

Final Report

of AFRIQIYAH Airways Aircraft Airbus A330-202, 5A-ONG Crash Occurred at Tripoli (LIBYA) on 12/05/2010

Published February 2013

Foreword

In accordance with Annex 13 to the Convention on International Civil Aviation and chapter 10 of Libyan Civil Aviation law No. 6 of 2005, Libyan Civil Aviation Authority as state of occurrence instituted the investigation of the Accident of AFRIQIYAH Airways Aircraft occurred on 12 May 2010 to the Airbus A330-202 registered 5A-ONG in landing phase final approach to runway 09 at Tripoli International Airport.

Libyan Civil Aviation Authorities has notified the relevant national and international concerned bodies.

The investigation has been conducted with an appreciated assistance and co-operation from BEA (France), NTSB and FAA (USA), DSB (The Netherland) and Accident and Incident Investigation Department (South Africa) as well as Airbus and General Electric.

The investigation committee is highly appreciated the full co-operation and assistance provided by BEA (France) and Airbus.

Contents

FOREWORD	. 2
CONTENTS	. 3
GLOSSARY	6
Synopsis	. 9
1 - FACTUAL INFORMATION	10
1.1 History of the Flight	10
1.2 Injuries to Persons	11
1.3 Damage to Aircraft	. 11
1.4 Other Damage	12
1.5 Personnel Information	12
1.5.1 Flight crew	12
1.5.2 Captain	
1.5.3 Co-pilot	
1.5.4 Relief Co-pilot	
1.5.5 Cabin Crew	
1.5.6 Air traffic Controllers	.15
1.6 Aircraft Information	16
1.6.1 General Information	16
1.6.2 Autopilot, flight director and autothrust	
1.6.2 Autophot, hight director and autothrust	. 17
1.6.3 Characteristic and limit speeds	
1.6.4 Autopilot modes	
1.6.5 Aircraft Weight and balance	. 21
1.6.6 Aircraft maintenance History	. 21
1.7 Meteorological Information	23
1.7.1 General	22
1.7.2 General Situation	
1.7.3 Meteorological situation in Tripoli	. 24
1.7.4 Weather information received in flight	. 24
1.8 Aids to Navigation	. 25
1.9 Communications	25
1.10 Aerodrome Information	26
1.10.1 Infrastructure	. 26
1.10.2 Arrival procedure	
1.10.3 Approach procedure to runway 09	
1.10.4 Choice of the active runway	∠ 0

1.11 Flight Recorders	28
1.11.1 Cockpit voice recorder	28
1.11.2 Flight data recorder	
	20
1.11.3 Data readout	28
1.11.4 Events recorded	
1.12 Wreckage and Impact Information	.32
1.12.1 Description of crash site	
1.12.2 Wreckage distribution	
1.12.3 Slats, flaps and landing gear	
1.12.4 Engines	
1.12.5 Emergency beacons	
1.12.6 Summary of wreckage examination	35
1.13 Medical and Pathological Information	25
1.15 Medical and Pathological Information	.აე
1.14 Fire	26
1.14 FIre	.30
1.15 Survival Aspects	26
1. 15 Survival Aspects	. 30
1.16 Tests and Research	27
	.37
1.16.1 Study of spatial disorientation	27
1.16.2 Study of fatigue	37
1.16.3 Examination of the Captain's side stick	
1.16.4 Analysis of ACARS Messages	30 20
1.16.5 Simulator sessions	38
1.17 Organisations and Management Information	.39
1.17.1 Information on Airbus	39
1.17.2 Information on AFRIQIYAH Airways	47
1.18 Additional Information	.54
1.18.1 Non-precision approaches	
1.18.2 Flight on 28 April 2010	57
1.18.3 Testimony of the Captain of AAW721	60
1.18.4 Report of Alitalia Flight AZ871 Captain	60
1.18.5 Air Traffic Control (ATC)	61
2 - ANALYSIS	.62
2.1 Scenario	.62
2.1.1 Approach preparation	
2.1.2 Initial and intermediate approach segments	
2.1.3 Final approach	63
2.1.4 Missed approach	66
	~~
2.2 CRM	.69
0.0 Conducting New Drasision Agencester	
2.3 Conducting Non-Precision Approaches	.70
0.4 Loss of Flight Dath Control in Assure the Direct during Control in	- 4
2.4 Loss of Flight Path Control in Approach Phase during Go-around	./1
4	

2.5 Flight Safety72	2
2.5.1 General722.5.2 Reportable Events722.5.3 AFRIQIYAH Airways Audits72	2
2.6 Crew Fatigue73	3
2.7 Report Alitalia Flight AZ871 Captain73	3
2.8 Air Traffic Control (ATC)73	3
2.8.1 Selection of Active Runway and Instrument Approach 73 2.8.2 Hot Line Discussion between Tower and ACC 74 2.8.3 Tripoli Tower 74 2.8.4 ATC Incident Report. 75	4 4
2.9 Weather	5
2.10 Cockpit Crew Medical Checks77	7
2.11 Crew Training77	7
2.12 Fuel	8
2.13 Aircraft Powerplant and Systems	8
2.14 Captain Side Stick Analysis and Examinations78	8
2.15 Explosives	9
3 - CONCLUSIONS	0
3.1 Findings	0
3.2 Probable Cause	1
4 – SAFETY RECOMENDATIONS83	3
APPENDICES	6

Glossary

A/F	Air Field			
A/THR	Auto Thrust			
ACARS	Aircraft Communications Addressing and Reporting System			
ADF	Automatic Direction Finder			
AFM	Aircraft Flight Manual			
AIP	Aeronautical Information Publication			
AMSL	Above Mean Sea Level			
AP	Automatic pilot			
APP	Approach			
APU	Auxiliary Power Unit			
APV	Approach Procedure with Vertical guidance			
ARINC	Aeronautical Radio, Incorporated			
ATC	Air Traffic Control			
ATCT	Aviation Training Center of Tunisia			
ATIS	Automatic Terminal Information System			
ATPL	Airline Transport Pilot Licence			
BEA	Bureau d'Enquêtes et d'Analyses			
САМ	Cockpit Area Microphone			
CCQ	Cross Crew Qualification			
CDFA	Continuous Descent Final Approach			
CONF	Configuration			
CRM	Cockpit / Crew Resource Management			
DA	Decision Altitude			
DGAC	Direction Générale de l'Aviation Civile			
DH	Decision Height			
DME	Distance Measuring Equipment			
ECAM	Electronic Centralized Aircraft Monitoring			
ELT	Emergency Locator Transmitter			
ETA	Estimated Time of Arrival			
ETOPS	Extended range operations by twin-engined aircrafts			
FAF	Final Approach Fix			
FCOM	Flight Crew Operating Manual			
FCTM	Flight Crew Training Manual			
FCU	Flight Control Unit			

FD	Flight Director
FIC	Flight Information Centre
FMA	Flight Mode Annunciator
FMGEC	Flight Management Guidance and Envelope Computer
FMS	Flight Management System
FMGS	Flight Management and Guidance System
FPA	Flight Path Angle
FPD	Flight Path Director
FPV	Flight Path Vector
FRMS	Fatigue Risk Management System
ft	Feet
GPWS	Ground Proximity Warning System
HDG	Heading
IAC	Instrument Approach Chart
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organisation
ILS	Instrument Landing System
IMC	Instrument Meteorological Conditions
kHz	kilohertz
KSS	Karolinska Sleepiness Scale
kt	Knot
LyCAA	Libyan Civil Aviation Authorities
LOSA	Line Operation Safety Audit
MAPt	Missed Approach Point
MCDU	Multipurpose Control and Display Unit
METAR	Aerodrome routine meteorological report
MDA	Minimum Descent Altitude
MLG	Main Landing Gear
ND	Navigation Display
NDB	Non Directional Beacon
NM	Nautical Mile
ΝΟΤΑΜ	Notice To Airmen
OACI	Organisation de l'Aviation Civile Internationale
OCV	Organisme de Contrôle en Vol
ΡΑΡΙ	Precision Approach Path Indicator
PF	Pilot Flying
PFD	Primary Flight Display

PNFPilot Not FlyingQRHQuick Reference HandbookRNAVArea NavigationRVRRunway Visual RangeSGS-RFSystème de Gestion de la Sécurité – Risque fatigueSOPStandard Operational ProceduresSSCVRSolid State Cockpit Voice RecorderSSFDRSolid State Flight Data RecorderSWPSleep Wake PredictorTAFTerminal Aerodrome ForecastTMSTerrain Awareness and Warning SystemTHSTrimmable Horizontal StabilizerTMATerminal Control AreaTOGATake Off / Go AroundTPMAThree Process Model of AlertnessTRKTrackTRKTowerUTCUniversal Time coordinatedVDEVVertical DeviationVNAVVertical NavigationVHFVertical NavigationVNAVVertical DeviationVNAVVertical DeviationVNAVVertical DeviationVNAVVertical NavigationVHFVertical SpeedXTKLateral Deviation		
RNAVArea NavigationRVRRunway Visual RangeSGS-RFSystème de Gestion de la Sécurité – Risque fatigueSOPStandard Operational ProceduresSSCVRSolid State Cockpit Voice RecorderSSFDRSolid State Flight Data RecorderSWPSleep Wake PredictorTAFTerminal Aerodrome ForecastTAWSTerrain Awareness and Warning SystemTHSTrimmable Horizontal StabilizerTMATerminal Control AreaTOGATake Off / Go AroundTPMAThree Process Model of AlertnessTRKTackTRTOType Rating Training OrganizationTWRTowerUTCUniversal Time coordinatedVDEVVertical DeviationVNAVVertical NavigationVHFVery High FrequencyVORVHF Omnidirectional RangeV/SVertical Speed	PNF	Pilot Not Flying
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VDEVVertical DeviationVNAVVertical NavigationVHFVery High FrequencyVORVHF Omnidirectional RangeV/SVertical Speed	TWR	Tower
VNAVVertical NavigationVHFVery High FrequencyVORVHF Omnidirectional RangeV/SVertical Speed	UTC	Universal Time coordinated
VHF Very High Frequency VOR VHF Omnidirectional Range V/S Vertical Speed	VDEV	Vertical Deviation
VOR VHF Omnidirectional Range V/S Vertical Speed	VNAV	Vertical Navigation
V/S Vertical Speed	VHF	Very High Frequency
	VOR	VHF Omnidirectional Range
XTK Lateral Deviation	V/S	Vertical Speed
	ХТК	Lateral Deviation

9

Synopsis

Date and time 12 May 2010 at 04 h 01

<u>Place</u> Tripoli International Airport (Libya)

Type of flight

Public transport of passengers Scheduled flight 8U771 Johannesburg (South Africa) - Tripoli (Libya)

Persons on board

3 Flight crew 8 cabin crew 93 passengers

Summary

Aircraft type A330-202 registration 5A-ONG was on schedule flight from O.R Tambo International Airport - Johannesburg (South Africa) to Tripoli international Airport (Libya).The Aircraft took off on May 11th 2010 at 19:25 UTC flight number (8U 771).

There were three cockpit crew, eight cabin crew, and 93 passengers on board, with fifty thousand Kgs of fuel during takeoff role and the Aircraft mass was 187,501 KGs.

During final approach towards runway 09 at Tripoli international Airport, the crew announced go-around and initiated the miss approach procedure with the knowledge and confirmation of Tripoli tower.

During the missed approach phase, the Aircraft responded to the crew's inputs, velocity and altitude increased above the MDA, then Aircraft descended dramatically until collided with the ground about 1200 meters from the threshold of the runway 09 and 150 meters right of the runway centre line, impact and post impact fire caused complete destruction to the Aircraft.

An investigation committee had been formed to investigate the case and to submit the final report including the required safety recommendations.

Consequences

	People			Equipment
Killed Injured Uninjured		Uninjured		
Crew	11	-		Destroyed
Passengers	92	1		

<u>Aircraft</u> Aircraft Airbus A330-202 Registration number 5A-ONG

Owner AFRIQIYAH Airways

Operator AFRIQIYAH Airways

1 - FACTUAL INFORMATION

1.1 History of the Flight

Unless otherwise specified, the times in this report are expressed in Universal Time Coordinated (UTC). Two hours should be added to obtain the standard time in Libya on the day of the event.

1.1.1 Fight 8U 770 Tripoli - Johannesburg

On May the 10th 2010 AFRIQIYAH Airways Aircraft type A330-202 registration 5A-ONG took off from Tripoli international Airport at 18:45UTC landed at O.R Tambo International Airport early morning at 02:45 UTC on May the 11th 2010 without any obstacles. The aircraft crew was consisted of a Captain and two first officers (one operating, the other as a relief pilot).

1.1.2 Fight 8U 771 Johannesburg - Tripoli

On Tuesday, May 11 2010 at 19 h 45, the A330-202, registered 5A-ONG, took off from Johannesburg (South Africa) to Tripoli (Libya) with (50,000) Kgs of fuel, ninety-three passengers and eleven crew members on board. This was the international scheduled flight 8U771 operated by AFRIQIYAH Airways. The flight crew consisted of a Captain who was Pilot Not Flying (PNF), a co-pilot who was Pilot Flying (PF) and a relief co-pilot.

The flight took place without any notable events until the approach.

At 02:18:58 first contact to Tripoli FIC, aircraft was at flight level 400 flying with NDJAMINA FIR expecting arrival TOMO (02:26), SEBHA (03:04), and TRIPOLI (03:59) UTC.

At 02:29:32 Aircraft made contact with Sebha control received weather report as (11 23 50 Z 310/04 7000 SKC 20/17 QNH 1008) and no abnormality had been reported.

At 03:29:43 Aircraft identified by Tripoli ACC controller Squak 4032 and cleared direct to Tripoli TW locator approach runway 09 Weather was (wind calm, visibility 6KM sky clear, temperature/ due point 19/17°C, QNH 1008).

At 03:30:11 Aircraft crew asked for latest weather and requested descent. ACC replied weather (wind calm, visibility 6KM sky clear, temperature/ due point 19/17°C, QNH 1008), and aircraft cleared to descend to FL 90.

At 03:41:03 Crew informed AFRIQIYAH flight watch about estimated arrival at (04:05) with no remarks.

At 03:58:57 Aircraft transferred to Tripoli Tower on 118.1, with clear contact performed and aircraft was at (1200 ft) QNH.

At 03:59:19 Tripoli Tower notified the aircraft to continue approach and to report runway in sight, Crew confirmed the message.

At 03:59:35 missed approach altitude was selected (2000 ft) and FPA angle (-3) at the same time the aircraft received a message from (AAW721) which landed immediately informing the accident crew about fog patches noticed during short final.

At 04:00:01 Aircraft passed locator (TW) at (1000 ft) crew informed ATC that he will report when runway in sight request landing clearance if runway in sight, Tower agreed adding wind calm.

At 04:00:24 syntactic voice message generated (hundred above) and the Captain called out "Continue". The co-pilot responded by also calling "Continue", aircraft was approaching the MDA of 620 feet.

At 04:00:42 Aircraft was at altitude 490 ft (280 ft RA) syntactic voice generated (too low terrain) at which the captain requested go around, The co-pilot confirmed and the captain informed the Tower, then go around initiated and aircraft climbing to 670 ft.

At 04:00:59 Aircraft nosing down.

From 04: 01:10 to 04:01:12 Captain took priority over the flight controls by pushing on priority button and the aircraft was fully under the captain's control who applied a sharp nose down input.

At 04:01:14 Approximately aircraft impacted with ground near by Tripoli International Airport (N 32 39.696, E 013 06.878) at (262 ft) above mean sea level with (260 knots) Ground Speed and a vertical speed off (– 4400 ft / min).

Injuries	Crew	Passenger	Others
Fatal	11	92	-
Serious	-	1	-
Minor/None	-	-	

1.2 Injuries to Persons

Only one passenger survived, but was seriously injured during the accident. He remained in hospital in Tripoli for more than forty-eight hours before being transferred to the Netherlands.

The Survivor seat number in the aircraft in accordance with passenger manifest found to be 12D but Investigation Committee could not confirm the Survivor seat and his position in the aircraft at the time of accident.

1.3 Damage to Aircraft

The Aircraft was destroyed by direct impact with ground at (260 knots) ground speed and vertical speed of (4400 ft /min) down and post crash fire.

1.4 Other Damage

Several electricity poles, a step down transformer, shelter, a house and some trees received damage.

1.5 Personnel Information

1.5.1 Flight crew

With regard to the expected flight time and as per company operation manual. Aircraft crew was augmented, which was composed of members more than the minimum crew required by the Certificate of Airworthiness (AFM) so this crew was composed of one Pilot and two co-pilots.

From the cockpit voice recorder it was found that at 02:11:05 the Captain entered the cockpit came back from his rest during cruise, all three pilots were in the cockpit at the time of accident.

1.5.2 Captain

Male, 57 years old.

- Airline Transport Pilot License ATPL issued by Libya.
- Airbus A330 type rating obtained on 12 May 2009 after conversion training completed at the Type Rating Training Organization (TRTO) of the aircraft manufacturer Airbus in Toulouse.
- Other type ratings:
 - Fokker 28 obtained on 30 May 1978,
 - Boeing 727 obtained on 5 October 1988,
 - Airbus A320 obtained on 1 April 2005 in the Jordan Airlines TRTO in Jordan.
- Captain since 5 October 1988.
- Last proficiency check on 15 November 2009 at the Sabena TRTO in Brussels.
- Last Cockpit Resource Management (CRM) training: 12 October 2009.
- Unrestricted Class 1 medical certificate issued on 30 June 2009 valid until 29 June 2010.
- Experience:
 - o Approximately 17,016 hours of flight, including 516 hours on type,
 - o 216 hours in the previous three months, all on type,
 - 48 hours within the last 12 days, all on type.
- Flight duty time:
 - End of last flight duty period at Johannesburg before the accident flight: Tuesday 11 May 2010 at 03 h 15,
 - Beginning of flight duty period: Tuesday 11 May 2010 at 18 h 25.
 - \circ Rest time in Johannesburg before the accident flight: 15 hours 10 minutes.

The Captain was hired by AFRIQIYAH Airways in 2007 as an A320 Captain. He first worked for Libyan Arab Airlines and then Nouvel Air with which he carried out non precision approaches only in selected mode (company instructions). He flew at the same time under contract for Nouvel Air and AFRIQIYAH Airways.

1.5.3 Co-pilot

Male, 42 years old.

- Airline Transport Pilot License ATPL issued by Libya.
- Airbus A330 type rating obtained on 14 May 2009 after conversion training completed at the Airbus TRTO in Toulouse.
- Other type ratings:
 - Twin Otter DHC6 obtained on 26 July 1997,
 - Airbus A320 obtained on 20 November 2006 at the TRTO Aviation Training Center of Tunisia (ATCT) in Tunis.
- Last proficiency check on 19 November 2009 at the Sabena TRTO in Brussels.
- Class 1 medical certificate issued on 25 October 2009, with restrictions to wear glasses and have spare glasses available.
- Experience:
 - o 4,216 hours of flight, including 516 hours on type,
 - o 163 hours in the previous three months, all on type,
 - 56 hours within the last 12 days, all on type.
- Flight duty time
 - End of last flight duty period at Johannesburg before the accident flight: Tuesday 11 May 2010 at 03 h 15,
 - Beginning of flight duty period: Tuesday 11 May 2010 at 18 h 25.
 - Rest time in Johannesburg before the accident flight: 15 hours 10 minutes.

1.5.4 Relief Co-pilot

Male, 37 years old.

- Commercial Pilot License CPL issued by Libya.
- Airbus A330 type rating obtained on 05 May 2009 after conversion training completed at the Airbus TRTO in Toulouse.
- Other type ratings:
 - o Boeing 727 obtained on 22 October 2005,
 - Airbus A320 obtained on 03 December 2006 at the TRTO Aviation Training Center of Tunisia (ATCT) in Tunis.
- Last proficiency check on 01 May 2010 at the SIM Egypt Air in CAIRO.
- Unrestricted Class 1 medical certificate issued on 11 January 2010.
- Experience:
 - o 1,866 hours of flight, including 516 hours on type,
 - o 216 hours in the previous three months, all on type,
 - 56 hours within the last 12 days, all on type.
- Flight duty time
 - End of last flight duty period at Johannesburg before the accident flight: Tuesday 11 May 2010 at 03 h 15,
 - $\circ~$ Beginning of flight duty period: Tuesday 11 May 2010 at 18 h 25.
 - $\circ~$ Rest time in Johannesburg before the accident flight: 15 hours 10 minutes.

For all crew members:

- Tripoli Johannesburg Flight was 07:37 hours.
- Johannesburg Tripoli Flight was 08:36 hours.
- o Rest time in Johannesburg before the accident flight: 15 hours 10 minutes.

1.5.5 Cabin Crew

There were 8 cabin crew Members onboard the Aircraft in its flight from Johannesburg to Tripoli and their information as follows:

• Chief Cabin Crew (1)

Male, 50 years old;

- Certificate of Security and Saving No. 73 valid until 23/02/2011.
- Class 2 medical certificate issued on 10 February 2009, valid until 09 February 2011.
- Type ratings: A330 / A320 /A310/ B727/F28/B707.

• Cabin Crew Member (2)

Male, 32 years old;

- Certificate of Security and Saving No. 1133 valid until 04/03/2011.
- Class 2 medical certificate issued on 12 March 2009, valid until 11 March 2011.
- Type ratings: A330 / A320.

• Cabin Crew Member (3)

Male, 27 years old;

- Certificate of Security and Saving No. 1147 valid until 09/03/2011.
- Class 2 medical certificate issued on 24 February 2009, valid until 23 February 2011.
- Type ratings: A330 / A320.

• Cabin Crew Member (4)

Female, 37 years old;

- Certificate of Security and Saving No. 997 valid until 06/08/2010.
- Class 2 medical certificate issued on 03 September 2008, valid until 02 September 2010.
- Type ratings: A330 / A320 /F27/ B727/F28.

• Cabin Crew Member (5)

Male, 20 years old;

- Certificate of Security and Saving No. 1173 valid until 16/03/2011.
- Class 2 medical certificate issued on 26 February 2009, valid until 25 February 2011.
- Type ratings: A330 / A320.

• Cabin Crew Member (6)

Male, 24 years old;

- Certificate of Security and Saving No. 879 valid until 04/03/2011.
- Class 2 medical certificate issued on 27 May 2008, valid until 26 May 2010.
- Type ratings: A330 / A320 /YAK40/ B727.

• Cabin Crew Member (7)

Female, 41 years old;

- Certificate of Security and Saving No. 1733 valid until 07/12/2010.
- Class 2 medical certificate issued on 29 December 2008, valid until 28 December 2010.
- Type ratings: A330/A320/A300 / F20 /GII/ B727/F28/F27.

• Cabin Crew Member (8)

Male, 31 years old;

- Certificate of Security and Saving No. 884 valid until 30/08/2010.
- Class 2 medical certificate issued on 07 September 2008, valid until 06 September 2010.
- Type ratings: A330 / A320 / B727.

1.5.6 Air Traffic Controllers

The ATC licensing unit is a subdivision of the air navigation department in which evaluation, issuing and renewal of individual ATC licensing carried out.

At the time of the accident there were 4 air traffic controllers who handled the case of AFRIQIYAH flight AAW 771 during its approach to runway 09. They were qualified and their information as follows:

• Air Traffic Controller (1) Approach

Male, 27 years old;

- Airtraffic Controller License No. 297 valid until 26/01/2014.
- Class 3 medical certificate, valid until 26/01/2014.
- Type ratings : Area / Approach
- Issue Date: 08/03/2010.

He was handling the flight during approach phase in the Area Control Centre (HLLL ACC).

• Air Traffic Controller (2) Approach

Male, 23 years old;

• Trainee Airtraffic Controller

He was an assistant controller in the approach sector responsible for the Telecommunication.

• Air Traffic Controller (3) Tower

Male, 48 years old;

- Airtraffic Controller License No. 164 valid until 10/06/2010.
- Class 3 medical certificate, valid until 10/06/2010.
- Type ratings : Tower
- Issue Date: 20/11/1989.

He was handling the Air Frequency (118.1) in the Tower during short final approach and Landing phase in Tripoli Tower (HLLT TWR).

• Air Traffic Controller (4) Tower

Male, 47 years old;

- Air traffic Controller License No. 211 valid until 13/09/2011.
- Class 3 medical certificate, valid until 13/09/2011.
- Type ratings : Tower
- Issue Date: 12/06/1996.

He was responsible for handling the Telecommunication in the Tower after the Accident.

1.6 Aircraft Information

1.6.1 General Information

Airframe

Manufacturer	Airbus
Туре	A330-202
Serial number	1024
Registration	5A-ONG
Entry into service	15 September 2009
Certificate of airworthiness	No. 600, Category Transport, Valid until 14/09/2010
Hours flown until 12 May 2011	2,175 hours for 572 cycles
Last maintenance check	Check A02 at Lufthansa Technik Milano on 05/03/2010

Engines

	Engine (1)	Engine (2)
Manufacturer	General Electric	General Electric
Туре	CF6 – 80E 1A4B	CF6 – 80E 1A4B
Serial number	811520	811519
Installation date	28/04/2009	29/04/2009
Total run time	2184:24 hours	2185:12 hours
Run time since installation	2184:24 hours	2185:12 hours
Cycles since installation	584	583

1.6.2 Autopilot, flight director and autothrust

The autopilot, flight director and autothrust functions are ensured by two Flight Management Guidance and Envelope Computers (FMGEC), controlled by the crew via the Flight Control Unit (FCU) and the Multipurpose Control and Display Unit (MCDU). Each of these two computers can perform these three functions.

The Flight Director (FD) displays the control orders from the FMGEC on the Primary Flight Display (PFD). In normal operation, with the FDs engaged (FD push buttons lit on the FCU), FD 1 displays the orders from FMGEC 1 on PFD 1 (left side) and FD 2 displays the orders from FMGEC 2 on PFD 2 (right side). It is possible to display only one FD at a time or none, although Airbus normal procedures recommend that both of them should be displayed. Furthermore, the autopilot 1 function is ensured by FMGEC 1 and the autopilot 2 function by FMGEC 2. The autothrust function (A/THR) can be ensured by the two FMGECs independently, but by priority is ensured by the FMGEC associated to the engaged autopilot.

The display of the FD on the PFD depends on the mode selected with the HDG-V/S / TRK-FPA push-button on the FCU:

- In HDG-V/S mode, the FD is represented by two perpendicular trend bars and displays vertical and lateral deviations from the autopilot commands;
- In TRK-FPA mode, the Flight Path Vector (FPV) speed vector (or "bird") is displayed, it indicates the drift and slope. The associated flight director is called the FPD (Flight Path Director) and is represented by a symbol in which the pilot positions the FPV to follow the flight path elaborated by the FMGECs.



HDG-V/S or TRK-FPA mode selection pushbutton

1.6.3 Characteristic and limit speeds

A certain number of speeds are represented by specific symbols on the PFD's speed scale (protection or design speeds – "green dot", F, S, Vmax, Valpha prot, etc.).

Actual airspeed reference line and scale	140	A white scale on a grey background moves in front of a fixed yellow reference line next to a yellow triangle to show airspeed.
Speed trend	160	This yellow arrow starts at the speed symbol. The tip shows the speed the aircraft will reach in 10 seconds if its acceleration remains constant.
VMAX	180 -	The lower end of a red and black strip along the speed scale defines this speed. It is the lowest of the following : • VMO or the speed corresponding to MMO • VLE • VFE
Minimum flap retraction speed	140 -	This is a green symbol (letter F). It appears when the flap selector is in position 2 or 3.
Minimum slat retraction speed	180 - 5	This is a green symbol (letter S). It appears when flap selector is in position 1.

The positions and maximum speeds with slats and flaps extended are given in the table below:

MAXIMUM FLAPS/SLATS SPEEDS

Lever Position	SLATS	FLAPS	AILERONS	Ind. on ECAM	MAX SPD	FLIGHT PHASE
1	16	0	0	1	240	HOLDING
L L	10	8	5	1 + F	215	TAKEOFF
2	20	8	10	2 (a)	205	APPROACH
2	20	14	10	2	196	TAKEOFF/APPROACH
3	23	22	10	3	186	TAKEOFF/APPR/LDG
FULL	23	32	10	FULL	180	LANDING
	(a) This slats/flaps position corresponds to CONF 1*					

1.6.4 Autopilot modes

1.6.4.1 General philosophy

Guidance is provided by two kinds of AP/FD modes:

- Managed modes. Guidance according to the lateral and vertical profiles is developed by the FMGEC on the basis of the data inserted by the crew in the MCDU.
- **Selected modes**. Guidance is carried out on the basis of the flight parameters selected by the crew on the FCU.

The modes that provide guidance in the lateral and vertical plans aircraft can be armed, engaged or disengaged. When the modes are armed, it means they are ready to be engaged to provide guidance when the engagement criteria are met.

The Flight Mode Annunciator (FMA) on the upper part of the PFD indicates the status of the A/THR and AP/FD modes, and the landing capability. It reflects the inputs made by the crew via the MCDU on the FCU and the auto-throttle. According to the manufacturer's procedures the crew must verify and call out status changes for each mode. The FMA has five columns, each consisting of three lines. In the first three left columns the modes engaged are displayed in green on the first line while the armed modes are displayed in blue or magenta on the second line. Special messages relating to the flight controls and the Flight Management and Guidance System (FMGS) appear on the third line. In the fourth column, the landing capabilities are displayed in white on the first two lines while the Decision Height (DH) or the MDA is displayed in blue on the third line. In the fifth column, the engagement status of the AP, the FD and A/THR is displayed in white. The A/THR indication is displayed in blue when it is armed but inactive.

1.6.4.2 Non-precision approach

To perform a non-precision approach, three options are available:

- 1. Lateral and vertical guidance selected by the crew: TRK and FPA modes (HDG and V/S).
- 2. Lateral guidance managed by the FMGEC and vertical guidance selected by the crew: NAV and FPA modes (or NAV and V/S). The NAV mode can be used if the approach procedure is included in the navigation database and if its description, in the lateral and vertical plans, is validated by the crew).
- 3. Lateral and vertical guidance managed by FMGEC: FINAL APP mode. Pressing the APPR pushbutton on the FCU before reaching the FAF engages this approach mode. The crew must first verify that the APPR NAV mode is engaged and the FINAL vertical mode is armed and then, when the engagement conditions are met, that the common mode FINAL APP is engaged. This mode can be used in Instrument Meteorological Conditions (IMC) if:
 - The approach in the database has been validated and approved by the operator;
 - The crew does not change the final approach encoded in the database;
 - Before starting the approach, the crew checks the approach path from the navigation database as displayed on the MCDU or the Navigation Display (ND) against the published approach path;
 - the approach path is intercepted laterally and vertically before the FAF or an equivalent position, to ensure that the aircraft is correctly established before beginning the final approach;
 - the crew monitors the final approach path with appropriate facilities (radio navigation, distance to the runway threshold or Missed Approach Point (MAPt), altitude, FPV, etc.)

In all three cases, the reference displayed on the PFD must be the speed vector FPV ("bird"), which should be selected during the initial approach. The "bird" is selected by pressing the "HDG-V/S / TRK-FPA" pushbutton on the FCU.

1.6.4.3 Guidance modes

1.6.4.3.1 Lateral modes

TRK mode: provides lateral guidance to follow a route (TRK) selected by the crew. The required value is displayed in the HDG/TRK window on the FCU.

NAV mode: provides lateral control to follow the flight plan entered in the MCDU by the crew. When engaged, the altitude constraints associated with the turning points of the lateral flight plan are taken into account in the managed vertical guidance modes. Similarly, the speed constraints related to the turning points of the lateral flight path are taken into account in managed speed mode.

1.6.4.3.2 Vertical mode

FPA mode: is used to capture and maintain the flight path slope displayed in the V/S – FPA window on the FCU. The selected mode is engaged by pulling the V/S – FPA selector on the FCU.

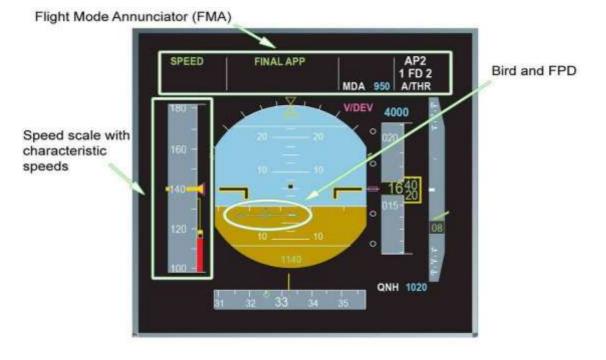
1.6.4.3.3 Common mode

FINAL APP mode: provides lateral and vertical guidance to follow a along a theoretical flight path developed by the FMGEC, for a non-precision approach entered in the MCDU. Guidance is provided as far as the MDA, at which point the pilot takes over manual control of the aircraft.

The MDA is selected on one of the pages of the MCDU (PERF APPROACH). By pressing the APPR button on the FCU when the aircraft is above 400 ft and a non-precision approach has been selected on the MCDU, the FINAL and APP NAV modes are armed and displayed on the FMA. If the NAV mode has already been engaged, the APP NAV mode engages immediately. As soon as the conditions for engaging the vertical mode are satisfied, the mode FINAL APP engages, to achieve and maintain zero deviation from this flight path. This mode is displayed on the first line and in second and third columns of the FMA. Guidance is provided to the MDA – 50 ft, at which altitude the AP, if used, is automatically disengaged. The common managed mode FINAL APP can then be used if the following conditions are met:

- The non-precision approach procedure is defined in the navigation database;
- The non-precision approach procedure defined in the navigation database has been checked by the crew against the published approach procedure;
- The crew has not altered the final approach in the flight plan page of the MCDU.

1.6.4.4 Presentation of information on the PFD



1.6.5 Aircraft Weight and balance

At take off from Johannesburg Aircraft total weight was 187,501 Kgs and centre of gravity was 27.2 MAC During flight to Tripoli Aircraft burned 43,000 Kgs fuel and the landing weight was 144,501 Kgs and centre of gravity was 28.2 MAC Aircraft weight and centre of gravity were not a factor in the Accident.

1.6.6 Aircraft Maintenance History

AFRIQIYAH Airways own a fleet of airbus A319/ A320 & A330; their maintenance is based at Tripoli International Airport. Line Maintenance activities on A330 is done by maintenance personnel employed by AFRIQIYAH Airways under LIBYAN CAA & company approval.

Training

AFRIQIYAH maintenance staff was trained on A319/A320 Aircraft at Airbus training center in HUMBERG and on the A330 at TOULOUSE Airbus training center, they had the theoretical and practical experience on Aircraft type in fulfillment of the company and LYCAA requirements.

Facilities

- **Maintenance facilities** at Tripoli is basically tools and equipment capable of doing preflight, transit, daily, weekly, Line replacement unit (LRU), and troubleshooting tasks.
- Non routine work requires high skills or special test equipment are usually out sourced from EASA approved companies.

- Heavy maintenance such as A, C checks, and Modifications are contracted with EASA and LYCAA approved repair stations under the supervision of AAW maintenance control.
- Engineering and planning are done in house by the use of electronic software called AMASIS, entries are made by maintenance control center, planning, engineering, and stores. Collected data on the Aircraft generated electronically as a work package and passed over to maintenance for performance.

Out stations maintenance services

AFRIQIYAH Airways signed a maintenance support contract with South Africa airways based in O.R Tambo (Johannesburg) International Airport, this technical support center has been approved by the Libyan authority (LYCAA) on February the 15th 2010 and authorized for line maintenance work such as Preflight and Transit checks and snag rectifications (Approval Number 11/10) valid until 14/02/2011.

Crashed Aircraft maintenance

5A-ONG A330-202 was delivered at Toulouse airport on 15/09/2009

From date of delivery Aircraft flying hours and cycles are counted, also technical follow up was carried out by AFRIQIYAH Airways AMASIS system including removals, installations, Ads, SBs, Modifications implementation. The technical history of the Aircraft is preserved in hard copies such as papers, manuals, and log books, also as an electronic format in the AMASIS server.

Checks:

Preflight: carried out before the first flight of the day.

Transit: Carried out between every two flights.

Daily: Carried out every day not exceeding 36HR.

Weekly: done once every week on fixed day.

Out of phase: maintenance work generated electronically and due by Aircraft hours or cycles.

A check: Work package generated every 800 hours including all maintenance tasks required by the maintenance schedule, and other technical follow up.

For this Aircraft A1 was done at Air Algerie on 10/12/2009.

A2 was done at Lufthansa Milano on 05/03/2010.

C check: Work package generated every 20 calendar months including all maintenance tasks required by the maintenance schedule, and other technical follow up. In this case (crashed aircraft) the calendar time was less than 20 months.

Aircraft incident record:

Since date of delivery, only two incidents reported on this Aircraft.

- The upper ceiling of the aft cargo was damaged during cargo loading, damage classified as minor and repair was done to the panel.
- FOD damage to engine No.2 fan blades during Take off at Tripoli International Airport, Boroscope inspection carried out no damage found in the core of the engine, four blades replaced and balanced then Aircraft was released back to service on 17/04/2010.

48 hours before the crash

On 10/05/2010 Work at Tripoli after Flight 8U901 Paris (CDG) – Tripoli (TIP), technical log book page (**013303**) (*left nose wheel and number 3 main wheel replaced due to wear*), and Aircraft ETOPS check list was carried out but no snags recorded by flight crew (written **Nil**).

On 11/05/2010 Work at Johannesburg after Flight 8U770 Tripoli – Johannesburg technical log book page (**013304**) no snags recorded by flight crew (written **Nil**), ETOPS check list performed.

Repetitive Snags

During the past ninety days prior to the accident one repetitive snag related to aircraft controls recorded in the Aircraft technical log book, this snag indicates that the captain side stick priority push button had sticky operation and delay in returning to the off position.

First report was on 25/03/2010 stating (*AP1 disconnect button is some times stuck giving priority left call on disconnection*) as a reaction from the maintenance the button cleaned with contact cleaner and tested found OK.

Second report was on 29/03/2010 stating (*LH side stick AP / priority push button stays in for 4 sec before coming out*) as a reaction from the maintenance the button cleaned with contact cleaner and tested found OK.

When this snag occurred the Airbus maintenance manual did not cover the procedure for rectification and work carried out by the maintenance team was done according to common practices.

After the accident the investigation committee informed the Airbus about this matter and an amendment to the maintenance procedure was added by the Airbus according to Task Number 27-90-00-810-912-A issued on Jul 01/2011.

1.7 Meteorological Information

1.7.1 General

This chapter presents the TAF and METAR weather elements that were available in the accident date.

1.7.2 General Situation

The weather elements listed below reflect normal seasonal weather conditions and known by all the crews, especially with the possibility of mist or fog at sunrise, or sandstorm during the day.

Sunrise is at 04 h 11 and azimuth is at 067° 52'.

1.7.3 Meteorological situation in Tripoli

METAR

METAR HLLT 112030Z 36003KT 7000 HZ SKC 23/15 Q1008
METAR HLLT 112050Z 35001KT 7000 SKC 23/15 Q1008
METAR HLLT 112250Z 32005KT 7000 SKC 21/17
METAR HLLT 112350Z 31004KT 7000 SKC 20/17 Q1008
METAR HLLT 120250Z 35003KT 6000 SKC 19/17 Q1008
METAR HLLT 120350Z VRB01KT 6000 NSC 19/17 Q1008
METAR HLLT 120420Z 27007KT 5000 BR NSC 19/17 Q1009=
SPECI HLLT 120425Z 27008KT 2000 BR NSC 19/17 Q1009=
METAR HLLT 120450Z 26007KT 2000 BR FEW003 19/17 Q1009=

TAF

HLLT 112300Z 1200/1224 36005KT 7000 NSC PROB40 1200/1206 5000 BR BECMG 1206/1208 FEW025 SCT100 PROB30 TEMPO1209/1215 7000 – RA BKN080 BECMG 1212/1214 03010KT NSC BECMG 1216/1218 22015KT=

ATIS

After listening to the SSCVR, two ATIS messages could be partially heard and are transcribed below. The recording quality of the SSCVR made it impossible to determine which ATIS is involved.

- At 03 h 21 min 00, "... wind calm, visibility 7 km, sky clear, temperature 19°C, dew point 17°C, QNH 1008 ..."
- At 03 h 28 min 00, "... visibility 8 km, temperature 22°C, dew point 21°C, QNH 1008 ...".

1.7.4 Weather information received in flight

The radio communications recorded as well as the SSCVR transcript indicates that the crew had received weather information relevant to the conduct of the flight. In particular, the crew received the above messages.

1.8 Aids to Navigation

Tripoli International Airport is equipped with the navigational aids equipment necessary for departure, approach and landing to the airport, Aircraft was approaching to runway 09.

Last calibration report of Tripoli International Airport Nav. Aids is contained in Appendix 3.

1.8.1 Navigation Aids serving Runway 09

- Locator TW located on the extended runway 09 centre line at 3.9 NM on frequency 301 kHz,
- Locator D located on the runway 09 centre line on frequency 435 kHz,
- TPI VOR/DME on frequency 114.500 MHz at (N 32:39.48 E 13:09.18) and used for departure and approach.

1.8.2 Navigation Aids serving Runway 27

- Locator PE located on the extended runway 27 centre line at 4.1 NM on frequency 390 kHz,
- Locator G located on the runway 09 centre line at 0.6 NM on frequency 365 kHz,
- ILS CAT II on frequency 109.500 MHz,
- TPI VOR/DME on frequency 114.500 MHz at (N 32:39.48 E 013:09.18).

All navigational aids were operating normally except TPI VOR/DME which restricted since there was a possibility of deviation due to Tripoli International Airport working site equipment according to NOTAM A0033/10 (Appendix 3).

1.8.3 Radar Services

Tripoli ACC was equipped with a secondary radar serving area and approach control and was working normal before and during time of accident.

1.9 Communications

Communications were conducted normally between the aircraft and the air traffic controllers enroute as well as Tripoli FIC, ACC / Approach and Tripoli tower on all frequencies.

After aircraft entered Tripoli FIR, the flight crew had made the following contacts:

- Tripoli ACC on frequency 120.900 MHz,
- Tripoli TWR on frequency 118.100 MHz.

At the time of the accident, the ground frequency was not in use and both air and ground movements were consolidated on the same frequency 118.100.

The transcript of the exchanges between the controllers of the Libyan airspace and the crew during approach is presented in appendix 2 in the SSCVR transcript.

1.10 Aerodrome Information

1.10.1 Infrastructure

Tripoli International Airport is a controlled airport, open to public air traffic and located thirty kilometres south of Tripoli. Published Airport Information contained in Appendix 5.

The reference elevation of the airport is 266 ft. The airport has two paved runways:

- The 09/27 is 3,600 x 45 meters and its real direction is 089/269 and its elevation is 264/264.9 with 1.37 E, magnetic variation.
- The 18/36 is 2,600 x 45 meters and its real direction is 177/357 and its elevation is 241.5/267.4 with 1.37 E, magnetic variation (Not in use).

At the time of the accident, i.e. about ten minutes before sunrise, the active runway was the 09 whose threshold elevation is 264 feet. The lighting for this runway consists of:

- High-intensity approach lighting system with white lights, about 700 meters long;
- Runway lights;
- Precision Approach Path Indicator (PAPI) system.

Airport Information as follows:

- Airport Coordinates: N 32:39.48 E 013:09.18.
- Runway length: 3600m.
- Runway width: 45m.
- Runway surface: PCN100.
- Runway direction: 089/269.
- Aids to Navigation: (TW,D) Locators + TPI VOR / DME
- Elevation: 264 ft.

The level of protection of the safety, rescue and aircraft fire fighting services was nine (ICAO classification), which corresponds to six airport fire-fighters and a dispatcher, with three fire trucks.

The Air traffic Control Tower – the control tower listed as 28 m high, is located 450 m north of the middle runway 09/27, and 2025 m of threshold runway 09. The controllers have an unrestricted view of the runway and the taxiways leading to the runway. The distance between the tower and impact point was about 3200 m and there were 3 controllers at the tower in the accident time.

1.10.2 Arrival procedure

Generally, in the Tripoli Terminal Control Area (TMA), arrivals are carried out under radar vectoring until intercepting the extended centreline of the final approach segment.

Vectoring ends 10 NM from TPI.

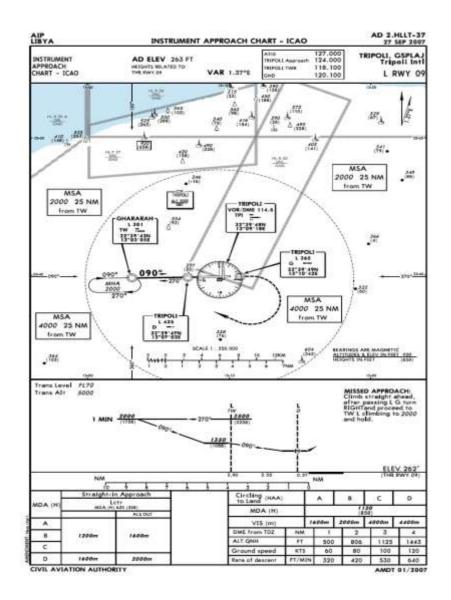
When runway 09 in use and before applying the approach procedure, the arrival is usually

carried out by intercepting the inbound radial 270 of TPI VOR/DME without descending below 2,000 ft until 10 NM from this VOR/DME.

1.10.3 Approach procedure to runway 09

The approach procedure to Locator 09 of 27 September 2007 is detailed on the official Instrument Approach Chart (IAC) map, which is reproduced below. For the final approach, passing Locator TW at 3.9 NM from the runway 09 threshold and 5.2 NM from TPI VOR/DME is performed at 1,350 ft. The MDA is 620 ft and the minimum visibility is 1,600 meters for a category D aircraft such as the A330. The MAPt is Locator D at 0.57 NM from the 09 runway threshold.

The approach chart does not specify a glide slope from the Locator TW but shows a table of crossing altitudes against distance, called DME, from the 09 runway threshold. A rate-of-descent speed is also given as a function of the ground speed of the aircraft for the final approach.



1.10.4 Choice of the active runway

Runway 09 was active on the evening of 11/05/2010, the day before the accident, since weather conditions had not changed significantly, this configuration was retained on the morning of May 12, 2010. The observed weather conditions (METAR 1.7.3) at the time of the accident were not inconsistent with a Locator approach to runway 09.

1.11 Flight Recorders

In accordance with the regulations in force, the aircraft was equipped with a Cockpit Voice Recorder (SSCVR) and a Flight Data Recorder (SSFDR).

1.11.1 Cockpit voice recorder

The SSCVR was a protected recorder capable of reproducing at least the last two hours of recording:

- Model: L3Com FA2100
- Type number: 2100-1025-02
- Serial number: 596102.

The following tracks were recorded:

- VHF and headset microphone of the Captain (left seat) of two hours duration,
- VHF and headset microphone of the co-pilot (right seat), of two hours duration, public address, of two hours duration,
- Cockpit Area Microphone (CAM), of two hours duration.

1.11.2 Flight data recorder

The SSFDR was a protected recorder capable of reproducing at least the last twenty-five hours of recording:

- Model: L3Com FA2100
- Type number: 2100-4043-02
- Serial number: 580367.

1.11.3 Data readout

The SSCVR and the SSFDR were remitted to the BEA by the designated investigator on Thursday 20 May 2010 for analysis. The recordings were of good quality and the whole flight was included.

The graphs of the flight parameters are in appendix 10. An extract from the transcript of the SSCVR recording is given in appendix 2.

The recordings were synchronized in UTC based on the parameters UTC Hours, UTC Minutes, UTC Seconds, VHF1 manual radio transmitter and the alarms.

1.11.4 Events recorded

The following information comes from recordings of the two flight recorders. Throughout the flight, the flight control law was *normal* law.

Note: In the following sections, the modes recorded and displayed in green on the FMA are indicated as presented in section 1.6.3.1. As the armed vertical and lateral modes are not registered, these are not indicated.

The symbols ① (circled figure) are used to identify the important steps on the flight path.

The recorded value of the barometric setting of the Captain's and co-pilot's altimeters was 1008 hPa. The PA 2, the FD 1 and 2 and the A/THR were engaged.

At 03 h 29 min 50, the co-pilot called out "runway 09 NDB approach, autobrake low".

At 03 h 49 min 29, the crew called out "1008, activate approach phase".

At 03 h 54 min 42, the crew selected Flight Path Vector (FPV) on the FCU (push button HDG/VS – TRK/FPA on the FCU).

At 03 h 55 min 01, the FPV ("Bird") was selected by pressing the button "HDG/VS – TRK/FPA" on the FCU.

At 03 h 56 min 33, the selected altitude was 1,400 ft.

At 03 h 57 min 18, the aircraft was 10 NM from TPI at 1,920 ft. The configuration of the slats and flaps was a CONF 1.

At 03 h 57 min 35 ①, the Captain asked the co-pilot, who agreed, to carry out the approach in "*Nav approach*".

Six seconds later, the approach controller gave the crew a clearance for a Locator approach to runway 09.

At 03 h 57 min 51 ②, the Captain called out "*Track FPA*" and the co-pilot replied "I will do it [when] establish".

At 03 h 58 min 24, the crew selected CONF 2 configuration.

At 03 h 58 min 25³, the aircraft altitude was 1,400 ft. NAV and ALT modes were engaged and the aircraft route was 089 degrees.

At 03 h 58 min 46 (4), the Captain asked the co-pilot "*Give it to the approach now or this*". A few seconds later, the crew engaged the APP NAV mode for lateral guidance and armed the FINAL mode for vertical guidance by a pressing the APPR button on the FCU. At 03 h 58 min 54, the common guidance mode FINAL APP was engaged. The aircraft was at a distance of about 8 NM from VOR TPI, its altitude was 1,400 feet and its speed 149 knots. Two seconds later, the co-pilot called out "*Final Approach*", displayed on the FMA:

a/thr Mode	AP/FD VERTICAL MODE	AP/FD LATERAL MODE	APPROACH CAPABILITIES	
SPEED	FINAL	APP		AP2
				1FD2
			MDA 620	A/THR

At 03 h 59 min 03, the crew selected CONF 3 for the slats and flaps.

At 03 h 59 min 14 (5), the aircraft was in landing configuration. Its speed was 144 knots and its altitude 1,400 feet. The co-pilot called for the landing checklist.

A 03 h 59 min 19, the approach controller told the crew to continue the approach and to call back when they had the runway in sight.

At 03 h 59 min 24 ⁽⁶⁾, the FPA mode was engaged on the FMA after the crew had selected a descent angle of -3.0 degrees on the FCU. The aircraft was 6.5 NM from TPI VOR, i.e. 1.3 NM from the Locator TW, but still 5.2 NM from the runway threshold.

a/thr Mode	AP/FD VERTICAL MODE		APPROACH CAPABILITIES	
SPEED	FPA -3.0	NAV		AP2 1FD2
			MDA 620	A/THR

At 03 h 59 min 32 \bigcirc , the co-pilot called out "*Minus three degrees Sir*". At the same time, the Captain of the preceding aircraft that had just landed called the Captain by his first name on the approach frequency to warn him about the presence of low stratus cloud. The Captain replied and thanked him.

At 03 h 59 min 35, the selected altitude was 2,000 ft.

A 03 h 59 min 58, the aircraft passed over Locator TW at an altitude of 1,020 ft (QNH).

At 04 h 00 min 01 8, the co-pilot called out passage over Locator TW. The aircraft altitude was 980 feet and its speed 128 knots. One second later, the Captain told the approach controller that he was on final approach and would call again when they had the runway in sight.

At 04 h 00 min 10, the Captain contacted the approach controller to confirm that he was cleared to land if the runway was in sight. At 04 h 00 min 13, the approach controller gave him clearance to land.

At 04 h 00 min 24 (9), when approaching the MDA of 620 feet, and following the "HUNDRED ABOVE" callout by the synthetic voice, the Captain called out "*Continue*". The co-pilot responded by also calling "*Continue*".

At 04 h 00 min 30, the aircraft was at the MDA, and 2 NM from MAPt.

At 04 h 00 min 36, the co-pilot asked the Captain whether he should abort the approach.

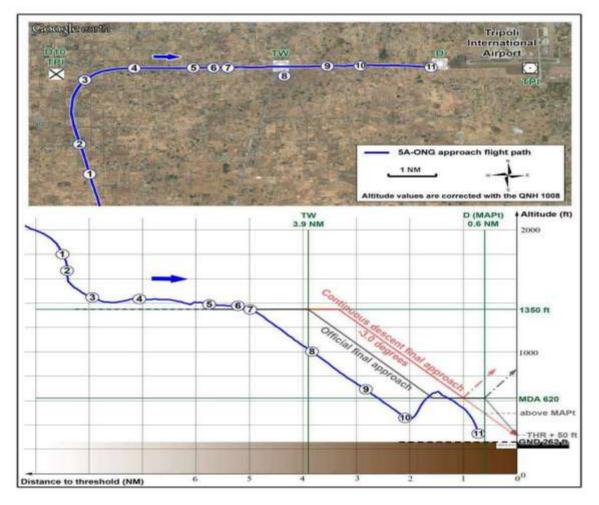
At 04 h 00 min 42 10, at a height of 280 feet (AGL), the TAWS "TOO LOW TERRAIN" warning sounded and the Captain reacted by calling out "*Go around go around go around*". When the Captain's called to abort the approach, the autopilot was disengaged by pressing the "instinctive disconnect" push button. The co-pilot then made a nose-up input.

At 04 h 00 min 44, the thrust levers were positioned in TOGA. Nose-up inputs were applied on the co-pilot's side stick; the pitch attitude initially increased from 2.1 to 12.3 degrees nose-up and the altitude initially increased from 460 to 670 feet (QNH), The aircraft also switched from landing configuration to configuration 1 and the landing gear was in the retracted position, following the crew selection at 04 h 00 min 53.

From 04 h 00 min 47 onwards nose-down inputs were applied for 21 seconds. During this period, the pitch attitude and altitude reached 3.5 degrees nose-down and 524 feet (QNH), at 04 h 01 min 08.

From 04 h 01 min 07 onward, the TAWS "DON'T SINK", "TOO LOW TERRAIN" and "PULL UP" warnings respectively were recorded by the SSCVR.

The SSFDR recording ended at 04 h 01 min 13 (1). Chronology of end of accident flight is shown in APPENDIX 11.



End of the flight path of 5A-ONG

Final Report of AFRIQIYAH Airways Aircraft A330-202, 5A-ONG Crash Occurred on 12/05/2010

1.12 Wreckage and Impact Information

1.12.1 Description of crash site

The impact site was located on a sandy plain dotted with trees, 1,200 m from the threshold of runway 09, at an altitude of about 260 feet, outside the airport. The wreckage was spread over a rectangular area of 800 m long and 90 m wide, oriented 94 degrees, and some debris was found within the airport.



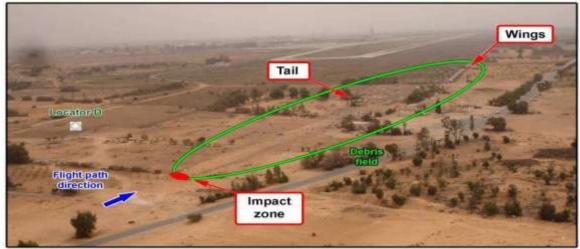
Location of crash site

Initial observations show that the aircraft struck the ground with high energy and high longitudinal velocity.

