suspected of preparing to launch terrorist attacks in Europe, all the while working as a ship captain. In sum, he was paying the price of his freedom.

In 2005 Faysal Moqalled was reportedly questioned about his cousin Jad, a member of the Lebanese Hezbollah, by the director of the maritime company for which he worked. Worried about Jad's safety, Faysal traveled to Lebanon and contacted him to warn him. For its part, Hezbollah became suspicious that he may have been sent by the Mossad.

On February 8, 2006, a few days before his departure for Italy, Faysal was reportedly contacted by a Hezbollah official who asked to meet him in Beirut's southern suburb. Unaware of the suspicions surrounding him, Faysal went to the meeting.

He is then arrested by Hezbollah which detained him for questioning in a prison belonging to the Party. He would spend 5 months in an underground cell less than 20 square feet in size. During his detention, he is visited by his mother, his wife, and his mother-in-law.

In July 2006, Israel mounts an offensive against Lebanon specifically targeting Hezbollah's neighborhoods. Unable, it seems, to keep its detainees in those target areas, the Party hands over Faysal Moqalled on July 17, 2006 to the Intelligence Services of the Lebanese Army which maintains a semi-official collaboration with Hezbollah.

At the time, the Army's Intelligence Services had just initiated a new campaign against alleged collaborators with Israel, foremost of whom was Mahmoud Rafeh who was arrested in June 2006 (and was later presented as a "high-ranking spy").

Thus, it did not take much for Faysal Moqalled, who was completely illegally transferred by Hezbollah to the Lebanese Army, to be branded, discreetly, as the "ideal" Mossad agent by the Army's Intelligence Services.

In July 2006, and during his transfer to the Army's Intelligence Services, Faysal Moqalled is placed in secret detention for a few days. Under torture, six of his teeth and his fingers are broken. He is thus put in a condition where he would have signed anything.

He arrives at the Detention Center of the Defense Ministry in dismal conditions and is kept there for 20 months, without even seeing a lawyer. His family is allowed to see him only after three months. Stripped of his clothes, he spends several months blindfolded in the corridor, with bread and potatoes

as his only food. He spent 36 hours suspended to the balanco¹, was subjected to the falaqa² torture, and was covered in sand until his skin became irritated. He was subjected to electric shocks and was seriously threatened. He was referred to as "Dog 43" and his detention number (43) was inscribed on his chest. He ultimately signed all the documents he was asked to sign, and his detention ended in the isolation of a basement cell.

His first hearing before the Investigating Magistrate was on August 5, 2006. He had no lawyer and, according to the information available to us, as he complained to the judge about his torture, he suffered serious reprisals by his jailers, most notably by being subjected again to the balanco torture until, it appears, he was capable of "playing the role" the Intelligence Services wanted him to play before the judge.

In March 2008, he is finally transferred from the Defense Ministry to the Roumieh Central Prison on the outskirts of Beirut, while awaiting his trial.

Based on his confession, all the while proclaiming his innocence at the military tribunal, he is sentenced on July 31, 2009 to life in prison for:

- entering Israel without permission
- collaborating with the enemy army
- giving information to the enemy aiming at helping the enemy win the war

Before the Military Court of Cassation, Faysal Moqalled complains about torture. In response, he is sent back "for questioning" (and intimidation) to the Detention Center of the Defense Ministry, the same place where he reportedly suffered those very same unimaginable acts of torture.

On the morning of October 13, 2010, Defense Ministry agents arrived in a military vehicle at the Roumieh Central Prison and took Faysal Moqalled to the Defense Ministry. He is kept there for 3 days in the underground detention center and is subjected to 6 hours of interrogation, blindfolded and, according to the available information, the questions were essentially on the allegations of torture concerning him which were made public by human rights organizations. This interrogation thus aimed at intimidating a person whose trial was ongoing. He reportedly was slapped repeatedly and was fist-punched in the back. His attorney was not notified of his transfer and was not present during the interrogation.

¹ Balanco: With arms tied in the back, the victim is suspended to the ceiling with a pulley.

