

STATE OF LIBYA

الدولة ليبيا

Formal Name: State of Libya

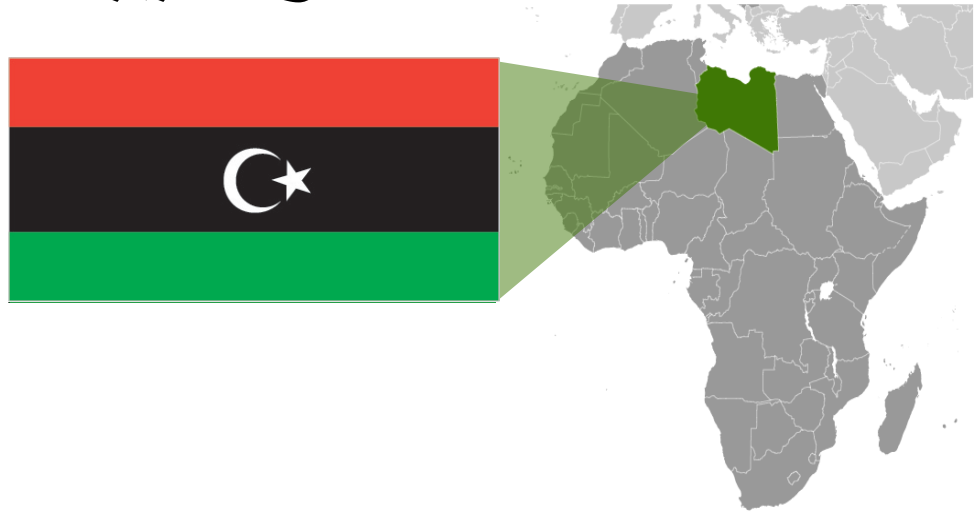
Short Name: Libya

Adjective: Libyan

Capital: Tripoli

Government: Operates under a transitional government

LAS Member since: 1953



DEMOGRAPHICS

Ethnicity Groups: Berber and Arab 97%, other 3%

Religions: Muslim (Sunni) 96.6%, other 3.4%

Languages: Arabic (official), Italian, English, Berber

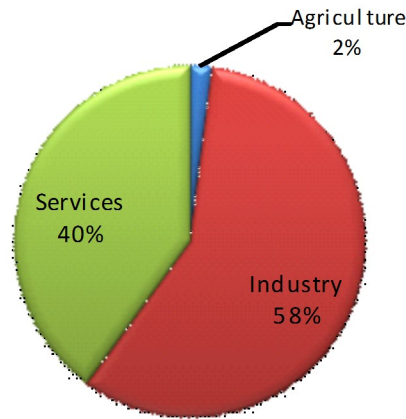
Life Expectancy: 76.04 years

Median Age: 27.5 years

Sex Ratio: 1.08 male/female

Literacy Rate: 89.5%

GDP



Independence Day: December 24, 1951
Total Area: 1,759,540 km ²
Population: 6.2 million
Gross Domestic Product: \$73.6 billion
Military Spending: 3.6% of GDP

ECONOMY

Labor Force: 1.644 million

Unemployment Rate: 30%

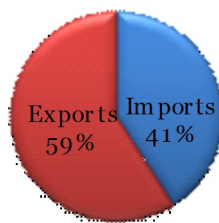
Poverty Rate: 33.3%

Inflation: 3.2%

Exports: \$38.45 billion (crude oil, refined petroleum products, natural gas, chemicals)

Imports: \$27.15 billion (machinery, semi-finished goods, food, transport equipment, consumer products)

Trade Balance



74 BC	Romans conquer Libya
643	Arabs under Amr Ibn al-As conquer Libya and spread Islam
1600s	Libya becomes part of the Ottoman Empire, which joins the three provinces of Tripolitania, Cyrenaica and Fezzan into one regency in Tripoli
1911	Italy seizes Libya from the Ottomans and briefly colonizes Libya
1920	Libyan resistance to Italian rule begins under the leadership of the Sanusi dynasty and Umar al-Mukhtar
1951	Libya becomes independent under King Idris al-Sanus
1969	King Idris is overthrown in a bloodless coup led by Colonel Muammar Gaddafi Gaddafi introduces state socialism by nationalizing most economic activity, including the oil industry
1977	Gaddafi declares a “people’s revolution” Country’s official name is changed into “Great Socialist People’s Libyan Arab Jamahiriya” Gaddafi sets up Revolutionary Committees
1978-1987	Libyan troops intervene in civil war in northern Chad; sporadic clashes between Libyan and Chadian forces
1986	U.S. bombs Libyan military facilities in response to its involvement in the bombing of a Berlin disco
1988	Pan Am flight 103 is blown up over Lockerbie, Scotland, killing 270; Libya is accused of state-sponsored terrorism
1989	Libya, Algeria, Morocco, Mauretania and Tunisia form an economic Union, the Arab Maghreb Union (UMA)
1994	International Court of Justice ends Libya’s claim on the Azouzou Strip Libya returns the Azouzou Strip to Chad
1995	Gaddafi expels some 30,000 Palestinians in protest of the Oslo accords
2003	Libya abandons programs to develop weapons of mass destruction Libya officially apologizes for the bombing of Pan Am 103, compensates victims’ families
2004	Libya compensates victims of the 1986 bombing of a Berlin disco
2006	U.S. restores full diplomatic ties with Libya
2011	Outbreak of the Libyan Civil War UN Security Council authorizes a no-fly zone over Libya and air strikes to protect civilians The National Transitional Council (NTC) is officially recognized as the legitimate government of Libya Tripoli falls to rebel forces Libyan membership in the Arab League is revoked, then reinstated six months later Gaddafi is captured and killed
2012	Clashes erupt between former rebel forces in Benghazi in protest of pace of political change under the authority of the NTC NTC hands power to the General National Congress (GNC) in August The US Ambassador and three other Americans are killed when armed men storm the consulate in Benghazi New government led by Ali Zeidan as Prime Minister is sworn in
2013	Prime Minister Zeidan is briefly abducted from a Tripoli hotel by armed militia men, prompting international concern at the state of public order
2014	Protests erupt in response to the GNC’s refusal to disband itself after its mandate officially expires GNC says it needs to extend its parliamentary term to allow a special committee time to draft a new constitution Prime Minister Ali Zeidan is sacked and Ahmed Maiteg is elected in his place, then quickly resigns as the supreme court rules his appointment illegal New parliament chosen in elections marred by a low turn-out attributed to security fears and boycotts UN staff leave Libya, embassies close, and foreigners are evacuated as security situation deteriorates Tripoli international airport is put out of action by the fighting Two rival parliaments compete for control – one in Tripoli and one in Tobruk