

Profile of Libya



Libya at a Glance

Capital:	Tripoli
Official language:	Arabic
Population:	6,653,210 (July 2017 est.)
Government:	in transition
Establishment	24 December 1951 (from UN trusteeship)
National or Regional Currency:	Libyan dinar (LYD)
Area:	total: 1,759,540 sq km land: 1,759,540 sq km water: 0 sq km

Location: Northern Africa, bordering the Mediterranean Sea, between Egypt, Tunisia, and Algeria

Geographic Coordinates: 25 00 N, 17 00 E

Map References: Africa

Area - Comparative: about 2.5 times the size of Texas; slightly larger than Alaska

Terrain: mostly barren, flat to undulating plains, plateaus, depressions

Elevation Extremes(M): lowest point: Sabkhat Ghuzayyil -47 m ; highest point: Bikku Bitti 2,267 m



Land Boundaries(Km): total: 4,339 km ; border countries: Algeria 989 km, Chad 1,050 km, Egypt 1,115 km, Niger 342 km, Sudan 382 km, Tunisia 461 km

Coastline: 1,770 km

Maritime Claims: territorial sea: 12 nm ; note: Gulf of Sidra closing line - 32 degrees, 30 minutes north ; exclusive fishing zone: 62 nm

Geography - Note: more than 90% of the country is desert or semidesert¹

History

The Italians supplanted the Ottoman Turks in the area around Tripoli in 1911 and did not relinquish their hold until 1943 when they were defeated in World War II. Libya then passed to UN administration and achieved independence in 1951. Following a 1969 military coup, Col. Muammar al-QADHAFI assumed leadership and began to espouse his political system at home, which was a combination of socialism and Islam. During the 1970s, QADHAFI used oil revenues to promote his ideology outside Libya, supporting subversive and terrorist activities that included the downing of two airliners - one over Scotland, another in Northern Africa - and a discotheque bombing in Berlin. UN sanctions in 1992 isolated QADHAFI politically and economically following the attacks; sanctions were lifted in 2003 following Libyan acceptance of responsibility for the bombings and agreement to claimant compensation. QADHAFI also agreed to end Libya's program to develop weapons of mass destruction, and he made significant strides in normalizing relations with Western nations.

Unrest that began in several Middle Eastern and North African countries in late 2010 erupted in Libyan cities in early 2011. QADHAFI's brutal crackdown on protesters spawned a civil war that triggered UN authorization of air and naval intervention by the international community. After months of seesaw fighting between government and opposition forces, the QADHAFI regime was toppled in mid-2011 and replaced by a transitional government known as the National Transitional Council (NTC). In 2012, the NTC handed power to an elected parliament, the General National Congress (GNC). Voters chose a new parliament to replace the GNC in June 2014 - the House of Representatives (HoR), which relocated to the eastern city of Tobruk after fighting broke out in Tripoli.

In October 2015, the UN brokered an agreement among a broad array of Libyan political parties and social groups - known as the Libyan Political Agreement (LPA). Members of the Libyan Political Dialogue, including representatives of the HoR and ex-GNC, signed the LPA in December 2015. The LPA called for the formation of an interim Government of National Accord or GNA, with a nine-member Presidency Council, the HoR, and an advisory High Council of State that most ex-GNC members joined. The LPA's roadmap for a two-year transition to a new constitution and elected government was subsequently endorsed by UN Security Council Resolution 2259, which also called upon member states to cease official contact with parallel institutions. In January 2016, the HoR voted to approve the LPA, including the Presidency Council, while voting against a controversial provision on security leadership positions. In March

¹ <http://www.economywatch.com/economic-statistics/libya/geography/>

2016, the GNA Presidency Council seated itself in Tripoli. In 2016, the GNA twice announced a slate of ministers who operate de facto, but the HoR did not endorse the ministerial list. HoR and ex-GNC-affiliated hardliners continued to oppose the GNA and hamper the LPA's implementation. In September 2017, UN Special Representative Ghassan SALAME announced a new roadmap for political reconciliation. SALAME's plan called for amendments to the LPA, a national conference of Libyan leaders, and a constitutional referendum and general elections within a year²

