

Social Institutions and Gender Index

Libya

SIGI Country Profile

6 October 2025

SIGI Country Profiles are produced by the OECD Development Centre. Commended and supported by Italy's G7 presidency, these SIGI Country Profiles for Africa focus on violence against women and women's economic empowerment.

The information and analysis contained in this profile are based on data from the fifth edition of the Social Institutions and Gender Index (SIGI) published in March 2023. The cut-off date for legal data is 31 August 2022; the cut-off date for quantitative data is 1 January 2023.

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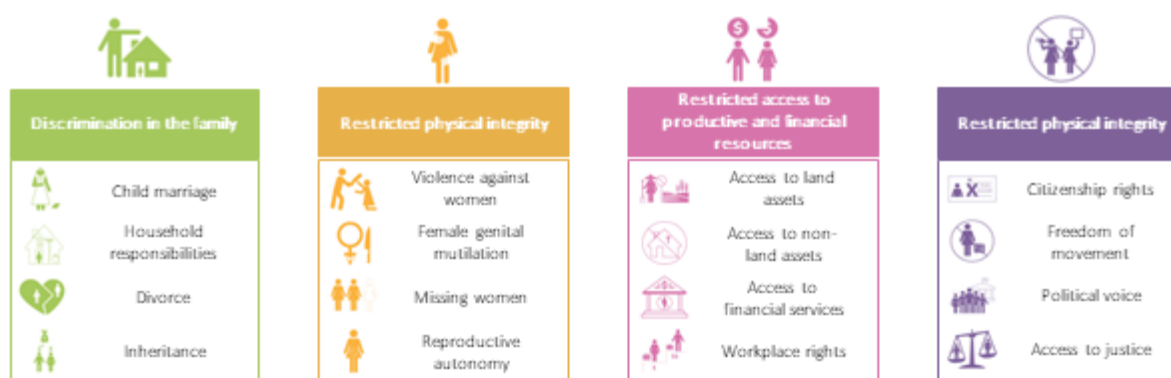
Foreword

The SIGI 2023 profile for Libya provides a comprehensive overview of the state of gender equality in the country with a focus on violence against women and women's economic empowerment, as measured by the OECD's Social Institutions and Gender Index (SIGI). The fifth edition of the SIGI, released in 2023, assesses 140 countries based on the level of gender-based discrimination in their social institutions. These discriminatory social institutions encompass both formal and informal laws, as well as social norms and practices that restrict women's and girls' access to rights, justice, empowerment opportunities and resources, thereby undermining their agency and authority.

Specifically, the SIGI measures gender-based discrimination across four dimensions covering the major socio-economic areas that affect women and girls throughout their lifetime:

- The **"Discrimination in the family"** dimension captures social institutions that limit women's decision-making power and weaken their status in the household and the family.
- The **"Restricted physical integrity"** dimension captures social institutions that increase women's and girls' vulnerability to multiple forms of violence and limit their control over their reproductive autonomy.
- The **"Restricted access to productive and financial resources"** dimension captures social institutions that limit women's economic opportunities and rights.
- The **"Restricted civil liberties"** dimension captures social institutions restricting women's access to, and participation and voice in, the public and political spheres.

