The economic and social repercussions of illegal immigration on Libyan society

Maalem Oum El Banine

University of Batna 1, Algeria, oumelbanine.maalem@univ-batna.dz

Reasearch lab.LSRMPUDI

Received date: 19/11/2025 Accepted date: 10/12/2025 Publication date: 01/01/2026

Abstract:

The phenomenon of illegal immigration is a major, thorny, and current issue that has become of great concern to the international community. Its forms have varied depending on the circumstances of the exporting and receiving countries and different historical eras. Today, it is a sensitive problem with various patterns, capabilities, and multiple causes, constituting an economic burden on the one hand and a security and social concern on the other, with adverse effects. This research paper addresses the economic and social repercussions of illegal immigration in Libya. The study concludes that illegal immigration, as a socio-economic phenomenon, stems from a significant defect that must be corrected through an integrated strategy encompassing economic, social, political, cultural, and security aspects to relatively limit the impact on the Libyan state and its neighboring countries.

Keywords: *illegal immigration; illegal immigrants; economic repercussions; social repercussions; Libya.*

Introduction:

The phenomenon of migration has been known since ancient times, and it did not attract attention or provoke reactions, as its forms differed according to the circumstances of the exporting and receiving countries and historical eras. The principle of demarcating borders between countries and the conflict of political and economic interests contributed to increasing the intensity of dealing with this phenomenon, with an important difference, which is that the successive waves of migration in the world in recent decades were carried out vertically from south to north This phenomenon has grown previously, precisely at the beginning of the twentieth century, due to the crystallization of the economic and development gap between two groups of countries: modern countries characterized by a high standard of living and luxury, and backward countries suffering from poverty, low standard of living, and the inability to adopt a successful development model for historical and geographical reasons.

Although migration in different eras has had positives for both exporting and receiving countries and transit countries, today it has become a sensitive problem with different types and capabilities, due to the strong desire that has formed among the peoples of these countries, especially the youth, to benefit from the development, progress and prosperity available in developed countries As well as escaping from the economic, social and political reality in their countries through immigration through various means, whether legal or illegal, to the point that it is illegal in view of the restrictions placed on immigrants, and their efforts to move across the borders of countries without official or legal documents, which constituted an economic burden on the one hand and became a security and social concern on the other hand for those countries, including Libyan society Which has begun to suffer from its economic and social effects - which have contributed greatly to the emergence of the concept of illegal immigration within Libya and its crystallization on the one hand, and increasing its frequency as a transit area or their settlement within Libya, in order to create better living conditions for individuals even if that is at their expense without awareness of the risks that will confront them and the crises that they will create within Libyan society.

Problematic: Based on the above and examining the subject, the following problematic question is posed: What are the Libyan measures to confront the economic and social repercussions of the phenomenon of illegal immigration?

Sub-questions: Several sub-questions arise from the presented problematic question to study the topic, which can be formulated as follows:

1 . What is the concept of illegal immigration?

2 . What are the reasons for illegal immigration?

3. What is the reality of Libyan society for illegal immigration?

Study objectives:

The study addresses the most important strategies implemented by the Libyan state to confront the economic and social repercussions of illegal immigration.

1. Conceptual framework of the study:

Since illegal immigration is part of immigration in general, it is necessary to address it first and then gradually define illegal immigration.

1.1. Definition of legal immigration

Legal immigration occurs in countries whose legal systems permit the reception of foreigners. It is carried out by entering from specified places, whether by land, air, or sea, into the country's territory, Countries require that individuals entering or leaving their territories present a valid passport issued by the competent authorities or a travel document that replaces the passport, in accordance with the principle of respecting reciprocity regarding visas.

a. Linguistic definition:

Migration in language: means alienation or leaving one land for another, or moving from one land to another in pursuit of livelihood, knowledge, treatment, or any other benefit (Dictionary, 1994).

In Lisan al-Arab by Ibn Manzur, migration is the opposite of connection, and migration is the exit from one land to another. The origin of migration among the Arabs is the exit of the Bedouin from their desert to the cities. However, the meaning is broad enough for the land of departure or arrival to be moral or natural, so it is said (I abandoned something completely if I left it and neglected it) (al, 2014).

In the French language, immigration is divided into two words (Mourad, year unspecified.):

The first word is Immigré: a person who enters the territory of an independent state as an immigrant or expatriate. The exact meaning applies to the two words' migrant' and 'immigré'.