Government

Country name:	Libya
Government type:	In transition
Capital:	Tripoli
Administrative divisions:	22 districts (shabiyat, singular - shabiyat); Al Butnan, Al Jabal al Akhdar, Al Jabal al Gharbi, Al Jafarah, Al Jufrah, Al Kufrah, Al Marj, Al Marqab, Al Wahat, An Nuqat al Khams, Az Zawiyah, Banghazi, Darnah, Ghat, Misratah, Murzuq, Nalut, Sabha, Surt, Tarabulus, Wadi al Hayat, Wadi ash Shati
Independence:	24 December 1951 (from UN trusteeship)
National holiday:	Liberation Day, 23 October (2011)
Constitution:	history: previous 1951, 1977; drafting of a new constitution by the Constitution Drafting Assembly continued into 2017 (2017)
Legal system:	Libya's post-revolution legal system is in flux and driven by state and non-state entities
Suffrage:	18 years of age, universal
Executive branch:	chief of state: Chairman, Presidential Council, Fayiz al-SARAJ (since December 2015) head of government: Prime Minister Fayiz al-SARAJ (since December 2015) cabinet: new cabinet awaiting approval by the House of Representatives elections/appointments: NA election results: NA
Legislative branch:	description: unicameral House of Representative or Majlis Al Nuwab (200 seats including 32 reserved for women; members elected by direct popular vote; member term NA) elections: election last held in June 2014; note - the Libyan Supreme Court in November 2014 declared the Council election unconstitutional, but the Council rejected the ruling election results: percent of vote by party - NA; seats by party - independent 200; note - not all 200 seats were filled in the June election because of boycotts and lack of security at some polling stations; some elected members of the House also boycotted the election
Judicial branch:	highest court(s): NA; note - government is in transition

Source: https://www.indexmundi.com/libya/government_profile.html

² <https://www.indexmundi.com/libya/background.html>

International Human Development Trend

Human Development Index

Year	value
2010	...
2012	...
2014	14.1
2015	0.689
2016	...
2017	0.706

Source: http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/2018_human_development_statistical_update.pdf

Human Development Indicators

Health

Indicator	value
Expenditure on health, public (% of GDP)(%)2015	...
Under-five morality (per 1,000 live birth) 2016	12.9
Life expectancy at birth 2017	72.1

Source: http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/2018_human_development_statistical_update.pdf

Education

Indicator	Value
Government expenditure on education (% of GDP) (%) 2012-2017	...
Primary school dropout rates (% of primary school cohort) 2007-2016	...
Expected Years of Schooling (of children) 2017	13.4
Adult literacy rate, both sexes (% aged 15 and above)	...
Mean years of schooling (of adults) (years)	7.3

Source: http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/2018_human_development_statistical_update.pdf

Economy - Overview:

Libya's economy, almost entirely dependent on oil and gas exports, struggled during the period 2014-16 as the country plunged into civil war and world oil prices dropped to seven-year lows. In early 2015, armed conflict between rival forces for control of the country's largest oil terminals caused a decline in Libyan crude oil production, which never recovered to more than one-third of the average pre-Revolution highs of 1.6 million barrels per day. The Central Bank of Libya continued to pay government salaries to a majority of the Libyan workforce and to fund subsidies for fuel and food, resulting in an estimated budget deficit of about 17% of GDP in 2017. The economy recovered handsomely in 2017 as conflict subsided.

Libya's economic transition away from QADHAFI's notionally socialist model has completely stalled as political chaos persists and security continues to deteriorate. Libya's leaders have hindered economic development by failing to use its financial resources to invest in national infrastructure. The country suffers from widespread power outages in its largest cities, caused by shortages of fuel for power generation. Living conditions, including access to clean drinking water, medical services, and safe housing, have all declined as the civil war has forced more people to become internally displaced, further straining local resources.

Extremists affiliated with the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) attacked Libyan oilfields in the first half of 2015; ISIL has a presence in many cities across Libya including near oil infrastructure, threatening future government revenues from oil and gas³.

