

# Libya *Country Profile*



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Prepared for SCP/RAC by:  
Antoine Karam / Samia Grimida/ Mohamed Alaswad

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# 1. Introduction

Libya is a country with an ancient history. It was under foreign rule for centuries until it gained independence in 1951. Located in North Africa, Libya is bordered to the North by the Mediterranean Sea. It shares its eastern border with Egypt, its western border with both Tunisia and Algeria, and its southern border with Niger, Chad and Sudan. While Libya is the third largest country in Africa with a surface area 1,760,000 km<sup>2</sup>, its population does not exceed 6.8 million<sup>1</sup>.

Libya is diverse in terms of terrain and climate:

- In terms of terrain, Libya generally consists of arid steppes in the north and plateaus in the south. It can be geographically split into four main parts:
  - The narrow coastal strip lies north of the country (southern coast of the Mediterranean Sea) from the Tunisian border in the west to the Egyptian border in the east,
  - Low-altitude mountains,
  - Steppe zone,
  - The desert, which occupies around 90% of the country's surface.
- In terms of climate, Climatically Libya can be divided into two different zones of climate:
  - the Mediterranean climate (in the northern part of the country): with two transitional seasons, spring and autumn. This part of the country typically receives around 400 mm of precipitation annually and is characterized by a relatively cold and dry summer.
  - and the Sahara (or desert) climate: with extremely hot and dry weather and little precipitations. Daytime temperatures in the desert reach an average of 38°C all year long, while nights are relatively mild with average temperatures close to 10°C.

Quick Fact		
	Population <sup>2</sup>	6.8 millions
	GDP per capita <sup>3</sup>	7,684 USD
	2019 annual GDP growth <sup>4</sup>	2.5 %
	Environmental footprint <sup>5</sup>	3,19 gha/capita
	Renewable energy consumption share <sup>6</sup>	0.02%
	Unemployment rate <sup>7</sup>	17.3%

<sup>1</sup> World Bank data. World Bank. <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.TOTL?locations=LY>

<sup>2</sup> Libya Population (Live). Worldometer. <https://www.worldometers.info/world-population/libya-population/>

<sup>3</sup> World Bank data. <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.CD?locations=LY>

<sup>4</sup> World Bank data. <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.MKTP.KD.ZG?locations=LY>

<sup>5</sup> Libya profile. Footprint Network [https://www.footprintnetwork.org/content/images/article\\_uploads/Libya.pdf](https://www.footprintnetwork.org/content/images/article_uploads/Libya.pdf)

<sup>6</sup> Libya. IEA. <https://www.iea.org/countries/libya>

<sup>7</sup> Libya Unemployment Rate. Trading Economics. <https://tradingeconomics.com/libya/unemployment-rate#:~:text=Unemployment%20Rate%20in%20Libya%20is,according%20to%20our%20econometric%20models>

## Political & Economic Context

The current political situation in the country has slowed down or frozen the development of economic activities. Since 2011, Libya has in a complex political, social and economic crisis. This crisis led to major humanitarian and economic problems such as medicine shortages and power cuts<sup>8</sup>, lack of fresh water in major cities and inflation of food prices due to the lack of liquidity and increase of the foreign currency exchange rate.

Libya is an oil-rich country. Oil production has shaped decisively the socioeconomic profile of the country since the 1960s. Government is the ultimate source of almost all economic activity and has therefore become the object of political and power struggles. Libya has one of the most undiversified productive structures in the world: hydrocarbons account for 70% of the GDP, more than 95% of exports, approximately 90% of government revenue<sup>9</sup>.

Since 2011, the political landscape in Libya causes significant obstacles to economic recovery, stability and growth. And this is coupled with economic policies carrying the legacy of the past, a dominant centralised economic model that gives little room for the development of the private sector. Two million employees are currently on the government payroll, which account for about 80% of the working-age population<sup>10</sup>. Government controlled sectors such as oil and gas, defense, health, education, social services, electricity, and water supply accounted for over 85% of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2012<sup>11</sup>.

Other sectors such as transport, storage and telecommunications, financial services, and agriculture and fisheries are also controlled by public enterprises. However, their share is limited in terms of labour force (around 12%) and GDP (3% for telecommunications, 1.4% to services and less than 1% for agriculture and fisheries)<sup>12</sup>

Unemployment rate is around 17.3 % and peaks at 44% among youth (15-24 years old)<sup>12</sup>.

