

CSR Risk Check



LIBYA

16 country risk(s) have been identified

- **HUMAN RIGHTS & ETHICS (9)**

GOVERNMENT INFLUENCE (6 RISKS)

Armed groups and militias that battle for power in Libya seriously violate international law and abuse human rights with impunity. Read more about this in the reports of [Amnesty International](#) and [Human Rights Watch](#).

Sources: [Amnesty International, Report 2017/2018 - The state of the World's Human Rights, 2018](#), [Human Rights Watch, World Report 2020 - Events of 2019, 2020](#)

Libya is considered to be "not free" according to the Freedom House Country List. This means that there is an oppressive regime, with regard to political rights and civil liberties.

Sources: [Freedom House, Freedom in the World, 2020](#)

According to The Africa Competitiveness Report, the most problematic risk factors for entrepreneurs in Libya are government instability/coups, access to financing, inadequately educated workforce, inefficient government bureaucracy, policy instability and corruption.

Sources: [World Economic Forum, The Africa Competitiveness Report, 2015](#)

In 2014, media workers in Libya were vulnerable to attacks, abductions, and assassinations, and they also faced prosecution for defamation and other criminal offenses.

Sources: [Freedom House, Freedom of the Press 2015](#)

Libya is ranked 164 out of 180 countries in the World Press Freedom Index with a score of 55.77 on a scale from 0 (best possible score) and 100 (worst possible score). This means that press freedom is limited.

Sources: [Reporters Without Borders, 2020 World Press Freedom Index, 2020](#)

This country is marked as a "very high risk" country with regards to political risks on the Aon Political Risk Map (level 6 on a 1 to 6 scale). Please visit the [website](#) for more detailed information.

Sources: [Aon, Political Risk Map, 2020](#)

CONFLICTS & SECURITY (3 RISKS)

This country is marked as a "very high" risk country for terrorism attacks on the Aon terrorism risk map. This is level 5 on a 1 to 5 scale.

Sources: [Aon, Terrorism risk map, 2020](#)

Abductions of civilians by armed groups have become a daily feature of post-al-Gaddafi Libya. They have increased dramatically with the escalation of armed conflicts since mid-2014.

Sources: [Amnesty International, Libya: 'Vanished off the face of the earth' - Abducted civilians in Libya, 2015](#)

There has been unrest in Libya for years. Nowadays unaccountable militias clash with each other in various parts of Libya. In the south of the country, armed groups clash for control of territory and resources. The violence disrupts the economy and public services. Around 300,000 people remained internally displaced. Read more about this in the report of [Human Rights Watch](#).

Sources: [Human Rights Watch, World Report 2020 - Events of 2019, 2020](#)

• LABOUR RIGHTS (4)

FREEDOM OF ASSOCIATION (2 RISKS)

It is impossible for workers to enjoy their rights in a country where governmental institutions have fundamentally failed to hold those who are responsible for systematic violations of human rights and humanitarian law accountable. Respect for the rule of law is essential when it comes to the protection of the rights of workers.

Sources: [ITUC-CSI, Survey of violations of trade union rights - in practice 2012-2015, 2015](#)

Libya scores a 5+ on the ITUC Global Rights Index (scale 1-5) for freedom of association and workers' rights, which stands for no guarantee of rights. Countries with the rating of 5 are the worst countries in the world to work in. While the legislation may spell out certain rights workers have effectively no access to these rights and are therefore exposed to autocratic regimes and unfair labour practices. In countries with the rating 5+ this is linked to

dysfunctional institutions as a result of internal conflict and/or military occupation.

Sources: [ITUC-CSI, ITUC Global Rights Index, 2019](#)

FORCED LABOUR & HUMAN TRAFFICKING (1 RISK)

According to the Global Slavery Index, there is a high prevalence of modern slavery in Libya – an estimated 48,000 people are in modern slavery on a population of 6,2 million. Libya is one of the countries with the highest percentage of modern slavery in the world.

Sources: [Walk Free Foundation, Global Slavery Index, 2018](#)

DISCRIMINATION & GENDER (1 RISK)

Women face discrimination in Libya. Besides, migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers were subjected to widespread and systematic serious human rights violations and abuses at the hands of state officials, smugglers and armed groups. Read more about this in the reports of [Amnesty International](#) and [Human Rights Watch](#).

Furthermore, according to research done by Thomson Reuters Foundation, women in Libya are in danger of human trafficking including forced labour.

Sources: [Human Rights Watch, World Report 2020 - Events of 2019, 2020](#), [Amnesty International, Report 2017/2018 - The state of the World's Human Rights, 2018](#), [Thomson Reuters Foundation, The world's most dangerous countries for women, 2018](#)

• FAIR BUSINESS PRACTICES (2)

CORRUPTION (2 RISKS)

According to the Corruption Perceptions Index, the corruption score of Libya is 18, on a scale of 0 (highly corrupt) to 100 (very clean). This means that the risk of corruption in Libya is very high.

Sources: [Transparency International, Corruption Perceptions Index 2019, 2020](#)

The score awarded for transparency and accountability (including public management and civil service integrity, and access to information) in Libya is 19 on a scale from 0 (very weak) to 100 (very strong). This is considered very weak by [Global Integrity](#).

Sources: [Global Integrity, Africa Integrity Indicators, 2019](#)

- **ENVIRONMENT (1)**

WATER USE & WATER AVAILABILITY (1 RISK)

80 to 90% of the Libyan population faces severe freshwater scarcity all year round.

According to the World Resources Institute, Libya suffers from a very high water stress, mainly around the big cities. The water stress score is 4.6 on a scale of 0 (low risk) to 5 (extremely high risk). This means that more than 80% of the total renewable water supply is consumed. Both the agricultural (score 4.6) and the industrial (score 4.0) sector are major contributors in this matter.

Sources: [Science Advances, Four billion people facing severe water scarcity, 2016](#), [World Resources Institute, Aqueduct Country Rankings, 2019](#)
