Exhibit "F"

This is the exhibit Marked F
related to in the annexed affidavit declared
on 16 June 2019.

I swear, declared before me this 16th
day of June 2019.

[Signature]
Commissioner for Oaths.
PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL

June 9, 2010

REPORT

Mr. Nagib Tajdin
P.O. Box 38236 – 00623
Parklands
Nairobi, Kenya

Attention: Nagib Tajdin

Re: Prince Karim Aga Khan – (Questioned Signature)

NOTE:

The following contains my opinion as to authorship of the questioned signature (defined below). It is based on a thorough examination of documentation submitted, using procedures and standards of forensic document examination.

Responsibility for any use to which this report and / or any part of it is put, and for any outcome of such usage, rests solely with the client and / or the client’s duly-appointed agent.

The questioned and known documents for examination were picked up from Mr. Nagib Tajdin at the Yorkland Hotel, 185 Yorkland Boulevard, Toronto, Ontario on May 27, 2010. Further known signature specimens were picked up from Mr. Alnaz Jiwa in Richmond Hill, Ontario on June 5, 2010.

THE QUESTIONED DOCUMENT

Q1 A two page computer generated letter addressed to “My dear spiritual child” (original), dated: 24th of January 2010, bearing the questioned signature of Aga Khan.
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PROBLEM

You have submitted documents containing known signature specimens of Prince Karim Aga Khan and you have asked me to render an expert opinion upon the following:

1. Whether or not the questioned signature on the second page of the two page letter (Q1) was written by the writer of the known signature specimens Prince Karim Aga Khan.

STANDARDS (Known Signature Specimens)

As a standard of comparison, I have used the following documents purportedly containing the known signatures of Prince Karim Aga Khan:

K1  A portion of a letter (photocopy), bearing the known signature of Aga Khan, dated: December 11, 2009.

K2  A Best Wishes card (photocopy), bearing the known signature of Aga Khan, dated: 2007.

K3  A portion of a letter (photocopy), bearing the known signature of Aga Khan, dated: November 2005.

K4  An award certificate (photocopy), bearing the known signature of Aga Khan, dated: 9 October 1998.


K6  An Aga Khan Foundation computer generated letter addressed to “My dear spiritual children” (original), bearing the known signature of Aga Khan, dated: April 2, 1996.

K7  A computer generated letter addressed to “My dear spiritual child” (original), bearing the known signature of Aga Khan, dated: 30th June 1990.

K8  A letter of Ordainment (photocopy), bearing the known signature of Aga Khan, dated: 13, December, 1986.

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K14  A computer generated letter of gratitude (original), bearing the known signature of Aga Khan, dated: November 2005.

K15  A computer generated letter of gratitude (original), bearing the known signature of Aga Khan, dated: November 2005.

K16  A computer generated letter of gratitude (original), bearing the known signature of Aga Khan, dated: November 2005.


K18  A letter addressed to My dear spiritual child (original), dated: “30th June 1990”, bearing the known signature of Aga Khan.


QUALIFICATION

Some of the known documents submitted for examination are copies. Photocopies are helpful for comparison purposes but cannot take the place of the original document. Any opinion given based upon a photocopy is subject to verification when the original is examined.
METHOD

The questioned and known documents were examined with low powered illuminated magnifiers. Selected portions were examined with a Leica Wild M3Z stereoscopic Microscope with Volpi Intralux 4000-1 fibre-optic lighting system, under low (6.5x) to high (40x) magnification power. Examination with a Sirchie - FX8B Forensic Optical Comparator was conducted. Measurements were taken with measuring plates and a Peak 7x measuring scope utilizing a Lupe scale. Comparison charts were made. A file copy and a working copy were made of the documents. On the working copies, similarities and / or differences of handwriting (signature) identification characteristics were noted.

OBSERVATIONS

In the course of my examination, I considered such characteristics as signature design, letter formations, variation, movement, size, proportion, writing speed, pen pressure, spacing, connecting strokes, baseline alignment, skill, etc.

There is a normal variation in writing and no one writes their signature in exactly the same way twice. Some people are consistent in the way they form their letters and their writing varies little from one time to another, while others have a greater degree of variation. The variation range is characteristic of the individual. In this case, the variation in Prince Karim Aga Khan’s known signatures is narrow.