## 2. Policy and regulatory framework

### Environmental policies & regulatory framework

There is no policies or regulatory framework for green business in Libya.

While Libyan citizens and governments' priorities in the past decade may be security issues rather than environment, Libya's legal framework includes laws and decrees around environmental protection. These policies impose severe penalties on their violation, but different governments and powers on the ground are far from enforcing them. Below are the main environmental laws:

- Law No. 15 of 2003: One of the most important is Environmental Protection and Improvement, replacing Law No 7 of 1982 for the Law environment protection. Law No. 15 of 2003 sets the framework for environmental protection and defines methods for measuring pollution and planning programmes for pollution elimination. The Law specifies public duties towards preserving the environment in the following through 12 Chapters

<sup>8</sup> War in Libya. The Guardian. <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2020/may/18/war-in-libya-how-did-it-start-what-happens-next>

<sup>9</sup> Action Document for EU for Private Sector Development in Libya. European Commission. <https://ec.europa.eu/transparency/regdoc/rep/3/2018/EN/C-2018-8257-F1-EN-ANNEX-2-PART-1.PDF>

<sup>10</sup> Ministry of Labour report. 2019.

<sup>11</sup> Labor Market Dynamics in Libya. The World Bank. <https://elibrary.worldbank.org/doi/abs/10.1596/978-1-4648-0566-0>

<sup>12</sup> International Labour Organization model estimates. 2012.

divided into 79 articles covering the following different environmental themes, the main ones being<sup>13</sup>:

- Air Pollution: Articles 10 to 17 cover emissions from point sources (facilities and vehicles). Article 16 states that vehicles must pass emissions tests.
- Protection of Sea and Marine wealth: Articles 18 to 38 cover emissions of fuel/oil and other residues from ships and industrial facilities to the Libyan coastal and territorial waters. Disposal of oil or oil mixtures, washing of cisterns, heavy and light oils and bottom water or ballasts drainage are prohibited in Libyan territorial waters.
- Protection of Water Sources: Articles 39 to 47 cover for the management and disposal of hazardous materials affecting water quality.
- Law No. 13 of 1984: covers “public cleaning” and waste management in Libya. It states that public authorities are responsible for waste collection and management and for cleaning public squares, markets and buildings. Chapter 8 of this law defines the conditions of household waste dumpsites selection. It also addresses bio-waste management and recycling and prohibits waste burning. However, this law does not provide clear policies for other types of waste (hospital waste, pesticides, chemicals...) <sup>14</sup>.
- Law No. 3 of 1982: organizes the Utilization of Water Resources for agricultural and drinking purposes for both groundwater and surface water. Article 5 of this law grants Libyan citizens the right to use water resources as long as they do not damage those resources, and provides for a permit from public water authorities for using the water for drinking or farming. Under article 6, dumping any liquid waste into water resources is prohibited. Article 7 prohibits drilling water wells without a permit from the Public Authority of Agricultural Development. Article 11 prohibits dumping any waste in the water resource or causing any damages to it <sup>15</sup>.
- Law No.15 of 1989 on Animals and Trees Protection: aims at protecting and maintaining animals and trees of Libya, improving their conditions, working to develop by any means, and taking care of the pastures <sup>16</sup>.
- Law No.5 of 1982 on the protection of grasslands and forests: regulates the green cover protection in Libya. It establishes that the General People's Committee for Agricultural Land Reclamation and Reconstruction is responsible for protection, development and management of public forests and rangelands, and contributes to administrate private forests and pastoral farms <sup>17</sup>.
- Law No. 14 of 1989: regulates the exploitation of marine resources.
- Law No. 3 of 2001: regulates Urban Planning while preserving natural, costal, archaeological, historical sites.

<sup>13</sup> National integrated monitoring and assessment programme (IMAP) for coast and hydrography indicators for Libya. ICZM Protocol. <http://iczmplatform.org/storage/documents/RqfdcLonVGDNr3Z78XRVzldMROsg7PUv90AbUNyB.pdf>

<sup>14</sup> The Libyan Economy: Economic Diversification and International Repositioning. Waniss Otman, Erling Karlberg. Springer Editions.

