

Country Profile:

Libya



Estimated Population 6,423,000 (as of year 2011)¹
Estimated Growth Rate (Average Annual %) 0.8 (2010-2015)²
Rank in the world based on population 101³

Capital Tripoli

Language Arabic (Official Language)

Currency Libyan Dinar (LYD)⁴



Location⁵ Libya is an Arabic country located in North Africa and is part of the Greater Middle East. It is the 17th largest country in the world, bordered by the Mediterranean Sea to the north, Egypt to the east, Sudan to the southeast, Chad and Niger to the south, and Algeria and Tunisia to the west.



¹ <http://data.un.org/CountryProfile.aspx?crname=Libya>

² <http://data.un.org/CountryProfile.aspx?crname=Libya>

³ <http://www.worldatlas.com/aatlas/populations/ctypopl.htm>

⁴ <http://data.un.org/CountryProfile.aspx?crname=Libya>

⁵ http://english.libyanembassy.org/?page_id=17

History ⁶

Libya has a long history dating back several millennia and is home to some of the most finely preserved ancient artifacts in the world, such as some of the earliest cave paintings known to man as well as ruins and relics from eras such as that of the Phoenicians, Romans, Greeks and Ottomans amongst many others. Libya achieved independence in 1951 after years of Italian colonization which was fiercely resisted for over 20 years and led by the Libyan national hero, Omar Mukhtar, who is known by many as 'The Lion of the Desert'. On 21st November 1949, the UN General Assembly passed a resolution stating that Libya should become independent before 1st January 1952, until finally, on 24th December 1951, Libya declared its independence as the United Kingdom of Libya, a constitutional and hereditary monarchy under King Idris I, Libya's only monarch. The 24th December was then declared as a national holiday. 1951 saw the enactment of the Libyan Constitution. The Libyan National Assembly drafted the Constitution and passed a resolution accepting it in a meeting held in the eastern city of Benghazi, Libya's second largest city, on 7th October 1951. The passing of the Libyan Constitution was hugely significant due to it being the first piece of legislation to formally establish the rights of Libyan citizens following the post-war creation of the Libyan state. Following intense debates between King Idris and the UN, the King finally managed to unify all three regions of Libya, them being Tripolitania, Fezzan, and Cyrenaica, into one single nation. After the first significant discoveries of oil in 1959, Libya quickly rose from being one of the world's poorest nations, to being a wealthy state, undergoing vast infrastructure and development programmes, with the lives of ordinary Libyans greatly improving, demonstrated by a large rise in the literacy rate and life expectancy. Libya currently has the largest proven oil reserves in Africa and the 10th largest in the world. On 1st September 1969, a small group of military officers led by Muammar Gaddafi, overthrew the monarchy of King Idris in a military coup d'état. After initial reforms and nationalizations of many private and foreign owned lands and businesses, Gaddafi solidified his grip on power and used any measures he deemed necessary to remain in control. Gaddafi's 42 year rule was seen by many as authoritarian, brutal and corrupt. These characteristics of the dictatorship, in addition to others, were some of the key factors and reasons behind the Libyan Revolution which started on the 17th February 2011 and is now also recognized as a national holiday. After the overturning and removal of the long-time rulers in neighboring Tunisia and Egypt, Libya was inspired and began its own uprising. After heavy crackdowns by government forces and mass killings of protesters across the country, the UN Security Council passed Resolution 1973 on 17th March 2011. This resolution meant the implementation of a 'no-fly zone' and the use of "all means necessary" to protect civilians within Libya. This resolution was pushed forward by many countries, most notably by Britain, France and the United States of America. The 'no-fly zone' was carried out by an international coalition of countries and organizations including NATO. After many months of fierce fighting and the liberation of Tripoli on 22nd August 2011, Gaddafi was finally captured and killed on 20th October 2011. Shortly after, on the 23rd October 2011, Libya was officially announced as liberated from Gaddafi's 'Jamahiriya', with the day being declared 'Liberation Day' and is now a national holiday. As a result, Libya is currently undergoing political reconstruction, and was temporarily governed by an interim government, the National Transitional Council (NTC). A General National Congress was elected on 7th July 2012 by the Libyan citizens in the first free and fair elections in almost half a century. The NTC handed power to the newly elected assembly on 8th August 2012. Dr Mohamed Yousef el-Magariaf was elected President of the Libyan General National Congress on 9th August 2012 and Ali Zeidan was elected Prime Minister on the 14th October 2012, who is required to form a cabinet of ministers to run the country for a further interim period. The assembly has the responsibility of forming a constituent assembly to draft a permanent constitution for Libya, which will then be put to a referendum.