Figure 1. Conceptual framework of the fifth edition of the SIGI

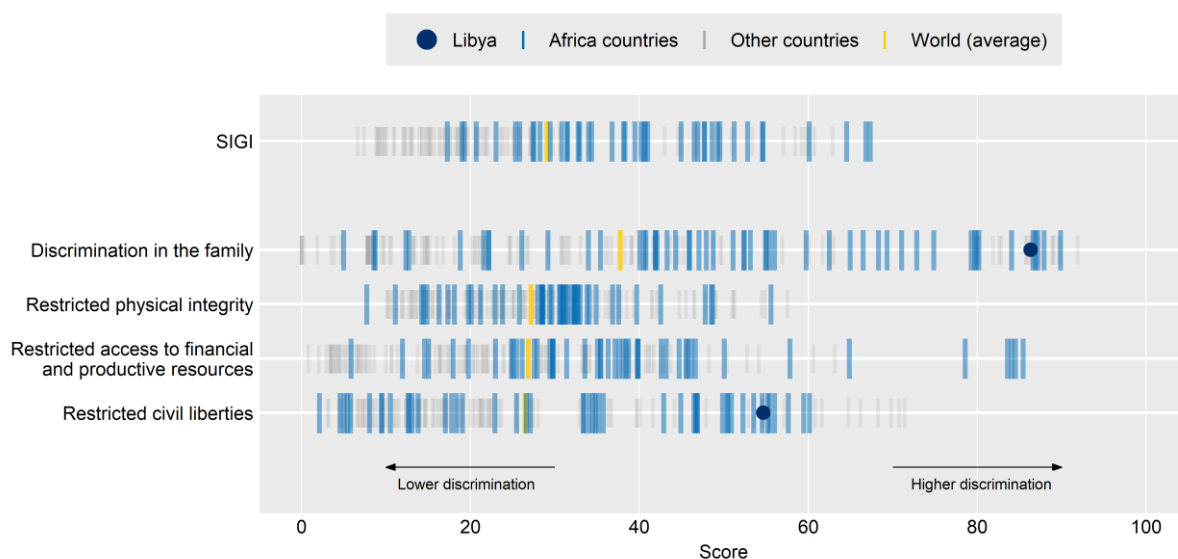


Each dimension builds on four indicators which, in turn, build on one to three variables depending on data availability (Figure 1). When there are no data gaps, each indicator includes one legal variable, one attitudinal variable and one practice variable. Levels of discrimination in the SIGI and its dimensions are assessed based on scores as follow: very low [0-20]; low [20-30]; medium [30-40]; high [40-50]; and very high [50-100].

The state of gender equality in Libya

For the fifth edition of the SIGI, published in 2023, no SIGI score could be computed for Libya given missing data points on the attitudes and prevalence of intimate-partner violence over the last 12-months and over a lifetime, as well as data points on the attitudes and prevalence of female genital mutilation and cutting (FGM/C). Libya also faced missing data on women's and men's land and home ownership and on the share of women among landowners and homeowners. Nonetheless, based on available data, SIGI scores could be calculated for two out of the four dimensions. For reference, the average SIGI score in the Africa region is 40 while the global average is 29.

Figure 2. SIGI and dimension scores for Libya, 2023



Note: Scores range from 0 to 100, with 0 indicating no discrimination and 100 indicating absolute discrimination. The Africa region covers Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Djibouti, DRC, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Gabon, the Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Sudan, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Source: OECD (2023), "Social Institutions and Gender Index (Edition 2023)", *OECD International Development Statistics* (database), <https://doi.org/10.1787/33beb96e-en>.

Positive highlights and significant challenges



Positive highlights

- The law in Libya grants women and men the same rights to own and use land and non-land assets as well as financial services.



Significant challenges

- The Personal Status Law contains discriminatory provisions that restrict women's rights to be legal guardians of their children, to file for divorce, and to inherit on equal grounds as men.
- The absence of data on the prevalence of violence against women limits the ability to design effective policies to prevent and eradicate it. Data on social and gender norms also remains sparse.
- Libya's legal frameworks contain discriminatory provisions which limit women's political and civil rights. For instance, a woman's testimony does not carry the same evidentiary weight as a man's and a married woman does not have the same rights as a man to confer her nationality to her spouse and children.

Summary of results for Libya

Discrimination in the family	Unit	Value	Regional Value
Laws on child marriage	Score	50	50.9
Girl child marriage rate ¹	%	0.9	18.7
Boy child marriage rate ¹	%	0.1	1.8
Laws on household responsibilities	Score	100	52.3
Share of the population that agrees or strongly agrees that 'if a woman earns more than her husband, it is a problem'	%	40.1	53.1
Share of the population that agrees or strongly agrees that 'when a mother works 'for' pay, the children will suffer'	%	64.6	54.6
Female-to-male ratio of time spent on unpaid care and domestic work	Ratio	-	4.1
Number of hours spent by men on unpaid care and domestic work in a 24-hour period	Hours	-	1.1
Number of hours spent by women on unpaid care and domestic work in a 24-hour period	Hours	-	4.4
Laws on divorce	Score	100	57.9
Laws on inheritance	Score	100	51.9
Restricted physical integrity	Unit	Value	Regional Value
Laws on violence against women	Score	75	53.7
Share of women who consider a husband to be justified in hitting or beating his wife under certain circumstances	%	11.3	37.2
Lifetime intimate-partner violence rate ²	%	-	32.8
12-month intimate-partner violence rate ²	%	-	17
Laws on female genital mutilation	Score	50	28.7
Share of the female population who has heard about female genital mutilation and think the practice should continue	%	-	26.7
Prevalence of female genital mutilation (% of women aged 15-49 years who have undergone FGM)	%	-	40.5
Boy-to-girl ratio at birth (natural = 105) ³	Ratio	105.5	102.7
Laws on reproductive autonomy	Score	75	58.8
Unmet needs for family planning ⁴	%	25.5	19.7
Restricted access to productive and financial resources	Unit	Value	Regional Value
Laws on land assets	Score	25	36.1
Share of women among landowners	%	-	38.1
Laws on non-land assets	Score	25	29.2
Share of women among house owners	%	-	40.3
Laws on financial assets	Score	25	16.2
Share of women among bank account owners	%	45.3	41.6
Laws on workplace rights	Score	100	73.1
Share of the population declaring that 'when jobs are scarce, men should have more right to a job than women'	%	74.1	55.4
Share of the population declaring that 'men make better business executives than women do'	%	58.7	55.7
Share of women among managers	%	-	32.8
Share of firms with a woman as top manager	%	-	13.8
Restricted civil liberties	Unit	Value	Regional Value
Laws on citizenship rights	Score	75	42.1
Laws on political voice	Score	25	25
Share of the population declaring that 'men make better political leaders than women do'	%	73.5	62.4
Share of women in Parliament (lower chamber)	%	16.5	25.4
Laws on freedom of movement	Score	75	17.6
Share of women among those who declare not feeling safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live	%	55.5	56.8
Laws on access to justice	Score	75	23.1
Share of women among those who declare not having confidence in the judicial system and courts of their country	%	48	47.3