<sup>15</sup> Law No.3 of 1982 to Organize the Utilization of Water Resources. FAO. <http://www.fao.org/faolex/results/details/en/c/LEX-FAOC154434>

<sup>16</sup> Law No.15 of 1989 on Animals and Trees Protection. FAO. <http://www.fao.org/faolex/results/details/en/c/LEX-FAOC154573>

<sup>17</sup> Law No.5 of 1982 on the protection of grasslands and forests. FAO. <http://www.fao.org/faolex/results/details/en/c/LEX-FAOC154572>



## Business policies & regulatory framework

The Libyan business and investment environment continues to suffer from a weak legal framework, political uncertainty and domestic insecurity. The unreliable security situation since 2011 is major pain point for businesses in general and to attract investors in particular. The country ranks among the worst 5 countries in the world in terms of ease of doing business<sup>18</sup>.

Nevertheless, from a legal perspective, efforts have been made to restore investors' confidence in the Libyan economy, including:

- Investment Law No. 9 of 2010: provides fiscal incentives for investors in specific sectors and establishes the Privatization and Investment Board (PIB) to oversee and regulate Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) activities in the industrial sector.
- Law No. 8 for 1988: regulates economic activities. This law is complemented by Law No. 9 for 1992 that regulates citizens' engagement in economic activities such as corporations, partnerships, and joint stock companies, in addition to the ownership of micro public economic activities.
- Law No. 22 of 1989: regulates industrial activities (article 33 tackles environmental protection for industrial activities).
- Ministerial Council Decision No. 563 of 2007: organizes contracting procedures and measures. Article 111 obliges all the authorities and contractors to comply with environmental, health and safety measures and standards.
- The commercial Law No. 23 of 2010: regulated the commercial sector including the registration of the enterprises. Environmental measures are included in procedures, and requirements for some businesses registration.

## 3. Market conditions

Commercial law No. 23 of 2010 and Law No. 9 of 2009 gave some incentives for the investment ecosystem. But some non-implemented administrative procedures and policies prevents businesses from accessing these incentives.

On the other hand, the volatility of oil prices, unstable oil production, overvalued exchange rates, and political instability discourage investments in non-resource traded goods that hinders the development of the Libyan private sector and overall economic diversification creates a vicious circle leading to interrelated enduring macroeconomic volatility and stagnating economic diversification<sup>19</sup>.

In terms of investment attractiveness, Libya only scores 5 out of 100 in terms of investment freedom and difficulty of investment<sup>20</sup> and the country ranks among the worst 5 countries in the world in terms of ease of doing business<sup>21</sup>. In its 2015 edition, the World Economic Forum places Libya in 135<sup>th</sup> position out of 144 countries in the world in terms of Global Competitiveness and

<sup>18</sup> World Bank Data. [https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/IC.BUS.EASE.XQ?most\\_recent\\_value\\_desc=false](https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/IC.BUS.EASE.XQ?most_recent_value_desc=false)

<sup>19</sup> Commission Implementing Decision of 29.10.2019 on the special measure 2019 in favour of Libya, including one action to be carried on in 2020, financed by the general budget of the European Union. European Commission. [https://ec.europa.eu/neighbourhood-enlargement/sites/near/files/c\\_2019\\_7677\\_commission\\_implementing\\_decision\\_en\\_merged\\_documents.pdf](https://ec.europa.eu/neighbourhood-enlargement/sites/near/files/c_2019_7677_commission_implementing_decision_en_merged_documents.pdf)

<sup>20</sup> Libya's socioeconomic and PFM challenges and opportunities. World Bank. [https://www.unescwa.org/sites/www.unescwa.org/files/page\\_attachments/libyas\\_socio\\_economic\\_and\\_pfm\\_challenges\\_and\\_opportunities.pdf](https://www.unescwa.org/sites/www.unescwa.org/files/page_attachments/libyas_socio_economic_and_pfm_challenges_and_opportunities.pdf)

<sup>21</sup> World Bank Data. [https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/IC.BUS.EASE.XQ?most\\_recent\\_value\\_desc=false](https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/IC.BUS.EASE.XQ?most_recent_value_desc=false)

emphasizes the complexity and restrictions on existing rules and regulation regarding Foreign Direct Investment<sup>22</sup>.

