

# Highlights



المجلس الوطني للتطوير الاقتصادي و الاجتماعي  
National Economic & Social Development Board

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## Word from the General Manager



Dr. Mahmoud Alfutaise

The success of any institution is usually measured by what it has achieved of the ambitions it set out in the programs it designed, set before its eyes in the form of plans, projects, and visions it aspires to achieve. With a close look at the goals and outlines that the Board adopted and, on whose basis, it designed its annual projects, we find that they align with our future aspirations and are therefore an integral part of the vision of building the state and its institutions according to foundations and bases that establish true development and contribute to pushing the wheel of the national economy towards new and diverse horizons. This starts with developing the applicable laws and legislations to keep pace with the quantitative and qualitative growth movement of society and its aspirations to raise the standard of living and achieve prosperity for all segments. It does not end with finding effective and sustainable solutions to the problems and negative phenomena that hinder its progress and limit the capabilities of its young forces to contribute to construction and development, going through keeping pace with the rapid developments, especially in the fields of digital transformation and electronic transactions that the world is witnessing today, summarizing a huge amount of effort and time.

In pursuit of achieving all this, the Board has entered many partnerships domestically and abroad, embodied in several joint programs and agreements with universities, research, and scientific centers to unify efforts and benefit from successful developmental experiences. For example, in the Malaysian experience, which the Board worked with one of the corresponding Malaysian expertise houses and concluded with it several future agreements and programs that will have a positive economic and social impact.

Based on the Board's role in developing the work environment and enhancing effective partnerships between the public and private sectors, the Board invited many businessmen to contribute to the programs and projects it sponsors and oversees, which establish this partnership.

There may not be enough room here to talk extensively about the Board's journey over the past year of effort, work, achievement, and accomplishment, but we are fully confident and strongly determined to always move towards better.

# Highlights



المجلس الوطني للتطوير الاقتصادي و الاجتماعي  
National Economic & Social Development Board

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December 2023

Highlights

للمجلس الوطني للتطوير الاقتصادي والاجتماعي





# Visit of The Malay Consultative Council to NESDB

The delegation of the Malaysian Consultative Council made a working visit to the National Economic and Social Development Board.

The delegation expressed its thanks for the invitation they received and the arrangements that were made in particular, and for the generous hospitality and warm reception. It expressed its admiration for the fruitful dialogues that took place with many parties. The meetings resulted in the presentation of many the initiatives expected to be implemented in the future are as follows:

MPM is so touched with the hospitality, warmth, friendliness and the intellectual discourse with various parties they met during the visit. The schedule was so packed to the extent the delegates have to sacrifice the day they supposed to go for sightseeing.

MPM promised to come back. In the meantime, MPM has identified 14 major initiatives to be jointly undertaken with NESDB, mostly on the fast track:

- To work on the prosperity-based development model for Libya
- To assist NESDB to draft the crafting of the Vision for Libya.
- MPM-NESDB to assist MOSA to design Libya's Extension & Social Development Program.
- To plan for the bilateral collaboration Libya-Malaysian education & training
- To plan for the bilateral collaboration Libya-Malaysian trade & investment

- To assist in the incorporation of Public Enterprise Agencies (PEA) and Government-linked Corporations (GLC) to spearhead the economic development in Libya

- To assist in the development of Islamic Financial Instruments
- To work closer with NOC in the O&G Sector

- To assist in the incorporation of University Holdings in Libya

- To assist in the development of Halal Economy, Shari'ah-compliant Economies & help organize MIHAS Halal Exhibition & Showcase) in Libya.

- To help conduct business development workshop sessions to fast-track the development of selected & strategic National Key Economic Areas (NKEA).

- To assist in the incorporation of Haj Saving Fund Schemes similar to TH, PNB et al in Malaysia

- To assist the Entrepreneurship Development Program

- To assist the Women Empowerment Program



# Title: National Strategy for Reforming and Developing Libya's Industrial Sector: Towards Cleaner Production

The political and security situation in Libya has resulted in a state of paralysis in several sectors, with the industrial sector being one of the most affected. As a result, many companies and production units have ceased operations, and foreign investors have become increasingly hesitant to invest in the country.

Companies and production units in Libya, particularly those in the industrial sector, are suffering from weak financial liquidity and an inability to implement targeted development programs. Additionally, the level of employment in the industrial sector is extremely low, which has led to significant losses for various companies and resulted in the closure of many businesses and factories.

The decline of the industrial sector in recent years, coupled with its lack of clear identity, necessitates the development of a clear strategy to revitalize the sector. Therefore, the current priority is to establish a national vision that focuses on the development of the industrial sector.

The Board has a crucial role in formulating a strategy aimed at reforming the industrial sector in Libya, with a focus on 'cleaner production'. This involves continuous development of industrial processes, products, and services, with the aim of reducing the consumption of natural resources and minimizing the risks that could impact human life and the environment.

"As a result, the General Manager issued Decision No. 29 of 2023 to establish a task force responsible for developing a national strategy to reform the industrial sector, with a focus on 'cleaner production'. The team comprises a group of national experts and specialists in the fields of industry, environment, economics, and the private sector.

The team is working to achieve its objectives, as outlined in the project document, which can be summarized as follows:

- Develop a national strategy to reform the industrial sector in Libya.
- Highlight the role of cleaner production technologies in industrial processes.
- Develop and improve legislation related to the industrial sector.