Note: Scores of legal variables range from 0 to 100, with 0 indicating no discrimination and 100 indicating absolute discrimination.

¹ % of girls/boys aged 15-19 years who have been or are still married, divorced, widowed or in an informal union.

² % of ever-partnered women and girls who have experienced physical and/or sexual violence by a current or former intimate partner during their lifetime/over the previous 12 months. Population base for lifetime IPV: 15-49 years. Population base for 12-month IPV: 15 years and older.

³ A natural boy-to-girl sex ratio at birth is generally estimated to be below 105. A ratio exceeding 105 implies the existence of more boys aged 0-4 than one would expect, indicating a potential phenomenon of son preference resulting in the systemic elimination of new-born girls.

⁴ % of married or in-union women of reproductive age who want to either stop or delay childbearing but are not using any contraception method.

Source: OECD Development Centre/OECD (2023), "Gender, Institutions and Development Database", <https://doi.org/10.1787/7b0af638-en>.

Social and institutional determinants of violence against women and girls

Violence against women is a global pandemic, with disastrous effects on girls' and women's health and well-being. Moreover, violence against women is rarely an isolated incidence, but often part of patterns of abuse sustained by deeply entrenched but harmful social norms and gender stereotypes.¹ As such, it is more than an interpersonal issue - it is a wider societal problem with consequences on countries' development and welfare.

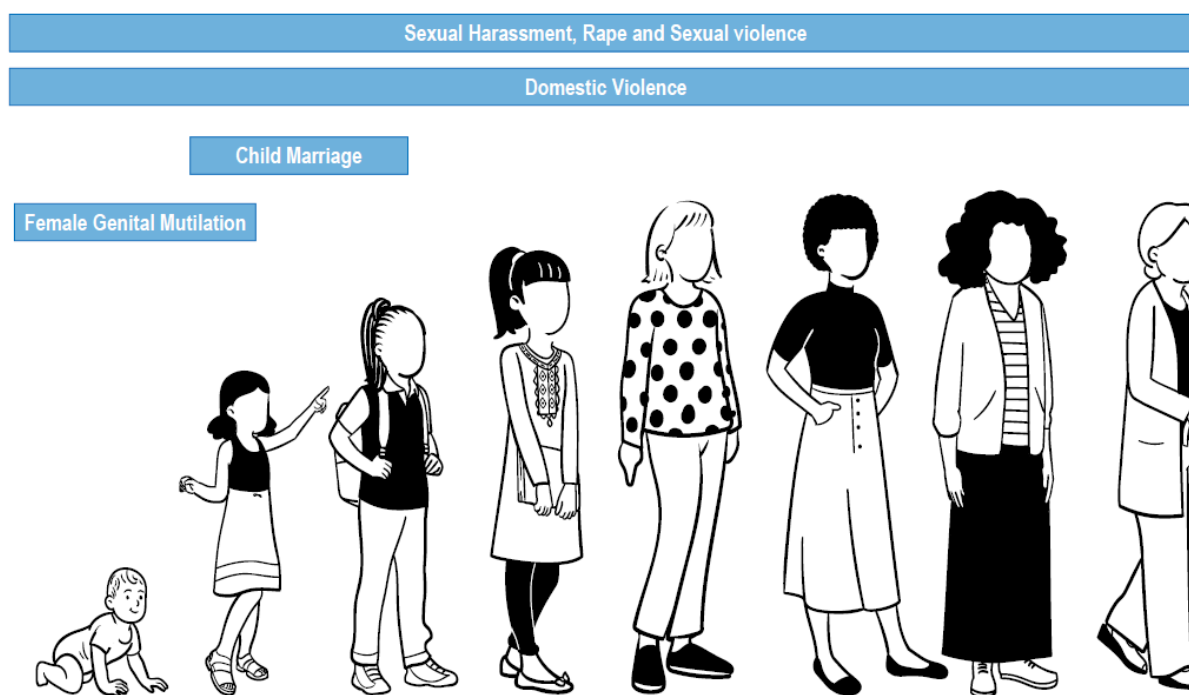
The United Nations define violence against women as wide range of harmful acts that are rooted in unequal power relations between men and women and that result in - or are likely to result in - physical, sexual or mental harm or suffering to women.² At the global level, the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women (CEDAW) adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1979 and particularly the General recommendation No. 35 of 2017 recognise the importance of ending gender-based violence against women. In Africa, the Maputo Protocol³ calls on state parties to eliminate all forms of discrimination against women and adopt the needed measures to end and prevent violence against women. The SIGI adopts a life-cycle approach to violence against women and girls covering several types of violence (see Figure 3). This section assesses how social norms and legal frameworks determine girls' and women's risk of being subjected to any of these types of violence.