² Fallaqa : Repeated blows on the soles of the feet.

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Introduction

This report discusses the main charges contained in the file, charges which were the object of an investigation. In all likelihood, this investigation was conducted in complete contradiction with Lebanese law and Lebanon's international commitments, and whose findings should have been simply thrown out altogether³.

However, absent such a dismissal of the charges, let us review the substance of the "confession" by Faysal Moqalled, which was shamelessly published by less than scrupulous media, inasmuch as it contains nonsense and contradictions clearly indicating that it could only have been a fabrication.

In all likelihood, Faysal Moqalled, tried to explain his work for the European agencies to the Army's Intelligence Services, which is why part of his "confession" has a semblance of credibility. Yet, a thorough reading of the statements attributed to him leads one to conclude that the investigators have embellished his statements (which, he explains, he later signed under torture) with imaginary additions of their own aiming at linking him at any cost with the Israeli Mossad.

Did the investigators really believe that no one will ever read their creative literature? Did they think someone like Moqalled can be buried alive indefinitely without anyone daring to ask a single question, under the pretext that this an espionage case, and hence a taboo subject?

As stated earlier, the charges by the Military Tribunal against Faysal Moqalled are of three categories, namely:

- Entering enemy territory for training purposes
- Collaborating with the enemy
- Aiding the enemy win the war against Lebanon

However, not only is there not a single convincing element that can corroborate these alleged crimes by Moqalled, but the facts as stated are highly improbable, indeed they simply could have not been committed by Mr. Moqalled.

Faysal Moqalled's appeal before the Court of Cassation has been pending since 2009, and has been postponed indefinitely for unknown reasons. Three years of his life during which Faysal Moqalled looks forward, every four to six months, to explain the living hell he has endured, and continues to endure.

The evidence that the charges against Faysal Moqalled are outright lies does exist. But how can the justice system take into account this information if the trial is stalled? Are there pressures exerted on the Court of Cassation to prevent the trial from proceeding forward?

³ See Appendix 1: Violations of due process

CHARGE: ENTERING ISRAEL

The investigation report of the Army's Intelligence Services and the interrogations carried out by the Military Investigating Magistrate alleges that Faysal Moqalled, carrying a passport under the name of Marco Cerato, took the Israeli airline El Al Flight 313 from Paris CDG airport to Tel Aviv at the end of May 2005.

I. El Al Flight 313 does not exist

There was no El Al (LY) flight 313 between Paris Charles de Gaulle and Tel Aviv during May of 2005.

Indeed, a search of the log archives of flights departing Charles de Gaulle Airport yields the following list of flight numbers of El Al (LY) airline making the trip from Paris Charles de Gaulle to Tel Aviv during May of 2005 (specifically between the dates of May 1 and May 31, 2005, inclusive):

LY 222 - LY 224 - LY 226 - LY 324 - LY 326 - LY 328 - LY 422 - LY 424 - LY 426 - LY 428

II. A highly unlikely fake passport

Today, Faysal Moqalled explains that "Marco Cerato" is not a name he borrowed, but is the name of a notorious Italian criminal of whom he learned while working with Italian security services. He gave this name under torture in order to end the suffering he was subjected to.

These statements can be corroborated, and according to the available information, it is noted that:

- A company by the name of "M Cerato Swegold Handelsbolag" was registered on September 17, 2004 in Sweden under number 969701-0024, and in which the two partners are Mark Marco Frodevi et Linda Mariana Frodevi⁴.

- Mark Marco Frodevi is none else than Marco Cerato himself, as was made public in April 2009 when he was arrested in Estonia for money laundering⁵, following a sting operation by Estonian, British, Swedish, **Italian**, Latvian and Lithuanian security services.

It thus appears that already in 2004 (and therefore prior to the events alleged against Faysal Moqalled), the Italian businessman Marco Cerato was already using multiple identities, suggesting that he knew he was under investigation by European authorities.