1.12.2 Wreckage distribution

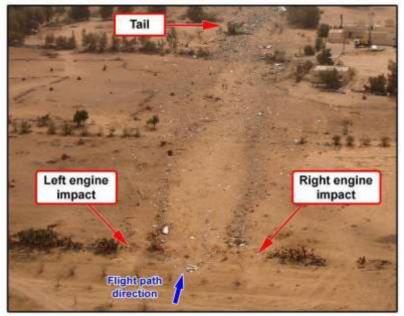
Tree-tops were broken over an area located a few meters before the impact zone; elements of the aircraft broke away as a result of these contacts.

The first debris found in the impact zone comes from the soft underbelly of the aircraft, the landing gear doors and the nacelles of the two engines. It should be noted that debris from these parts of the aircraft were scattered over several hundred meters from the point of impact. No trace of the landing gear was observed at this location.



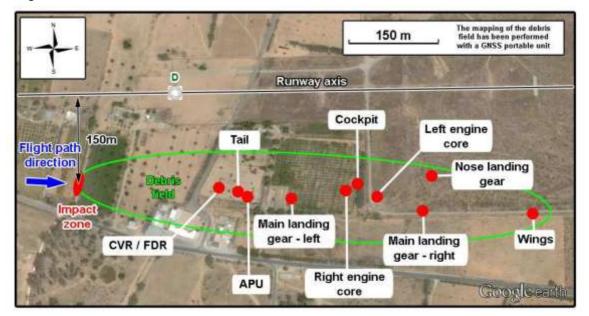
Aerial view of the debris field

Many small fragments belonging mainly to the mid and aft sections of the fuselage were distributed eastwards from the impact zone; pieces from the front section of the fuselage were found 180 m from the impact zone.



Aircraft ground impact

The first large items from the wreckage were distributed 270 m from the impact zone: the vertical stabilizer, the left Main Landing Gear (MLG), engine #1, the cockpit, engine #2, the right MLG, the nose gear, and finally the wings in the eastern part of the debris field. The latter bore significant fire marks.



Distribution of the debris field

The rear structure of the aircraft was located at about 275 m from the impact zone, comprising the tail section and the vertical stabilizer, with the main shaft of the Auxiliary Power Unit (APU) nearby. The adjusting screw of the Trimmable Horizontal Stabilizer (THS) was found broken. The nut was at a distance of 20.0 cm from the output bearing of the actuator.

This value corresponded to a 3° nose-up position of the THS.

The two flight recorders were found a few meters before the tail section.

1.12.3 Slats, flaps and landing gear

The flap control, found near the cockpit, was positioned on 0.

The position of the flap servo controls indicates that they were close to the "retracted" position. The observations made on the slat rails of the left wing indicate that slats were "extended". It should be noted however that the observed positions after impact may not accurately reflect the status before the impact, given the loads experienced.

The landing gear control was positioned on "retracted".

The landing gears were badly damaged. The locking mechanism of the left main gear was found locked in "retracted" position.

The position of the right gear could not be determined

The door closing mechanisms of the MLG were found to be "unlocked in retracted position."

1.12.4 Engines

Both engines were badly damaged. All the pieces of equipment attached to the periphery of the fan housing were torn off and scattered around the site.

On both engines, the housings of the fan, high pressure compressor, combustion chamber and high and low pressure turbines were deformed as a result of bottom- upwards compression loads.

All fan blades were damaged (broken or highly bent). The blades of the visible discs (low pressure turbine, fan, compressor, etc.) were broken.

The damage to the rotating assemblies of the engines indicated that the engine speeds were high at the time of impact.

The engines showed no evidence of pre-impact mechanical failure

The engines had no visible signs of a fire.

1.12.5 Emergency locator transmitter (ELT)

Libyan regulations as well as ICAO standard require Aircrafts to be equipped with emergency locator transmitter (ELT). The purpose of this equipment is mainly to send electromagnetic signals on 406MHz to identify the aircraft and its position in case of accident or emergency cases.

The aircraft was equipped with one fixed automatic Emergency Locator Transmitter (ELT) and two portable manually activated survival beacons. The fixed automatic emergency locator transmitter is normally secured on the upper part of the fuselage, between frames 66 and 67; it is connected to an antenna attached to the fuselage, and all of them had been recovered from the crash site, although the aircraft had been subjected to a very high vertical and longitudinal deceleration no ELT signal was transmitted by any of them.

1.12.6 Summary of wreckage examination

Examination of the accident site showed that the aircraft collided with the ground with its wings horizontal and a pitch attitude that was almost level. After the initial high-energy impact, the aircraft slid longitudinally over a distance of about 800 m, gradually disintegrating, as indicated by the scattering of debris.

Examination of the wreckage also made it possible to determine that the engine speed was high and the aircraft configuration was as follows:

- Landing gear retracted;
- Landing gear doors in transition;
- Flaps partially retracted and slats extended, which corresponds to position 1 of the slat and flap control lever;
- Position of the THS: 20.0 cm between the nut and the output bearing of the electric actuator. This value corresponded to a 3° nose-up position of the THS.

1.13 Medical and Pathological Information

1.13.1 Cockpit Crew Medical checks

According to ICAO Annex 1 and Libyan Civil Aviation Act No 6 of 2005, any flight crew must hold a valid medical certificate to practice the privileges of his/her license, in order to satisfy that requirement he/she has to pass through a medical check on preset bases to maintain his/her medical fitness with an approved medical examiner.

The medical records of both co-pilots were reviewed by the committee found free of any irregularities during their operational past.

By reviewing the Captain medical records, it was found that all checks were satisfactory except his blood pressure which was as follows:

Date	Blood pressure
07/2003	120/80
12/2003	120/80
06/2004	120/80
11/2004	120/80
05/2005	130/80
11/2005	130/80
05/2006	130/80
11/2006	120/80
06/2007	120/80
11/2007	130/80
05/2008	140/80
11/2008	130/80
29/06/2009	180/100
30/06/2009	170/100

As indicated on the table, on June 2009 the captain blood pressure was recorded as 180/100 on 29/06/2009 and the next day 30/06/2009 was 170/100 but his medical certificate was issued

without any restrictions. A remark was found in his medical file (*for follow up periodically for B/PR check and later for ECG, Stress*).

Since the new regulations was amended to be in consistency with the current ICAO Requirement extends the validity of the medical certificate for 12 months, so the medical certificate held by the captain issued on 30/06/2009 assumed to be valid up to 29/06/2010.

Consequently, the Director General of Civil Aviation Authority of LIBYA has revoked the approval of the concerned medical examiner.

1.13.2 Pathological Information

Post mortem examination of the victims indicated that all fatalities resulted from sever trauma.

Toxicological testing on tissue samples obtained posthumously from the captain and first officer was completed. The samples test result found negative of alcohol, major drugs abuse, prescription and offer the counter medication.

The rescue team did not properly indicate and label the exact position of all victims' bodies.

1.14 Fire

During crash site investigation, and the examination of the wreckage it revealed no sign of fire present in the Aircraft before the impact. From the examination of wreckage the aircraft caught fire after about 500 meters from the first impact and it was only limited signs of fire at the beginning, then huge fire at the area of the main wreckage where the wings and fuel tanks located.

At 04:02:32 Tripoli Tower controllers alerted the fire station of the airport and direct them to the crash site at the beginning of runway 09.

At 04:05:12 Tripoli Tower controller could not confirm the arrival of fire trucks to the crash site.

At 04:07:22 Tripoli Tower controllers informed search and rescue coordination centre, when the fire trucks arrived to the crash site the fire was in the bushes at the cockpit wreckage area, and wing fuel tanks.

During the whole action of firefighting there was no means of direct communications between the fire brigade and Airport control Tower.

1.15 Survival Aspects

Wreckage and debris distribution and the Electrical discharge of 11,000 volt due to Aircraft impact with the high tension power line then heavy impact with ground, minimised survival possibilities resulted in only 1 survivor as well as it was not possible to use any survival equipment on board the Aircraft.

1.16 Tests and Research

1.16.1 Study of spatial disorientation

A study of spatial disorientation was carried out. It is included entirety in appendix 6

1.16.2 Study of fatigue

An assessment of the crew's sleepiness was performed by a specialized laboratory. It is included entirety in appendix 7.

1.16.3 Captain's side stick Analysis and Examination

Reference to (1.6.6) with regard to Side Stick snag, investigation committee requested the examination of the side stick priority button on the left side. In fact, during two previous flights in March 2010, crews had reported that the button returned slowly to the neutral position after being pressed. Examination of the side stick unit was performed at Ratier Figeac plant in February 2011. Further analysis was carried out in June 2012 at Crouzet, manufacturer of the push-button. See Appendix 8.

Ratier Figeac Examination

Members from investigation committee attended the first examination that carried out in Ratier Figeac plant in February 2011 at which the physical examination was carried out and the force required to press the button was compared with a new side stick push button. The result was that the force required to push the crashed aircraft push button was almost twice the force required for the new one, as well as it has been noticed that a time delay for the button to return to the neutral position after depressed, also there were scratches due to friction in the push button. For further detailed analysis for the push buttons it was decided to take the unit to Crouzet, manufacturer for dismantling.

Crouzet Examination

Further test in the manufacture Crouzet was suppose to be conducted with in one month from Ratier Figeac plant visit but, because of the Revolution in Libya this visit was delayed till June 2012 in which the button was tested. The test results were as the following:

- Evidence of exposure to sand dust contamination
- The mechanical function is conform to the requirement
- Contact resistance is not conform on 2 contacts

Due to unknown contamination in the unit, it was decided to send the unit to DGA EP laboratory for chemical analysis.

DGA EP Lab Examination

A chemical analysis conducted in the DGA EP laboratory on the push button and revealed the following:

- Particles and deposits found inside and on the outer surface of the black sleeve are consisting of sand and calcium carbonate. These particles deposits may correspond to atmospheric dust or be caused by the ground where the accident took place.
- The particles found on the outer surface of the red button consist of sand.
- The greasy deposit found on the red button is similar to the deposit found on the contact pad. The infrared spectrum is similar to that of the (guar gum). The precise origin of this product is however identified. The laboratory rarely encountered this type of product. This Product is commonly used:
 - As flame retardant.
 - For the execution of works of hydraulic fracture.
 - Or, in the explosive industry.

This product is also widely used in food industry.

Additional analyzes by GC / MS of fatty deposits located on the external surface of the red button:

Analysis by GC/MS (gazeuse couplée à la spectrométrie de masse) indicated the presence of phthalates and molecules with functions "ester".

Phthalates are widely used as plasticizers in plastics. They could come from red plastic.

The ester-based products may be used in particular in lubricants. However, the small amount of product analyzed after extraction did not reveal the presence of an oil or fat known.

1.16.4 Analysis of ACARS Messages

For the reason of confirming the technical status during the flight, the investigation committee sent the down link data recorded by the ACARS just before the crash to the BEA for analysis and their answer was the analysis of ACARS messages didn't reveal any evidence of aircraft system failure.

1.16.5 Simulator sessions

Two simulator sessions (one Fixed Base Simulator and one Full Flight Simulator) were organized at Airbus facilities in Toulouse to simulate the crash flight and to compare readings of flight recorders with the results of the simulator data.

Members of the investigation committee attended the two simulator sessions in the presence of BEA investigators and Airbus specialists and the tow sessions were as follows:

- The first simulator session was On February 2011 using the Fixed Base (development) Simulator where the event of the crash scenario of the Non Precession Approach (NPA) at Tripoli run way 09 locator approach simulated by two airbus pilots. The development simulator can be:
 - Configured with all system relevant to the crashed aircraft (5A-ONG).
 - Locator approach to Tripoli can be simulated using FMS data base DME10, TW, D, Runway.

- The approach to runway 09 with different visibility.
- High performance recording of parameters of aircraft and systems.
- The second simulator session was performed on June 2012 using the training simulator with full flight simulator motion to further investigate the operational and human factor aspects".

1.17 Information on Organisations and Management

1.17.1 Information on Airbus

Airbus is an aircraft manufacturer which is part of the EADS group, designs, builds (POA Production Organisation Approval), certifies (DOA Design Organisation Approval) and sells commercial aircraft from 107 to more than 520 seat range. As such Airbus has a large in-service fleet in operation (around 7000).

Airbus maintains a large Customers Services Function which provides all the necessary documentations, trainings and technical support to Airbus customers.

1.17.1.1 Monitoring flight parameters

Monitoring flight parameters is one of the tasks to be performed by the crew while carrying out a non-precision approach. This means that any change in mode displayed on the FMA must be called out by the PF. The PNF, in turn, must call out any deviation under the following conditions:

- Callout "SPEED" when the speed decreases more than 5 knots below the target speed, or increases more than 10 knots above this speed;
- Callout "SINK RATE" for any vertical speed greater than 1,000 ft/min in descent;
- Callout "BANK" when the bank angle is greater than 7 degrees;
- Callout "PITCH" when the pitch attitude is negative or greater than 10 degrees;
- Callout "COURSE" when the deviation from the final approach course is over half a point (dot), 2.5 degrees for a VOR or 5 degrees for an ADF;
- Altitude deviation callout "_ FT HIGH (LOW)" at the various checkpoints on the approach.

Upon receiving the PNF's callouts, which he must read back, the PF must immediately make corrective inputs to control the observed deviation and then assess whether the conditions have stabilized.

In case of a go-around, the crew must also monitor any changes in mode displayed on the FMA. The PNF must also call out any deviation under the following conditions:

- "BANK" callout when the bank angle is greater than 7 degrees;
- "PITCH" callout when the pitch attitude is more than 20 degrees or less than 10 degrees;
- "SINK RATE" callout in the absence of rate of climb.

1.17.1.2 Conducting non-precision approaches

According to the Airbus A330 Flight Crew Training Manual (FCTM), the philosophy for conducting non-precision approaches is to have representation and procedures similar to those of a precision approach. Instead of the ILS signals, guidance on the lateral and vertical plans are performed from the FMGEC flight plan, controlled with conventional means (VOR, NDB, etc.). The crew must make sure that the FMGEC data are correct by checking their accuracy and the sequencing of the various approach segments.

The use of the autopilot is recommended for all non-precision approaches to reduce the workload of the crew and assist them in monitoring the approach path.

The final approach is carried out using either:

- The managed mode FINAL APP. The crew must check the start of descent on the ND, the modes displayed on the FMA, the flight path deviations in the vertical (VDEV) and lateral (XTK) plans on the ND. If the FINAL APP mode is not engaged, the crew must select a glide slope on the FCU and activate the FPA mode. The crew must then adjust the glide slope on the FCU to converge towards the approach plan and to achieve a zero vertical deviation (VDEV) in relation to the theoretical glide path.
- Using the selected modes (FPA and/or TRK mode). In this case, the crew must preselect a glide slope on the FCU 1 NM before reaching the FAF. To intercept the approach plan, the crew can pull the V/S – FPA button on the FCU 0.2 NM before the FAF and then adjust the glide slope on the FCU to converge towards the approach plan. The crew should in particular make sure that the vertical deviation (VDEV) from the theoretical glide path is zero.

After passing the FAF, and when the altitude is lower the go-around altitude, the Flight Crew Operating Manual (FCOM) states that it must be selected by the crew. The flight parameters should also be monitored (see 1.17.1.1) and the following actions must be carried out;

A330	STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES	3.03.19	P 10
AFRIQIYAH AMMAYS	NON PRECISION APPROACH	SEQ 001	REV 25
– A/THR	CHECK IM	SPEED M	DDE OR OF
	TI ICE ON, only in severe icing conditions.		OF
- SLIDING TABLE			STO
- LDG MEMO		CHECK NO	BLUE LIN
- CABIN REPORT			OBTAI
- CABIN CREW .			ADVIS
- LANDING CHECK	alist		COMPLET
- FLIGHT PARAME	TERS		CHEC

Excerpt from Airbus FCOM provided to AFRIQIYAH Airways

On approaching the MDA, the PF's visual circuit must extend to the outside. Upon reaching the MDA, the synthetic voice issues the "MINIMUM" callout. The MDA must be checked or called out by the crew.

- If the conditions to continue for landing are not met, the crew must abort the approach and initiate a go-around. If the approach is carried out with vertical guidance in a selected mode, the distance to the runway threshold may not be easily evaluated and the crew must perform a step-down approach. Once at the MDA, in order to acquire visual references, the FCOM states that the crew can level off to the MAPt before initiating a go-around,
- If the conditions are met, the PF calls out "Continue". The AP must be disengaged (see FCOM extract below) and the approach continued as a visual approach. The FCTM states that FD should be disengaged.

A330	Č	STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES	3.03.19	P 11
AFRIQIYAH ARWAYS FLIGHT CREW OPERATING N	IANUAL	NON PRECISION APPROACH	SEQ 001	REV 26
R • AT ENTERE	d min	IMUM + 100 FT :		
– ONE HUN • At entere		ABOVE	ONITOR OR	ANNOUNCE
		ences are visible :	ONITOR OR	ANNOUNCE
·				ANNOUNCE
— AP . Contin	as	with a visual approach (Refer to 3.03.20)		OFF
If ground	refer	ences are not visible :		
)	• • • • • • • • •	ANNOUNCE
R <u>Note</u> : R R R R R R	the 	hen FINAL APP mode is engaged, the AP, e following conditions, depending on which At minimum minus 50 feet (if entered) o minimum is entered), or At the Missed Approach Point (MAP), a comes first. The FDs will revert to basic modes (HDG-	h one comes r at 400 fee lepending or	first : et AGL (if no n which one
R	air go	selected guidance, if ground references a craft reaches minimum, the flight crew sh -around. However, if the distance to the sessed, a step descent approach may be c	ould make a runway is	n immediate not properly
R	at the	minimum may be performed while searchir e flight crew has no visual reference at MAI gin a go-around.	ng for visual	references. If

Excerpt from Airbus FCOM provided to AFRIQIYAH Airways

The normal procedures from the Quick Reference Handbook (QRH) for non- precision approaches performed with managed guidance are attached in appendix 9. Those relating to approaches conducted in selected modes are also in appendix 9.

According to the Airbus FCTM, the main objective of the approach briefing is for the PF to inform the PNF about his planned course of action for conducting the approach. It must be consistent with the expected weather conditions, as well as be concise and logical. The PF may especially mention the type of approach conducted the altitude and identification of the FAF, the glide slope on final approach, the MDA/DH and the missed approach procedure.

1.17.1.3 Missed approaches

The conduct of the flight during a missed approach is presented below:

During a missed approach, the PNF should make a callout as soon as the pitch attitude is more than 20 degrees or less than 10 degrees nose-up or if the aircraft does not climb.

A330	STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES	3.03.23	P 1
AFRIQIYAH ARWAYS	GO AROUND	SEQ 001	REV 26
GO AROUND			
Apply the following	three actions simultaneously :		
– THRUST LEVERS			TOG
 Rotate the aircra 	Ift to achieve a positive rate of climb, and es cted by SRS pitch command bar.		
- GO AROUND			ANNOUNC
<u>Note</u> : The MCDL	J PERF page automatically switches to the	GO AROUNE) phase.
– FLAPS		. RETRAC	T ONE STE
	n the PFD. The following modes are display ie).		
- POSITIVE CLIMB			ANNOUNC
- LDG GEAR UP .			ORDE
– LDG GEAR			SELECT U
	de		. AS ROR
— NAV or HDG model			
Note : Go-around	may be achieved with both AP engaged. W AP 2 disengages.	/henever any	y other mod
<u>Note</u> : Go-around engages A			y other moo

Excerpt from Airbus FCOM provided to AFRIQIYAH Airways

A330	STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES	3.03.23	P 2
	GO AROUND	SEQ 001	REV 20
• At go-around acc	celeration altitude :		
— Monitor that t	he target speed increases to green dot.		
If the target s	peed does not increase to green dot :		
– FCU ALT .		CHEC	K and PUL
 Retract flaps 	on schedule.		
– Enga – Prep	er the next step : ge NAV mode, to follow the published misse are for a second approach by selecting the CONFIRM on the PERF page.		

Excerpt from Airbus FCOM provided to AFRIQIYAH Airways

1.17.1.4 Taking over control

The side sticks, on the Captain's and co-pilot's side, are used for manual control of the aircraft in pitch and roll.

Each side stick has, among other things, a push button used to disengage the autopilot and/or take precedence over the other side stick.

When a pilot makes an input on the side stick, his orders are sent to flight control computers. When both pilots make inputs on their side stick, whether in the same or in opposite directions, the orders are algebraically added and sent to the computers.

Simultaneous control is detected when deflections of more than 2° are applied on each of the two side sticks. In this case, the two lights "SIDE STICK PRIORITY" light up green on the glare shield and the voice message "DUAL INPUT" is generated.



By pressing the button on the side stick, the pilot takes over control as long as he maintains the pressure.

When the Captain takes over control, announces (*I have control*) and the Co-pilot replies (*You have control*), the light "SIDE STICK PRIORITY" lights up green in front of him, and the arrow of the same light turns red in front of the co-pilot. The voice message "PRIORITY LEFT" is generated.



When the co-pilot takes over control, the reverse logic is generated.

Voice messages relating to any control take-over have a lower precedence than TAWS warnings.

TAWS is a system that its primary goal is to alert a collision with the ground or terrain.

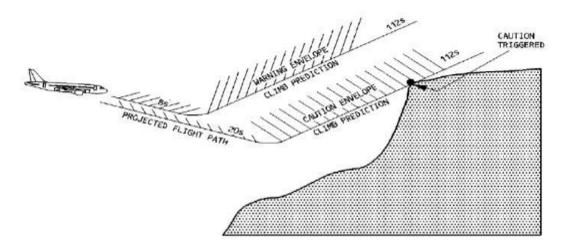
Depending on the system installed, different operating modes are available:

Reactive mode 1	Excessive descent rate
Reactive mode 2	Excessive terrain closure rate
Reactive mode 3	Altitude loss after takeoff or during missed approach
Reactive mode 4	Unsafe terrain clearance when not in the landing configuration
Reactive mode 5	Descent below Glide Slope
Predictive mode	Safety envelope calculated on the basis of the aircraft performance and the terrain database

Multiple warnings and messages can be generated by the system according to the configuration of the aircraft, its position and the terrain database intrinsic to the system.

Among the aural warnings, those relevant for the understanding of the event are detailed below:

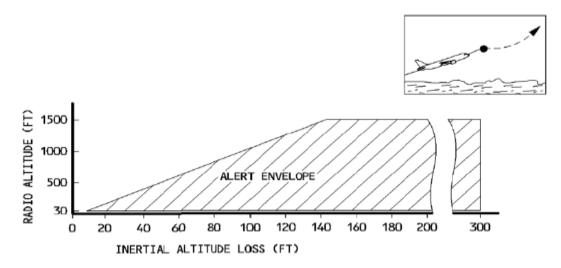
• "TOO LOW TERRAIN" can be generated by the system in predictive mode when it detects a conflict between the safety envelope calculated around the aircraft and the terrain database programmed on the aircraft:



In this case, in addition to the aural message, the GPWS LEDs light up amber in front of each pilot.

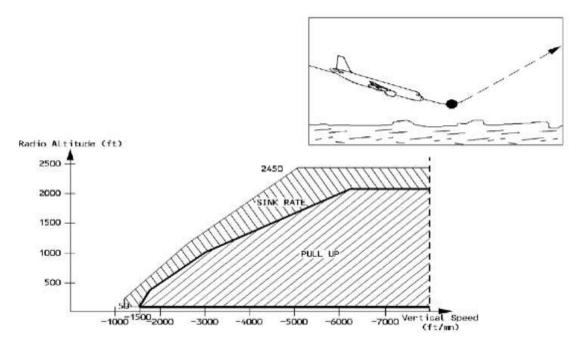


• "DON'T SINK DON'T SINK" can be generated in reactive mode 3, when an altitude loss is detected including during takeoff or a missed approach;



In this case, in addition to the voice message, the Ground Proximity Warning System (GPWS) LEDs light up amber in front of each pilot.

• "PULL UP PULL UP" can be generated in reactive mode 1 when the rate of descent of the aircraft is excessive;



Final Report of AFRIQIYAH Airways Aircraft A330-202, 5A-ONG Crash Occurred on 12/05/2010



The TAWS warnings are also displayed on the ND.

If these TAWS warnings are activated, according to the FCOM the crew must do the following:

- "TOO LOW TERRAIN" warning: adjust the flight path of the aircraft or carry out a missed approach;
- "DON'T SINK" warning: adjust the pitch attitude and thrust to stop the warning;
- "PULL UP" warning: simultaneously disconnect the AP, apply and maintain a full nose-up input on the side stick, set the thrust levers to TOGA, check that the spoilers are retracted and keep the wings level. The PF must also inform the PNF of his manoeuvre by calling out "TOGA PULL UP".

A330	ABNORMAL AND EMERGENCY	3.02.34	P 12a
	NAVIGATION	SEQ 105	REV 24
n na sa manganganganganganganganganganganganganga	CONC ALERTS (CONTO)		х.
— "DUUL UD"	GPWS ALERTS (CONT'D) "TERRAIN TERRAIN PULL	LID# #T	
AHEAD PULL		0P - 11	
Simultaneously	and Plan Neurosci		
	, . 		OFF
– PITCH			
	tick, and maintain in that position.		
	VERS		
	KE lever CH		
	rmance is obtained when close to wings		
AHEAD PULL UP	" only, and if the flight crew concludes that		
	ing maneuver can be initiated.		
	ight path is safe, and the war tch attitude and accelerate.	ning stops	\$ ()
	d is above VLS, and vertical s	need is no	sitive .
	craft, as required.	peed is pe	Sitive .
"TERRAIN TEL	RRAIN" "TOO LOW TERRAIN"		
Adjust the fligh	nt path, or initiate a go-around.		
TERRAIN AH	EAD":		
Adjust the flig	ght path. Stop descent. Clim	b and/or t	urn, as
necessary, bas information.	sed on analysis of all available	e instrume	nts and
	"DON'T SINK" :		
	titude and thrust to silence the	alort	
	EAR - TOO LOW FLAPS	alert.	
100 1011 0			
Perform a go-a			
Perform a go-a	E" :		
GLIDE SLOP		witch OFF	the G/S
"GLIDE SLOP Establish the a mode pushbut	<u>E" :</u> iircraft on the glide slope, or s tton, if flight below the glide s Approach (NPA)).		

1.17.1.6 Approach and Landing Checklists

The following show the approach checklist to be performed at the end of the descent, and landing checklist, to be performed when the aircraft is configured before reaching the stabilization altitude.

APPROACH				
BRIEFING	CONFIRMED			
SEAT BELTS BARO MDA/DH ENG START SEL	_ SET (BOTH) _ SET (BOTH)			

LANDI	NG
CABIN CREW	ADVISED SPEED/OFF LDG NO BLUE FLAPS LDG SPLRS ARM

1.17.1.7 DME distance information

All the DME distance information is output by the SSFDR.

The crew had selected the frequency of the TPI VOR/DME although a NOTAM message had been issued concerning the use of the VOR (*TPI VOR should be used with caution*).

1.17.2 Information on AFRIQIYAH Airways

At the time of the accident AFRIQIYAH Airways had 3 Airbus A330 and 6 Airbus A319/A320 aircrafts which are all operated by AFRIQIYAH Airways staff. The Airbus 330 (CCQ) training conducted by Airbus training Center TOULOUSE, the proficiency checks were performed at Sabena Technics (Brussels) in 2009 and at Egypt air (Cairo) in 2010. Given the dates of crew training on type and the dates of receipt of the A330 fleet (see 1.5), the first recurrent training and periodic checks were conducted in November 2009.

AFRIQIYAH Airways uses Airbus documentation to operate its Airbus fleet. In addition, training during operation adopting Airbus FCTP as reference as well as flight instructors and examiners were ex- Airbus staff. The ground and flight simulator training were conducted at approved EASA 147 training organization.

Quality office at AFRQIYAH Airways had conducted an internal audit during the first quarter of

2010 where no significant findings were observed especially on Training and Flight Operation.

The Libyan CAA Audit was carried out in August 2009 for AOC Renewal, in which the Audit findings were submitted to AFRIQIYAH Airways, corrective action was taken and subsequently AOC was renewed.

AFRIQIYAH Airways was going under IOSA audit during May 2010 including the day of the Accident and no major findings found on training, safety and operation. IOSA findings Report was submitted to AFRIQIYAH Airways where corrective action was carried out and IOSA Certificate had been renewed for a further period up to 06/10/2012.

1.17.2.1 Operations Manual of AFRIQIYAH Airways

In general, it is common practice within AFRIQIYAH Airways to designate the co-pilot as PF when weather conditions do not result in difficulty in handling the aircraft.

Reportable events

AFRIQIYAH Airways has its accident prevention and flight safety programme, the objectives of this programme is to address and control both real and potential hazards associated with aircraft technical operation and any human errors, and failures.

• Go around

Go around is a reportable event as per Afriqiyah operations manual.

• TAWS Alerts

GPWS warning is also a reportable event in Afriqiyah operations manual.

1.17.2.1.1 Non-precision approach

The AFRIQIYAH Airways operations manual states that all the A330s and A320s in its fleet have databases enabling use of the FINAL APP mode and that these databases are validated by AFRIQIYAH Airways for the various destinations of the network, in addition to those checks carried out by the database providers and Flight Management System (FMS) manufacturers.

It further states that guidance during Area Navigation (RNAV) approaches must be carried out in FINAL APP mode. NAV and FPA modes should be used only when altitude corrections are necessary due to the excessively low outside temperature or if an incorrect vertical encoding is detected in the navigation database. All RNAV approaches should be conducted with the AP and the FDs connected down to the MDA or (Decision Altitude) DA.

Regarding training, crews are trained extensively to use the FMGS as of their type rating. No specific training is required to use the FMGS during RNAV approaches. In practice, the first proficiency checks performed in 2009 by the AFRIQIYAH Airways flight crews qualified on A330 provided them with an opportunity to learn about the different ways to carry out non-precision approaches, especially in FINAL APP mode.

The Airbus FCOM should be the crew's reference in terms of description of the systems and procedures to follow for non-precision approaches and approach briefings.

According to the operations manual, as soon as the APPR button is pressed on the FCU during the approach, the crew should check the following:

- the correct display on the FMA (APP NAV in green and FINAL in cyan),
- the next waypoint on the ND,
- the lateral deviation (XTK) in relation to the flight path in the flight plan,
- the correct indication of the vertical deviation (VDEV),
- the blue arrow at descent point, the FAF,
- when passing the FAF, the correct indication of altitude, the FINAL APP mode displayed in green, the next waypoint,
- stabilized during the final approach, the lateral and vertical deviations, as well as FPV and the altitude in relation to the distance to the runway.

1.17.2.1.2 Augmented Flight Crew

Libyan CAA Regulations Part 1 stated that Augmented Crew on the Aircraft is the crew members other than the minimum crew required to operate the Aircraft according to its certification. AFRIQIYAH Airways operation manual part A section 7.5 states that each flight crew member can leave his post and replaced by another appropriately qualified flight crew member.

AFRIQIYAH Airways operation manual part A section 5.2.2.4 also states that a relief pilot can be scheduled on a flight especially long haul flights and wide body Aircraft provided that he went through all the required training qualification for these duties and so for this flight there was a relief pilot scheduled to relief any of the pilots during cruise phases.

The roles of the relief pilot mainly in the cruise phase in order to relief any of the operating pilots from their duties during cruise for a period of time to reduce the work load upon pilots in long haul flights. During the approach phase the relief pilot was in the cockpit but no direct role assigned to him.

The relief pilot had passed the (Relief Pilot above FL200 Cruise Check Program) Training, which was conducted at Toulouse on 21/11/2009 by Airbus.

1.17.2.1.3 Task sharing

The FCU and MCDU must be used, in accordance with the rules outlined below, in order to ensure:

- Safe operation (correct entries made)
- Effective inter-pilot communication (knowing each other's intentions)
- Comfortable operations (use "available hands", as appropriate)

MCDU entries are performed by the PF, during a temporary transfer of command to the PNF.

A crosscheck must be performed.

Time-consuming entries should be avoided below 10000 feet. Entries should be restricted to those that have an operational benefit.

(PERF APPR, DIR TO, DIR TO INTERCEPT, RAD NAV, LATE CHANGE OF RUNWAY, ACTIVATE SEC F-PLN, ENABLE ALTN) FCU entries are performed by:

- The PF, with the AP on.
- The PNF (upon PF request), with the AP off.

FCU entries must be announced.

Upon FCU entries:

The PF must check and announce the corresponding PFD/FMA target and mode.

The PNF must crosscheck and announce "CHECKED".

AP/FD MONITORING

The FMA indicates the status of the AP, FD, and A/THR, and their corresponding operating modes.

The PF must monitor the FMA, and announce any FMA changes. The flight crew uses the FCU or MCDU to give orders to the AP/FD. The aircraft is expected to fly in accordance with these orders.

The main concern for the flight crew should be:

WHAT IS THE AIRCRAFT EXPECTED TO FLY NEXT?

If the aircraft does not fly as expected or, disengage the AP, and fly the aircraft manually.

AFRIQIYAH Airways applies the Airbus SOP and Task sharing for all flight crew members through out all the phases of the flight in normal and abnormal operation.

1.17.2.1.4 Briefings

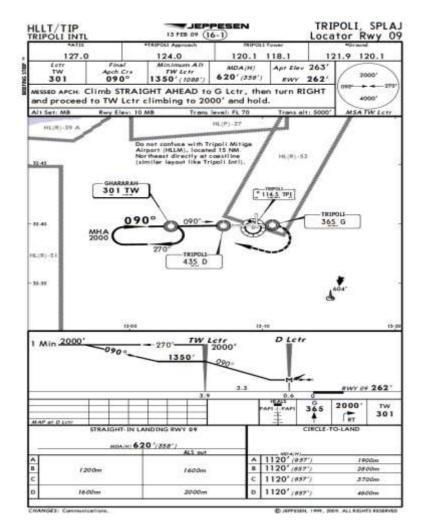
The approach briefing provided by AFRIQIYAH Airways is given below and is included in section "Supplements / Standard Operating Procedures" of the operations manual:

Afriqiyah	PF APPROACH BRIEFING	G A319/A320/A330
	Miscellaneous	
Aircraft Type_	_ Tech STS MEL/CDL/OEB (if a WXWX_RADARANT	
	FRPPFS	
RAD/NAV: Set PROG: GPS Pr PERF: LND RW FUEL PRED:	_STARMORAMSAAPP Typ for APPILS Ident & Course maryAccuracy HighI YDEST DATAMDA/DH LND WTEFOB at DEST/A Dther APP/RWYDiversior	VOR/ADF Switches LND RWY inserted CONFVAPP LTEXTRA
	Landing/Taxi/Parking	
	Length Usable Length Light /BRK TAXI Routing Parking	
Approach briefi	ng should be cross referenced che	cked with Jeppesen chart
AAW Approach b	riefing	rev 02/April 201

This briefing should be made by the PF. A common practice for the approach briefing is to make a "short" briefing when arriving at a known airport, such as Tripoli International Airport, provided the elements available to the crew present no special characteristics (wet runway, low visibility, etc.).

1.17.2.1.5 Documentation on board

AFRIQIYAH Airways crews used Jeppesen documentation. The Locator 09 approach chart is shown below.



The Jeppesen chart did not provide any glide path after the FAF and did not include the table in the official map identifying crossing altitudes in relation the distance to the runway threshold 09 and rates of descent in relation the speed of the aircraft.

Contrary to the fifth edition of Libyan Aeronautical Information Publication (AIP) (2007) made available as part of the investigation, a VOR/DME procedure to runway 09 was also published by Jeppesen. This VOR/DME procedure indicated a distance of 5.2 NM between the Locator TW and the TPI VOR/DME. The MDA for the VOR/DME approach was 550 ft and that for an approach using only the VOR and the two locators was 600 ft.

1.17.2.2 Crew Resource Management (CRM) training

CRM is normally defined as a management system which makes optimum use of all available resources, including equipment, procedures and people, to promote safety and enhance the efficiency of flight operations. CRM focuses on international communication leadership and decision making in the cockpit.

CRM can be defined as a management system which makes optimum user of all available resources.

AFRIQIYAH Airways ensures that CRM element and courses are integrated into all phases of the recurrent training program.

Reference to AFRIQIYAH Airways training manual 6.1 for crew resource management (CRM) is the effective utilisation of all available recourses to ensure safe and effective flight operations. AFRIQIYAH Airways (CRM) training programme for flight crew consists of five different training courses as follows:

- Initial CRM training.
- Conversion course CRM.
- New hire CRM training (for pilots joining AFRIQIYAH).
- Command CRM training course.
- Recurrent CRM training.

Whenever possible CRM training conducted in a group session outside AFRIQIYAH Airways premises, so the opportunity is provided for participants to interact and communicate away from the pressures of their usual working environment (at Egypt Air training centre).

Elements of CRM training shall also be integrated into all conversion courses, recurrent simulator training and assessed during proficiency checks and line checks (Reference Table 6.1.5 of AFRIQIYAH Training Manual).

TRAINING MANUAL		SUPPLEMENTARY TRAINING			AUG 07
					Page 6-7
6.1.5. Crew R	esource Ma	nagement (CF	RM) Trainin	ig Requireme	onts
	Initial CRM Training	Conversion CRM Course	New-Hire CRM Course	Command CRM Course	Recurrent CRM Training
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
Human error and reliability, error prevention and detection		In depth	Overview	Overview	
Company safety culture, SOP's, organisational Factors	In depth	Not required	In depth		
Stress, stress management, fatigue 6 vigilance					
Information acquisition and processing Situation awareness, workload management Decision making			Not required	In depth	Overview
Communication and co-ordination inside and outside the cockpit		Overview	Overview		
Leadership and Inam behaviour, synergy				-	
Automation, philosophy of the use of automation	As	In depth	In depth		As
Specific type- related sifferences		Not required	As required	required	
Case based budies	In depth	In depth	In depth	In depth	In depth

1.17.2.3 Simultaneous control inputs

It is not accepted as common practice within AFRIQIYAH Airways that Captains, as PNF, could apply inputs on their side stick in parallel to those applied by co-pilots, as PF.

Dual input can be performed on this aircraft in which the response of the aircraft is the algebraic some of the two inputs, syntactic voice (SV) generated (DUAL INPUT).

1.17.2.4 Flight analysis

The regulations in force in Libya require systematic flight analysis from operators. However, AFRIQIYAH Airways had acquired flight analysis equipment and systems that were not fully operational. While the Operations Manual calls for the analysis of crew reports, this lack of systematic flight analysis can be compared with the limited internal feedback. The systematic analysis of flight data would not only help detect deviations and thus implement corrective actions following the detection of deviations, but would also enhance flight crew safety awareness.

During an interview with AFRIQIYAH flight safety engineer, the investigation committee was informed that, as a normal procedure in AFRIQIYAH Airways flight safety office, the Quick access recorder (QAR) tape should be removed from the aircraft every three days and sent to flight safety office to be analyzed immediately for deviation corrections, but on the case of flight April 28 2010 the tape received late and no analysis was carried out until late after the accident.

1.18 Additional Information

1.18.1 Non-precision approaches

1.18.1.1 Regulatory Aspects

Flight path control in the vertical plan during conventional approach procedures

In general, control of the flight path in the vertical plan during non-precision approach procedures is carried out using one of the three following methods:

- The Continuous Descent Final Approach (CDFA) is the preferred technique. Operators should use the CDFA technique where possible, because it enhances approach safety by reducing the pilot's workload and the possibility of errors in carrying out the approach,
- The constant angle descent,
- The step-down descent.

- Continuous Descent Final Approach (CDFA)

Many contracting States require the use of the CDFA technique and apply more stringent requirements in terms of visibility or Runway Visual Range (RVR) when this technique is not used. This technique includes a continuous descent, carried out either with Vertical Navigation (VNAV) guidance calculated by the onboard equipment or based on a manual calculation of the descent rate required, without level-off.

The descent rate is chosen and adjusted to achieve a continuous descent to a point approximately 15 m (50 ft) above the landing runway threshold or the point where the flare manoeuvre should begin for the type of aircraft flown. The descent will be calculated and carried out to cross that point at or above the minimum altitude of any published approach fix.

If the visual reference points for landing are not identified while approaching the MDA/H, the vertical segment (climb) of the missed approach is initiated at an altitude sufficiently high above the MDA/H for the aircraft to cross the MDA/H while on descent. The aircraft must never fly level at MDA/H or at an altitude close to MDA/H. Turns in the missed approach procedure are not to be initiated until the aircraft has reached the MAPt. Similarly, if the aircraft reaches the MAPt before descending to an altitude close to the MDA/H, the missed approach is to be initiated at MAPt.

The operator may require an increment to the MDA/H to set the altitude/height at which the vertical component of the missed approach is initiated in order to avoid a descent below the MDA/H. In such cases, it is not necessary to increase the RVR or visibility values prescribed for the approach. The RVR or visibility values published for the initial MDA/H should be used.

When approaching the MDA/H, the crew has only two options: continue the descent below the MDA/H and land with the visual reference points required in sight, or execute a missed approach. There is no level flight segment once the MDA/H has been reached.

The CDFA technique simplifies the final segment of the classical approach by incorporating techniques similar to those used for a precision approach procedure or an Approach Procedure with Vertical guidance (APV). This technique improves situational awareness in the pilot and is fully in line with all the criteria for a stabilized approach.

- Constant angle descent

For the second technique, a constant angle must be maintained, without interruption, from the FAF, or the optimal point in procedures without FAF, to the reference datum above the runway threshold, e.g. 15 m (50 ft). When the aircraft approaches the MDA/H, the decision will be taken either to maintain a constant angle flight path or to level off at or above MDA/H, depending on visibility.

If visibility is satisfactory, the aircraft continues the descent to the runway, without any intermediate level-off.

If visibility does not allow the descent to continue, the aircraft will level off at or above the MDA/H and will hold the inbound course until visibility allows it to glide below the MDA/H to the runway, or until it reaches the published MAPt and performs the missed approach procedure.

- Step-down descent

The third technique involves a rapid descent and consists in an immediate descent to an altitude/height no less than the minimum altitude/height of the step-down fix or the MDA/H, as applicable. This technique is acceptable provided that the glide slope remains below 15% and the missed approach is initiated at or before the MAPt. With this technique, close attention should be given to attitude control given the high descent rates before reaching the MDA/H and, subsequently, the increased time of exposure to obstacles once the minimum descent altitude is reached.

Whatever the above technique chosen by the operator, a specific and appropriate training to this technique is necessary.

1.18.1.2 ARINC specifications for continuous descent final approaches

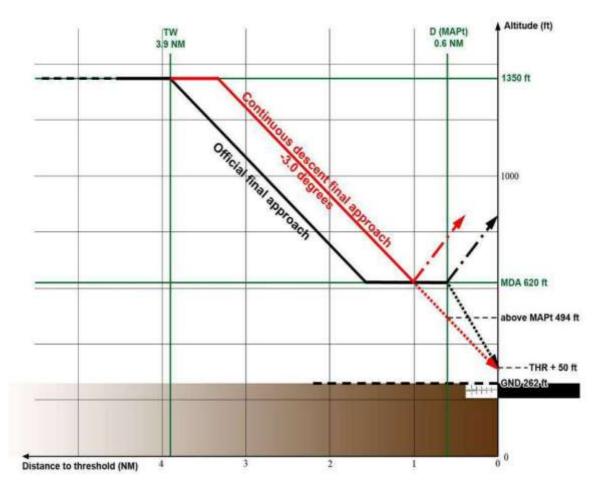
ARINC (Aeronautical Radio, Incorporated) document on navigation system databases provides specifications for preparing data files for onboard navigation systems.

For a non-precision approach with a FAF and a MAPt before the runway threshold and with certain alignment criteria as is the case for the approach procedure Locator 09 in Tripoli:

- The threshold is not included in the coding of the approach procedure in the database,
- The glide slope is calculated by considering the threshold elevation increased by fifty feet and the crossing altitude the FAF. If the calculated slope is less than three degrees, the glide slope is increased to three degrees. The actual point at which final descent will begin is shifted accordingly,
- The procedure coding takes the MAPt into account. An altitude is specified for the MAPt and corresponds to the crossing altitude of the MAPt during descent.

Thus, for the runway 09 Locator approach procedure at Tripoli, the calculated glide slope for on final approach for a continuous descent final approach is three degrees. Contrary to what is published, the descent begins after crossing TW. The continuous descent approach for runway 09 Locator approach has the following features:

- Descent to an altitude of 2,000 ft;
- Level at 2,000 ft to a distance of 10 NM from TPI VOR/DME;
- Descent from 10 NM from TPI VOR/DME to an altitude of 1,350 ft;
- Level at 1,350 ft after crossing TW to the intercept with the 3-degree glide path 50 ft above the runway threshold;
- Descent on a 3-degree glide path ;
- MAPt crossing on a 3-degree glide path at an altitude of 494 ft.



1.18.2 Flight on 28 April 2010

On April 28, 2010 in the afternoon around 15 h 50, i.e. fourteen days before the accident, the Captain and co-pilot carried out the same approach (Locator to runway 09) at Tripoli with the same aircraft. The METAR and SPECI messages below show the weather conditions in Tripoli at the time of the event.

METAR and SPECI for HLLT

METAR HLLT 281450Z 01009KT 9999 FEW020 SCT030 BKN080 20/13 Q1009 SPECI HLLT 281545Z 34007KT 8000 –RA FEW020 SCT030 BKN080 19/14 Q1020 SPECI HLLT 281552Z 34008KT 320V202 8000 –RA FEW013CB SCT020TCU OVC080 19/14 Q1020 SPECI HLLT 281605Z 03012KT 5000 TSRA FEW013CB SCT020 OVC080 18/15 Q1019

The SSCVR recording was not preserved and therefore could not be processed.

The analysis of the SSFDR recording highlighted the following:

• The initial approach was carried out on manual control with the flight directors engaged and lateral mode NAV and the following vertical modes FPA (a), DES then

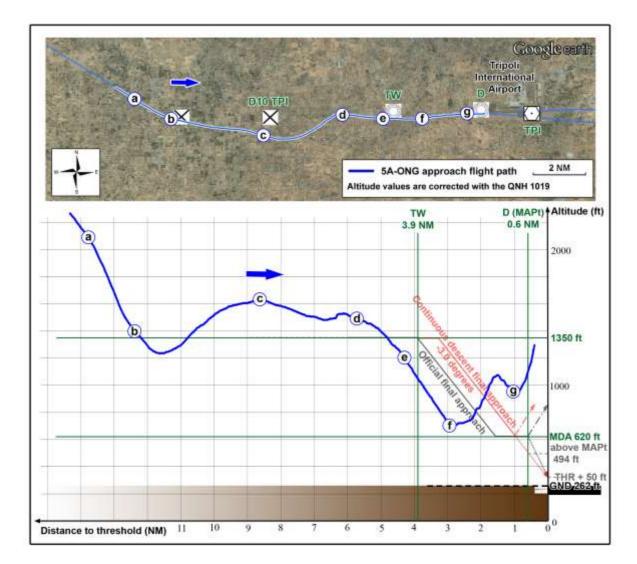
Final Report of AFRIQIYAH Airways Aircraft A330-202, 5A-ONG Crash Occurred on 12/05/2010

OP DES. The thrust levers were set to CLIMB.

- Around 1,400 ft, which corresponds to the altitude selected on the FCU to level off at the intermediate segment, while the aircraft was overshooting the centreline of the approach segment, the flight directors were disengaged
- The aircraft passed under the altitude of 1,400 ft selected on the FCU.
- The altitude of the aircraft increased thereafter to reach 1,620 ft .
- The crew configured the aircraft for landing.
- The final descent was started about 2 NM before TW (d).
- The autopilot was engaged about 0.5 NM before TW, with modes TRK (track angle close to 090°) and FPA -3.3° (e).
- The aircraft flew over TW at an altitude of about 1,050 ft.
- At about 70 ft above the MDA, the autopilot was disengaged; the thrust levers were set to TOGA (which engaged the flight directors in SRS and GA TRK modes) (f).
- $\circ~$ Following the autopilot disconnect, and for a period of 40 seconds:
 - The altitude increased to 1,060 ft and then decreased to 940 ft (TAWS warning "DON'T SINK" generated) before increasing again (g).
 - The pitch attitude which was +3 degrees successively changed as follows:
 - initially increased to reach +7 degrees,
 - then decreased to +2 degrees,
 - then increased again up to +7 degrees,
 - decreased to -2 degrees,
 - increased to reach +25 degrees,
 - dual inputs were recorded on seven occasions times, generating "DUAL INPUT" warnings,
 - inputs on the thrust levers were recorded,
 - the VFE was exceeded twice.
- The crew then stabilized the flight path of the aircraft and landed a few minutes later on runway 27.

Overall, the approach was never stabilized, from the intermediate approach segment to the

Final Report of AFRIQIYAH Airways Aircraft A330-202, 5A-ONG Crash Occurred on 12/05/2010



missed approach. Parameters from the 28 April 2010 flight are presented in Appendix 12.

A comparison with the information on the accident flight highlights certain similarities:

- Final approach carried out in FPA vertical guidance mode before flying over TW;
- TW over flown at an altitude lower than specified in Locator approach procedure to runway 09;
- Lack of control and stabilization of pitch attitude during go around;

• Lack of adjustment of the thrust during go-around.

However, the comparison also highlights the following differences:

- Approach aborted at an altitude higher than the MDA;
- Appropriate response to the TAWS warning "DON'T SINK";
- Failure to select the managed APP FINAL common guidance mode by pressing the APPR pushbutton on the FCU.

AFRIQIYAH Airways did not receive any report from the crew and therefore was not able to analyse the event as part of the flight safety procedures.

1.18.3 Testimony of the Captain of AAW721

The Captain of flight AAW721 that landed on runway 09 four minutes before the accident indicated that when he initiated the final descent, he could see the airport and the runway lights through the mist. He then passed through a more or less dense cloud layer that he considered to be low stratus cloud. Close to the minimum descent altitude, he regained sight of the ground and landed.

After informing the Captain of the accident flight of the presence of fog banks, by a direct call on the frequency of the control tower, he suggested the air traffic controller on duty to change the runway QFU, once parked. He says he heard the callout of the missed approach, and thought this manoeuvre was due to his message about the weather conditions.

1.18.4 Report of ALITALIA Flight AZ871 Captain

Note: *This report was reprinted as it was introduced to the investigation committee.*

Flight AZ871 operated as a daily scheduled passenger flight from TIP to FCO.

The crew left the hotel in town at 04:40 LT and soon noticed that top of taller buildings were invisible due to low clouds.

Once on board the crew realized that the ATIS time report was 21:30Z, i.e. the evening before.

About 05:50 LT AZ871 was cleared to taxi (taxiway S) to takeoff from runway 09. Again the crew noticed that weather conditions were different from what reported by ATIS. They estimated the ceiling to be lower than reported and visibility to be about 2-3 km.

During taxi AZ crew heard AAW771 flight reporting TW beacon inbound and, at that moment, switched on the TCAS in order to identify the position of AAW771 flight.

AZ871 was taxing to runway 09 heading 270° when spotted the AAW771 on the TCAS at 300ft AGL.

At that moment AAW771 reported to the tower they were unable to see the runway and requested to make a go around then clearance for ILS27.

AZ871 crew saw the A330 appearing below the clouds, in a low-nose attitude and almost wing level. Few seconds later the A330 impacted the ground slightly south of the runway and burned into flames. Tail section of the aircraft separated almost immediately and bounced on the ground several times.

AZ871 reported the crash to the TWR.

Crew noticed first rescue truck arriving on the spot about eight minutes after crash.

Few minutes later TWR cleared AZ871 for takeoff.

AZ871 took off at 6.15LT.

1.18.5 Air Traffic Control (ATC)

The flight got first contact with Tripoli FIC on HF 11300 at **02:18:58** on flight level 400 when it was within NDJAMINA FIR expecting position TOMO at **02:26**, SEBHA **03:04**, and arrival TRIPOLI **03:59** UTC.

At **03:15:47** Tripoli ACC Controller contacted the Tripoli tower controller on hot line giving the sequence of traffic which will be transferred to the tower in series including the crashed aircraft which was expected Tripoli ETA at **03:58**. Tripoli ACC has confirmed with Tripoli tower about wind which was calm, and asked the tower controller to confirm ILS is out and the tower controller confirmed that ILS is out. After that Tripoli ACC confirmed to continue using the runway 09 accordingly and suggested the runway change may be afterward.

At **03:29:05** the aircraft made the first contact with Tripoli ACC on 120.9 at FL 400 under radar. Aircraft position was 55 NM south of GRT reporting point; Controller passed all the available information to the flight concerning approach ATC Clearance and Tripoli weather.

The approach clearance was 10 miles to TW Locator for runway 09 (TW locator position at 3.9 miles from touch down runway 09).

At **03:51:22** Tripoli tower controller contacted ACC Controller on hot line requesting ATC clearance to Alitalia flight AZ871, ACC gave AZ871 ATC clearance and confirmed the ETA for the first 4 flights.

At **03:55:47** Tripoli ACC Controller answered Tripoli tower controller on hot line after 45 seconds of calling while AAW771 was more than 10 miles from runway 09 threshold on altitude 2500 ft, 3minutes before transfer the flight to tower. Tower was asking the ACC about the runway change from 09 to 27 and the ACC answered it is impossible to change runway to 27 since there were 6 or 7 flights in sequence, Tower informed the ACC that wind was 240/10 Kts. Tower tried to convince ACC to change the runway but could not, and the final answer of the ACC was there is no way to change the active runway adding the nearest traffic was 10 miles away. The call was ended by the ACC Controller that he is busy and will call tower later.

At **03:58:59** AAW771 transferred to tower with positive contact on 118.1. Tower controller asked AAW771 to continue his approach and to report when runway 09 in sight.

At **03:59:28** Tower controller was calling the ATC controller on hot line, while the phone was ringing it was clearly to hear the captain of AAW721 was passing the weather information to the captain of crashed aircraft, then the ATC answered the phone and the tower informed him that Alitalia flight AZ871 is ready, and the ACC answered him to hold position.

At **04:00:10** AAW771 asked for landing clearance if he got runway in sight and the tower controller approved his request.

From time **04:00:01** to **04:00:30** there was a discussion between tower and AWW721 on frequency 118.1 about the weather. AAW721 suggested changing runway in use to be 27.

At **04:00:52** Tower controller was calling the ATC controller, ATC answered after 30 seconds of calling. During this period the crash had occurred and tower controller changed his mind and informed the ACC controller about the crash, ACC was surprised. Clear panic was observed in the behavior of ATC and Tower controllers.

2 – ANALYSIS

The flight AAW 771 Johannesburg – Tripoli took place ON 11-12/05/2010 without any particular problem until the descent phase. The Captain returned from his rest at 02:10 hours as PNF as the crew was augmented.

2.1 Scenario

2.1.1 Approach preparation

To prepare for the approach, the crew had the ATIS elements available and had contact with Tripoli controllers. The active runway was runway 09, the wind was calm and the visibility announced by the controllers and stated in the METAR messages was 6 km. The crew was informed that the procedure in force was Locator 09.

From these elements, the crew conducted a "short" approach briefing. During this briefing, the PF only mentioned some of the items provided in the Operations Manual: active runway (09), pending proceedings (Locator 09) and autobrake level ("AUTOBRAKE LOW"). A common practice for the approach briefing was to make this type of briefing when arriving at a known airport, such as Tripoli International Airport, the home base of AFRIQIYAH Airways, provided the elements available to the crew presented no special characteristics (wet runway, low visibility, etc.). The course of action for the approach was not discussed, although several options were available to the crew for a non-precision approach (managed or selected guidance modes). While the SOP of AFRIQIYAH Airways requires all crew to perform approach briefing as stated in the SOP explaining type of approach and the strategy of the remaining flight, but the fact that the approach briefing was incomplete indicates that at this period of the flight, it is very likely that the crew did not anticipate any special difficulty in the conduct and management of the approach. However, in spite of the time gained, the crew did not spend more time on discussing and sharpening focus on the essential points of the approach to be flown after the briefing.