Economic Outlook

GDP	Last	Previous	Range	Unit	Reference	Frequency
GDP	50.98	32.26	20.48:87.14	USD Billion	Dec/17	Yearly
GDP Annual Growth Rate	55	-8.1	-62.1:104	%	Dec/17	Yearly
GDP PER CAPITA	7315	5849	4579:12121	USD	Dec/17	Yearly
GDP PER CAPITA PPP	17882	14298	11193:29630	USD	Dec/17	Yearly
Labor	Last	Previous	Range	Unit	Reference	Frequency
POPULATION	6.37	6.29	1.45:6.37	Million	Dec/17	Yearly
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	17.7	18.4	15.8:20.3	%	Dec/17	Yearly
Prices	Last	Previous	Range	Unit	Reference	Frequency
INFLATION RATE	-1.6	-4.8	-4.8:32.8	%	Feb/19	Monthly
Money	Last	Previous	Range	Unit	Reference	Frequency
INTEREST RATE	3	3	3:5	%	Mar/19	Daily
Trade	Last	Previous	Range	Unit	Reference	Frequency
BALANCE OF TRADE	11549	-2645	-14121:51089	LYD Million	Dec/17	Yearly

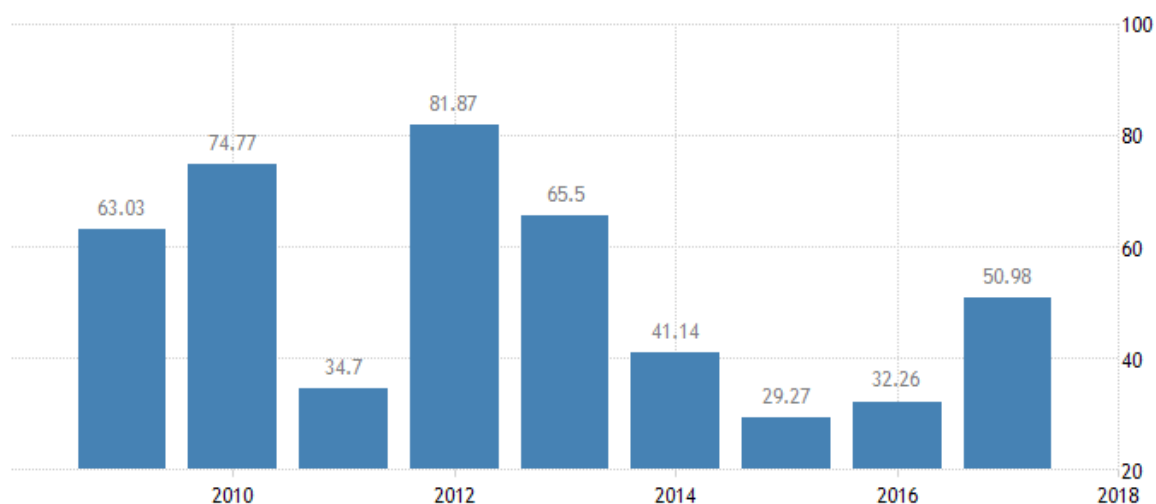
³ https://www.indexmundi.com/libya/economy_overview.html

CURRENT ACCOUNT	6153	-6540	- 24172:45983	LYD Million	Dec/17	Yearly
CURRENT ACCOUNT TO GDP	1.5	8.4	-41.8:55.2	%	Dec/17	Yearly
EXPORTS	26222	9402	2449:77027	LYD Million	Dec/17	Yearly
IMPORTS	14673	12047	2106:43243	LYD Million	Dec/17	Yearly
Government	Last	Previous	Range	Unit	Reference	Frequency
GOVERNMENT DEBT TO GDP	16.5	15.3	6.3:21.2	%	Dec/16	Yearly
GOVERNMENT BUDGET	-7.4	-43	-131:38.2	% of GDP	Dec/18	Yearly
CREDIT RATING	15					Monthly

Source: <https://tradingeconomics.com/guinea/indicators>

GDP

The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in Libya was worth 50.98 billion US dollars in 2017. The GDP value of Libya represents 0.08 percent of the world economy. GDP in Libya averaged 42.29 USD Billion from 1990 until 2017, reaching an all time high of 87.14 USD Billion in 2008 and a record low of 20.48 USD Billion in 2002.⁴