The second word is Emigré: a person who leaves their country's territory as an immigrant to another country.

b. Definition of migration

A person departing from their home nation or country of residence to another country to establish permanent residency there (al, 2014).

According to these definitions, the term "migration" typically denotes all forms of spatial movement, with the underlying premise that such movements will lead to a change in residence or domicile.

Legal immigration is characterized by adherence to regulations, including the acquisition of entry visas and residence permits issued by authorized entities, such as immigration and passport offices, whereas illegal immigration occurs without the procurement of such documentation (Saad Rachid, 2012).

c. Definition of illegal migration

Illegal immigration, in its general sense, is infiltration across land and sea borders and residence in another country illegally. Immigration may be initially legal but later becomes illegal, a condition known as unlawful residence.

The Protocol defined illegal immigration under Article III (a) as:" Unregulated entry of an individual from one country to another by land, air or sea, and such entry does not carry any form of permanent or temporary residence permits, as it means failure to respect the necessary requirements for crossing the country's borders." (listed, 2010)

The International Labour Office (BIT) defines an illegal immigrant as "any person who enters, resides or works outside his or her home country without the necessary legal licenses, and is therefore considered an illegal, clandestine, undocumented immigrant or in an illegal situation. "(Organization, 2004)

As for the International Organisation of Workers (ILO), clandestine or illegal immigration is considered a form of immigration in which immigrants violate the conditions specified by international agreements and national laws. On this basis, illegal immigrants mean (Organization, 2004):

- People who cross borders illegally and surreptitiously under imposed controls.

- Persons who have been licensed to work under a contract and who violate this contract, whether by performing unlicensed work or work punishable by local law.

- Persons who enter the territory of a country in a capacity and with a residence permit and then exceed the duration of their stay and become in an illegal situation.

Finally, we can arrive at a definition of illegal immigration, which is: "Illegal or irregular immigration in which an individual or group moves from one location to another in search of a livelihood and a better social or religious status, and in which the social status changes, such as a change in profession or social class."

1.2. Reasons for irregular migration through Libya

It is not easy for a person to change his place of residence and immigrate from his country of origin to another country, and this is due to multiple reasons

and motives that contributed to the emergence of the phenomenon of illegal immigration through Libya and can be summarised as follows (Abuzaid, 2025):

a. Economic reasons:

- Extreme poverty in source countries and a lack of job opportunities.
- Development disparities between prosperous Europe and poor Africa.
- Migrants believe that crossing into Europe will provide them with a better income and a decent life.

b. Political and security reasons:

- Armed conflicts in countries such as Sudan, Chad and Mali.
- Political repression and lack of freedoms in some African regimes.
- Internal insecurity and the resulting waves of displacement.

c. Social and demographic reasons:

- Africa's population is growing rapidly, with governments struggling to provide adequate education and employment opportunities.
- Desire to join relatives who have previously immigrated.
- The pressure of social traditions that link individual success to migration.

d. Factors specific to Libya

- A distinctive geographical location as a starting point towards Europe.
- Weak border controls, resulting from political division and civil wars.
- Corruption is rampant within some border control agencies.

In addition to the reasons mentioned above, other factors contribute to or influence the growth of illegal immigration, including geographical proximity, appeal factors, the impact of visual media, and the perception of social success. Thus, economic reasons remain the strongest among these reasons.

2. The Libyan reality of illegal immigration

The daily migration pace of up to 1,000 individuals, nearing half a million yearly, constitutes a significant security danger, particularly if this migration is focused in southern Libya. Estimates from Libya in April 2016 indicate that this figure is roughly double the first assessment, implying an augmentation in the flow, potentially attributable to the closing of certain Turkish and Balkan routes to the European Union. Human traffickers facilitating the transit of refugees and migrants are regarded as exceedingly foolish. They are currently investigating alternative

pathways via Libya, particularly during the Mediterranean hiatus that commences in spring and persists until autumn. Furthermore, there exists a potential for significant surges in illegal immigration rates to Libya, exceeding anticipated annual figures, due to the following factors (Silva, 2016):

a. The potential for a sudden and severe collapse of governmental and economic systems in neighboring countries south of Libya, alongside the emergence of famine, malnutrition, and disease outbreaks due to drought affecting arable land, destruction of livestock, shortages of potable water, desertification, climate change, and political and economic turmoil.

b. Locusts, pests, and various illnesses devastate crops, adversely impacting the economies of these nations.

c. Rebel factions, armed groups, and belligerent entities instigate conflicts and civil wars, resulting in extrajudicial executions, crimes against humanity, and maybe genocide.