Following this, the crew continued the approach preparation and the approach checklist seemed to be performed, but without any formal callouts: the only item called out by the crew was the altimeter setting. It is not possible to determine whether the crew completed this checklist. However, the crew may have called out only the item that had not been addressed during the approach preparation, in this particular case the altimeter setting: the switch to QNH setting was performed on both sides at the same time as the callout.

2.1.2 Initial and intermediate approach segments

From 03: 57: 35 onwards, the aircraft was at an altitude of 1800 ft QNH. It was not yet aligned with the approach extended runway centerline and was 8.5 NM from the runway threshold. The Captain's words ("[Let us do it what is the name... it is better] Nav Approach, It's approved as you know") probably invited the co-pilot to fly the approach in managed common mode. This terminology was non standard, or even ambiguous and could be a sign of a partial miss understanding of this guidance mode. No mention was made about this in the approach

briefing. The co-pilot's response ("[Yes ok]") suggests that he had understood the Captain's intention to carry out the approach in common managed guidance mode or laterally managed "NAV" vertically selected.

About fifteen seconds later, the Captain's callout "*Track FPA*" can probably be explained as a check that the "bird" was displayed on the PFD, as is the rule for non-precision approaches. This callout could however be interpreted by the co-pilot as an intention to carry out the approach in selected guidance modes. The co-pilot's callout "*[Established let us say now ok ok]*" at the same time as the Captain's callout suggests that he may have been monitoring other parameters, such as the flight path. In fact, the flight path shows that the aircraft was flying in lateral guidance NAV mode to the point located 10 NM on final, as requested by the approach controller, and turned to intercept the approach runway extended centerline. While monitoring the flight path, or other parameters, the co-pilot's response *"I will do it [when] established"* can be explained by a misinterpretation of the meaning of the callout "*Track FPA*". He probably considered it as a change in strategy by the Captain rather than a verification of the "bird" display on the PFD.

At 03: 58: 46, the Captain's callout ("[Give it to the approach now]" it was said in Arabic) which properly means the Captain asked the co-pilot to engage the approach mode. The aircraft was established on the approach extended runway centerline, about 7 NM from the runway threshold and at the altitude of 1,400 ft selected on the FCU to match the altitude of the intermediate approach segment. It is very likely that the co-pilot, as PF, pressed the APPR button on the FCU. The FINAL APP mode was engaged a few seconds later and the co-pilot called out the change in mode displayed on the FMA "Final approach". The exchanges between the Captain and the co-pilot, as well as the selection made, the callouts and the guidance modes displayed on the FMA suggest that at this stage of the flight, both crew members shared the same approach strategy. About twenty seconds after switching to FINAL APP mode, the crew finished configuring the aircraft for landing.

2.1.3 Final approach

After configuration of the aircraft, the PF requested the landing checklist that could not be applied at this moment in time due to exchanges between the PNF and the Tower controller. Then at 03: 59: 24, the PF selected a glide slope of -3.0 degrees and engaged the FPA mode on the FCU. It is not possible to determine with certainty the factor that triggered this decision. However, this can be explained as follows:

- Misunderstanding of the managed approach procedure, and or
- The co-pilot could have interpreted the Captain's "*Track FPA*" callout at 03: 57: 51 as a change in strategy with regard to the guidance modes selected for the final approach (switching from common managed guidance mode to selected guidance mode in the vertical plan and managed guidance mode in the lateral plan).

In fact, the co-pilot replied "*I will do it [when] established*", which may indicate his intention to change guidance modes once the aircraft was established for the final approach. This interpretation by the co-pilot (PF) is supported by the fact that the choice of the guidance modes for conducting the approach had been discussed for the first time only a few seconds before (*"[Let us do it what is the name... it is better] Nav Approach. It's approved as you know*" at 03: 57: 35). It is likely that the engagement of the common managed guidance mode by the co-pilot (PF) on one hand, and the engagement of the FPA mode with a slope of -

3.0 degrees on the other, met the Captain's expectations with regard to conducting the approach, The fact that the co-pilot changed the guidance mode for the descent resulted in a top of descent for the final approach at 5.2 NM from the runway threshold, It is possible that:

- The PF confused the DME distance with the distance to the runway threshold displayed on the PROG page of the MCDU, the distance of 5.2 NM being identical to the distance between TW and the VOR/DME indicated on the VOR/DME approach chart to runway 09 and probably memorized by crews based in Tripoli.
- This confusion can be explained by a misinterpretation of the distance displayed on the MCDU. In this case, the co-pilot associated the distance of 5.2 NM with the FAF, i.e. the top of descent for the final approach regardless of TW Locator.
- The co-pilot probably wanted to select the slope of -3.0 degrees at about 1 NM from the TW beacon, as provided in the manufacturer's documentation used by AFRIQIYAH Airways, and unintentionally engaged the FPA mode without waiting to be 0.2 NM from the beacon, contrary to the instructions in that same documentation (see 1.17.1.2).

After engaging the FPA mode, the co-pilot's (PF) callouts "Go around altitude" and "Minus three degrees Sir" indicate that he was aware that the final approach had started and may suggest that he believed they had crossed TW. The callout "Minus three degrees Sir" can also be interpreted as a desire to inform the Captain of the change in guidance mode and to confirm they were following a slope of -3.0 degrees in selected mode for the final approach. However, simultaneously with this callout, the Captain was called by his first name by the Captain of flight AAW721 who wanted to warn him about the presence of low stratus cloud in the vicinity of the runway. Concerning the co-pilot's callout, either the Captain:

- May have heard it and associated it with the identical descent angle of the managed approach (FMS), or
- He may not have heard it, since the Captain of flight AAW721 just called him by his first name.

For his part, in the absence of any reaction from the Captain, who was busy managing radio communications, the co-pilot may have taken it for granted that the Captain had actually received the information about the change in guidance mode. He therefore naturally continued conducting the approach by asking for the checklist. He then called out flying over TW, perhaps by observing the ND. At this callout, neither crew member mentioned the top of descent before TW nor crossing this beacon at an altitude lower than that provided for in the procedure, i.e. 1,350 ft.

Within thirty seconds after the co-pilot's callout "*Minus three degrees Sir*", the sequence thus included exchanges with the crew of AAW721, the landing checklist and the callout relating to passing over TW. The distraction that may have resulted from this sequence did not prompt the Captain to possibly reconsider the interpretation of the slope called out by the co-pilot nor to notice the switch from managed common mode to selected mode or passing over TW in descent at an altitude lower than provided for in the approach procedure. His answer "2,000 set" to the co-pilot's callout "Go around altitude", which should coincide with the reading of the altitude window on the FCU, confirms this idea of momentarily diverted attention from monitoring the flight path as the altitude selection was initiated on the FCU two seconds after the "2,000 set" callout.

The intervention of the Captain of flight AAW721 (which may indicate that he went through a weather condition during approach and landing other than reported by ATC, visibility and cloud base), who the Captain knew, probably surprised him. Being called on the frequency by his first name perhaps naturally caused him to give priority to this intervention. It is possible that the consideration and use of the information provided by the latter led the Captain to focus his attention on the outside to acquire visual reference points rather than on coordinating with the co-pilot (PF) and monitoring the flight parameters. Under these conditions, it is probably that, the Captain could not imagine that his approach strategy might be wrong.

Thus, the change in guidance mode for the final approach by the co-pilot was not formally coordinated and no longer corresponded to the Captain's strategy, which was to carry out the approach in common managed guidance mode. The pilots no longer seemed to share the same strategy for conducting the final approach:

- The Captain's strategy was to carry out the final approach in common managed guidance mode, which involved a continuous descent final approach down to the MDA (about 1 NM from the runway threshold for the approach procedure to Locator 09) and then to the runway threshold, at an altitude of 50 ft.
- The co-pilot intended to carry out the approach in selected vertical guidance mode, which involved a final approach with a possible level at MDA until the MAPt.

The co-pilot's (PF) callout at 04: 00: 01 about crossing TW could be interpreted by the Captain as an invitation to advise the Tower controller when passing the FAF in order to obtain landing clearance. It did not lead him, as PNF, to check the flight parameters, the flight path and any possible deviations from it. On final approach to Tripoli, the Captain, who may have believed they were in common managed guidance mode, probably had no doubt about the automated management of the approach in this mode and consequently about the final path.

The callout "HUNDRED ABOVE" issued by the synthetic voice was heard and validated by the crew. When approaching the MDA, by calling out "*Continue*" probably in response to the co-pilot's question about visual reference acquisition "[*You see?*]", the Captain decided to continue the final approach and the co-pilot agreed. The Captain announced "Continue" probably in response to the co-pilot word "[You see?]" which could have been perceived either as a question about the visual reference acquisition by the Captain, or as an indication to the Captain that the co-pilot had acquired visual references to continue the approach or it may be explained by different weather exist from the weather report they already had. However, it is almost certain that the weather conditions (as indicated by the previous crew), the lighting conditions and the actual position of the aircraft in relation to the runway threshold when approaching the minima (2.6 NM and an altitude of 420 ft when "*Continue*" was called out) did not enable acquisition of the external visual references required to continue the approach below the MDA. The factors that may have led the Captain to decide to continue the approach are:

- An incorrect representation of the guidance mode. The Captain probably thought the aircraft would be positioned on the final approach path and he probably hoped to obtain visual references in the next few seconds given the optimal flight path he thought the aircraft was flying,
- The intervention of the Captain of flight AAW721, which had landed despite the weather conditions described, suggesting to the Captain that they were, however, adequate for a safe landing,

- Being back in Tripoli, the home base of the airline, for a crew familiar with the aerodrome, the procedure, the environment and probably the specific weather characteristics of the morning,
- And a situation where aborting the landing would have meant making a new plan of action, a costly process from a cognitive point of view after a long night flight.

On the Captain's "*Continue*" callout, which seems to demonstrate the latter's awareness of the MDA approach, the co-pilot (PF) probably assumed that the Captain had acquired outside visual references. He therefore continued the approach below the MDA, without disconnecting the autopilot for landing and probably looked for outside visual references. As this search probably turned out to be unsuccessful after the "MINIMUM" synthetic voice warning, he asked the Captain whether he should abort the approach or not. It should be noted that during the ten second period between the "*Continue*" callout and the co-pilot's question about whether the approach should be aborted, there was no verbal intervention of the two crew members and this can be explained by:

- The attention given by the crew to the communications with the crew of AAW721, taxiing in, and the Tower controller (about the weather conditions and a possible change in runway configuration) or,
- The search for outside visual references.

Having asked the Captain if the approach should be aborted, the co-pilot repeated the "THREE HUNDRED" computer callout. In the same second, the TAWS "TOO LOW TERRAIN" warning sounded and triggered the Captain's decision to abort the approach. Without outside visual references to continue the approach, the activation of this warning might took the Captain by surprise, and he repeated "*Go-around*" three times. The tone and speed of the co-pilot's answer "*Go-around Flaps*" and his last two interventions ("*I'll go-around Captain*" and "THREE HUNDRED") suggest that he expected this decision by the Captain. Although, the AFRIQIYAH Airways and Airbus SOP requires the PF to follow the standard procedures and initiate the go- around with out waiting the captain's approval.

The co-pilot's (as PF) hesitation in conducting a go around without explicit approval from the captain might indicate that the CRM principles had not been fully implemented. One of these principles is that although the captain is the superior and has ultimate responsibility in the cockpit, the other crew members should feel at liberty to contribute their own opinions, suggestions and to show initiative.

2.1.4 Missed approach

All the indications show that the co-pilot, by his repeated callouts below the MDA, was willing to abort the final approach. Indeed, on the Captain's callout to abort the approach, it is likely that it was the co-pilot who disconnected the autopilot by pressing the "instinctive disconnect" button on his side stick before applying a short pitch-up input. While the go around can be performed either by autopilot engaged or manually, the disconnection of the autopilot may be explained as a response to an emergency (as required by the TAWS procedure on the PULL UP warning while the actual warning they had was TOO LOW TERRAIN). The PF had requested go-around and called out "three hundred",

The go-around was initiated without undue haste. At this stage, the actions of the two crew members indicate that they shared a common goal, but within a very short period of time some items of the go-around procedure were not called out (the "positive climb" and "FMA" callouts). The Captain, as PNF, did not make the appropriate callouts (deviation detection) and the co-pilot questioned him on several occasions, indicating the need for a more active participation of the PNF in a dynamic flight phase to apply the go-around procedure. It is likely that the Captain did not expect to have to abort the final approach and the "TOO LOW TERRAIN" warning destabilized him.

After switching from FULL configuration to configuration 3 onwards, i.e. four seconds after the autopilot disconnection, the co-pilot began to apply nose-down inputs on his side stick, resulting in a decrease in the pitch attitude of the aircraft to a negative pitch. These inputs are consistent with the high pitch attitude he could have perceived (see 1.16.1), typical of a somatogravic perceptual illusion occurring in the absence of outside visual references and monitoring of the artificial horizon. The co-pilot would have maintained nose-down inputs as long as he was feeling this effect, the pitch attitude perceived being relatively constant and greater than the theoretical pitch attitude during a go-around. The co-pilot's successive callouts "Flaps" were probably due to the detection of the red and black strip on the speed tape and the very high speed trend due to acceleration. They indicate that the co-pilot's attention was focused on the speed tape. He probably wanted to avoid reproducing what had happened during the flight of 28 April, during which the over speed warning was activated at the go-around. The processing of the airspeed information may have led the co-pilot to fail to monitor the actual aircraft attitude on the PFD during this phase, or even the vertical speed indicator. At no time was the go-around pitch attitude controlled, nor did the co-pilot follow the instructions from the flight director. The focus on the speed tape can be explained not only by a desire to avoid exceeding the VFE, but also by a state of fatigue (see 1.16.2) which can lead naturally to focus on a single point, especially if it is red. The aircraft started its descent at 450 ft AGL (670 QNH), the maximum height reached during the go- around and neither a crew member seemed to be aware of the flight path of the aircraft. For his part, the Captain responded to the co-pilot's callouts "Flaps" by changing the configuration. At the same time, he informed the Tower controller about the missed approach maneuver but did not effectively play his role as a PNF, e.g. by monitoring flying deviations.

Moreover, since the autopilot disconnection, the Captain applied inputs on his side stick in the same direction as the co-pilot, whether pitch-up or pitch-down. This suggests that not only did he perceive the same attitudes as the co-pilot but he also wished to adjust the co-pilot's inputs on the side stick without mentioning it. The amplitude of the Captain's inputs was such that it did not trigger the voice message "DUAL INPUT" at any time or the illumination of the SIDE STICK PRIORITY lights. This action appears to be intended to provide assistance without the Captain intending to fly the aircraft by himself without showing a lack of trust in co-pilot. The inputs applied are low enough not to trigger the simultaneous control "DUAL INPUT" warnings. However Investigation Committee found this type of simultaneous action contrary to the SOP.

This distracted the captain from his task of monitoring the flight data and also that it led to ambiguity about who was in control of the aircraft. Loss of control over the flight path after the go around may have been the inadvertent result of the absence of clarity about who was flying the aircraft.

Like the PF, the Captain's attention appeared to be focused on the speed tape. Indeed, at 04: 01: 03, with his callout "*Speed*" and his role as PNF, he certainly pulled the Speed/Mach button on the FCU to select the current speed. This action by the Captain occurred when the speed was 176 kt and the speed trend was mainly in the red band. It is possible that the Captain wanted to avoid triggering the over speed warning as was the case during the flight on 28 April 2010. He probably also tried to stabilize the speed simply by using the A/THR, although this was not possible as the levers were still on TOGA.

Three seconds after having selected the speed on the FCU and during the seven seconds before the aircraft struck the ground, a succession of TAWS warnings: "DON'T SINK", "TOO LOW TERRAIN" and "PULL UP", with increasing levels of severity was recorded. When the TAWS "DON'T SINK" alert was triggered, the Captain applied a sharp nose-down input on his side stick, which could be explained either by:

- The persistence of the somatogravic perceptual illusion. In this case, when selecting the speed on the FCU and CONF 1 the Captain necessarily moved his eyes, which may have affected his perception of the situation;
- Or through a reaction to the black and red strip scrolling down on the speed tape, leaving "virtually" the yellow horizontal line materializing the current speed under the lower part of the black and red strip.

The Captain made no callout regarding his taking over control. It is not possible to determine whether the Captain's nose-down input was related to the TAWS "DON'T SINK" alert, unlike the co-pilot's pitch-up input that was initiated one second after the alert was triggered. The co-pilot's pitch-up input can be interpreted as an action to stop the aircraft's descent following the triggering of the "DON'T SINK" and "TOO LOW TERRAIN" TAWS alerts or as a reaction by the co-pilot to the Captain's nose- down input. However, the co-pilot's simultaneous callout *"activate approach phase"* suggests that he was unaware of the real situation; he probably wanted either:

- to prepare for a second approach, or
- to try again to reduce the speed (in managed speed and SPEED mode of the A/THR, activating the approach phase helps to reduce speed).

Less than a second after his sharp nose-down input, the Captain pressed the side stick priority button for a period of about three seconds, without any callout by him nor a syntactic voice (priority left) generated, probably to take priority and avoid a dual input situation. In this critical situation, it is also conceivable that this action could have been caused either by a spasm on the side stick, which can be corroborated by the fact that he also pressed the radio button a few moments later or a defective push button which had been reported in the aircraft Technical Flight Log (See 2.12).

The Captain maintained his nose-down input on the side stick after taking over priority. At this time the co-pilot's input on the side stick was to the pitch-up stop. It indicates that the co-pilot at this stage aware of the aircraft flight path but did not know that his input on the side stick was inhibited by the Captain who had taken over control. During this one-second delay, the "DUAL INPUT" voice message was probably issued but masked by the higher-priority sequence of TAWS alerts ("TOO LOW TERRAIN"). Similarly, when the Captain took over control, the "PRIORITY LEFT" message may be also masked by the TAWS alerts. In addition, it should be noted that there was no reaction when the synthetic voice issued a

callout on reaching minima during the aircraft's descent from the maximum height of 450 ft AGL that was reached during the go-around.

At a height of about 180 ft (AGL), i.e. less than two seconds before SSFDR and SSCVR end of recording and one second after the last TAWS "PULL UP" warning was triggered, the Captain applied a pitch-up input to the stop, and the priority side stick push button released. At this time the co-pilot's input on the side stick was also to the pitch-up stop. Both inputs probably indicate that the two crew members were aware of the aircraft path and ground proximity. Nevertheless, one second before the collision with the ground, the Captain released his pitch-up input to apply a pitch-down input.

These last actions associated with the lack of an appropriate response from the crew, adjusting the flight path when the TAWS warnings were activated, did not make it possible to avoid the collision with the ground.

2.2 CRM

The sequence of events leading to the accident (see 2.1) shows a lack of coordination, a lack of cross-checking and deviations from procedures. For example, right from the approach preparation, the fact that the approach checklist was not carried out formally and rigorously by calling out all the items indicates a typical procedural drift that results from one or more of the following:

- The routine nature of the return flight to Tripoli International Airport that could lead the crew not to carry out the checklist in a formalized way,
- The routine nature of this deviation without any immediate negative impact on flight safety,
- A saving in time and reduction in workload for the crew,
- Possible crew fatigue at the end of flight, resulting from sleep deprivation related to night flight and rest period at daytime during the stopover in Johannesburg.

These factors adversely impacted flight path management and flight strategy. The Captain, PNF, did not seem to have monitored the flight path. For example, it is possible he was not aware of the selection of the glide path on the FCU before crossing TW. Similarly, the PF's callout "*overhead TW*" did not prompt the Captain to monitor the altitude, which would have helped him to detect the aircraft, was flying at an altitude lower than specified in the procedure. Later, during the go- around, he did not call out any deviations of flight parameters. This lack of monitoring of the flight path by the PNF can be explained by an attention initially focused on the communications with the crew of AAW721 then on the outside conditions. The approach to a familiar airport may have also created an environment conductive to a lack of monitoring of the flight path. The element of surprise which may have resulted from the lack of visual references from the time when the aircraft reached the MDA to the activation of the "TOO LOW TERRAIN" warning did not enable the PNF to return to the control loop during the missed approach. Overall, the management of tasks during the approach deteriorated very quickly.

The return of the crew to their home base may have led them naturally to have a minimal basic CRM, coupled with a state of fatigue which is known to degrade communications and crew

performance. The weather information at their disposal and the probable fatigue also confirmed this trend in the crew. The callouts for the approach briefing and the checks (checklist) seem to only cover those items that had not previously been addressed by the crew. The communication between the two crew members was limited from the initial approach onwards, which seemed that; they no longer sharing the same action plan. Inaccuracies in the terms used to define the approach strategy (managed or selected common guidance mode) were at the root of the loss of coordination. The interventions by the Captain of flight AAW721 also drew the Captain's attention away and deprived the crew of the opportunity to notice this loss or at least clear up doubts about sharing the same action plan. This lack of verification can also be explained by the fatigue of both pilots.

When the "TOO LOW TERRAIN" warning was triggered, the Captain ordered the missed approach. It is highly probable that he was very surprised to hear this warning and to have no visual reference after carrying out the approach in common managed guidance mode, which normally takes the aircraft to about 1 NM from the runway threshold. Despite the information from the Captain of flight AAW721 about the presence of low stratus cloud in the vicinity of the runway, the fact that the AAW721 had landed, this probably led the crew to be confident in being able to do the same. The Captain's callouts and answers to the co-pilot suggest that the activation of the "TOO LOW TERRAIN" warning destabilized him. His interventions did not correspond to what is expected in the management of such a situation. For his part, on several occasions the co-pilot had to urge the Captain to perform the tasks normally assigned to the PNF.

While it was confirmed that the 3 pilots were in the cockpit at the time of accident and the relief pilot has no assigned duty below FL200, However if he was occupying the third crew member seat, he would have access to monitor the flight instrument but investigation committee did not find any evidence of the relief pilot announcement or any notice made by him to the flight crew of the deviation from the assigned approach path probably he was looking out side for a visual ground reference.

In general, the crew's CRM was limited during the approach, further weakened after the decision to abort the approach. It seems unlikely that the crew's shortcomings that have been noted with regard to the CRM were caused by the current situation, as was demonstrated by the discussion about go-around between the PF and the relief co-pilot during cruise. The information on the operator's training programme aimed in developing knowledge and skills in the field of human performance and crew resource management is stated in (1.17.2.2).

2.3 Conducting Non-Precision Approaches

An analysis by the Flight Safety Foundation (*Flight Safety Digest Document, November 1998* – *February 1999*) used in ICAO document 8168 (*PANS-OPS ICAO Doc8168 Operations of aircraft Section 4, Chapter 1*), shows that the risk of accidents during a non-precision approach is higher than during a precision approach. Although non-precision approach procedures are not inherently dangerous, errors are possible in the conduct of the approach especially in the flight path control.

Several methods were available to carry out the final approach. The Captain had opted for management based on the common managed guidance mode. This technique involved a continuous descent, the top of descent calculated by the onboard equipment being beyond the Locator TW, to a point approximately 50 ft above the landing runway threshold. The imprecise communications between the two crew members led to a loss of coordination, characterized by a change in the approach technique by the co-pilot, who chose a glide slope to carry out the final approach. The ambiguities and inaccuracies in verbal exchanges can be a potential indicator of the lack of familiarity with the different methods of approach about which the crew had recently been informed (see 1.17.2.1.1).

The various options available to a crew to perform a non-precision approach, combined with the crew's weak CRM and the lack of specific callouts to manage the non-precision approach during the briefing, increased the risk of errors and misunderstanding.

Analysis of the April 28 flight showed similarities to the accident flight, the same crew experiencing the same scenario of un-stabilized approach and a loss of situational awareness during go-around. These two events probably indicate a systemic weakness in the flight operation analysis method (procedures, training, practice or in the selection or matching of the crew roster if we consider that this was the only crew to recently have an accident) which cannot necessarily be precisely characterized. The investigation committee confirmed that the analysis of April 28 flight was not performed before the crash and the crew had not reviewed and fully understood what had happened during the April 28 flight.

2.4 Loss of Flight Path Control in Approach Phase during Go-around

The go-around on 28 April 2010 and the accident flight reveal some apprehension on the part of PF with regard to the go-around maneuver. Both flights also tend to show that the Captain was not necessarily comfortable with this procedure either. Even though the crew had to abort two approaches within two weeks, the go-around was still a flight phase rarely encountered during operations. In addition, training programs provide mainly type-ratings and go-around training sessions with one engine inoperative. This raises questions about the low exposure of crews to go-around maneuvers with all engines operating and with an aircraft becoming lighter at the end of a flight. From these findings, it is certainly not possible to make generalizations but many accidents that occurred during missed approaches show the risk associated with this approach phase.

In addition, during the go-around, it should be noted that neither pilot made callouts in relation to any deviation of flight parameters. It is likely that neither of them carried out a complete monitoring of flight parameters such as a pitch attitude of less than 10 degrees or a negative vertical speed and that their attention was focused on other elements (e.g. the aircraft configuration).

The approach was conducted with the autopilot connected, the latter being disengaged when the go-around was initiated, as during the April 28 flight. While it is possible to perform goaround with the autopilot engaged, investigation committee could not determine whether this behavior is related to crew or to the practices taught, as well as to understand the origin of these difficulties in controlling the aircraft trajectory during the go-around.

2.5 Flight Safety

2.5.1 General

The regulations in force in Libya require systematic flight analysis from operators. However, AFRIQIYAH Airways had acquired flight analysis equipment and systems, also Operations Manual calls for the analysis of crew reports but they were not fully implemented. This lack of systematic flight analysis can be explained by the limited internal feedback. The systematic analysis of flight data would not only help detect deviations and thus implement corrective actions following the detection of deviations, but would also enhance flight crew safety awareness.

During an interview with AFRIQIYAH Airways flight safety engineer, the investigation committee was informed that, as a normal procedure in AFRIQIYAH Airways flight safety office, the Quick access recorder (QAR) tape should be removed from the aircraft every three days and sent to flight safety office to be analyzed immediately for deviation corrections, but on the case of flight April 28 2010 the tape received late and no analysis was carried out until late after the accident.

The investigation committee concludes that AFRIQIYAH Airways safety policy had not been followed properly, which could be a very good factor to prevent such accident if that data has been processed on due time.

2.5.2 Reportable Events

Although go around and TAWS alerts are reportable events but the execution of GO-AROUND and TAWS alerts on April 28 2010 flight were not reported by the crew to the ATC nor to the company accident prevention advisor (APA).

The investigation committee was not able to determine why flight crew had not reported these events and therefore, if these events have been reported it could have been possible to analyze this flight in due time and make the flight crew aware of their mistakes.

2.5.3 AFRIQIYAH Airways Audits

Reference to 1.17.2 Information on AFRIQIYAH Airways the company had been subjected to regular audits carried out by three different means one as an internal audit performed by the quality system within the company, the other by the LYCAA and the third by international body (IOSA). The Investigation Committee had reviewed the three audit reports, and could not find deviations recorded in the areas of training, safety and operation. The IOSA on AFRIQIYAH Airways was going on during the time of accident, but no findings were recorded on the entities of training or safety, this was contrary with the practice conducted by the crew on 28 April 2010 flight which was not analysed on time.

Subsequently, the failure to discover deviations on safety and operation by the audits performed can be explained by:-

- Weakness in the way of conducting audit check list (quality in AFRIQIYAH, LYCAA, and IOSA) or,
- Check lists used during audits were more generic and did not pinpoint on certain items in safety area and flight analysis.

2.6 Crew Fatigue

According to the information gathered from Johannesburg, AFRIQIYAH Airways crashed aircraft crew rested for a period of more than 15 hours which was formally complied with LYCAA regulations, and in this matter the investigation committee confirm that none of the flight crew had left the hotel during their rest,

The flight departed O.R Tambo International Airport on 11/05/2010 evening and it is assumed that the two co-pilots had their rest during cruise some time before the captain took his rest, but the investigation committee could not find any documented material within AFRIQIYAH Airways to manage and control the rotation of the crew rest in long haul flights.

According to study of fatigue on night oriented persons made in coordination with BEA (see 1.16.2) the crew flew two consecutive night flights; this would impose a certain amount of fatigue which might degraded the performance of the flight crew and increased the effect of somatogravic illusions.

Investigation Committee concluded that the pilots' performance was likely impaired because of fatigue, but the extent of their impairment and the degree to which it contributed to the performance deficiencies that occurred during the flight cannot be conclusively determined

2.7 Report of ALITALIA Flight AZ871 Captain

From the Report of ALITALIA Flight AZ871 Captain (See 1.18.4) it was mentioned that the ALITALIA Captain heard the AAW771 Crew (*reported to the tower they were unable to see the runway and requested to make a go around then clearance for ILS27*).

From the SSCVR and ATC tape Records, Investigation Committee found that the sequence of the go around phase was not as reported by the ALITALIA Captain since the AAW771 Crew did not give any information about their inability to see the runway and requested to make a go around but the fact that the AAW771 Crew initiate the go around even before they inform the Tower. In addition it was not found at all that the crew of AAW771 requested clearance for using runway 27 and in this case Investigation Committee found that the report of the ALITALIA Captain was not accurate in reporting this event.

2.8 Air Traffic Control (ATC)

2.8.1 Selection of Active Runway and Instrument Approach

The active runway means the runway considered by ATC as that best suited for crews about to land or takeoff. In addition to the direction and speed of the surface wind, the criteria for selecting the active runway depend on such factors as the available approach, landing aids, and specific instructions concerning the airport. If the active runway is not satisfactory to a crew, the later may request to use another runway.

On the day of the accident, the wind reported to the crew by the Tower controller was calm and the METARs information was wind variable at 1 kts (METAR HLLT 120350Z VRB01KT

6000 NSC 19/17 Q1008). The maximum authorized landing tailwind component for Airbus A330 is 10 knots, however as the ILS was available on runway 27 to carry out a precision approach, thus considering the wind, and the presence of stratus clouds in the vicinity of the runway 09, an ILS approach on runway 27 would probably have reduced the risk of confusion between the two crew members, and would have facilitated the acquisition of the visual references required to continue the approach through to full landing.

It was also found that the tower controller gave landing clearance to AAW721 without reporting runway in sight as well as the conditioned landing clearance (AAW771 Asked "*Confirm clear to land if we have the runway in sight*" and the Tower answered "Affirmative clear to land wind calm") which was given to the crashed aircraft in contrary with the standard working procedures. Those clearances were not in consistency with the operating standard as well as local regulations.

2.8.2 Hot Line Discussion between Tower and ACC

Reference to Hot Line Records it had been found that the ACC controller asked Tower controller to confirm that ILS was out, Tower answered ILS is out. The investigation committee found in the technical log of ACC and Tower that, it was clearly stated during the shift hand over, communications and Nav. Aids were working normally. This gave an indication that both controllers in the Tower and ACC were not aware of the ILS serviceability, and could be a factor in selecting the active runway which was based on incorrect information since both controllers believed in the un-serviceability of the ILS.

Tower controller contacted the ACC on hot line giving wind 240/10 Kts and asking for runway change. The change of active runway was rejected at the beginning by the assistant air traffic controller at the ACC, which is a strategic issue has to be decided by the rated air traffic controller or the chief of the shift. The investigation committee could not confirm if this decision which was taken by the assistant controller him self or after coordination with the rated controller, although it had been agreed by the rated controller later but it was clear that the chief of ACC shift has no roll what so ever in this issue since he was on rest at the time of accident.

It had been found that from the ATC Records, the assistant controller informed the Tower controller the reason for not changing the active runway was because of the too close inbound traffic to the Airport. In fact investigation committee found at that time the nearest traffic was 10 miles away as mentioned by the ACC Controller which is considered to be enough to change the active runway from 09 to 27 and benefit from the better approach facilities.

2.8.3 Tripoli Tower

After the accident, Tower controller could not see the crashed aircraft and he had to confirm with Alitalia AZ871 crew the situation of the crash and how far from the runway, Alitalia crew

answered, the crash was less than one mile south of the runway, added that the runway is free of any FOD due to the crash. Tower controller inspected the runway surface found clear and free of any debris. Tripoli Tower gave take off clearance to Alitalia AZ871 while the fire category of the airport was downgraded dramatically due to engagement of the fire brigades in the crash site. The performance of the Tower controllers was below standard; this can be explained by state of panic during this emergency situation.

2.8.4 ATC Incident Report

In general cockpit crew should report to ATC any technical abnormality or deviation from flight plan during flight (such as Flight Return, divert, Go around, miss approach, Incident or fire on board.....etc), further processing such reports will not only enhance safety measures but also contribute in avoiding re-occurrence of incidents. The investigation committee could not find any evidence of reporting April 28 flight either by the fight crew to the ATC or by the ATC which properly had a good contribution in avoiding the accident on 12/05/2010.

In this case investigation Committee concludes that reporting and processing of such occurrences have great roles in enhancing aviation safety and both Air Crew and ATC staff are encouraged to report them in due time.

2.9 Weather

Weather information is one of the most basic and essential information that the Crew must have before commencing flight. The Crew of this flight had all weather information and forecast required before departure from O.R Tambo International Airport (Takeoff, en-route, destination, alternate Airports, .. etc).

By tracking meteorological observations reports that issued by the national meteorological centre we found the following:

METAR HLLT 120250Z 35003KT 6000 SKC 19/17 Q1008 METAR HLLT 120350Z VRB01KT 6000 NSC 19/17 Q1008 METAR HLLT 120420Z 27007KT 5000 BR NSC 19/17 Q1009 METAR HLLT 120450Z 26007KT 2000 BR FEW003 19/17 Q1009 METAR HLLT 120520Z VRB 03KT 2000 BR BRK003 19/17 Q1009

Previous observations show atmospheric conditions prevailing Tripoli International Airport at day of the accident and at 03:29:43 the Area Control Centre (ACC) passed the following weather report (METAR) to the crashed aircraft (wind calm, visibility 6KM sky clear, temperature/ due point 19/17°C, QNH 1008) when the aircraft location was 55 miles south of GRT reporting point.

Tripoli International Airport weather forecast (TAF) was as follows:

TAF HLLT 112300Z 1200/1224 36005KT 7000 NSC PROB40 1200/1206 5000 BR BECMG 1206/1208 FEW025 SCT100 PROB30 TEMPO1209/1215 7000 –RA BKN080 BECMG 1212/1214 03010KT NSC BECMG 1216/1218 22015KT=

TAF HLLT 111700Z 1118/1218 35005KT 8000 NSC PROB40 1200/1206 5000 BR PROB30 TEMBO 1212/1216 –RA FEW050 BKN100 BECMG 1215/1217 09010KT=

TAF HLLT 111100Z 1112/1212 30015KT 8000 SKC BECMG 1118/1120 30005 KT NSC PROB40 1200/1206 5000 BR BECMG 1210/1212 02010KT=

TAF HLLT 110500Z 1106/1206 22015KT 8000 NSC BECMG 1112/1114 29015 KT CAVOK BECMG 1121/1123 35010KT 8000 NSC=

From the previous forecasts we notice that the data does not impede air traffic moving, but noticed that wind mostly coming from west and north west (300/15 - 350/05 - 360/05 - 220/15) and during the crashed aircraft approached for landing received a warning from one of AFRIQIYAH aircraft in specific flight AAW721 which refers to the presence of low clouds on the short final – and this warning was at 03:59:32 (Approximately 90 seconds before the accident).

At 05:28 (1 hour and 17 minutes after accident time) weather warnings was issued, valid from 04:00 to 07:00 and was as follows:

HLLT LOC WARN1 VALID 120400Z – 120700Z BR OBS AND FCST OVER HLLT A/F RED V/S TO 2000 OR LESS AT TIME=

Tripoli International Airport equipped with sensor to measure cloud base (CEILOMETER). This sensor which located at the beginning of runway 27 has the ability to measure cloud base from 0 up to 7500 meter.

At 04:12 the sensor recorded low altitude cloud base (60-110 meter), when wind speed and direction was (270/10 kts – SSFDR reading) after making some calculations to determine the clouds location at the time of the accident based on ceilometer recordings and taking into account the time of the accident which was at 04:01:13 we found time difference 04:12 - 04:01:13 = 10 min 47 sec (10.78 min).

Wind speed 10 Kts (1NM = 1852 meter).

The clouds away from the sensor 10.78 min × 310 meter/min = 3341 meter

As the sensor away from the beginning of the runway 09 a distance of 3215 meter, so the clouds will be at 3341 - 3215 = 126 meter west of runway 09 threshold. In this case the low light patches clouds were covering the final approach segment moving to cover the beginning of runway 09.

Conclusion:

- As atmospheric humidity increases, the air temperature and the dew point became closer, this resulted in (MIST) or fog which leads to reducing visibility.
- Weather warning No. 1 was released after the accident more than one hour, and this warning valid from 04:00 to 07:00, states MIST covers Tripoli International Airport, with low visibility reaching 2000 meter or less.
- Direction of wind mostly coming from the west, speed variable from calm to 10 Kts. Wind speed recorded by the aircraft flight recorder SSFDR from 7 to 12 Kts, coming from the west, and attributed the difference in wind speed to the presence of the aircraft at an altitude of relatively high and measure surface wind.
- Reading recorded by the (ceilometer) device and with wind speed of 10 Kts, clouds were at the beginning of the runway 09.
- Warning issued from flight AAW721 and its proposal to change runway direction to the Tower confirms the presence of clouds beginning of the runway 09, and there was a difficulty in approaching for landing.
- Approach to the runway by crashed aircraft was not successful, and the crew not reported runway in sight, which confirms that visibility was not good.
- Sunrise was at 04:11 almost 9 minutes after the accident.
- According to maps of the British meteorological office which was tracking the movement of volcanic ash as a result of the eruption of Iceland volcano. The volcanic ash was 3200 Kilometres to the west of Tripoli international Airport.

2.10 Cockpit Crew Medical checks

With regard to the Captain blood pressure records especially on 29 – 30/06/2009 which found high with a remark to follow up, the Captain may not had been informed about this remark, knowing that his medical file was kept by the medical center. In addition the investigation committee could not find any evidence of any other medical follow up check to the captain afterward (Refer to 1.13.1).

After the crash the medical report says that captain and both co-pilots bodies were free of drugs, alcohols and the death was caused due to multiple serious injuries.

2.11 Crew training

Reference to (1.18.2) for 28 April, 2010 and the crashed flights, it seems that on both cases the behavior of the crew was built on misunderstanding and/or mishandling of procedures, this may indicate insufficient or weak syllabus in the training and/or inadequate evaluation process at the end of such training.

As we know the aim of training is to improve behaviors and skills, the method of updating training programme is by studying feedbacks given from trainees and operators, but this update could lead sometimes to exaggeration and complications in the process, to the point that some pilots put their means of explanation between the lines and build up their understanding on their old experience. The investigation committee concluded that the training received by the crew

may not enable them to demonstrate enough go around particularities and for this issue the committee would like to point out that shortly after the accident the Airbus initiated a special training scission on go around to overcome any of misunderstanding, misuse procedure or mishandling. In addition an article under the go around handling title came out in the Airbus safety magazine issue 10 august, 2010.

2.12 Fuel

A330-202 is a modern aircraft equipped with sophisticated computerized fuel system assisting and reducing crew work load. The aircraft has total fuel capacity of 111272 Kg but, it is not necessary to carry this entire quantity in the fuel tanks, the fuel quantity needed can be calculated as per the distance to the destination, alternative airport, takeoff and landing weight, contingency fuel and others.

At take off time of the aircraft from Tripoli airport, the fuel quantity was 97400 Kg, which was enough for a return flight (Tripoli-Johannesburg-Tripoli) without refueling.

At arrival to O.R Tambo (Johannesburg) International Airport the remaining fuel was about 51000 Kg and it was enough to fly back to Tripoli International Airport. The aircraft reached the destination airport Tripoli without any problems in the fuel or its systems;

As per Technical Flight Logbook (TFL) all the fuel quantities for all previous flights of the same route was nearly the same. In addition during the crash site investigation a fuel smell was noticed and fire broke off especially at the wing wreckage area where the fuel tanks located, also a solidified molten aluminum of the aircraft wings and structure had been found, this proves that there was fuel in the aircraft before the accident.

By recalculating the fuel consumed during this flight which was about 43000 Kg and from the FDR reading, the fuel onboard at the crash time was about 7200 Kg.

From the above the investigation committee confirms there were no short of fuel, fuel system malfunction, and contamination or system deficiency.

2.13 Aircraft Power-plant and Systems

All the available information indicates that aircraft systems at time of accident were working normally. According to the SSFDR, SSCVR readout data and the crash site investigation, no system malfunction was recorded or observed.

Aircraft engines were working normally; this had been confirmed by the read out of the SSFDR as well as by the engines wreckage examinations at the crash site.

It had been confirmed that both engines were working at high power setting at time of impact.

2.14 Captain Side Stick Analysis and Examinations

With regard to repetitive push button snag that reported in the aircraft Technical Flight Log (See 1.6.6), the captain side stick has been taken for special test in three places (See 1.16.3). The difference in force required to press the push button between the results in Ratier Figeac plant and Crouzet manufacturer can be explained by:

- long storage conditions during liberation war and or,
- Successive manipulation as subsequence to the Ratier Figeac plant examination and the period after until the Crouzet manufacturer examination.

For these reasons the investigation committee thought, the Ratier Figeac examination results were more close to the condition of the press button at the time of accident.

The fact that delay in returning to the off position was noticed during the test in Ratier Figeac plant as well as reported as a snag in the aircraft technical logbook means the button takes over priority for some time without the intention of the pilot, this could explain why the captain did not call out (I have control) because he was not aware of taking over priority.

From the laboratory result it seems that the contamination on the push button was sand which had come from the crash site and the gummy substance may be comes from the fire extinguishing agent, but because the problem of late release of the button was existing even before the crash, also the result of the DGA EP laboratory indicates signs of friction on the red button and remains of phthalates, this may be explained by a tight tolerance during manufacturing causing friction on the button after time of use in operation.

2.15 Explosives

From the crash site investigation it had been found that the overall shape of wreckage distribution almost longitudinally in line with the aircraft direction from the first clear impact point with the ground.

No debris was found before the first impact point, this indicates that the aircraft was intact when impacted with the ground and no explosion occurred before and after impact.

Also it was confirmed that when SSFDR and SSCVR units were transported to France, the airport security had checked the units for the presence of signs of explosive material using particles test and the result was negative. These confirmed that there was no explosion before and after the impact and no traces of any explosive material in the crash site.

3 – CONCLUSIONS

3.1 Findings

- 1) The flight crew was certified and qualified for the flight.
- 2) The flight crew had a rest period in Johannesburg: 15 hours 10 minutes before the accident flight.
- 3) The aircraft had a valid Certificate of Airworthiness and was maintained in accordance with existing regulations.
- 4) The aircraft's weight and balance was within the limits prescribed by the manufacturer.
- 5) At take off from Johannesburg, the aircraft technical log book was clear from snags or deferment ; fuel onboard was about 50 tons, and there were no short of fuel, or fuel system malfunction during the whole flight and at the time of accident.
- 6) The aircraft took off from O.R Tambo International Airport without any known technical problems. The analysis of the recorded parameters did not identify any failure of the aircraft, engines or its systems.
- 7) The composition of the crew was in accordance with the operator's procedures and the applicable regulations.
- 8) The Captain took his rest during the cruise and returned as PNF about 1 hour 50 minutes before the crash.
- 9) The weather conditions known to the crew at the time of the approach preparation presented no difficulties threatening the plan to land in Tripoli.
- 10) The weather information available to the Crew was not reflecting the actual Tripoli International Airport weather conditions at the time of Accident.
- 11) An aircraft landed a few minutes before the accident flight noted the presence of low stratus cloud around Tripoli International Airport, while the crashed aircraft was approaching.
- 12) Approach briefing and checklist were not carried out formally and rigorously by the Crew who was not sharing a common approach strategy.
- 13) The final approach initially was in managed guidance mode then changed to selected vertical guidance mode under an angle of -3 degrees.
- 14) The final approach in selected vertical guidance mode was initiated before flying over TW Locator.
- 15) The Crew did not respond to aircraft call out (SV: MINIMUM) during the approach.
- 16) The aircraft flew below the MDA, without acquired ground visual references.
- 17) The PF (Co-pilot) hesitated to initiate the go-around in due time.

- 18) The co-pilot began the missed approach upon the Captain's callout "go around" following the TAWS warning "TOO LOW TERRAIN".
- 19) The autopilot was disconnected for go-around.
- 20) After disconnecting the autopilot, the co-pilot applied nose-up inputs and then nosedown inputs on his side stick, resulting in a decrease in the pitch attitude of the aircraft to a negative pitch.
- 21) The aircraft started its descent at 450 ft AGL (670 QNH), the maximum height reached during the go- around.
- 22) The Crew's CRM was limited during approach, further weakened at go around.
- 23) The co-pilot's nose-down inputs caused the aircraft to descend below the MDA again,
- 24) Following the TAWS "DON'T SINK", "TOO LOW TERRAIN" and "PULL UP" warnings, the co-pilot applied pitch-up inputs on his side stick, while the Captain was applying a nose-down input.
- 25) During that nose-down input, the Captain took over control by an input on his side stick, and then applied a pitch-up and a pitch-down input before the impact with the ground.
- 26) The Captain did not announce (*I have control*) when he took over the control.
- 27) Simultaneous dual inputs were not in accordance with the SOPs.
- 28) On the 28 April 2010, the crew performed an un-stabilized approach and carried out a missed approach maneuver during a Locator approach for runway 09 at Tripoli.
- 29) The analysis of April 28 flight was not performed before the crash and the crew had not reviewed and fully understood what had happened during that flight.
- 30) Flight analysis system within AFRIQIYAH Airways was not properly implemented.
- 31) The Captain Side stick priority push button had technical defect record and there was no maintenance procedure for that defect from Airbus before the Accident.
- 32) The 3 pilots (Captain, Co-pilot and Relief pilot) were in the cockpit during the crash.
- 33) Pathology report did not show any sign of drugs, alcohol, and toxic particles in the flight crew bodies.
- 34) Neither of the Automatic ELT,s had been activated due to Aircraft impact.

3.2 Probable Cause

A final approach carried out in common managed guidance mode should have relieved the crew of their tasks. The limited coordination and cooperation between the two crew members,

especially the change into vertical selected guidance mode by the PF, probably led to a lack of a common action plan.

The lack of feedback from the 28 April 2010 flight, flown by the same crew on the same aircraft, did not allow them to anticipate the potential risks associated with managing non-precision approaches.

The pilots' performance was likely impaired because of fatigue, but the extent of their impairment and the degree to which it contributed to the performance deficiencies that occurred during the flight cannot be conclusively determined.

During the go-around, the crew was surprised not to acquire visual references. On one hand the crew feared exceeding the aircraft's speed limits in relation to its configuration, and on the other hand they were feeling the effects of somatogravic illusion due to the aircraft acceleration. This probably explains the aircraft handling inputs, mainly nose-down inputs, applied during the go-around. These inputs were not consistent with what is expected in this flight phase. The degraded CRM did not make it possible for either crew member to identify and recover from the situation before the collision with the ground, even when the TAWS warnings were activated close to the ground.

Based on elements from the investigation, the accident resulted from:

- The lack of common action plan during the approach and a final approach continued below the MDA, without ground visual reference acquired.
- The inappropriate application of flight control inputs during a go- around and on the activation of TAWS warnings,
- The lack of monitoring and controlling of the flight path.

These events can be explained by the following factors:

- Limited CRM on approach that degraded during the missed approach. This degradation was probably amplified by numerous radio-communications during the final approach and the crew's state of fatigue,
- Aircraft control inputs typical in the occurrence of somatogravic perceptual illusions,
- Inappropriate systematic analysis of flight data and feedback mechanism within the AFRIQIYAH Airways.
- Non adherence to the company operation manual, SOP and standard terminology.

In addition, the investigation committee found the following as contributing factors to the accident:

- Weather available to the crew did not reflect the actual weather situation in the final approach segment at Tripoli International Airport.
- In adequacy of training received by the crew.
- Occupancy of tower frequency by both air and ground movements control.

4 – SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

- 1. All Flight Crews are required to comply with company operations manual in regard to reportable events despite of the Crew member position.
- 2. Flight Crews should strictly adhere to company SOPs.
- 3. Airlines have to comply with the current regulation related to flight analysis programme and to create an environment of safety awareness.
- 4. Aircraft maintenance personnel must not perform any maintenance work if it is not covered by the manufacturer's documents and subsequently consultation with the manufacture is recommended.
- 5. Air traffic control personnel have to comply with the national and international standard in performing their duties as well as to stick with the standard phraseology used in the field.
- 6. Air traffic control personnel have to take much care about runway selection taking in consideration wind speed, direction and runway facilities as main factor.
- 7. Air Navigation Department within Civil Aviation Authority of Libya should distinguish the ground and the air as will as approach and area movements communication knowing that facilities are available.
- 8. Airports Authority should upgrade Runway 09 in Tripoli International Airport to be equipped with precision approach facilities.
- 9. Civil Aviation Authority of Libya and National Safety Board should make available and use of radio communications facilities between airports tower and fire fighting trucks.
- 10. Airbus has to review its training courses syllabus emphasising on go around, emergency procedures and taking into account low visibility and somatogravic illusion.
- 11. Civil Aviation Authority of Libya should develop a system for the supervision and control of medical examiners, including action to be taken in the event that sufficient evidence exists to demonstrate that a medical examiner has not performed his or her duties in accordance with the prescribed procedures.
- 12. Flight Crew must immediately after landing report to ATC occurrences such as go around, and to the Company safety division before next flight. Also ATC staff are encouraged to report such event in due time.
- 13. ATC should report any abnormal occurrences associated with the operation of Aircrafts to the concerned entities within the Civil Aviation Authority.
- 14. Entities conducting audits on AFRIQIYAH Airways (including company quality system, LYCAA, and IOSA) should pay more attention to areas related to safety, operation, and flight analysis during their audits.

- 15. AFRIQIYAH Airways should make available and use of a clear crew rest programme for augmented crew in long haul flights.
- 16. AFRIQIYAH Airways should make sure that somatogravic illusion phenomena is covered in pilot recurrent trainings.
- 17. AFRIQIYAH airways should make a regular follow up and control on pilot performance emphasising on Crew CRM (make use of LOSA) and in particular to review the CRM training in order to minimize the gap between the CRM as prescribed in the manuals and how it is practiced during scheduled flights.
- 18. ATC Tower should consider downgrading of the airport fire category whenever the fire brigades or part of are engaged with an airport emergency.
- 19. National Safety Board should properly train the rescue team to indicate and label the injured and victims in the crash site.
- 20. ICAO should review the requirement and the principles of the ELT.
- 21. The National Meteorological Centre should upgrade weather services at Tripoli International Airport as well as meteorological warnings have to be issued in due time in case of significant weather change.

Appendices

- Appendix 1: Investigation Committee forming Resolution
- Appendix 2: Transcript of the last 30 minutes of the SSCVR
- Appendix 3: Nav. Aids calibration Report
- Appendix 4: Victims Pathological Report
- **Appendix 5: Airport Information**
- Appendix 6: Study of Spatial Disorientation
- Appendix 7: Study of Fatigue
- Appendix 8: Side Stick Analysis and Examination
- Appendix 9: Normal procedures / Non-precision approach in managed guidance
- Appendix 10: Parameters from accident flight, with SSCVR extracts
- Appendix 11: Chronology of end of accident flight
- Appendix 12: Parameters from the 28 April 2010 flight



Appendix 1: Investigation Committee forming Resolution

Final Report of AFRIQIYAH Airways Aircraft A330-202, 5A-ONG Crash Occurred on 12/05/2010



تقولسي الجنة المشكلة بموجب المادة الأولى من هذا القرار التحقيق في موضوع حادث تحطم الطائرة التابعة المخطوط الجوية الافريقية رحلة رقم (771) القادمة من جنوب افريقيا بتاريخ 2010/5/12مبيحي، بمطار طرابلس العالمي وذلك لمعرفة العوامل والأسباب التي انت الى وقسوع الحسادت وتحديد الجهسات المسؤلة عن حدوثه.

(3) 13

بجسورُ الجهات الدولية والتابعة للدول ذات العلاقة بالحادث المشاركة في كافة مراحل التحقيق بصفه استشارية وهي :

مكتب التحقيق الفرانسي

2. شـركــة الآيــربـــاس

8. هيئة السلامة المولنديـــة.

هكتب التحقيق بجمهورية جنوب افريقيا

5. هيئة سلامة النقل الامريكية

(4) īs _____

على الجفة تقديم نقرير بما يتم التوصل اليه متصمنا أسباب الحادث والضروف التي احاطت به ونتائجه والأدلة والمطومات الجوهرية التي بليت عليها نتيجة التحقيق مشفوعا بتوصياتها بالخصوص.

(5) 5000

يعطل بهدا القسران اعتسباراً من تاريخ صدور ، وعلى الجهات المختصة تتفيسده كلاً فيما يخصه.



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dh.

APPENDIX 2 : Transcript of the SSCVR

FOREWORD

The following is the transcript of the elements which were understood from the work on the SSCVR recording. This transcript contains conversations between crew members, radiotelephonic messages and various noises corresponding, for example, to the movement of selectors or to alarms.

The reader's attention is drawn to the fact that the recording and transcript of a SSCVR are only a partial reflection of events and of the atmosphere in a cockpit. Consequently, the utmost care is required in the interpretation of this document.

The voices of crew members are heard via the different channels of the SSCVR (CAM and headset microphone). They are placed in separate columns for reasons of clarity. Two other columns are reserved for others exchange (ex: cabin crew members, other Aircraft, ATC communications,...) and sounds and alarms heard via the CAM.