¹ OECD (2023), Breaking the Cycle of Gender-based Violence: Translating Evidence into Action for Victim/Survivor-centred Governance, OECD Publishing, Paris, <https://doi.org/10.1787/b133e75c-en>.

² United Nations (1993), Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women proclaimed by General Assembly resolution 48/104 of 20 December 1993, United Nations, New York, https://www.un.org/en/genocideprevention/documents/atrocitycrimes/Doc.21_declaration%20elimination%20vaw.pdf.

³ African Union (2003), Protocol to the African Charter on Human and People's Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa, 2nd Ordinary Session of the Assembly of the Union, Maputo, <http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/Women/WG/ProtocolontheRightsofWomen.pdf>.

Figure 3. Violence against women and girls is a lifelong continuum



Source: Authors' own elaboration based on OECD (2023), <https://doi.org/10.1787/33beb96e-en>.

Violence against women

Practices and social norms related to violence against women

Based on the latest data available Based on the latest available data in 2023, 1% of girls aged 15-19 were or are still married, divorced, widowed or in an informal union, compared to 0.1% of boys. However, no data is available on the prevalence of girls Aged 20-24 that were married or in a union before the age of 18.⁴ compared to a world average of 26% and an average of 31% in Africa – based on countries for which data are available.

Article 6 of the Law on Marriage and Divorce,⁵ as amended in 2015,⁶ establishes the minimum legal age of marriage for women and men at 18 years. However, Article 6 also authorises individuals to get married before this legal age with the authorisation of a judge, and after the consent of the guardian, in case of necessity or interest. The legislation only applies to Muslim individuals. Article 9 of the Law on Marriage and Divorce also requires the presence and approval of the woman's male guardian (*wali*), whereas Article 12 forbids the marriage of a Muslim woman with a non-Muslim man. Although there are no separate legal framework governing family matters for non-Muslim individuals, in practice, the Ministry of Endowments and Islamic Affairs (MEIA) administers non-Muslim family law issues, including marriages. The MEIA draws

⁴ This indicator corresponds to SDG indicator 5.3.1

⁵ State of Libya (1984), "Law No. 10 of 1984 on the provisions related to marriage and divorce and their effects", *Official Gazette No. 10 of 1984*.