King Idris I
Libya's only monarch

Political System ⁷



Libya is governed under a temporary Constitutional Declaration, after the defeat of the previous government in the 2011 civil war. Under the Declaration, Libya is a parliamentary republic governed by the General National Congress (GNC), which was elected in July 2012. The executive branch is appointed by the GNC and led by the Prime Minister, while the President of the GNC is the de facto head of state, though not explicitly described as such in the Declaration. The main responsibility of the GNC is to form a constituent assembly which will write Libya's permanent constitution, for approval by a referendum. However, there is considerable debate about whether the GNC should hold elections to the assembly, or appoint its members themselves.

⁶ http://english.libyanembassy.org/?page_id=17

⁷ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Politics_of_Libya

Important Political Figures

The President of the General National Congress ⁸

Dr. Giuma Ahmed Atigha (born 1950) was elected as an independent congressman in the 2012 Congressional election. On 10 August, he was elected as deputy president of the General National Congress. Atigha became the acting president of the Congress after the resignation of Dr. Mohamed Yusuf Al Magariaf. As caretaker head of state, he became the Commander-in-chief of the army.



**Giuma Ahmed
Atigha**

Governor of the Central Bank of Libya (CBL) ⁹

Mr. Saddek Omar Ali Elkabar is the current governor of the CBL.

Economic Indicators ¹⁰

Indicator	Indicator Value		
	Year 2013	Year 2012	Year 2011
GDP Growth (Constant Prices, National Currency)	20.187 %	104.483 %	-62.076 %
GDP (Current Prices, National Currency)	LYD 121.198 Billion.	LYD 103.34 Billion.	LYD 42.479 Billion.
GDP (Current Prices, US Dollars)	US\$ 96.367 Billion	US\$ 81.915 Billion	US\$ 34.707 Billion
GDP Deflator	273.165 (Index, Base Year as per country's accounts = 100)	279.936 (Index, Base Year as per country's accounts = 100)	235.302 (Index, Base Year as per country's accounts = 100)
GDP Per Capita (Constant Prices, National Currency)	LYD 6,795.92	LYD 5,758.39	LYD 2,867.83
GDP Per Capita (Current Prices, National Currency)	LYD 18,564.09	LYD 16,119.80	LYD 6,748.08
GDP Per Capita (Current Prices, US Dollars)	US\$ 14,760.80	US\$ 12,777.78	US\$ 5,513.40
GDP (PPP), US Dollars	US\$ 94.5 Billion	US\$ 77.355 Billion	US\$ 37.165 Billion
GDP Per Capita (PPP), US Dollars	US\$ 14,474.75	US\$ 12,066.45	US\$ 5,903.80
GDP Share of World Total (PPP)	0.108 %	0.093 %	0.047 %
Implied PPP Conversion Rate	1.283	1.336	1.143
Investment (% of GDP)	20.741 %	16.528 %	20.015 %
Gross National Savings (% of GDP)	46.54 %	52.385 %	29.158 %
Inflation, Average Consumer Prices (Indexed to Year 2000)	162.778 (Index, Base Year 2000 = 100)	159.585 (Index, Base Year 2000 = 100)	150.45 (Index, Base Year 2000 = 100)
Inflation (Average Consumer Price Change %)	2.001 %	6.072 %	15.902 %
Inflation, End of Year (Indexed to Year 2000)	170.21 (Index, Base Year 2000 = 100)	159.18 (Index, Base Year 2000 = 100)	165.252 (Index, Base Year 2000 = 100)
Inflation (End of Year Change %)	6.929 %	-3.674 %	26.646 %
Import Volume of All Items Including Goods and Services (Percent Change)	17.841 %	113.266 %	-54.08 %
Import Volumes of Goods Only (Percent Change)	18.882 %	128.975 %	-59.232 %
Export Volume of All Items Including Goods and Services (Percent Change)	6.325 %	225.284 %	-69.122 %
Export Volumes of Goods Only (Percent Change)	6.215 %	223.451 %	-68.901 %
Value of Oil Imports	US\$ 8.288 Billions	US\$ 5.834 Billions	US\$ 4.897 Billions
Value of Oil Exports	US\$ 63.104 Billions	US\$ 61 Billions	US\$ 18.679 Billions
Population	6.529 Million	6.411 Million	6.295 Million
General government revenue (National Currency)	LYD 86.815 Billions.	LYD 74.714 Billions.	LYD 21.349 Billions.
General government revenue (% of GDP)	71.631 %	72.299 %	50.257 %
General government total expenditure (National Currency)	LYD 63.07 Billions.	LYD 53.157 Billions.	LYD 28.285 Billions.
General government total expenditure (% of GDP)	52.039 %	51.439 %	66.586 %
Total Government Net Lending/ Borrowing (National Currency)	LYD 23.746 Billions.	LYD 21.557 Billions.	LYD -6.937 Billions.
Total Government Net Lending/ Borrowing (% of GDP)	19.593 %	20.861 %	-16.329 %
General Government Balance (National Currency)	LYD 23.746 Billion.	LYD 21.557 Billion.	LYD -6.937 Billion.
General Government Balance (% of GDP)	19.593 %	20.861 %	-16.329 %
Total Government Net Debt (National Currency)	LYD -120.679 Billion.	LYD -98.209 Billion.	LYD -86.041 Billion.
Total Government Net Debt (% of GDP)	-99.572 %	-95.035 %	-202.548 %
Total Government Gross Debt (National Currency)	LYD 0 Billion.	LYD 0 Billion.	LYD 0 Billion.
Total Government Gross Debt (% of GDP)	0 %	0 %	0 %
Fiscal Year Gross Domestic Product, Current Prices	LYD 121.198 Billions.	LYD 103.34 Billions.	LYD 42.479 Billions.
Current Account Balance (US Dollars)	US\$ 24.861 Billion	US\$ 29.372 Billion	US\$ 3.173 Billion
Current Account Balance (% GDP)	25.799 %	35.857 %	9.142 %