This information nullifies the allegations contained in the preliminary investigation, namely that Faysal Moqalled is purported to have traveled with a forged Italian passport under the name of "Marco Cerato", because "Marco Cerato" is (as explained by Faysal Moqalled) a real person and an Italian criminal who has been under surveillance for several years.

⁴ See Appendix 2: The document showing the registration of "M Cerato Swegold Handelsbolag " in Sweden.

⁵ See Appendix 3: Newspaper article reporting the arrest of Marco Cerato

Consequently, the use of a passport with this name would have inevitably drawn attention on its bearer.



Internet photo of the arrest of Cerato (Google images : Marco Cerato Frodevi)

III. Contradictions in the dates

The Investigating Magistrate's report states that at the end of May 2005 Faysal Moqalled allegedly traveled to Israel. At the time of writing of the deposition, the military investigators and the Investigating Magistrate did not have possession of his regular and maritime passports, which apparently had remained in Hezbollah's custody. We have obtained them. Let us go over the facts:

1. The investigation states that Moqalled traveled by boat to the south of Italy, a trip which lasts at least 4.5 days.

If he left Cyprus by boat on May 22, 2005 (as evidenced by his passport), he would have arrived to Italy on May 26 or 27, 2005.

2. He then is alleged to have stayed 5 days in Italy before traveling to Paris Charles de Gaulle airport, which brings the total span of his travel to a minimum of 6 days.

This brings us to May 31 or June 1, 2005.

3. He is alleged to have stayed 10 days in Israel before returning to Italy.

According to this sequence of events, he would have returned to Italy on June 10, 2005 at the earliest. **But Faysal Moqalled's passport clearly proves that on June 9, 2005, he arrives by boat to the port of Casablanca in Morocco.**

4. He is alleged to have returned from Italy to Cyprus by boat, i.e. a trip of at least 4.5 days.

He should have arrived to Cyprus by boat at the earliest on June 15, 2005. **Yet, his passport again shows that he left the Port of Casablanca for Guinea on July 2, 2005.**

IV. Conclusion on the charge of entering Israel

As is clearly proven by his passports (regular and maritime) and by the various information obtained, it would have been impossible for Faysal Moqalled to have traveled to Israel at the end of May 2005 as described in the file assembled by the Military Intelligence Services, which confirms his complaints that he made his first statements under the duress of torture and fear, and in the absence of counsel.

CHARGE: COLLABORATING WITH THE ENEMY ARMY

Faysal Moqalled is accused of having knowingly worked for Israeli Intelligence, primarily by conducting transport operations of people and equipment from Cyprus to Lebanon, and by attempting to penetrate Hezbollah's security system.

I. Contradictions in the dates: The second two weeks of June 2005 last... 3 months!

In the indictment, the following is the timeline of the actions attributed to Mr. Moqalled:

- In June 2005 (i.e. **around June 15, according to the description of the alleged trip to Israel**), Mr. Moqalled arrives in Famagusta (Cyprus).
- In June 2005, he carries a bureau from Cyprus to Damour, leaves it in Tripoli, then returns to Famagusta (according to the indictment) – **all of this while he is in Casablanca during this period, as evidenced by his passport.**
 - He then goes to Conakry (in Guinea) where he conducts a smuggling operation of illegals to Greece, from which he returns to Cyprus, all within a 25-day period.
 - He then takes two Palestinian-looking people from Cyprus to Damour.
 - He then meets with Hezbollah in Lebanon over several days.
 - He then goes to Italy for two days.
 - He then returns to Lebanon – 5 days after his return he tests the mobile telephone – 2 weeks later, Amnoun tells him to return to Famagusta.
 - He then stays 10 days in Famagusta.
- He then takes 4 people from Cyprus to Damour, and brings back the two Palestinian-looking individuals who had been in Lebanon for 3 months.

Note: The events ought therefore to be occurring around October 2005. However, the timeline continues as follows:

- Four days after the preceding operation, he carries 4 people from Cyprus to Tabarja **at the end of June 2005** (according to the indictment).

How could the suspect have conducted all these missions between June 15 and June 30, 2005? How can the last two weeks of June last almost three months?