- Promote a culture of recycling industrial waste.

The team went through the following stages during their work:

- Compilation of relevant studies and research.
- Preparation of the initial study to establish the Cleaner Production Center.
- Preparation of the first report for the National Strategy for Developing the Industrial Sector.
- Preparation of the legislative development strategy.
- Final report and formulation of the strategy for final implementation programs.

To this end, the team held a total of 23 meetings to date, and on the sidelines of their work, a workshop entitled 'National Strategy for Reforming and Developing Libya's Industrial Sector: Towards Cleaner Production' was held on August 14, 2023. The workshop presented the key foundations of the national strategy for reforming and developing the industrial sector, as well as the prospects for implementing green industries and using environmentally friendly technologies.

"The workshop was attended by interested parties and stakeholders, and many topics were discussed to enrich the debate on the project and its results. On the other hand, a workshop entitled 'Cleaner Production and Environmental Monitoring Technologies in the Industrial Sector' was held on the sidelines of the 'Libya Clean' exhibition on December 12, 2023. The workshop was attended by numerous experts, specialists, and stakeholders in the project, and concluded that it is important to include the establishment of a Cleaner Production Center within the industrial sector development and reform projects.

"The team is currently working on completing the final report for the national strategy and presenting it to stakeholders in accordance with the roadmap and specific timeline. National and international stakeholders will be invited to review and discuss the work done by the team before its final approval.



• Dr. Abdelhamid Abdelsalam Elsherif



# Tax Policy in Libya:

## A Comparative Study



Raed Al gamodi

### *Introduction :*

***Taxes are one of the most important tools of financial policy, and the main and essential resource relied upon to finance the public budget. This is a basic principle of economics, where government spending should not exceed the average tax collection in the long run, otherwise the state will be unable to meet its obligations and will be exposed to bankruptcy. In other words, it will not be able to maintain the financial sustainability of its economy.***



This is a universally accepted practice and is actually implemented in most of the world's economies in one way or another, except for countries that have alternative sources to finance public spending through the revenues generated by natural resources. Here, reference can be made to oil-rich countries where such negative practices are prevalent, which is a symptom of what is known in literature as the curse of natural resources.

Gradually, these resources lead to a gradual abandonment of strict adherence to optimal tax policies, resulting in significant economic losses in terms of the opportunity cost of tax collection on the one hand, and the inability to maintain long-term financial sustainability on the other hand.

This paper aims to identify the shortcomings and deficiencies in the current tax policies in Libya and propose remedies for them in light of best practices in the field of tax policy development. This will be achieved through a simple comparative study with countries that have similar economic characteristics and other countries that adopt advanced policies that align with the constraints and restrictions required by sound financial policy

In this regard, the first part of the paper will compare a group of economies selected according to the criteria of natural resource availability and economic development, while the second part will demonstrate the shortcomings and deficiencies in tax policy in Libya in particular, and financial

policy in general. Finally, a set of remedies will be proposed to enhance the effectiveness of financial and tax policies related to the Libyan context.

B. Comparison between Tax Policy in Libya and a Group of Countries:

The comparison is made with four groups of economies that are similar in economic nature and development, divided as follows:

Economies of Arab countries that have natural resources.

Economies of Arab countries that do not have natural resources.

Economies of Western countries that have natural resources.

Economies of Western countries that do not have natural resources.

GROUP	COUNTRY	Government Spending	Government revenue	
			Tax revenue	Natural resources Revenue
0	Libya	%69	%0.5	%70
1	Saudi Arabia	%29	%8	%25
	UAE	%13	%1	%17
	Algeria	%21	%6	%16
2	Egypt	%8	%13	%5
	Tunisia	%18	%20	%2.2
	Jordan	%19	%15	%0
3	USA	%15	%10	%0.6
	Australia	%21	%24	%0.2
	Norway	%27	%23	%7
4	France	%25	%25	%0
	UK	%23	%25	%0.6
	Turkey	%15	%18	%0.3



1. Observations show that in the first group consisting of Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, and Algeria, the government spending as a percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) does not exceed the optimal limit proposed by the literature of economics, according to Rahn's Curve theory. The theory indicates that the percentage of government spending to GDP that achieves the greatest economic growth is between 15% and 25%, except for Saudi Arabia, where this percentage exceeds the allowed limit by 4%. It is also noted that the financial policy of these countries heavily relies on the revenue generated from natural resources, and there is a decline in sovereign revenues represented by tax revenues.

2. Regarding the second group consisting of Egypt, Tunisia, and Jordan, it is observed that the financial policy of these countries adheres to the optimal limit of public spending, where the percentages were 8%, 18%, and 19%, respectively, achieving financial savings in the budget, except for Jordan, which finances 4% of its budget through a deficit. It is also noted that the tax revenue ratio in Tunisia is high, reaching 20% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

3. In the third group consisting of the United States, Australia, and Norway, which are high-income countries with vast natural resources, there is no absolute reliance on the revenue generated

from natural resources, except for Norway, where the revenue ratio is approximately 7% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP). It is noteworthy that most of this percentage is directed towards the Norwegian Sovereign Wealth Fund, which invests these revenues to achieve more economic returns, of which only a small portion is used to finance the general budget. As the figures show, all three countries fully adhere to the optimal limit of government spending.

4. The fourth group consists of France, the United Kingdom, and Turkey, which are high-income countries with limited natural resources. Here, it is observed that public spending adheres to the optimal limit proposed by economic theory, and that Turkey finances only about 3% of its public spending through a deficit.