Libya also ranks very poorly in terms of prevalence of foreign ownership of businesses. The commercial law (23/2010, updated in 2013), is bound to constrain the development of private-sector activity further. Under this law, Libyan shareholders can only issue up to 49% of a joint venture to a foreign partner.

## Circular economy

No clear sustainable development strategies, indicators or measures were developed by Libyan governments regarding Agriculture, Water, Health, Electricity, Energy, Manufacturing or Waste Management sectors to organize projects and investments within these sectors.

Access to drinking water through public pipelines is low on a national level for instance (around 41%), and ground water is still the main source of water supply. The Great Man-Made River project transfers about 6 million M3 / day from the Nubian, West African and Ghadams aquifers, while distillation plants provide less than 20% of Libya's fresh water needs. Distillation is being done in an artisanal way, without any certification or control from authorities.

As for the energy sector, shortages in electricity and gas bottles are frequent in all regions. However, Libya has a big potential for renewable energies (RE). Studies have shown that: Libya has an average daily solar radiation rate of about 7.1 kW h per square meter per day (kWh/m<sup>2</sup> /day) by flat plane on the coast and 8.1 kWh/m<sup>2</sup> /day in the southern region. Despite this great potential, the usage of clean energy sources such as solar, wind and biofuel are almost inexistent<sup>23</sup>. The Renewable energy strategy 2013 - 2025 developed in the last decade and aiming to generating 2.5GW (10 % of Libya's Energy needs) is still on the shelf.

Nevertheless, small renewable energy initiatives funded by OBEC Alternative fund that implemented by the UNDP and other donors were implemented to provide energy to 15 hospitals and well water pumps<sup>24</sup>.

Water treatment and waste management are still untapped problems in Libya facing complex challenges related to citizens' culture, weak enforcement of the environmental regulation, lack of investment incentives, lack of skilled labor, lack of management.

From a consumer perspective, awareness around environmental issues and circular economy is low in Libya, but it is growing rapidly due to the number of NGOs and international organizations launching their activities in the country and some private sector companies who saw opportunities in solid waste management and recycling industries.

Demand for organic and healthy pesticide-free food is very small due as Libyan's consumers are price-oriented and lack awareness.

The entrepreneurship ecosystem is still very weak Libya. The lack of policies and legislation, the lack of entrepreneurship education, the weakness of the business environment ecosystem, the political instability, the continuous civil war and the lack of access to finance and resources severely impacts this ecosystem. According to the Global Entrepreneurship Monitor 2013's report, only 6.6% of Libyans are involved in setting up a new business (Nascent Entrepreneurs) and

<sup>22</sup> The Global Competitiveness Report. World Economic Forum. 2015. [http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF\\_GlobalCompetitivenessReport\\_2014-15.pdf](http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_GlobalCompetitivenessReport_2014-15.pdf)

<sup>23</sup> Prospects of Renewable Energy in Libya. Saleh I. Faculty of Engineering, Al Fateh University. [https://www.researchgate.net/publication/241473263\\_Prospects\\_of\\_Renewable\\_Energy\\_in\\_Libya](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/241473263_Prospects_of_Renewable_Energy_in_Libya)

<sup>24</sup> UNDP solar power project in Libya helps save lives. UNDP. <https://opecfund.org/news-stories/undp-solar-power-project-in-libya-helps-save-lives>

4.7% of Libyans own and manage new businesses. Thus the total early stage entrepreneurial activity (TEA) in Libya is 11.2%, way below the regional average (23.8%)<sup>25</sup>.

Nevertheless, in the last five years, some programmes were able to provide support for entrepreneurs in Libya, including: European Libya for Economic Integration, Diversification and Sustainable Development (SLEIDSE), EU for Private Sector Libya (EU4PSL), STREAM business incubator, accelerator and Fab Lab, GIZ' organic agriculture Value chain, Nicosia Initiative and VNG. And some of the supported start-ups tried to tackle issues through green solutions, such as renewable energy solutions to remediate to electricity cuts or recycling services to remediate to waste management issues.

## 4. Socio-cultural context

As Mentioned earlier, lacks awareness about circular economy and often limit to clean energy production, organic fruits and vegetable production, and waste management. A few niche small markets exist for circular products and services, but the difficult economic situation, lack of eco-labeling or accreditation systems, lack of liquidity and political instability made consumers more and more price-driven.