Moreover, the entry and exit stamps found on Faysal Moqalled's passports show that, after leaving Cyprus by boat on May 22, 2005, he arrives in Casablanca on June 9, 2005. He then

departs Casablanca on July 2, 2005 to reach Conakry on July 15, 2005, and returns to Cyprus only on September 9, 2005.

II. An improbable role attributed to Faysal Moqalled

Another implausible assertion in the file is the role attributed to Faysal Moqalled within the foreign Intelligence Services.

Excerpts from the interrogations:

"A German officer introduced me to CIA officers who are FBI investigators. And they collaborated with the Mossad..."

"Those who asked me to do this were Andrea, Marco Moudanri, and Peter of the CIA, after the Mossad informed them of the presence of Al-Qaeda in Famagusta."

One wonders how a simple agent, to whom the tasks of transporter and informer are attributed, could have been aware - right from the beginning of his alleged activities, mind you - of the identities of the sponsor or the recipient of his missions.

III. Spying on Hezbollah's security system: A trial of intent?

According to the Military Intelligence Services and the Investigating Magistrate's reports, Faysal Moqalled's task was to infiltrate Hezbollah in order to:

Objective 1. Discover the identity of Hezbollah's investigators

Objective 2. Place microphones in the offices of Hezbollah's security services and a tracking device in his cousin Jad's car

Objective 3. Identify their camouflage system

Objective 4. Kidnap a security official

Notes :

1. Faysal Moqalled appears to have failed to carry out all his missions

With respect to the first alleged objective, the Investigating Magistrate's report states that Faysal Moqalled might have seen three Hezbollah investigators, but was unable to learn their real names.

With respect to the second objective, it is stated that he did not dare install the microphones/ tracking devices, neither in the Hezbollah offices nor in Jad's car.

With respect to the third objective, it is stated that he failed his mission because he did not follow the instructions as provided.

With respect to the last objective, it is stated that he ran out of time because the operation was scheduled after the date of his arrest.

2. Inconsistencies

Given that, according to the reports, all the missions he was tasked with have failed, the following questions beg themselves:

1. What is the evidence that proves that these missions were in fact assigned to him, given that none of them appears to have been carried out to completion?
2. Why was he paid (in addition to the stated monthly salary) for these failed missions?

IV. Conclusion on the charge of collaboration

Without even considering the numerous contradictions between the reports of the Military Intelligence Services and the Investigating Magistrate, or the serious inconsistencies in the file and, quite simply, in the timeline, the fact is that the events as described are implausible and Faysal Moqalled's passports prove that he was not present in the places where the events impugned to him occurred. This corroborates his complaints that he made his first statements under duress of torture and in the absence of counsel.

CHARGE: PROVIDE INFORMATION TO THE ENEMY TO AID IT IN WINNING THE WAR

Faysal Moqalled stands accused of having provided information to Israel with the goal of aiding it in winning the war that took place between July 12 and August 14, 2006.

Could Faysal Moqalled have communicated with the enemy ... while in detention?

Faysal Moqalled was arrested on February 8, 2006 by Hezbollah which held him until his transfer to the Ministry of Defense in July 2006.

1. From the beginning of the legal action to date, the individual has declared that he was arrested in February 2006.
2. This date of his arrest has been duly noted in the interrogation report of the Investigating Magistrate.
3. His family visited him while he was detained by Hezbollah.

How could Faysal Moqalled have aided Israel during the July 2006 War against Lebanon, when he was arrested more than five months earlier?

LACK OF EVIDENCE

I. The "seizures" mentioned in the file

- a coin with a star, described as an "ancient Israeli coin with the star of David."

Note:

Moqalled says that he purchased the coin in Morocco, and that the star is a Moroccan star and not a star of David. This would be very easy to ascertain.

- a lamp that is both a regular light and a laser light.

According to the Army's Intelligence Services report, this lamp was given to the suspect to be used during a kidnapping operation scheduled for June or July 2006, and this operation was not carried out because the suspect was arrested prior to the timing planned for the operation.