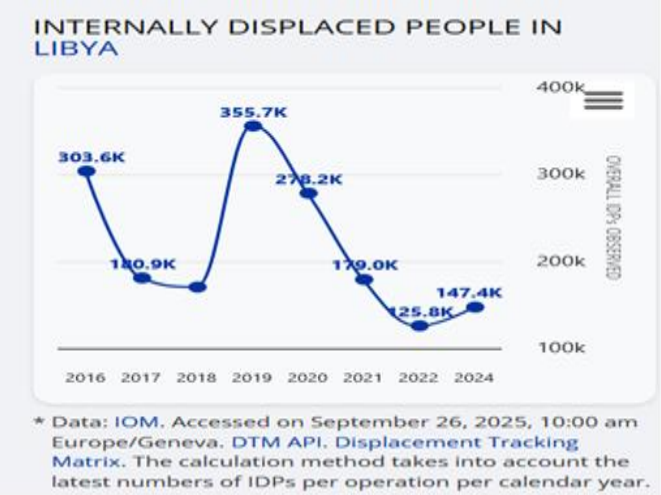
d. High crime rates in neighbouring countries, especially in the south.

e. Large numbers of Chadian Tebu tribes marched into southwestern Libya, dwarfing the indigenous Libyan Tebu tribes and fueling conflict with the Libyan Tuareg in this region.

Thus, people in mixed migration flows, including migrants, asylum seekers, refugees and stateless persons, remain at significant risk in Libya. In the second week of February 2023, 400 migrants were intercepted and returned to the detention facilities of the Libyan Anti-Illegal Migration Agency, according to the International Organization for Migration, which estimates that the total number of migrants dying at sea is 800 in 2022 The World Organization Against Torture's partners from the Libyan Network Against Torture recorded at least 230 cases, with migrants found dead in 2022. (SBH, 26)

On the beaches of Sirte, Zawiya, Benghazi, Tokara, Bani Walid, Derna, Tripoli, Sorman, Qara Bulli, Sabratha, and Tobruk, numerous migrants have endured torture and maltreatment in the detention facilities of the Anti-Illegal Immigration Agency across the eastern, western, and southern regions of the country, encompassing asylum seekers and refugees.(SBH, 26)

As of February 2024, the IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) documented a total of 147,382 displaced individuals in Libya, comprising 107,203 internally displaced persons (IDPs) owing to conflict and 40,179 IDPs resulting from floods, particularly Storm Daniel in September 2023. Both flood (80 percent) and conflict (70 percent) induced internally displaced persons (IDPs) are progressing towards sustainable solutions, while 40,826 individuals continue to require humanitarian assistance. Those on the paths to solutions necessitate help to maintain their recovery progress (as illustrated in graph number 1). (MIGRATION, 2025)



Inadequate governance and the absence of rule of law subject migrants to socioeconomic difficulties and protection threats, with undocumented migrants facing heightened risks of arbitrary imprisonment, violence, exploitation, perilous living conditions, and involvement in smuggling and trafficking. As of October 2024, the IOM DTM documented 787,326 migrants (78 percent adult males, 11 percent adult females, and 11 percent minors, with 4 percent unaccompanied), the highest figure since the IOM commenced monitoring migrant mobility trends in Libya in 2016. The April 2023 battle in Sudan has led to a significant rise of immigration, particularly from Sudan. As of October 31, 2024, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) has documented almost 180,000 Sudanese arrivals since the onset of the Sudan crisis, with 28,780 individuals registering as refugees or asylum seekers, representing 68 percent of the total refugee population in Libya. (MIGRATION, 2025)

3. The economic repercussions of illegal immigration on Libya

Illegal immigration has affected both the country of origin and the country to which one immigrates. Thirty years ago, the Icara Conference (1) "International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa 1981" and Icara Conference (2) 1984 focused on the "burden" that refugees impose on their hosts, which is the arrangement of additional costs on the general budget, social welfare allocations, and obstruction of economic growth Confusing markets, causing environmental conditions to deteriorate, and raising tensions in host countries that are already fragile states affected by conflict. Refugees, on the other hand, bring with them economic benefits and development potential to host countries, including, for example, new skills and, above all, increased consumption of food and other goods such as building materials, which ultimately enhances the growth of the host economy. (OECD, 2025)