5. The situation in Libya is far from what economic theories suggest regarding financial and tax policies. Public spending approaches three times the allowed limit on the one hand, and on the other hand, there is almost complete reliance on natural resources to finance public spending, making Libya the world's number one rentier state. This is despite the fact that the current laws and regulations align with international best practices.

C. Deficiencies and shortcomings in the current state of financial and tax policies in Libya.

The current state of financial and tax policies in Libya is far from optimal. Public spending approaches three times the allowed limit, and there is almost complete reliance on natural resources to finance public spending, making Libya the world's number one rentier state. This is despite the fact that the current laws and regulations align with international best practices.

1. The expansion of public spending in the absence of sound economic policies based on clear foundations and specific objectives.

2. Weakness in tax and customs collection resulting from the lack of security and the spread of corruption in all economic sectors.

3. The decline of the state's role and the loss of effective control over the course of events.

D. Final Proposals and Recommendations.

Developing an economic strategy/vision for the state is a process that involves identifying the function of social welfare and medium- and long-term objectives, and unifying and integrating economic policies (financial, monetary, and commercial) into a time-framed action plan with specific and measurable goals.

Activating the role of the entities responsible for collecting sovereign revenues (taxes and customs) and legal accountability and imposing penalties on violators.



## Overview

The world today is witnessing an unprecedented focus and interest in the use of digital technology in all aspects of life. Experts agree that institutions that do not benefit from the digital revolution will disappear sooner or later. Therefore, companies and organizations have started to pay great attention to digital transformation, its strategies, and the importance of keeping up with its continuous developments.

“Digital transformation goes beyond adding new components of physical or software technology. It includes changing the culture of institutions, continuous training to improve the efficiency of individuals, restructuring and simplifying procedures, and then comes the role of modern technology to improve performance levels, provide better services, and market products more effectively.

This project focuses on developing the digital transformation strategy for the National Economic and Social Development Council and outlining the digital transformation roadmap for the years 2023-2025..

# Digital Transformation Strategy for the National Economic and Social Development Board 2023-2025

## Objectives

Four strategic objectives have been identified for the digital transformation program at the National Economic and Social Development Board as follows:

1. Providing a secure digital work environment that enables the council to provide the best services according to international standards.
2. Enhancing the capabilities and skills of employees to improve performance by adopting

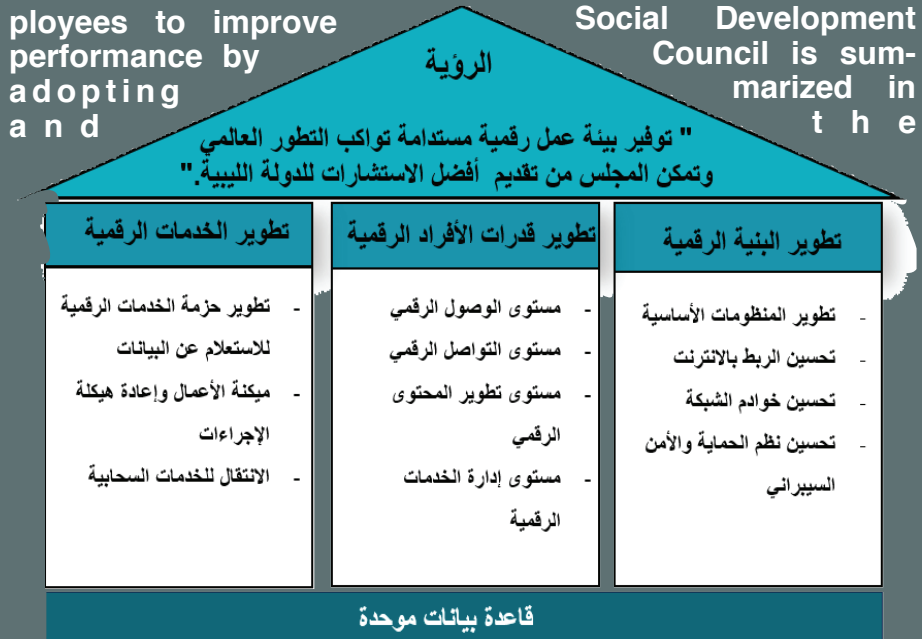
using modern digital technologies.

3. Adopting data as a primary source to provide the best consultations and support decision-making.

4. Simplifying procedures and providing services through a unified digital platform.

## Vision

The vision of the digital transformation project for the National Economic and Social Development Council is summarized in the



following statement: “Providing a sustainable digital work environment that keeps pace with global developments and enables the council to provide the best consultations to the government and state institutions.

### Digital transformation tracks

To achieve the strategic objectives, three main tracks have been identified for digital transformation:

1. Foundational Digital Infrastructure Development Track
2. Human Resource Capability Development Track
3. Digital Services Development Track

A set of initiatives has been identified for each of these tracks and placed in the executive roadmap, which we will explain later.

### Executive roadmap

The digital transformation roadmap outlines the digital transformation path for three years as follows:

In the first year, the digital transformation roadmap focuses on developing the digital infrastructure and



launching the first package of digital services, which includes query services and Microsoft 365 programs. In the second year, the focus shifts to unifying the databases and launching the unified resource management system (ERP system). In the third year, we plan to share data with local partners and utilize cloud services.