Note :

Why would this lamp be given to the suspect (who was arrested in February 2006) so much earlier than the scheduled operation?

The description of the lamp is that it is a Morse lamp, also known as an Aldis lamp, which is a regular item in boat equipment. It would be perfectly logical for a sailor to have one in his possession.

- a PGP program

According to the indictment, the suspect is alleged to have received a PGP from the Israeli Mossad, and which he was to give to Hezbollah. Having failed to complete this task, the suspect is alleged to have been asked by the Mossad to return the PGP from Lebanon to Cyprus.

PGP is a type of freeware (i.e. which can be downloaded for free from the Internet) that allows to encrypt data and protect privacy.

(See: <http://www.pgpi.org/products/pgp/versions/freeware/>).

Note :

There is nothing exceptional about the PGP program, which is in the possession of millions of people around the world.

Why would the Mossad insist on recuperating a program that is readily and freely downloadable on the Internet?

II. Kamal Baaini, an imaginary co-conspirator??

This co-conspirator is presented throughout the file as a key individual. He is described in detail, in his physical appearance, his activities, his place of work, etc.

Note :

Faysal Moqalled says he gave this "imaginary" name under torture. The fact that Kamal Baaini was sentenced in absentia despite all the information available about him that is presented in the file, does corroborate the version of events as provided by Faysal Moqalled.

III. Where are the other facts of the case?

Where are the false papers, or the car supposedly used during the "operations" that Faysal Moqalled is charged with carrying out? Besides his confession, which in all likelihood was extracted under torture and distorted by its real author, what factual evidence is there in reality against Faysal Moqalled?

FAYSAL MOQALLED HAS SIGNED UNDER TORTURE

From the beginning of the legal action against him, Faysal Moqalled has complained that he was forced under torture to sign documents which have been submitted as his "confession".

Numerous facts confirm these allegations of torture, the first of which are the six broken teeth and the psychological state of Faysal Moqalled.

Moreover, in the interrogation report of August 5, 2006, Faysal Moqalled attempts to raise the issue of the documents he was forced to sign, by saying: *"My connection with the Mossad is untrue. My contacts were with the German, Italian, and American Intelligence services, and all the operations I have carried out were for these services and on foreign soil."* Strangely, he adds a few lines later: *"everything I said to the Intelligence Services is true and I really gave my testimony of my freewill and I was not under any pressure. But yesterday, I requested to hear again my deposition in order to remember what I had stated."*

These few lines show the importance of the pressure applied on Faysal Moqalled to coerce him into making statements.

At the end of the interrogations conducted by the Investigating Magistrate, Faysal Moqalled continues to repeatedly raise the issue of his confession, without the judge taking any note of it:

"With respect to Lebanon and my tasks, such as the transport of equipment and people, and also inside Hezbollah to learn the identity of the investigators and the kidnapping, this did not take place. Regarding the Israeli attack in Lebanon, I was arrested 5 months prior, and not one attack against people was requested of me."

"They did not ask me for any task of monitoring the contacts or tailing Hezbollah. To the contrary, it was Hezbollah which was tailing me."

CONCLUSION

The conviction and sentencing of Faysal Moqalled to life in prison appears to be based solely on his "confession", a confession most likely extracted under torture by the Lebanese Military Intelligence Services.

His story is that of an informer for European Intelligence services who conducted operations outside Lebanon, but then was converted into a Mossad agent using a shortcut, namely his detention at the Ministry of Defense. There, in the interrogation center, people are isolated, tortured, sometimes to the point of killing them, traumatized... always for the purpose of obtaining "confessions". It does not matter what information is collected, or however inconsistent it might be. What matters is for the "suspect" (if this term really applies to him) to "match" the inconsistencies and the fabrications in order to end the intolerable suffering he is subjected to.

This is nothing short of a shameful case. It stains the image of Lebanon and casts doubt on the will of the Security Services to actually protect the nation against real enemy spies.

