Design Characteristics of Libya's Ballistic Missiles

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Name	Other names	Length (m)	Diameter (m)	Warhead wt. (kg)	Range (km)	Accuracy & CEP (m)	Propellant	Status
Scud-B variant[1]		11.25	0.88	985	300	450	Liquid	Operational
FROG-7[2]		9.4	0.54	250-457	68	500-700[3]	Solid	Operational
Scud-C variant[4]		10.94	0.88	700	500	1,000	Liquid	Terminated
Al-Fatah[5]	Itisslat	Unknown	Unknown	500	1,300-1,500	Unknown	Solid	On Hold (a)
Condor-2[6]		10.5	0.8	450	900	Unknown	Solid/liquid	Terminated (b)

Notes:

(a) The many historical modifications to the Al-Fatah program included a short-range design and several different foreign collaborators. Given Libya's obligations under the 2003 WMD renunciation, the program is likely on hold until it can be modified to meet MTCR specifications. Nevertheless, analysts note that the length of unsuccessful Al-Fatah development likely makes further investment in the program of questionable defense value from the Libyan perspective. [7]

(b) Libya pursued the Condor-2 program in cooperation first with Argentina, and then Saddam Hussein's Iraq. The Condor-2 design also exceeds the permissible limits of Libyan missile activity under MTCR specifications.

Sources:

[1] Duncan Lennox, ed. "Scud B variant (Libya), Offensive weapons," *Jane's Strategic Weapon Systems*, Issue 50, p. 50.

Related content is available on the website for the Nuclear Threat Initiative, www.nti.org.

[2] Duncan Lennox, ed, "R-65 (9M21/52, Luna-M/FROG-7) (Russian Federation), Offensive Weapons," *Jane's Strategic Weapon Systems*, Issue 50, p. 50.
[3] "Frog-7A (3R-11, 9K21, 9M21, R-65), FROG-7B (9K52, 9M52, R-70), Luna-M," Federation of American Scientists, updated 10 August 1999, www.fas.org.
[4] Duncan Lennox, ed, "'SCUD C' variant (Hwasong 6) and 'SCUD D' variant (Hwasong 7) (Korea, North), Offensive Weapons," *Jane's Strategic Weapon Systems*, Issue 50, pp. 99-100.
[5] "Al Fatah," missilethreat.com, accessed 23 February 2011, www.missilethreat.com.
[6] "Condor 2," missilethreat.com, accessed 23 February 2011, www.missilethreat.com.
[7] "Al Fatah," missilethreat.com, accessed 23 February 2011, www.missilethreat.com.