



Security Council

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Letter dated 24 May 2022 from the Panel of Experts on Libya established pursuant to resolution 1973 (2011) addressed to the President of the Security Council

Final report of the Panel of Experts on Libya established pursuant to resolution 1973 (2011)

Corrigendum

1. Paragraph 11

The last sentence *should read*

Nawasi's influence may also have been reflected in the appointment of Hafiz Qaddour as Minister for Foreign Affairs in the Government of National Stability formed by Fathi Bashagha in March 2022.¹³

¹³ During her 16 March 2022 briefing to the Security Council, the Under-Secretary-General for Political and Peacebuilding Affairs referred to the situation in Libya in the following terms:

On 10 February 2022, the House of Representatives, with the endorsement of 52 High State Council members ... designated Mr. Fathi Bashagha ... to form a new Government ... However, on 24 February, the High State Council rejected the formation of a new Government ... On 3 March, members of Mr. Bashagha's Cabinet were nevertheless sworn in by the House of Representatives ... The Government of National Unity leadership has rejected the legitimacy of the vote ... Meanwhile, Mr. Bashagha insists he is heading the legitimate Government (see [S/PV.8996](#)).

The Secretary-General took note of the vote, by the country's eastern-based House of Representatives, to designate a new Prime Minister (see statement attributable to the Spokesperson for the Secretary-General on Libya of 11 February 2022, available from www.un.org/sg/en/node/261853). For the purposes of the present report, the Panel refers to Mr. Bashagha as the Prime Minister-designate and to his government as to the Government of National Stability. For the same purposes, the Panel refers to Mr. Al Dabiba as the incumbent Prime Minister of the Government of National Unity, without prejudice to any outcome.

2. Paragraph 113

For [S/2018/212](#) and [S/2018/212/Corr.1](#) read [S/2018/812](#) and [S/2018/812/Corr.1](#).

3. Annex 35*

Replace annex 35 with the annex below.

* Circulated in the language of submission only and without formal editing.



Annex 35 SPG-9 73mm Recoilless Rifle

SPG-9 73mm Recoilless Rifle (Al Gharefa) (05 March 2019)

The Panel has now identified the presence of an SPG-9 73mm Recoilless Rifle in the possession of HAF near Al Gharefa, which went unreported in [S/2021/229](#).

These weapon types were not reported to be in the inventory of the Libyan Armed Forces prior to the 2011 arms embargo.

The transfer to Libya of these weapon types is a violation of paragraph 9 to resolution [1970 \(2011\)](#).



Primary sources

1. Extract from video imagery at <https://twitter.com/Mansourtalk/status/1102893338057981952>, 5 March 2019; and
2. Jane's Defence.

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4. Annex 43*

Replace annex 43 with the annex below.

Annex 43 1RL131 P-18 early warning radar (18 June 2020)

1RL131 P-18 early warning radar (29°12'41.25"N, 15°59'28.63"E - Al Jufra) (18 June 2020)

The Panel has now identified the presence of 1RL131 P-18 early warning radars at Al Jufra military air base on 18 June 2020, which were unreported in [S/2021/229](#).

A similar equipment type also featured on the official HAF social media covering the HAF 7th Anniversary Operation Dignity parade in Benghazi on 29 May 2021.

The transfer of this military materiel to Libya is a violation of paragraph 9 of resolution [1970 \(2011\)](#).



Primary sources

1. <https://twitter.com/Oded121351/status/1287019300281352192>, 25 July 2020;
2. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mbIDXxITPa0>, 31 May 2021 (@ 2:52:34); and
3. [customer.janes.com](https://www.customer.janes.com), 13 December 2021. (Subscription).

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Manufacturer's reference image.
(Jane's Defence)

5. Annex 95*

Replace annex 95 with the annex below.

Annex 95 Ilyushin IL-18D aircraft (registered TL-KBR) in support of HAF

Converted Ilyushin IL-18D cargo aircraft at Al Khadim (HL59) (Updated on 21 June 2022)
(31°59'48.04"N, 21°12'7.03"E)
(3 October to 2 November 2021)

The Panel has identified from satellite imagery the presence of an Ilyushin IL-18D cargo aircraft at Al Khadim airbase (HL59) on 3, 17, 26 and 28 October 2021, and 1 and 2 November 2021. Also at Al Jufra on 31 January 2022.

The aircraft was listed on 25 January 2006 as a conversion to a 'flying test bed' by the addition of a sensor tail boom. The aircraft is almost certainly IL-18TD (MSN 186009403). This aircraft was listed on www.aerotrtransport.org (ATDB), a definitive database, as being operated by a Russian entity at that time (29 January 2022).

On 22 December 2021, the Panel requested further information from the Russian Federation and in their reply of 28 January 2022 they responded that the aircraft was deregistered from #RA-75713 on 24 February 2004. On 29 January 2022 ATDB showed the aircraft as registered by the Central African Republic as TL-ARN and operated by an unknown user. On 19 March 2022 the registration had changed on ATDB to TL-KBR, with the owner and operator listed as ChVK Wagner.

The use of this aircraft in support of HAF is a violation of paragraph 9 of resolution 1970 (2011).

Primary sources

1. Satellite imagery and Google Earth Pro;
2. Confidential source;
3. <https://twitter.com/Gerjon/status/1507090600235089920>, 24 March 2022;
4. <https://twitter.com/marcelvandenber/status/1518156454519316480/photo/2>, 24 April 2022; and
5. <https://twitter.com/Gerjon/status/1539329080922890241?s=20>, 21 June 2022



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6. Annex 96,* paragraph 4

For ADBS Hex “squawk” codes read ICAO Hex codes.

7. Annex 98,* paragraph 1

For December 2022 read December 2021.