

**Embassy of India
Tripoli**

LIBYA – Fact Sheet

| GENERAL | |
|---|---|
| Official Name | The State of Libya |
| Capital | Tripoli |
| Area | 17,59,540 square kilometres. |
| Population | 6,653,210 (July 2017 est.) immigrants make up just over 12% of the total population, according to UN data (2017) |
| Languages | Arabic |
| Religion (with %age if available) | Islam (Sunni) – 99% |
| Currency Exchange rate with \$ & INR | Libyan Dinar (LD) US\$ =LD 1.413 (2017 est.) LD 1=Rs. 49.02 official rate (March 2018) |
| Former Colonial Power | Libya was part of Ottoman (Turkish) Empire till 1911 and Italian colony between the World Wars I and II. After the World War-II it came under the British-French administration and was granted independence through UN Resolution with establishment of monarchy in 1951. The Revolution of 1 st September 1969 was led by Col. Muammar Al-Gaddafi that provided direct rule of masses “Jamahiriya” (meaning “state of the masses”). |
| Political Structure | In Feb 2011, Libyans revolted against the Gaddafi regime and Libya was liberated in Oct 2011. Since the downfall of Gaddafi regime, Libya has been gripped by political instability with two rival competing governments functioning in the east and west of the country, the House of Representatives (HoR) and the UN backed Government of National Accord (GNA) respectively. In March 2016, the GNA’s 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, UNSMIL Chief 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 year. |
| HOG (PM of the GNA) | Faiez Al-Serraj (He is also Head/President of the Tripoli based Presidency Council) |
| ECONOMIC INDICATORS | |
| Exports | \$19.72 billion (2017 est.) |
| Export Commodities | Crude oil, refined petroleum products, natural gas, chemicals. |
| Export Partners | Italy 24.2%, Egypt 21.1%, Spain 9.5%, France 7.8%, Croatia 5%, Netherlands 5%, China 4.3% (2016) |
| Imports | \$12.66 billion (2017 est.) |
| Import Commodities | Machinery, semi-finished goods, food, transport equipment, consumer products |
| Import Partners | China 14.4%, South Korea 13.3%, Turkey 10.4%, Italy 5.9% (2016) |
| Natural Resources | Libya holds the largest proven oil reserves in Africa and is an important supplier of sweet crude. Libya's economy is dependent on its capacity to produce and export hydrocarbons, mostly oil. |
| Budget | Revenues: \$16.33 billion Expenditures: \$22.32 billion (2017 est.) |
| Investment Abroad | \$22.77 billion (31 December 2017 est.) \$22.19 billion (31 December 2016 est.) |
| FDI in Libya | \$19.07 billion (31 December 2017 est.) \$18.96 billion (31 December 2016 est.) |
| Reserves of Foreign Exchange and Gold | \$69.35 billion (31 December 2017 est.) \$66.05 billion (31 December 2016 est.) |
| GDP | \$63.14 billion (2017 est.) |
| GDP per capita (PP) | \$9,800 (2017 est.) |
| GDP Growth Rate | 55.1% (2017 est.) |

| INDIA SPECIFIC INFORMATION | |
|---|---|
| Indian Origin/ Permanent Resident | Total: 1500 approx. |
| Indian Diaspora | Being an oil rich country, with a small population of approximately 6 million people, Libya like many other oil rich Arab countries attracted a large number of foreign work force including Indians whose number reached to approximately 18,000 before the February 2011 Revolution. The Indian diaspora in Libya mainly consisted of doctors, nurses, teaching staff, engineers, technicians, unskilled workers etc. However, following the 2011 Revolution, the number of Indians was reduced to 6,000 as majority of them returned to their country during the Revolution. In 2014, when the country's security situation further deteriorated following the destruction of the Tripoli International Airport, the Government of India ordered the evacuation of Indians and since 2014, 3793 Indian nationals were evacuated including those who were caught in very complex situations and also six Indians kidnapped by ISIS in 2015. There are still approximately 1400 to 1500 Indians residing in Libya. |
| Bilateral Trade US\$ (Apr 2017- Oct 2017) | India's Exports: 71.40 million India's Imports: 18.39 million Total Trade: 89.79 million |
| Indian Organizations | Bank/Govt Organizations: NIL |
| | PSUs BHEL, ONGC, Videsh Ltd (OVL), IOC, Oil India- PSUs had suspended their operations due to political and fragile security situation. However, due to relative improvement in security situation, some Indian companies are keen to resume their stalled projects. |
| | Others D.S. Constructions, Punj Llyod Ltd, Dastur Engineering International, KEC International Limited, Unitech Project Limited, SSB, Simplex, NIIT, Sun Pharma etc. (Most Indian companies except SSB and ECCO- JV with BHEL had suspended their operations due to political and fragile security situation). |
| | |

March 2018