The literacy rate Libya in Libya was around 86.1% in 2004 (93.9% among men and 77.8% among women)<sup>26</sup>. The Libyan education system needs to be modernized and lacks up-to-date educational technical skills and entrepreneurship and innovation education. In to the World Economic Forum 2014-2015 report, Libya ranked 143 out of 144 economies covered in terms of innovation environment. However, since then, programmes like SLEIDSE and EU4PSL that funded by The European Union and executed by Expertise France were implemented to support entrepreneurs and spread awareness about entrepreneurship, and 11 universities have launched their entrepreneurship and innovation centers and they will start teaching entrepreneurship courses this year<sup>27</sup>.

As for the circular economy sector, the Libyan market lacks technical expertise. The educational system may not be raising systematic awareness on environmental matters and circular economy is still unknown for most Libyans. Nevertheless, some promising grass root initiatives were launched in the past five years, such as the SDG 2030 in the Entrepreneurship Boot camps, the Green entrepreneurship boot camp and vertical farming boot camp. These initiatives are spreading awareness around entrepreneurship in general and green entrepreneurship in particular, resulting in some start-ups launching activities around solar energy production, organic agriculture using IoT and Artificial intelligence (AI) and collection, packaging and exportation of recycled products.

<sup>25</sup> Global Entrepreneurship Monitor: 2013 GEM Libya. <https://www.gemconsortium.org/economy-profiles/libya>

<sup>26</sup> UNESCO data. <http://uis.unesco.org/en/country/ly>

<sup>27</sup> Annual Report for Statistics and National Indicators for Education Sector 2018/2019. Ministry of Education.



## 5. SWOT

For the purpose of creating a synthesis for Libya, a SWOT analyses has been conducted to explicate Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats.

*Strengths are defined as factors currently enabling green and circular businesses to develop. Weaknesses are defined as factors currently preventing the development of green and circular economy businesses. Opportunities are defined as future developments that could enable green and circular economy businesses to flourish. Threats are defined as potential future developments that could threaten green and circular economy business development.*

	Strengths	Weaknesses
P	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Commitment of the Environment General Authority to make an impact</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lack of law enforcement</li> <li>- Fragmented government</li> <li>- Weak local governance</li> <li>- Lack of national vision, policies and strategies</li> </ul>
E	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Commercial law is flexible and encourages business registration</li> <li>- Policies supporting investment exist</li> <li>- Existence of green and circular economy start-ups</li> <li>- Existence of export promotion incentives (participation in Expositions, Transportation and free of tax...)</li> <li>- Agriculture sector is still free of any income taxes</li> <li>- Relatively green practices already present in traditional crafts and industries such pottery, leaders, palm trees , natural flora that uses natural materials or recycled ones</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Entrepreneurship and innovation ecosystem very weak</li> <li>- The business registration process still needs additional execution procedures to make it applicable to all types of businesses</li> <li>- Business registration fees are expensive (especially for start-ups)</li> <li>- Poor business environment</li> <li>- Lack and limited access to finance tools and lack of cash liquidity</li> <li>- Lack of governmental incentives towards circular economy.</li> <li>- No eco-labelling or quality accreditation or certification system</li> <li>- Getting environmental permits to create a new business is a long process</li> </ul>
S	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ease of NGO establishment and event organisations (no or very few restrictions)</li> <li>- Libyan education system (including the higher and technical education) accessible for men and women</li> <li>- Right to speak regarding the environment and economy relatively free</li> <li>- GEA (with some other public institutions and NGOs) spreading awareness around environmental problems through annual celebration of the international days (water, space, environment...) and other activities</li> <li>- GEA, in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Education and municipalities, the National Oil</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lack of national or sectorial circular economy communication policies, awareness programmes and plans</li> <li>- Lack of public and private formal financial support / budget for circular economy initiatives</li> <li>- Lack of cohesion between environmental and circular economy programmes, communication strategies, policies and plans</li> <li>- Lack of social competitions that could provide good rewards for the municipalities, schools NGOs or citizens for taking circular economy initiatives</li> <li>- Lack of specialized education and training programs</li> </ul>