⁸ <http://www.temehu.com/gnc.htm>

⁹ http://www.cbl.gov.ly/eg/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=51&Itemid=58

¹⁰ <http://www.economywatch.com/economic-statistics/country/Libya/year-2011/>

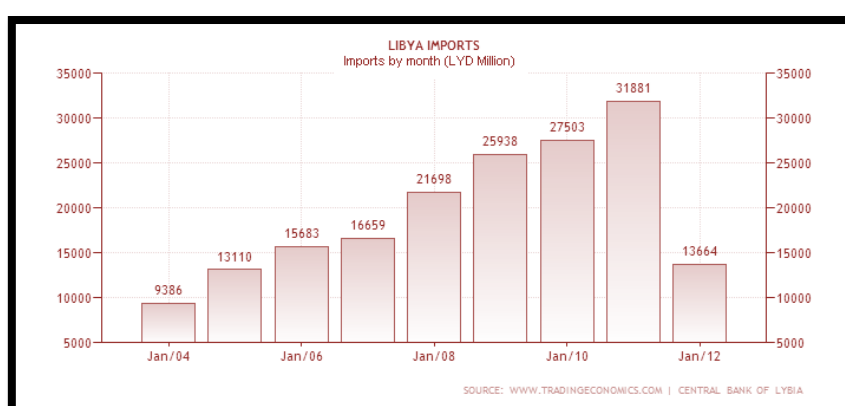
Analyzing Foreign Trade ¹¹

Libya's economy is growing at a rapid rate. This is in part due to factors such as an increase in oil revenues, the opening up of the Libyan market to international companies and a significant increase in investment from the private sector, both domestic and foreign, as well as a steady increase in population. A majority of the Libyan population is concentrated around its three largest cities; the capital Tripoli, Benghazi and Misrata, respectively.

Another key factor in Libya's growth is its thriving tourism industry, as it contains some of the best tourist destinations in the world, with its pristine 1,770 km coastline, the longest of any African country bordering the Mediterranean, as well as its vast and awe-inspiring desert, within which, many tranquil desert oases are hidden and world famous traditional culture and hospitality. Some of the best kept ancient sites in the world include the ancient Roman city of Leptis Magna which is a designated UNESCO World Heritage Site, as well as the ancient Greek ruins of Shahat and the breath taking and dramatic views and lush forests of the Green Mountains.

Import Profile ¹²

Imports in Libya decreased to 13664 million LYD in 2011 from 31881 million LYD in 2010. Imports in Libya is reported by the Central Bank of Lybia. From 1990 until 2011, Libya Imports averaged 9700.8 million LYD reaching an all time high of 31881.0 million LYD in December of 2010 and a record low of 2106.0 million LYD in December of 2000. Libya main imports are: capital equipment, foodstuffs and consumer goods. Libya main import partners are: Tunisia, Turkey, China, Italy and Germany.