Yet, it raises some questions only in the newspapers and in the official propaganda, always in a fashion hostile to Faysal Moqalled, and with complete disregard to the fact that, despite everything, he never admitted to collaborating with the Mossad.

These cases, unfortunately, raise questions always too late. Too late for the accused whose life is irreversibly demolished.

One can bet that some day, the poorly concocted story by the Army against Faysal Moqalled and the tortures he suffered will move the crowds, just as the story of Antoinette Chahine did.

As the saying goes, "Injustice never prevails forever..."

APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Due process violations

I. Conditions of the arrest

Mr. Moqalled was reportedly held illegally in a prison belonging to Hezbollah for a period of 5 months, and was thus outside the protection of the law. He was then held for 20 months at the Ministry of National Defense without the benefit of legal counsel from an attorney.

He appeared before an Investigating Magistrate for the first time six months after his arrest.

In the first interrogation report of the Investigating Magistrate, dated August 5, 2006, Faysal Moqalled requests the presence of an attorney. The hearing is postponed to August 14, 2006, but the interrogation proceedings continue without an attorney, as stated by the Investigating Magistrate.

These violations of due process represent:

- A violation of Lebanese law, given that:

- The prisons under Hezbollah's control are not official detention premises under the control of State authority, and the agents who operate in them do not have the authority of the State's Criminal Police.
- Article 569 of the Penal Code of 1943 stipulates that acts of kidnapping and illegal deprivation of liberty be punished with a jail sentence.
- Article 47 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of 2001 provides that police custody of a suspect may not exceed 48 hours, renewable no more than once, during which time the suspect has the right to call his family, his employer, or an attorney of his own choosing (...)

- A violation of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, to which Lebanon is a party, in particular:

- Article 9 which states that "No one shall be deprived of his liberty except (...) in accordance with such procedures as are established by law."
- Article 14 which states that "Everyone charged with a criminal offence shall have the right, in full equality, to have adequate time and facilities for the preparation of his defense and to communicate with counsel of his own choosing."

II. Condition of the interrogations

In the course of the investigation, Mr. Moqalled is reported to have been subjected to acts of physical torture (specifically, electric shocks, the Balanco⁶, the Fallaqa⁷, and various egregious deprivations), as well as acts of psychological torture (humiliations, a simulation of execution by gas, threats of rape,

⁶ Balanco: With arms bound behind the back, the victim is suspended to the ceiling with a pulley.

⁷ Falaqa : Repeated blows on the soles of the feet.

detention for several months blindfolded in a corridor, prolonged isolation in an underground cell) in order to force him to sign a "confession".

At the present time, Mr. Moqalled exhibits visible physical and psychological scars attributable to torture, specifically back pain, six broken teeth, lesions in the hands, and a psychological condition indicative of violent trauma.

These facts represent:

- A violation of Lebanese law, in particular:

- Article 47 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of 2001 prohibiting the coercion of suspects into making confessions;

- Article 401 of the Penal Code of 1943 punishing the practice of torture with a sentence of 3 months to 3 years in prison.

- A violation of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, to which Lebanon is a party, including:

- Article 7 which states that "No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment."

- Article 14 stipulating that no suspect shall be "compelled to testify against himself or to confess guilt."

- A violation of the Convention against Torture, ratified by Lebanon.

III. The Confessions

Even though he complained of having been forced to sign "confessions" under torture, it appears that these allegations were not the object of an inquiry. Faysal Moqalled's "confessions" appear to be the sole basis for his sentencing to life imprisonment.

These facts constitute:

- A violation of Lebanese law, in particular:

- Article 47 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of 2001 providing for the dismissal of a suspect's statements when the suspect was coerced into signing them.

- A violation of the Convention against Torture, ratified by Lebanon, in particular:

- Article 12 stipulating that "Each State Party shall ensure that its competent authorities proceed to a prompt and impartial investigation, wherever there is reasonable ground to believe that an act of torture has been committed in any territory under its jurisdiction."

- Article 15: Each State Party shall ensure that any statement which is established to have been made as a result of torture shall not be invoked as evidence in any proceedings."