⁶ State of Libya (2015), "Law No. 14 of 2015 amending Law No. 10 of 1984 on the provisions related to marriage and divorce and their effects", *Official Gazette No. 5 of 2015*.

upon neighbouring countries' family law precedents for non-Muslims and determines whether practices of other religious communities pertaining to family issues are consistent with Libyan law.⁷

Legal frameworks concerning violence against women

Pursuant to Article 879 of the Civil Code⁸ and to Article 1 of the Law on women's inheritance rights,⁹ legal provisions governing inheritance matters follow the principles of Islamic Sharia, whereby female heirs are entitled to half of the inheritance share of male heirs. In line with these principles, a surviving widower receives one half of the estate (or one quarter if there are surviving children), whereas a surviving widow receives one quarter of the estate (or one eighth if there are surviving children).¹⁰ Finally, although there is no separate legal framework governing family matters for non-Muslim individuals, in practice, the Ministry of Endowments and Islamic Affairs (MEIA) administers non-Muslim family law issues, including inheritance. The MEIA draws upon neighbouring countries' family law precedents for non-Muslims and determines whether practices of other religious communities pertaining to family issues are consistent with Libyan law.¹¹

Question	Answer	Assessment
Is there a law specifically addressing violence against women?	No	!
If there is a specific law addressing violence against women, are there specific provisions for investigation, prosecution and punishment of the perpetrator?	NA	NA
If there is a specific law addressing violence against women, are there specific provisions for protection and support services for victims/survivors?	NA	NA
Does the law include reduced penalties in case of so-called "honour crimes"?	No	✓
Domestic violence		
Is domestic violence a criminal offence?	No	!
Does domestic violence legislation cover physical abuse?	No	!
Does domestic violence legislation cover sexual abuse?	No	!
Does domestic violence legislation cover psychological abuse?	No	!
Does domestic violence legislation cover economic abuse?	No	!
Are there any exceptions included in informal laws (traditional, religious, and/or customary rules/laws) that reduce penalties for domestic violence?	No	✓
Rape		
Is rape a criminal offence?	Yes	✓
Is the legal definition of rape based on lack of consent?	No	!
If the legal definition of rape is based on lack of consent, does this require proof of physical force?	NA	NA
If the legal definition of rape is based on lack of consent, does this require proof of penetration?	NA	NA
Does the legal definition of rape include marital rape?	No	!
Does the law permit the reduction or removal of legal punishment if the perpetrator marries the victim?	Yes	!
Sexual harassment		
Does the law prohibit sexual harassment?	Yes	✓
Does the law on sexual harassment include criminal penalties?	Yes	✓
Do legal protections from sexual harassment apply in the workplace?	No	!
Do legal protections from sexual harassment apply in educational establishments?	No	!
Do legal protections from sexual harassment apply in public spaces?	No	!
Do legal protections from sexual harassment apply online / on the internet?	No	!

Note: Cut-off date for the legal data is 31 August 2022.

⁷ United States Department of State (2022), *2022 Report on International Religious Freedom: Libya*, Office of International Religious Freedom, <https://www.state.gov/reports/2022-report-on-international-religious-freedom/libya/>.

⁸ State of Libya (1954), "Libyan Civil Code", *Official Gazette No. 1 (special issue) of 1954*.

⁹ State of Libya (1959), "Law No. 6 of 1959 regarding the protection of women's right to inheritance".

¹⁰ Musawah (2017), *Libya: Overview of Muslim Family Laws & Practice*, Musawah: For Equality in the Family, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, <https://www.musawah.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/Libya-Overview-Table.pdf>.

¹¹ United States Department of State (2022), *2022 Report on International Religious Freedom: Libya*, Office of International Religious Freedom, <https://www.state.gov/reports/2022-report-on-international-religious-freedom/libya/>.

Child marriage

Practices related to child marriage

Up until the SIGI 2023 data collection period, Libya does not have data comparable to other countries on the prevalence of intimate-partner violence against women – whether it is calculated over their lifetime or during the last 12 months.

Legal frameworks concerning child marriage

Social acceptance of intimate-partner violence remains present. Based on the latest data available Based on the latest available data in 2023, 11% of women aged 15-49 think that it is justified for a husband to hit or beat his wife under certain circumstances, such as burning the food, arguing with the spouse, going out without telling him, neglecting the children, or refusing to have sex. In comparison, 28% of women hold these discriminatory attitudes worldwide, and 37% across Africa – based on countries for which data are available.

Question	Answer	Assessment
What is the legal age of marriage for men?	18	✓
What is the legal age of marriage for women?	18	✓
Are there legal exceptions to the legal age of marriage that allow women and men under the legal age of marriage to marry with the consent of parent and/or legal guardian?	Yes	!
Are there legal exceptions to the legal age of marriage that allow women and men under the legal age of marriage to marry with the consent of judge or court?	Yes	!
Are there legal exceptions to the legal age of marriage that allow women and men under the legal age of marriage to marry with the consent of another person or institution?	No	✓
Does the legal age of marriage apply to all groups of women?	No	!
Are there informal laws (customary, traditional or religious laws/rules) that allow or encourage the early marriage of girls?	Yes	!