Main Imports & Main Import Partners (Year 2012)

Major Import Products	Main Import Partners
Capital equipment	Tunisia
Foodstuffs	Turkey
Consumer goods	China
	Italy
	Germany

Export Profile ¹³

Exports in Libya decreased to 15843 million LYD in 2011 from 61658 million LYD in 2010. Exports in Libya is reported by the Central Bank of Lybia. From 1990 until 2011, Libya Exports averaged 21118.1 million LYD reaching an all time high of 77027.0 million LYD in December of 2008 and a record low of 2449.0 million LYD in December of 1998. Libya has the largest oil reserves in Africa and one of the largest in the world. With virtually no agriculture or manufacturing industry, Libya exports almost exclusively oil. Libya main export partners are: Italy, France, Germany and China.

¹ http://english.libyanembassy.org/?page_id=17

² <http://www.tradingeconomics.com/libya/imports>

³ <http://www.tradingeconomics.com/libya/balance-of-trade>

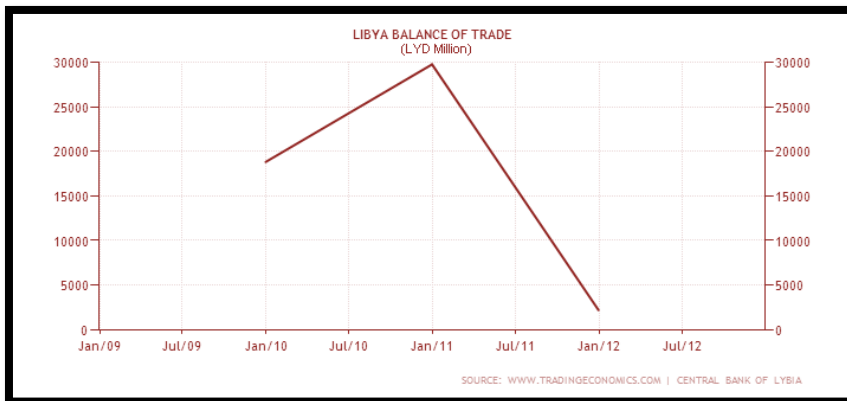


Main Exports & Main Export Partners (Year 2012)

Major Export Products	Main Export Partners
Oil	Italy
	France
	Germany
	China

Trade Balance ¹⁴

Libya recorded a trade surplus of 2179 million LYD in 2011. Balance of Trade in Libya is reported by the Central Bank of Lybia. From 1990 until 2011, Libya Balance of Trade averaged 11417.3 million LYD reaching an all time high of 51089.0 million LYD in December of 2008 and a record low of 35.0 million LYD in December of 1993. Libya runs trade surpluses as the result of significant exports of oil.



Trade Policy ¹⁵

Libya's economy is structured primarily around the nation's energy sector, which generates about 95% of export earnings, 80% of GDP, and 99% of government revenue. Substantial income from the energy sector coupled with a small population give Libya one of the highest per capita GDPs in Africa, but Tripoli largely has not used its significant financial resources to develop national infrastructure or the economy, leaving many citizens poor. In the final five years of Qadhafi's rule, Libya made some progress on economic reform as part of a broader campaign to reintegrate the country into the international fold. This effort picked up steam after UN sanctions were lifted in September 2003 and after Libya announced in December 2003 that it would abandon programs to build weapons of mass destruction. The process of lifting US unilateral sanctions began in the spring of 2004; all sanctions were removed by June 2006, helping Libya attract greater foreign direct investment, especially in the energy and banking sectors. Libyan oil and gas licensing rounds drew high international interest, but new rounds are unlikely to be successful until Libya establishes a more permanent government and is able to offer increased security and more attractive financial terms on contracts. Libya's production of crude oil, at roughly 500,000 bbl/day, is far below the 2012 target of 3 million bbl/day set by the National Oil Corporation (NOC). Libya faces a long road ahead in liberalizing its primarily socialist economy, but the revolution probably has unleashed previously restrained entrepreneurial activity and increased the potential for the evolution of a more market-based economy. The service and construction sectors, which account for roughly 20% of GDP, expanded over the past five years and could expand further if Tripoli prioritizes capital spending on development projects once political uncertainty subsides. Climatic conditions and poor soils severely limit agricultural output, and Libya imports about 80% of its food. Libya's primary agricultural water source remains the Great Manmade River Project.