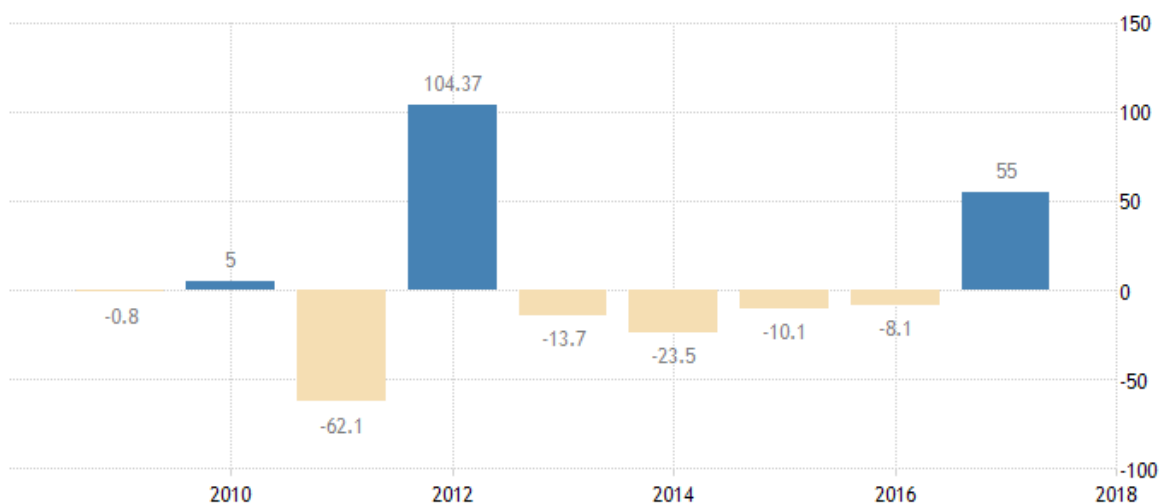


SOURCE: TRADINGECONOMICS.COM | WORLD BANK

⁴ <https://tradingeconomics.com/libya/gdp>

GDP Annual Growth Rate

The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in Libya is expected to expand 55 percent in 2017 from the previous year due to recovery in oil production. GDP Annual Growth Rate in Libya averaged 4.95 percent from 2000 until 2017, reaching an all time high of 104.37 percent in 2012 and a record low of -62.10 percent in 2011.⁵



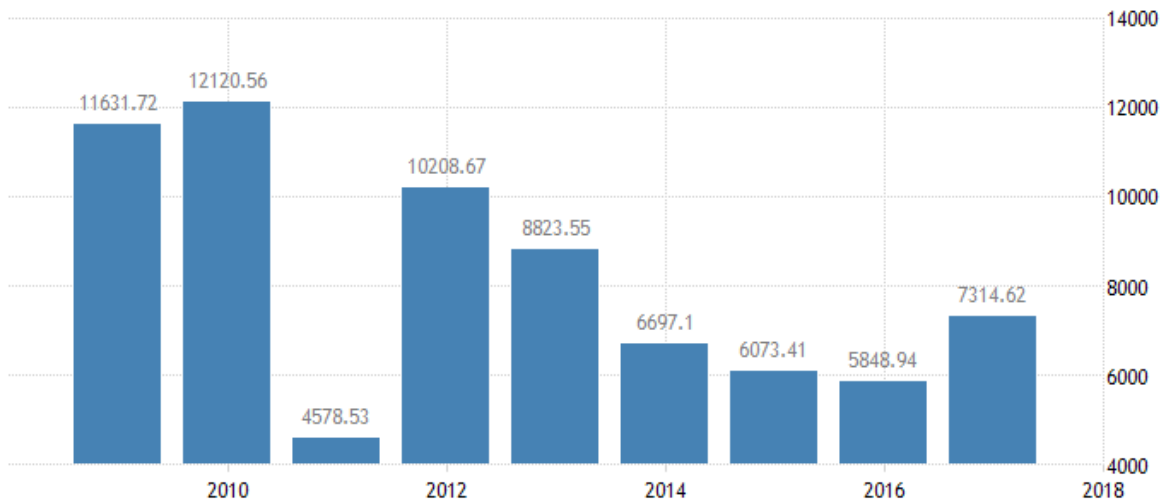
SOURCE: TRADINGECONOMICS.COM | CENTRAL BANK OF LIBYA

GDP per Capita

The Gross Domestic Product per capita in Libya was last recorded at 7314.62 US dollars in 2017. The GDP per Capita in Libya is equivalent to 58 percent of the world's average. GDP per capita in Libya averaged 9086.27 USD from 1999 until 2017, reaching an all time high of 12120.56 USD in 2010 and a record low of 4578.53 USD in 2011.⁶