Note: Cut-off date for the legal data is 31 August 2022.

Source: OECD Development Centre/OECD (2023), *SIGI 2023 Legal Survey*, <https://oe.cd/sigi-dashboard>.

Female genital mutilation and cutting (FGM/C)

Practices and social norms related to FGM/C

Female genital mutilation and cutting (FGM/C) is traditionally concentrated in a limited number of countries that have been well-identified and documented by international organisations at the forefront of the fight against this harmful practice. Yet, evidence highlights that FGM/C takes place across all regions, among indigenous and/or diaspora communities originating from countries where FGM/C is known to be common. In some contexts, girls are taken across national borders to undergo FGM/C in a country where the legislation against the practice is either non-existent or less strict.¹²

Libya does not have a dedicated law addressing all forms of violence against women. Different forms of violence against women (such as domestic violence or sexual violence) are covered in separate or general

¹² Equality Now, End FGM European Network and US End FGM/C Network (2020), *Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting: A Call For A Global Response*, <https://www.equalitynow.org/resource/female-genital-mutilation-cutting-a-call-for-a-global-response/>.

pieces of legislation. A draft law on combatting violence against women is under review.¹³ Domestic violence is not defined nor criminalised, although Article 17 of Law on Marriage and Divorce¹⁴ stipulates that a married man must not cause physical or moral harm to his spouse. Although Articles 407 of the Penal Code¹⁵ criminalises rape, it does not ground its definition in the notion of consent and does not specifically cover marital rape. Moreover, Article 424 of the Penal Code stipulates that the offense and penalty shall be extinguished if the offender marries the woman against whom the offense has been committed, provided that they remain married for at least three years. Finally, Article 408 of the Penal Code criminalises acts assimilated to sexual harassment but does not specifically mention in which places or contexts.

Legal frameworks concerning FGM/C

Up until the SIGI 2023 data collection period, Libya did not have data comparable to that of other countries on the prevalence or attitudes towards FGM/C practices.

Question	Answer	Assessment
Does the law criminalise FGM/C on broad or narrow grounds?	Yes	
Does the law criminalise FGM/C on narrow grounds only?	No	
Are there informal laws (customary, traditional or religious laws) that allow or encourage FGM/C?	Yes	
Does the law take precedence over informal laws (customary, traditional or religious laws) that allow, condone or prescribe FGM?	n.a.	n.a.

Note: The SIGI methodology assesses laws on FGM/C according to two scenarios: (1) criminalisation on narrow grounds includes laws that contain criminal penalties for acts of “female genital mutilation”, “permanent altering/removal of external genitalia”, “female circumcision”, “excision”, “infibulation” and “genital mutilation”; (2) criminalisation on broad grounds includes “mutilation”, “harming of a person’s organs”, “serious bodily injury” and “bodily injury/hurt/assault.” The presence of informal laws that allow or encourage FGM/C is proxied by the existence of nationally representative data on FGM/C or the existence of indirect estimates (usually used in countries where FGM/C is mainly practiced by diaspora communities), small-scale studies, or anecdotal evidence and media reports as reported by Equality Now, the End FGM European Network and the US End FGM/C Network in 2020.

Source: OECD Development Centre/OECD (2023), *SIGI 2023 Legal Survey*, <https://oe.cd/sigi-dashboard>, and Equality Now, End FGM European Network and US End FGM/C Network (2020), *Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting: A Call For A Global Response*, <https://www.equalitynow.org/resource/female-genital-mutilation-cutting-a-call-for-a-global-response/>.

¹³ UNSMIL (2021), *Facilitated by the UN, national experts adopt a draft law on combatting violence against women in Libya*, United Nations Support Mission in Libya, <https://unsmil.unmissions.org/facilitated-un-national-experts-adopt-draft-law-combatting-violence-against-women-libya>.

¹⁴ State of Libya (1984), “Law No. 10 of 1984 on the provisions related to marriage and divorce and their effects”, *Official Gazette No. 10 of 1984*.

¹⁵ State of Libya (1953), “Penal Code”.