UTC	Timing synchronized with SSFDR / ATC communications
SV	Synthetic voice
→	Communications with ATC
(@)	Sound heard on the CAM channel
()	Word or group of words in parentheses are doubtful
(word)	Word or group of words in italic and in parentheses are the Arabic words in letter
[word]	Word or group of words between hooks are translated from the Arabic
(*)	Word or group of words not understood

UTC Time	Captain	First Officer	ATC, other aircraft, other voices	Remarks, sounds
03:26:02	TPI A 771			
	Salamo Alikum (السلام عليكم)		Alaikum Asalam Nharek Mobarek	
03:26:05			(عليكم السلام نهارك مبارك)	
			Squawk 4032	
03:26:08	4032 0n the squawk level 400 GRT 35 Inshaa Allah (أن) 103 TPI 03		Roger	
03:26:43			AAW 771 Radar contact 55 miles south of position GRT FL 400 clearance to TPI present position direct to 10 mile final Rwy 09 to locater approach to report when ready for descent TPI wind is calm vis 6 km sky clear T19/17 on the QNH 1008	
03:27:11	Copied AAW 771 TPI GRT direct to 10 miles to TW RWY 09 and copied the weather 1009 1008 call you for descent Inshaa Allah (الله الله			
03:27:26			Inshaa Allah (إن شاء الله) A721 request your mach number?	
03: 27:49				Cpt A721 we are .79 and we can descent at any time sir

03:30:55		Roger able to increase your speed A765 request your mach Number	
03: 27:04			A721 Mafish Moshkela marra wahda tebina nenzlu hat tawa ma- endish Moshkela
03:28:04		A765 request your Mach Number?	
03:28:10			1.77 A765
03:28:13			ATIS (WEATHER) wind is calm vis 6 km sky clear T19/17 on the QNH 1008
03:28:47		A771 your Mach Number?	
03:28:48	iewa (ايوە) Go ahead 771	A771 TPI	
03:28:54	(إن شاء الله) Inshaa Allah	Keep Mach .80	
03:28:58		A 721 to Increase your mach .80	
03:29:00			Confirm A721 increasing .80
03:32:56			Confirm A721 increasing .80 Stand by A721
03:33:10	A771 requesting descent	A721 Stand by	
03:33:20		A771 Stand by for descent	

03:33:42	Roger		clear down FL080 with
			Rate of descent 2000, or
03:34:07		A721 descent to FL080 Rate of descen	more A721
03.34.07		2000 per minute, or more	
03:34:11	Down to FL 090 rate of		
	descent 2000 feet A771		
	Thank you		
03:34:48		A771 descent to FL090 Rate of descen 2000 feet,	Thanks A lot 0.74 reduce A765
		A765 TPI reduce mach 0.74	
03:35:01		A737 reduce 0.74	74 A737 reducing
03:35:27	Confirm Temperature 22	Say Again 771	
00100121	A771		
03:35:34	Temperature Bellahi (بالله)	2000 ft/min	
03:35:40	confirm Elharara (الحرارة) Temperature	19 captain	
03.35.40	22 (العرارة) Temperature		
03:35:45	Shukran		Sbah Elkhair Yousef (صباح
) (الخير يوسف
03:35:52			
03:35:55	خبر) Khair Nharek Mubarek		
	(نهارك مبارك		
03:36:00			علي يوسف) Ali yousef Maak
			(معاك
03:36:05			A765Requsting descent
03:36:08		A765 descent to FL 110 rate of descent	
		1500 ft	

03:36:17			Descent FL 110 1500 ft A765
03:37:33			A737 requesting descent ATIS (WEATHER) wind is calm vis 6 km sky clear T19/17 on the QNH 1008
03:37:42		A737 descent FL 120 RATE OF Descent 1500 FT	Descent to 120 1500 ft/min A737
03:37:58		Affirm	
03:38:04	Flight watch A771 Salmu Alekom (السلام عليكم)		
03:38:15	A771 Estimating block 04:05 with 93 pax onboard		
03:38:25			F.W 0405 93 Pax onboard safe landing on ground happy back Insha Allah
03:38:26		A721 your indicate speed? Roger indicate speed again Lao samaht (لو سمحت)	A721 we are 310 indicated and we are doing 4000 per min at the
		Roger A771your indicate speed	315 now
03:38:48			
03:38:50	270		
03:38:52	Ok I will increase 300	Able to increase 300 please	

03:38:55	Roger	Affirm	
03:39:10		A765 speed 280	Speed 280 A765
		A737 reduce to 280	A737 say again speed please
		280 for A737 will be number 4	
03:39:27			Number 4 reducing to 280
03:39:31		A765 you are number 3	
			Number 3 A765
03:39:37		A771 increase 300 you are number 2	
03:39:42	Copied A771		
03:39:45		A721 keep speed 310 you are number 1	
03:39:51			A721 keeping speed 310 copied
03:41:00		A771 Continue descent to fl 090 rate 2000 or more	
03:41:08	With rate of descent 2000 or more down to 90 A771		
03:41:22			TPI Salamualekum (السلام) A703 (عليكم
03:41:27		Wa alekum Asalm (السلام و عليكم) A703 squawk 4001	
03:41:32		Squawk 4001	4001 coming down

03:41:37			TPI Salamualekum A681 360 Approaching YAGOUT TPI Insha Allah 04:20
03:41:44		Wa alekum Asalm (و عليكم السلام) A681 radar contact present position direct mis to join mis 1A arrival for Rwy 09 TW clearance mis limit wind is calm vis 6km sky clear T 19/D17 QNH 1008	
03:42:02			All copied mis 1A TW 09 direct mis 1008 A681
03:42:12			TPI morning QTR 550 follow FL280
03:42:17		Good morning QTR550 radar contact you are approaching YAGOUT fl 280 clear TW locater using Rwy 09 via mis 1A arrival TPI wind is clam visibility 6 km sky clear T19/D17 QNH 1008	
03:42:38			Copied QTR550 clear to TW via mis 1A Arrival
03:42:53		A703 radar contact 25 miles to DRJE fl 290 clearance to TW using Rwy 09 via IZD 1A arrival TPI wind is clam visibility 6 km sky clear T19/D17 QNH 1008	

03:43:14			Thank you copied for landing TW using Rwy 09 via IZD 1A Expecting locater approach and weather copied 1008 A703
03:43:28		A771 confirm 3300 knots	
03:43:33	I do confirm Sir		
03:43:35		Break A765 confirm reducing 280	
03:43:41			We have already 275 A765
03:43:		Under stood speed 280 for A765	(A765) 280
03:43:50		Roger	TPI A703 request
03:43:54		Go ahead Please	
03:44:00		Will advice you later I call you back	A703 position direct 10 miles TPI
03:44:08			
03:44:14		Sbah Anoor A791 squawk 4002	(A703) Okay thank you
03:44:19			TPI Sabah alkhair A791 FI 370
03:44:31		A765 present position to proceed 17 mile to TPI	Squawk 4002 A791
03:44:46		Affirmative	Confirm we proceed 17 mile final from TPI A765
03:44:49		Khouy Maalaish (brother Never mind)	(A765)

03:44:51				(A765) Marhaba (hello)
03:44:53	ALHAIDRY	GAMAL,GAMAL ALHAIDRY		(A753) Tariq
03:45:08			A703 present position direct to 10 miles final Rwy 09	
				Ok from present position direct to 10 miles on final Rwy 09 A703
03:45:19		DILOG		
03:45:28			A791 radar contact 30 miles FL370 clearance TW using Rwy09 via IZD arrival TPI wind is clam visibility 6 km sky clear T19/D17 QNH 1008	
03:45:46				Copied A791
03:46:05				A765 we still maintain rate speed of 1500
03:46:11			Afriqiyah calling you unreadable	
03:46:16				A765 we still maintain
03:46:20			Roger	rate speed of 1500 /min
03:46:22			A765 continue with rate of descent 2000ft	
				Rate of 2000 ft A765
03:46:31			A721 re-clear 4000 with QNH	
03:46:34				Clear down altitude 4000ft QNH 1008 A721

03:46:38			Affirm	
03:46:39			A771 continuo descent to FL070	
03:46:43	70 A771			
03:46:55			A771 increase your speed	
	Geddash (how much?)	Increase your speed		
	Increasing 210 now			
03:47:03	310		A765 speed 250	Speed 250 A765
03:47:19			A703 request your top of descent	
				(A703) will at time 0358 Inshaa Allah
03:47:28			Break A791 your top of descent	
03:47:32				0404 A791
03:47:37			Roger	
03:47:47			A791 Amend clearance present position direct to 15 miles TPI	
03:47:53				Direct 15 miles from TPI(A971)
03:47:58			Affirm	
03:48:03		100		
03:48:34				
			A721 continue descent altitude 2000ft	
			clear for locater approach TW inbound	

03:48:41 03:48:49A771 requesting lowerA771 requesting lowerA771 I call you back within 2 min due to minimum safe altitude and present position direct TWShokran Clear for approach will call TW inbound A72103:48:52Lal Lal KhalihaA771 I call you back within 2 min due to minimum safe altitude and present position direct TWA771 I call you back within 2 min due to minimum safe altitude and present position direct TWA77103:49:03Ok present position direct TW A771Maderhash Khaliha Heki HadiaFlight watch A721 (flt wtch) Go ahead03:49:13Flight watch A721 (flt wtch) Go aheadKuleha (all) Reducing speed!Kuleha (all) Reducing speed!Kuleha (all) Reducing speed!03:49:54Kuleha (all) Reducing speed!Kuleha hekiKuleha hekiKuleha heki		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
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03:50:04 Ma Yebesh Enzelna	03:49:54		kuleha (all) Reducing		
			speed!		
	02.50.04		Ma Vahash Enzelna		
	03:50:04				
			mushkala heki		

03:50:17		1	A765 Continue descent to FL080 2000ft	
05.50.17			or more	
03:50:25				80 080 2000ft or more A765
03:50:33			A771 descent to FI correction to altitude 5000ft with QNH	
03:50:39	5000ft QNH1008 A771			
03:50:44	checked	5000ft blue		
03:50:53			A765 speed 220	
03:50:57				Speed two twenty A765
03:51:06			A737 continue descent to FL070	
03:51:10				A737
03:51:36				Flight watch Aslamu alikum Sabah Alkhair A681
03:51:41		Speed at star		
03:51:42	Checked			
03:51:43				TPI A791
03:51:49			Go ahead station calling	
03:51:51				A791 we have another A airways 25 miles ahead of mine and if you? We can reduce speed to allow him to descent

03:52:05			Copy continue with normal speed	
03:52:09				(791) Thank you
03:52:14			A702 descent FL 110 to expedite	
03:52:20			through 370 descending	All clear down level 110
03.32.20				call clear of 370 A703
03:52:41			A771 your indicate speed	
03:52:45	Reducing to 270 knots Sir			
03:52:48			Whed minkum Zayd Ya enta Ya howa	
			Ana Aateta A765 220 Wenta 270 hwa	
			report overcome eleven o'clock position otherwise he will proceed TW for hold	
00.50.00			otherwise he will proceed i wild hold	
03:53:03	Any way we are maintaining 5000ft 270 knots speed			
	requesting lower please			
03:53:10			Maintain 5000ft due to minimum safe altitude	
			Break A765 report your indicate speed	
03:53:16				(A765)We are reducing
				220 we have now 230
03:53:23	Dowa zayda ydwi fi dowa			knots reducing
03.55.25	Zayda			
03:53:26		ywari fi flahta		
	Aah!			
03:53:27			A765 minimum clean speed to avoid	
			hold	
	<u> </u>		<u> </u>	

03:53:31			A771 re-cleared 4000ft	Aah! Copied A765
03:53:36				
03:53:39	4000ft 771 Afriqiyah			
03:53:43			A721 turning inbound confirm	
03:53:45				I confirm A721
03:53:49			Contact TWR 118.1 hamd Allah Ala salama	
03:53:52				Allah esalmik baka Allah fik
03:54:07	(captain breathing)			
03:54:13	Checked			
03:54:13	(captain breathing)			
03:54:20				A765 80
03:54:24			A765 continue descent altitude 4000ft	
03:54:29				Descent 4000ft 1008 A765
03:54:36			A771 re-cleared 2000ft with QNH	
03:54:41	2000ft with QNH A771 Shoof shnoo speed mtaana			
	low samahet	5746!!!		

	Khleah		hannaha liak anto analying Jakan AZCE	
	Kniean		bennsba liek enta applying, laken A765	
			he didn't applying my instruction about	
03:54:48			the speed hwa 11 o'clock position yaeni	
			twa yoataber ena hwa wasel qablek	
			Atenah 17miles watenah speed maa	
			hada yaeni !	
	(captain breathing)			Wallahi benesba le 765
				It's not it's impossible A765 to be on time. Ala
03:55:03				elagall to be on time
				Once we are maanaha fi
				hada traffic elakher
				that's it
			Nahna hawelna nsaed alkul to avoid	
03:55:14			delay. Anyhow unrestricted speed	
			continue descent altitude 2000ft report	
			field in sight for visual	
03:55:20				(A765) To whom Aatait
03.55.20				speed bellahi hada.
03:55:26		Free speed No restriction		
03:55:27	No restriction			
03:55:32		Speed Managed		SV: Two thousand five
				hundred
03:55:33		Radio Altimeter alive		
02.55.25	Chaokad			
03:55:35	Checked			
03:55:39	Jamal Alhaidary [This]?	Yaa Alhaidary		
	(HADA)			
03:56:39		[Give us] (ATENA) Flaps one		
	<u> </u>			

03:57:14		Clear locator approach [we]? (<i>Hanay</i>)		
03:57:16	[Ok] (<i>BAHI</i>)			
03:57:17	[We How]? (<i>Hanai Kaif</i>)			
03:57:18		Locator approach clear		
03:57:19	[yeah]			
03:57:21	One thousand four hundred			
03:57:22	Blue			
03:57:35	[Let us do it what is the Name it is better Nav Approach. It's approved as you know](<i>RAHOOO</i>)			خلینا ندیر شنسماها خیر راهوو
03:57:40		[Yes ok (BAHI AADEE)]		باهي عادي
03:57:41			ATC : Afriqayah seven seven one Clear for locator approach runway zero nine	
03:57:45	→ Clear for locator approach runway zero nine Afriqayah seven seven one			
03:57:49	Ok			
03:57:51	Track F P A	[Established les us say now ok ok]		باهي باهي خلينا توا
03:57:52		l will do it. [When] Establish (<i>BES</i>)		
03:58:22		Flaps two		

			li de la constante de la const	
03:58:26		Speed Alt star		
03:58:27	Checked			
03:58:35		Landing gear down		
03:58:37				
03:58:46	[Give it to the approach now or this] (<i>ATIHA LAH AL</i> <i>APPROCH TWAA OW KAN</i> <i>HADAAAA</i>)			
03:58:47		[OK] (<i>YAHH</i>)		
03:58:50			ATC: Afriqayah seven seven one field in sight confirm	
03:58:52		Already passed one thousand four hundred		
03:58:55	→ Seven seven one established inbound Sir			
03:58:56		Final approach		
03:58:58			ATC : Roger contact tower one one eight decimal one (*) Allahmdo alallh salama	
03:59:00	➔ One one eight one salam allikoum			
03:59:01		Ok Flapssss		

03:59:11	➔ Tripoli Tower Afriqayah seven seven one fully established approaching Tango Whiskey now			
03:59:12		Flaps full		
03:59:16		Landing check list please		
03:59:19			ATC : Afriqayah seven seven one good morning continue approach report runway in sight	
03:59:26	➔ Roger Sir			
03:59:28		Ok go around altitude		
03:59:30	Two thousand set			
03:59:32		Minus three degrees Sir	AAW 721: Yousef ?	
03:59:33	➔ [Yes] (<i>Aiwa</i>)		AAW721: Seven two one just landed runway zero nine just about فيه شوية low patches	
03:59:43	[What's going on]? (<i>Shenow fihe</i>)?			SV: One thousand
03:59:44		Low fog low fog		
03:59:46	→ Ok [Thank you] (Shukran)		AAW721: (<i>AFwan</i>)	
03:59:47		One thousand stabilized		
03:59:51	Cabin crew			
03:59:52		Advised		
03:59:52	Auto Thrust			

	ii aa a		ni	
03:59:53		Speed		
03 h 59:55	ECAM Memo			
03:59:55		Landing no blue		
03:59:56	Ok			
04:00:01		Overhead Tango Whisky now		
04:00:02	→ Tango Whisky inbound Afriqayah seven seven one I'll call you runway in sight Inshaa Alla			
04:00:08			ATC: Roger	
04:00:10	→ Confirm clear to land if we have the runway in sight?			
04:00:13			ATC: Affirmative clear to land wind calm	
04:00:16	→ Thank you Sir			
04:00:21	Ok one above			
04:00:22	Above [now](<i>Twa</i>)	[You see]? (Shof tooo)		SV: Hundred above
04:00:24	Continue			SV: Five hundred
04:00:26		Continue		
04:00:30				SV: Minimum
04:00:32				SV: Four hundred
04:00:36		I'll go around Captain Ahh?		
04:00:40				SV: Three hundred

04:00:42		Three hundred	SV: Too low terrain
04:00:43	Go around go around go		(@) Cavalry charge (Auto
	around		pilot disconnect warning)
04:00:44		Go around	SV: Too low terrain
04:00:45		Flaps	
04:00:46			SV: Too low terrain
04:00:48		Flaps	
04:00:51	Ok		
04:00:53	Landing gear		
04:00:54		Landing gear	
04:00:55	➔ Tripoli Afriqayah seven		
	seven one		
04:00:56		Flaps	
04:00:57		Flaps Captain?	
04:00:59	→ We are making a go		
	around Sir		
04:01:01		Flaps	
04:01:02	Speed	Flaps zero	SV: Minimum
04:01:04			Triple click
04:01:05			SV: Four hundred

04:01:07				SV: Don't sink
04:01:08		Activate Approach phase		SV: Don't sink
04:01:09				SV: Too low terrain
04:01:10		Flaps Captain		
04:01:11	(*)		No!	SV: Pull up
04:01:12				SV: Pull up
04:01:13		(Ya Rab)	(Khaira)	SV: Pull up
				(@) Continuous repetitive Chime (Master warning)
04:01:14		(Ach Hadouina)		(@) Sound similar to impact
04:01:15		Enc	d of recording	

APPENDIX 3: Nav. Aids Calibration Report



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10th December 2009

Abdurrahman Benyousef Director of Air Navigation Department Libyan Civil Aviation Authority Tripoli Libya

Dear Sir

Ref, VOR Performance at Tripoli Airport

We have reviewed the recent flight check results for the Conventional VOR (CVOR) at Tripoli Airport and conclude that the signal performance is being seriously affected by the nearby construction works for the new terminal building.

The VOR was adjusted prior to the flight check and achieved a good error spread of within ± 1 degree from near field plots. This demonstrated that the ground equipment is performing within ICAO requirements in the near field.

Recent development at Tripoli Airport includes construction of a new terminal with large tower cranes erected within 200m of the VOR site. These large metal objects infringe both the manufactures and ICAO siting criteria for a CVOR (see attached drawings for both DVOR & CVOR).

The flight check results show large scalloping in all directions including the approach radials, where the signal in some parts was reported to be "unusable". The amplitude of the interference exceeds ICAO limits and therefore it is recommended that the CVOR be withdrawn from service until the nearby building work is completed. Alternatively LCAA should issue a NOTAM to warn pilots that the VOR should be used with caution due to signal interference being experienced during current airport development work.

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Commercial-In-Confidence



The VOR should be subject to another flight check after the new terminal building has been completed and all construction plant and material has been removed from the site. This flight check will determine the level of interference caused by reflections from the new terminal building as a permanent obstacle.

Hopefully the amplitude of interference will be reduced to within the ICAO defined tolerances and the VOR returned into service.

If the amplitude of interference remains outside the ICAO limits then the VOR may have to be upgraded to a "Doppler" version or relocated to a new site away from all large obstructions, power lines and other unwanted reflecting surfaces. This would be subject to a more detailed site survey to assess the best option.

Please do not hesitate to contact us should you requires any further information or clarification.

Yours Sincerely

Dia Smith .

David Bartlett Director PCR (UK) Ltd

Registered in England No.5547569

Notam Table Data

1/1

2010 06:23-06 58 16 UTC

(A0101/10 NOTAMR A0033/10 Q)HLLL/QNVLF/IV/BO/AE/000/999/ A1HLLT B11002211047 C)PERM E1INTERFERNCE FROM SIGNAL BEING EXPERIENCED DURING CURRUNT AIRPORT DEVELOPMENT WORK (TPI VOR SHOULD BE USED WITH CAUTION))

 Delete as appropriate 	Signed: Date: 26-11-09 I.CAA	A [Commission / Annual/ Routine / 8	During instrument approaches any fac	Performance of navigation aids associated with the ILS approach procedure. Satisfactory	Weather Conditions NIL Promulgated procedure check was [Satisfactory / Unsatisfactory]*	Type of Check Routine	Report No. 0911_ILS_HLLT_27	
	Signed: <u>Jui</u> Signed: <u>Superior and Annual Signed</u> : <u>Superior and Annual Signed</u> : <u>Superior Start Rawlins</u>	Special J* flight inspection of the above facility	During instrument approaches any facility irregularities were [Satisfactory / Unsatisfactory]*	ated with the ILS approach procedure.	itisfaciory / Unsatisfactory]*	Aircraft Registration G-PCSL	Date: 28-11-09	ILS FIIG
	Captain: Stuart Rawlinson Date: 26-11-09	A [Commission / Annual/ Routine / Special]* flight inspection of the above facility was carried out in accordance with FCS Ltd Exposition	factory]*			AirMaster System / Software Version S/N 001 Ver 1.0.0.8	Facility TRIPOLI	ILS Flight inspection report
	6-11-09 Flight Inspector Nick Whitebouse	osition				GroundMaster System / Software Version S/N 001 Ver 1.0.0,7	Aid Under Inspection ILS_27	

APPENDIX 4: Victims Pathological Report

1.MFEKRY1	129	×.	4		278-	SU0325	BRU	Y	OK		STD	LINKI
2. COLLICK 8	TIP	Y.	*		26A-	800712	LGM	Y	GK	水花	STO	0520
Dell's Charles and South and South and South	710	8	8		128-	800912	LGW	Y	GK.	2.5		0880
			115			Contraction of the second second second						
4. MOYO S	TIP	×.	4		13%-	800912	LGM	X	GK	生生.		CORC
D. MWELA J	TIP	Y	*		DOK -	SU0912	LGW	¥.	OK.	19.26	OTD	0820
G. PATCL F	TIF	4	*		19D-	800312	LGW	8	OK	我学	STD	0320
	TIP	1	3	BdA	EArl-	800924	380	Y	OK	15.76	8745	0830
			1.201									
S. BERTELO R	TIF	Y	来	844	31D-	800924	BRU	Y	OR.	東昇		0830
9. BROUWER A	TIP	N:	\$	国定令	24X -	800924	BRU	Y	OK.	首等	STD	OB30
10. BURGBRAAMM	TIP	Y.	\$	BE4	156-	800524	BRU	Y	OK	4.5	STD	0830
BURGGRAA#R	TIP	Y	2	B24		800924	2RU	Y	OK	2.2	STD	0630
							BRU	Y	OK	新作		0830
P. DEKOK P	TIP	Y	1	884	21A-	800924	22222222					
13. DEVOOGD L	TIP	Y.	15	B24	16D-	800924	BRU	Y	0X	外茶		0830
14. DEBECHP	TIP	Y	-		-33K	800924	BRU	Y	NO	香草	STD	0830
15. DENADEL A	TIP	Y.	1	824	15D ·	800924	URG	Y	ND	清评	STD	0830
						800924	BRU	8	DR	55	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	0830
16. DIJKSLAS A	TIP	Y	\$	824	316-							
17. DONDERS P	TIP	Y	1	B2:4	246-		BRU	Y		~ 法	1170000000000	0830
18. DONKERVOWR	TIP	Y	\$	BEA	318	8U0984	BRU	X	兴经	黄疸	STO	06.30
19. DONKERVONG	TIP	Y	5	BE4	316-	800924	BRU	8	OK	2016	STD	0830
	TIP	Y.	-	BE4	3114	800924	BRU	Y	DK	42		0530
SO. DONKERVO#P		- CAU+										0530
21.81J3 A	TIP	X	3	副宫4	7 2 2 2		BRU	Y	04	15 12		
22, JANSENVA#M	TIP	Y.	8	884	166-	800924	BRU	Y	OK.	汉法	GTD.	0830
23. LENOS J	TIP	1	-3	824	34K -	800924	BRU	Y	OK	**	STD	0830
24. OMCARAHONE	TIP	Y			158-	800912	LGW	Y	OK		STD	0830
			2	824		800924	BRU	Ý	0X	**		0830
25. PIJLMAN M	TIP	Y		Contraction of the second second								
26. POELMANN P	TIP	Y	π.	B24	130-	800924	BRU	Y	OK	6 H	STD	
27. POIESZ M	TIP	Y		1	12K-	800924	BRU	Y.	0K	26.25	STD	0630
28. RATLADI D	TIF	Y	*	1.5	116	800912	LGM	12	OK		STD	0830
29. SMITH &	TIP	Y.	2	224	240 -		BRU	Y	OK	法故	STD.	0630
												0630
SO. VANDERMEN.	TIP	Y	4	824	25月~	경망한 것을 수	ERU	Y	OF	茶作		
31. VANDERKR#K	TIP	14	. 9.	B24	26H	800924	自民以	×.		多長		0830
SC. VANDIJE C	117	1	1	息出4	混石村.	800924	SRU	Y	JR.	01.41	STU	0830
JO. USANOPPE#J	TIP	8		100	130 -	SUCISES	SRU	X	City	34.45	27D	0830
				B24	1 SK	800924	BRU	8	OK	**		0830
34. VANOVERNAP	JIE.	N										
35. VANZUTPH#C	716	Y	-8	824		800924	aRU	Y	OK	派弟		0830
36. VANACISUHIE	TIP:	N.	注	145	127-	800324	BRU	18	OK.	10.46	210	0830
37. VANASSOUSP	TIP	Y	.5	11-1-1-	123-	800924	DRE	Y	NO	关注	STD	0830
38. VANASSOU#R	TIP	Ŷ	1	144	12D-	800324	BRU	N.	OK	1.12	STO	0830
				100000000000000000000000000000000000000						19:18		0830
39, VANDEBANGG	TIP	X	3	计符	1日至 -	800924	aau	×.	OX			
4G. ALTHANNI HH	下了户	31.	4	AZE	100-	800365	DUS	N.	OK.	关件		0840
61. ARTEMYUK 3	TIP	Y.	15	APE	23A-	800962	DUG	\mathcal{M}	0X	**		0840
42. BIJLVAND#C	TIP	Y	1	ARE	16K-	800962	DUS	Y	OK	16:36	STD	0840
	TIP	Ŷ	3	AZS		800962	DUS	12	OK.	36 D		0840
43.BIJL D												0840
44. BONCERS E	TIP	Y	1	A26	SBK-	900965	DUS	Y	OK	""	1 - 10 A C - 17 C	
45. BROUWER G	TIP	Y	2	APE		800962	DUS	Y	QK	36.75	SID	0840
46. CLERMONT#W	TIP	Y	5	ARE	25%-	800962	DUS	×.	OK	乐评	STD	0840
	TIP	Y	5	C4	140 -	8U0962	DUC	Y	OK	24	STD	0840
		Ŷ		24	141	SU0952	DUR	V	CIL	20.00	STD	0840
40. DEVRICE L	1.1 1											
	TIP			ARE		800962						0840
SO. DORRENBO#P	TIP	\mathcal{M}	12	ARC		800962				黄疸	STD	0840
51. CRUINTJE#J	TIP	Y	5	A28	2914 -	800862	DUS	4	OX	营养	STD	0840
52. GRUNDEL M		Y		ARE		800962						0840
				1.								0840
	TIP		3	A26		800985	DUS					
SA. HELMUS K	TIP	N.	12	DA	14K-	800362	DUS			僅僅		0840
55. HOPSTAKESC	TIP		4	23	238-	300962	DUS	N.	OK	法英	STD	0840
FR., HOPSTRIKE #M				52		800962				28		0640
										16-15		
. JAKOBSEN J				955		800962						0840
SO. KANP E	TIP	X	18	124	1.4A-	800965	DUS			茶茶		0840
50. KHANIANI N			.5	F18	J2K	300962	DUS	Y	DR	52.58	STD	0840
SO, HOTZEVAN#J	TIP	Y	4	- To		SJEOUS			OK			0840
				and and								0840
61, LAMERSVA#B		Y	2	ARE		SU0962	DUG					
62. MASSARRA#M	TIF	Y	15	下卒	32H-	800965			OK	学生		0840
	TIP	4	3	Fa	28K-	300962	DUS	1	DK	待外	STD	0840
		Y	4	AZE	2214-		DUS			法长		0840
65. PAREYN A	TIP	Y				800962	DUS					0840
66. PAULUS A	TIP	Y	1	F.C.	SOL	BROBES	DUB			南南	1	0840
	TIP	Y	3	A25	23H -	800962	DUG					0840
68. ROMEOUTE J				A£6	27H	800962				15.45	STD	0840
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VANDAM M TIP Y 1 A26 77.VANDAM S TIP Y 1 A26 78.VANDENHO#A TIP Y 1 A26 79.VANDERMEHM TIP Y 1 F8 60.VANDERST#6 TIP Y 1 F8 61.VERDEVE#6 TIP Y 1 A26	27H 800962 DUS Y UK ** STD 0840 20D 800962 DUS Y UK ** STD 0840 20D 800962 DUS Y UK ** STD 0840 24A 800962 DUS Y OK ** STD 0840 20A 800962 DUS Y OK ** STD 0840 20A 800962 DUS Y OK ** STD 0840 32C 800962 DUS Y OK ** STD 0840 32D 800962 DUS Y OK ** STD 0840 25D 800962 DUS Y OK ** STD 0840 25B 800962 DUS Y OK ** STD 0840 23D 800962 DUS Y OK ** STD 0840 23D 800962 DUS Y OK ** STD 0840 23D 800962 DUS Y OK ** STD 0840 23C 800962 DUS Y OK ** STD 0840
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فوذج رقم راقا

الجماهيرية العربية الليبية الشعبية الاشتراكية العظم اللجنة الشعبية العامة للعدل مركز الخبرة القضائية و البحوث فكرا ادارة الطبيب في حالمالل الموافق: 2 . 2 . 2 تقرير طبي شرعي رقم (. *ج / 21.4 / ^ي عا ا* بناء على طلب / شارية. المحارج. المحت شيك قمت إذا الدكتور مر عباسه، حكم محمد مع بإجراء الفحص الطبي الشرعي على /..... C. St. وذلك لبيان...... وإقرر الآتي the and a character of the side of the state in the second the and the and the and the states and the - Gilton là là . Con the strain a shad doubt and the former function for the fill a line a cin p. g. Stafelling Read s. a. han M. g. C. Sally march this J. C. a. A. I. s اسم المترجم : التوقيع :

115



الجماهيرية العربية الليبية الشعبية الاشتراكية العظمى اللحنة الشعبية العامة للعدل مركز الخبرة القضائية و البحوث المرا ادارة العل مجر مي والتالل قسم الطب إلأش تقرير طبي شرعي رقم (... 8٤. / ٤. ٨٠ ... ٢ Colon Londa Trail بإجراء الفحص الطبي الشرعي على مريسي مسيلا. ل. المستجمع في في الفحص الطبي المستحم - and 1. 5- 1- 2- 1. 5-المحجة لمراب بالحسار معت العقر لم جرب العرب لم العرب بالعرب بالعرب Sind Field All Sonall Care all and a share all and a share all all and a share all all and a share and afel the place of the Min Min land to make the Ling a lid 6 Mb M. Ale and man on the stand of the stan المت ماليس عند القل والأطالة عالا والمالي وتها الم الم الم القل والقل والله والعال واز بن د موري فريم بقر وين العمد و در ارلي .. عن D. A. M. M. S. C. Colling. D. A. All Chies is file in the الما من المعد بالويا من م man fine in fine The Main the ris and Ti and the send and and and the KI. O perice a die on Guerding to a head in in a willing the the Action of and a strang The will side and the is a strange and and and X1.9.52.2.6 ala bas (U. La ... a. I. a. Mella & Mary Calle X10 La XI. (Che ندالله من المت المحمد ومعادي الحقيد ومرسين الم اسم المترجم : التوقيع : 🦯 🗸 مطايع العدل



وذج رقم، 13

الجماهيرية العربية الليبية الشعبية الاشتراكية العظم اللجنة الشعبية العامة للعدل مركز الخبرة القضائية و البحوث مريع / إدارة + الى يجر ع والتمال 51 and the law تقرير طبي شرعي رقم (... 2. / 2.2 / عاد ١٠٠ ٢٠ بناء على طلب / . (ام ج . الم الم الم الم الم الم الم الم الد قدور / عبا مع حاص المحص بإجراء الفحص الطبي الشرعى على /....... وذلك ليبان...... وإقرر الآتي Tell-1-1-12 المحقة المريق في حوالى مراجة المقد بول مع العرب المعربة المعترين الم هو بال في دوم in the server with and the server the server if the share in the server is the server هذا وريتيا بالحجة كررة متعية معظم سطر المحجة مع وجهد تسوير تها and the ward and the second and and a second the second وتحسوم المعت والم حال مري مر تها الم محال والمز والعلي والريسي و المعد والمال . مرتر في . دمد مع غريب متما و من . المسحة . و. المعند مر. و. الميكن . . . م. وحود كسور سفا عفه the state of the state of the second and the second state of the s - ald - Eh see rethy !! white !! en in in x b deam a sold in a construction WITTELL CHE MARTED - 2 5 THE LEVER O The hip of Grade ceall a super 1 (lear sice si to Mi and lo b & allelle اسم المترجم : التوقيع : ٤ و الله و١ مطابع العدل -

117



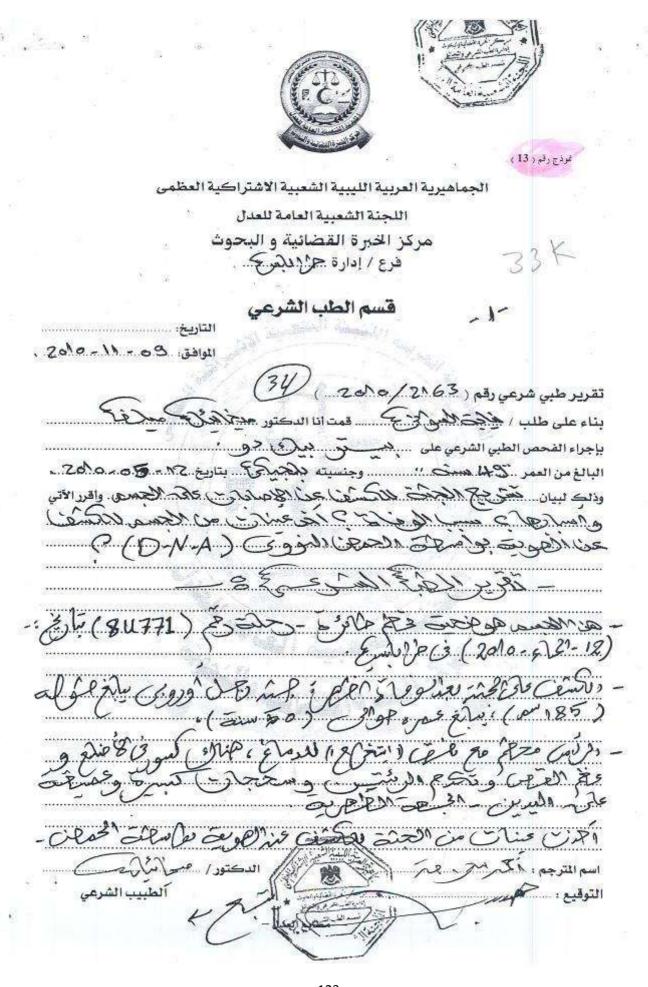
غوذج رقو (13) الجماهيرية العربية الليبية الشعبية الاشتراكية العظ اللجنة الشعبية العامة للعدل 212P قسم الطب الشر التاريخ. 30/1/30 0/05 تقرير طبي شرعي رقم (2137/0/0 بناء على طلب / أسل من الم لي الي كليم قمت بإجراء الفحص الطبي الشرعي على البالغ من العمر وأقرر الآتي وذلك لبيان...م مم العرب اسم المترجم : .. التوقيع :

المجلس الوطني الانتقالي - لي موذج رقم (13) وزارة العدل مركز الخبرة القضائية والبحوث فرع/إدارة البطب (برجن مرالية الس/طرايل) 360 قسم الطب الشرعى التاريخ .2011 .14/ 2012 الموافسق :..... 2010 /2181 انة السواي الكلية مت انداست (الور) المريح > باجراء الفحص الطبي الشرعي على . . لم يُسلِس بَرَيْبَ ... [.ج. ق. لما يوجب المسادية بسب ودنه دين كميشف والتتريخ اللازمين على الجنية لهد بوا وسيدجا وتاريخ أثوناة وسيردا. ان الاحداث اللاحية التر إنه في يوم الجهة متاريخ 14-5- 2010 في إجراء الليك الطرن على حتة المفكور أعلاه اكما تر أخذ جور فوتخرامة لمرجناء مختلفة منتبينالا لله عبرمكملة لذكر بالغ أبيض البشرة ، قوى البيرة ، يردّدى خريه داخلية زرقار اللون، والجنة والملابس ططخة بالدمار والأترية، الحية تفقد الأحزاد التالية: الطرى السفلي الأبسر بالكامل، العظام المكو قالراس (الحجة) وفقد الأنسجة الرماعية بالكامل. الحتة مصابة اطق متصدة مد الحذى والأطراف المتسقية عرفة في وق عدال الاعتور أبخم الجزد التوقيع

تابع الصفحة: (2) يتبع تعرير طبق شرعه رقم (- 1812/ 2010) التالية ، كذلك تكرمات متحددة محصة، كم (cty itight) وكان السابع الكشف الطاجرى. * الكشف المترجين : - عظام الجرية متصبيك بالكامل وتمزمات مسرية في الرجه والرأس) كم في فقرات العنفر) الأحشاء الداخلية للبطير والحوص موجودة خارجاً . حرح قري على ليد ليسري عام الخلف ، لفتح لحوث المصر وجد تكدم و يشن و ترزم من العلب > كرف في الكند والطايال مد فريف م المسارلقا و فريف داخل تجويف البطور والحوص × التحاليل الطبية: - تم أخذ بجمة ورائية (ANA القحين الضلعي لتحديد هوية المنة والتمان عليها، إكثبت النتافي عوية الجنة وتم البرف عليها الخلاصة: الوفاة ناجة عدم حارث خطم طافرة أدى لعطام الرأس والججية مح مقدام النجة الدماؤ بالكامل والح محروقة مرم الراجة التالية في مناطع متدرة مراجس كسوري العن أين واقتل في الرئيس والقلب والكبه والطحال والأحسار بارات إى الحاج. والوفاة توافع تاريخ 12 - 5 - 002. A land in the last التاريخ / المواقق /

214 رية العربية الليبية الشعبية الاشتراكية العظمي اللجنة الشعبية العامة للعدل مركز الخبرة القضائية و البحوث قسم الطب الش التاريخ: الموافق: . 7 . / 2/ 2/ 2/ 2/ 2/ 2/ تقرير طبي شرعي رقم (.. / 2144 / 2/ عد ال بناءعلى طلب (سُابة البوا في المالية الم بإجراء الفحص الطبى الشرعى على مركمت ويبه وذلك لبيان...... محمي المور شارة واقرر الآتى أعلدا هغرا هيجة و دور بروا له التيمي المرحية. والدسوب المرحدي فاجر في المجدة. عقا) السبية والفقوة المعتقية الأوي والمقنى والإ جلاع والم و العام و الدينية الدينية و المعيد و العل الم و فتر مخت . و عا على مو حمد و من و مطلى فتر مو ... The the start of t 1 a WI - 1 h pet put lo b lo lin 1 Rycanin Time are TI and have stand all allo XI. O Juix the add a Contract to a contract of the second of the bland the of the share cell a freicht freicht and flee man والمر والمقار في من عر القاب واله يحقق المحد المحد والم المحال عروما ما حسب فالم التوقيع : لمابع العد

2139 موقح رقم ، 31 الجماهيرية العربية الليبية الشعبية الاشتراكية العظم اللحنة الشعبية العامة للعدل مركز الخبرة القضانية و البحوث مرع / إدارة الطب الجريمي والتي لا قسم الطب الشرعى التاريخ: الموافق: 22/2/ ١٠٠٠ ... تقرير طبي شرعي رقم (٤ ٩ / ٢ / ١٠ ٤ ٢ - ٧ بناء على طلب الميلية الحالي المراجة ... قمت (تا الدكتور) ها من حامت 1 sol - Enella bola call in the sell as The sell as The sol and and تروال التيب المربعي ، والمرسو بمالد موره كاهر خلف المت Tigo ling to and have to the to the line has the trange the burger to the strate the state of the second the second state and the 4. كمر ... من المكالمي . و. المر بستين ... المما به ... و. المحك ك . و. المسحا يا . . . و. من الموسم .. فتر ومر ... تحد ب and the first an marie forte la VI 1) lim Rulaning Ferd Ti Eidhaughter die die Char M. C. جارتين الحررور من من شان هادت مستورط لحائر م 7 شاء هر في الم Jasi Tall alle a has harring and a la li bell (with the state of the strange the de strange the strange of the st والمسجد مد العلى لى ورا حا حسب في الما من تو وي المحري في مري العربي في م Lest Longe The States S Compine اسم المترجم: (.... و ١١/ و ٧ التو طعار ڪتور / ائتوقيع : مطايع العدل



تابع الصفحة: (2) 34) . (2010/2163))-N-A](Sajul N. am التاريخ / الموافق / / / in to Part لتوق

2161 13,2000 الجماهيرية العربية الليبية الشعبية الاشتراكية العظمى اللحنة الشعبية العامة للعدل مركز الخبرة القضائية و البحوث 18 / Icilio 1. 1 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 2 221 itterit aug التاريخ: ... الموافق: ... 7. 2./2) تقرير طبي شرعي رقم (. *. . 6. ا. م*ل ما مرايد بإجراء الفحص الطبي الشرعي على مر.. تمصيد المله... خاريد المعمد المعني المله الفرحين البالغ من العمر 1.5. 4. / وجنسيته .. 1 1 بتاريخ 1. 1. بتاريخ 1. وذلك لبيان واقرر الأتى أيولك من المحترة المتحقق لمرجل في حوارك في المعقد والساحة من المحر المحر المح المحر المحق المحرم المح المرجم المحوم 2 - Lot and get and fice a min The To Start & Line lind والمعمد عنيه الموت وسرولم ... بالم ما با موالم و التر والت و الم ... و مت الم الم ... و مت الم ... و مرد atel fator of the St. a. Clel 1. fler mention Coplings Contingent ing the Kit for the Goly - 2 Li in principation la de la liter la - the same the set of the set of the set of the set and an an a log will sall a la y art and a ser a ser ha bor he all O billion of the state of the sta مهرو... من المقالية ... والمراسية من مسيد... والمحالى و... م... 27 اسم المترجم : التوقيع : 2010

قرذج رفد 13 الجماهيرية العربية الليبية الشعبية الاشتراكية العظمى اللجنة الشعبية العامة للعدل مركز الخبرة القضانية و البحوث فرع / إدارة الطب المشرعي والتحافيل 32 H قسم الطب الشرعى التاريخ: الموافق ١٠ _ ٢ - ٥ 20 تقرير طبی شرعی رقم (2151/ 0/00) بناء على طلب / شراية. المرو الفي ... قمت انا الدكتور ... صف بإجراء الفحص الطبى الشرعى على صحيد...صلك كسب البالغ من العمر في من العمر وجنسيته الم لذي من العمر البالغ من العمر المستعن الحثة المترف عاى هورة المتوفى in alt. lec. and markel signature and been and celeta 11 et = 177 7 28 ee 7 51 de 1 0105 من فعرب ما بدر الوفاة تسب إن العبق لردل و 5 de sella . Copens! osigion 14 man edle de is a Em 3.9.7.0..... الحروج عالية فروة الإاسي عل marching المعدر والحوهم مع تم قت الونيتي والكعد والشر مس مو لمس المساعل وعي ، تحقق الطرف الأير ال a. المقي تم الذها ه int. 1. ico هويتها عن خبرل الحص المجمعة الوراشية تم المترف عار العند فعي دذي المدعوا معر مفدى 1346- 9-2 as Xio 24 2 2 2 elica. celio Silao / see اسم المترجم: إلهام بي مي مالح التوقيع : حصم الطبيب الشرعى

100 celo 215. 2010/2151 تابع الصفحة: (2) and is c s roks اسم الطبيب مخادك صال التاريخ / / التوقيع : الموافق / /

غوذج والم ، 3.1 الجماهيرية العربية الليبية الشعبية الاشتراكية العظمى اللجنة الشعبية العامة للعدل مركز الخبرة القضائية و البحوث فرع / إدارة ع الموج .. 320 قسم الطب الشرد التاريخ: 1 -(28)-الموافق: ٥.٥-١٨- ٥.٨٥. تقرير طبي شرعي رقم (2226 / 20 هـ) بناء على طلب / المراجة. المسور في قمت انا الدكتور .مد بإجراء الفحص الطبي الشرعي على ... بوجيت الكل البالغ من العمر كانت مسمنت وجنسيته جو في في من العمر 2010-05 alvoral con Conta وذلك لبيان ... بيتى يجم الحك الأر ر الحجواقرر الأتى A.S. 50. all'selle 16015211 ·..... (DiNAD (S. adom (34 .7. (r.g. 1. 10. 9 التوقي

تابع الصفحة: (2) -(28)-.(2010/2226) 121 35.0 Eq.) 102305 11 4 S. 2010-05-12 التاريخ / / سم الط المواهق / -/

129

الجماهيرية العربية الليبية الشعبية الاشتراكية العظمى اللجنة الشعبية العامة للعدل مركز الخبرة القضانية و البحوث فر ا ادارة 11 على بيشر عن والتما لل قسم الطبح تقرير طبي شرعي رقم (. ٢. . ٢.٢ / عا ٢٠ . ٤٠) بناء على طلب / .شيارية. يهوا بي الكليرة.. قمت إذا الده Colon La La Jui بإجراء الفحص الطبي الشرعي على ⁄..حيور.......... وذلك لبيان...... واقرر الأتى أوليل في المحقة بر coniel & by for call on gel, ceating of back - (2) and 1 1. دور (10 h. التيب الرب م. . والدسوي الديون الاهر جافية المجرة . elled by a the second and the second and the second and the a gland Saland The sand Tinith Together Show Show Show Show the King The Till Till - - hla MARTI CT - - And la la bull @ . Con the Chell of the long connell dealle so the اسم المترجم : التوقيع : مطايع العدل -

13 . 4. 21 الجماهيرية العربية الليبية الشعبية الاشتراكية العظمى اللجنة الشعبية العامة للعدل مركز الخبرة القضائية و البحوث فرع / إدارة هم فلمر قسم الطب الشرعى التاريخ... -(25)-12010 - M - 10 . تقرير طبي شرعى رقم (2224 / ١٩٥٠) بناء على طلب / الداية. السوام . المن قمت إذا الدكتور . عد المد بإجراء الفحص الطبي الشرعي على المرهين . د الين . د المحمد المحمد محمد محمد م و. ه ... واقرر الأتي وذلك لبيان. متر الحرك التحك التكسك عن الاجرام من ا mus Me et a ? The suit on) and acan le lan (DiNA) (A. W. O.) E Kons S 江谷居王言 24/2 (2010 1 500 Pp1 5 2001 SU (apples 5) 20.01 Jung. Blai الدكتور / مني الطبيب الشرعي 100 مطابع العدل

تابع الصفحة: (2) (2016/2224) -25)-O.N. - 1 rec 1 sul c-Mais and 986-11-26 11 201 0-05-أستح التاريخ / الموافق -1. D 15- 4 مطايع العدل

غوذج رئم ز 13) الجماهيرية العربية الليبية الشعبية الاشتراكية العظمى اللجنة الشعبية العامة للعدل مركز الخبرة القضائية و البحوث فرع / إدارة *المحص*رة / *المح*وث التاريخ: 10-11-2010 مالوافق: الموافق: تقرير طبي شرعي رقم 32 SR Mille IL Miles بناء على طلب / .. Paullen Dausel بإجراء الفحص الطبي الشرعي على 15-05 البالغ من العمر مع O Te القرر الأتى 2 وذلكرا odce read fle 12 app at les for 1 deurgicas staffe the ua 20 on 12 may , Za a 401 116 JOA OA the zegpice 14 uli Du are I the papeon اسم المترجم : التوقيع :

نموذج رقم (13) وزارة العدل مركز الخبرة القضائية والبحوث فرع/إدارة . البطرب البترعيم/ . طرابك و التحاليل قسم الطب الشرعى التاريخ :.... بناءعلى طلب / بنيابة السوابي الكلية / المعتقان الكتور أيور العرى البالغ من العمر 61ة وجنسيته هولنه بة بتاريخ 12/ 2010 ... وذلك لبيان .. الكسمي والمسترجر اللازميون ليران سبب الوفاة وزينها و..... واقر الاتي الإجبابات اللاحقة وزقبا. انه من يوم الإربعاء الوافق 12/12/ 2010 تم اجراد الكشف الطبي على حيَّة المذكر أعليه فتبين الآي : حفة رحل أبيض السرَّة عنم فيتون ، يرتدى فز نيليا (T. shert) بيجناء وسوراء اللون وسروال جينز أزرق وذوج جوارب أزرق اللون - وعند إجرار الكشف الترعيم وحد تصلم بالرأس وكسور من الساقين، كسور متحدرة ما لقنص المصرى و لمزق ما لقل والريشين. تم أخذ عينة السجعة الوراتية DNA من الساق، أظهرت النتاقي أم هذه الجنة ه في السد/باولين دورك قوري والتي كالمتحقين منطارا هادن الطلاق لوم - . 2010 /5/12 المحتور أ. لجر. الحرج.... اسم المترجم :.... الطبيب الشرعي

الجماهيرية العربية الليبية الشعبية الاشتراكية العظم اللجنة الشعبية العامة للعدل مركز الخبرة القضائية و البحوث هريج / إدارة المكب يجيبي والحالي

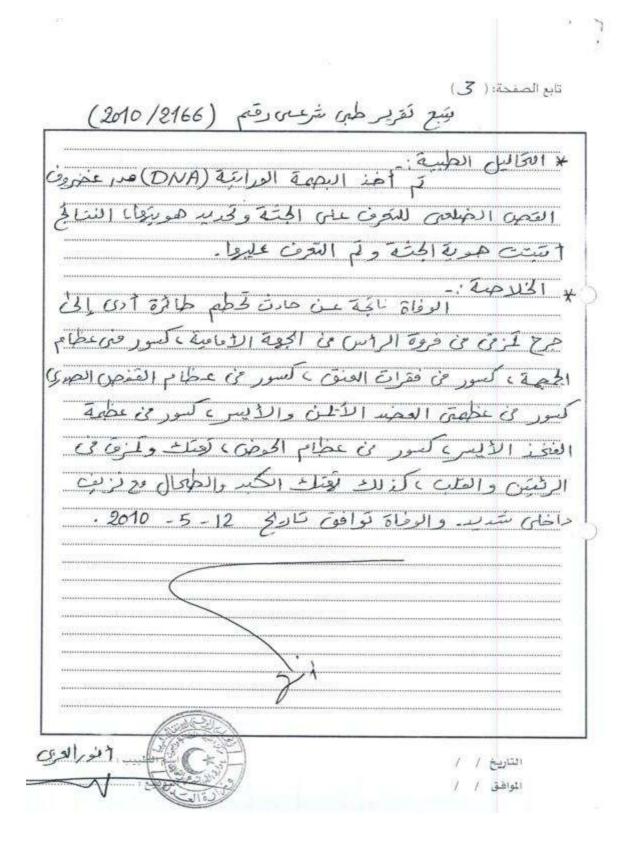
قسم الطب الشرعى

تقرير طبي شرعي رقم (... 2. 21.5 / 24 عا) بناء على طلب / . . الم من الم الم الم الم الم قمت إذا الدكتور مر عيد مع الم الم الم بإجراء الفحص الطبي الشرعي على مر. المدمنة الجميلية محمد ما ملكر أجراليان ليستجنب المحتبرة دومر فرود له ... المعتمري . المر عنو ... والرمسين .. و المع موري . الم هر بخلط ... المحمق ... بو متوا ... المحمق ... م مور معلى القعي والد حالي و تر الم ... والم الم الم المواسق والمواسق والمعال وتر من prover pret le de la fastie m.l D الإ. حابات المحيد ية الحد يعة الموجومة بالمحمة الم المجمعة مرحشة عداي حك من . 1. Sundan and and the first of the stand and the second and the se Denter and a file of the state and a find the of th 1. Jan String عكال المسجد و اللق و المعنف المروال و القل والم عند مرو تها الم و المروالم واله دم التوجي لدكتور / .. اسم المترجم : يب الشريحي ال التوقيع : مطايع العدل

135

الجلس الوطني الانتقالي - ليب تموذج رقم (13) وزارة العدل مركز الخبرة القضائية والبحوث 316 فرع/إدارة المحلية، إيتريم عد القالل/طرابل قسم الطب الشرعى التاريخ ... 2012./4/20 الموافسق :.... الماء على طلب الميا لة السواي الكلية قيدانا الديمة باجراء الفحص الطبي الشرعي على ..جيا بما . بشريد ريكا . د ويذكر ... جتى ر بن البالغ من العمر...... 2.7 سسنة وجنسيته جمو لذرية ... بتاريخ 14 - 5 - 20.10 وذلك سيان الكشيف والتنترج اللازميين علم الجشة ليان الإحياب يعا وسبعا وتاريخ الوفاة وسبوا. انه في يوم الجعة متاريخ 14-5- 2010 قرامراد الكشف الطبي على « المذكور أعلاه، كما تم أخذ حمور فوتغرافية مأوجناع مختلفة فشين الآي: حية إقراة شابة ، يعضاء البشرة ، ذات عينين عسليتين) شعر بني بطول هواي كم) ، طول قامتها هواى 173 كيست عنداء. (فايليا T. shert فايليا T. shert زهرية اللون، بنطون أخضر غامق مع حزام قماس مد نفس اللون، فردة زوج عن صر حداء رياض أبيض ، فانيليا داخلية رمادية إللون، خرعة داخلية حرركتية اء وسوداي سوتيان أسور اللون، جوار يعادية اللون، الحتة والملابس ملطخة بالرمار والأزية 14, 14, 27 17 Jats ut السم المترجم ،..... التوقيع الطبيب الشرعى يتر صغرة (2) 136

تابع الصفحة: (2) يتبع نقرير طبى شرعيى رقم (2166/ 2002) * الكشف الطاهرى:-- الراس والعنق :- فرق الرامي بوجد إدا جرح لمزي في ية اليسرى ويتمعد الى المنطقة الحدارية اليسرى بطول 15 مع دجتك متديدي الأنسجة وعطام الوطه والجعمة) 2. 5 على أعلى العين اليسرى بطول هوالى 5 F على الوجنة اليسرى من الوجه لمتدمن الحافة السرى للألف و الزاوية اليسرى للفيم بطول 5.5) كسور مى عظام الوصه وال e burger & earling (beien. 1823 : Lee 3 24 1 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 20 ليور في عظمين العطيد المن والمسرى ، كيور 1: Colb 21. ور من عظام (Jung) بوجد تكدمان س * الكسف الشتر عمد: فتع جدار التحويف جسرى تريدة ور ترى في القلب والرفيتين، ويذي التوين موهد 2:0 من الكندوالطاي ومزيف من الم ى توب البطن والحوجى الرحم طبعن ولد توجد من دا مزله 10 2ig (21 ala) اسم الطبيد المؤمر العزى التاريخ / / الموافق / / بنبر صفحة (3) التوقيع :



المولاح والما الأرا الجماهيرية العربية الليبية الشعبية الاشتراكية العظمى اللجنة الشعبية العامة للعدل مركز الخبرة القضائية و البحوث فرع / إدارة عُرُادِلُسِ؟ قسم الطب ا التاريخ: الموافق، ١١ - ١١ - ٥٠ - ٥٠ تقرير طبى شرعى رقم (2215 / 2010 بناء على طلب / . المراحد السور الترجي قمت اذا الدكتور .. مدخر الم بإجراء الفحص الطبي الشرعي على ترره جمر بيهم دس.... ····· البالغ من العمر ". 2.4. بسنت " وجنسيته جه إشرابت . بتاريخ . 2010 .. 2010 .. وذلك لبيان ممي جيج الجيم المحميك 131 11 Algeral اجرى الجمعري.. واقرر الأتى - Q P2 8U++ -12 2.9. 10. 1. 5 HA. (.:.)..9 solo. 5 Meriano 15 اسم المترجم : الدكتور / التوقيع :

تابع الصفحة: (2) (31) . (2010/2215) 2010-05-12 التاريخ المواهق التوقيع

ē., [r., 13 Laty 22 الجماهيرية العربية الليبية الشعبية الاشتراكية العظه اللجنة الشعبية العامة للعدل مركز الخبرة القضائية و البحوث فرع / إدارة الطب المترجي والتح 30K قسم الطب الشرعى التاريخ: الموافق: 21 _ 2 _ 0 | 2 تقرير طبى شرعى رقم (20 / 2 / 0 / 9 يناء على طلب / فسارت المسرو التحييك قمت إذا الدكتور ... بإجراء الفحص الطبي الشرعي على فكر محمو في المحود والمحمد مدالي مع مرفاد مل البالغ من العمر ي الم وجنسيته وحداد دو ي بتاريخ . 3. م. الم الم ودلك بيان الدجمال مت الموجودة على الحناة المسمع ... وأقرر الأتي - and the sil and the sil and then the il sol Trange of an and the sol the sol is sites in the series ale my tad This 2010 12 12 BAT FI ale 10102 في من فعري ماري الوفاة إن العتم ال - celles entre celles 24 mino a la son 597 sage / Fo alphe a sa المرجد والاطراف العلوية عاتوهد كدمة على فروة الرائدي وتمزيق الوعر الرائدي، و 22 No an ILang I and a star I lage Sill Rest and a long and the second بالديمين خلج معتق و الكادل 1.26. ms pall 1, as a like the leves (e gill a go a cle is zit = 1/2 To tall الجد فعراف الجد D. Kish. it alton celes dista 1 siles اسم المترجم: (لهاج من جمال الطبيب الشرعى التوقيع : حميه التر C .-72 141

Final Report of AFRIQIYAH Airways Aircraft A330-202, 5A-ONG Crash Occurred on 12/05/2010

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7015 ale 232 2010/2150 تابع الصفحة: (٢ CY'25 S. 1Les A 10.00.9 100 21 Jul 190 9 التاريخ / / اسم الطبيب : التوقيع : الموافق / /

142

نموذج رقم (13) المجلس الوطني الانتقالي - لي وزارة العدل مركز الخبرة القضائية والبحوث فرع/إدارة الدليلية ليتريس والمتحاس طرابلس 30 D قسم الطب الشرعى التاريخ ... 2012./4./48. الموافيق :.... C S' Al ust بإجراء الفحص الطبي الشرعي على ... أ بنط ون بيل بيب ... وذك بييان الكيشف والتشريج اللازمين علم الجنية لي ت اللاجعة واقدر الاتي 2-21-2 الوفاة وسيبها. 21- 2- 0/02 تم إجراد الكيني انه ی يوم الإربعاء بتاريخ (de cab) حتة المذكور أعلاه، كذلا تم أخذ الغدية إعنة بأوحياع فختلقة () IL E) حتة رجل قوى البنية أيمن البشرة تبلغ طول قامته هم شعر بني بطول حوالي (5عم). يرتدي الملابس التالية مربعات سوداد و حمداد ، خانیلیا (T·shirt) UP E رت اللون ويوجد يحرمة داخل حيب إلىنطلون لمونوا فرعة داخلية زرقاء اللون، جواري زرتاء اللون، الملابس ملمانة بالدماد والم. المكتور الغرب الجزيج اسمر المترجمر :.... الطبيب الشرعي التوقيع :.... 143

تابع الصفحة: (2) ميبح تقرير طبى شرعى رقم (149 / 100) ب اجراد الكشف الظاهري تسن الآتى: حتة ذكر مختون فلطخة بالدماد والأزية يوجديد متدردة ومتفرقة على كامل أنحاد الجسم. الرأس والوجه :- متكدم ومتورم. - الجذع: " كسورى عظام القنص الصدي (الضلوم) عظمة القص) ، يوهد عرج فرق أفقي الشكل من المنطقة اليس ي تحت الصلحية يطول 20 مم ، مع بروز حزر من الأحساء (الأنماد · (abild) -الأطراف: كمر في عظمة العضد الأيس ، جروح كم عنة عل الجهة الخلفية للم فقين كسرو خلع في مفصل الكتف الأعن مح جرح قطوى بطول 5 سم على أعلى النواع الله عَرَى عورى الشكل من الجوة الأمامية على الركية السرى يط F~6 الكشف التنتر يحم نفتح المجولف الصرر كبين أله يوجد سريدي عظمة القص والضلوع بالمزي الور العزى يتبع صحة (3) التاريخ / / الموافق / / التوقيع : .