⁵ <https://tradingeconomics.com/libya/gdp-growth-annual>

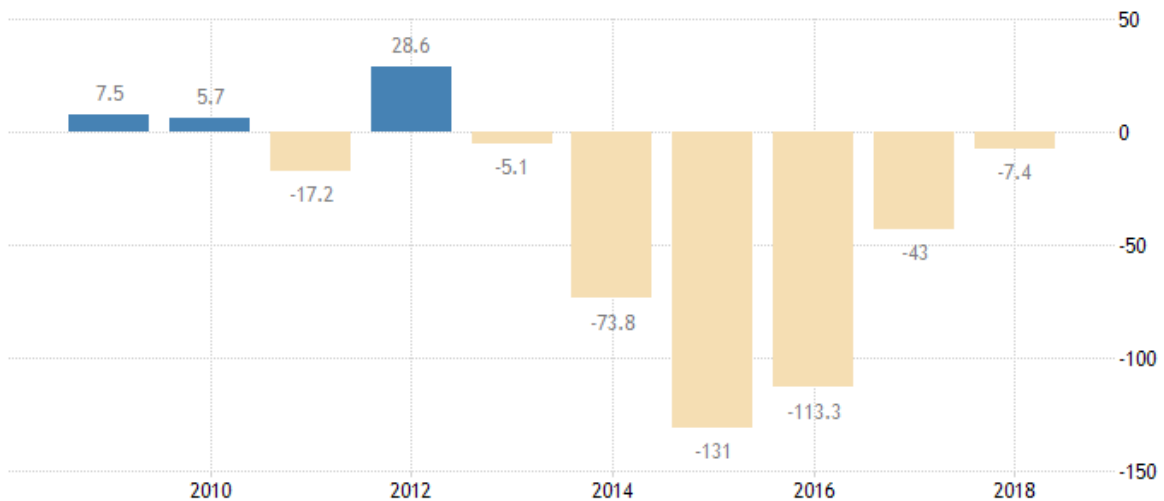
⁶ <https://tradingeconomics.com/libya/gdp-per-capita>



SOURCE: TRADINGECONOMICS.COM | CENTRAL BANK OF LYBIA

Government Budget

Libya recorded a Government Budget deficit equal to 7.40 percent of the country's Gross Domestic Product in 2018. Government Budget in Libya averaged -12.71 percent of GDP from 2003 until 2018, reaching an all time high of 38.20 percent of GDP in 2005 and a record low of -131 percent of GDP in 2015.⁷



SOURCE: TRADINGECONOMICS.COM | CENTRAL BANK OF LYBIA

⁷ <https://tradingeconomics.com/libya/government-budget>

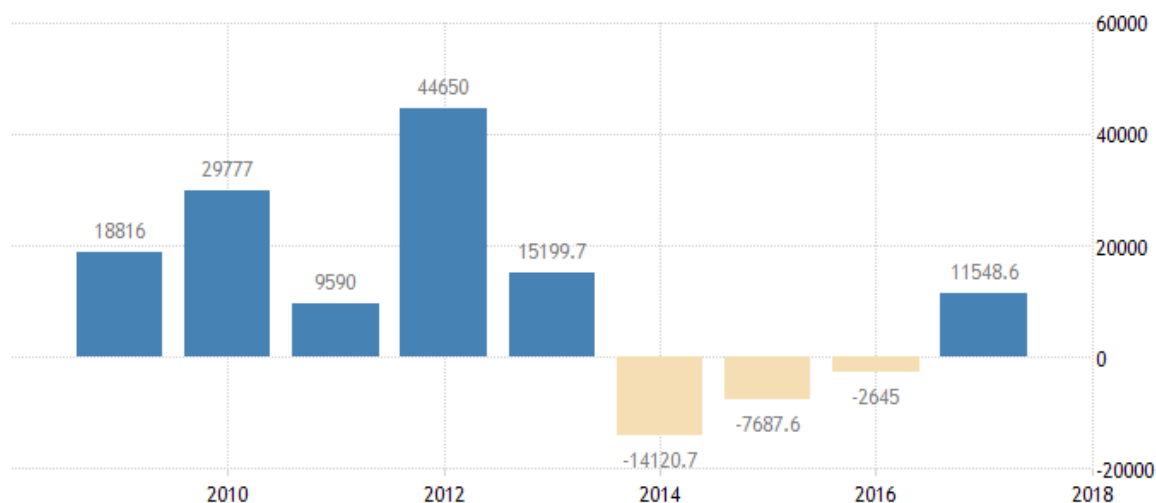
Foreign Trade Evaluation

Trade	Last	Previous	Highest	Lowest	Unit
Balance of Trade	11548.60	-2645.00	51089.00	-14120.70	LYD Million
Current Account	6152.60	-6540.20	45983.00	-24172.30	LYD Million
Current Account to GDP	1.50	8.40	55.20	-41.80	percent
Exports	262210.70	9402.00	77027.00	2449.00	LYD Million
Imports	14673.10	12047.00	43242.90	2106.00	LYD Million