Seven main initiatives have been identified for the first year, aimed directly at improving digital maturity and developing the IT infrastructure and information security. Additionally, the first package of digital services will be developed in this phase.

### Strategy in numbers:

“The strategy is divided into strategic vision and objectives, work streams, initiatives, and projects.

### Conclusion

We provided an overview of the digital transformation strategy for the National Economic and Social Development Board for the period 2023-2025. Four strategic objectives and three main work streams have been identified to achieve the strategic objectives. In each work stream, the current situation was studied, and a set of recommendations were proposed and transformed into a set of initiatives and projects to facilitate the digital transformation process.

These initiatives will then be placed on an implementation roadmap in three phases.

The first stage, (the starting stage), includes eight initiatives aimed at developing the IT infrastructure, improving information security, enhancing human resource efficiency, and identifying the first package of digital services.

The second stage, (the systems integration stage), focuses on integrating systems and working on developing a unified database and achieving a paperless business model.

The third stage, (the institutional excellence stage), aims to reach the highest level of digital transformation and use the latest digital technologies to perform work and provide services.





# How can SDG's

## effect strategies and development plans



**SUSTAINABLE  
DEVELOPMENT  
GOALS**

◆ Atif Ben Mansur

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), also known as the Global Goals, are a set of 17 interconnected goals established by the United Nations in 2015. They address a wide range of global challenges, including poverty, inequality, climate change, environmental degradation, peace, and justice. Integrating SDGs into strategies and development plans is essential for creating a more sustainable and equitable world. Here's how SDGs can affect strategies and development plans:

❖ **Framework for Action:** SDGs provide a comprehensive framework that organizations, governments, and businesses can use to guide their actions. By aligning strategies with SDGs, entities can contribute to global efforts to achieve these goals.

❖ **Integration of Social, Economic, and Environmental Aspects:** SDGs emphasize the interconnectedness of social, economic, and environmental aspects of development. Strategies that incorporate SDGs take a holistic approach, addressing multiple dimensions simultaneously.

❖ **Global Collaboration and Partnerships:** Many of the SDGs require international collaboration. Strategies aligned with SDGs

encourage partnerships between governments, businesses, NGOs, and other stakeholders to pool resources and expertise.

❖ **Measurable Targets and Indicators:** SDGs come with specific targets and indicators, providing a clear roadmap for progress. Strategies incorporating SDGs often include measurable targets, helping organizations track and report their impact on global sustainability goals.

❖ **Risk Mitigation:** Addressing challenges related to environmental sustainability, social inequality, and economic development is crucial for long-term stability. By incorporating SDGs, strategies can help mitigate risks associated with climate change, social unrest, and economic



instability.

❖ **Innovation and Technology:** SDGs encourage the development and adoption of sustainable technologies. Strategies aligned with SDGs can foster innovation by promoting research and development of solutions that contribute to sustainable development.

❖ **Responsible Business Practices:** SDGs promote responsible business practices that consider social and environmental impacts. Businesses integrating SDGs into their strategies are more likely to adopt ethical practices, contributing to positive societal and environmental

outcomes.

❖ **Policy Alignment:** Governments can use SDGs as a guide for policymaking. Aligning national and local development plans with SDGs ensures that policies are consistent with global sustainability objectives.

❖ **Human Rights and Social Justice:** Several SDGs focus on promoting human rights, social justice, and equality. Strategies that incorporate SDGs aim to address issues such as poverty, gender inequality, and discrimination, contributing to a more just and equitable society.

❖ **Long-Term Vision:** SDGs provide a vision for long-term

sustainable development. Strategies and development plans that integrate SDGs are more likely to consider the long-term impacts of actions, fostering resilience and adaptability.

In summary, SDGs offer a universal framework that can guide and enhance the effectiveness of strategies and development plans, fostering a more sustainable, inclusive, and equitable future. Organizations and governments that align their activities with SDGs contribute to the global effort to address pressing challenges and build a better world for current and future generations.



# Youth platforms

## Introduction

**Youth in Libya are the largest and most influential demographic in society. They are the backbone of the community, carrying with them hopes, aspirations, and ambitions for a promising future and a dignified life for themselves and the entire society. As part of the Youth Pulpits Project, which is being implemented by the National Council for Economic and Social Development in partnership with the Ministry of Youth and a group of national experts specializing in various fields of community development, the council has taken on the responsibility of delving deep into the study of this wide age group, ranging from 15 to 34 years old. The council has communicated with them to hear their voices, get closer to them, understand their fears, hopes, and aspirations, and see them as agents of development and change. The study aimed to evaluate their conditions so that developmental policies can be formulated to benefit from their unlimited capabilities.**

**This study or report evaluates the fragility of the situation of youth in the transitional phase after the conflict, which is currently a difficult stage that young people are facing. The Libyan society's confrontation with the post-conflict and transition movement has forced us to reconsider the methods and approaches to youth care. Therefore, it is necessary to develop a national strategy for the integration and development of youth. The different factors and conditions in society, such as the changing job market, the unstable security and political environment, have put young people in a state of anxiety and placed them outside the circle of education, training, and work. This has led many of them to practice informal economy under unstable conditions, low wages, and lack of social protection. It has also led to dissatisfaction and frustration, making them turn to risky or prohibited options such as illegal immigration or smuggling.**



منبر الشباب الليبي  
LIBYAN YOUTH PLATFORM

This report focuses on real development issues, as young people are the true wealth of society and the pioneers of challenge and hope in Libya. This report has followed multiple methodologies to approach young people and hear their voices through the national youth survey, discussion groups, and youth dialogue platforms. This was done to put our hands on the description, analysis, and identification of challenges and opportunities available for the youth's situation so that we can draw effective policies that make young people the target and the means.