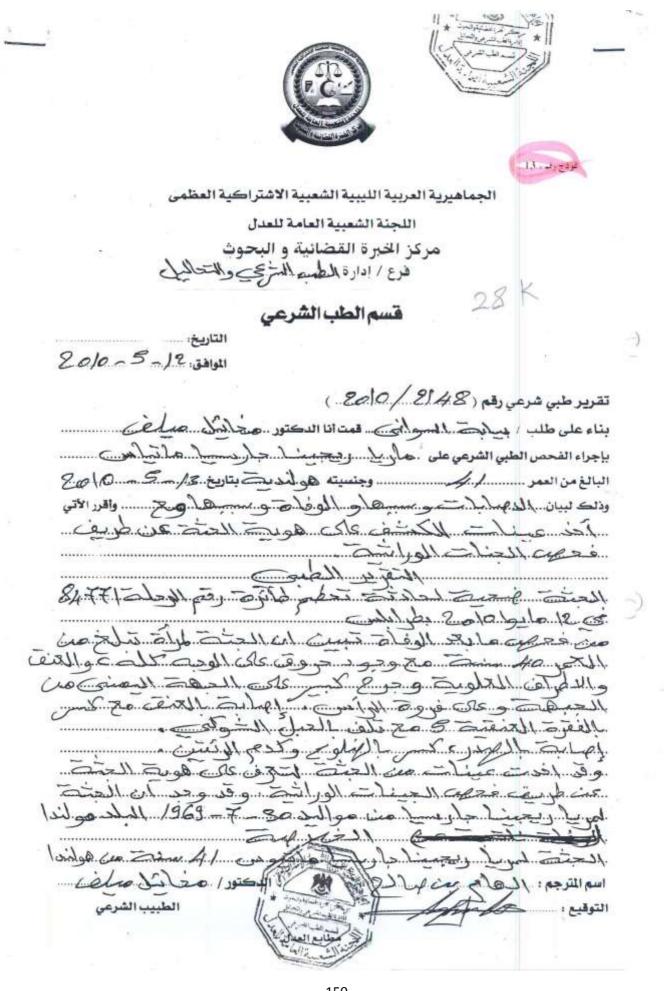
تابع الصفحة: (3) رعم (2149 / 0102) ود تكرمات وتمزو الطعال في البطي وجود نزيف داخل تحويف البطن ونزيف المسارية لمعدة تين وجود عذاد Chymes) * التحالي الطبية: احد عينة عن EADULID [F. الورا تد للتوف على الحنة و في هو يها ، وقد adlas Jul Cini 64/49 × الخلاصة:-الوماة ناقة عدم حادث تحد 674 A (5) Up I La المالية: تكدم وتورم الراس مع كبور في عطام (Jul) (Jan J) خلع فاعظ الكتف اللهان ، جمع عزى م الأعساد والاعلاد الغليطة بالمناق عدار , cital داخل بحون الصر ، ٢ 0 idul 2010 -12 1620 (else) م الطبيب أنور العرى التاريخ / / التوقيع: الموافق / /

وفع رقم (13) الجماهيرية العربية الليبية الشعبية الاشتراكية العظمى اللجنة الشعبية العامة للعدل مركز الخبرة القضائية و البحوث فرع / إدارة حرا دلس ك قسم الطب الش التاريخ: 1416 . M - M - 2010 -تقرير طبى شرعى رقم (2216/ 010 بناء على طلب / ساية ٨ المم ٨ بإجراء الفحص الطبي الشرعي على البالغ من العمر كم وذلك لبيان متكر المجذ 8 A.A.A 6.0 G.A. (3.2.) F.R. ma CMCUL AC 16 8 است التوقيع طابع العدل 146

تابع الصفحة: (🎗) · (2010/2216) 210 R 18/000 2010-التاريخ / الموافق /

2142 لوذج رفيار 13 الجماهيرية العربية الليبية الشعبية الاشتراكية العظمى اللجنة الشعبية العامة للعدل مركز الخبرة القضائية و البحوث مر/ ادارة اللي يشيع والتمالك قسم الطب الشرعى 10 10/12/27 12/12 تقرير طبي شرعي رقم (٢ ٧١٤ / ١٥٠٠ ٢٠٠٠) بناء على طلب 1 . (راجة بين اع الراجة قمت إذا الدكتور / عد من حام بإجراء الفحص الطبي الشرعى على مر...جيورش. مِتْتَ...همتور بيهمي تمويهم الطبي الشرعي على مر... - Fizzlicez - 1 Lel المتعقال حلورية حوالك متمتحين المقق المعقد والمراجر معالم العرب المعالم العوالمعيني عاددور نروال المقدين المر. موى والرمسوي المرمعين الم هوي الحاهر بخدله ليستم المحسق الم 1 with the state of the state of the second of the second of the state of the state of the second of and a strange of the stand of the 4. co. W. milion find the fit of the fi معالماً المستحدة ورا العندي المقد مريد ورتها والمتحد المتحد المراجل والعلى والرياسية ورا العلى مقيدم حدار المار ورتراك المد حساء العالمية المحمد والمعادية المراجعة والمحمد والله عن التر المق ل. جعر بی ... این ای میں اسم المترجم : التوقيع : مطايع العدل -148

2140 13.4.25 الجماهيرية العربية الليبية الشعبية الأشتراكية العظم اللجنة الشعبية العامة للعدل مركز الخبرة القضائية و البحوث فرع / إدارة العلى بيشر عن والتما ل قسم الطب الشرعى Cle 10/12/27 تقرير طبی شرعی رقم (. .2/40 / عد 20 2 بناء على طلب / شارية. استدار عمام الماسة... قمت اذا الدكتور كرشا محمد حصي محد بإجراء الفحص الطبي الشرعي على /.....خرا. مسته أ. ف. وإمرد..جيامه.... وذلك لبيان......واقرر الأتى أولا بويني المتية بر 1. S. J. T. Similar B. M. S. S. M. S. Constant Bell. S. C. Con in day & First. نروال المتيم المرجود والرمسوم، وله حري الما ه خاطرة المحمد الم Chine and a the and a the series and a series of the series and a series of the فيدور ما يم المست . وتسعيد المال المعاكم الد عالم عن ورا المنه م حمد مر المالي و خوري الما م and called as fin for Regarden Trice The Time State Stander St. Towner all The stand the St. () a stand the fille a bland to some and a la ball a la ball a فسور معظام المفع والاطلالي وترتبات القلم والمراجع والمراجع والمعالي والعالي والعالي والعالي والعالي (١١٨. م) قريق (موجا تك في الم Elf. J. a. W. G. a. D. الدكتور 7 اسم المترجم : التوقيع : مطابع العدل 149



تابع الصفحة: (ع) تابع ملف رعم 8 / / 8/ (ع) 20/0 16 els ili SU Cio A 0.0.1 a gi اسم الطبيب : مدانك معالم التاريخ / / الموافق / . / التوقيع :

غوذج رقم ، 13 الجماهيرية العربية الليبية الشعبية الاشتراكية العظم 18 H اللجنة الشعبية العامة للعدل مركز الخبرة القضائية و البحوث فرع / إدارة جُرُ بِشِيَ قسم الطب الش التاريخ: الموافق: ١٨ - ١٨ - ٥ ٥ 2 48 تقرير طبي شرعي رقم (2214 / 2010 . بناء على طلب / بذر المتي العبد) بني يحسب قمت إذا الدكتور . جم ,852 3 بإجراء الفحص الطبي الشرعي على جرد بر ه. ٨. هم ... 201.a.a.5. ت وجنسبته کو البالغ من العمر42. يجيبهن. واقرر الأتى وذلك ليبان... هم دج الرجيد .0.0. ڪتور / اسم المتر التوقيع 152

تابع الصفحة: (&) (2010/2244) · 1968-07-21 28 - 18 mini 6 (1.200-05-12 33 CPil. التاريخ الموافق التوقيع

الجماهيرية العربية الليبية الشعبية الاشتراكية العظم اللجنة الشعبية العامة للعدل مركز الخبرة القضانية و البحوث فرع / إدارة جري الم 28 H قسم الطب الشرعي التاريخ: .. -(18)-. 2010 - M- NO . بناء على طلب / اللهة السوم في علم الا الدكتور .. حد ال بإجراء الفحص الطبي الشرعي على عرف المحص الطبي الشرعي على البالغ من العمر39.... وحنسته هداين بت بتاريخ 16- 50 - 00 . 2 وذلك لبيان معرج ج الحدي 1.212ACONG الأتى - Q D 3 Dim P.J. (. Jugas ACC: التوقيع

تابع الصفحة: (🎗) (2010/2217) - 1-2 1ghl ar - 12 03 D التاريخ / المواطق /

المجلس الوطني الانتقالي (13)وزارة العدل مركز الخبرة القضائية والب فرع/بدارة البطيب إيشيم، والما لل/طرالي قسم الطب الشرعى التاريخ 2.2012 /4/20 اللوافسق :.... بناءعلى طلب / فسارة السوائ الكلية ec. 11-22 រភាទីលា ល៉ាំ ជាភគិ باجراء الفحص الطبي الشرعي على أجرير بيا بنوس فريله الموس ماديسا وذنك نييان للكسف والتُستريح اللازميين) على الحدثة ليسان الإصابات اللاحقة واقدرالات بوا وسيبوا وتاريخ الوفاة وسيبوا. الله في يوم الجمعة متاريخ 14-5-2010 تم إجرار الكشف الطبي على جنع لذ أعلاه كماتم أخذ جبور فوتغرافية للجنة بأوجناع فخلفة فشن الآي : حنة رغير فحتون ، طويل القامة حوالي (12) أبيض السرة، أستقر الشع الحنة ماطنخة الرماد والان بة و يدى ع and Illigitation in the include 1 show (T.shert Judia Call لونوا ہے (ر يثثف الطاه أغلب عظام الجحة مفقورة الدكتور/...أبخولو الجركى..... التوقيع : . يتبع معنة (2)

تابع الصفحة: (2)

يتبع تقرير طبى شرق (2010 / 2001) ماعدا عظام الفاط السفلى ، أنسجة العاغ مفقودة كلها تقريبا ور شديدة في العقرات العنقدة والصرية والقطنية. الجذع: كسور تشريرة في عظام القفص الصرى (القص-الض تسور في عظمتي الترقية المني والسرى) لسور في عطام الحوض اللطراف: الأطراف العلوية: كسور توشية متعددة في الأطراف العلوية الأطراف السفلية: كسر تعشم مدر معتوح في عطام مغصل الركية الأعلن، ع 2 1: ع) ستديد هلان الشكل على الجوة الأطامية السعلية) أفع وطول حوالى 14 م. خلع وكسر من عظام مفصل الركبة اليسرى، خلع وكم معتوع في عظام مفصل الكاحل الأبس، لسرى عظام القدم ليس مع شبه يتم للإجبع الإيوام الأيس للقدم اليسرى × الكشف التشريحين: - لفتح تجويف الصدر تبين وجود ى عظمة القص وحدار الجسر مع كسور تحصمية لعشر لضلوع وعظمة القص، تحتل مشديد للقلب والرئيس، ويفتح م التحويف السطين وعد لزيف مع أقتك متديد للكبد والطايال والكلى و يوجد لإين من تحويف الحوض أيضا. * المالل الطبية: تم أخذ يحمة ورائية (DNA) للدف على سم الطبيب أنور العزى التاريخ / (3) a ser qui الموافق / /

157

تابع الصفحة: (3) يتبع تقرير طبى شرعدى رقم (2201/ 2010) الجتة وتحديد هونيها) ظمرت النتائج هوية الجثة وتم الترف عليوا. كما تم الموافة الأسلاء المعتودة والتي حت رقم 2306 * الخلاصة:-الوفاة ناجة عن حادث خطم طا وعقد معظم عظام الججة وأنسجة الدماغ الصر وعظمتى place is on in el coja للأطراف العلوية ، كسور من حفص الركية الألان، خلع الفصل الكاحل الأيس ، تعتل و 1: م) مشرد (jou) (لزيف سديد في مجولف الصرر 1 cardi (2010 والوفاة توافق تاريخ 12-5-اسم الطبيب أمؤو العزى التاريخ / / الموافق / / لموفيع :

لوطناع الانتقالام المكتب التنضيدي شؤون العدل وحقوق الإنسان مركز ألخبرة القضائية والبحود فرع / إدارة / العلب بشري والعقط / طلاالس قسم الطب الشرعى التاريخ: 2012/4/18 الموافق: تقرير طبي شرعي رقم (... 2306 / 2000) بناء على طلب البياية السواف الكلية قمت إذا الذكتور أينور العزي بإجراء الفحص الطبي الشرعي على 1 ستر الم . أ در سو بلوسو . و بالوسويين عار سا البالغ من العمر . 5.6 سينة . وجنسيته جمولغرية ... بتاريخ ... 17 - 5 - ... 20.10 ودا ودا الكيف والشتريج اللازمين على الحت لي ان المجاراتواقررالاتي اللاحقة وسيبها وتاريخ الوفاة وسببها إنه ي يوم الإشنين الموافق 17-5- 2010 تم إجراء الكيف على أستلاء حتم فيش الآي: حزو من عظم ك A Tes bigo 15 بما إنسمة من الأم الحاقية (fentomin) . في أهذ عيثة البطمة (DNA) للترف عاميا، أظهرت النتالج ألم هذه الأسدّ يد أدريا بوس وياله حوس ماري . وألم الت اكر من تمرار فاق حنه الإستلاء بالحثة الأساس 19901) 2010 التوقيح

المجلس الوطني الانتقالي – ليب موذج رقم (13) وزارة العدل مركز الخبرة القضائية والبحوث فرع/إدارة البلجب البتم يبدى والتحاليل/طرابلي قسم الطب الشرعى الموافسق :... 5)101 June 150 100 a au بإجراء الفحص الطبي الشرعي على حضو ليملوي مسيا نترييا معنيكي. البالغ من العمر 24 سيسة وذلك لبيان الكشيف حوالترشتر مجر اللالرمييين على الحيشة ليسييان الإحمايات اللاحقة قواقد بدا وسيرا وتاريخ الوفاة وسيريا. إنه في يوم المحدة متاريخ 14-5- 2010 تم إجراد الكنف ال المذكور أعلاه، كما تم أخذ صور خوتذ العنة مأوضاع مختلفة فتين الآى :-- إمرأة سوراء البيرة (زخية) ذات بنية معتدلة، لقامة تبلغ موالى 164] ذات شعر أسور اللون مع حفاكم شع اصطناعي) عيشر.) سوراويسر.) من عُيمن أيض عنظط اللون الأسور، سوتيان أسور اللون، فرعة لمبة سوراد و زهرية اللون، هدار مرمادية اللون، الملاليس محزقة ومل مسجية سأجام فتلفة على الديمتور/ أبنور الجرجي التوقيع ينيح صفية (2)

تابع الصفحة: (2) يبَه تقرير طبى مشرعه رحم (2000/ 2010) سامر أتحاد الجسم والجنة ملطخة بالدماد والأثرية. - الوجه والعنق: جرح تمرى على الجهة الأدامية للجبية في المنتصف ب كل دائرى يبلغ قطرها هواى 4 م مع وجوع عطام الجعة ، حرح لزى يطول هوالى 37، الوجه متورم بالكامل. كسور من فقرات العنوى. - التفص الحسرى: كسور في عطام القذص الحسرى (الصلوع ، القص) وخلع مفصل الكتف الأمل . كذلك يوجد كسورى عظام الحوص - الاطراف المسفلية ؛ لسر من عظم الفخذ الأطن ، كسر مفتوح وخلع من مفصل الركبة الممن ، حرج لزمي وطول (4 سم) أعقر) على الجوة الأطاعية ص لساق اليسم ي * الكشف النترجي: بعتم تحويف المصر يوجد تكدم وكزف الرفة اليمن ولفتح جولي السطن لوجد ترى بالكبد والطحال ولزيف ف المساريقا و فتر الحدة نيس وجود طوام محصوم (chyme) > برجد زين ى الحص الرحم خالى من أى محتويات وهي عبر عذراء. * Itraling 1 due: م أهذ النجمة الورانية (DNA) عن عصروف العص الضلعي للترف على الحشة وتحديد هو تعطي أظهرت أدور العزى يبع جعرة (3) التاريخ / / الموافق /

تابع الصفحة: (3) بينيع تقرير طبى شرعى رقم (2260/ 2010) النتائج هوية الحتة وتم الترف عليها وتدريد حويتوا. * 18Kap :-الوفاة ناعة عن حادث تخط طافرة أدى إى جرح لمزمنية في الجرجة والذعن) كسرز في فقرات العنق وكسور في عظام العنص، كسرى فقرات العنق، خلر من منص الله المن تكدم من الركة وغز قوا، كزت وتكدم الكبد والطعال، فزين ستدير من تحويف الحوض) البطن، الصر. الوغاة توافق تاريخ 12 - 5 -. 2010 اسم الطبيب أنور العزى التاريخ / التوقيع : الموافق /

المجلس الوطني الانتقالي - ليب نموذج رقم (13) وزارة العدل مركز الخبرة القضائية والبحوث 26 فرع / إدارة المطرب إيتريم والمتحاليل / طرابلس قسم الطب الشرعى التاريخ .. 4./.14 ./ 2012 المواضق : . زير طبي شرعي رقد (<u>2010 / 2162</u>) يناءعد طلب منيا بقر السواري الكليم ... قيت إنا المكتور 5-31 S. Anni بإجراء الفحص الطبي الشرعي على . جربي جريد المشهد . جرار . . جربي والم 2010 -5 المالغ من العمر 55 مسينة من وجنسيته هو لند 4 ستاريخ 14 ونت بيان للكفيف والمستر الح اللازمين على الجتمة ليسان الإحدامات واقردالات اللاحقة بها وسيبها وتارخ الوفاة وسيبها انه ي يوم الجوة عار في 14 - 5 · 2010 . تم إهراء ? The GL bici المذكور أعلاه > كذلك ثم أخذ الصور الفرنغ اورة بأ وجناع وزاه ind 1 (São (4) 1214) i é (2 min,) 2. يدى الملابس التالية؛ عنا نيليا (Tishert) وعارية اللون > دن زرق اللون مع حزام جلدى أسور عفيقة , adjub, ماري سورا د اللوفي الم لهام يوجد ديلة ال- المحتور/... النبور.. الجمع، كسب التوقيع :.... 2) a

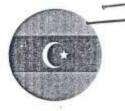
تابع الصفحة: (2) نيبع تقرير لمين مشرعين رتيم (2010 / 2010)) ذهبن اللون . * الكشف الطاهرى: - الحقة مدون طلابس، لذك تؤجد تكدمات سحبة على مناجلق متصدة ومختلفة مر الجس - الوجه والرأس: جروع تم عنه ستديدة على كامل الحزر الأي الوجه والرعثة مع لقتك الأدعية الدموية ، مع لزع كمامل خردة الم وكسور في عطام الوجه الجعة اليسرى (Maxilla)، كسور في الفقر areial (100) (stip 1) 1 Sund 1- Luc 23 side Trans في عظم المرقوة المعتاد في في على الجعة المن أسعل بطول (4 سم ica * الأطراف: حرح أنه على طاهر البد اليسرى والحزر العلوى لإجبع الوسطى اليسرى ، جرح لزي أحقى والجل على مقدمة الركية السرى بطول (5سم)، كس في قصبة عطية العن الألي تهسية سريرة مع لمان سيديد للمصلان والألسحية لكلتا الساقيي. * الكسف التسم عن القتي كولف الصدر نورالارى التاريخ / / الموافق / /

تابع الصفحة: (3) ينبع تقرير طبن مشرعى رقم (2012 / 2010) شديد داخل التحويف الحسري مع تصتك و تمزي من كلا الرشيتين و القلب، ولغة تحولف البطن تبين وجود لزيف داخل تجويب البطن وتمزى في الكيد والطحال، كذلك تبين وجور نزين وكسر مشديدين) حي الحدار الصرى . + IVEJUY, ILduns: 2 أحذ البصة الورائية (DNA) في عضروف العَص الصلعي للتعرف على الحيثة وكديد هريتوا، فأستن النتافي هوية الحتة وكم الترف عديا. × الخلاصة :- الوفاة ناجة عدم حارث قطم طافرة أدى بالى كسور في عطام الوجنة اليسرى من الحجرة) كسور في العن كسور في عظام العَفْض الصرى، كسر في عظمة العزوالأيس كسرر تمسية مفتوهة لعطام الساعين (كسور تشريرة)، يوتار وكمرع الم فيس، يمن القلب والكسر توتل الطال والوناة تواجع, تاريخ 12 - 5 - 2010 · _ أنورالعرى التاريخ / / الموافق /

2164 الجماهيرية العربية الليبية الشعبية الاشتراكية العظمى اللجنة الشعبية العامة للعدل مركز الخبرة القضائية و البحوث فرع / إدارة ممم بلسي 26 H قسم الط - 1 تقرير طبي شرعي رقم (2164/ 2010 بناء على طلب / يُلابِق المهر (يُرج بإجراء الفحص الطبي الشرعي علىكر البالغ من العمر 5.4 بينهم ودلك لبيان. آمر الجر Spl 1 an cipozon - Cp K.,9 التوق 166

تابع الصفحة: (2) - (35) - . (2010/2164) السرق المعين ملطحه Dr aip ili ١٩٨٦ عات من ١ جمير 22 1 20 92 11 A) of 1 Ardie 305530 A ×189115 2010-05-12 Pin التاريخ / / الموافق / //

2157 غود و الم الجماهيرية العربية الليبية الشعبية الاشتراكية العظمى اللجنة الشعبية العامة للعدل مركز الخبرة القضائية و البحوث 26 D قسم الطب الشرع الموافق: . 7 2 / 21 / 21 / 21 تقرير طبي شرعي رقم (33. 8 / 2 / عاعا ... بناء على طلب / . فيها يتد بحوار عراد التن سيت قمت انا الدكتور مرسف حام الحد البالغ من العمر وجنسيته وجنسيته بتاريخ ٢٠٠٠ مرا من العمر وذلك ليبان.......واقرر الآتي الملية ، حكم المحد الم المحدة المطفل في حلاة تعميت حداري مر و متين المحدة جرم من المري الملاف المرور بالرجد والعقد مروحود مسعود برا مسعد ورا المستعد وروائل محمد في ورمد الم است بقا مه ما مسكم الم ل مورية. فتريون من تسبين منها عف . إلما عد المحقية موتس ممله ما المحق على موتس الم. المريد المريد المحسوم المريد المحت المحالة الم The second and the se abs. ale. j., j.l. alde to la to Poet h VI 12 1- 1 D 14. جارات الجرد بية الحديثة الموصومة الحية في في طبعة برطبة و عرضة وهست الم The stand of the share of the XI to get a the stand of the last of the Contraction of the stand - la la go the state of the share of the the state of the state of the a to a serie and the second A.L. _____ 4) المه ر / التوفير الدكتور / اسم المترجم : hill التوقيع:



3	يبييا	وطني الانتقالي – ل	المجلس الو	نموذج رقم (13)
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	(J. J. W. J.	إدارة البطيبا البتريس وا	فرع/	
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	، لی جا	الوفاة ويس	سبها متاريخ	ونت سيان(لَكُنْشَوْتَو اللاحقة إنوا م
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				جتة المذكور إبما
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للون وفرية سر.	رتبان أسور اا	19 ترتدی سو	طوله هوالى ا	بتهريني اللون
م مادیة و زرانا،	إسود يح حوار	<u>ا ا د جحراوی</u>	سور) فردة ه	اللول، سريال أ
	۵ و محزقة .	دماء والأترب	المطرق ال	الجئة والملالي
				* الكشف الظام
ج فقر أنسجية	الجمه مالكاما، •	الرأيم) حد	الرأين والجنوم	PLAN LONE 1 A
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العوانى الوجد تكدمات سحجية باستكال وأحجام مختلفة على كامل الجسم. تسوري الفقرات العنقسة. مرئ عظا الحيذع (Juna) (Land) abe is alles in کسر وخلر می مذ in Sulta ق على الجوة الخلفية أسفل الأرداف أعلى بذالأيس، جرح تم زقى عيق عودى بطول جيم على الجوة الفخة الدماعية للساق الممنى، كبر مفتوح لعظام الساق الممن الفسف التغتريجي إ نفتك هدار المسر وحد ن، وبُنتَح جدار التحويف 3 auna نعتر المحدة وحد ahyme (sizes 400 2 ا م حتويات ((NL) WEILY :2 أخذ البجمة الورائثر 4 التص المولدي للترف عام المذ A, Ein Augh جربة الحثة وتم الترف علما الوفاة ناعة عن حادث خط طارة :20 US1 فقدار أنسحة الدوائر كسورى and ي عظام القنص الجدين عكسو ي الكتفين المان وتمذق ستدلد مي الرقسين والك 2 16 e 2010 -5 -12 3-15 ارفح التاريخ : سم الطبيب : 1 المور الجري الموافق: التوقيع : 2010 / 2227 اسم المنرج التوقيع: مطابع العدل



فرذج رقم (13) الجماهيرية العربية الليبية الشعبية الاشتراكية العظ اللجنة الشعبية العامة للعدل 2100 per/8 قسم الطب الشرع التاريخ. 30/11/00 تقرير طبي شرعي رقم (2137 / 2010 بناء على طلب / مُسْلِ مِنْ الْمَالِي لَمُوْ بإجراء الفحص الطبي الشرعي على البالغ من العمر وإقرر الآتي وذلك لبيان ... م مم العرف ... م اسم المترجم : .. التوقيع ،

الجماهيرية العربية الليبية الشعبية الاشتراكية العظمى اللجنة الشعبية العامة للعدل مركز الخبرة القضائية و البحوث فرع / إدارة 26 A 1' التاريخ الموافق: ١٥ - ١١ - ٥٠ م ٢٠ تقرير طبي شرعي رقم (2219 / 2010 بناء على طلب المارية بإجراء الفحص الطبي البالغ من العمر 3 ... هذ وذلك لبيان ... المر الجر 16.2.3. enne. Q.N.A.D. (saop 35.LES Ra n.Cr -19.11 un an اسم المترجم 1 10 التوقيع الطبيب ايع العدل

تابع الصفحة: (2) -(22)-- (2010/2213) -Ş التاريخ / اسم الطبيد plue Gul الموافق / التوقيع

173

198 الجماهيرية العربية الليبية الشعبية الاشتراكية العظمى اللجنة الشعبية العامة للعدل مركز الخبرة القضائية و البحوث مع / إدارة 11 م. بيش مع والتمال 25 قسم الطب الشر 1 20. 0 / 12 / 27 a 0 4 تقرير طبى شرعى رقم (... 8. 9. 1. 9. 1. 2. 2. بناء على طلب 1 . أيا يج . الم هدا على المكمية. قمت إذا الدكتور/ عباسي . معلمي . بإجراء الفحص الطبي الشرعي على مر. ع. يله يذأ. لهمر فيتعد سمته Tard ave shale 5. Bld Criels and rad Con Last meal a la chi and and 4. e.e. t. e.h. i.hundiland the no. 1. h. no. 2. H. R. Elen T. Henry ... and fund 1 to Gight as had chine and the Man the Man the stalling the and 1 al Mr. Lit The state of the s Decament and Fame TI and sie ella she and the XI. () the state of the the second of the second of the second of the تسبيح المعال المسعيد والقص والأهلافي والم والم والعال والعال والعال And the Mg. I belly milling Coming in the second and the second and the 2 All 2 اسم المترجم : التوقيع : مطابع العدل مطابع العدل -



غوذج رقم (13) الجماهيرية العربية الليبية الشعبية الاشتراكية العظمى اللجنة الشعبية العامة للعدل مركز الخبرة القضائية و البحوث فرع / إدارة ...<u>طرا</u> ليب 25 1 قسم الطب الشر التاريخ 8 / 12/ 10 20 لموافق: تقرير طبي شرعي رقم (2266 2010 بناء على طلب / بإجراء الفحص الطبى الشرعى البالغ من العمر واقرر الأتى وذل الدكتور / اسم المتر hl التوقيع مطابع العدل



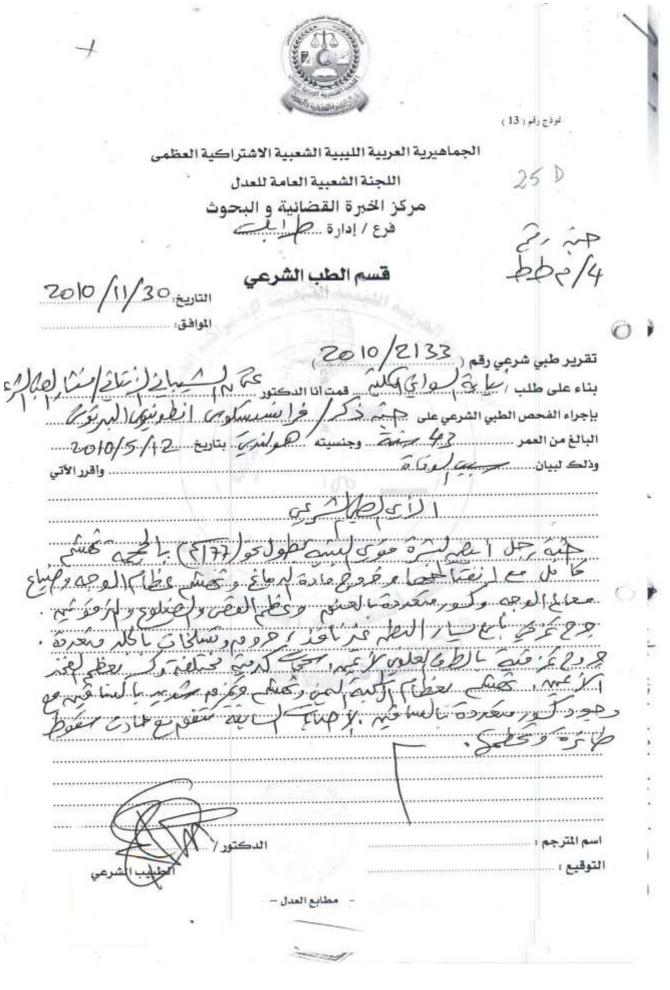
نموذج رقم (13)

وزارة العدل مركز الخبرة القضائية والبحوث فرع/إدارة الجلب، إبتريس والاترابل/طرابلس

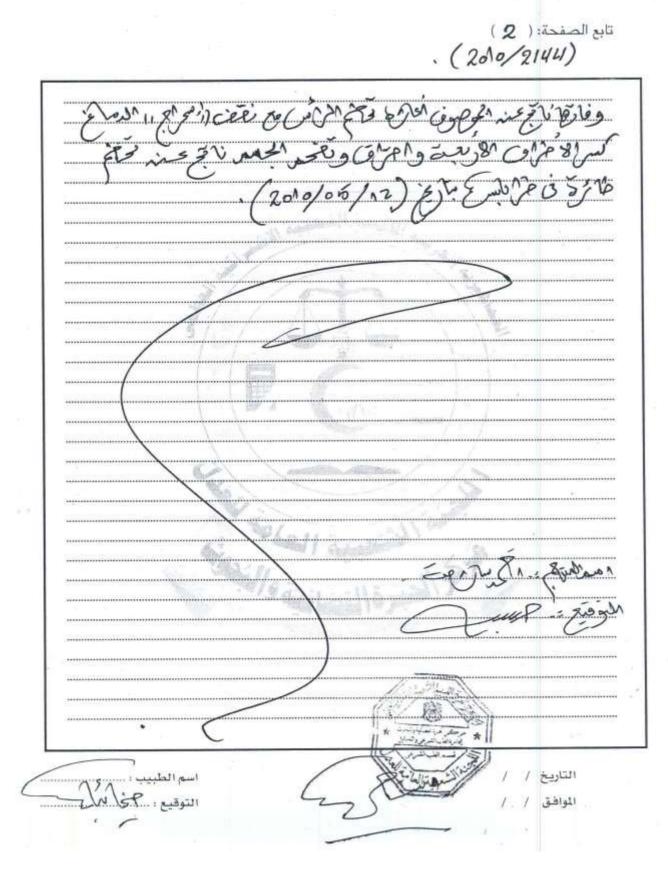
قسم الطب الشرعى التاريخ ... 22/14/18. الع على طلب/ فيابة السوائ الكلية قمة أنا الدكتور أينور العربي بإجراء الفحص الطبي الشرعي على (مشلاع لوجمانس) حاسباس) حمان البالغ من العمر وجنسيته المرابذية بتاريخ 16/5/16 وذلك لبيان الكيشف والبيترج اللازميين لبيان سبب الوغاة ونرمنها و.....واقر الاتي الإصار اللاجة وزيانيا. ما نه في يوم التحد الموافق 16/16/ 2010 تم اجراد الكثف الطبي ع أمثلاء المذكور أعلاه فتين الآي : حدم يعن لتخص أبسض السترة يرتدى ورب أميص وأسود اللون، عظام العدم فكسورة وسعشمة مع وجود لقايا أنسج رة عن عضلات وأوثار وهي عبارة عن استاد الساق الايوجد طلاء أظاف تم أخذ عنية البحية الورانية DNA من أحد عظام القدم (Navialar) ليزرر هدية هذه الأيشاد، أظهرت النتاج أيه هذه الأشلار تخص السد/ يوهان مانياس هان والذي كان أحد جنايا الطائرة اعتكرية يوم 12/ 5/010. الدكتور : أ بنو مر الجر بكسي اسم المترجم :.... التوقيع :....

176

2146 1 1 1 1 2 3 3 1 الجماهيرية العربية الليبية الشعبية الاشتراكية العظمى اللجنة الشعبية العامة للعدل مركز الخبرة القضائية و البحوث W/1 10/00 10 10/00 10/00 10/00 10/00 25 6 قسم الطب الشرعى التاريخ C 20 x / 2/27 تقرير طبي شرعي رقم (. 21.46 مد معد. بإجراء الفحص الطبي الشرعى على مر..تعدير..جيه. م. م. ما. عامت قتا أ. Sint in the later The For all anon the second state of the secon 1. La in all and the second and and and a second and all a chine alter a second and a second and a second and a . Come and and a second and the for the for the second and and the second and the Glut allin prover fire to gl ? 1 stimment of la P. a. Komen Engine To and find have all and The M. () . In the stop of and the stand of the stand of the stand of the stop of the st والمر والمحاك المحق المحني والمعالى والم يستى المحالية المحالية المحالية المحالي مروط ها حد الم ی توریف ارجوج توجه Celle of the calls million اسم المترجم : التوقيع : مطابع العدل



الجماهيرية العربية الليبية الشعبية الاشتراكية العظم اللجنة الشعبية العامة للعدل مركز الخبرة القضائية و البحوث فرع / إدارة ج (المحسر) 25 قسم الطب الشرع التاريخ: 15 الموافق: 7 م M - 0 M - 2 . بناء على طلب / المرادة السور اج م قمت بإجراء الفحص الطبي الشرعي على .. (م.د. (٨.٨ مل. ٢٠٠٠as...... G. 5G anis gei البالغ من الع واقرر الأتى 445 506-وذلك لبيان.... 01.0.1.1 بب الش التوقيع :



غوذج رقم (13) الجماهيرية العربية الليبية الشعبية الاشتراكية العظ اللجنة الشعبية العامة للعدل مركز الخبرة القضائية و البحوث فرع / إدارة<u>ط. الم</u> قسم الطب الش التاريخ. 20 20101 الموافق: 0 تقرير طبي شرعي رقم (6 2 1 2 بناء على طلب / . بإجراء الفحص الطبي الشرعي على المُ 2010 /5 /12 البالغ من العمر واقرر الآتي وذل 0.6.0 16 0 Sine الدكتور / اسم المترجم التوقيع : طابع العدل 181

المجلس الوطني الانتقالي - ليب نموذج رقم (13) وزارة العدل مركز الخبرة القضائية والبحوث 2YH فرع/إدارة البطبة (برتربع)، والاتحالي (طراباس) قسم الطب الشرعي التاريخ ... 2.2012 ./4/21 ... المواقق : 5-21 Jo AUSI (Sland) 4 قمت أنا الدكتور ... بإجراء الفحص الطبي الشرعى على . < اجرار مرار برس) . برو 2010 -ليسان الإحساب اللاحقة واقررالات وذلك بيهان الكشف والتعتري اللازميين Tibl de وسيعا وتاريخ الوفاة وسيم 10 20 10 -5 -16 (Jelee) 15- 5- 10 05 ...el عَنَةَ المذكور أعلوه. فوتن الآي: بقايا هتة آدمية لرجل 5 المناك لغايا ليحض الأس لاو سر شان بطرل (4 in it is in the in the C (Dentel work Ulin VI والأطراف الطوية بالذلك تب ical Pries will itil cio fel go c (ão, 110 الدكتور/....أبور. الجريك اسم المتوجع :..... الطبيب الشرعي التوقيع (2) Time quie

13 - 11-الجماهيرية العربية الليبية الشعبية الاشتراكية العظم اللجنة الشعبية العامة للعدل مركز الخبرة القضائية و الب 2UD فرع / إدارة ج المشرك التاريخ: -1-الموافق: 11 - 11 - 2010 . تقرير طبى شرعى رقم (... 21.94 / 21.04 بناء على طلب شادت الاسوام بمسي قمت إذا الدكتور . مديخ بإجراء الفحص الطبي الشرعي على إيد أيسه البالغ من العمر ک. مستخت وذلب لبيان.... دسو. ج ج الحمي واقرر الأتى mm. C. Bulmella d. Henning the 2P apus 2010-A158.) 16 1 5 Stip is A. The Kig -5.81(- 16 p 81(2) ho our Py culps Englighteres plin as A.elaus اسم المترجم : ٢ كمر التوقيع :

تابع الصفحة: (2.) . (2010/2194) "Spile 0 اسم الطبيد التاريخ / التوقيع أتج الموافق

2145 الجماهيرية العربية الليبية الشعبية الاشتراكية العظم اللجنة الشعبية العامة للعدل مركز الخبرة القضائية و البحوث مرع / إدارة الطب بجسي والتمالل 24 قسم الطب الشرعى التاريخ: تقرير طبى شرعى رقم (. . 21.4.5 / 2. ع. م. - 0 بناء على طلب / شيامة لهوا. ع. (. برامة قمت إذا الدكتور/ عناسي حام الحد بإجراء الفحص الطبي الشرعي على /...مستمس بويهمك بهك والوبهيك march in the 1 s. S. S. S. M. B. of an intel Co. Colds meet Co. anie. S. Jas 1. 5. 621. 3381 هذا ويتينا بالمرتبة كر بامت من معتش معتش معلم المحتمد ور بالدوا ي 6 Halle call flamment on & A again beef man sie in and - man ing in the his man from the first of the first of the the the the start of the the start of the start o والمطنى غرابين المنا J.a. March 2/1 المنا والمرالي الم المقصية المتقويرين الم Ener Zion Frank TJ. Elth Eren all End to the VI. (1) mit en cir 5 r h b can a co da co in alt rin b a 1. 550 07. T.K. ... Had La - 16 lo XI and C-2, 00 , 5m. 60 /0 M. O Field J. J. f. lily Ano, and Beels on the Field Entry a is in it is the as la be litely and a find by a child ale illes اسم المترجم : التوقيع : الطبيب الشرعى مطابع العدل 11 47.11+ 185



نوذج رقم (13)

الجماهيرية العربية الليبية الشعبية الاشتراكية العظم 24 اللجنة الشعبية العامة للعدل مركز الخبرة القضائية و البحوث فرع / إدارة طر [1 قسم الطب الشرء التاريخ 30 /11/ 01 20 0 تقرير طبي شرعي رقم (2134 2010 20 بناء على طلب / علي شركي لك فمت ا بإجراء الفحص الطبي الشرعي على جيم أشما/ البالغ من العمر 7 6 معد وجنسيته حوار ... بتاريخ 5/12 / 20/0 وذلك لبيان محمي لرك 5 واقرر الأتى اسم المترجم : التوقيع : مطابع العدل -

186

المجلس الوطني الانتقالي – ليب وذجرقم (13) وزارة العدل مركز الخبرة القضائية والبحوث فرع/إدارة البطب (بنتريب) والعتاليل/طرايلي 24 قسم الطب الشرعى التاريخ . 2012 / 4 / 20 الموافسق :..... 2010 /2155 يناء على طلب/ بنيالية. (ليسوان الكلية ... قمة إنا الانتور ... أ ليدور 1 التر ... المر بإجراء الفحص الطبي الشرعي على . أ. لينبق ليرسر . ليد جعا النين . بتُحدور سي وذلك لييان الكشف والتبشر في اللاز عيين على كل حيتة ليان الإحداث واقردالات emploited siles and إنه في يوم الجعة متاريخ 14- 5-2010. في احراد الكشف الطبي على ج المذكور أعلاه، كذلك تم أخذ حبور فوتوغرا عنة بأدضاء مختلفة ختين اللاء لمتة رجل أبيض البشرة معسَل القامة علغ حواى 170 يرتدى الملابس الآمني: (T. shirt) (T. shirt) edites (Page) iller حرام جلدى Logi 1 Fig - (Inieman) é sté cléhé voite i 100 criel 1)1 m et dis - 1 mile . 1 1 2 1 (S.al) لدكتور / . اسسم المترجم :.... التوقيع الطبيب الشرعى

نابع الصفحة: (2) ميتبح تقرير طبى شرعى رقم (2155 / 2010) × بالكشف الطاهري على الجينة تبسن أنها في بداية التحلل و و د كر غير محتون . تكدمات سحية مختلفة على كامل الحسم . - الرأس والعنق !- الرأس مصمَّم بسَدة مع فقد الأنسجة الدماعية بالكامل والعينين ولوجد لقايا الألف والغم ومقلة العين اليسرى باكسور في فقرات العنق. - الجذع: كمبوري القذعن الصري وعظام الترقيق) عر 1: 3 بطول (em) على الجوة الخلفية للكتف الذيس كسور رخلع مى مفصل الكتف الأهن وكذلك كسر من مفصل المرفق الأيسر مفتوح مع تكسر عظامه . كسور في الفقرات الصررية والقطنية كسورى عظام الحرص. الأطراف السفلية: كم são is وتصبيم لعطام وأنسجة كلا الساغين والكاحل × الكشف التسم يحي بقتح الحولي الحسر تسين وجود لزلف د وكسور في الأصلاع وعظمة القص في الرفيس، والقلب. اسم الطبيب أنفر العزى التاريخ / / يتبع صفحة (3 التوقيع المسلم الموافق / /

البر الصمحة: (3) يتبع لقرير طبى مشرعي رقم (2155/ 2010) م تحويف البطن تبين وجود نزلف ولمزم سديد للكبر حال، و بفتم المحدة تبين وجود غذاء معصوم (عدائم) ذلك وجود فزيف مي الحوص . × التعاليل الطبية ب لح أخذ النصة الورانية (DNA) للتعرف على هو الجتة، وقد أتستث النشائج حويتها وثم النفرف عليها. × الخديد حية :-الوفاة ناجة عن قطم طائرة أدى ذلك إلى الإصابات التالية, تحميتم متديد من الرأس واجعة مع فقد أل الدماغ بالكامل بالسوري الفقرات العنقية بالصدري القطنسة للترود الفقرى ، كسور في عظام القنص الصبرى مع في في القلب و الرئيس، كسور المشمنة في الأطراف السفلية، كسور وخلر ى معصل الكنف الأيمن ، ومعصل المرفق الأيس -وتاريخ العفاة لوافق تاريخ 12-5- 2010, manut return - ind the 2 التاريخ / الموافق / موقيع :

لمبلس المطناة (لانتقالاه _ لند ما المكتب التنفيدي شؤون العدل وحقوق الإنسان مركز الخبرة القضائية والبحوث فوع / إدارة / الطبي ليترعين والتوابع قسم الطب الت 23K 82012 14 /18 التاريخ: الماغق: تقرير طبي شرعي رقم (279/ 2010) بناء على طلب / بنيابة لسواني الكلية قمت إنا الدكتور أ لور المرجى بإجراء الفحص الطبي الشرعي على 1 ستريح جر بيرود كر يسبينا براور 2010 -5-16 ودا المكتشف والمسترج اللازميين لييان الاحبارا . بمعنى واقرر الآتي انه ي يوم الأحد الموافق 16/ 5/ 2010 تم اجراد الكشف الد استلاء المذكور اعلاه فتين الآي : حزمين حلد آدس البيضال بابداد X92 مع رجود نقايا أحسًاء شحوم من الداخل، تم أخذ عينة DNA لبيان حربة عنه الأستلاء، أظهرت النشافر أم هذه الأسلاء mo/ ج بيزودا لريستنا براور والهركانت 2010 15/12 is a pill 52/12 التوقيع : 190

300 2 الجماهيرية العربية الليبية الشعبية الاشتراكية العظمى اللجنة الشعبية العامة للعدل مركز الخبرة القضائية و البحوث فرع / إدارة مشيشي قسم الطب الش التاريخ: ... 27)-الموافق: ١٥- ١١ - ٥ ٥ . تقرير طبي شرعي رقم (2225 / ٥٠٥٥ -بناء على طلب / مدهمة المهم الخ قمت أنا الدك بإجراء الفحص الطبي الشرعي على حرق بجد جم جن · 2015- 05 البالغ من العمر و..... واقرر الأتى وذلك لبيان. مسكردهم . الحمك . ال . .) 10 التوقيع مطايع العدل -191

تابع الصفحة: (2) - (27)- - (2010/2225)-ت عیندے من اللج م تخص المدعو ہ م امواندا ، مورد پر م · (D'NA) (som creat de (si as alle Negli jiles 11 1946-الجن تخنص العديم درم «ذ 44 سنة ١) من جو لو اكاره ٢ P. 33. م مرجع رکز 18 وینده نورد. 21(a)ed/ فأذناؤهم التاريخ / الموافق

الجماهيرية العربية الليبية الشعبية الاشتراكية العظمى اللجنة الشعبية العامة للعدل مركز الخبرة القضائية و البحوث فرع / إدارة جريدي قسم الطب الشرع التاريخ: 14 - NO - M - NO - (64)-تقرير طبي شرعي رقم (23.93 / ٥٠٩ ٤) بناء على طلب / المدين السري التي قمت إذا الدكتور بإجراء الفحص الطبي الشرعي على . المهر جر....). أحد. البالغ من العمر الله بمنهر وجنسيته جهه وذلك لبيان.... مَسَى في الجُمْتَ الماكسون) عن الاعداد و. in R. S. L. S. L. (~) wit 160 () NAD good 79 P.PDIS 1221. 6.9.00 upper il prin N # 998 - 70 11 اسم المترجم : أ Zia 1, Lin التوقيع

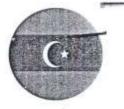
تابع الصنحة: (2) (2010/2193) ASIG L. MA 4. 4 وفاتق ناتحت عنه 29 83 -2010-05-12 Nau التاريخ / الموافق / ١٠/

المجلس الوطني الانتقالي – ليب ذجرام (13) وزارة العدل مركز الخبرة القضائية والبحوث فرع/إدارة البطب إلبتر عبر) والت يس/طرا بل قسم الطب الشرعى التاريخ ... 14/. 4. / 2012 ... الموافق :. The three's The بإجراء الفحص الطبي الشرعي على .. جرا لسب ايم. . عما . بس برييل. محمد المعد المعد الم سين الكيشف والتشتريج اللازمين على الجشة وسيعا وتاريخ الوناة وسيعا. انه مى يوم السب متاريخ 15-5- 2010 تم إجراد القنف الطبي على جنة المذكور أعلاه، كما تم أخذ صور فوتخرا عزة مأوضاع مختلفة فتبين الآ ة حفل أبيض البشرة يبلخ حوالى إحدى عشرة سنة، ذ ستر بن دطول هوالی کام) دو عين نيين) طول قامته 148 لَقريبا) الحثة مكتملة ويوجد بها تكرمان سحجية ذان 1 - coloria ة من الجسم عنة على أهزاد متغ * الكشف الظاهري: حرم تمنوم في فروة الرأ، الدكتور/... بنور... الجزعي الطبيب الشرعى التوقيع :....