Source: <https://tradingeconomics.com/libya/balance-of-trade>

Balance of Trade

Libya recorded a trade surplus of 11548.60 LYD Million in 2017. Balance of Trade in Libya averaged 10914.68 LYD Million from 1990 until 2017, reaching an all time high of 51089 LYD Million in 2008 and a record low of -14120.70 LYD Million in 2014.⁸

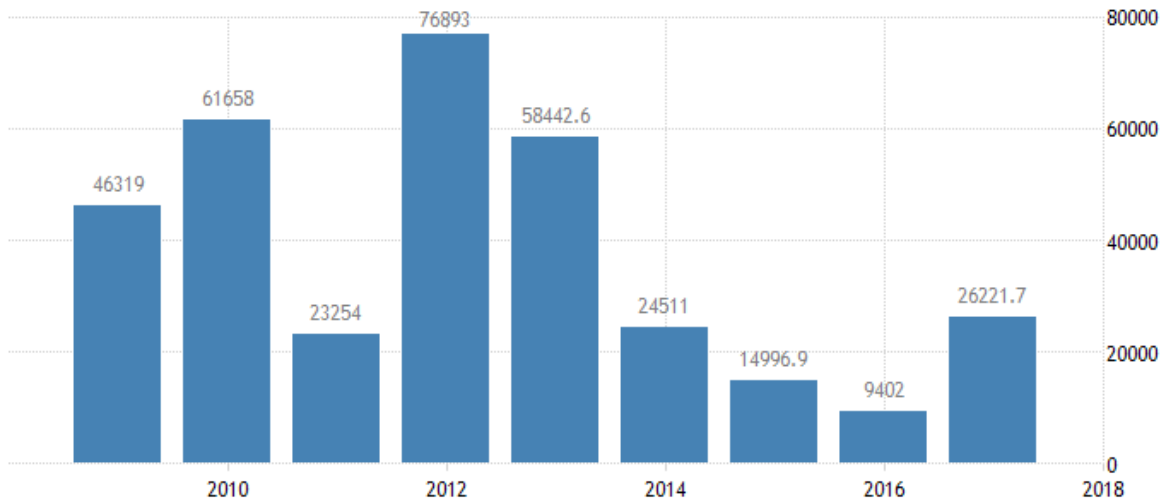


SOURCE: TRADINGECONOMICS.COM | CENTRAL BANK OF LYBIA

⁸⁸ <https://tradingeconomics.com/libya/balance-of-trade>

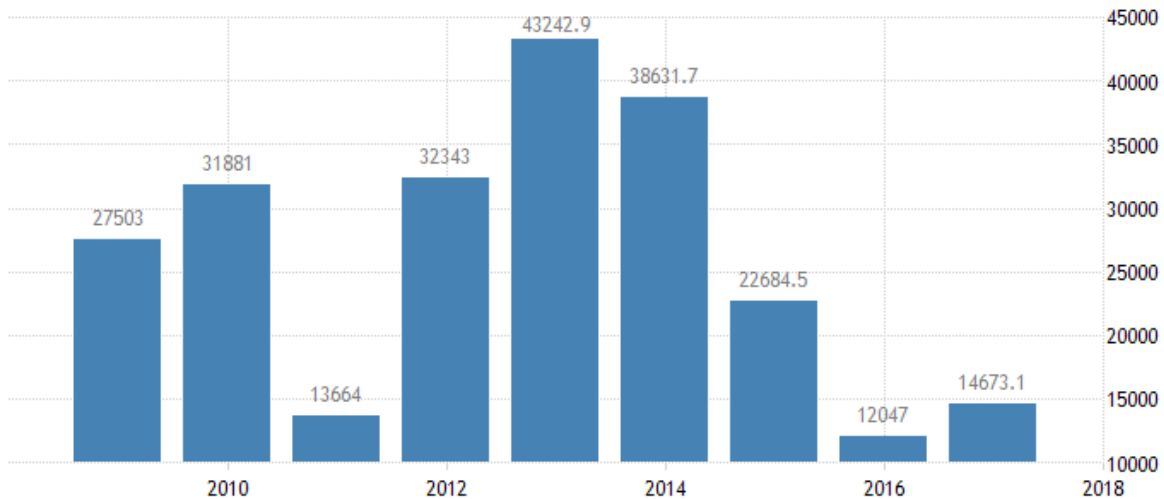
Exports and Imports

Exports in Libya increased to 26221.70 LYD Million in 2017 from 9402 LYD Million in 2016. Exports in Libya averaged 24376.79 LYD Million from 1990 until 2017, reaching an all time high of 77027 LYD Million in 2008 and a record low of 2449 LYD Million in 1998.⁹



SOURCE: TRADINGECONOMICS.COM | CENTRAL BANK OF LYBIA

Imports in Libya increased to 14673.10 LYD Million in 2017 from 12047 LYD Million in 2016. Imports in Libya averaged 13465.69 LYD Million from 1990 until 2017, reaching an all time high of 43242.90 LYD Million in 2013 and a record low of 2106 LYD Million in 2000.¹⁰



SOURCE: TRADINGECONOMICS.COM | CENTRAL BANK OF LYBIA

⁹ <https://tradingeconomics.com/libya/exports>

¹⁰ <https://tradingeconomics.com/libya/imports>

Trade Profile 2017

Libya