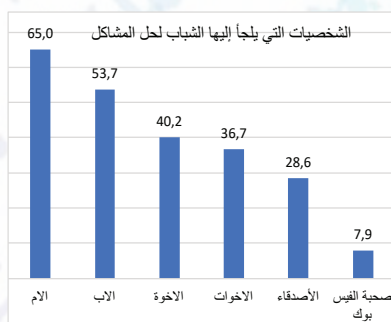
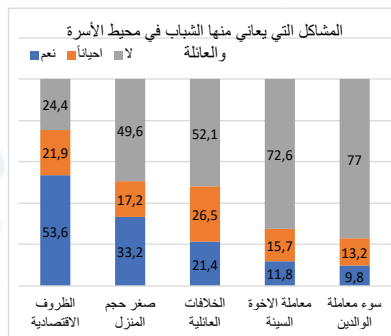
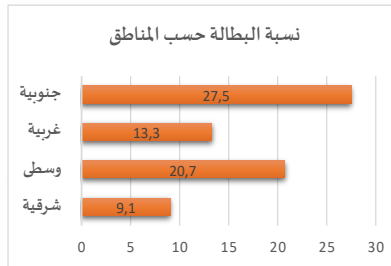
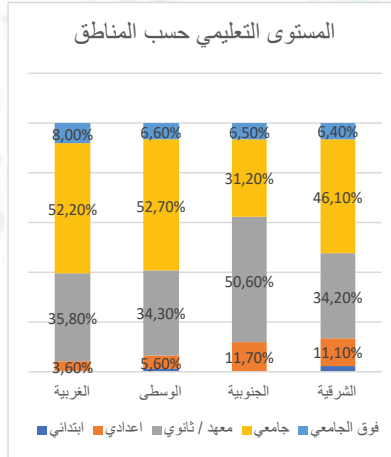
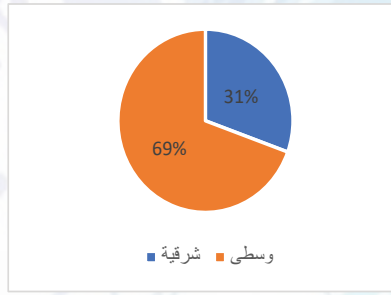
"This report focuses on real development issues, as young people are the true wealth of society and the pioneers of challenge and hope in Libya. This report has followed multiple methodologies to approach young people and hear their voices through the national youth survey, discussion groups, and youth dialogue platforms. This was done to put our hands on the description, analysis, and identification of challenges and opportunities available for the youth's situation so that we can draw effective policies that make young people the target and the means:

Formulating and adopting a national policy for youth development.

Studying the conditions of young people, prioritizing them, and involving them in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals 2030.

Establishing a database dedicated to youth development.

Raising awareness of the necessity of adopting youth



policies by enhancing their positive participation in public affairs through all means.

Conducting a national dialogue to gain support for this work from the active forces in society.

The report identified the most important points summarized by the youth survey, which included several key points:

The political, security, and social environment in Libya is not conducive to youth participation, despite many of them having scientific qualifications and a thirst for political and civic participation.

There is a significant reluctance to participate in civil society institutions due to a lack of awareness and the absence of a culture of volunteer work among this group, as well as a lack of trust that they can achieve the interests of young people, let alone state institutions.

Most young people feel frustrated due to the state's lack of interest in this group.

The lack of infrastructure that achieves aspirations and develops hobbies has led to the non-investment of leisure time in useful activities.

Young people have a high sense of marginalization and exclusion regarding participation in national reconciliation.

Through the survey conducted by the study team, several data and statistics were obtained, including:

According to population estimates, the percentage of young people aged 15-34 in Libya represents 38% of the total population. This percentage was around 30% in 1984 and increased to 40% in 1995. It is expected to remain the



same until 2030. Approximately 1638 young people participated in the survey, representing 61% of the total sample. Female participants accounted for 39% of the total sample, with 1046 participants.