In contrast, the host community may benefit from assistance programs that include, for example, infrastructure and social welfare services provided by agencies responding to refugee needs. However, it is often said that the "costs" of refugees to their hosts-"higher food and commodity prices, lower local wage rates, increased financial pressures, and higher levels of environmental degradation"- exceed other macro- and micro-economic benefits. (OECD, 2025)

Below are some of the most important impacts on the Libyan economy and its economic variables:

3.1. Impact on the Libyan labour market:

Libya is one of the main hubs for illegal immigrants in Africa, especially those on their way to Europe (Dia Sadek Abuhadra, 2014), Some economic theories suggest that every foreign worker imported into the country for work purposes replaces a domestic worker. In the case of the Libyan economy, the existence of a parallel labor market for illegal workers that accepts low wages and harsh working conditions has led some local workers to refrain from engaging in such activities, creating a disparity in opportunities It also led to problems such as a lack of job opportunities within the country and eventually to an unemployment rate of about 18.30 percent compared to 48.7 percent of Libyan youth. (Economics, 2025)

The majority of illegal immigrants in Libya are regarded as unskilled laborers, hence creating an economic disparity in the Libyan labor market, resulting in diminished production and productivity within the economy. A significant proportion of them engage in illicit operations classified as concealed economic endeavors, which negatively impact the Libyan economy and society at large, with approximately 11.5% involved in actions prohibited under Libyan law. The primary offenses include automobile theft, shoplifting, smuggling and counterfeiting currencies, trafficking precious metals, drug distribution, and the illicit production and sale of alcohol (Marinov Marin, 2020).

Furthermore, 3.5% of them are engaged in the distribution of obscene videos, images, and periodicals, or oversee individuals in brothels, perform sorcery, or engage in magical activities, while 13.5% operate as brokers in smuggling and employing immigrants (Marinov Marin, 2020).

3.2. Impact on the financial budget:

Misallocation of the budget and public expenditure results in a segment of illegal immigrants in Libya enduring various chronic illnesses, so posing a significant threat to the health of the Libyan populace. The Libyan government incurs the expenses of treatment, considering that illegal immigrants lack the requisite resources for medical care. Furthermore, numerous migrants are in jail pending the execution of judicial decisions. The projected expense for a one-year residency is 1,230 Libyan dinars, plus a flying ticket from Libya, which amounts to 400 Libyan

dinars. The substantial number of detainees and travelers frequently leads to indebtedness within the state's general budget, resulting in a budget deficit (Marinov Marin, 2020).

The budget revenues, comprising taxes, customs duties, and other sources, are adversely affected by inadequate tax collection due to the prevailing political and economic circumstances in the country. Additionally, the noncompliance of illegal immigrants in tax payments, primarily because they earn cash income, exacerbates income tax evasion and results in diminished state revenues. Concurrently, this situation incurs substantial expenses for immigrants, including social and health care, social welfare, and food assistance programs, ultimately leading to a general budget deficit that adversely impacts the Libyan economy. This deficit is particularly concerning as Libya requires every possible source of income to mitigate the ongoing economic crisis, with the general budget deficit in 2015 estimated at 1.46 billion Libyan dinars.

3.3. Impact on the exchange rate and the general price level:

Following the ousting of the Gaddafi administration in 2011 and subsequent internal strife in 2014, Libya descended into a profound economic crisis, deteriorating into a currency and liquidity crisis. Currently, the Libyan dinar has depreciated substantially, leading to a significant divergence between the official and parallel exchange rates. These developments have profoundly affected the daily lives of the Libyan populace. The majority are restricted to the parallel market, where the dinar's exchange rate against the US dollar is quintuple the official rate, resulting in a significant increase in commodity prices, rendering essential goods unaffordable and inaccessible to substantial segments of the population, including refugees and migrants. (Agora, 2025)

The escalation of transactions in illicit activities, as previously noted, results in heightened demand for currency, subsequently impacting the monetary supply within the formal economy. This is particularly pertinent given that over 29 billion is transacted outside the banking system, contributing to the persistent liquidity crisis that the Libyan economy has endured for years. (Marinov Marin, 2020)

This cash liquidity must derive from labor; it represents the value of products, goods, and services exchanged in return. Investing this liquidity in legitimate productive projects that serve the public interest would have been preferable to allocating it towards the advancement of illicit activities that yield higher financial returns due to the absence of regulatory fees, thereby drawing substantial resources and ultimately undermining the monetary market and economic efficiency in the country. (Marinov Marin, 2020)