GDP (million current US\$, 2017)	31 331	Rank in world trade, 2017	<u>Exports</u>	<u>Imports</u>
GDP per capita (US\$, 2015-2017)	3 501	Merchandise	75	89
Current account balance (% GDP, 2017)	2.2	excluding intra-EU trade	52	64
Trade per capita (US\$, 2014-2016)	2 809	Commercial services	185	100
Trade (% GDP, 2014-2016)	88.8	excluding intra-EU trade	158	73

MERCHANDISE TRADE

Million US\$	Value	Annual percentage change		2017
	2017	2010-2017	2016	
Merchandise exports, f.o.b.	15 600	-15	-41	160
Merchandise imports, c.i.f.	11 700	-6	-18	9
Share in world total exports (%)	0.09	Share in world total imports (%)		0.06

Breakdown in economy's total exports

By main commodity group, % (2016)

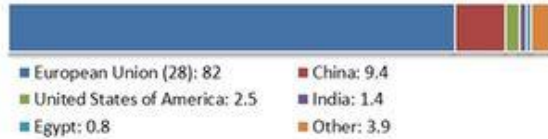


Breakdown in economy's total imports

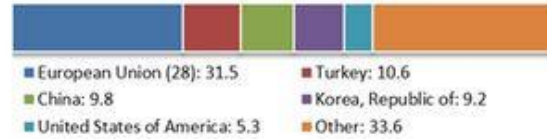
By main commodity group, % (2016)



By main destination, % (2010)



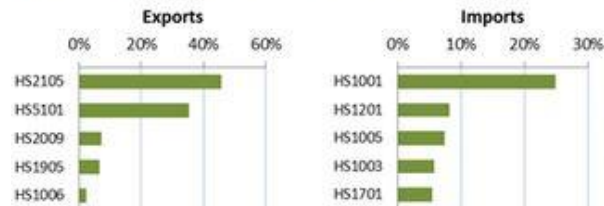
By main origin, % (2010)



Agricultural Products

Top exported products (Million US\$)	Value	Top imported products (Million US\$)	Value
	2010		2010
HS2105 Ice cream and other edible ice	0.5	HS1001 Wheat and meslin	520
HS5101 Wool, not carded or combed	0.4	HS1201 Soya beans, whether or not broken	169
HS2009 Fruit juices and vegetable juices	0.1	HS1005 Maize (corn)	155
HS1905 Bread, pastry, other bakers' wares	0.1	HS1003 Barley	120
HS1006 Rice	0.0	HS1701 Cane or beet sugar	113