¹⁴ <http://www.tradingeconomics.com/libya/balance-of-trade>

¹⁵ http://www.indexmundi.com/libya/economy_overview.html

Trade Policy Table 16

Basic indicators						
Population (thousands, 2011)	6,423	Rank in world trade, 2011	<u>Exports</u>	<u>Imports</u>		
GDP (million current US\$, 2009)	62,360	Merchandise	74	128		
GDP (million current PPP US\$, 2009)	105,555	excluding intra – EU trade	52	102		
Current account balance (million US\$, 2010)	16,801	Commercial services	140	67		
Trade per capita (US\$, 2008-2010)	12,272	excluding intra-EU trade	114	48		
Trade to GDP ratio (2008-2010)	96.1					
		Annual percentage change				
		2009	2005-2009	2008	2009	
Real GDP (2005=100)		119	4	4	2	
Exports of goods and services (volume, 2005=100)		...	...	...	...
Import of goods and services (volume, 2005=100)		...	...	...	...
Trade policy						
WTO accession	Observer		Contribution to WTO budget (% , 2012)			-
Trade policy review	-		Import duties collected			
GPA accession	-		in total tax revenue			...
Tariff and duty free imports			to total imports			...
Tariff binding coverage (%)			Number of notifications to WTO and measures in force			
MFN tariffs	<u>Final bound</u>	<u>Applied 2006</u>	Outstanding notifications in WTO Central Registry			-
Simple average of import duties			Goods RTAs – services EIAs notified to WTO			3 - 0
All goods	-	0.0	Anti-dumping			-
Agricultural goods (AOA)	-	0.0	Countervailing duties			-
Non-agricultural goods	-	0.0	Safeguards			-
Non-ad-valorem duties (% total tariff lines)	-	0.0	Number of disputes (complainant-defendant)			
MFN duty free imports			Requests for consultation			-
in agricultural goods (AOA)		...	Original panel / Appellate Body (AB) reports			-
in non-agricultural goods		...	Compliance panel / AB reports (Article 21.5 DSU)			-
Services sectors with GATS commitments			Arbitration awards (Article 22.6 DSU)			-
Merchandise Trade						
		Value		Annual percentage change		
		2011	2005-2011	2010	2011	
Merchandise exports, f.o.b. (million US\$)		17,500	-9	32	-64	
Merchandise imports, c.i.f. (million US\$)		5,000	-3	5	-52	
		<u>2011</u>			<u>2011</u>	
Share in world total exports		0.10			Share in world total imports	0.03
Breakdown in economy's total exports					Breakdown in economy's total imports	
By main commodity groups (ITS)					By main commodity groups (ITS)	
Agricultural products		0.1			Agricultural products	17.3
Fuels and mining products		67.2			Fuels and mining products	1.6
Manufactures		3.6			Manufactures	80.9
By main destination					By main origin	
1. ...		...			1. ...	...
2. ...		...			2. ...	...
3. ...		...			3. ...	...
4. ...		...			4. ...	...
5. ...		...			5. ...	...
Commercial Services Trade						
		Value		Annual percentage change		
		2010	2005-2010	2009	2010	
Commercial services exports (million US\$)		410	0	85	7	
Commercial services imports (million US\$)		5,251	20	21	21	
		<u>2010</u>			<u>2010</u>	
Share in world total exports		0.01			Share in world total imports	0.15
Breakdown in economy's total exports					Breakdown in economy's total imports	
By principal services item					By principal services item	
Transportation		64.0			Transportation	44.6
Travel		14.6			Travel	39.0
Other commercial services		21.4			Other commercial services	16.5
Industrial Property						
	Patents grants by patent office			Trademark registrations by office		
<u>Residents</u>	<u>Non-residents</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Direct residents</u>	<u>Direct non-residents</u>	<u>Madrid</u>	<u>Total</u>
...

Tariffs

N/A

Bilateral and Regional Trade Agreements ¹⁷

The African Free Trade Zone



At a 12-day meeting in Nairobi, heads of 19 states of member countries of the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) agreed to join forces and become a full-fledged custom union by December 2008. These states are: Burundi, Comoros, Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Rwanda, Seychelles, Sudan, Swaziland, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe. The delegates also lamented the ongoing humanitarian crises in Sudan's Darfur, Ethiopia, Eritrea and Somalia.