There are various factors that can affect a person’s writing, this would include: a deliberate act such as attempting to disguise, a change in health, a change in physical ability, the influence of alcohol or drugs, the type of writing instrument, the writing surface, and the body position of the writer such as when writing from an abnormal position like prone or standing.

The questioned signature (Q1) was found to exhibit fundamental differences of movement and writing speed. The questioned signature appears to have been written more slowly, some hesitation of movement is evident, whereas in the known signature specimens the speed of the writing is dynamic and no hesitation of movement is found.

Fundamental features in handwriting are the basic structures that give material form to the writing. Individual fundamental features are the structural characteristics that identify the writing as belonging to one writer. Fundamental differences are structural deviations that assist to distinguish one writing from another. When a particular structure is found to occur in a questioned writing but is not found in the other writings under examination, it cannot be evaluated as normal variation but would be classified as a fundamentally
different structure in comparison to the other writings. And when such structural differences cannot be reasonably accounted for by any reason or cause, a conclusion of different writers can be inferred.

In this case, the questioned signature is judged to be a probable freehand simulation of the known signature of Prince Karim Aga Khan. Freehand simulations are imitations of the writing or signature of another that are written with free movement of the hand. These simulations may be skillful representations of the model writing or poor, labored imitations. In either case, the appearance will resemble in some manner the genuine writing.

No one can assume the unconscious handwriting habits of another to successfully duplicate the intricate and inconspicuous features when attempting to simulate by freehand the writing of another person. The range of possibility for error in simulation is broad when considering the many aspects of the writing the imitator must deal with when trying to make the perfect simulation. Attention must be given to all the intricate movements of the writing such as: the speed, rhythm, line quality, slant, spacing, length, form, etc. Several of these features are likely to differ somewhat from the genuine writing because they will escape the eye and concentration of the imitator.

A person who imitates a signature can rarely be identified from the characteristics in the imitated signature.

Comparison between the questioned signature and the known signature specimens of Prince Karim Aga Khan:

When the questioned signature (Q1), was compared to the known signature specimens of Prince Karim Aga Khan (Standards K1-20), many fundamental dissimilarities of handwriting identification characteristics were found, such as:

- Movement
- Speed of the writing
- Curves and Angles
- Initial stroke of the upper case letter [A]
- Size of lower loop in letter [g]
- Relative size and slant of upper loop in letter [h]
- Hesitation of movement
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**OPINION**

It is my opinion, based upon the documents submitted for examination, that:

1. There is sufficient evidence to support a conclusion that that the writer of the known signature specimens (standards K1-20) Prince Karim Aga Khan, **did not write** the questioned signature on the second page of the computer generated letter (Q1).

**REMARKS**

In the event testimony in support of the submitted report is required, our office should receive notification along with the return of the original of all documents submitted for examination at least two weeks in advance of any scheduled trial or hearing in order to complete photographic court preparation requirements and resolve any possible conflict with other pending court commitments.

All documents submitted for examination, are returned with this report to Alnaz Jiwa.

**SUBMITTED BY:**

[Signature]

Graham P. Ospreay, FACFE, CSP  
Forensic Document Examiner & Forgery Analyst  
G. P. OSPREAY & ASSOCIATES  

**Attachments:**
- Comparison / Image Charts One through Five  
- CV for Graham Ospreay
CHART ONE

Questioned Signature of Prince Karim Aga Khan

Aga Khan.

Q1

Known Signature Specimens of Prince Karim Aga Khan

Aga Khan. Aga Khan.
K1 K2

Aga Khan. Aga Khan.
K3 K4

Aga Khan. Aga Khan.
K5 K6

Aga Khan. Aga Khan.
K7 K8

Image Scale: 100% - Resolution: @ 300dpi
CHART TWO

Questioned Signature of Prince Karim Aga Khan

\[ Aga\text{kh}\text{a}n. \]

Q1

Known Signature Specimens of Prince Karim Aga Khan

\[ Aga\text{kh}\text{a}n. \]

K9

\[ Aga\text{kh}\text{a}n. \]

K10

\[ Aga\text{kh}\text{a}n. \]

K11

\[ Aga\text{kh}\text{a}n. \]

K12

\[ Aga\text{kh}\text{a}n. \]

K13

\[ Aga\text{kh}\text{a}n. \]

K14

\[ Aga\text{kh}\text{a}n. \]

K15

\[ Aga\text{kh}\text{a}n. \]

K16

Image Scale: 100% - Resolution: @ 300dpi
CHART THREE

Questioned Signature of Prince Karim Aga Khan

Agakhan.