The liquidity crisis has impeded critical remittance systems throughout the area. Nonetheless, the evaluation revealed that approximately fifty percent of the

participants indicated that the financial crisis did not influence their choice to stay in or depart from Libya. Among those who said that the situation influenced their decision to stay in or go from the nation, the majority expressed a reluctance to relocate to Europe as a consequence. Respondents either contemplated returning to their countries of origin or expressed a preference to remain in Libya temporarily. (Agora, 2025)

3.4. Hidden growth and economic growth:

Illegal immigration and the growth of its activity are considered engines of growth in the phenomenon of the hidden economy, as the phenomenon of illegal immigration is characterized by tax evasion, money laundering, and the growing role of the irresponsible private sector. Also, the absence of taxes on income and revenues for this type of economy increases the incentives for individuals to practice such illegal activities, which has adverse effects on the economy Such as the failure to stabilize economic policies and the distortion of macroeconomic indicators, which may lead to the development of misplaced plans and policies to distort real information and rely on other false data that leads to the growth of the hidden economy at the expense of real economic growth. (Marinov Marin, 2020)

4. The social repercussions of illegal immigration on Libya

The social situation in Libya has deteriorated due to high and widespread unemployment rates, increasing ethnic and sectarian conflicts, and the absence of a strong national state, in contrast to the spread of tribal and clan loyalties. As a result, the war in Libya has contributed to an increase in the number of illegal immigrants crossing through and within Libya, amid deteriorating economic and social conditions and the failure of state-building efforts in the country (Fatima Nabila Moussaoui, 2023) Therefore, these social implications can be addressed as follows:

From a social and health perspective, it is necessary to understand the extent of the repercussions of irregular migration on Libyan society, as this requires further research into its details. For example, according to the results of the field survey conducted by the General Administration of Passports in the Kufra region in southern Libya for the year 2005. (Abdul Salam Adam, 2023)

the number of immigrants arriving from African countries neighboring the Kufra region amounted to about (14,127) immigrants, constituting 33% of the population of the Kufra region One study indicated that the number of marriages of African immigrants to Libyan women in the city of Kufra between 1980 and 2004, and if the situation continues as it is, the increase in the number of marriages of Africans to Libyan women will lead to a significant change in the demographic composition, which will help and force the people of the south to immigrate to the cities of northern Libya. Regarding the confusing effects of the calculations,

immigration, regardless of its type, will change if it continues for an extended period. (Abdul Salam Adam, 2023)

It is large in relation to the size of the local population in the country targeted for immigration, as some countries have become the majority of their population immigrants, examples of which are North and South American countries, and the danger to society is represented by the following (Abdul Salam Adam, 2023):

A- Diseases: Expatriate workers may be a source of spreading epidemics and diseases, such as AIDS, malaria, and hepatitis, in addition to the fact that illegal workers do not have the financial ability to receive treatment and pay for it.

B- Customs and traditions: The customs and traditions that immigrants carry with them pose a huge problem in terms of the extent of adaptation to local conditions, the introduction of strange customs into society, and the emergence of unhealthy values in the local community, such as begging, loitering, unemployment, and inappropriate appearance.

C- Values: The problem of identity and culture, the decline of indigenous values and principles, and their impact on the local community

D- The phenomenon of human smuggling: Human smuggling means arranging the entry of a person or (facilitating the entry of a migrant) into another country that is not his home country, to obtain, directly or indirectly, a financial or other benefit.

E- Human trafficking: The phenomenon of irregular migration has produced another negative phenomenon that constitutes human trafficking, in addition to many other new phenomena such as unpaid work, sexual exploitation, and human organ trafficking. It is one of the most dangerous criminal phenomena in contemporary times due to its violation of human dignity and its transformation into a material commodity in the hands of crime gangs.

F- Organ trafficking: The removal of human organs is a type of exploitation in human trafficking crimes. World Health Organisation reports indicate that the total number of human organs transplanted globally in 2008 did not cover 10% of the estimated needs, creating a market for human organs that exploits the poor and vulnerable, both openly and secretly.

G- The escalation of illegal trade in narcotics, counterfeit currency, and merchandise (including alcoholic beverages), the proliferation of prostitution, substance abuse, occult practices, and superstition. (Silva, 2016)

H- Libya is ranked 40th worldwide on the INFORM Risk Index, influenced by disasters and climate change factors such as droughts, excessive heat, irregular and diminished rainfall, flooding, and sand and dust storms. (MIGRATION, 2025)

I- The flash floods in August 2024, especially in Alkufra, eastern Libya, illustrate the convergence of climate change, conflict, and mobility. Alkufra, serving as the primary transit hub for migrants from Sudan due to the war, faces challenges in meeting the requirements of the migrant community, including 3,000 individuals displaced by the floods. The confluence of violence, migration, and climate change has undermined the local government's capacity to meet community needs and bolster resilience, thereby heightening the danger of communal tensions (MIGRATION, 2025).