The Arab Free Trade Zone



Libya is part of the Greater Arab Free Trade Area (GAFTA), also known as PAFTA (Pan Arab Free Trade Agreement). The Arab Free Trade Zone, which came into effect on January 1, 2005, currently comprises 17 member states: Libya, Lebanon, Tunisia, Morocco, Egypt, Sudan, Yemen, Kuwait, UAE, Saudi Arabia, Oman, Bahrain, Qatar, Iraq, Jordan, Palestine and Syria. The discussion to form an Arab free trade zone began in 2001, in Morocco. The Agadir declaration on the setting up of the zone was signed in Agadir, under the chairmanship of King Mohammed VI, by the foreign ministers of Morocco, Jordan, Tunisia and Egypt, in the presence of the foreign ministers of Algeria, Libya and Mauritania and representatives of Syria, Lebanon and Palestine. The official spokesman for the royal palace, Hassan Aourid, said that the Arab Maghreb Union (UMA), which comprises Algeria, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco and Tunisia, and the (GCC), comprising Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates, have started dialogue with the European Union and stressed the need to face up the challenges and requirements of globalization.

The Mediterranean Free Trade Zone



The European Union Trade Commissioner, Mr. Peter Mandelson, and trade ministers from Southern Mediterranean countries have agreed to develop a working party, with the aim of creating a free trade zone which will be in operation by 2010. The agreement was forged at the 6th Euro-Med Trade Ministerial Conference, held in Lisbon. The Euro-Med Partnership (EMP), also known as the Barcelona Process, is a joint venture between the EU and 12 Mediterranean states. The Barcelona Declaration (of November 27, 1995) set goals reducing political instability and increasing commercial integration. In 1999, 27 European partners agreed to conditionally admit Libya. The new free trade zone will be established by two negotiation procedures: a "bilateral" agreement between EU members and every country in the Mediterranean area, and a "multilateral" agreement. The countries that have signed the agreement are: Syria, Lebanon, Tunisia, Morocco, the Palestinian National Authority, Turkey, Algeria, Egypt, Jordan and Libya (which will participate in the agreement as an observer).



The Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) ¹⁸ is an international organization consisting of 57 member states. The organization states that it is "the collective voice of the Muslim world" and works to "safeguard and protect the interests of the Muslim world in the spirit of promoting international peace and harmony". The OIC has a permanent delegation to the United Nations, and is the largest international organization outside the United Nations. The official languages of the OIC are Arabic, English and French.

¹⁷ <http://www.libyanfreetradezone.com/>

¹⁸ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Organisation_of_Islamic_Cooperation

General Union of Chambers of Commerce, Industry & Agriculture

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National Oil Corporation

Bashier Sadawi street,P.O Box 2655
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Libyan Central Bank

P.O.Box 1103
Tripoli, Libya
Website: <http://www.cbl.gov.ly/en/>

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African Bank of Trade and Investment

Banking services for Individuals and companies.
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Agricultural Bank

Area Agheiran (janzour Eastern)
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Al Aman Bank For Commerce & Investment (Dat El Imad Branch)

Dat El Imad Complex 9Tower (3) Ground Floor
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Al Umma Bank

Omar Almokhtar Street (Al Shohadaa Square)
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Fax: +218 (21) 3332505 / 4442476

Al Wafa Bank (Al Fateh Branch)

Banking services for Individuals and Companies.
Al Fatah Tower
P.O.BOX 84212
Tripoli
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Website: <http://www.alwafabank.com/>
E-mail: info@alwafabank.com

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Al-Wahda Bank (Benghazi Branch)

Omar Abulfadeel Square
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Benghazi.
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Bank Of Commerce & Development (Benghazi Branch)

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Benghazi.
LIBYA
Website: <http://www.bankofcd.com/>

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British Arab Commercial Bank (BACB)

EL - Fatah Tower (Floor15 - Office No.154)
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Development Bank

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Jumhuria Bank (Main Branch)

AL Shohadaa Square (Green Square)
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Website: <http://www.gumhouria-bank.com/>

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Libyan Arab Foreign Bank

Dat El Imad Complex (Tower No.2)
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Website: <http://lfbank.ly/English>

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National Commercial Bank (Al Baida Branch)

Orouba Street
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AlBaida
LIBYA

Tel.: +218 (21) 3612429 / 3612267

Sahara Bank (Head of Branch)

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Benghazi Chamber of Commerce

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General Union of the Chambers of Commerce Industry and Agriculture

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LIBYA

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Misurata Chamber of Commerce