Social and institutional determinants of women's economic empowerment

Women's economic empowerment is a cornerstone of gender equality and a critical driver of sustainable development. It enables women to participate in, contribute to, and benefit from economic growth, thereby reducing income inequality, boosting productivity, and fostering innovation (UN Women, 2018)¹⁶ (Equality Now, 2020)¹⁷. As such, advancing women's economic empowerment is essential to realising the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and building resilient, inclusive societies. Beyond structural factors, social and institutional determinants hold an important sway on women's economic empowerment - including their access to resources and economic opportunities. This section offers insights to what extent social norms and legal frameworks support or restrict women's economic empowerment in Libya, providing detailed information on the following SIGI indicators: Inheritance; Access to land assets; Access to non-land assets; Access to financial services; and Workplace rights.

Inheritance

Legal frameworks concerning inheritance rights

Articles 379-381 of the Penal Code¹⁸ allows the prosecution of FGM/C acts on broad grounds. In particular, Article 381 criminalises acts inflicting serious injuries that result in the loss or permanent impairment of a sense, or in the loss of an organ and permanent of its use. However, the law does not criminalise FGM/C on narrow grounds.

Question	Answer	Assessment
Do daughters and sons have the same rights to inherit?	No	!
Do female and male surviving spouses have the same rights to inherit?	No	!
Regarding inheritance rights of daughters, does the law apply to all groups of women?	No	!
Regarding inheritance rights of female surviving spouses, does the law apply to all groups of women?	No	!
Are there informal laws (customary, traditional or religious laws/rules) that create different rights or abilities between sons and daughters when it comes to inheritance?	Yes	!
Are there informal laws (customary, traditional or religious laws/rules) that create different rights or abilities between male and female surviving spouses when it comes to inheritance?	No	✓

¹⁶ UN Women (2018), Facts and Figures: Economic Empowerment, <https://www.unwomen.org/en/what-we-do/economic-empowerment/facts-and-figures>.

¹⁷ Equality Now, End FGM European Network and US End FGM/C Network (2020), Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting: A Call For A Global Response, <https://www.equalitynow.org/resource/female-genital-mutilation-cutting-a-call-for-a-global-response/>.

¹⁸ State of Libya (1953), "Penal Code".

Note: Cut-off date for the legal data is 31 August 2022.

Source: OECD Development Centre/OECD (2023), *SIGI 2023 Legal Survey*, <https://oe.cd/sigi-dashboard>.

Access to land assets

Practices related to women's access to secure land assets

Up until the SIGI 2023 data collection period, Libya did not have data comparable to that of other countries on women's and men's access to land assets. For reference, an average of 43% of men and 26% of women are landowners across Africa, with women representing 38% of landowners in the region.

Legal frameworks concerning women's access to land assets

The statutory laws governing land assets grants equal rights for women and men. However, evidence shows that informal laws, to which certain parts of the population adhere to, are in some cases gender discriminatory in issues of land ownership and use.

Question	Answer	Assessment
Does the law provide married women with the same rights as married men to own land?	Yes	✓
Does the law provide married women with the same rights as married men to use land?	Yes	✓
Does the law provide unmarried women with the same rights as unmarried men to own land?	Yes	✓
Does the law provide unmarried women with the same rights as unmarried men to use land?	Yes	✓
Regarding land, does the law apply to all groups of women?	Yes	✓
Are there informal laws (customary, religious or traditional laws/rules) that create different rights or abilities between men and women when it comes to the ownership or use of land assets?	Yes	!

Note: Cut-off date for the legal data is 31 August 2022.

Source: OECD Development Centre/OECD (2023), *SIGI 2023 Legal Survey*, <https://oe.cd/sigi-dashboard>.

Access to non-land assets

Practices related to women's secure access to non-land assets

Up until the SIGI 2023 data collection period, Libya did not have data comparable to that of other countries on women's and men's access to non-land assets. For reference, an average of 45% of men and 29% of women are homeowners across Africa, with women representing 40% of homeowners in the region.

Legal frameworks concerning women's access to non-land assets

The statutory laws governing non-land assets grants equal rights for women and men. However, evidence shows that informal laws, to which certain parts of the population adhere to, are in some cases gender discriminatory in issues of assets ownership and use.

Question	Answer	Assessment
Does the law provide married women with the same rights as married men to own property and other non-land assets?	Yes	✓
Does the law provide married women with the same rights as married men to use property and other non-land assets?	Yes	✓
Does the law provide unmarried women with the same rights as unmarried men to own property and other non-land assets?	Yes	✓
Does the law provide unmarried women with the same rights as unmarried men to use property and other non-land assets?	Yes	✓
Regarding property and other non-land assets, does the law apply to all groups of women?	Yes	✓
Are there informal laws (customary, religious or traditional laws/rules) that create different rights or abilities between men and women when it comes to the ownership or use of non-land assets?	Yes	!

