

The Libyan Market

The Libyan Market Expectations:

In following up the process of the Libyan economy during the sixties to the nineties, one will notice many locations of stagnancy which became axis of economic policies adopted by the Government Institutions to start its new approach for revivification and development of the national economy.

Accordingly, it was important to reconsider the economic policies in Libya. A group of reformative programs have been prepared to transfer the economy to a better situation by allowing freedom and liberation of trade and services and participation of the private sector to gain confidence for performing the major role in the national economy. This was indicated in the reports of General Peopleâ€™s Committee for Economy and Commerce within its endeavor to achieve the following basic objectives:

â€¢ Expansion of the private sector role and further participation thereof in economic life.

â€¢ Removal of monopoly centers and opening the door for competition.

â€¢ Diversification of income sources from foreign currencies by promotion of export â€œ originated production and trade, and construction of Free Zones.

â€¢ Provision of the suitable economic conditions for the production sector by providing the various production necessities, and creating suitable foreign competition for pushing it towards improving quality level and raising it to international levels.

â€¢ Abandonment gradually of the policy for direct commodity subsidy.

â€¢ To cancel the compulsory tariff pricing system and to leave the market mechanisms to operate naturally.

â€¢ Elimination of market irregularities, and the accompanying adverse / negative aspects.

â€¢ Raising efficiency of commercial activity in the fields of import and export by performing such activities freely through the licensed bodies within the general legislations.

â€¢ To achieve balance between supply and demand and relative stability of prices/rates.

â€¢ Diversification and expansion of Libyan exports and improvement of balance of payments situation.

Libya also endeavors to promote / encourage foreign investments for transfer of modern technology and creation of

work opportunities and achieving optional employment of material and natural resources and diversification of income sources.

Within the same concepts, it introduced laws for organizing transit trade and Free Zones, aiming at promotion of transit trade and the various industrial processes and manufacturing for achieving joint interest of the national economy and investors.

These procedures come to emphasize that the Libyan economy passes now through medical transformation stage. The application for joining of the Jamahiriya to the World Trade Organization is only an evidence on that. The joining file is being prepared at highest level.

The estimates of the International Information Centre indicate that Libya will be a promising country / State for investment and transit trade in the following fields:

â€¢ Mapping, planning and studies required for infrastructure, being in pressing need for the services of international companies and offices specialized in the various fields.

â€¢ Construction of airports and seaport and development and operation of the existent airports and seaports.

â€¢ Construction of roads, bridges, railways and light metro systems.

â€¢ Construction and development of power plants.

â€¢ Mapping and construction of industrial complexes and cities with integrated services and utilities (450 industrial zones).

â€¢ Planning and construction of free commercial and industrial zones in Tobruk, Zuwara, Ghat, Nalut, Kufra, Qatrun and Sirte.

â€¢ Planning study and construction of projects for oil, gas and petrochemical industries.

â€¢ Planning, study and construction of projects for building materials and glass industries.

â€¢ Planning, study and construction of tourist projects (tourist resorts, villages and hotels). Libya needs provision of about (50 â€” 100,000) beds in Tripoli, Tajura, Sabratha, Khoms, Garabulli, Misurata. Sirte, Ghademes, Ghat, Germa, Sebha, Benghazi, Wahat (Oases), El-Marj, Derna, Shahat (Cyrene) and Gubba.

â€¢ Sale of the existent factories to national and foreign investors or participate in a part of their capital and redevelopment thereof.

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| â€ Libya stated stock exchange | activity under care and supervision of Central Bank of Libya | at present. |
| â€ Construction of integrated investment companies specialized | services medial cities / centers, offering projects for in the medical treatment field. | investment and operation by |
| â€ Libya is in process of and companies, as well as | introducing supplementary and assemblage industries, construction of industrial complexes for export to African | offering international investments markets and neighboring countries. |
| â€ Offering for foreign information Centre. | investment, construction and operation of international | transit airport and international aviation |
| â€ Offering construction of Chad and Niger). | international roads for connecting Libya with the countries | located south of Libya (Sudan |
| â€ Offering for foreign | investment, model agricultural projects for utilizing the | Great Man-Made River water. |
| â€ Offering for foreign | investment project in the field of animal wealth (breeding | and improvement of breeds). |
| â€ Offering for foreign | investment project in marine wealth (fishing, canning and | export). |
| â€ Offering for foreign companies and Banks for | investment construction of (35) Administrative complexes for providing Administrative Offices to (10,000) institutions | Secretariats, bodies, institutions during (2005 â€ 2010). |
| â€ Libya is in process of planning, study, construction, (as per the method adopted in | updating electronic management systems. The international training and maintenance proposals to General Peopleâ€™s certain advanced countries, e.g. The United Emirates State | companies specialized in Committee in the Jamahiriya (Electronic Government). |
| â€ Libya is in process of services by using information | restructuring the Banking sector under (Dasil 2) Agreement, technology, electronic mechanization and credit cards | as well as upgrading Banking internationally and abroad. |
| â€ Libya is in process of circulation after | privatization of the State-owned Commercial Banks, and evaluation of their assets. | offering their shares for sale and |
| â€ Libya is in process of International companies are participation, the capital of | introducing the program for transfer of currency in one invited to submit offers to Tourist Development Bank, a Bank General Posts and Telecommunications Company. | minute (Western Union). The under establishment and |

â€¢ Libya is giving due attention to human resources. It is envisaged to send (10,000) Libyans for study abroad in various specializations for obtaining M. Sc and Ph. D Degree, within the scope of development of human cadres and upgrading the educational and qualification structure.

â€¢ Libya is in the process of restructuring education and training sector, and introducing information technology and foreign languages in the study curricula, and opening the field to the private sector for investment in the field of education, and introducing foreign universities and Faculties program and diversification of specializations.

â€¢ Offering for investment construction of projects for processing of wastes and garbage in (30) areas in Libya, as well as medium projects related to environment and atmosphere.

The reports of National Authority for Information and Documentation indicate that Libya is in need for construction of (405,000) housing units by 2010. Actually, the Secretary of General Peopleâ€™s Committee announced laying the cornerstone for construction of (50,000) housing units on an area of (750) hectares in Tajura area adjacent to Tripoli City.

source : Libya Build Expo