تابع صفحة : (2) تيبج تعترير طبى مترعدى رضم (2218/2010) من الجوة اليصرى إلى أعام الجبيمة وحتى أسفل الذقن، وأغلب عضلات الوجه والجلد من الجعة الهف مفقود عونوجد أسور الوجنة الممنى للوحه، كسور في الفقرات العنقية ripe of الكسور أيشل عظم البَوَقوة الأس ن و chois القنص is me with الكثف الصبع (عظم القص والضلوع لأطراف العلوية: جرح كمزي أفقى بطول 3 223 122 على الغراع الليفن. كم مفتوح ف عظام 4 الوحت and I take I take the b11 i a level col من الغذز ¢ الكام 200 Coll 1 الصر تحولف ال 22 , (1) الغص الأيم من aup (WEVI أخذ النهمة الوراند 2 (Dr د هو بتيا، رت النت 251 الترف عليما) مع علا حظة أفم تم الترف على الم أيضا من قبل والده التاريخ : الموافق : / مطايع العدل –

×, تابع صفحة : ((3 × 15. Kar 1.2 155 2 الوفاة 10 ACS () 6 in co 1 لو 0 6 0 ŕ 0 1401 Cia 000 101 13 ¢ 6 is 19 ۰. L C U 12 0 التاريخ : 2 cre الموافق : 22 طايع العدل

غوذج رقم (13) الجماهيرية العربية الليبية الشعبية الاشتراكية العظمى اللجنة الشعبية العامة للعدل مركز الخبرة القضائية و البحوث فرع / إدارة ... ط الم 4 mins قسم الطب الش ppe/2 التاريخ. 20 /11/ 01 20 لموافق 0 2131 2010, تقرير طبي شرعي رقم (بناء على طله بإجراء الفحص الطبي الشرعي على -20195/12 البالغ من الع واقرر الآتى وذلك لبيان...... er verce elip apal Ø e 5 20 ela. eas all Nelles 2) fier 6.9.4 P. 29Pg 12 2216b التوقيع طابع العدل 198



المجلس الوطني الانتقالي - ليبسيا نموذج رقم (13) وزارة العدل مركز الخبرة القضائية والبحوث فرع/إدارة البطب البترجير والتقاد ل/طرابلس 23 قسم الطب الشرعي التاريخ ... 2012. إ. إ. إ. 2012. ... الموافيق :.... 2010 /2175 بناءعلى طلب المرابة السواي الكلبة قمة انا الديمتور الأور الاردى بإجراء الفحص الطبعي الشرعي على جمير [. مرجر سر م في معد في معد في م اليانة من العبر 5.3 مسينية ، وجنسيته هولندية متاريخ 14-5- 2010 وذلك بييان الكميثيف والمتشريج اللازمين على الجشة لسيان الاحسابات اللاحقة واقددالات يوا وسيها وزاري الوفاة وسيها. انه ي يوم الحدة بتاريخ 14-5-10 JALL الكشف الط is rule or المذكور أعلاه، كما تم إخذ جدر فوتخ اعنه ما وجناع مختلفة فتن وجل أبجن البشرة غير محتور ما طويل العامة هواى 197 تدى فانيليا رمارة (T- shert) ، سروال جيز أزرق اللودر مح جزام ور وفرية داخلية معادية اللورم مر جوارب سوراء * الكنت الطاهرى :. الحتة وتوجه للإجدان فتعددة وتك متدررة ومختلفة على كامل الجسم والحثة ملطات الرأس والجنوع الراس) موت الكام المترة و اسم المتوجم :.... التوقيع :.... الطبيب الشرعى +912 es 200

المايع المستحة: (2 يبع تغرير لمدر سترعدى رقم (2175/ 2010) الجعمة منفورة وكذلك أنسحة البطلا 1 Tos fiero inen mes any let lump a entran الحديم :- عطام القص والصلوع فلسورة الصررية للجود الفقرى) عفصل الكنف الأل يه كسور > كمر في عظم الدراع الألمن · 000318450 × الليشف التستريحين: لفتى محولي العبر لوجد الم فه متربره تكدمات وكسورى عطعة القصا والصلوع تايز فر القل والرئين) و يفتح جدار البطير دوجد الطلحال ومزيف في المسارلقا) ويقفي المحدة تبين وجود طعام مع (anyme)) بناي العجبية الجوانية لم وجود أن مه ا m لكانيل الطبية: 2 أعد المعمة الوراية (DNA) عمر عصروف المرجر للترف على الحقة والنتاج أميت عربة الحنة والدفر ف عدما. الخلاجة:- الوفاة ما ية عدم لحم طالرة (حارث) (دى (ى الم مى الرأس والطبية وحروج كل السحة الدفاغ كسورى العنع من الصدر في ليتك القلي والرفيتين) ليتك الكير والطاء والوغاة لوافع متاريخ 12 - 2 - 2010 . اسم الطبيب (ففر العرع التاريخ / الموافق /

المجلس الوطني الانتقالي – ليَّب وذجرهم (13) وزارة العدل مركز الخبرة القضائية والبحوث فرع/إدارة البطيب البتريد والتحالي /طرابلس 221 قسم الطب الشرعى التاريخ. 2012/4 /15. المواشق :.... 2010 /2147 2151151 S-11) من الممر 42 سنة وجنسيته حمولند بة بتاريخ .. 2010 بين الكيمف والسَرَيع اللارْمِين على الحيثة اوسيعا وتاريخ الوفاة وسيها. إنه من يوم الجمعة متاريخ 14-5-010 تم إجرار الكنتف الطبي على جنَّة إلذكر أعلاه، كما تم أخذ حور فوتغراطية اوجناع مختلفة فين الآي: جدّة إمرأة بيضاد شرة ذات قامة ولبية معتدلة تبلغ هوالى 175 ، لااشع من اللوم، بطول 11 وعيش عسلتين ترتدى ما نيليا (T. sherbland فكور ملتون عليها ARMANI بعقيق ذهبى اللور، بطلور، جينز أزرق، سوتيان عنابى اللوم فخطط، فرعة داخلية سورار، خردة زوج هذاء رياض أبيض اللوم (الفرة اليسرى) هوا, د مرتكرمان سحصية وم من منظ cor orisiens المعتور المرجى التوقيع : . (2) Zoup;

تابع الصفحة: (2) يتبح تقرير طبى شرعدى رقم (2010/2147) كامل الجسم. * 1 [m) el keie? : 9,7 1: 2) 4 de 4 ees (key) كمزي هلالى الشكل بطول كاسم على الجية الهنى فسرالوجه، حرج أسفل المدقن في الجوية اليسري) كم في الفقرات المحنظ - الحذع: كسر من عظم المرعوة الأيس ، حرح لمان توتك مع مرو الرئة اليسري والقلب ،كسور في عطام القفص الصبري ، كس المفصل الألير للكتف كمر في قصبة عظمة الذراع الألمن كم في الرفق الأدير) كسر في عطام الساعد الأديس كسور في عظم الحرض جرحان لمز قيان على حيار البطن في الحوة المن بطول (2-3 جلم وكسور في فقرات العرد العقرى. - الأجاف السناية، كسر في عطام السافين * الكَنْفَ السَرِّحُينَ: يَفْتَحَ جدار المصر وحد تَرْبِقُ داخ المجري و 1: م الرفش - وبقتم التولي البطن وهد د اغل التجويف مع تورم خلف الروتيرم و في ف في الد لالوجد رحم * العَاليل الطبية: - في أهذ عيشة (DNA) 4 أنور الدي التاريخ الموافق ديبر صغرة (3)

تابع الصفحة: (3) يتبع تقريرهبى شرعاى رقم (2012 / 2010) مع عضروف عظم القص المصرى للتوف على الجنة وقديد إ فُسَتَ السَّاجُ هورة الجِنَّة وكم التَّحرف عليها + 184 aut :-صه:-الوفاة ناقية عم حادث قيلم طائرة أدى إلى تكرما سحجية وحروى على أكداد فنلغة مسم الجسم، جروح كمزمنة على الوجه وكسور في فقرات العلق ، كسر في عظم التزعوة الأليه غزى تصلى على الحاب الايس مس لصر مع بروز الرئة السرى والقلب، كسور في فقرات العمود العقري) المتلاع القلب والريثين وأرض الكبر والطحال) لا يوحد رحم . والرغاة توافق 2010 -5-12 3-15 أنور العرى التاريخ / الموافق /

المجلس الوطني الانتقالي - ليب نموذج رقم (13) وزارة العدل مركز الخبرة القضائية والبحوث فرع/إدارة البطب إيتريي، وإلاتا يل /طرا لس قسم الطب الشرعى التاريخ ... 2012 ... 2012 الوافق : . 2010 / 2209 (und) ص الطبي الشرعي على Levis Visas diania a الليشف والتعتر في اللاز عبن al cility Is فاة وم انه ي يوم السب ساريخ 15-5- 2010 قم اجراد الكيف الد المذكور أعلاه، كما تم أخذ حبور فوتغرافية بأوضاع مختلفة في à امرأة بيضار البشرة ، ذات شعر أسور به وليل من الس بَعَرَيْها) ذات عينين بنيتين و بكشف على الفم تبين وجود طاقم أسنان F15) ترتدى قَانَتْكا جعفراء اللون (T-shert) معتدلة حوالى (169) ان أبيض اللون، ينطلون جينز أزرق عامق > حزام المكتور/... أبور الجري التوقيع :

تابح الصفحة: (2) يَتِبِح لَتَرْير طِبْ سَتْرِعْ مِنْ وَهُمَ (2020/ 2010) يد الكشف الطاهرى : فروة الرأس منزوعة بالكام على حدور الحبية أعلى الحاجبين، لسر في الجرية في المنطقة الصرعية الحدارية الصرهية اليمني ، تكدمات سحجية على أيجاء مختلفة من الج - الجذع: توجد بحض التكرمات السحية في منطقة الكنف والزر الله بين المرفق الأبيس كسور عني القفص الصبري (الصلوع القص الترقوة) يوجد ندن إنَّر حرج حراحي (Kocher) على المنطقة , white Kocher inscion لحطاح مفصل المرفق الأع ور في فقرات العنق) كسور في عظام الحوص بهتم جدار الصرر كبين مور بالأضلع وحدار الصري الرفتان متكدمتان و يز ف می حدار القلب ، و لغتم تجویف البد مى الكبد و ليمثل من الطمال، العدة خاوية لا تحتوى عا وحبر نزيني داخل جويف الصر وايبطن الرحم مور من أى محتويات (غيرجامل) مح تصخم في حدار ارجم. ة :. تم أخذ عينة من اليجمة الورايتية (N * 102/24 1024 عضر فف عظم القص المصرى للتقرف عاى الحتة وتحديد هوية المتبت النتائج هوية الجنة وتم التجرف عليها.

اسم الطبيب . أيور العرى التاريخ / ، بينو معنى (3) التوقيع : ... الموافق

تابع صفحة : (3) الخلاحية :-× الوفاة ناتحة عن ح isl ust 5 (6 العنوح ، كسور عقران is 99 Q:1 cial 15 C 1 9 3 5 04 21 13 Cel 70 لع 9 2010 5 - 12 600 5 (00) Lĩ 2 النور العرى التاريخ : / اسم الطبيب :.. الموافق : / / · · · · · · · بتبع تقريم crb. (2070) 12209) 206



المجلس الوطني الانتقالي - ليب نموذج رقم (13) وزارة العدل مركز الخيرة القضائية والبحوث فرع/إدارة الطب، إبترجي، والتوالين/طراباس قسم الطب الشرعى التاريخ ... 22.12. /.4. /.12. المواقــق :..... مناء على طلب في له لسراى الكلية قمة انا الديمتور ألفور الحرى بإجراء الفحص الطبي الشرعي على ... أستَلا م جيوز بين 1 نبتج ينبوس ماريب وذلك ببيان الكمنف والتبترج اللازمنيين لسبان الإصابات اللاحقة بعل واقدر الاتم وسبهما وتاريخ الوفاة وسبهما انه ي يوم اللمد الموافق 16 - 5 - 10 تم اجراد الكثف الطبق على السلاء جنة المذكور أعلاه. فتسري الآي : حدد من جنَّة لنترية. عدارة ع المراء عن الرأس والحجة والثاذي اليسري والذراع والظهر وجرد من الساعد الأيمن متصلة ، كما تسن وجود جرح وكمور تهشية . تم أخذ عينة البهمة الورانية (DIVA) من فروة الرأس للترف على الجنة (الأسلاد) و تحديد هوديا) أظهرت النتاكى أيم هذه الأسلاء تخص حنة إلىسير حوريف أننوينوس ماريا ، العفاة توافق حارت الطابق المذكوبة يوم 2010 - 5-12 الاختور/ أليور الجزجي استم المترجم :.... التوقيع :.... الطبيب الشرعي



الجماهيرية العربية الليبية الشعبية الاشتراكية العظمى

13.2.7

11

اللجنة الشعبية العامة للعدل مركز الخبرة القضائية و البحوث فرع / إدارة عُلْمَ هِكُمْعَ .

قسم الطب الشرعى

التاريخ:

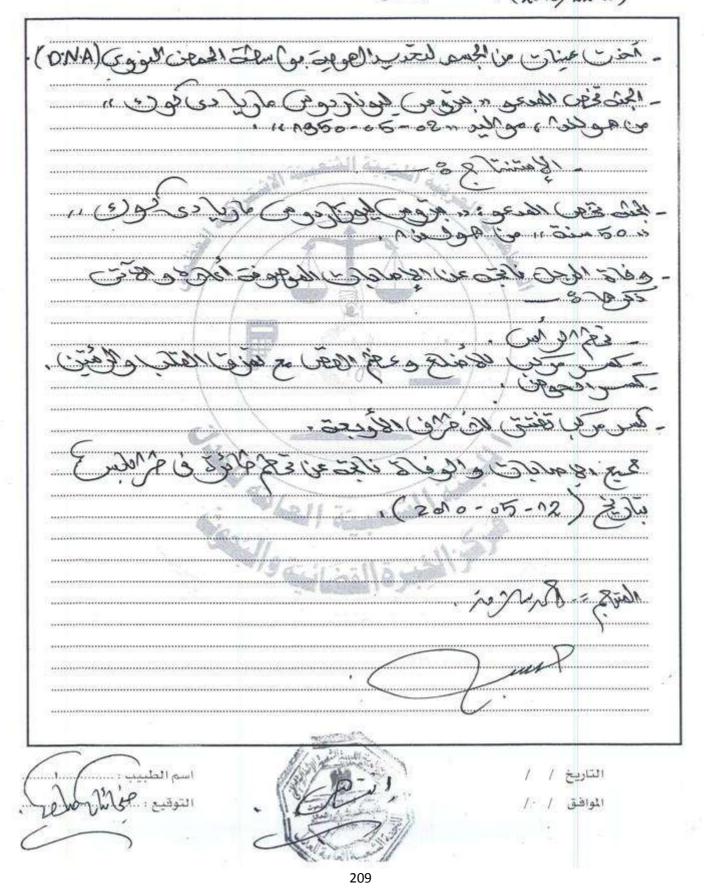
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الموافق: ١١ - ١١ - ٢٥ .

تقرير طبى شرعى رقم (2022 / 200 ...) بإجراء الفحص الطبي الشرعي على .. بمرّو من فيهو ورد و بد .. مدريل . ه م محمد الموري ... البالغ من العمر 5.5 همذي ... وجنسيته عولانيت ... بتاريخ . ١٨ - 5 - ٩. مدي ٨٠ وداك لبيان تمريع الجمل الكمن عن الاصدار رج) مسارح) ... واقدر الاتي مس الى فار ج المواجنات) من الحسم ال all as an all is (DNA) (good (DB-31 SUTI aire z alga اسم المتر التوقيع

208

تابع الصفحة: (2) -(35)-· (2010/2202)



13mal + z Jyd الجماهيرية العربية الليبية الشعبية الاشتراكية العظمى اللجنة الشعبية العامة للعدل مركز الخبرة القضائية و البحوث فر / ادارة . 1 من بيد عن والتمالل 20 قسم الطب الشرعى الموافق: 2 / 2 / 2 / 2 / 2 / 2 تقرير طبى شرعى رقم (.2.2.1 / 2.2. م. ...) بناء على طلب / ... الم يج الم المن المن الما الدكتور / .عما مع حامة الحسير بإجراء الفحص الطبي الشرعى على كر....ك.وذخب كجرد بر..... وذلك لبيان...... وأقرر الأتى أولك - بحت التشكر ل Level 1. I. Jun D. K. a. ... Blue and her and the second states of the s 1.9. Jang trais 1 the state and the and be and the الم. بي و. القف الم يحق و... برتاك ... بالمقامي و.. المو مست . و. المحمد و. المحالي. و. نو. وف . درو. in the second and the شاخلاً من الرأ متحد sie per la VIII r. . (Rocan Frida, France Tis Firste Report Rand in and the D. M. O جار بر الحد مورث من شار حدد ت مقوط لل تربي 7 شار هم الم at land and a land and a start and a land a land a land (Las man and a. La. L. g. c. floddy g. marth g. Com Al & Chill the man and Clearly فين بينيت .. د جلو بها جمن المربية من and the second second _____ ane et 1. 1. g. M.g. الدكتور / اسم المترجم : التوقيع : طابع العدل



غوذج رقم (13)

الجماهيرية العربية الليبية الشعبية الاشتراكية الع 20 اللجنة الشعبية العامة للعدل قسم الطب الشرع التاريخ. 30/11/01 02 الموافق: 0 تقرير طبي شرعي رقم 2178 20/21 20 بناء على طلب ألم في في الى بكلية قم بتاريخ 20/15/12 I man ledo Cull is year - Julia el - v 01 اسم المترجم : <u>عتور</u> التوقيع :

211

مطايع العدل

2205 الجماهيرية العربية الليبية الشعبية الاشتراكية العظمى اللجنة الشعبية العامة للعدل مركز الخبرة القضائية و البحوث فالمرا إدارة العام بير عو والتمالل قسم الطبعالية الموافق: 2/2/2/ 0/02 0 تقرير طبي شرعي رقم (.22.6.5 / 2.2.4 بإجراء الفحص الطبي الشرعي على/. أ. نه بر بإمال.. بأ يواسين...... وذلك لبيان......واقرر الأتى 2 2. h. C. D. D. Cigal . Explander . Con (2) maall. The low of your is . This is Leller States all aparts april a classification and the states of the st and the stand of the she and a state of the والتحت الاجني mer pret hand in his As. S.F. M. man sin sin and JIY, VIA اسم المترجم : التوقيع : مطايع ال



الجماهيرية العربية الليبية الشعبية الاشتراكية العظمى اللجنة الشعبية العامة للعدل مركز الخبرة القضائية و البحوث فرع / إدارة الإلاسع	
D مركز الخبرة القضائية و البحوث	
مركز الخبرة القضائية و البحوث فرع / إدارة ٢٩٨٩ ٢٩٠٩	
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قسم الطب الشرعي	
فسم الطب السرعي	
الموافق: 11 - M - 0 0 - 2 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2	
تقرير طبي شرعي رقم (3 م 22 / 20 ٨)	
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بإجراء الفحص الطبي الشرعي على جمي بس	
البالغ من العمر 25 همن وجنسيته هو الرجي بتاريخ ٨٨ 20 ماه ٢ .	
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الكميكن على الجبك الجد الوفات اغام حكم المرامع المرامع المراجع مع المقررة وتقحم المجسم والكرامل محمد المحاص كس ف الاحتاج وتكعم ف المؤتي من محمد في المحافظ المحاد و عن المنابع الانتشار المحف ، المساحر الانهما عالمة الافخون .	
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تابع الصفحة: (2) (2010/2203) Xa التاريخ / اسم الد لتوقيع : 🧖 الموافق /



الجماهيرية العربية الليبية الشعبية الاشتراكية العظمى اللجنة الشعبية العامة للعدل مركز الخبرة القضانية و البحوث فرع / إدارة ج العامر ج

وقح رقي 13

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قسم الطب الشرء

التاريخ: 1416 ... N-M-2010 ...

تقرير طبى شرعى رقم (... 20/ 22 / ٥٠ م. ٢٠٠٠) بناء على طلب / بين مح المرج الم الم الم الم الدكتور . محيد بإجراء الفحص الطبي الشرعي على ...جمهو الممر ... و. البالغ من العمر 23 مدحق وجنسيته حم محد يحت . بتاريخ ... 1.4 2010 2010 وذلك لبيان المترج المحم والمحمة المح عن الاحد الم الم .)..... واقرر الأتى and a sille 2 that the eld PI M. Koragi M. and prent 5 - may manie M and or nen Mages ... is job of RSS. The اسم المترجم : الطبيب الشرء التوقيع :

215

تابع الصفحة: (2 - (45) - (2010/2207) P231 (3 - N-A) التاريخ الموافق

2206 الجماهيرية العربية الليبية الشعبية الاشتراكية العظمى اللجنة الشعبية العامة للعدل مركز الخبرة القضائية و البحوث مر الدارة . الفي يشر مي و التماليل 201 قسم الطح الموافق: 22/2/ 2/2/ 2/2/ تقرير طبي شرعي رقم (2206 / 200 مارچ بناء على طلب / . شا. بيت به الى الكلية ... قمت انا الدكتور .. عدا ما مر الم بإجراء الفحص الطبي الشرعي على /.م..ميشي..مستمعيال.... وذلك لبيان......واقرر الأتى آلالا در فعلي المحقق ا المحقة. لو حل في حوال المعقد المعقد المحالمية من العرب الدود فروال المعيد ما الد مع و.الرسوب الدمورة.. كل هر. تخلف الحذية العنا وسينا بالمتبع عدورة من المرب حتيت الدير عدا الم بوالك في منت الموجة والعل وسقت مسينا مراحيا مريج ١٠٠ مصدر والبلي والدار في الأرار مري مرام من مت مت معلم والديمين والمعدوالعال وتنسبت مسمع والمعال وتساعد here and the for the second of Elvi - Thip ا_____ الم ما تعريد الم (الأعار الت المرية الحديثة المو حوفة بالاية (The de a sin and a sin مرج جاري الحسور في شارحا در في حوط المريم و شار هو الم الم و. بفن ... فريد من ... مر مر من ... الدم جسو الد و. م. و. الم Ca. [b. \$1.9. , diel1 اسم المترجم : JIU, Alla التوقيع : طايع العدل

الجماهيرية العربية الليبية الشعبية الاشتراكية العظمى اللجنة الشعبية العامة للعدل مركز الخبرة القضائية و البحوث فرع / إدارة جُزُالإِسْيَجَ قسم الطب الشرد التاريخ: الموافق: 80 - 11 - 0105. - (53) -تقرير طبي شرعي رقم (2882 / 2010 ...) بناء على طلب / . المراحة . الم مح الجريب قمت إنا الدكتور بإجراء الفحص الطبي الشرعي على فيجر.. به يب Plac 2010-05-1 وذلك لبيان.... هم ٢٠٠٠ المحمد الم في..... وأقرر الأتى A April 9 D per Kay hoo is 5.1609 2.4.4 0.9 .. اسم المترجم : ١ 3 فتور/ التوقيع : مثابع العدل

تابع الصفحة: (🎗 - (53) - . (2010/2182) - 18 al 6 0 التاريخ الموافق

الجماهيرية العربية الليبية الشعبية الاشتراكية العظمى اللجنة الشعبية العامة للعدل مركز الخبرة القضائية و البحوث فرع / إدارة ج الالمو ج قسم الطب الشرعر التاريخ: 14 Leis 80 - M- 020 . تقرير طبي شرعي رقم (2163/0 201 uisal, du / di co March & x قمت أنا الدك بإجراء الفحص الطبي الشرعي على كر في في من ا 200-50-1 ذيب يتاريخ البالغ من العمر 6.7. صينير وجن 211251 وذلك لبيان... لا المر وأقرر الأتى 2 S C s.p.d.a 27 1. Re. But north Ale SN'A aco.a P ... 1 AC اسم المترجم : ٨ ٢ الطبيب الش التوقيع :

تابع الصفحة: (2) (2010/2169) . (40 Xas .0 التاريخ الموافق

المجلس الوطني الانتقالي – ليب نموذج رقم (13) وزارة العدل مركز الخبرة القضائية والبحوث فرع/إدارة المجلم، إستجد المالك ليل/طرابلس قسم الطب الشرعى التاريخ ... 20.12 /4./.15 بناءعد طلب بنياية السواي الكلية قددانا المكتور النول C5-21 بإجراء الفحص الطبي الشرعي على ... جا لشري ج با تعبيل اللاحقة لموا ويسبوا وتاريخ الوغاة ويسببوا. زه مي يوم السب الموافق JI-1-5-15 2. 2010 -5-15 جنَّة المذكور المعلاه كما تم أخذ صور فوتغراطية للحتَّة بأوضاع مختلفة فين السترة، شعر من بطول حواي ٥٤ ى: جنة إمرأة معتدلة حوالى 160 كم ترتدى سلسلة معدينية ذهبية اللون ي بلون أ يمض متعاف 5 · 0 ، 7 5 × 0) • خانيليا (T-shert) بز قاء جهومية داخلية بلون زهرى خاتج الما زخرفة على أمشكال قلوب بسضار وزهرية غاه يته محرز في ومد i c'ani 5-123-12. elta CS: IL LE * التكتور /: الطبيب الشرعي

تابع الصفحة: (2)

يتبع تقرير طبى سترعى رقم (2220/ 2010) مارزة للخارج عبر حدار البطن وهي عدارة عدم الأمحار) الكد خلال الحنع الأعن مدر الخلف ، الأطراف متنبية المفاه مع وجود كسور من الطرف العلوى الأليم عند الساعد أعلى تحليل مستوى الرسم وتكار تكون ستورة عند هذا المستوى ، كسور يطام الساق الملعن والساق ستورة أعلى الكاحل الألحزن الأفذا محترقة ومنجتكة بالكاع * النقشف النقة على . الرئيس، عنكر عتان ل والمعدة يوجد روا عذاء مصرحوم (sangho) ، الرحم هاى لاي عاى أى محتويات (عيرحام) * التراليل الطبية: 2 القص للنوف على الحت، قد يد هويتوا) Cu leve copel , tid. × الألاصة: الوفاة ناحة عسر وطرطارة ، متة او عجمة) الاحتياد بارزة لخارج عرجدار الد الساعد الأليس مع شبه نتر. ليوري عطام الساق المعنى الاعدا متوسكة وتحرقه، تلدم من الرئين ولنها الطلال وال لتوافق تاريخ 12 - 5 - 2010 اسم الطبيب ، أ يور العرب التاريخ / الموافق / / التوقيع :

223



الجماهيرية العربية الليبية الشعبية الاشتراكية العظمى

اللجنة الشعبية العامة للعدل مركز الخبرة القضائية و البحوث فرع / إدارة الطهم الترجي و التحاليل

قسم الطب الشرعى

التاريخ: الموافق: 7 - 11 - 20 20

تقرير طبي شرعي رقم (٩٩ 24 / ٥ 0 08) بناء على طلب / بإجراء الفحص الطبي الشرعي على ...همار سيا... هر الممسأ.... وذلك لبيان....لاممم and M. Cel 29. e.) M 5. Geo mis all and ins ce 84771.2 الله الجبة المحمة لمادنة تحلم طابق وم الرحلة 17 مي روم 12 ماروا مآمع مي خلال فقيم ما يجد الوفاة تبين ان العشة طوا م Enl. S.L. Junis 1, a sund in iter it has it has a الدّيمين (المبتح الخاتم) مرجد على الحتق حروق er. cargard الجمس جدار الدطن محمة ف والدمعاء ظاهرة جر and the stand the series m.G. A. S. S. S. and all and all and was the first and the p. ec. ca. Jey. ... zu م تعديد ها، هذه الحتم لمراة آوربيا تدعى مار الدومية جيزينا جروتدل هولندية الغسم عالوفاه فاتعة عن of it where and a strain of the stand of the الاكس وهي ناتحت عن ب 20.10_5_17, P.g. C. mulikes الدعتور/ مفادئل صافى اسم المترجم : الرهاج دي 4 201 الطبيب الشرعى التوقيع :

224

2190 13.000 الجماهيرية العربية الليبية الشعبية الاشتراكية العظمى اللجنة الشعبية العامة للعدل مركز الخبرة القضائية و البحوث فكالاا ادارة العب بيم عو والتاليل قسم الطب الشرعى الموافق: . 2 / 2 / 2 / 2 / 2 / 2 / 2 / 2 تقرير طبى شرعى رقم (... 2/2/ 2/ 2/ 2 ...) بناء على طلب / بنياء 3. اليها. برا المائية. قمت إذا الدكتور / عامي محمد وذلك ليبان.......وأقرر الأتى Ister - 1 - 2 - 2 and and allo be have in and and a first and and and in the his him Mith and have a gran the first find the first and the first of the f الم الم المناعة والريكية والمريكية والمعالية والمعالية والمعالية والم تناجي المراجع ا - inter have fill white he The and a send TI Tit Sie and The added to be A. O Trally Thomas and be Mari Companies all al. al. cerel. and finding. g. g. mell geelt and all china ى المالك والمر يستي و المعيد والمحاكم و تر من مسطى المحبشة بر II. J. g. EM. g. الدكتور / التوقيع : الشبره 2010 مطابع العدل

الجماهيرية العربية الليبية الشعبية الاشتراكية العظم اللجنة الشعبية العامة للعدل مركز الخبرة القضائية و البحوث فرع/ إدارة الطب الشرعي والتحال قسم الطب الشرعى التاريخ: 1 Ale - 5- 12 - 000 تقرير طبى شرعى رقم (24 21 200) بناء على طلب / . دُراية المسوارين . قمت إنا الدكتور . صفرا من صلف البالغ من العمر ٢٠ ٢٠ وجنسيته هو لند ب بتاريخ تر المنه العمر وذلك لبيان إلد جمال - الم حودة على العتر محمد ه anolles and mile and the sollage and mil, all Translack in S. ce. p. c.s. التعرير الطبيح His in James المتح تحطم طالاق مر الاد 64.771.7 Les 2010 Lola egs min his Music and a gap al etc. Hoil 5. The in the concertain also and JARX11 لاج با (الدر و یک الا تدر) > کسر in the sin se how the guilden and the states Lies as and of is a state in the contract of the contraction of وقد تسبي ان العثمة تخابي الدعوة هو مل نوس قاري -1-20 Julio 2 C.B. Bolievan 1/ com 1980 P. X. S. Here that 200 act Here is a live to here I and the shire and the shire 80-1- 20 Julion الدكتور/ حدفانك حداف اسم المترجم: الم هاج وت ٩ التوقيع : حصك الطبيب الشرعي

تابع الصفحة: (2) تابع ملف رقم تابع الصفحة: (2) 2154 / 0102 , C, Y 516 ic 0 5 7.7 00 12. 2 اسم الطبيب : مفاهل. ملك التاريخ / / الموافق / / التوقيع : 227

in?





غوذج رقم (13)

الجماهيرية العربية الليبية الشعبية الاشتراكية العظمى اللجنة الشعبية العامة للعدل مركز الخبرة القضائية و البحوث فرع / إدارة ج السرع قسم الطب الش 1-التاريخ: 38 الموافق: 80 - M - 020 تقرير طبي شرعي رقم (2167 / 200 بناء على طلب / المريت السوري قمت إذا الدكتور وجنع Test 2 and 16. ma. M.A. war a sand thead this N-A-A

بإجراء الفحص الطبي الشرعي على .. المجهر .. الم 2010-05 البالغ من العمر ..] البالغ من وذلك لبيان مسرم ج م اجمك المحسك 1. 1.5.6 DNA) اسم المترجم : الطبيب الشرعى التوقيع :

228

تابع الصفحة: (2) 33 . (2010/2167) . الحنك June 47 Uà PCios اسم الطب التاريخ / الموافق / التوقيع : ...





الجماهيرية العربية الليبية الشعبية الاشتراكية العظمى

اللجنة الشعبية العامة للعدل مركز الخبرة القضانية و البجوث فرع / إدارة إلى طب المرجى والتحاليل

قسم الطب الشرعر

التاريخ: الموافق: 21-5 _ 200 تقرير طبي شرعي رقم (2174 / 0 / 20) بناء على طلب / لمارد المسود الم ... قمت انا الدكتور .. 200-5 e un stleets of the 2 Enland celose Edular Qual Cus. 1. La en ex. secol and 6. 1 2010/ 210/2 es 84771 = . de la inte as and the second discover Entran.g. the party plate 16 The homen slipsyl. as.a. Legul aproved 16 ar illicelyse and are and and mt. po...... اعدنت والفغذ الديس who have تعالمة عم إذ all des los inst. I. cico لدل فرجي الجسنات 2722.00.54 sillo will of som of the 145 es shad eas In aux21.2010-7-4-Kens 12X mer. Al. com Sim AG The si ILSTO LESSO H. E. (الدكتور / محادث مال اسم المترجم: المحافي ب ممال 2 Tes الطبيب الشرعى التوقيع :

230

تابع الصفحة: (2) تابع صلف رقم 100/2174

Josi' is cus 01.19 6.0 اسم الطبيب ، حجاد مل التاريخ الموافق / / / التوقيع :



غرذج رقم (13) الجماهيرية العربية الليبية الشعبية الاشتراكية العم اللجنة الشعبية العامة للعدل مركز الخبرة القضائية و البحوث فرع / إدارة ...طرا بليت. التاريخ. 20 /11/ 01 20 قسم الطب الن وافق: O 2153 2010/ تقرير طبي شرعي ر بناء على طلب بإجراء الفحص الطبي الن البالغ من العه 0.60 واقرر الأتي 6 ڪتور / اسم المتر التوقيع : انع العدل

2165 تودج رقب 13 الجماهيرية العربية الليبية الشعبية الاشتراكية العظمى اللجنة الشعبية العامة للعدل مركز الخبرة القضائية و البحوث مر / ادارة الم بر مر والتمالل قسم الطب الشرعى التاريخ 12 × 12 / 27 . 21 / 2121 تقرير طبي شرعي رقم (.2. / 2.1 / عا. 2. ت. بناء على طلب / . الم مت بحداد بر الم مت انا الكر تور مرب م بإجراء الفحص الطبي الشرعي على م... لم ينسل . و سن الم الم الم الم الم الم الم وذلك لبيان......وأقرر الأتى أوليد بر تحصي المحصي در and the point allow follow and the sell and in the sin in the seal allo and the file of the second of the second and the second of the seco Friday 1. Wife and U. Shill in lith which and and the generation of the musigo ung En mel. ورار حيات مرك غور الم المراجع ا جاري المراجع المرجع The find the first in the first crit and and a fearly 1) Tody is south Frankling and the KI. O عر جي جا تر يد الحد بورت من ملي حارد ت مسقع ط الح مر ير ... يمت مرهو المرا ... and the der and a service of the se اسم المترجم : الطبيب الشرعي 2/ التوقيع : مطابع العدل -

دج رقم (13) الجماهيرية العربية الليبية الشعبية الأشتراكية العظم اللجنة الشعبية العامة للعدل مركز الخبرة القضائية و البحوث فرع / إدارة ع قسم الطب الش التاريخ: 36/ الموافق: 170 - 10 - 0 10-تقرير طبي شرعي رقم (2185 / 2010 بناء على طلب المياتية السو ترج قمت انا الدحتور مخامل عدا عد بإجراء الفحص الطبي الشرعي علىكار و 2. ممار ب ا فالذير فال ت بتاريخ 13 - 10 - 010 وذلك لبيان... بشور جج الجلي الم 18addan 12/5 Sp 2,60 - Zan all 8 5 190 sagah (GE 10 Casi 2010 21-12 ant 1 6 (ى دارجسون للم -07-261) التوق

تابع الصفحة: (2) (36, (2010 - 2185) التاريخ الموافق

215 الجماهيرية العربية الليبية الشعبية الاشتراكية العظمى اللجنة الشعبية العامة للعدل مركز الخبرة القضائية و البحوث 1 / ادارة المف يج عي والتماليل قسم الطها الموافق: 2,2 / 2 / 2 / 2 / 2 تقرير طبي شرعي رقم (. 9. 5. 12 / 2 20 بإجراء الفحص الطبى الشرعى على مر...د. المت الدير إير بالجام وذلك لبيان...... واقرر الأتى أولدر- فحص المحجة در المجشة الم حل الم حوالي منت صف المعقد الما يو من الهو ... الم ال هو المفت مر ما حاله الم وار المراج المراج المراجة منه المراجعة والوجيه والمفعم ما م مسي مسور المحلي المحمدة م والقعا والاطلام والرستي الا مي والرستي الا مي والعا ما ما ما الا مح والمر والقالي حدار است والمريسية والمعد والعلى ال. .. والت مقت المعوري فتر وسبتم ورفى المعدم and the section and the section of t forter by 1. 12 times to an the main accord Ti and signal and an add the () (2) الوغاير إ. ما يوية و مرت تستيدة X ما (-) لاه التر و ما أحد - (2) mindle and and a star of the she was a seally and flee. اسم المترجم : التوقيع : مطابع العدل



المجلس الوطني الانتقالي – ليب موذج رقم (13) وزارة العدل مركز الخبرة القضائية والبحوث 16 G فرع/إدارة البطية البتريين والدا ليل/طرالب قسم الطب الشرعي الموافسق 2010 / 2221 ناء على طلب فيانة السواي الكلية قمت ان الاعتور ألغور الجري . بإجراء الفحص الطبي الشرعي على . هما تعبل مدار جبو في مشرق . شرار في في بنود الم البالغ من العمر 5.2 مسينة وجنسيته المحد لين بنا بتاريخ 5.1 - 2010 ونت بيان الكشف والتشريح اللدرميين على المترج لبيدان الدحسرات اللاحقة بوا وسيهما وتازيخ الوفاة وسيها. انه في يوم السبت بتاريخ 15-5- 100 تم إحراد جتة المذكر (لتة إمرأة محريقة ومنفح 1013 Elevin & Jal totell CILSIL à انتا (flexion) يوجد مع الحقة علا دس محبر قد م سروال جين ون بقايا فرعة داخلية أزرق لحلى من نوع (INNI)) Zill عم حزام الطائرة والحقة دان ليترة برضاء و رزة الى الخارج من حدار الدوان وجي عبارة عن الدكتور/... ٢. بود. .. الجر: ٢... .. اسم الترجم :.... الطبيب الشرعي التوقيع :.... (2) asies zin

ف التشريحين: - الل حشاء البطنية بارزة للخارج LIA EP/ See (1) ديس spol (DNA) الورانية (DNA) النشابخر 0 うちん わらい SLP 900 الأحشاء إببط ينه ي انت كاعل للجذع والأ real -12 9-15) التاريخ: 1 1 يتبع لترير طبي سر الموافق: 1 1 (2221/ 2002) 10-5

غوذج رقم (13) الجماهيرية العربية الليبية الشعبية الاشتراكية العظ اللجنة الشعبية العامة للعدل مركز الخبرة القضائية و البحوث فرع / إدارة ممم فلأسرج 69 التاريخ: الموافق: 80 - M - 00 - 20 - 20 تقرير طبي شرعي رقم (2170 بناء على طلب / شابة السوم فرع قمت أنا الد بإجراء الفحص الطبي الشرعي عل البالغ من العمر 5 4 م -05. وذاك لبيان أس ج الجدة الم تحت عن حريق الحمجن ال tip - 1 PF مجمع مع نفق (استراج) الدماع اسم المترجم : الدكتور / التوقيع :

تابع الصفحة: (2) (41). (210/2170) gP Cos 2 التاريخ / الموافق /

2.208 13 +1, 289 الجماهيرية العربية الليبية الشعبية الأشتراكية العظمى اللجنة الشعبية العامة للعدل مركز الخبرة القضائية و البحوث فرا ادارة الع يشرع والتمالل قسم الطعطال الموافق: 22/27) 21 / 21 / 2 تقرير طبى شرعى رقم (. 8. 9. 22 / 2/ 22 . 2 بناء على طلب / . شيارة الهوا على المرسانة قمت أنا الدكتور / . عباس حلمي محمد بإجراء الفحص الطبي الشرعي على /......جيد ... أو .. حمد ال... أو أبرة البالغ من العمر مح . مح وجنسيته . لم ير المحاسب بتاريخ 2. /. 5. /. 2. وذلك ليبان...... واقرر الآتي -1971 (et -1 - 40) 192 . S. J. Blo Giallion Supplier Con Get neell 3 - he Klup & chi Li Ent هذا و يتينا بالحرة ه من المربعات الله ما المعرو المقتى والعق والمعنى 9 1 (les mon of printer of the partient of the states of the states مع تر يت دموري في مر يتجو يلي المعمد مر والملي ال Galy as C. h. tignet b M " 12 lime 1 Ascare share a charachade a share a sh m.b.e.r.L. Trade base Casto da Grande alter the mary flelt.g. millentell. Time Call M. p. S. mell. Clearly file ausell. Sugar Sty. Const 1. C We shi ... اسم المترجم : 12 التوقيع : 2010 مطابع العدل

2.196 الجماهيرية العربية الليبية الشعبية الاشتراكية العظمى اللجنة الشعبية العامة للعدل مركز الخبرة القضائية و البحوث NIS / 10 . 1. 1 2 . 1. 1 2 . 1 2/2 2 2 2 1 5/2 UN 15 5 الموافق: 7 2 /21 / ٢٢ . تقرير طبی شرعی رقم (29.92 م 22 2 بناء على طلب / . شاريج. المروا . بي المراجة. قمت إذا الدكتور . .. عد من حام محمد بإجراء الفحص الطبي الشرعي على مرداً بعابياسي. د. بيهي. أ دبلي... من المو. جماً x. واقرر الأتى وذلك لببان.... 521 5x -1 -101 51 - Com Alb & Call Co con la ladel 3 h Clos & cristiand 5. Tapi 1. Fride this I frank a della in the it the R.J. p.A. adjelling and all she Min flocky the Alt. 1. in the firmer -S. ret. pret. to V.J. I. shin and II and hearth and a stickle M. () a di a trata de la colo de la constante de la constante a a x1. And I the MARTI and Lalisland اسم المترجم : التوقيع :

2156 الحماهيرية الع ربية الليبية الشعبية الاشتراكية العظ اللجنة الشعبية العامة للعدل مركز الخبرة القضائية و البحوث 2/ إدارة المطب يسم على والتمالل قسمالطد 1010 /12/2.7. 1010 تقرير طبي شرعي رقم (6. 5. 1/2 / 2 مد م. بناء على طلب / شارية. المح .. المكالية... قمت انا الدكتور ... عبا بإجراء الفحص الطبي الشوعي على مرد والع بمحكل ... بعد ... حسل مت وأقرر الأتى أولد ... عنه المحمد . a.) > Com do y calla all real contin (1, 1) and and وستجار المرة معر كامل سبط المحدة عسر محمد المحد عبد المحد عبد المحد عبد المحد المحد المحد المحد المحد when the man and the start of the share of the start of the second the start it la lit in line in the source of the second and the second and the start of the Win eltra la Ing hand and the la the the and the suntifrat 6 fl 12 times are sand . The same To six his agatt and in the the M. (1) 5 lt sa tin To To - The U. Astai Canas Am La La le gl. (2) all. TelL man la. L.g. allelling and 1. Atting 2.9. 6.6.9. 0.9 Internet اسم المترجم : 11 0 0 0 1 1 g التوقيع :

2168 الجماهيرية العربية الليبية الشعبية الاشتراكية العظم اللجنة الشعبية العامة للعدل مركز الخبرة القضائية و البحوث فكرا إدارة المج بيشي والتالل قسم الطب التاريخ: الموافق: 27 / 2/ 2 بناء على طلب / شارية برداري الكلية قمت إذا الدينور بإجراء الفحص الطبي الشرعى على كمر ... لم ر... ستيف يسك . بم رست كمرد... بجارت .. بود جدل حك البالغ من العمر محكم وجنسيته ... هداندي. بتاريخ ... بدار مدارد. وذلك لبيان...... وأقرر الأتى Times 1 Jules in the stand of the state of th Gide Link s. Er fuer for falls firm and the strange of the second of the second the second of @ الواط ما مع مرحد حمد مع الم ما الم ما الم ما الم مر الم المر الم and how point of the blow & this and I fille J. 1. 4. 9. 941. 9 اسم المترجم: التوقيع :

الجماهيرية العربية الليبية الشعبية الاشتراكية العظمى اللجنة الشعبية العامة للعدل مركز الخبرة القضائية و البحوث قسم الطب الش الموافق: 27 / 10/ 10/ 10/ 10 تقرير طبي شرعي رقم (... 7 ٩ / ٤ / ٥ / ٥ ٤ ٥ ٤ بإجراء الفحص الطبي الشرعي على /... لمهم ... با . لو سيسي .. (... قر .. مز ... آولا له محمد الحقيق مع 19 12 Com alla y coll le Con un mael a fi diga for in it tax! واب مر المر ي مر مر المر من مر الم الم مر المر و المواسي و المر الم الم الم الم الم الم الم الم الم مع المر الجن الدمع في الموري المتحق الم الم والمعام مر المرا المر المر الم mand from Con bo some frence for the fit of the liter of Sand 1 Geel & and I flan your and the man and be bried of man ling the part of a light of the all of the part of the اسم المترجم : لطبيب الشرعى ١٢ لا التوقيع :

217 الجماهيرية العربية الليبية الشعبية الأشتراكية العظم اللجنة الشعبية العامة للعدل مركز الغبرة القضائية و البحوث كر ادارة العلي بي والتالل قسم الطد وافق: ...2/2 تقرير طبى شرعى رقم (... 7.7. 1. / 2. 1. 4 بناء على طلب / ٢٠٠٠ ج. محد على طلب / وذلك لبيان..... [all 1 - 201 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 the first and the constant constant of the in the stand 5. Jo. Cont Volla nul the and finder under lig. Competitional dis and make you General Grand miller Clelh this of Marsha Ceell flip 41. A. little (mally cereil war 1. 2. timm up والمك سام .. بند عنها و. كتر ١٨٠ . لمدن المسلم .. (را جميز تحريش يح ..). مسع Gill Hik x. r.b. par. C. la.d - Ideas Lin.T minilade The XI Bor Grand And La lin la Mille اسم المترجم: 🦳 د الله وي التوطع، التوقيع : ... مطابع العدل



موقع رام ، الجا الجماهيرية العربية الليبية الشعبية الاشتراكية العظمى اللجنة الشعبية العامة للعدل مركز الخبرة القضائية و البحوث الدارة العام مج والمالل 14 قسم الطع الموافق: 2/2/ 0/ J -تقرير طبي شرعي رقم (. 218. / ١٥٠٠ بناء على طلب / ش). ج. البول. ٨. ١. ١. الكمرية..... قمت المكاللة بإجراء الفحص الطبي الشرعي على مر حنه .. د ميت .. با مر بط .. د . بي المي مع .. د مي .. الفي مع الطبي الشرعي على البالغ من العمر تحسير وجنسيته جو النه حصر بتاريخ ب. الم من العمر وذلك لبيان بج الموسفا واقرر الأتى آوليك درجي المتنبة م in sin and the site entre chall in the conner con in a chall and a charter شاوهود. ستا.چ. ۴ سود in ter for 1. The all the in the and the al the lift of the lift o الراسيلة. مع المراجع minute preting all halter be aper auge and and the sing and the stand and the stand وهي جامز مراكم من من حارك و ت تعلم المائر م تا الع ه عد المراسي a si a the state of the contraction of the state of the s المتعم الوجه والراسي، وتسع من المعل من المد الم من الد من الد من والعصك و العصك و المع و داله والج التو اسم المترجم : التوقيع :

2199 الجماهيرية العربية الليبية الشعبية الاشتراكية العظمى اللجنة الشعبية العامة للعدل مركز الخبرة القضائية و البحوث فكرا إدارة .. إلطب بي عوالما لل قسم الطد التاريخ الموافق: 2/27 / 201 تقرير طبي شرعى رقم (... 9.9. / 2/ 2/ بناء على طلب / في ج الم الم الم الم الم الم وذلك لبيان...... وأقرر الأتى أوليك ليرقحهما المحتق يسر و تفر معظر المخترة) تعمام ... قدم حرار البلا عرط و الم الا حتا مرا المان من من الم و العلك المحمد و المعلى و الرحلا كى و الم ط مت ، و تها الله الم و العالى ... Sugar Contraction of the stand t GIJI-STUK ti cate h A Sulit 1 ECENAR Eno, send TIEV (se all and I a est - his KI. () Land Cala Cala Stand la ja Car a a Con [1] Carl and and and Lizita and the second - si a sina i la cillade qua Maria con a am La la ball. O (Itel and all and a star a file and the star a see and a see and a see and a see and a second an والرئيس والمعد والطالى مع التعم المشمو المحيدة V. 4. MI. 4 27 اسم المترجم : التوقيع : مطابع العدل

Ne غوذج رقم (13) الجماهيرية العريية الليبية الشع اللجنة الشعبية العامة لل مركز الخبرة القضائية و البحوث فرع / إدارة مِصْعَدَهُمْ عَلَيْهُ 2 قسم الطب الش التاريخ: . 2010-19-17 تقرير طبي شرعي رقم (2184 / 20 20 بناء على طلب بإجراء الفحص الم 2.0 البالغ من اله لأتى وذلك ل التوق

تابع الصفحة: (🎗) (2010/2184) 81 8 التاريخ الموافق 1.1



المجلس الوطني الانتقالي – ليبسيا

وذجرقم (13)

وزارة العدل مركز الخبرة القضائية والبحوث

فرع/إدارة البطبها إلبتريب وإبتاليل/طرابل

قسم الطب الشرعى

التاريخ ... 2012. / 4/. 13... الموافق :. 2010 /2412 الة السواى الكلية قدة ان الدكتور الخدر بيان الكيشف والديتين اللازمين) على الحيثة ليد وسيبها وتراديخ الوضاح وسيبها. ان الإصابات اللاحقة واقد الا المدى يوم الاربعاد متاريخ 12- 5- 2010 تم اجراد الكيث المرم على م أعلاه، كما تم أخد عمر فوتخ إينة إوضاع مختلفة في الآي : حته إمر و محترمة ، كسور حرارة في فتوة الجرمة ، لسور في الدنق ، لوه ستحل من الأسنان (Bridge) في الغاث العلوى الأيس والألفن. الأصتار بارزة للخارج من تجويق الصرر والبطن على الحات الأيس الرفيق والأحداء) ،كسور وتصنَّم في عظام العَذِص الصري ، الأطر وخصرصا الساقين والبطعدين الدكتور/. [بور. الجري التوقيع : . 2) 4 jes me

251

ا تابع صفحة : لغثر تخ 61 anou! 4 iol A في الجنة ولم التح و . lole · Toyis! aid وتفاحم وة الرأس (18 1200 2) 10) الرفيش)، الأطراف توستم 9010-5-12 Ę 5-1 56 100 التاريخ : اسم الطبيد الموافق : / التوقيع 2010/24



توذح وقعه الخما

الجماهيرية العربية الليبية الشعبية الاشتراكية العظمى

اللجنة الشعبية العامة للعدل مركز الخبرة القضانية و البحوث فرع / إدارة المهاج محج

قسم الطب الشرعى

التاريخ: الموافق: 1⁴/ _ 5 _ 0 / *ه*/

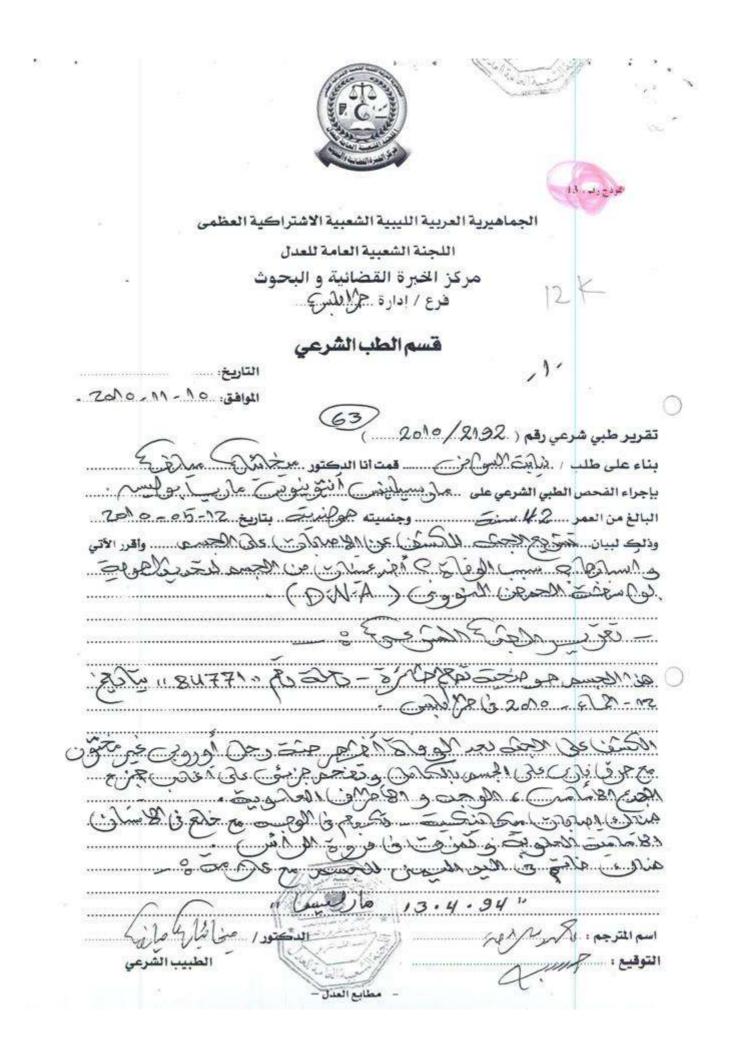
تقرير طبي شرعي رقم (2 7. 2 / 0 / 2) بناء على طلب / في ابت المروا التي قمت انا الدكتور . صحا المل معالي ... بإجراء الفحص الطبي الشرعي على . بمتر أ نُسْكَلْ عند المحمد المحمد من البالغ من العمر بحك مح وجنسيته حو لمدك بتاريخ 3. وذلك لينان مسم الوفاة والدجرا بات مح ألى عينا في واقرر الآن كشف عن الهوية عد الم يف فعلم المعرفة الم 1 bity by Th وظ كارة رقم الرجا A. C.S. q the Local dama echina 49,5-5-0108 edy Teles عن فعري مادير الوفاة ان العت إد ait the cle - lesis ce a saging ecertal and the second that is ice a change a low iteget at alle theme a To. 74 - 24.2. 74 Adu (2) 5, 1 9 () 5 - 6x6 ت المساحة التي المن هامن الجمعة لتح ف عام هون in The so is a final the second is confirmed. ilabor in in a contraction in the second and in the second s Emizil cruid as 1946 10-25 stub 2-1 S. M. Cef Zind Curzl. - 64 wall اسم المترجم: / لـ هام من الدكتور / ح التوقيع : الطبيب الشرعى

10 رابع ملف رضم تابع الصفحة: (2) 2712 - 2/03 Talé. PULCES Z 0,0 اسم الطبيب : حداد في من التاريخ / ائتوقيع : الموافق



المجلس الوطني الانتقالي موذج رقم (13) وزارة العدل مركز الخبرة القضائية والبحوث فرع/إدارة البطي إليترجى والعوالي المراجر الم A 3 قسم الطب الشرعى التاريخ ... 2012./.4./18 الموافسق :..... 2010 / 2152 يناء على طلب / سيارة السبواك الكلية قيت إنه الدكتون آب في العبر حي بإجراء الفحص الطبي الشرعي على ... تمو جمس من ... بولج س ... جمو جميب و في ... العبر 46 سنة وجنسيته جنون أفراغيا بتاريغ 41- 5- 2010 الكشف والتشريج اللازمين على الحيثة لبيان ت اللاجعة واقررالات وذلك وسيبها وتاريخ الوفاة وسيبها. 2010 - 5-14 Sul 51 20 25 42 1 SUI (A) 40 8036 m) ellered Dy الدكتور/ ... البوير... الجسن كي. اسم الترجم :. الطبيب الشرعي التوقيع : .

تابع الصحة: (2 لحبن شرعي رقبم ((2010/2152 is 11 Leise á -212 y 4 dice 21, 07120 rupe 20 تحوف الصرر (لقص as 2 N 31 0 521 01 الحتة بالكام مع 105 10/10/ azal, Up Will Constant 4 21 والعقران يزق بالاصتاء الداخلية. وتاريح الوقاة لواقع 201 0-5-12 , indun . - . 1 ver 18 التاريخ / الموافق / / التوقيح . . .