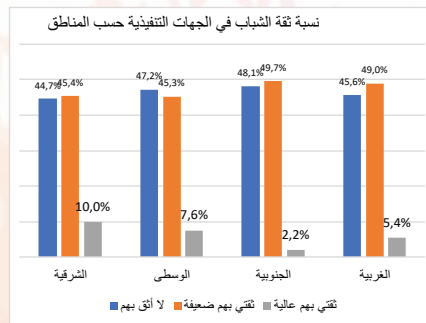
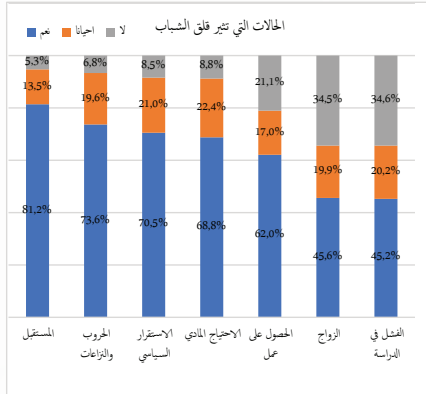
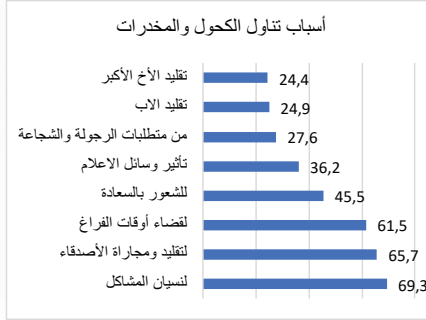
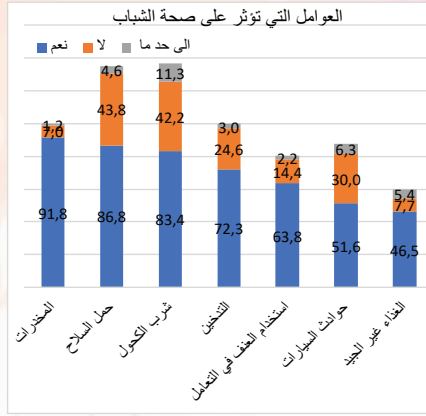
The educational level of the participants in the study showed that the highest percentage was for those who hold a university degree, at 48%. The lowest percentage was for those with postgraduate degrees, including Masters and PHD degrees, at 7.1% of the participants.

The actual unemployment rate among the participating youth was 15%. The percentages varied between regions, with the highest rate being in the southern region at approximately 27.5% of the total participants. The lowest rate was in the eastern region, where it reached 9.1%

The study also addressed the problems faced by young people, where it was found that they suffer from some problems within the family environment. The most prominent of these problems is the result of economic conditions, which accounted for approximately 54%. This was followed by small house size, which represented the second lowest percentage. The lowest percentage was for parental mistreatment, which accounted for 9.8%.

However, young people resort to their mothers to solve their problems at a high and constant rate of 65%. This is followed by fathers at a rate of 53.7%, then brothers at a rate of 40.2%, followed by sisters at a rate of 36.7%. Friends, whether real or virtual, come last.

According to the results,



there are factors that affect the health of young people. The highest percentage was for drug use at 91.8%, followed by carrying weapons at 86.8%, and alcohol consumption.

The survey results showed that the highest percentage of young people in Libya engage in drug use at 91.8%, followed by carrying weapons at 86.8%, and smoking at 72.3%. Violence in dealing with others was reported at 63.8%, while car accidents were reported at 51.6%. The lowest percentage was for poor-quality food, which was reported by 46.5% of the participating youth.

“According to the study, some believe that young people use drugs and alcohol to forget their problems (69%). Others believe that imitation and conformity are the reasons behind this behavior (65.7%). The influence of the media was also found to be a factor (36.2%).”

Regarding physical health, most young people described their health status as being between good and average, with percentages ranging from 58% to 30.9%. As for the mental health of young people, it is affected by many issues and is associated with many ideas. Thinking about the future is what worries young people the most, with a percentage of 81.2%. This is followed by wars, conflicts, and political stability at 70%. The percentage of young people thinking about material needs, getting a job, failing, and marriage did not exceed 69% of the total youth surveyed.

Regarding civic and political participation, the general indicator shows that 37.3% of young people participated in the previous elections. Those

who did not participate accounted for 62.7% of the total youth surveyed. It was also found that male participation was higher than female participation.

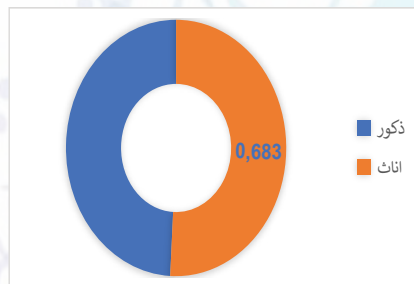
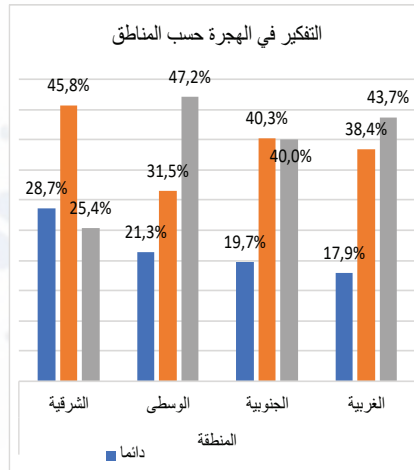
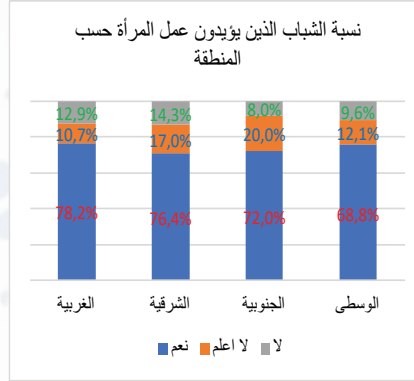
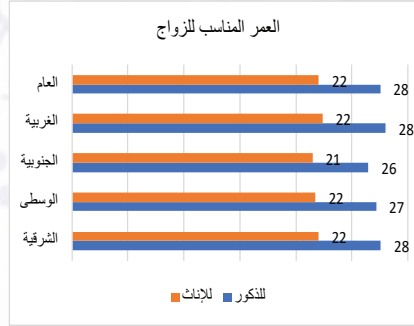
As for the obstacles that prevent young people from participating in political activities, the highest percentage was for the option of the lack of available opportunities, at 80%. The lowest percentage was for the option of the lack of time, at 40%.