Conclusion:

In conclusion, the economic and social repercussions have affected Libyan society, creating new concerns that were not expected, leading to a deterioration in living, economic, social and security conditions within it through the emergence of the phenomenon of unemployment and the increase in illegal human trafficking A group of armed religious sects have also emerged due to the lack of security stability inside Libya since the assassination of Colonel Gaddafi Muammar, due to the intervention of several international multilateral bodies seeking to achieve hidden interests and their unwillingness to stabilize the situation internally, which negatively affects Libyan society socially and economically.

From the above, we can address the most important conclusions reached by the study:

- The reality of Libyan society for illegal immigration is fraught with complexity and entanglement at various levels, so it is a serious security threat.
- Illegal immigration has multiple repercussions on Libyan society at the social, economic, health and security levels.
- The triple effect of conflict, migration, and climate change has weakened local governments' ability to address needs and build community resilience, potentially increasing the risk of communal tensions.

Proposals:

In order for the Libyan government to successfully address the issue of illegal immigration, it must:

- Develop sound international policies in agreement with the International Organisation for Migration to reduce this phenomenon in transit or living areas relatively.
- There must be an effective European-Libyan strategy to reduce the phenomenon of illegal immigration in coordination with human rights

organizations and international bodies to improve cooperation between countries, by supporting Libya in building a strategy to reduce the phenomenon.

- Strengthening surveillance on the Libyan coast.
- A mechanism based on transparency and independence in making strict decisions must be established in order to investigate the issue of human trafficking and the crimes and genocide committed against them.
- Efforts must be intensified by both national and international bodies to reduce illegal immigration.

Bibliographie

Abdul Salam Adam, A. H.-D. (2023). Illegal immigration in Libyan society. *Global Libyan Journal*, 13.

Abuzaid, J. (2025, August 28). Illegal Migration in Libya: The Dangers, Challenges, and Solutions. p. 1.

Agora, I. R. (2025, January 31). *Libya: Liquidity crisis forces refugees and migrants to work more – but they earn less*. Récupéré sur https://www.impact-initiatives.org/what-we-do/news/libya-liquidity-crisis-forces-refugees-and-migrants-to-work-more-yet-they-earn-less/

al, M. G. (2014). Illegal Migration in the Mediterranean Region: Risks and Counter-Measures. Beirut: Al-Rawafed Cultural Publishing House.

Dia Sadek Abuhadra, T. T. (2014). LABOUR MARKET AND EMPLOYMENT POLICY IN LIBYA. *European Training Foundation*, 12.

Dictionary, A.-K. (1994). Beirut: Publications and Distribution Company.

Economics, T. (2025, 1 30). *Libya - Unemployment Rate 1991-2023*. Récupéré sur https://ar.tradingeconomics.com/libya/unemployment-rate

Fatima Nabila Moussaoui, A. B. (2023). Illegal Immigration Through Libya from a Human Security Perspective. *Elementary Education Online*, 8.

listed, N. a. (2010). *Egyptian Youth and Illegal Migration.* Cairo: National Center for Social and Criminological Research.

Marinov Marin, T. N. (2020). The Economic Impact of Illegal Immigration on Libya. *Journal of Research and Economic Studies*, 400.

MIGRATION, I. O. (2025, February 6). Libya Crisis Response Plan 2025 - 2026 . p. 1.

Mourad, A. F. (year unspecified.). *Moured Dictionary of Legal, Economic, and Commercial Terms,.* Place of publication unspecified.

OECD, D. C. (2025, 1 26). *Refugees: A Burden or an Asset to the Economy?* Récupéré sur https://www.fmreview.org/zetter-2-2/

Organization, I. L. (2004). A Fair Approach to Migrant Workers in a Globalized Economy. (pp. 15-21). Geneva: ILO International Labour Conference, 92nd Session.Report No. 6.

SBH. (26, April 2023). How to achieve positive change for migrants, refugees, and asylum seekers in Libya. p. 16.

Silva, P. d. (2016, May 25). Migration and Its Regional Impact: Looking for Solutions in Libya. p. 4.