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Misurata
LIBYA

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Tripoli Chamber Of Commerce

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Libya Insurance Company

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Sahara Insurance Company (Main Branch)

Ahmed Suwahli Street, Mahallt Shohada Al Hani.
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Tripoli.
LIBYA
Website: <http://www.sahara-insure.com/>

Tel.: +218 (21) 3343171 / 4442765
Fax: +218 (21) 4449161

United Company for Insurance (Tripoli Main office)

Al Fateh Tower (2nd Floor)
P.O. Box : 91809
Tripoli.
LIBYA

Tel.: +218 (21) 3351144 - 76
Fax: +218 (21) 3351148

United Company for Insurance (Zwara Branch)

Ras Ejdiar (Libyan Tunisian Border)
Zwara.
LIBYA

Tel.: +218 (25) 20106 / 20107

ADAFFAH SHIPPING AGENCY

10 GARNATA STTRIPOLI LIBYATRIPOLI
Tripoli 10th garnata st
LIBYA
Contact Person: CAPT.ABDULAHADI

Tel.: +218 (21) 444 5615

ADM for Air Cargo Service

Gurgi Near El Andalus Market
P.O.Box:81206
Tripoli
LIBYA
<http://www.admgrouplibya.com/>

Tel.: +218 (21) 4779073 / 4778008
+218 (21) 4781341 / 4770326
Fax: +218 (21) 4778009

Al Bahar Almutawest (Mediterranean) Shipping Company. (Benghazi)

Islamic Call Society Building 10th Floor Suit 1007
Benghazi
LIBYA
Contact Person: Mustafa Elmehdawi
Website: <http://www.med-ship.com/>
E-mail: medship@med-ship.com

Tel.: +218 (61) 9097538
Fax: +218 (61) 9093686

AL HARAM FOR PACKING SERVICE (HPS)

AL Satt st.
Tripoli
LIBYA
Contact Person: Karim Kaabar

Tel.: +218 (92) 6406752
Fax: +218 (21) 360 5627

Al Madain Group (Custom Clearance)

Algeria St., Al Mutaheda Building
Second floor, apartment 2 & 3
Benghazi
LIBYA
Contact Person: Salem A. Tarbaghia
Website: <http://www.almadain.com>

Tel.: +218 (61) 9091660 / 9081844
Fax: +218 (61) 908 1844

AL Rubban Office (Custom Clearance Services - Maritime Services)

AL JAMEA AL ALLE BUILDINGS COMPLEX, W,5th FLOOR
Misurata
LIBYA
Contact Person: Mr. OMRAN R. DARWISH

Tel.: +218 (51) 626919 / 625919

Aljoman Logistics Company

Al Nasser Streets.I.C House No 36 Third Floor
Tripoli
LIBYA
Website: <http://www.aljoman-logistics.com/>

Tel.: + 218 (91) 3756547

ALmarfa CO.

32 Algazali Street
Tripoli
LIBYA
Contact Person: ENG.ABUDLA MASLI

Tel.: +218 (21) 3339661 / 3337075
Fax: +218 (21) 334 3137

ALROWAD COMPANY FOR HEAVY LIFT TRANSPORTATION AND OIL FIELD SERVICES & CUSTOM CLEARANCE

SALLAH ELDEEN STREET TRIPOLI LIBYA

TRIPOLI

Tripoli

Contact Person: FAISAL H. EL AMOURE (TECHNICAL DIRECTOR)

E-mail: f03el@ltnet.net

Tel.: + 218 21 4626966

fax: +218 21 4620555

ALshic Dlc Shipping (ships agency, logistics and forwarding)

Ben Ashour St

P.O.Box: 589

Tripoli.

LIBYA

Contact Person: Mr. Mahmoud Al Sharief.

Tel.: +218 (21) 3605254

ALyamama International Couriers LTD (Shipping Solution)

Hay al-Andalus

Tripoli.

LIBYA

Contact Person: Ramadan Ghattour

Website: <http://www.yamama-couriers.com/>

Tel.: +218 (21) 4772684 / 4774307

Fax: 218 (21) 4772663

Arabital / Almotawassitiya

Islamic Building Call (7th Floor, Office 701-702)

Benghazi.

LIBYA

Contact Persons: Mr. fathi Mahjoob Manager - Ms. Ghada

Website: <http://www.arabital.com/>

Tel.: +218 (61) 9080177

Fax: +218 (61) 9080177

Bab Libya Shipping Agency & Maritime Services

P.O.Box: 351

Misurata

LIBYA

Contact Person: Mohamed Garish.