Regarding young people's trust in executive, legislative, and other institutions, the survey showed that there is a variation in trust in legislative, executive, and local authorities according to the regions.

Regarding young people's views on family formation and marriage, it was found that young people believe that the appropriate age for marriage is between 21-22 years for females and 26-28 years for males in the surveyed regions.

Regarding young people's attitudes towards women's issues, 74% of young people support women's work. The percentage of those who support women's work was 78.2% in the western region, 76.4% in the eastern region, and 72% and 68.8% in the southern and central regions, respectively. The maximum percentage of those who do not support women's work was 14.3% among the four regions..

Regarding young people's attitudes towards women's issues, 91% of females support women's work. The percentage of males who support women's work was 65.2% among the surveyed males



and females.

According to the survey, young people in Libya have varying opinions regarding women's empowerment, including women's right to travel without a male guardian and their right to priority in rights and other prevalent issues in society.

According to the survey, young people in Libya have varying opinions regarding migration and future prospects. The highest percentage of young people who constantly think about migration is in the eastern region, at approximately 28.7%. The central region had the second-highest percentage at 21.3%, followed by the southern region at 19.7%. The western region had the lowest percentage of young people who constantly think about migration, at approximately 18%..

According to the survey, young people in Libya have varying reasons for thinking about migration outside of Libya. The highest percentage was due to economic conditions, at over 87%. This was followed by corruption at 81.1%, and a lack of security at 78.9%. Other reasons included searching for a better life at 78.9%, and a lack of educational opportunities, which was classified as one of the important reasons that drive young people to migrate outside of Libya, at 68.8%.

Finally, the survey aimed to understand the vision and foresight of young people regarding the future. It was found that young people believe that the future is unclear, with a percentage of 67%. This percentage was 66% among



males and approximately 68% among females who believe that the future is unclear.

According to the survey, the main goals of young people in life were to obtain suitable housing (90%), establish and own a private project (85.2%), form a family and have children (81.7%), and obtain a job (81.6%). This was followed by owning a car and obtaining an academic degree or studying abroad, ranging from 67.4% to 78.4%. The lowest percentage was for the goal of migrating to an advanced country, which did not exceed 47%.

### Conclusion

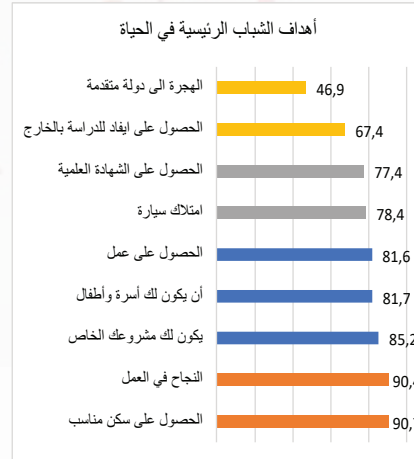
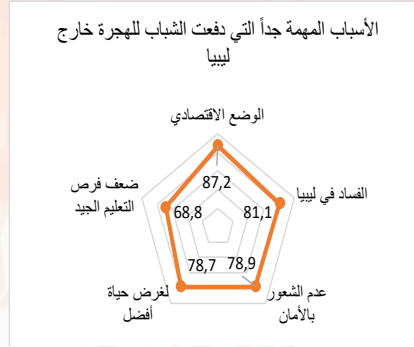
We can present some recommendations that have been extracted from the opinions of youth discussion groups. These recommendations may help in developing policies that promote youth participation, as follows:

Firstly, recommendations regarding political participation:

Open the doors of participation and update legislation to ensure youth involvement in all political fields and development programs.

Enhance their confidence in state institutions through decision-makers and promote citizenship in their minds.

Encourage meetings and communication and intensify



projects that serve the interests of young people and meet their aspirations.

Pay attention to infrastructure in all areas related to young people.

Establish an entity that follows the Ministry of Youth (an authority or council for youth) that includes representatives of young people, relevant ministries, researchers, and academics to contribute to the design, implementation, and evaluation of policies and programs related to young people.

Create a special observatory that focuses on young

people and is concerned with studies and evaluations of all their issues.

Second, recommendations regarding civic participation:

Promote awareness of civil society culture and volunteer work through available means such as the internet, among others, which are of interest to young people.

Integrate young people into national reconciliation programs.

Thirdly, recommendations regarding youth participation from their perspective:

Provide financial support and job opportunities through all means.

Create job opportunities for young people through sustainable development and environmental projects such as renewable energy projects as a goal to preserve the environment.

Regulate foreign labor and prioritize Libyan youth in job positions.

Focus on creative industries such as book publishing, visual and audio media, cinema, software development, and others that have a significant impact and long-term success.

Distribute projects horizontally and not only concentrate them in major cities.



للمجلس الوطني للتطوير الاقتصادي والاجتماعي

# المنتدى الاقتصادي الليبي

الإقتصاد الليبي

LIBYAN ECONOMY FORUM





# An ambitious vision towards achieving the National Digital Transformation Strategy

On Wednesday, October 18, 2023, the Board hosted a dialogue at its headquarters that brought together the National Committee formed by the decision of the Prime Minister's Council No. (394) for the year 2022, and managers and delegates of sectoral information and documentation centers to present an overview of the National Digital Transformation Strategy

Dr. Abdul Basit Al-Bawwar, Chairman of the General Authority for



Information, chaired the dialogue, with members including Dr. Mahmoud Al-Futaisi, General Director of the Board, Dr. Al-

Haramain Mohammed, and committee experts in attendance.