Q1

Known Signature Specimens of Prince Karim Aga Khan

s affectionately,

Agakhan. Agakhan.

K17 K18

s affectionately,

Agakhan. Agakhan.

K19 K20

Image Scale: 100% - Resolution: @ 300dpi
CHART FOUR

Questioned Signature of Prince Karim Aga Khan

Image Scale: 400% - Resolution: @ 300dpi
CHART FIVE

Questioned Signature of Prince Karim Aga Khan

Agakhan.

Q1
CURRICULUM VITAE

GRAHAM P. OSPREAY

Court Experience: District Court of Ontario (Criminal); Provincial Court (Criminal) - Ontario Court of Justice (Provincial); Superior Court of Justice (General Division); Small claims court; Labour Board of Ontario; Rent Review Hearings Board; Arbitration hearings.

Current Positions: Forensic Document Examiner & Forgery Analyst - G. P. Ospreay & Associates, established - 1995; Board Member / Director - Association of Certified Fraud Examiners, Toronto CFE Chapter, since 2003, with the positions of Chapter Chair for Government Liaison and Chapter Chair for Outreach Program, since 2006; Advisory Board Member - The Centre for Justice Studies, Humber Institute of Technology and Advanced Learning, since 2003; Member and Chair of the Canadian General Standards Board (CGSB), Committee for Review of the Canadian Security Standard, since 2004.


Professional Society Memberships: Associate Member - Association of Certified Fraud Examiners, USA, since 1997; Member of the Canadian Region of Certified Fraud Examiners, Toronto Chapter, since 1991; The American College of Forensic Examiners International, Inc. USA, since 1995; Affiliate Member - The Forensic Science Society (UK) since 1995; Canadian Identification Society, since 1996. Member - The Canadian Society of Industrial Security, Inc., since 1996, awarded lifetime membership in 2009.

Areas of Expertise: Comparison and identification of handwriting, hand printing and signatures; Assessment and identification of anonymous writing; Examination of altered documents and obscure, obliterated or erased entries; Identification of mechanical impressions; Document security; Identification of historical documents including paleographic and epigraphic research and interpretations; Decipherment of encrypted writings including graffiti related tags and markings; Authentication, Identification and Appraisal of Documents, Art Works on Paper, Prints, Drawings & Paintings, (Fine Art). Investigation and identification of trademark infringements; Counterfeit product identification; ID Theft / Fraud examination.


Types of Cases: Opinions given on cases involving: author identification; suspect signatures/initials; disputed wills; suspect/altered documents such as contracts, insurance receipts, mortgage/land transfers and deeds, medical records, cheques/financial negotiables, printed data recordings and personal identification; disguised handwritings; anonymous and threatening letters; kidnap and extortion letters; typewriting, photocopier and printer identifications; ink and paper differentiation; stamp/seal verifications; accounting/bookkeeping records; sequence of writing entries; document age determination and dating issues; Investigative discourse analysis; graffiti; counterfeit product identification; infringement of intellectual property rights and product diversion investigations; forgery detection of fine art, antiques & collectibles; dealer fraud; ID theft analysis & prevention; civil and criminal investigation cases, etc.

FORM 53

Courts of Justice Act

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF EXPERT'S DUTY

HIS HIGHNESS PRINCE KARIM AGA KHAN

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF EXPERT'S DUTY

1. My name is Graham P. Ospreay. I live at 76 Eves Court, in the Town of Newmarket, in the province of Ontario, Canada.

2. I have been engaged by or on behalf of Nagib Tajdin and Alnaz I. Jiwa to provide evidence in relation to the above-noted court proceeding.

3. I acknowledge that it is my duty to provide evidence in relation to this proceeding as follows:

   (a) to provide opinion evidence that is fair, objective and non-partisan;

   (b) to provide opinion evidence that is related only to matters that are within my area of expertise; and

   (c) to provide such additional assistance as the court may reasonably require, to determine a matter in issue.

4. I acknowledge that the duty referred to above prevails over any obligation which I may owe to any party by whom or on whose behalf I am engaged.

Date: June 9, 2010

Signature

NOTE: This form must be attached to any report signed by the expert and provided for the purposes of subrule 53.03(1) or (2) of the Rules of Civil Procedure.

RCP-E 53 (November 1, 2008)