	<p>Corporation, Telecommunication companies, NGOs and Media implement annual programs for forest and natural protection zones.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Some courses around environmental issues exist in the primary and secondary education</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lack of online circular economy platforms and applications</li> </ul>
T	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Libyan universities' laboratories are generally technologically advanced</li> <li>- Existence of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o A National SDG 2030 committee,</li> <li>o A Renewable Energy authority,</li> <li>o An Industrial research a Renewable Energy research centre,</li> <li>o A biotechnology research centre,</li> <li>o A Libyan oil institute,</li> <li>o Olive and palm trees research centres,</li> <li>o A water research centre</li> <li>o and national standardisation accreditation centre</li> </ul> </li> <li>- Public waste network, wastewater recycling plants and waste recycling authorities are available in all major cities</li> <li>- Niche market exists for solar energy technology, solid waste collection and packaging technology water bottling, digital and vertical farming...</li> <li>- Niche market exists for used products such as furniture, spare parts and old machines (Libya Open Sook).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lack of a Science, technology and innovation strategy on a national level</li> <li>- Lack of Technology- based Incubators and accelerators, venture capitals and seed funds</li> <li>- Lack of specialized circular economy promotion research grants</li> <li>- Lack of specialized educational, technology and vocational education programs</li> <li>- Lack of energy efficiency and environmental risk mitigation financial support or incentives</li> <li>- Lack of specialized zones</li> <li>- Lack of circular economy value chain programmes</li> </ul>
L	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Existence of many Environmental protection, health and safety regulations exist.</li> <li>- No legal obstacles facing circular economy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Despite to the existing of the environmental protection regulations, no clear specific legislation for circular economy or policies or incentives exist</li> <li>- Lack of legal expertise in circular economy from a legal perspective</li> <li>- Weak of enforcement of laws and regulations</li> </ul>
E	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Diversity of the Libyan natural environment landscape</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Shortage or water</li> <li>- Shortage of environmental and circular economy expertise and best practices.</li> <li>- Lack of a National environmental vision, strategies and polices</li> </ul>

	Opportunities	Threats
P	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A national network among stakeholders working in the circular economy sector can improve coordination, diversify the local economy, create jobs and increase income of the youth, giving them an alternative to getting involved in conflicts, crime and drugs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Political instability</li> <li>- Conflict and civil war</li> <li>- Insecurity</li> </ul>
E	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Circular and green economy can be a good opportunity to create jobs for youth and women and to diversify Libya's economy</li> <li>- Libyan climate and geographic location have a great potential for investment in circular and green economy and export to the European Union market (fishing, vegetable, fruits, flowers, pure silica sand and clean energy)</li> <li>- Traditional crafts, folklore, arts and industries have the potential to become circular economy business opportunities, especially among youth and women</li> <li>- Eco-tourism has a potential in Libya, as it is an authentic tourism destination with long white sand and clean beaches, a vast desert, oasis and desert lacs, and diversity of well-protected natural and archaeological sites registered in UNESCO (World Heritage Centre and MAP programs)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The global economic, monetary and epidemic crisis (COVID19) crisis affected Libya's economy</li> <li>- Political instability and hyperinflation threaten businesses</li> <li>- Libyan business environment not favourable for SMEs which makes foreign investments and private funding opportunities scarce</li> <li>- Consumers are price-driven which discourages entrepreneurs and investors to start a new business</li> </ul>
S	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Investing in the circular and green economy could lead to promote more social cohesion and PPP for achieving the SDG 2030 objectives</li> <li>- Investing in circular economy could lead to more participation from vulnerable youth and women, especially in rural regions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Political instability, tribal conflicts, crime and civil war.</li> <li>- Lack of a national circular economy vision</li> </ul>
T	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Libya spends about 200 Million USD annually for about 4,000 postgraduate expat students. These students could be building technology and knowledge bridges to strengthen the capacity of Libyan technological infrastructure</li> </ul>	

L	- Circular economic legislation promotion can help and promote local and FDI to invest in this field	- Lack of interests of the parliament and government in developing Circular economy policies. Their priorities are issues related to political instability and economic crisis
E	- Libya's environmental characteristics have potential for circular economy initiatives (especially clean energy)	- Low public interest in circular economy and political and economic instability

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