The dialogue highlighted the following:

- ❖ Methodology for preparing the strategy.
- ❖ Strategy axes.
- ❖ Initiatives and projects:
- ❖ Foundational digital infrastructure initiatives.
- ❖ Digital government initiatives.
- ❖ Digital economy initiatives.
- ❖ Digital society initiatives.
- ❖ Preparing a guidance model that is generalized to sectors, each according to its specificity.

## the partnership between the public and private sectors extends to the establishment and investment of early production facilities

The Libyan council for Oil, Gas and Renewable Energy organized a workshop titled "Partnership between public and private sector in establishing and investing in early production facilities" in collaboration with the National Oil Corporation and the National Economic and Social Development Board on Monday. The workshop was attended by a member of the board of directors of the National Oil Corporation, the chairman of the board of directors of the Libyan Council for Oil, Gas and Renewable Energy, the general director of the National Economic and Social Development Board and his assistant, and the directors of the economic development and planning departments. The event



was also attended by the Deputy Minister of Higher Education and Scientific Research and a group of officials and experts in the fields of oil, gas, and renewable energy.

The workshop included presentations aimed at strengthening the foundations of partnership and investment between the public and private sectors in the oil industry,

encouraging investment in early production facilities, and emphasizing their importance in improving the productivity of the oil sector and increasing production rates as it is a strategic challenge in enhancing its competitiveness. This type of investment is directed towards exploiting the potential of untapped wells and making them

productive wells for oil and gas, which will undoubtedly contribute to the localization of oil industries, create local development for surrounding areas, and achieve employment opportunities that benefit the country and have positive effects on boosting the Libyan economy.

At the end of the workshop, it was agreed that the recommendations would be referred to the relevant authorities, namely the Ministry of Oil and Gas, the National Oil Corporation, and the National Economic and Social Development Board, to develop a joint mechanism and incorporate it into executive policies, involving stakeholders such as businessmen, investors, and specialized oil companies.

# Role Specifications Energy\_Efficiency in solving the Energy\_Crisis

The Council organized a workshop titled 'The Role of Energy Efficiency Standards in Solving the Energy Crisis' in collaboration with the National Center for Standards and Metrology. The workshop was attended by the General Director of the Council, representatives from the Ministries of Planning,

Economy, and Trade, the General Director of the General Electricity Company, and experts in the field.

The Council organized a workshop titled 'The Role of Energy Efficiency Standards in Solving the Energy Crisis' in collaboration with the National Center for Standards and Metrology.

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The most prominent achievements of the project: Energy efficiency

labeling requirements for air conditioners, refrigerators, freezers, refrigerators with freezers, and home water heaters.

Operating and energy efficiency labeling requirements for lighting products.

Energy efficiency consumption card licensing regulations for household appliances.

## Collaboration between the Libyan and Malaysian advisory councils

A business meeting was held in Tripoli between the President and members of the Malaysian Advisory Council, the General Director of the National Economic and Social Development Board, his assistants, the directors of the departments and offices of the Board, as well as representatives from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation for the Asian and International Cooperation Affairs departments.

The Board team presented a visual presentation that included the most important projects



(completed and ongoing for the years 2022-2023-) that the board is working on in collaboration with stakeholders to implement. Then, the Malaysian delegation was given the floor, which graciously conveyed practical experience in supporting the

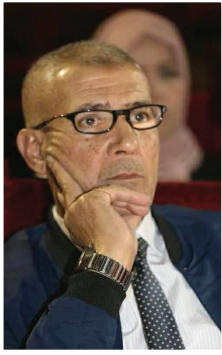
Malaysian government by developing a new developmental vision based on developing the human element and caring for providing a decent life for it, promoting the health sector, and then focusing on the national economy. The

spotlight was also shed on the most important previous achievements of the advisory council as a supporter of the government despite the obstacles it faced due to the succession of governments and instability that Malaysia went through.

At the end, the two parties agreed to establish a joint working mechanism that suits both sides, exchange knowledge transfer between them, and focus on finding urgent solutions regarding the implementation and follow-up stages of all important files that would drive the development wheel.



## Editors Word



◆ Atif Ben Mansur

In the first issue of “Highlights”, magazine, we attempted to shed light on some important topics related to a significant segment of experts and specialists in the fields of energy and natural resources. We highlighted the best methods and practices in managing and developing them, aiming for a qualitative leap in some of these areas.

Because “Highlights”, magazine aims to spread awareness and cover economic development programs and projects, contribute to enhancing the efficiency of state institutions, and participate in formulating strategies, plans, and programs that keep pace with the wheel of progress and growth while considering social and environmental determinants. This is to achieve the global goals of sustainable development. In our commitment to this approach, we exerted extra effort to make the second issue, which is now in your hands.

Dear reader, another step towards the better we aspire to. It includes some additional touches that will not escape the eye, as noticed by the reader while browsing the issue and its diverse contents. We hope every reader finds what they are looking for and that it serves as an incentive for experts and enthusiasts among the magazine's readers to participate in editing future issues. They can share their observations and present their ideas, which will receive our warm welcome, with the promise of giving them the attention they deserve. This is your magazine, and thanks to your interest, it continues to thrive.