

Libya

2015 Country Summary

Country Recommendations

Libya's GI ranking in Band F places it in the highest risk category for corruption in the defence and security sector. Libya's highest risk area is Personnel, followed by Procurement, Operations, Financial and Political. Low state capacity and the competition between two governments are fuelling the proliferation of militias and uncontrolled arms. This increases the risk of long-term insecurity, civil war and territorial gains by extremists. Once a transitional peace agreement is reached, security sector reforms are urgently needed across the following issue-areas to reduce corruption risk and state fragility:

Strengthen inclusive civilian control over the defence and security sector

The two rival administrations are each being supported by **rival militias**. To avoid a scenario where **factionalism** and **fragmentation** within the armed forces overrides central control, these interests need to be managed by the transitional government once it is formed.

- DDR should focus on building a truly national Libyan army that breaks militia and political ties, while SSR should be designed to reduce the potential for the co-option of troops. Security cooperation and security assistance should take care not to inadvertently fuel factionalism by privileging one group to the detriment of others.
- International efforts to reform defence and security need to focus on building the capacity of the MOD and parliament, while an inclusive national dialogue is needed to discuss the role of the security services and establish mechanisms for CSO oversight.

Reduce military predation and build the integrity of the armed forces

The fact that **organised crime** is flourishing in large, uncontrolled areas of Libya is weakening security in an already insecure region. The lack of control over Libya's borders is creating a **safe haven for extremists** such as ISIL fighters.

- A strong border guard needs to be established, and it needs to be properly trained and funded to weaken their incentives to collude with criminals (for example lack of pay, and theft of salaries by those higher up the command chain).
- In addition, the protection of civilians and integrity building should be central to military training.

Scorecard

Political	Defence & Security Policy	Legislative Scrutiny	1
		Defence Committee	1
		Defence Policy Debated	0
		CSO Engagement	1
		International AC Instruments	2
		Public Debate	2
		AC Policy	1
		AC Institutions	0
		Public Trust	1
		Risk Assessments	0
	Defence budgets	Acquisition Planning	0
		Budget Transparency & Detail	1
		Budget Scrutiny	1
		Budget Publicly Available	1
		Defence Income	0
		Internal Audit	1
		External Audit	2
	Other Political Areas	Natural Resources	0
		Organised Crime Links	0
		Organised Crime Policing	1
Intelligence Services Oversight		1	
Intelligence Services Recruitment		1	
Export Controls		1	
Finance	Asset Disposals	Asset Disposal Controls	0
		Asset Disposal Scrutiny	0
	Secret Budgets	Percentage Secret Spending	0
		Legislative Access to Information	1
		Secret Program Auditing	0
		Off-budget Spending in Law	1
		Off-budget Spending in Practice	1
		Information Classification	1
	Links to Business	Mil. Owned Businesses Exist	4
		Mil. Owned Business Scrutiny	
Unauthorised Private Enterprise		0	
Personnel	Leadership	Public Commitment	1
		Measures for Corrupt Personnel	2
		Whistleblowing	0
		Special Attention to Sensitive Personnel	0
	Payroll and Recruitment	Numbers of Personnel Known	0
		Pay Rates Openly Published	0
		Well-established Payment System	1
		Objective Appointments	0
		Objective Promotions	0
	Conscription	Bribery to Avoid Compulsory Conscription	
		Bribery for Preferred Postings	0
	Salary Chain	Ghost Soldiers	1

		Chains of Command and Payment	0
	Values, Standards, Other	Code of Conduct Coverage	0
		Code of Conduct Breaches Addressed	0
		AC Training	0
		Prosecution Outcomes Transparent	0
		Facilitation Payments	0
Operations	Controls in the Field	Military Doctrine	0
		Operational Training	0
		AC Monitoring	0
		Controls on Contracting	0
		Private Military Contractors	2
Procurement	Government Policy	Legislation	1
		Transparent Procurement Cycle	0
		Oversight Mechanisms	1
		Purchases Disclosed	0
		Standards Expected of Companies	0
	Capability Gap	Strategy Drives Requirements	0
		Requirements Quantified	0
	Tendering	Open Competition v. Single-Sourcing	1
		Tender Board Controls	0
		Anti-Collusion Controls	0
	Contract Delivery / Support	Procurement Staff Training	1
		Complaint Mechanisms for Firms	1
		Sanctions for Corruption	0
	Offsets	Due Diligence	0
		Transparency	0
		Competition Regulation	0
	Other	Controls of Agents	0
Transparency of Financing Packages		0	
Subsidiaries / Sub-Contractors		0	
Political Influence		1	