Note: Cut-off date for the legal data is 31 August 2022.

Source: OECD Development Centre/OECD (2023), *SIGI 2023 Legal Survey*, <https://oe.cd/sigi-dashboard>.

Access to financial services

Practices related to women's access to formal financial services

Gender imbalances in terms of access to financial services remain present in Libya, but the overall access of the population is relatively high. Based on the latest data available in 2023, 60% of women have a bank account at a financial institution, compared to 71% of men. This translates into women accounting for 45% of bank account holders. In comparison, at the global level, 67% of women have a bank account, compared to 72% of men. Across Africa, on average, 28% of women have a bank account, compared to 39% of men, translating into women accounting for 42% of bank account holders.

Legal frameworks concerning women's access to financial services

The statutory laws governing access to financial services grants equal rights for women and men. However, evidence shows that informal laws, to which certain parts of the population adhere to, are in some cases gender discriminatory, limiting women's ability to open a bank account.

Question	Answer	Assessment
Does the law provide women with the same rights as men to open a bank account at a formal financial institution?	Yes	✓
Does the law require married women to obtain the signature and authority of their husband to open a bank account at a formal financial institution?	No	✓
Does the law provide women with the same rights as men to obtain credit?	Yes	✓
Regarding access to formal financial services, does the law apply to all groups of women (regardless of race, ethnicity, caste, etc.)?	Yes	✓
Are there informal laws (customary, religious, or traditional laws/rules) that create different rights or abilities between men and women when it comes to opening a bank account?	Yes	!
Are there informal laws (customary, religious, or traditional laws/rules) that create different rights or abilities between men and women when it comes to obtaining credit?	No	✓

Note: Cut-off date for the legal data is 31 August 2022.

Source: OECD Development Centre/OECD (2023), *SIGI 2023 Legal Survey*, <https://oe.cd/sigi-dashboard>.

Workplace rights

Practices and social norms related to women's workplace rights

Up until the SIGI 2023 data collection period, Libya does not have data comparable to other countries on the proportion of women among managers or the share of companies in the country headed by women. For reference, an average of 33% of women account for employees in a managerial position across Africa.

Discriminatory social norms establish men as the main breadwinners and more fit to hold leadership positions. In Libya, 59% of the population believes that men make better business executives than women, compared to a world average of 42% and an average of 56% in Africa. Likewise, 74% of the population agrees that when jobs are scarce, men should have more right to a job than women. In comparison, 45% of the population holds these discriminatory attitudes worldwide, and 55% of the people across Africa – based on countries for which data are available.

Legal frameworks concerning women's workplace rights

Article 24 of the Labour Relations Act of 2010¹⁹ stipulates that women should not be employed in professions that are not familiar with a woman's nature, as specified by governmental decision. Moreover, while Article 25 introduces a 14-week maternity leave period, there are no legal provisions establishing paternal or parental leave.

Question	Answer	Assessment
Does the law prohibit discrimination in employment on the basis of sex?	Yes	✓
Does the law mandate equal remuneration for work of equal value?	Yes	✓
Does the law prohibit women from entering certain professions?	Yes	!
Does the law allow women to work the same night hours as men?	Yes	✓
Does the law mandate paid maternity leave?	Yes	✓
Does the law mandate paid paternity leave?	No	!
Does the law mandate paid parental leave?	No	!
Does the law require women to have permission from their husband or legal guardian to take a paid job?	No	✓
Does the law require women to have permission from their husband or legal guardian to register a business?	No	✓
Regarding women's legal right to take a paid job or work and/or register a business, does the law apply to all groups of women (regardless of race, ethnicity caste, etc.)?	Yes	✓
Are there informal laws (customary, religious, or traditional laws/rules) that create different rights or abilities between men and women when it comes to entering certain professions?	Yes	!
Are there informal laws (customary, religious, or traditional laws/rules) that require women to have the permission from their husband or legal guardian to take a paid job?	No	✓
Are there informal laws (customary, religious, or traditional laws/rules) that require women to have the permission from their husband or legal guardian to register a business?	No	✓

Note: Cut-off date for the legal data is 31 August 2022.

Source: OECD Development Centre/OECD (2023), *SIGI 2023 Legal Survey*, <https://oe.cd/sigi-dashboard>.

¹⁹ State of Libya (2010), "Law No. 12 of 2010 on labour relations".