Appendix 2: The document showing the registration in Sweden of the « M Cerato Swegold Handelsbolag»

M Cerato Swegold Handelsbolag	Page 1 of 1
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Företagsrapport Small	Rapportdatum: 2010-02-01
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Namn:	M Cerato Swegold Handelsbolag
Orgnummer:	969701-0024
Adress:	FREJG 13
Postnummer:	114 79
Postort:	STOCKHOLM

Registeruppgifter

Bolagsform:	Handelsbolag
Bolaget bildat:	Uppgift saknas
Bolaget registrerat:	2004-09-17
Registreringsdatum:	2004-09-17
Bolagsordning:	Uppgift saknas
Status:	Avregistrerad 2009-02-17
Moderbolag:	-
Koncernmoder:	-
F-skatt status:	Uppgift saknas
Moms status:	Uppgift saknas
Arbetsgivare status:	Uppgift saknas

Verksamhet/Ändamål

Bolaget skall bedriva redovisningstjänster via internet och därmed förenlig verksamhet.

Svensk Näringsgrensindelning SNI

00000 - Verksamhetsbeskrivning saknas

Funktioner/befattningar

Styrelse:	Frodevi, Mark Marco (19700616-XXXX), Bolagsman Frodevi, Linda Mariana (19760513-XXXX), Bolagsman
Firmatecknare:	Firman tecknas ensam av Marco Cerato.

Bokslutsposter

Bokslut finns inte för denna bolagsform

[http://www.ratsit.se/9697010024-M Cerato Swegold Handelsbolag](http://www.ratsit.se/9697010024-M_Cerato_Swegold_Handelsbolag) 01/02/2010

Appendix 3: Article reporting on Marco Cerato's arrest

The site balticbusinessnews announces Marco Cerato's arrest

balticbusinessnews.com - Adventures of the Italian businessman in Estonia

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bbn

Print

www.bbn.ee

Adventures of the Italian businessman in Estonia

08.01.2010, 09:08

The case of Italian businessman Marco Cerato-Frodev has everything: offshore services provided through a Somali bank, conning a conman, conviction for money laundering, imprisonment in Estonian prison and an Estonian wife and children.

The Italian businessman was arrested in April 2009 when he was entering Lithuania in his car since Estonia has issued an European arrest warrant for him in December.

By that time Estonian central criminal police had investigated the financial transactions and money laundering suspicions involving the man already for two years.

▼ Continue reading

Advertisement

In 2007 Cerato set up First Oceanic Bank Ltd, an online bank operating in the capital of Somalia. The bank publicly advertised that it can open a private offshore numbered bank account that is similar to Swiss bank accounts.

The bank was contacted in 2007 by Saleem Yacubi, an employee of a unit of West LB, who planned to steal 539,000 euros from his employer. He then transferred the money in two wire transfers to his new bank account in Somalia to the company's account that belongs to Cerato.

The transfer was drawn up as sale of three Philippe Patek watches, including one that cost 200,000 euros. To prevent Yakub from withdrawing the money, Cerato transfers 450,000 euros to his own private account.

When West LB starts to investigate the missing funds, it contacts the money laundering bureau in Estonia since Cerato had a bank account in Estonia.

Helga Adamsoo, public prosecutor who investigated suspicions brought against Cerato, says that he claimed to be a qualified accountant, but his understanding of financials was that all funds on the accounts of his banks are his personal money. Cerato has tens of companies all over the world, including an office in Latvia that employ young women who he met in nightclubs.

Estonian prosecutors worked together with their colleagues in UK, Sweden, Italy, Latvia and Lithuania on the Cerato investigation.

In November 2007, WestLB AG filed a civil claim in the amount of 8.4 million kroons and is still seeking 7.6 million kroons from Cerato. The court has frozen a total of 8.3 million kroons in assets of the detained suspects and third persons.

<http://www.bbn.ee/Print.aspx?PublicationId=2384fe2e-dd7c-47c8-b752-5de712242815> 01/02/2010