Share in economy's trade in agricultural products

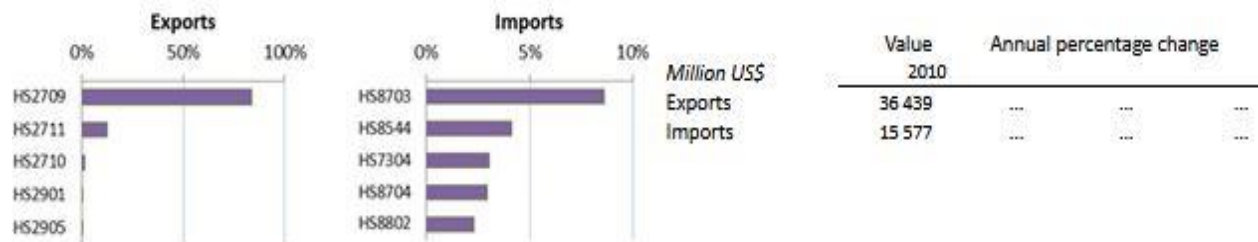


Million US\$	Value	Annual percentage change	
	2010	2010	2010
Exports	1
Imports	2 097

Non-Agricultural Products

Top exported products (Million US\$)		Value		Top imported products (Million US\$)		Value	
		2010				2010	
HS2709	Petroleum oils, crude	30 545		HS8703	Motor cars for transport of persons	1 341	
HS2711	Petroleum gases	4 590		HS8544	Insulated electric conductors	640	
HS2710	Petroleum oils, other than crude	474		HS7304	Tubes, pipes, of iron or steel	471	
HS2901	Acydic hydrocarbons	280		HS8704	Motor vehicles for goods transport	460	
HS2905	Acydic alcohols, their derivatives	165		HS8802	Other aircraft	358	

Share in economy's trade in non-agricultural products



TRADE IN COMMERCIAL SERVICES

Million US\$	Value		Annual percentage change	
	2016	2010-2016	2015	2016
Commercial services exports	86	-23	...	-82
Commercial services imports	2 377	-12	-35	-46

Share in world total exports (%)	2016	Share in world total imports (%)	2016
	0.00		0.05

Breakdown in economy's total exports

By main services item, % (2016)



■ Transport: 38.6 ■ Travel: 0
 ■ Other commercial services: 61.4 ■ Goods-related services: 0

By main destination

Breakdown in economy's total imports

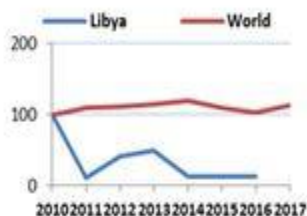
By main services item, % (2016)



■ Transport: 38.5 ■ Travel: 30
 ■ Other commercial services: 31.5 ■ Goods-related services: 0

By main origin

Transport



Transport exports (Index 2010=100)

Million US\$

Exports

Imports

Exports

By sea (2016)

By air (2016)

By other (2016)

	Value		Annual percentage change		
	2016	2010-2016	2015		
Exports	33	-29	0		
Imports	915	-14	-46		
Exports					
	Value	Share (%)	Imports	Value	Share (%)
By sea (2016)	0	0.0	By sea (2016)	714	78
By air (2016)	33	100.0	By air (2016)	201	22
By other (2016)	0	0.0	By other (2016)	0	0

Travel



Travel exports (Index 2010=100)

Million US\$

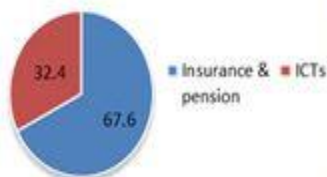
Exports

Imports

	Value		Annual percentage change	
	2016	2010-2016	2015	
Exports	0	-100	...	
Imports	714	-16	-15	

Other Commercial Services and Goods-related Services

Exports of OCS by main item (2016)



Million US\$

Other commercial services

Exports

Imports

Goods-related services

Exports

Imports

	Value		Annual percentage change	
	2016	2010-2016	2015	
Other commercial services				
Exports	53	-8	...	
Imports	748	-2	-30	
Goods-related services				
Exports	
Imports	0	

INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY

Patent applications

Residents	Non-residents	Total
...

Trademark applications

Residents	Non-residents	Total
...

Industrial design applications

Residents	Non-residents
...	...

General Union of Chambers of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture

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H.E Mohammed Al-Ruaid

Address: The Libyan General Union of Chambers of Commerce, Industry and
Agriculture, Floor 8, Tripoli Tower 2, Tripoli, Libya

Tel: 00218-21-3351360

Fax: 00218-21-3351362

info@gucc.ly