تابع الصفحة: (2) (G3 (20No/2192) 1 (- jip) D:NA) go i Nj Papi S. at all g'you RA-2000-05 1. (and . التاريخ اسم الط التوقيع . المحاسك الموافق

2204 1.3 calings الجماهيرية العربية الليبية الشعبية الأشتراكية العظمى اللجنة الشعبية العامة للعدل مركز الخبرة القضائية و البحوث فر ادارة . العلي الشرعي والتمالل قسم الطب الشرعى التاريخ: ... الموافق: 22/ ١٢/ ١٥ الموافق تقرير طبى شرعى رقم (... /22.0.4 عد مد) بناء على طلب / .. شيأ ية المهدا بي المن المد قمت إذا الدكتور .. عد سب سام ... بإجراء الفحص الطبي الشرعي على /. أ. تتز. بو. غارت أسبسيو. وذلك لييان.... آريولايلي فرم الحين المحيثية المناسب (util a light and the start and a light and a light the start and the s هذا و مستا بالحديث كم متحد متحد متحد المنت عليه وحود. تسبيح المستحدة والمقت والد ملك مم الد مر المراجع المراجع المراجع المراجع المراجع والمعلمة عود المحل الدو الدسمان ... وقت مغت وموري فتريم ... متجل و مت الدر الم توري ال to prate 1. 1. Lis him Q. (Frank The racent Ti Tor & Son phi and and the M. () جا تزرج الحدوث من شار حادث مقوط لحا ترج آ ثنا و هو علم ج Guilden and a start Company and a later of a entrone that and a china the second and the second se 2 1 Ing الدكتون اسم المترجم : التوقيع : ne مثارح



المجلس الوطني الانتقالي - ليب (13) Sien (13) وزارة العدل مركز الخبرة القضائية والبحوث فدع/إدارة الطمع البترجي والتواليل/طرابك قسم الطب الشرعى التاريخ ... 22012 الموافسق :.... 2010 / 2179 مناء على طلب من ابة السواك الكلية . قبت انا الاكتور أي و ر الارب ك بإجراء الفحص الطبي الشرعي على مبا بتريك غيراً بنبيب كوبس لوريس ما مريبا أسبوط في وذلك بييان الكيشف والمتستي في اللاز حين على الجرية لينان الاجهابات اللاحقة والاتي العا وسيها وتاريخ الوفاة وسيها . مانه في يوم الجعة بستاريخ 14-5-000 قراجراد الكشف الطبي على ج المذكور أعلاه بكاتج أحد جمر فوتغرامية مأوجناع فتلفة ختبى الذي منتة رحل كاملة يرتدى فانيليا (Tishert) أديض اللون مقاس (L) بطلون جيز ازرق مرحزام جلرى من اللون به ورج مددي، (طردة زوج جذاد) جاری للرجل الهنی (بوتیل)، فریة داخلیه زرقاد ی اللون جر فردة جورب واجدة رمادية اللون، الحنَّة والملابس ملطافة مالردا シンゴ العر با ذوشعر بن و2 English of the saladies الدكتور /.... ٢. بخومر. ١. الجريك..... الطبيب الشرعي (2) asis and

تابع الصفحة: (2 منبع تقرير طبى مترعين رقيم (2010/ 2010) سترى 12 العرف العبرة، طول قامته هواي 168 مم، غير فتون. يوجد تكرمات سحينة على مناطق متعرية من الحسم. * الراس والوجه: - كسرى تنظام الخطة، حرم عَزى على الجوة اليسرى للحديدة ، جرح عزى هلان الشكل بطول 10 م على الحوة الجبارية المسفية اليسرى والجذي :- كسور من عظام العفيم الم اللطاف: كسرين عظام المساعد اللهير، كسري أسفل عظهية الزرا الألن المرح عزى في ظهرية المرفق الشلن، كسرمن الإحدة الوسط اقشم الشمن عقير ففتوج في عطام الساق اليسرى فع كمان تشريد ى الجلد والعضلات والأوعية الدموية، خلع في مفصل الكامل تحسّف التشريمي : في في محولي الصرر تين وجود فزيغ ير، تكدم وكمزي الرقة السرى) كسور في عظام القفص وينتج حدار البطن تبين وجود نزيي خلف العساد البريتوي داخل كون الحن (DNA) ai 1 1 april aire ip 1 2 . aup 1 4 1501 ¥ an said ligo haven there here ling and will رية الحيثة , لم التعرف عليو Imanut In I here I have a series of the seri التاريخ / / فينبح معجة (3) التوقيع : الموافق / /

تابع الصفحة: (3)

يتبع لقرد (2010 /2179) en (2010) · 20 1131 الوفاة (5) 0 Store (7: 4 4 1 (1 19 0 14 (3 15 90 - al 6 اسم الطبيب أنور العرى التاريخ الموافق / التوقيد 262

تابع الصفحة: (3)

يتبع تقرير طبى شرعان رقيم (179/ 2010) 20 1131 الوقاة شابحة ع ارت لحطم طافرة أدى إلا 1295) 99 Liss 2/ 13 2/2 1/2 2/2 1/2 2/2 1/2 44 الأيس كسم في عظمة الذراع الأط 160ul El tie, co رنه اليسرى ومزيف مي المساريقيا وط الهيوبي داه Itende C وفاة توافق تاريخ 901 اسم الطبيب ألور العرى التاريخ / الموافق / التوق



غرذج رام (13)

الحماهيرية العربية اللببية الشعبية الأشتراكية العظ اللجنة الشعبية العامة للعدل مركز الخبرة القضائية و البحوث فرع / إدارة ألياب pp=/48 قسم الطب الش التاريخ.0 /11/ 00 02 الموافق: 2010, تقرير طبي ش بناء على طل بإجراء الفحص الطبي الشرعي عد 20/0/5/12 -54 البالغ من ال 66 Jung وأقرر الآتي وذل 00 التوقيع لمابع العدل



غوذج رقم (13) الجماهيرية العربية الليبية الشعبية الاشتراكية العظم اللجنة الشعبية العامة للعدل مركز الخبرة القضائية و البحوث فرع / إدارة مريسي 147 قسم الطب الش التاريخ. 20/11/30 20 الموافق: 0 تقرير طبي شرعي رقم (26 21 / 11 20 بناءعلى طلب المجارة لواي ا بإجراء الفحص الطبي الشرعي على 2010/5/12 a. البالغ من ال<mark>ع</mark>مر<u>ک</u>مک Gan ulu 200 وذل اسم المترجه التوقيع:

لوفح والمريد ال ربية الليبية الشعبية الاشتراكية العظم اللجنة الشعبية العامة للعدل مركز الخبرة القضائية و البحوث كَرُكُم / إدارة ..*إلىك...بصع والتالل* قسم الطب الش GLOLO/12/27 3 تقرير طبي شرعي رقم (. 21.80 / 24.40 من . 10 بناء على طلب / . فارة الهوا في الكلية قمت انا بإجراء الفحص الطبى الشرعى على مر.. ت. مشهمه 5. j. l. c وذلك لبيان..... 11/08-11 Jal elle ill real to a clas in do I tright S.C. I.S. Cong. Alta. 4. C. C. s. ha. R. p. M. Lell. g. mark. p. Catelling. Com aldins Lip Er.L. S. S. I. stie araque Ti and sin all sin The XI. E.Com SI For y وا. عنو حدوثها للهي التاسي ...و جمع ... حارثي الحد و ... من من من من من من ... been in the first of the first of the second a strail Tell T La Xasta 6 Gany intergententile JIV, MIS اسم المترجم : التوقيع : مطابع العدل



المجلس الوطني الانتقالي – ليب (13)وزارة العدل مركز الخبرة القضائية والبحوث فرع/إدارة المطهد فيتريع والبقطاع / طرابل قسم الطب الشرعى التاريخ...2012./4/14 المواهيق :.... يناء على طلب / فيل في العسوا في الكلامة قمت إنا الدكتور المرز المحرور بإجراء الفحص الطبي الشرعي على .. جمين تر إ (ن جمسين ا د... ((قريم و د ک البالغ من العمر 30 سبنة وجنسيته لينتبري بتاريغ 13/ 5/ 2010 وذلك لبيان الكسك والتشريخ اللازمينين على الجشة لبيان الاحما بات اللاحقة واقر لا وسيما وتاريخ الوفاة وسيعا. الله في يوم الخنيس شاريخ 13-5- 2010 تم اجراد الكنت الطبق على هنة المذكور أعلام، كما تم أخذ عبر فوتفراءنة بأوجناع فختلفة فتسن الآتي: جنة رجل عاررة ابنون ولارس الختون، ف منتحوف الله البيض العينة ي أسور) دومين سيتن ، طول قامته هواي 171) تو هد كرمان سحينة ذا ت يختلفة ومتفرقة على كل الجس * الكثف الطاهرى: الرأس والعنق: حرج قطوى عا المن لفرة الرأس بطول 13) تسوري حترات ال الدكتور / . . أ بزر . . . أنجزك اسم الترجم :.... التوقيع ...

تابع صفحة : (2) كسرى عظمتى الترقوة المنى واليسرى كيور في رحدرى (المعلوع) عظم العص) كم ا تكسى في عظام الحوض معترم في عظمة الفقد ال 2 في عظمة العصبة للفظ الأعن علي الساق المهن على Zist and into يرَحْي: نِعْتُم هِدار زيف حادي تحولف العسر ، ولفاتح بحولغ الطحال مرزيف داخل تحديث السطن والحوض ونفتح ile earing (chime) elec) Isco. المدة تبس رج a USILY aily april Gall DINA ورثوا لكن تنه التعرف على الحتة عائلة الموى وهم (الأطوين والمفالان) وتم الترف عليها وال بعد إدا كد من أنه الحيثة تخص اللغ (حروان سراد محد العرون) · ap jubi الوغاة ناخة عن عادت قط طاق P. 01 151 من من النطقة الحدارية المن) كسوري فقات العق بالبوري عطام الترعيق كسورى عظام القنص الصررى كسورى عظم الفاذ الأله ورمى عظام الحرض بتر الساق اليسرى على مستوى الركبة، تعتك و يَرْقِ القلب والرئيش) الخبد والطحال وزني ي تجويف لصبر و البطن والحوض، وتاريخ الوفاة لوافق 12-5- 2010. التاريخ: 1 1 نيسج تغرير طبى سرعر) الموافق: 1 1 رتم (2240/ 2010) اسم الطبيب . أفر العزك التوقيع :



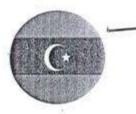
غوذج رقم، 13

الجماهيرية العربية الليبية الشعبية الاشتراكية العظم اللجنة الشعبية العامة للعدل مركز الخبرة القضائية و البحوث فرع / إدارة ...**طرا بليس** قسم الطب الشرعي التاريخ: 2011 /01/30 المواهق: 2010/21 تقرير طبى شرعى رقم بناء على طلب بإجراء الفحص الطبي الشرعي على 2010/5/12 لىم. / بتاريخ..... البالغ من الع الدفاة 162 alling, edwar 12. Iller el, la Barrata, es al 2 2 41/42 6 la claire Barrata, el vel have (N) créi Nelis (as il + p(b) NIN NS when and I have be all and 1 221 ازرم در مع حزام المود لوم في مطلوم عز مور و هذا له فري رماد به لله مر ، مو ورد ور المرسين من قدة ومنفخة بالدم ... وقد تم المكرى عا الله عب Ler Urge ومم والعواط تحف فالدالط ال pl) and a will jes of Malled 2. wipl. C. 278.9. No centro la prole Tails وة الحدة م م م و جمادة ا B Gr 2 60 60 60 20 (quito 6-02 Q10, 1019 اسم المترجم التوقيع : طامع العدل

تابع الصفحة: ((2010/2189 2 010 15 200 1990 W 1 170 2ú Z التاريخ / الموافق / 1 -

تابع الصفحة: ((2010/2189 .1 التاريخ / الموافق

8



المجلس الوطني الانتقالي – ل نموذج رقم (13) وزارة العدل مركز الخبرة القضائية والبحوث فرع/إدارة البطمية التربين/. قسم الطب الشرعى المواضق : 2012 / 4/20 2010 /2223 بناءعلى طلب/ في المسبولات التحريمة معت أنا الدكتور أفرر التحريك ... با وسيبوا و تاريخ العناة وس الله من يوم السب بتاريخ 15-5- 2010 قم إجرار الكنتن الد جزر من جته اعدكور إعلام، كما تم أخد صور دوتذرامية فإجدالاى عزد من جقة عبارة عن الجزد السفلي من الحدَّع (الحدما) والأطراف م عديها فرعة داخلة غير متمرحة بسب الدماء والأترية ، مزد سود اللون. mec Illes , eagle زوج حذاد الكسف الطاهري: - تين أم الجزد السفلي عتون وذلك لوحود الأعصاء التناسلية الذكر المكتور/... إ. بدور الجريك. الطبيب الشرعي التوقيع :. يتبر معرة (2)

تابع صفحة : ((2 ستديد لياج فيتويات الحوط 0, * R ą (Ilium) ali .) 0 319 Na 2010 ولكم اللة c'e e la 300 التاريخ: 1 1 كيب مترير حين سر. الموافق: 1 1 (2222/ 2010) [iec (12.2) とう التوقيع :

273

غوذج رقم (13) الجماهيرية العربية الليبية الشعبية الاشتراكية العظم اللجنة الشعبية العامة للعدل مركز الخبرة القضائية و البحوث كروا إدارة الط بهري والتمالل قسم الطب الشر 1 7 c x /1/4 . تقرير طبي شرعي رقم (8 223 بناء على طلب / ... (ا. بإجراء الفحص الطبي الشرعي على and. البالغ من العمر ٢٠٠٠ وجنسيته لمك ستاريخ ٤ / 5 / ٥٠٠٠ وذلك لبيان..... الرك ب في المحقة سا cylo com alle un ell. con la all and the second and and the second and and and in Ky XI. C. W. C. La port and the state in the مر المحمد مر متيسي ... و. ترجاي ... با ... حاما . و .. الم ... و . تو ... ما .. الم ... و ... الم Cin A. K. St. H. S. W. S. و. المر يج و المقال من تركار الملك و المراجعة و المور و الحل و الروا مو المحل و المحل و الم الخزيمين سکار سي أسب الم المسترولة و و و المسترولة الم Ell il Junio vien of the providence of the firmer O. C. ald T. Itan . Ita institute of the of the of the state of the st Quert Strand by Stranger and a carda Wa la care all and la Bully in 1. al war التوقيع :

ور معظا) الجسب Wi and a log of Ubul The Coming man with ane grad lie and sitting ally 4.a A.1.9 111

تابع الصفحة: (2)

T

التاريخ / / الموافق / ً/ التوقيع :



غوذج رقم د 13

الجماهيرية العربية الليبية الشعبية الاشتراكية العظمى اللجنة الشعبية العامة للعدل مركز الخبرة القضائية و البحوث قسم الطب الشرعى 2051 12/27 تقرير طبي شرعى رقم (. . ج.ج. 2.2. ما ه. 7. بناء على طلب / بناية سبحا بي الجزيشية ا بإجراء الفحص الطبي الشرعي على/. آ. سيساً. ellin برقب بر الماريخ المريخ الم . b. P. G. Ginell and M. Co. g. 1 - El I Cas Tic K. 100. 4. 3. 121 3.21 praint these x firm de Mandell To will be come mint line chtra a fing line in the contraction & the a line by 1 bello unity - Com ullo Althe Aging K. M. Excellor Ell. Gill Still main prote by 1. 1. white a send I. That a sea the sea of the send The VI. () ور علا عاد ما حسبة و القرم المعنقة الورار و القعا والا حال إ و تردار 2. التراج بي وي القل علم متين و. القل ورا نن بو ما الى و معمر مع و المحم ، فتر الم اسم المترجم : divy MI.g التوقيع : مطابع العدل





تموذج زقما قرا

الجماهيرية العربية الليبية الشعبية الاشتراكية العظمى اللجنة الشعبية العامة للعدل مركز الخبرة القضائية و البحوث فرع / إدارة

قسم الطب الشرعى

التاريخ: الموافق: ٢٠ - ٢ - ٥)20

تقرير طبي شرعي رقم (88 اع / 00 20) بناء على طلب / . في الم المر المحك قمت انا الدكتور . صحاد الى بإجراء الفحص الطبي الشرعي على .. صحي .. دم جمد .. على عبد الله .. بكبو .. هد. و. وذلك لبيان الد مساحة و سميها و الوفات و سميها صح الد ... واقرر الآتي بالمست للمستف عن المعوس عن خلال الممس الوراسة 1 tones of the same دينة تحطي طانوة وهم. martinel CS J Lolo Igilan 12 pgs elli il cur alete lle éla un piese is Time Se collas por 11 Cco. iddy 5 222 May es M. Mars 2 con iden rell up al a capell Eroks of the the in consi والمنتسى والكمد عدو بيل الطرف الدلوج الأنمين ant a Ik gilis 12 show all gis flager. وقد تم الكشف عن العوية عن طريف فج عد البعب الرا حببت ان المشخص هو مع و اسعيد على عبد الله أبو هدرة and stall عمد الله أنبو هدرة المالخ ILais Band den الدكتور/ مخاتك صلف اسم المترجم : ((ها م من الطبيب الشرعى التوقيع :

تابع الصفحة: (2) ترجيح ملف رقع 88/2/0102

Se. ****** التاريخ / اسم الط التوقيع : الموافق

غردج رتمار 13 الجماهيرية العربية الليبية الشعبية الاشتراكية العظم اللجنة الشعبية العامة للعدل مركز الخبرة القضائية و البحوث فرع / إدارة المهم المرجح والتعاليل قسم الطب الشرعي التاريخ: الموافق: تقرير طبي شرعي رقم (. 2171 / 0 بناء على طلب / لد جتور ٢ بإجراء الفحص الطبي الشرعي على . إ. يتهم أر.... البالغ من العمر به به به به البالغ من العمر وذلك لسان الدجراح ت الموجودة عاك الحم 16 21 as 16 as afor dur in cost and all 22.6.00 5 1 Curs a B. Justa 2.0 2.01 e the may hand the is a we the we as man in the 40. mille 1.20 12 dians. 16m max. ... C.A.a.Z aarful cope - cuo. (... ت العشمة النها مار 0.0 14 6 62 14 4 3 000 1 52 1 Cust. l. J.T. eres linger (Franklig. 22 وفاتعا ناتحة عن الدكتور / صخ اسم المترجم : الهام بن icho d الطبيب الشرعى التوقيع: مطابع العدل

تابع الصفحة: (2) الج 13/ 2010 11-D. c'ju 00 with التاريخ / / اسم الطبيب : الموافق / - / التوقيع :



غوذج رقمه ، 13

الجماهيرية العربية الليبية الشعبية الاشتراكية العظ اللجنة الشعبية العامة للعدل مركز الخبرة القضائية و البحوث فرع / ادارة حرافي 1-التاريخ: الموافق: 11 - 11 - 2010 . تقرير طبي شرعي رقم (2210 / 2010 قمت أنا الدك بناء على طل 20 الطبي الث بإجراء الف 424 024 البال وذل 9 12 00 To Ring (i , in P 3.00 التوقيع :

تابع الصفحة: (2) (2010 / 2210) . (20 ~ اسم الطبي التاريخ / التوقيع الموافق /

282



غرذج رقم (13)

الجماهيرية العربية الليبية الشعبية الاشتراكية العظمى اللجنة الشعبية العامة للعدل

> مركز الخبرة القضائية و البحوث فرع / إدارة حياياللس

> > قسم الطب الشرعي

التاريخ الموافق م/ - 11 - 2010 . تقرير طبي شرعي رقم (2195 / 2010 ...) بناء على طلب / سادة / لسو / في ع بإجراء الفحص الطبي الشرعي على معمي في المحمد 2010-5-14 · Suit mo linger 1 (2010-52 - 12) 2) 2) 2) 2) 2019

تابع الصفحة: (2) (2010/2195) 33 ing Cinpl. .0 01 التار الموافق

غرذج رقم (13) الجماهيرية العربية الليبية الشعبية الاش 10 اللحنة الشعبية العامة للعدل 20 مركز الخبرة القضائية و البحوث فرع / إدارة . **طرابليم**. قسم الطب الشرعي التاريخ: 13/6/13 التاريخ: الموافق تقرير طبي شرعي رقم (2010/2384 مانى لايساسة مستانا الد بناء على طل بإجراء الفحص الطبي الشرعي على باخذ تسات الج مراليوري (مسيح ممية) مر (يومف ع العلوى () تلايماس عرب عل () تلم يوغ لعل يتاريخ 20 / 5 / 20 البالغ من ال بتاريخ مع المذكورين أعلاه والعينة لما جوفراً قدرالاتي م صنحاما بطائرة) رقم 2912/0102 y belev Nel S or'zg/ approles need 25 8 2010/5/20 5- he 2010/2384 and a read of the all and a server of @ كلامكاس عمال احلى والدة التوا GILISI valal 1 CG istered all system is wet 21 21 2010/2195 mig 120 والمرتد ما وهود علامة بمولز حتم س مرع: هنان علقة سولوجت بم لعشات جي 1 2010/2195 anot upup (where - 12 vie neel als 2010/2195 another التوقيع : مطابع العدل



غوذج رفم ، 13 الجماهيرية العربية الليبية الشعبية الاشتراكية العظ اللجنة الشعبية العامة للعدل مركز الخبرة القضائية و البحوث كرا ادارة الماري بي والتالل قسم الطب الش 2010/12/27 200 تقرير طبي شرعي رقم (... 2.2.2.2 / 2.2.2. بناء على طلب / سَارِيجَ الموالي الم المرتج ... قمت انا اللك عنور الم بإجراء الفحص الطبي الشرعي على /..... البالغ من العمر 2. وجنسيته ... المريك بتاريخ ... 1. أولد له محتجه المحتبة ... المجت المحت المحت المحت المحق الما مع المحق الما مع معالم المحت محت المحت ال ship and reit the provident and and and and the stand of This of the all and the first of the first of the and the series and the series of the 1. ... in the second of the se Ale Con Mar Ala Chain Clean a ser of the Con Ale Xe والعالى وترسف جمعه بي و مونى فريم بي بي mer hall the in rent TS. AZAL Segel an II. An at - 1. 6. XIO لجراجرية المهنه الثاري وهي جانز جراكم و. عد على حل حد و. تخط الماترة . آشا مره @ الارداء الحاسة وحسي متحة المعلمات سالفة المرب المت المسم والقلى والاطلام والموار المفار الم الم والم المر والقل والمر والقل والر الم entre eller al. al. a. a. alin adir. اسم المترجم : 6. 11 . 1 I La C التوقيع :



2160

غوذج رقم ، 13 .

الجماهيرية العربية الليبية الشعبية الاشتراكية العظم اللجنة الشعبية العامة للعدل مركز الخبرة القضائية و البحوث فرع / إدارة الطمعالمترجي والتحاليل قسم الطب 2010 5- 12- 12 تقرير طبى شرعى رقم (60 / 2 / 0 / 0 بناء على طلب / .دارية الم - inin بإجراء الفحص الطبي الشرعي على مُلْتَضْم .. الملبو. ولس ه. نوسینه 240. 1 Komberg. 1 Her. وذلك لبيان. محمد مع و نرصن الوفات عاجوا عد التحاليل الكمشف عن ... واقرر .وجود اعت من الكحول الو يسموج الدج 1. Leter og 16 Leventer Aillych Arn Knei Zi gen Lale 2010 - 5-12 Pas 7 Infics. Licais Ilan & من فعهد ما يدد الوفاة .. تدسين . أن المتق الم جل ... مد ذات بشرة بنية اللون، الدسم مح فالواس مقشم. وكذلك العوان والاعفار التناسلية، والعزيد التغاي من الدسم...او الأطراف السفلمة و الطرف الديمي الدلوي. الدنوعة والدعاء الدادلية حداد الدادلية ورود عدد كبر من الكدمات و آلكمت على الد enternond Till. sliges ديد إن كان هذا الإدل قد غامج لجملية الد لى الاقم الح ... وقد تم المترف عار هو يم. 1.2cm.de الدجم. الموتقونين ATJ. and apple of the ecohim is 20. اسم المترجم: /لهام تعت مرارح التوقيع: حسر الطبيب الشرء بطابع اله

287

تابع الصفحة: (2) 2010/2160 4- عينة لنجه الحف المووى Iller the 16.8 11La le aigl O.V. لمروله 510012 0016 2010 ····F ap التاريخ الموافق

لجماهيرية العربية الل الاشتراكية الد اللجنة الشعبية العامة مركز الخبرة التض تسم الطب الش تقرير طبي شرعي (خاص بالوفيات) 7010/2 27 رقم الملف الطبى الشرعى: جهة التكليف: .. يتاريخ: 2. ١. ٦. ٦. ٦. ٦. ٦. ٦. ٦. ٠. وعند الساعة: قد جرى الكشف الطبى الشرعى على جثة المدعو (ة) .. 986..... واسم الأم تى جمع المر وتاريخ 2 والديانة 201 وتاريخ الوفاة وتاريخ الإحالة إلى قسم الطب الشرعي د. / / نتائج الكشف والرأي الطبى الشرعى المد 6.1 فربر وبداب ·····/.1 221,000 6 وكيل النيابة الطبيب /may التوقيع/.... التاريخ/ ... التوقيع/ التاريخ/

APPENDIX 5: Airport Information

AIP LIBYA – GSPAJ

AD 2 HLLT 2.4 15 JULY 2007

HLLT AD 2.10 AERODROME OBSTACLES

In Approach / TKOF areas			In Circling area and at AD		Remark
	1			2	3
RWY/Nr/ Area affected	Obstacle type Elev Markings/LGT	Coord.	Obstacle type Elevation Markings/LGT	Coord.	
a	ь	с	а	b	
09		3241.18N 1310.32E			
27	3661	3250.00N 1304.00E			
27	920 MAST 200MAST	324 4.46 N 1307.24E			
27	120 MAST	323 9.01 N 1306.36 E			

HLLT AD 2.11 METEOROLOGICAL INFORMATION PROVIDED

1	Associated MET OFFICE	TRIPOLI
2	Hours of service MET office outside hours	24 HOURS
3	Office responsible for TAF preparation Periods of validity	TRIPOLI
4	Trend forecast Interval of issuance	METAR, TAF
5	Briefing/consultation provided	PERSONAL
б	Flight documentation Language (s) used	ENGLISH
7	Charts and other information available For briefing or consultation	SIG WX charts
8	Supplementary equipment available for Providing information	TEL 00218 21 4440106 AFS HLLTYMYX
9	ATS units provided with information	TRIPOLI TWR APP ACC
10	Additional information (limitation of Service. Etc.)	NIL

LIBYA C.A.A

Designations Rwy NR	TRUE BRG	Dimensions of RYW (M)	Strength (PCN) and surface of RWY and SWY	THR coord. RWY end coord. THR geoid undulation	THR elevation and Highest elevation of TDZ of precision APP RWY
1	2	3	4	5	6
09 27	089 269	3600X45	PCN 100 ASPH/CONC LEAN CONC		264 264.9
18 36	177 357	2600X45	PCN75 ASPH EARTH		241.5 267.4
SLOPE OF RWY – SWY	SWY dimensions (M)	CWY dimensions (M)	STRIP dimensions (m)	OFZ	Remarks
7	8	9	10	11	12
2% 29	60 29	60	3840 X 300	NIL	NIL
			3750X150	NIL	NIL

HLLT AD 2.12 RUNWAY PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

HLLT AD 2.13 DECLARED DISTANCES

RWY Designator	TORA (M)	TODA (M)	ASDA (M)	LDA (M)	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
09/27 18/36	3600	3660	3660	3600	NIL

LIBYA C.A.A

RWY Designator	Apch LGT Type LEN INTST	THR LGT colour WBAR	VASIS (MEHT) PAPI	TDZ,LGT LEN	RWY Centre Line LGT Length, spacing. colour, INTST	RWY edge LGT LEN, spacing Colour INTST	RWY End LGT colour WBAR	SWY LGT LEN (M) colour	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	б	7	8	9	10
09	LIH White	LIH Red	2 Bar LIH Green	Glide		LIH White LIML White	Red	NIL	
27	LIH White LIM Red	LIM Green	Slope 3	LIH White	LIH White LIM White	Last 600			
18	LIH White	Under	Vasis out						
36	LIH White	Maintenance o	fservice						

HLLT AD 2.14 APPROACH AND RUNWAY LIGHTING

HLLT AD 2.15 OTHER LIGHTING, SECONDARY POWER SUPPLY

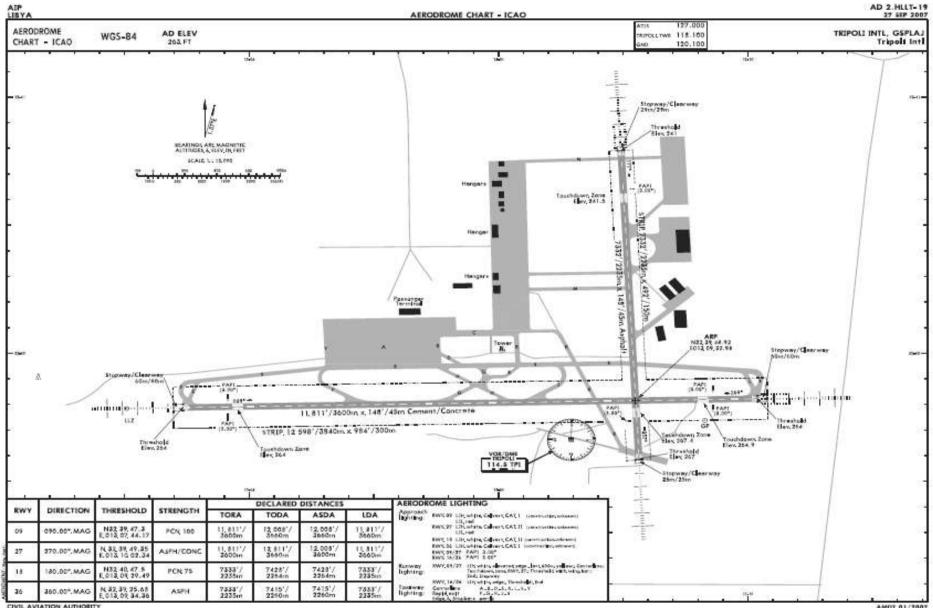
1	ABN/IBN location, characteristics and Hours of operation	On Top Of Control Tower /flashing Green/ White (Night Time)
2	LDI location and LGT Anemometer location and LGT	09/27 THR , Signal Lamp
3	TWY edge and centre line lighting	Available All TWY
4	Secondary power supply to all lighting ad AD Switch-over time : 1 SEC	Available 3 Seconds
5	Remarks	NIL

LIBYA C.A.A

Type of aid, MAG VAR CAT of ILS/MLS (For VOR/ILS/MLS, Give declination)	ID	Frequency	Hours of operation	Position of Transmiting antenna coordinates	Elevation of DM Transmitting antenna	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
VOR/DME	TPI	114.5	24H	3239. 48 N 1309.18 E	263	
ILS/LLZ	I-IWT	109.5	24H	3239.30 N 1307.18 E		RWY27 CAT II ANGLE 30
GP		332.6	24H	3239.30 N 1309.24 E		
PE/L		390	24H	3240.00 N 1314.54 E		
G/L		365	24H	3239.54 N 1310.48 E		
TW/L		301	24H	3239.48 N 1303.01 E		
D/L		435	24H	3239.54 N 1307.01 E		

HLLT AD 2.19 RADIO NAVIGATION AND LANDING AIDS

LIBYA C.A.A



CIVIL AVIATION AUTHORIT

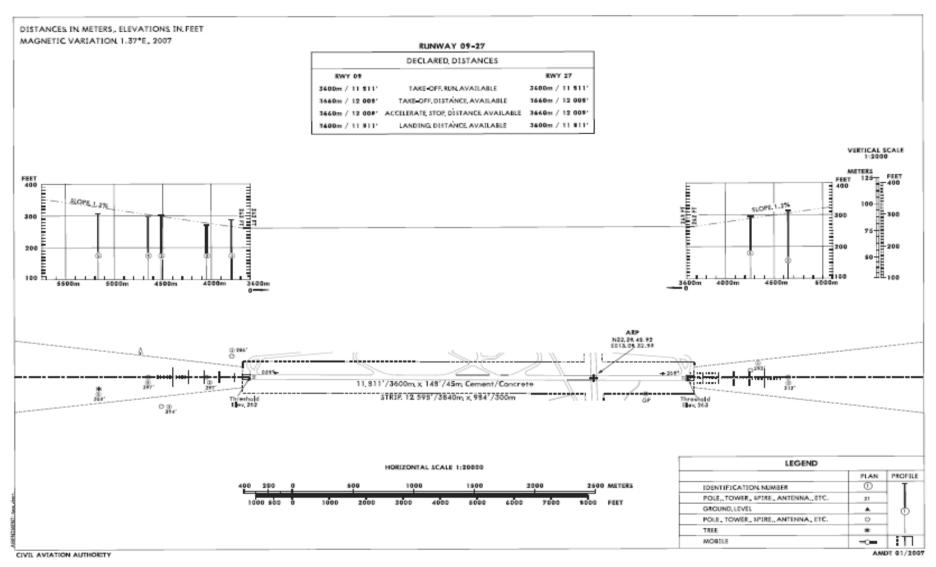
294

Final Report of AFRIQIYAH Airways Aircraft A330-202, 5A-ONG Crash Occurred on 12/05/2010

AD 2.HLLT-25 27 SEP 2007

TRIPOLI INTL, GSPLAJ Tripoli Intl

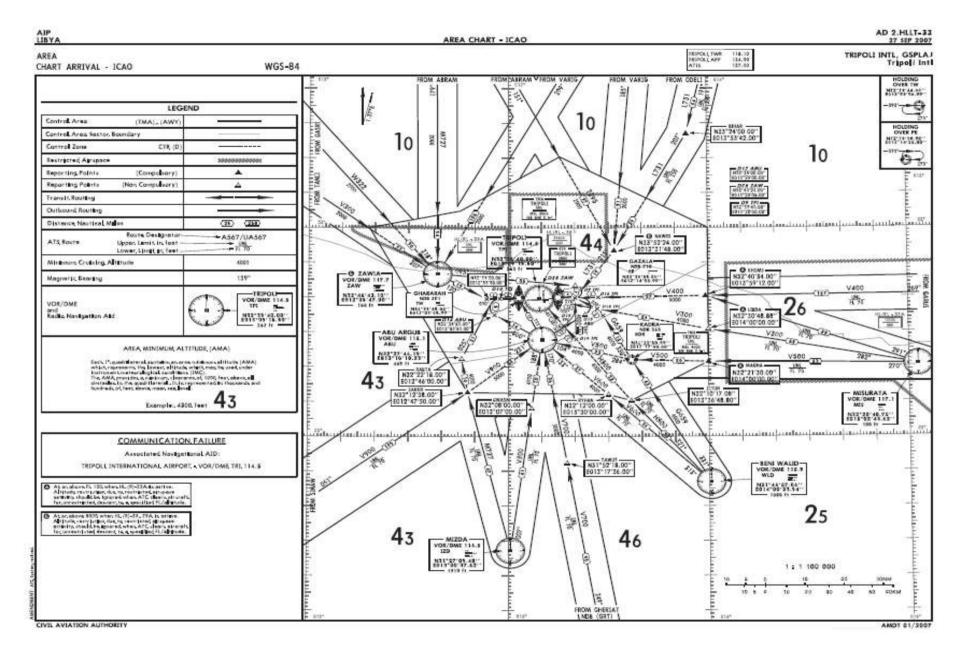
AERODROME OBSTACLE CHART - ICAO TYPE A (OPERATING LIMITATIONS)



295

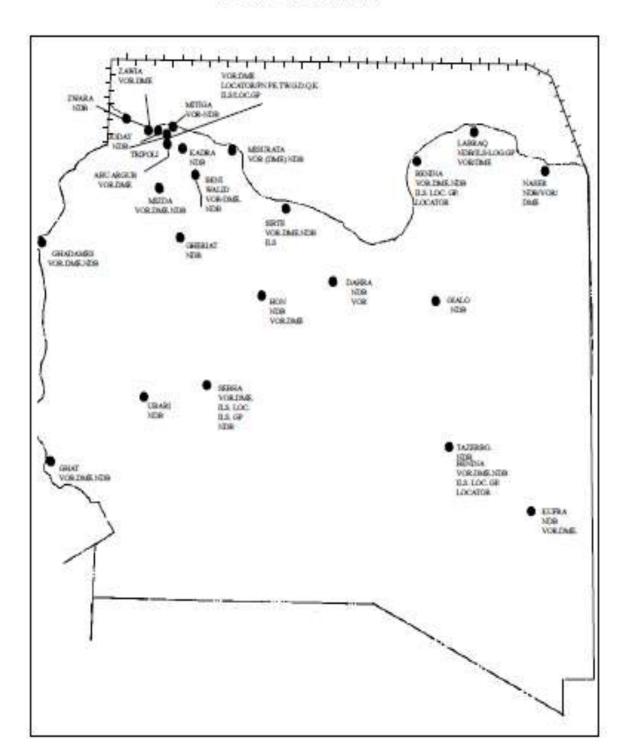
Final Report of AFRIQIYAH Airways Aircraft A330-202, 5A-ONG Crash Occurred on 12/05/2010

AIP LIBYA



Final Report of AFRIQIYAH Airways Aircraft A330-202, 5A-ONG Crash Occurred on 12/05/2010

AIP LIBYA - GSPAJ ENR 6 - 7 -1 15 JULY 2007



RADIO FACILITY INDEX CHART

LIBYA C.A.A

15 JULY 2007

APPENDIX 6: Study of Spatial Disorientation

1. General

Spatial disorientation is a human being's inability to correctly sense his position, attitude or motion with respect to the earth's surface and the gravitational vertical plan. In flight, it may take different forms depending on the flight phase and the pilot response to the situation. Spatial disorientation results from gaps in interpreting and integrating the information, sometimes altered in certain conditions, from sensory receptors (mainly the eyes, vestibular system and proprioceptive receptors) by the central nervous system that provides situational awareness. The responses to these perceptions depend on the personality, physical and mental condition and experience of each individual. These are limited by the characteristics of tasks to be performed by pilots as well as the environment in which these tasks must be performed.

2. Somatogravic perceptual illusions

On the surface of the earth, Man is accustomed to living in the earth's field of gravity, which is always constant, and represents a stable reference of verticality. During a flight, because of the movements of the aeroplane, the body is subjected to inertial and gravitational forces which combine into a gravito-inertial resultant equivalent to a variation in intensity and/or direction of the gravity field vector. This set of forces can change the perception of the body's orientation relative to the gravitational vertical. For example, an acceleration of the aeroplane. The reference of verticality taken into account by the pilot's central nervous system is no longer the earth's gravity but the resulting gravito-inertial force, which is the sum of the earth's gravity and the inertial forces. The somatogravic perceptual illusion therefore leads to a misperception of the body's orientation in space.

During go-around or takeoff phases in low visibility conditions, while the aeroplane is accelerating, pilots may try to counteract this perception of climb by dropping the aeroplane's nose until the dive counterbalances the apparent backward tilt caused by acceleration, which may end in impact with the ground. Furthermore, if this false- climb illusion is reinforced by the presence of a false visible horizon (such as a shoreline or a string of lights with the ocean or unlit background terrain), a pilots' desire to push the stick may become difficult to control.

The conditions required for the occurrence of a somatogravic perceptual illusion are listed below:

- Lack of monitoring of the artificial horizon; Degraded external visual reference points;
- Sufficient linear acceleration experienced between the moment when the pilot begins to perceive acceleration and the moment when he stops pulling on the side stick;
- Acceleration maintained so that the illusion persists and the pilot always feels nose up in spite of an actual descending flight path;
- No correction by the pilot by collecting information on the actual position of the aeroplane.

The state of awareness and experience (training and actual experience of go- around) may be factors favouring the occurrence of this type of illusion.

3. Model for estimating the perceived orientation

Certain existing models can be used to calculate an estimate of the orientation perceived by the pilot based on different accelerations. These models, of course, cannot predict the perception of a given pilot but do provide an estimate of the influence of inertial forces and rotational movements on the orientation perceived by a pilot during flight. The estimate calculated by these models assumes that pilots have no external visual information, and that they do not watch their instruments, especially the artificial horizon, during the flight phase studied. It is precisely in such circumstances that spatial disorientation occurs most often.

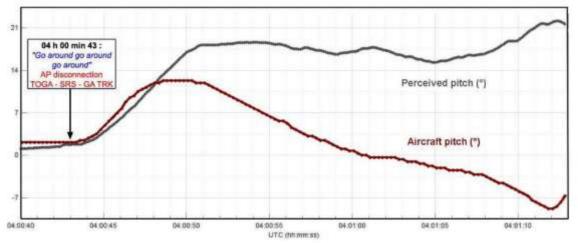
The model developed by the BEA is based on a theory for estimating the spatial orientation using filters or constant gain estimators for the vestibular organs (Merfeld, 2001). This model uses the parameters recorded by the flight data recorder from the physical characteristics of the vestibular organs (equivalent to three accelerometers and three gyroscopes).

Nevertheless, it is not possible to have knowledge of the pilot's head movements and the influence of proprioceptive receptors. Therefore the estimate does not take these parameters into account. The pilot's head is thus assumed to be fixed, its position corresponding to a position directly related to the seat position. The different axes of the vestibular organs are thus considered parallel to the axes of the aeroplane.

4. Results and applications

As part of the investigation, the model for estimating the perceived orientation was used with SSFDR parameters. The figure below shows that at the time of the missed approach, the attitude perceived by a pilot, provided that his perception is based exclusively on the interpretation of vestibular inputs (without external visual reference and without monitoring the artificial horizon), is initially close to the real attitude. It then deviates from the actual attitude from about 11 degrees to increase and remain between 15 and 22 degrees nose up. The first nose-down inputs recorded for the co-pilot's side stick occur at a moment corresponding to this deviation. The difference observed between the actual attitude and estimation of the perceived attitude may be related to the occurrence of a somatogravic perceptual illusion.

The following diagram shows the aeroplane pitch attitude against perceived pitch estimated by the model. It is taken from a plate that is included in appendix 10.



Real and perceived pitch attitudes during the missed approach

APPENDIX 7: Study of Fatigue



Plateforme d'Evaluation, de Prototypage et de TeSts d'UsageS

Technopole Izarbel - 64210 BIDART

ASSISTANCE ON HUMAN FACTORS ANALYSIS

1 STATE OF CURRENT SCIENTIFIC KNOWLEDGE ON FATIGUE

1 USE OF A PREDICTIVE MODEL TO AVALUATE SLEEP: ANALYSIS OF THE A330 5A-ONG ACCIDENT

MAY 2011

1 – STATE OF CURRENT SCIENTIFIC KNOWLEDGE ON FATIGUE

Before considering the probable state of fatigue of the pilots of the A330, it seems useful to prepare a synthesis of the current state of scientific knowledge about fatigue, particularly in aeronautics. This presentation is based on the syntheses carried out during recent work in France under the STARE project (Mollard et al., 2006, Cabon et al. 2009 a, b, Cabon et al., 2010, Cabon et al , 2011). This state of knowledge is built around four axes:

- Definition and installation of fatigue mechanisms,
- Acute fatigue versus chronic fatigue,
- Fatigue and safety,
- Fatigue risk management systems.

a) Definition and installation of fatigue mechanisms

Crew fatigue is widely recognized as a safety risk. This risk has been classified by the NTSB as one of its seven "most wanted" improvements and identified as the cause of several accidents and serious incidents. Although there is no real consensus in defining fatigue (we can identify more than one hundred definitions in the literature!), mainly because of the multidimensionality of the concept, it can generally be defined as a physiological and psychological state reflecting a need for recovery (Figure 1). This recovery process corresponds to two distinct types of manifestations of fatigue:

- Events associated with drowsiness or tendency to sleepiness. These events are generated mainly by three processes:
 - the C or Circadian process, regulated by the biological clock that induces a time variation at the arousal level, mainly with a reduction between zero and six hours,
 - the S process, or Sleep pressure that increases with the duration of wakefulness,
 - the W process, which corresponds to a state of sleep inertia (transient state of drowsiness after waking that dissipates gradually).
- The recovery process associated with the drowsiness corresponds to the start of sleep. These processes are affected by many internal factors (individual "morning" or "Evening", "light" or "heavy sleeper", personal concerns, or external (ambient temperature, noise, ..).
- The manifestations of such mental fatigue, physical and muscle associated with the magnitude of service and workload. The recovery process occurs by stopping the activity.

In most situations, these two forms of fatigue coexist. However, most scientific studies, including those conducted in air transport, have mainly concerned the somnolence dimension in fatigue. Recent developments in this work have enabled the development of tools for predicting fatigue (fatigue predictive models).

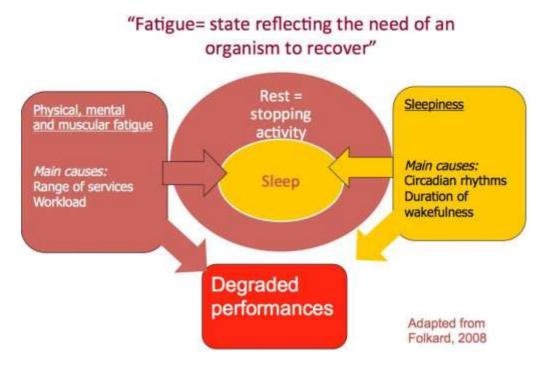


Figure 1. General definition of fatigue

b) Acute fatigue versus chronic fatigue

Another distinction is also made in the manner of installation and recovery from fatigue over time:

- Acute, over 24 hours, such deprivation of all or part of sleep. Depending on the extent of sleep debt, it will be recouped in one or more nights,
- Chronic, over a week or month. It is recovered more slowly and requires several days of rest.

Recent studies suggest that chronic fatigue can have similar effects on cognitive performance as fatigue acute. And repeated sleep deprivation over several days leads to the same performance degradation as a night of sleep deprivation (Van Dongen et al., 2003).

It is essential to remember that fatigue is, in most cases (apart from states of fatiguerelated diseases), a normal and reversible physiological phenomenon that reflects a need for recovery (such as hunger, which reflects the need for food intake). However, sleep deprivation or shifts in biological rhythms, repeated over several years, are likely to lead to pathological conditions within the scope of occupational medicine.

c) Fatigue and Safety

The relationship between fatigue and safety is one of the central issues in the recent implementation of the Fatigue Risk Management System (FRMS). Several scientific studies suggest that this link is not completely linear: an increase in the level of fatigue does not systematically and proportionately increase risk. Folkard and Akerstedt (2004) postulate that low levels of fatigue could create a high level of confidence in the operator which would tend to control safety performance less well. This seems especially true in so-called complex systems such as aerospace where team work and automation are likely to "lessen" the impact of fatigue on performance. One critical element that seems to impact the relationship between fatigue and safety is the degree of awareness of one's own fatigue (Cabon et al., 2008). Indeed, when an individual is aware of his/her fatigue, he/she tends to develop strategies to either reduce the level of fatigue, or to ensure this level of fatigue does not degrade his/her performance. Of course, these strategies are effective only for intermediate levels of fatigue. At high levels, fatigue presents a safety risk because of poor performance (increased response times, degradation of situational awareness, deterioration of mood, reduction of communication within the crew, ...).

Although fatigue constitutes a "danger" to safety - in the sense of the French Decree of 22 December 2008 on Safety Management Systems - it cannot be fully assimilated with other risk factors. To summarize, four properties are considered:

Sources of fatigue, both professional and extra-professional: travel time between home and base are particularly likely to be factors favoring fatigue, The sources of occupational fatigue are multidimensional, affecting both work schedules that the nature and context of the activity, The existence of individual differences in susceptibility to fatigue and the ability to manage fatigue,

That link between fatigue and safety is not linear at high levels of fatigue, and a pilot may need to develop strategies for managing safety that he/she would not need at a lower level of fatigue.

d) Fatigue Risk Management Systems

Traditionally, prevention of fatigue in airlines involves a prescriptive approach governing limitations on service time and calculating minimum rest periods. This approach has its origins in the early 20th century and was adapted to the physical fatigue that tends to become fixed and to decrease linearly. It seems to be much less dominant for "cognitive" activities. Indeed, the establishment and recovery from mental fatigue exhibit nonlinear dynamics (McCullough and Dawson, 2004). Changes related to our biological rhythms mean that an equivalent period of rest does not represent the same potential recovery in daytime. We note that these regulations set criteria level where these variations are rarely taken into account (Cabon et al., 2002). Overall, very few are based on chrono-biological criteria. It is also though that the simultaneous consideration of all the scientific criteria would make the regulations over-complex or inapplicable.

Prescriptive approaches also have limits in that they are generally not adapted to consideration of the high diversity of situations encountered in airlines and the flexibility to design rotations in a highly competitive industry. Moreover, working time is a major issue in social relations within an airline. To cope with these pressures, the system makes use of exceptions leading to reductions of rest periods or extensions of service time without the impact of such measures being checked, despite any negative impact on safety.

From these findings the idea of SMS-RF emerged, which are intended to replace part or all of the limitations of prescriptive duty time and rest requirements. In other words, the limits are set either from universal regulatory criteria, though based on risk-assessed tiredness case by case. For a history and a review of SGS-RF, see Gander et al (2011).

In air transport, the Civil Aviation Authorities of New Zealand were pioneers in this field. Since 1995, they have offered airlines either to apply the duty and rest time rules in force or to implement a much more flexible approach in terms of limits, but with an obligation to take into account the risk of fatigue, a system akin to SGS-RF.

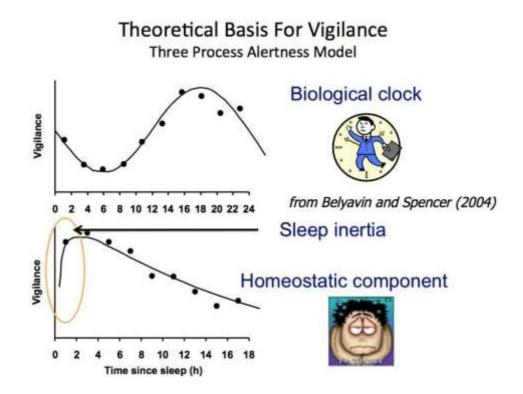
To date, the principles of SGS-RF have also been applied by two airlines: Singapore Airlines, for the introduction of Ultra Long Haul flights that exceeded regulatory limits (Spencer and

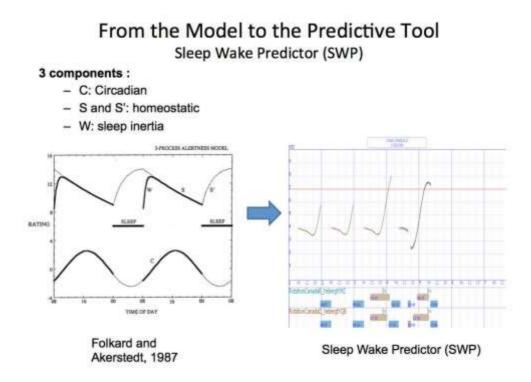
Robertson, 2007) and then by Easy Jet for the introduction of new short-haul rotations (Steward, 2006). The common point in these systems is that they use predictive models to assess upfront the risk of fatigue associated with service hours and a continuous or periodic monitoring of safety indicators and fatigue assessments (questionnaires, observations). On an international level, in 2009 ICAO created a "Fatigue Risk Management System Task Force" comprised of operators, authorities and experts to guide the future development of SGS-RF.

2 - USE OF A PREDICTIVE MODEL FOR EVALUATION OF SLEEP: ANALYSIS OF THE A-330 5A-ONG ACCIDENT

The use of predictive models on drowsiness or fatigue is increasingly common in studies of the effects of work schedules on the management of rest for personnel assigned to shift work or unsociable hours, which is the case for pilots of long-haul flights at night. This use is also now common for airlines that have adopted the principles of SGS-RF or FRMS (see previous §).

Simulations were performed using one of the most common models to assess the risk of sleepiness: the Sleep Wake Predictor or SWP. This model accounts for variations in alertness and sleepiness over time. The predictions of this tool are based on the TPMA model (Three Process Model of Alertness) developed by Simon Folkard in the late 80's and integrates the three components mentioned above: the C process which represents the influence of circadian processes, where S represents the homeostatic sleep pressure during wakefulness, and the W process which corresponds to sleep inertia (Figures 2 and 3).







The fatigue index is obtained on the KSS (Karolinska Sleepiness Scale). This scale consists of 9 points starting at "extremely alert" corresponding to a score of 9. From a score of 7, the objective signs of drowsiness began to appear, so this value of 7 is conventionally used. Fig 4 presents the levels of sleepiness predicted by SWP for different durations of continuous wakefulness. It was found that level 7 is reached after 21 hours of continuous wakefulness.

What do the sleep levels provided by SWP mean?

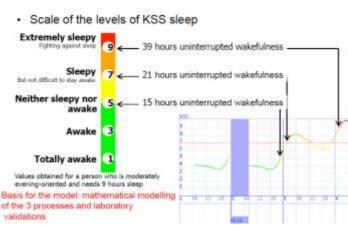


Figure 4. the levels of sleepiness predicted by SWP for different durations of continuous wakefulness

The parameters required as input to the SWP software to plot the curves correspond to the sleep hours in work and sleep schedules.

Since we did not have data on pilots' sleep, we used a software function that can generate, automatically and optimally, these periods of sleep. The sleep durations thus evaluated also take into account certain individual characteristics of sleepers: sleep need and circadian typology.

Two configurations were selected for the simulations:

- Pilot with a need to sleep eight hours and "evening" type profile
- Pilot needing to sleep 10 hours and in the "morning" type profile.

Flight schedules for rotations of 09, 10 and 11 May were taken as input into the software, adding 1 h 30 before and after the end of the flight for the calculation of opportunities for sleep. Opportunities that were incorporated included naps before night flights and during the rest day from night flights and an evaluation of the effect of postprandial sleepiness early in the afternoon. For sleep during the night flights, they were placed according to selected types of sleep for the simulations. It is assumed that the pilots were without sleep debt when they started their duty on May 9. With this input data, SWP calculates the maximum sleep and nap opportunities, then sleepiness levels during periods of wakefulness.

Simulation results for the two selected configurations are shown in Figure 5. One can see that the day flight on May 9 had no effect on the level of sleepiness, identical to that on May 8 On the other hand, the night flights on 10 and 11 May induced partial sleep deprivation, of the order of 40-50% of normal time, it was the same for the daytime rest after the night flights. These findings are not surprising, and there is abundant scientific literature on this subject.

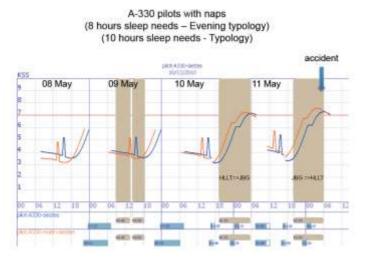


Figure 5. Simulation results for the two selected configurations

Because of the durations of wakefulness and repeated partial sleep deprivation, levels of sleepiness become critical at the end of late night flights (KSS > 7), which again is not surprising.

Altogether, these results lead to a conclusion of a possible contribution of fatigue for both pilots in the accident occurrence.

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APPENDIX 8: Side Stick Analysis and Examination

RATIER-FIGEAC Design-office RF9329-11 vers00



A330 LH SSU INVESTIGATION REPORT

Subject : to report the investigation performed on A/P Disconnect & Priority Switch of LH side-stick P/N F27310011000AN S/N RF1024.

Document owner :

Application date (JJMMM/AA): 17/03/2011

Reference language :

In case of dispute, only the English version of this document is valid, except contractual requirements.

Confidentiality:

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FOR-RF-0005_V00

CONTENTS

1	INTRODUCTION	3
2	INVESTIGATION REPORT	3
3	CONCLUSION	37
	A. DOCUMENT ADMINISTRATION	A-1

FOR-RF-0005_000
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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 PURPOSE

The purpose of this document is to report the investigation performed on the A/P Disconnect & Priority Switch and its wiring up to the SSU connector.

This investigation was performed on the LH SSU P/N F27310011000AN S/N RF1024.

This investigation occurred on Wednesday 3rd, 2011, in Ratier-Figeac Company with the following participants:

- 3
- 92 C
- 12
- <u>_</u>
- 2
- 15
- 19

1.2 ACCRONYMS - DEFINITION

- A/P : Auto/Pilot
- ATP : Acceptance Test Procedure
- LH : Left Hand
- OEM : Original Equipment Manufacturer
- P/N : Part/Number
- PTT : Push To Talk
- S/N : Serial NUmber
- SSTU : Side-Stick Transducer Unit
- SSU : Side-Stick Unit

2 INVESTIGATION REPORT

All the investigations described in this section were witnessed by AFRIQIYAH Airways, BEA, Airbus and Ratier-Figeac people and are presented in chronological order.

FOR-RF-0005_V00

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RATIER-FIGEAC Design - Office RF9329-11 vers00 Page 4/39

2.1 STEP1: SSU UNPACKING

SSu was brought by AFRIQIYAH Airways representatives, sealed in a plastic film.



Partial conclusion: nothing to report

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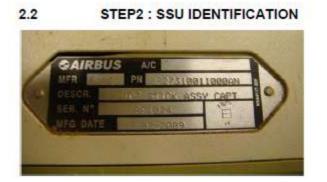


RF9329-11 vers00 Page 5/39

SSU was removed from its box.