Website: <http://www.bablibya-shipping.com/>

Tel.: +218 (51) 2652179 / 3743588

Fax: +218 (51) 2652179

BALTIC SHIPPING AGENCY

ALJAMMA ELAALI BUILDINGS BUILDING (JEEM) AP No.17 MISURATA – LIBYA

Misurata

LIBYA

Contact Person: MUSTAFA ALNIHWI

Website: <http://www.libyamar.com/>

Tel.: +218 (51) 2620 450

Fax: +218 (51) 2622 940

Delta International Shipping CO. (Head Office)

Benghazi

LIBYA

Contact Person: Salah Sallak

Website: <http://www.dis-libya.com/index.html>

Tel.: +218 (61) 9093893 / 5101903

Fax: +218 (61) 9093893

Globex (Air freight, sea freight, Road freight)

Bierut St - behind Algeirea square

Tripoli

LIBYA

Website: <http://www.globex-express.com/>

Tel.: +218 (21) 3343379

Fax: +218 (21) 4441324

High Seas Shipping & Forwarding Company

Mizran St

P.O.Box: 91618

Tripoli.

LIBYA

Contact Person: CAPT. Khaled ALmontaser

Website: <http://www.highseas.com.ly/>

E-mail: info@highseas.com.ly

Tel.: +218 (21) 3344365

Fax: +218 (21) 3344366

HT- International Heavy Transportation Co.

Islamic call building (9thfloor-office no 914-915)

Benghazi

LIBYA

Contact Person: Issam I. Elsharkasi (President & CEO)

Tel.: +218 (61) 9080212

Fax: +218 (61) 9080213

KALLAT ELSAKER CO

AL DAHRABEN AL UALID

Tripoli

LIBYA

Contact Person: MR. SHAWKY AL TARZY

Tel.: + 218 (21) 3336309 / 3342275

Fax: + 218 21 3331273

Libya Agency (Maritime & Shipping Agency)

Behind Abosetta station

P.O.Box: 4288

Tripoli

LIBYA

Contact Person: Imad Fellah / Khaled Ezaedi

Tel.: +218 (21) 3402528

+218 (91) 2189703

Fax: +218 (21) 3403496

Libyan Seas Maritime Transport & Shipping Agencies

Katibat Aum Altar building -second floor

7th of November street (Alseka street)

P.O.Box: 84642

Tripoli.

LIBYA

Contact Person: Abdoullah -M- ALgaddafi

Website: <http://www.libyanseas.com/>

Tel.: +218 (21) 360 9419

Fax: +218 (21) 361 2478

Manarat ALmadina (shipping & clearance)

The Old City front of Tripoli port Main Gate

P.O. Box 2059

Tripoli.

LIBYA

Tel.: +218 (21) 4907286 / 3338616

Naser Shipping CO.

Omer El Mukhtar St

P.O.Box: 91425 Dat EL Emad

Tripoli

LIBYA

Contact Person: Capt. Miloda Belkacem Abdul Hamid

Website: <http://www.naserco.com/>

Tel.: +218 (21) 3335949 / 3335955

+218 (92) 5049138

Fax: +218 (21) 4441373

Ocean Shipping Agency

P.O.Box: 2533

Misurata

LIBYA

Contact Person: Salem Khalil

Tel.: +218 (51) 2621780 / 2623780

Fax: +218 (51) 2621780

Overseas Shipping CO

Dat ALemad (Tower V First Round)

P.O,Box: 253

Tripoli.

LIBYA

Contact Person: Fuad Dahmani

Website: <http://www.cma-cgm.com>

Tel.: +218 (21) 3350870 / 3350871

Fax: +218 (21) 3350322

Rayan Shipping Agency

Alamma Alaly Complex. Bulding - H- 4TH Floor NO 22

P.O.BOX 991

Misurata

LIBYA

Contact Person: A.M.ALOSTA

Website: <http://www.rayanshipping.com/>

Tel.: +218 (51) 622321 - 623234

Fax: +218 (51) 62 2320

Safe Beach Shipping (S.B.S. CO. Shipping & Marine Services)

Ahmed Rafeeq EL Mehdawi St

Benghazi.

LIBYA

Contact Person: MR. ELsaadi Elnaid / MR. Zohair Elghouri

Tel.: +218 (61) 9081486 / 9081488

+218 (91) 3767830

Fax: +218 (61) 9081487