Partial conclusion: nothing to report



Partial conclusion: identification is correct

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RF9329-11 vers00 Page 6/39

RATIER-FIGEAC Design - Office

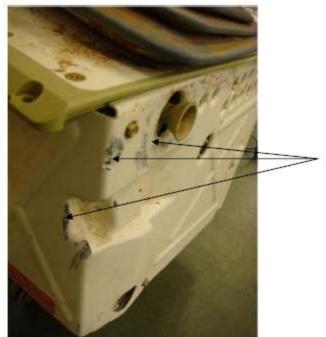
2.3 STEP3 : VISUAL INSPECTION

View looking outboard



Evidences of dried liquid

Brown tracks = track of sand/dust on the covers, below, grip.



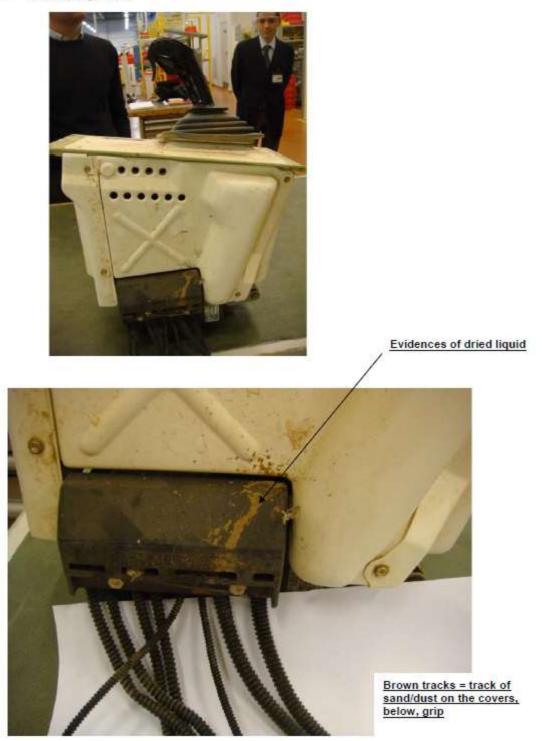
Black tracks = friction tracks

Partial conclusion: tracks of brown sand/dust and of friction

RF9329-11 vers00 Page 7/39

RATIER-FIGEAC Design – Office

· View looking inboard



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RATIER-FIGEAC Design - Office RF9329-11 vers00 Page 8/39



Partial conclusion: tracks of brown sand/dust

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View looking downward



Partial conclusion: tracks of brown sand/dust

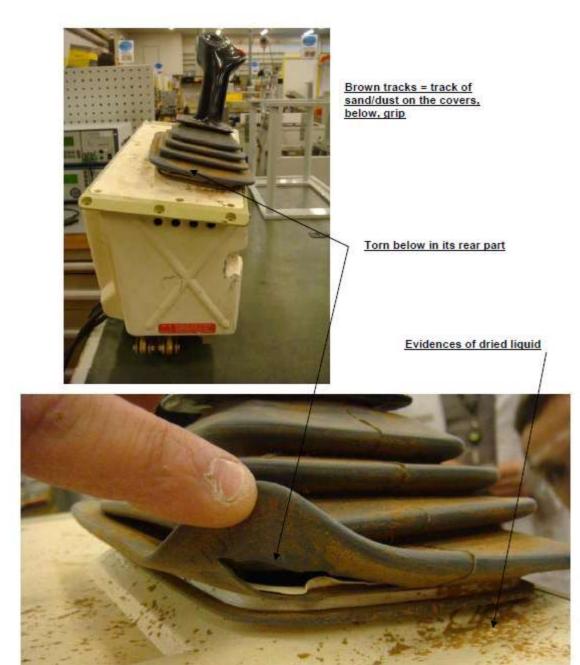
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RF9329-11 vers00 Page 10/39

RATIER-FIGEAC Design - Office

View looking forward



Partial conclusion: tracks of brown sand/dust. Torn below and of friction

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RF9329-11 vers00 Page 11/39

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RF9329-11 vers00 Page 12/39

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RF9329-11 vers00 Page 13/39

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Partial conclusion: numerous scratches on the grip. Track of friction on the side of the button.

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Cables



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RF9329-11 vers00 Page 15/39



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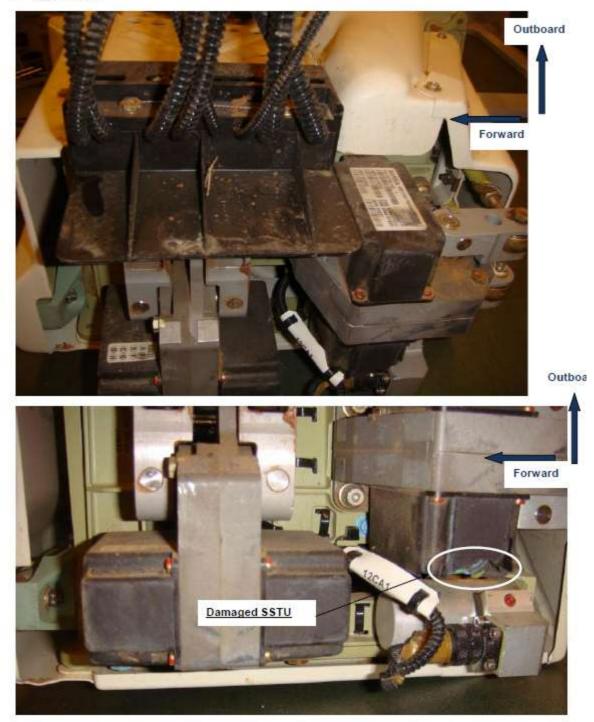


Partial conclusion: scratch on 2199.VCA connector. No cable damaged. No pin damaged.

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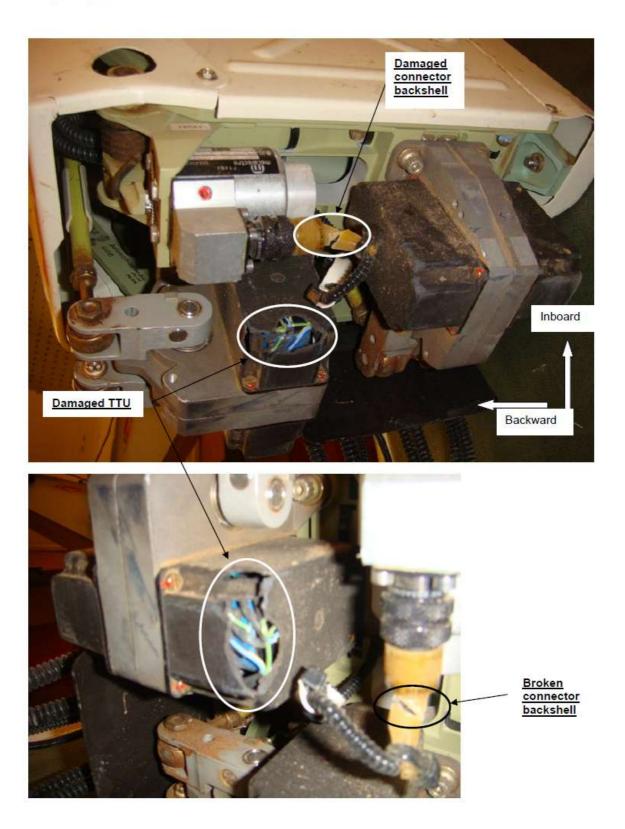
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Bottom view



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RATIER-FIGEAC Design – Office RF9329-11 vers00 Page 18/39



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Partial conclusion: track of brown sand / dust inside the SSU. One TTU cover damaged. Connector backshell of the solenoid is broken.

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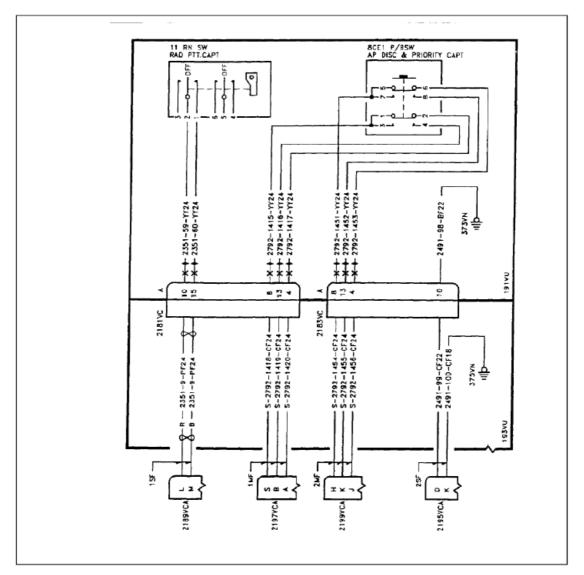
2.4 STEP4 : ELECTRICAL CONTINUITY (1)

A electrical test continuity was performed on the switch in its released position at the SSU connector level according to CMM 27-92-41 rev July 01/2010.

	© AIRBU	15
	COMPONENT MAINTENAN D27310001000A0	
(1)	Testing of electrical circuits	
	ACTION	RESULT
	 (1) Capt takeover and priority pushbutton switch 8CE1 (Ref. FIGURE 27-92-41-991-033-AFIGURE 27-92-41-991-033-BFIGURE 27-92-41-991-033-C). Note: Use an ohmmeter that operates with current less than 1 mA to prevent damage to the components. 	
	 (a) Press and hold takeover and priority pushbutton 8CE1. 	Check that there is no continuity between terminals S and A of connector 2197VCA.
		Check that there is no continuity between terminals H and J of connector 2199VCA. Check continuity between terminals S and B of connector 2197VCA . Check continuity between terminals H and
		K of connector 2199VCA .
	(b) Release takeover and priority pushbutton switch 8CE1.	Check that there is no longer continuity between terminals S and B of connector 2197VCA.
		Check that there is no longer continuity between terminals H and K of connector 2109VCA.
		Check continuity between terminals S and A of connector 2197VCA .
		Check continuity between terminals H and J of connector 2199VCA .

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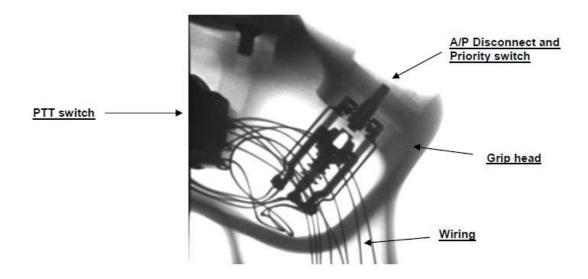
Partial conclusion: no fault found.

2.5 STEP5: XRAY INSPECTION

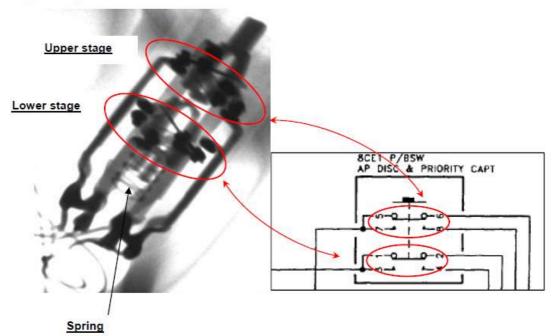
Complete grip view

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RATIER-FIGEAC Design – Office RF9329-11 vers00 Page 22/39

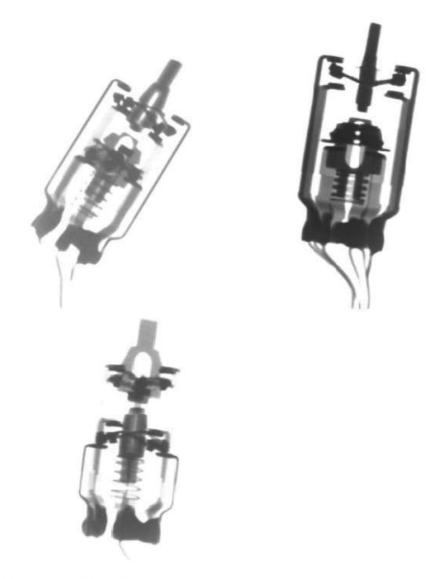


Switch details



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RF9329-11 vers00 Page 23/39



Partial conclusion: nothing to report

2.6 STEP6: PRESSING FORCE (1)

The force to press the button was [11.62 - 12.76] daN on the investigated SSU (see video RF1) instead of 6.73 daN, as recorded on a brand new SSU (see video RF2).

Qualitatively speaking, when pressing the button, a smooth damping / friction was felt.

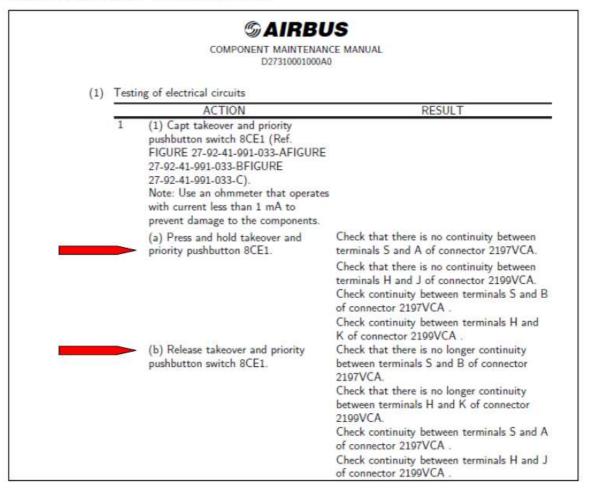
Button release is not instantaneous (refer to video RF3&4) whereas it should (refer to video RF5).

<u>Partial conclusion</u>: when the switch is pressed force to apply is higher than a brand new one. When the switch is released, time to come back to the extended position is longer than a brand new one.

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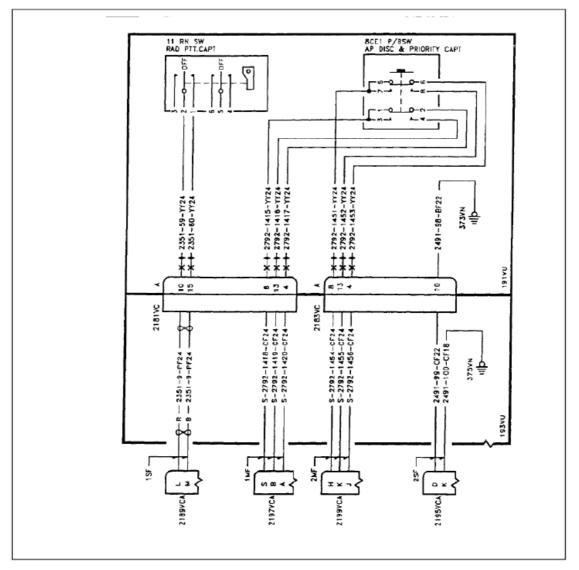
2.7 STEP7: ELECTRICAL CONTINUITY (2)

An electrical test button successively released / pressed / released was performed at the SSU connector level according to CMM 27-92-41 rev July 01/2010.



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Partial conclusion: no fault found.

2.8 STEP8: PRESSING FORCE (2)

The force to press the button was around 11.50 daN.

When pressing the button, the smooth damping / friction remained.

The release time was still not instantaneous.

<u>Partial conclusion</u>: when the switch is pressed force to apply is higher than a brand new one. When the switch is released, time to come back to the extended position is longer than a brand new one.

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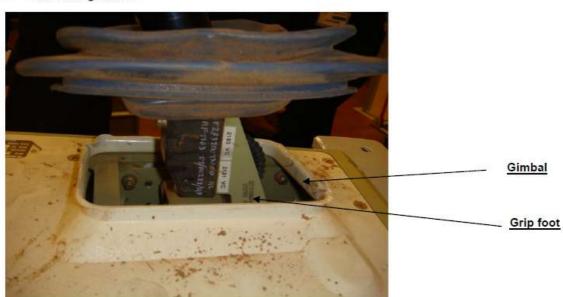
RF9329-11 vers00 Page 26/39

2.9 STEP9: INSPECTION AFTER BELOW REMOVA LIFTING

View looking forward



Brown tracks = track of sand/dust



View looking inboard

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RF9329-11 vers00 Page 27/39

View looking outboard



Brown tracks = track of sand/dust



RF9329-11 vers00 Page 28/39

View looking backward





Partial conclusion: numerous tracks of brown sand / dust inside the SSU.

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RF9329-11 vers00 Page 29/39

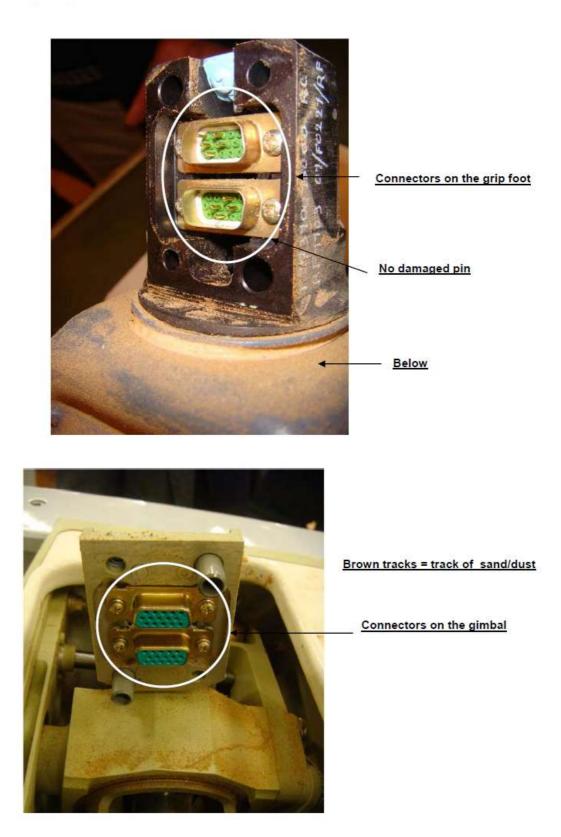
2.10 STEP10 : GRIP REMOVAL



Brown tracks = track of sand/dust

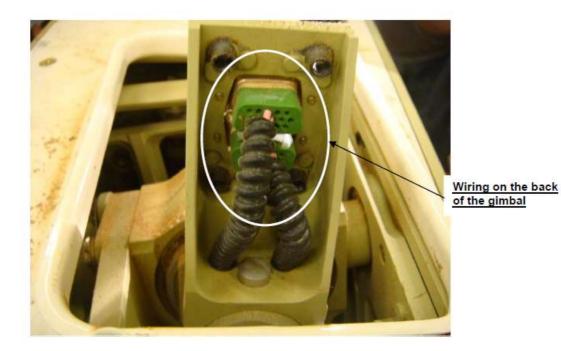
Partial conclusion: numerous tracks of brown sand / dust inside the SSU

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Partial conclusion: numerous tracks of brown sand / dust inside the SSU. Wiring not damaged



2.11 STEP11 : GRIP IDENTIFICATION

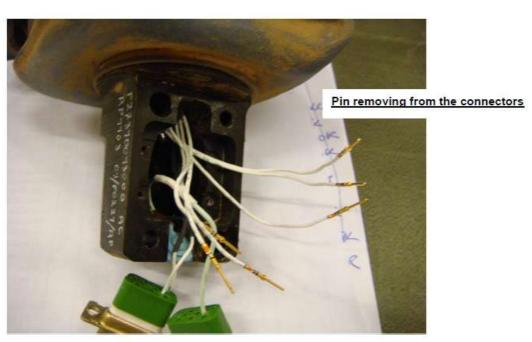
Partial conclusion: numerous tracks of brown sand / dust inside the SSU

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2.12



STEP12: A /P DISCONNECT AND PRIORITY SWITCH REMOVAL



Partial conclusion: nothing to report

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RATIER-FIGEAC Design – Office RF9329-11 vers00 Page 34/39





Removal of the PTT switch cap

RF9329-11 vers00 Page 35/39

RATIER-FIGEAC Design – Office



Partial conclusion: numerous tracks of brown sand / dust inside.

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2.13 STEP13: A/P DISCONNECT AND PRIORITY SWITCH INSPECTION



Partial conclusion: no mechanical nor electrical damaged observed.

2.14 STEP14: A/P DISCONNECT AND PRIORITY SWITCH IDENTIFICATION



Partial conclusion: identification is correct

3 CONCLUSION

Regarding the A/P Disconnect and Priority switch and its wiring up to the SSU connector which was the purpose of the investigation, the conclusion is:

- Evidences of SSU impact damage
- Evidences of exposure to liquid (nature undetermined)
- Significant pollution by dust and sand
- no component failure observed
- No electrical failure on A/P Disconnect and priority Switch function
- Pushbutton stiffness to be further investigated at the manufacturer (Crouzet)
- Presence of dust on the outer surface of the A/P Disconnect and Priority switch housing
- Unit recovered by BEA

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APPENDIX A. DOCUMENT ADMINISTRATION

DOCUMENT DESCRIPTION

Reference	RF9329-11	NOT INTE
Version	00	
Title	A330 LH SSU – Investigation report	
Owner		
Administrator		

KEY WORDS

A330, LH SSU, A/P Disconnect and Priority switch, investigation report

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Electronic :

☐ Intranet (I) ☐ E-mail (E) ⊠ Other (A)

Comments :

	INTERNAL DISTRIBUTION		
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Written by		
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EVOLUTION CHART

Version	Writer	Reason for change	Application date
00	JP CARRIE	Initial release	17/03/2011

DOCUMENT COMPOSITION

	Main document	Appendixes							
	Main document	Α	В	С	D	E	F	G	Η
Number of pages	37	2							
Total number of pages				39					

REPLACED DOCUMENTS

Reference	Title

ASSOCIATED DOCUMENTS

Reference	Title

For any information regarding this document, please contact the owner mentioned in page 1.

RATIER-FIGEAC

BP n°2 46101 FIGEAC CEDEX FRANCE Tél. : 33 (0)5.65.50.50.50 Fax : 33 (0)5.65.50.00.80

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Crouzet			REFERE EDITION DATE		: C.CT.GNC.00231.G : 0 : 19/06/2012	Page 1 B
OBJET / SCOPE	:	INVESTIG	ATION REP	ORT 121	172-SML1-0749	
TITRE / TITLE	∎2: ∎5	BUTTON &	33453003 IN	VESTIG.	ATION	

0	<i>.</i> .
FS	Crouzet

INVESTIGATION REPORT 12172-SML1-0749 C.CT.GNC.00231.GB rev 0

Page 2/8

Edition Issue	Pages Pages	Description de la modification Modification description	Etabli par Author	Date Date
0	All	First Issue	S MICHEL	19/06/2012
			100	
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La révision de ce document annule la révision précédente. Revision of this document supersedes previous revision.

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95	rouzet		EPORT 12172-SML1-0749 C.00231.GB rev 0	Page 3 /
		SOMMAIRE / C	CONTENTS	
1 <i>SU</i>	BJECT			
2 IN\	ESTIGATION PURP	OSE		
2.1	INVESTIGATION CAUS	E		,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
3.1 3.2 3.3 3.4 3.5	STEP 2 VISUAL INSPE STEP 3 MECHANICAL STEP 4 ELECTRICAL	стіон АТР \TP		·····
4 CO	NCLUSION			

INVESTIGATION REPORT 12172-SML1-0749 C.CT.GNC.00231.GB rev 0

Page 4/8

SUBJECT

Crouzet

The subject of this document is to report the investigation performed on button 83453003 manufactured 08/49 (Week 49 of year 2008)

2 INVESTIGATION PURPOSE

2.1 Investigation cause

Further to an airplane accident the LH SSU P/N F27310011000AN S/N RF1024 has been expertised by RATIER-FIGEAC.

During this investigation the button 83453003 manufactured by Crouzet was detected with a slow come back in rest position (see RATIER6FIGEAC report RF9329-11 vers00)

2.2 Investigation conditions

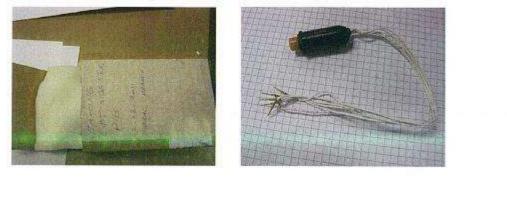
The investigation has been performed in Crouzet facilities in Valence (France) on June 19th 2012.

The investigation has been managed by:

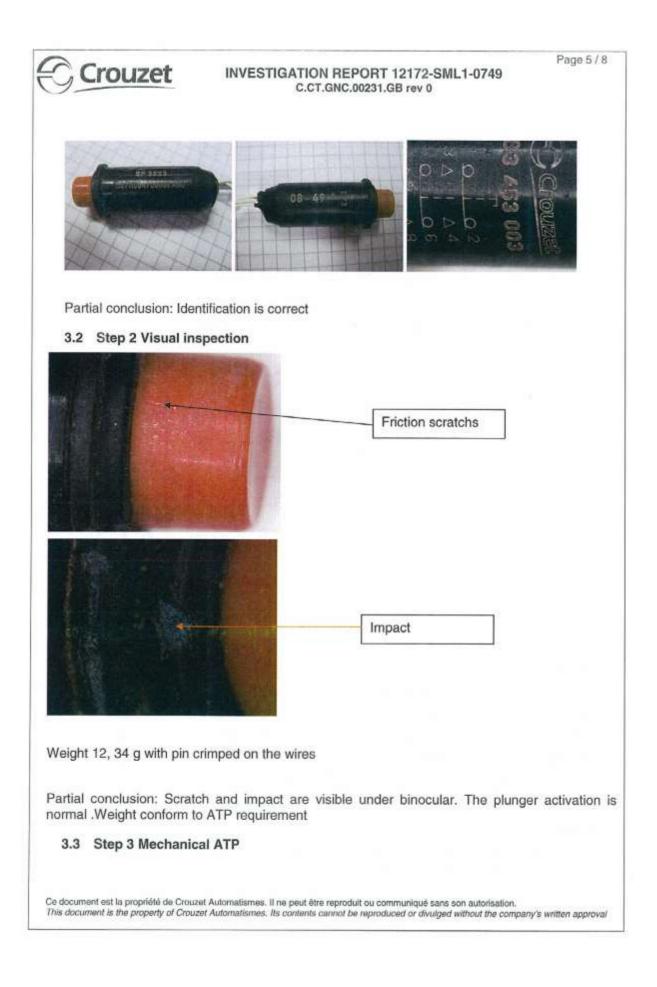
The investigation has been witnessed by:

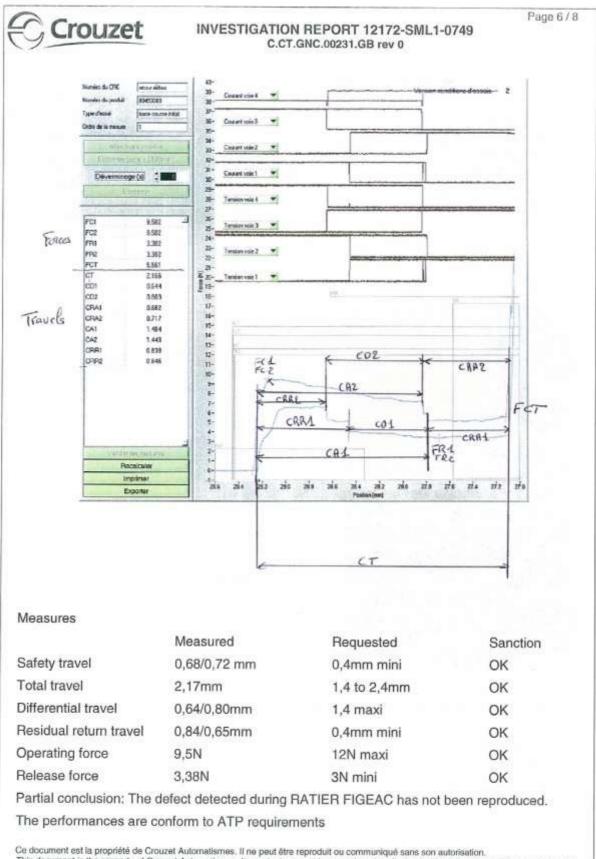
3 INVESTIGATION

3.1 Step 1 Unpacking and identification

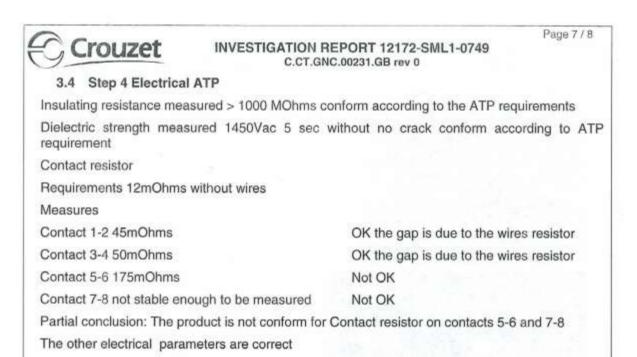


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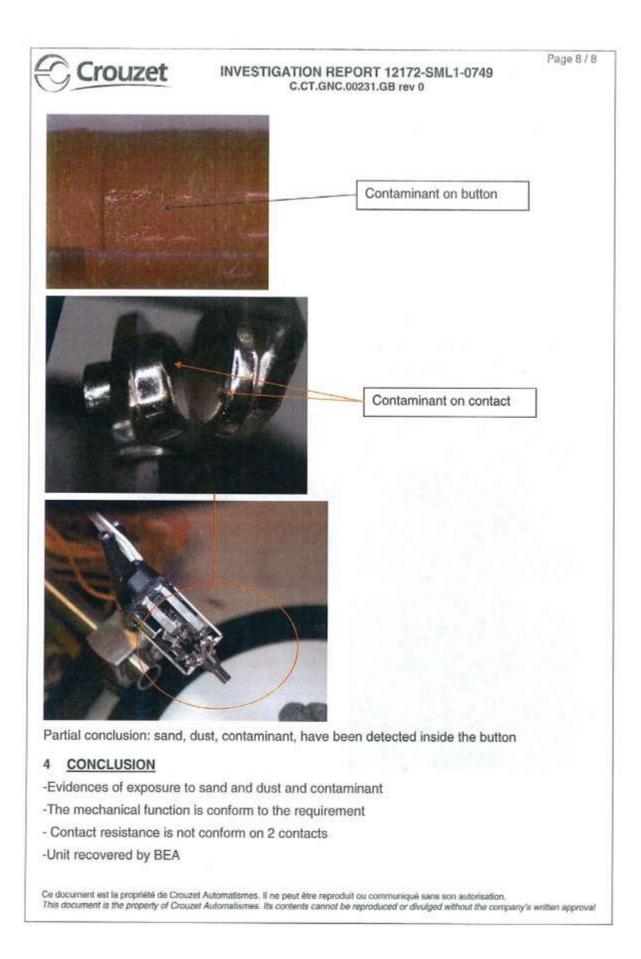


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<image><image><image>

3.5 Product opening





MINISTÈRE DE LA DÉFENSE

DGA		41- [VESTIGATIONS DAI-12 15739
DIRECTION GENERALE DE L'ARMEMENT DGA Essais propulseurs	12/05/2010 -		G – accident survenu à Tripoli le articules observés sur un bouton de pris et & Priority Switch)
Référence :	Demande du BEA	n°06/2012 du 03/07/2012	
	Début des investi	des pièces : 02/07/2012 gations : 05/07/2012 ions : 31/07/2012	
Essais propulse	urs (DGA Ep) de le prise de priorité (déterminer la nature chimi	poli (Libye), le BEA a demandé à DGA ique de dépôts ou particules observés ct & Priority Switch" lors de l'expertise
Les examens et	analyses ont montr	é que :	
constitués o correspond l'accident.	de grains de sable re à des poussièr	et de carbonate de calciun es atmosphériques ou av	surface externe du manchon noir sont n. Les particules et les dépôts peuvent /oir pour origine le sol où a eu lieu on rouge sont constituées de grains de
sable. > Le dépôt gr de contact.	ras retrouvé sur le Le spectre infrarou	bouton rouge est similaire	à celui d'un dépôt retrouvé sur un plot a gomme de guar (guar gum). L'origine
10		COMPOSITION	
Pages 9	Planches	Annexes	Références bibliographiques
Thème d'identification Mots clés : BEA – A33	0 – Libye – bouton j Ce docum	priorité – mini-manche – IR ent est la propriété de DGA Essai	- GCMS
a s		29 N	HE AND
		DAL-DALISL DALL IN Bac	zmeki H. Sulveetre)
DIFFUSION INTERNE	:D⇔SDA⇔SDT⇔	DAM DANGE DAM (IN. DAG	zynski, m. Synesuej

Modèle DGA Essais propulseurs nº 319021 S-CAT Ed02 associé à la procédure CEPr nº 319017 S-CAT

Page 1/9

RAPPORT D'INVESTIGATIONS Nº41 - DAI – 12	OT N°5739
Objet : Airbus 330 immatriculé 5A-ONG – accident survenu à Tripoli le 12/05/2010 particules observés sur un bouton de prise de priorité du mini-manche (Disconne	

SOMMAIRE

I - INTRODUCTION	3
2 - PRODUITS LIVRES AU LABORATOIRE	3
B - DEROULEMENT DES INVESTIGATIONS	3
- RESULTATS	4
4.1 - Examen visuel	4
4.2 – Détermination de la nature chimique	4
5 - SYNTHESE	5
PLANCHE 1 : Clichés du bouton endommagé	6
PLANCHE 2 : Clichés du bouton endommagé	7
PLANCHE 3 : Clichés de plots de contact présentant des stries	8
ANNEXE	9

Modèle DGA Essais propulseurs n°319021 S-CAT Ed02 associé à la procédure CEPr n°319017 S-CAT

OT N° 5739
2/05/2010 - Analyse de dépôts ou e (Disconnect & Priority Switch)

1 - INTRODUCTION

Suite à l'accident de l'avion A330 survenu le 12/05/2010 à Tripoli (Libye), le BEA a demandé à DGA Essais propulseurs (DGA Ep) de déterminer la nature chimique de dépôts ou particules observés sur un bouton de prise de priorité du mini-manche "Disconnect & Priority Switch" lors de l'expertise chez Ratier-Figeac. Les résultats ont été communiqués par messagerie le 9 août 2012.

2 - PRODUITS LIVRES AU LABORATOIRE

Les matériels réceptionnés au laboratoire le 2 juillet 2012 sont listés ci-dessous :

- Bouton de priorité équipant l'avion A330 incidenté Marque Crouzet SP 3823
 Nº: D2711004700000 A00 83 453 003 08-49
- Bouton de priorité neuf. Marque Crouzet SP 3823
 N°: D2711004700000 A00 83 453 003 12-22

Le BEA a demandé d'analyser :

- les dépôts ou particules présents sur la surface externe du manchon noir situés vers l'extrémité (côté bouton rouge),
- > les dépôts ou particules présents sur la partie interne du manchon noir
- le dépôt gras présent à la surface du bouton rouge,
- les dépôts ou particules présents sur deux plots de contact.

Les clichés du BEA indiquant les zones et l'aspect des dépôts et des particules sont reportés en planche 1 et 2 (colonne de gauche). Les zones sont matérialisées par une flèche bleue.

3 - DEROULEMENT DES INVESTIGATIONS

Le bouton de priorité équipant l'A330 accidenté a fait l'objet d'un examen visuel au stéréomicroscope dans le but de repérer les dépôts ou particules observés lors de l'expertise chez Ratier-Figeac.

L'ensemble des dépôts et des particules retrouvés ont été analysés par spectrométrie d'absorption infrarouge à transformée de Fourier couplée à la microscopie (FTIR) afin de déterminer leurs natures chimiques.

Afin de tenter d'affiner le résultat obtenu par FTIR, le dépôt à l'aspect gras sur la surface du bouton rouge a fait l'objet d'une extraction et d'une analyse complémentaire par chromatographie en phase gazeuse couplée à la spectrométrie de masse (GC/MS).

Modèle DGA Essais propulseurs n°319021 S-CAT Ed02 associé à la procédure CEPr n°319017 S-CAT

RAPPORT D'INVESTIGATIONS N'41 - DAI - 12	OT N° 5739

Objet : Airbus 330 immatriculé 5A-ONG – accident survenu à Tripoli le 12/05/2010 – Analyse de dépôts ou particules observés sur un bouton de prise de priorité du mini-manche (Disconnect & Priority Switch)

4 - RESULTATS

4.1 - Examen visuel

Les clichés effectués à réception à DGA Ep sont présentés en planche 1 et 2. Les zones présentant des particules sont indiquées par une flèche bleue.

Aucune zone de dépôt comparable à celle identifiée par le BEA (cliché 1) n'a été observée sur la surface externe du manchon noir. Néanmoins des particules bloquées vers l'extrémité du manchon ont pu être isolées (cliché 2 flèche rouge).

Plots de contact : le cliché 5 montre les particules photographiées par le BEA lors de l'expertise chez Ratier-Figeac. Aucune particule n'a été observée sur les plots de contact reçus à DGA Ep (cliché 6).

Ces écarts de constats sont vraisemblablement dus aux manipulations successives subies lors de l'expertise chez Ratier-Figeac.

Il est à noter que certains plots présentent des stries importantes. Un cliché caractéristique est présenté en planche 3. Un dépôt à l'apparence organique a été observé sur un autre plot de contact. Celui-ci a été analysé afin d'identifier sa nature chimique.

Des particules ou dépôts ont bien été retrouvés à l'intérieur de la partie cylindrique en plastique noirâtre et sur la surface du bouton rouge.

4.2 - Détermination de la nature chimique

Les résultats des analyses sont présentés dans le tableau suivant.

Echan	tillon	Résultats d'analyses FTIR
Mancho	n noir	polyamide
	Dépôt blanchâtre	Carbonate de calcium
Surface externe du manchon noir situés	Dépôt rose	Carbonate de calcium
vers l'extrémité	Particules	produit de nature minérale semblant correspondre à des grains de sable (oxyde de silicium ou dérivé)
Surface interne du manchon noir	Particules	produit de nature minérale semblant correspondre à des grains de sable (oxyde de silicium ou dérivé)
Bouton	rouge	Polyoxyméthylène (ou polyformaldéhyde)
*Surface externe du	Dépôt gras	Spectre IR se rapprochant de celui de « Guar gum » (gomme de guar),
bouton rouge	Particule	produit de nature minérale semblant correspondre à des grains de sable (oxyde de silicium ou dérivé)
Dépôt sur plo	t de contact	Guar gum (spectre similaire à celui trouvé pour le dépôt gras sur le bouton rouge

Manchon noir

Les dépôts retrouvés sur le manchon noir sont constitués de carbonate de calcium. Ce produit est utilisé dans des domaines très variés de l'industrie. Ce produit, également connu sous le nom usuel de calcaire, peut dans certaines zones géographiques provenir simplement du sol ou du sous-sol.

Les particules retrouvées à l'intérieur et sur la surface externe du manchon noir sont constitués de grains de sable (oxyde de silicium).

Bouton rouge

Les particules retrouvées sur la surface externe du bouton rouge sont constituées de grains de sable (oxyde de silicium).

Modèle DGA Essais propulseurs nº 319021 S-CAT Ed02 associé à la procédure CEPr nº 319017 S-CAT

OT N°5739	
	OT N°5739

Objet : Airbus 330 immatriculé 5A-ONG – accident survenu à Tripoli le 12/05/2010 – Analyse de dépôts ou particules observés sur un bouton de prise de priorité du mini-manche (Disconnect & Priority Switch)

Le dépôt gras retrouvé sur la surface externe présente un spectre se rapprochant de la gomme de guar (guar gum). Ce produit a également été retrouvé sur un plot de contact. Les plots de contact sont localisés à l'intérieur du manchon noir (cliché 10 planche 3).

Le laboratoire a rarement rencontré ce type de produit. Il est couramment utilisé :

- comme retardant de flamme,
- pour la réalisation de travaux de fracture hydraulique,
- ou dans l'industrie des explosifs.

Ce produit est également très largement utilisé dans l'industrie alimentaire.

*Analyses complémentaires par GC/MS du dépôt gras situé sur la surface externe du bouton rouge :

Les analyses par GC/MS indiquent la présence de phtalates et de molécules présentant des fonctions « ester ».

Les phtalates sont couramment utilisés comme plastifiants dans les plastiques. Ils pourraient provenir du plastique rouge.

Les produits à base d'ester peuvent être utilisés notamment dans les lubrifiants. Toutefois la faible quantité de produit analysée après extraction n'a pas révélé la présence d'une huile ou d'une graisse connue.

5 - SYNTHESE

Les examens et analyses ont montré que :

- Les particules et dépôts retrouvés à l'intérieur et sur la surface externe du manchon noir sont constitués de grains de sable et de carbonate de calcium. Les particules et les dépôts peuvent correspondre à des poussières atmosphériques ou avoir pour origine le sol où a eu lieu l'accident.
- Les particules retrouvées sur la surface externe du bouton rouge sont constituées de grains de sable.
- Le dépôt gras retrouvé sur le bouton rouge est similaire à celui d'un dépôt retrouvé sur un plot de contact. Le spectre IR est proche de celui de la gomme de guar (guar gum). L'origine précise de ce produit reste toutefois indéterminée.

RAPPORT D'INVESTIGATIONS Nº41 - DAI - 12	OT N°5739
Objet : Airbus 330 immatriculé 5A-ONG – accident survenu à Tripoli le 12/05/2010 – particules observés sur un bouton de prise de priorité du mini-manche (Disconnec	

PLANCHE 1 : Clichés du bouton endommagé



Clichés BEA (Ratier-Figeac)

Cliché 1 : Vue d'ensemble Traces de dépôts sur manchon noir

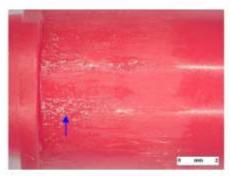
Clichés à réception à DGA Essais propulseurs



Cliché 2 : Vue d'ensemble absence des dépôts observés chez Ratier-Figeac sur manchon noir



Cliché 3 : Bouton rouge Traces d'un produit à l'apparence gras



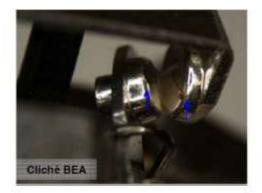
Cliché 4 : Bouton rouge Même constat à réception à DGA Ep

Modèle DGA Essais propulseurs n°319021 S-CAT Ed02 associé à la procèdure CEPr n°319017 S-CAT

RAPPORT D'INVESTIGATIONS N'41 - DAI - 12	OT N° 5739
· Airbus 330 immetriculé 54-ONG - accident suprenu à Tripoli le 12/05/2010 -	Analyse de dénôts ou

Objet : Airbus 330 immatriculé 5A-ONG – accident survenu à Tripoli le 12/05/2010 – Analyse de dépôts ou particules observés sur un bouton de prise de priorité du mini-manche (Disconnect & Priority Switch)

PLANCHE 2 : Clichés du bouton endommagé



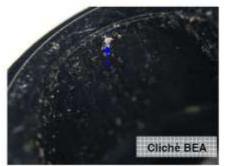
Cliché 5 : plots de contact

Présence de pollution

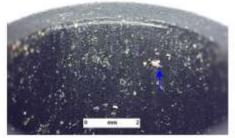
Cliché BEA (Ratier Figeac)

Clichés à réception à DGA Essais propulseurs

Cliché 6 : plots de contact Absence de particules



Cliché 7 : Manchon noir Présence de sable à l'intérieur du manchon noir



Cliché 8 : Manchon noir Même constat - Présence de sable

Modèle DGA Essais propulseurs n°319021 S-CAT Ed02 associé à la procèdure CEPr n°319017 S-CAT

Page 7/9

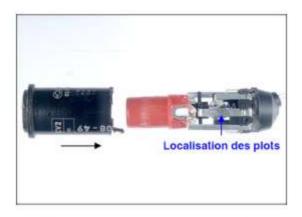
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Objet : Airbus 330 immatriculé 5A-ONG – accident survenu à Tripoli le 12/05/2010 – Analyse de dépôts ou particules observés sur un bouton de prise de priorité du mini-manche (Disconnect & Priority Switch)

l m 1

PLANCHE 3 : Clichés de plots de contact présentant des stries

Cliché 9 : Autre plots de contact Exemple de stries observées»



Cliché 10 : Vue démontée du bouton endommagé

Modèle DGA Essais propulseurs n°319021 S-CAT Ed02 associé à la procédure CEPr n°319017 S-CAT

Page 8/9

RAPPORT D'INVESTIGATIONS Nº41 - DAI - 12	OT N° 5739

Objet : Airbus 330 immatriculé 5A-ONG – accident survenu à Tripoli le 12/05/2010 – Analyse de dépôts ou particules observés sur un bouton de prise de priorité du mini-manche (Disconnect & Priority Switch)

ANNEXE

BEA		
	Accident de l'Airbus A330 immatriculé 5A-ONG	
	survenu le 12/05/2010	
	à Tripoli (Libye)	
	Résumé de l'événement : Collision avec le soi lors d'une approche interrompue sur l'aéroport de Tripoli.	
	But des analyses : Les travaux demandés à DGA Essais Propulseurs ont pour but de déterminer la composition des contaminants observés dans le bouton de prise de priorité du mini-manche du commandant de bord.	
	-i-i-	
		- 2 -

Modèle DGA Essais propulseurs n°319021 S-CAT Ed02 associé à la procèdure CEPr n°319017 S-CAT

APPENDIX 9: Normal procedures / Non-precision approach in managed guidance

A330 NORMAL PROCEDURES		REV 14	3.07
		SEQ 001	5.07
NON PRECISION APPROA	CH (MANAGED GUID	ANCE)	
NON ILS APPROACH IN NAV DATA BA	ase, <u>and</u> , nav accy	CHECK POSITIVE	
PF		PNF	
Initial approach :	ENG START SEL		AS ROP
SEAT BELTS			
Approx 15 NM from touchdown : APPR PHASE ACTIVATE or set green dot POSITIONING	NAV ACCURACY		Monito
Intermediate/Final approach : When cleared for approach : APPR			
At green dot :			0515
ORDER	CONFIRM/ANNOUNC	æ	"FLAPS
CHECK OR SE	ET S SPEED *		
ND MODE RANGE AS RORD	TCAS		IA of TA/F
FMA ANNOUNCE	FMA		CHEO
At S sneed :			
ORDER "FLAPS 2"	FLAPS 2	æ	SELEC
CHECK OR S When FLAPS 2	ET F SPEED*		
	L/G DOWN		SELEC
	GRND SPLRS AUTO BRAKE CONFIRM/ANNOUNC		AS ROP
When L/G down, below Vre			
ORDER	FLAPS 3 CONFIRM/ANNOUND ECAM WHEEL PAGE	E	"FLAPS :
When FLAPS 3, below VFE :	100000-000		
ORDER	FLAPS FULL		
CHECK OR	SET VAPP*		
After the FAF :	GA ALTITUDE		1. (1. ()) - () · () + ()
	A/THR	CF	IECK SPD or OF
POSITION/FLT PATH MONITOR	EXTERIOR LIGHTS		
SLIDING TABLE€	SLIDING TABLE		
CABIN REPORT	OBTAIN (CM1		
LDG C/L	ALCONTRACTOR		-
ANNOUNCE ANY FMA MODIFICATION	V/S : 1000 I IAS : speed	deviation in excess	of : eed target - 5 i
At MDA + 100 :	MONITOR OR ANNO	UNCE "ONE HU	INDRED ABOV
At MDA ANNOUNCE "LANDING" or "GA/FLAPS" AP (if applicable)	MONITOR or ANNOL	JNCE	"MINIMUN
* PF FOR AUTO APPR, PNF FOR MAN	1000		

AlligUS TI	DAINING
G	A330
	OTHER ATTER

NORMAL PROCEDURES

SEQ

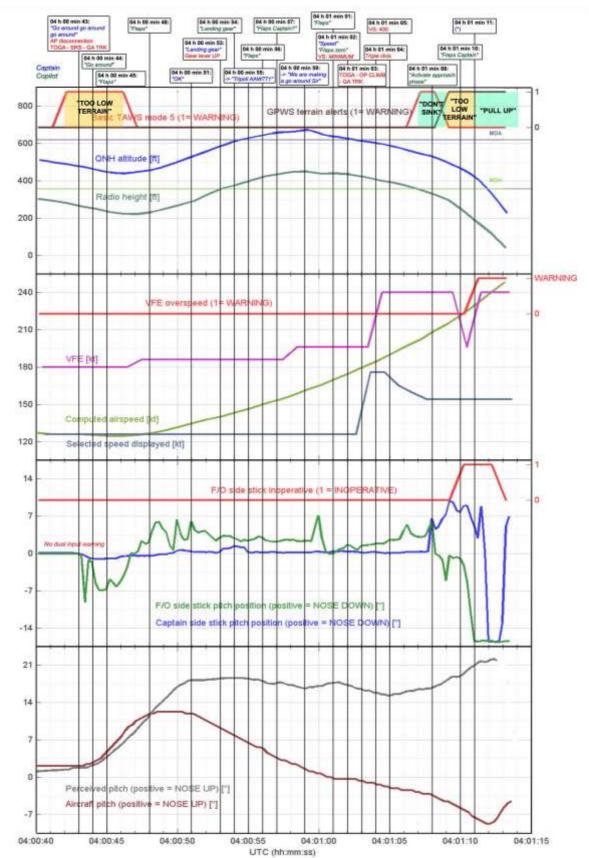
REV 14	2 00
SEQ 001	3.08

	BASE, OR, NAV ACCY CHECK NEGATIVE
PF	PNF
Initial approach :	ENG START SEL AS RORI
1212-122-1	ENG START SEL AS RORI
seat Belts	
Approx 15 NM from touchdown :	
APPR PHASE ACTIVATE or set green dot	NAV ACCURACY
POSITIONING	
RADAR TILT	
APPR C/L	
Final approach :	
At green dot :	
ORDER	FLAPS 1 SELEC
	CONFIRM/ANNOUNCE
	ET S SPEED *
	TCAS
ND MODE RANGE AS RORD	ND MODE RANGE
At S speed :	
ORDER "FLAPS 7"	FLAPS 2
	CONFIRM/ANNOUNCE
	ET F SPEED *
When FLAPS 2	
	L/G DOWN SELEC
UNDER THE THE THE THE THE OCAN DOWN	GRND SPLRS
	AUTO BRAKE
	CONFIRM/ANNNOUNCE
When L/G down, below Vrt :	CONFIRMONINADINGE
ADDED "ELADO "	FLAPS 3
UNDER	CONFIRM/ANNOUNCE
	ECAM WHEEL PAGE
When FLAPS 3. below VFE	EGRAM WINEEL PAGE + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +
	FLAPS FULL
DRUCH I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I	CONFIRM/ANNOUNCE
	SET VAPP*
AT the FAF :	SET WATE
	APPROACH PATH*
After the FAF :	
SET GA ALTITUDE O	IN FCU*
POSITION/FLT PATH	1
	A/THR CHECK SPD or OF
	WING A. ICE (if not required) OF
	EXTERIOR LIGHTS
SLIDING TABLE 🥑 STOWED	SLIDING TABLE €
	LDG MEMO
CABIN REPORT	
CABIN CREW	
LDG C/L	
	FLT PARAMETERS
A RECEIPTED AND THE INCOMEDICAL	FLT PARAMETERS Announce any deviation in excess of : V/S : 1000 ft/mn
	V/S : 1000 ft/mn
	IAS : speed target + 10 kt, speed target - 5 kt
	PITCH : 0" NOSE ON, 10" NOSE UP BANK : 7"
A+ MDA + 100 -	MONITOR OR ANNOUNCE "ONE HUNDRED ABOVE
At MDA + 100 :	
At MDA :	MONITOR or ANNOUNCE
ANNOUNCE "LANDING" or "GA/FLAPS"	
AP (if applicable)	

* PF FOR AUTO APPR, PNF FOR MAN APP

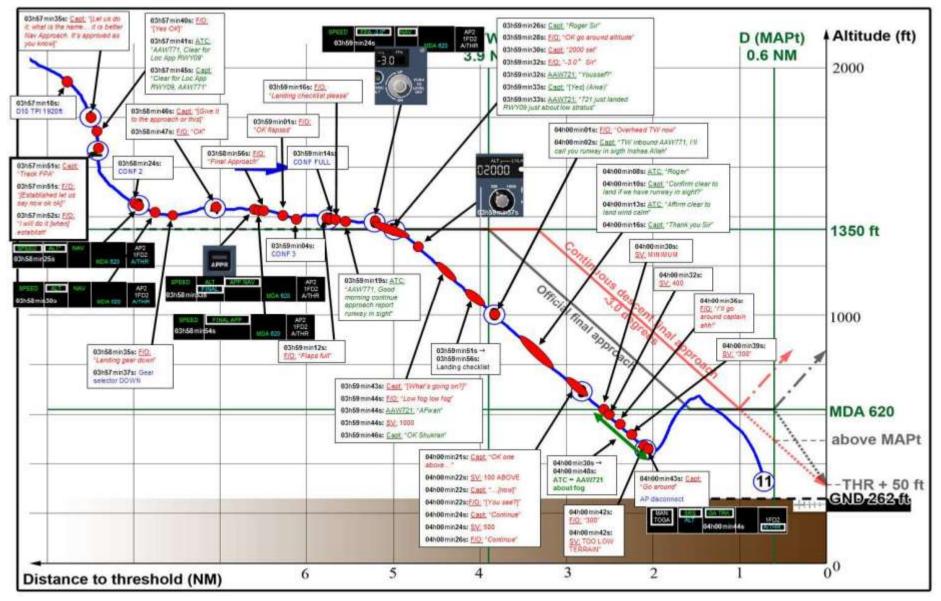
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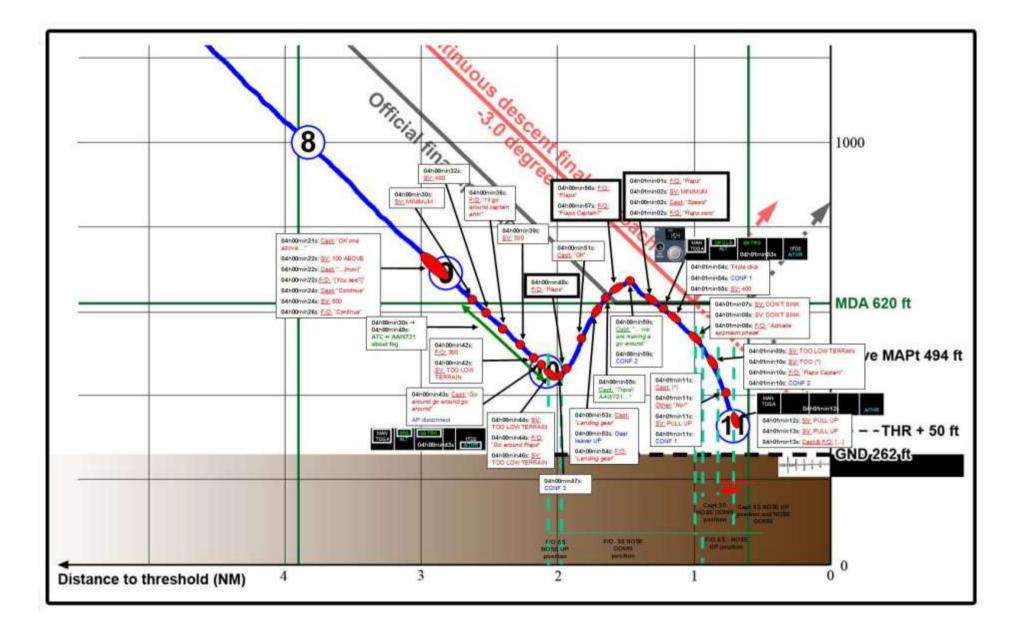
for training only



APPENDIX 10 : Parameters from accident flight, with SSCVR extracts

APPENDIX 11 : Chronology of end of accident flight







APPENDIX 12 : Parameters from the 28 April 2010 flight

369