

# **GREAT SOCIALIST PEOPLE'S LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA**

## **Public Administration Country Profile**

Division for Public Administration and Development Management (DPADM)  
Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA)  
United Nations

March 2004

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# LIBYA

[Click here](#) for detailed map



Source: [The World Factbook - Libya](#)

## Government type

Jamahiriyā (a state of the masses)

## Independence

24 December 1951 (from Italy)

## Constitution

11 December 1969, amended 2 March 1977 ([click here](#))

## Legal system

Based on Italian civil law system and Islamic law; separate religious courts; no constitutional provision for judicial review of legislative acts; has not accepted compulsory International Court of Justice jurisdiction

## Administrative divisions:

25 municipalities

Source: [The World Factbook - Libya](#) (edited)

The current political system in Libya began to be developed after the overthrow of the monarchy in the 1969 revolution and the establishment of a new government led by Colonel Mu'ammār Qadhafī. In 1972 a declaration was made in the town of Zwara introducing a new political, administrative and legislative system, and in 1977 Libya was declared a "State of the Masses" or a jamahiriyā.

In the 1990s further changes were made to the political structure, with a move towards decentralisation through the introduction of a system of communes or mahallat to be governed through local representation. In 1998 26 governorates were established, each headed by a governor who was given wide municipal and administrative powers. In 2000 further government restructuring was carried out in order to devolve more power to the local level. Only five ministries have remained, while other governmental authorities have had their responsibilities devolved to General People's Authorities and become consultative bodies rather than secretariats.

Source: [UNDP Libya - Administration and Politics](#)

# 1. General Information

1.1 People	Libya	Algeria	Tunisia	1
<b>Population</b>				a
Total estimated population (,000), 2003	5,551	31,800	9,832	
Female estimated population (,000), 2003	2,685	15,738	4,882	
Male estimated population (,000), 2003	2,866	16,062	4,950	
Sex ratio (males per 100 females), 2003	107	102	101	
Average annual rate of change of pop. (%), 2000-2005	1.93	1.67	1.07	
<b>Youth and Elderly Population</b>				b
Total population under age 15 (%), 2003	31	33	28	
Female population aged 60+ (%), 2003	6	7	9	
Male population aged 60+ (%), 2003	6	5	8	
<b>Human Settlements</b>				c
Urban population (%), 2001	88	58	66	
Rural population (%), 2001	12	42	34	
Urban average annual rate of change in pop. (%), '00-'05	2.51	2.72	2.07	
Rural average annual rate of change in pop/ (%), '00-'05	-0.16	0.41	-0.75	
<b>Education</b>				d
Total school life expectancy, 2000/2001	..	11.5 <sup>i</sup>	13.7	1
Female school life expectancy, 2000/2001	..	..	13.7	1
Male school life expectancy, 2000/2001	..	..	13.7	1
Female estimated adult (15+) illiteracy rate (%), 2000	31.9	43 <sup>ii</sup>	39.4 <sup>iii</sup>	2
Male estimated adult (15+) illiteracy rate (%), 2000	9.2	23.7 <sup>ii</sup>	18.6 <sup>iii</sup>	2
<b>Employment</b>				e
Unemployment rate (15+) (%), 2000	..	29.8 <sup>iv</sup>	15.6	1
Female adult (+15) economic activity rate (%), 2000	..	7 <sup>v</sup>	24 <sup>vi</sup>	2
Male adult (+15) economic activity rate (%), 2000	..	47 <sup>v</sup>	73 <sup>vi</sup>	2

Notes: <sup>i</sup> 1998/1999; <sup>ii</sup> 1987; <sup>iii</sup> 1989; <sup>iv</sup> Official estimates; <sup>v</sup> Data for all ages. That is, activity rate shown is crude activity rate; <sup>vi</sup> 1997

1.2 Economy	Libya	Algeria	Tunisia	2
<b>GDP</b>				a
GDP total (millions US\$), 2002	34,137	55,666	21,169	

<sup>1</sup> [United Nations Statistics Division](#):

<sup>a</sup> [Statistics Division and Population Division of the UN Secretariat](#); <sup>b</sup> [Statistics Division and Population Division of the UN Secretariat](#); <sup>c</sup> [Population Division of the UN Secretariat](#); <sup>d1</sup> [UNESCO](#); <sup>d2</sup> [UNESCO](#); <sup>e1</sup> [ILO](#); <sup>e2</sup> [ILO/OECD](#)

<sup>2</sup> [World Bank - Data and Statistics](#):

<sup>a</sup> [Quick Reference Tables](#); <sup>b</sup> [Data Profile Tables](#); <sup>c</sup> [Country at a Glance](#)

GDP per capita (US\$), 2002	6,169	1,777	2,163
PPP GDP total (millions int. US\$), 2002	..	173,396 <sup>i</sup>	64,397
PPP GDP per capita(int. US\$), 2002	..	5,536 <sup>i</sup>	6,579

<b>Sectors</b>				b
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Value added in agriculture (% of GDP), 2003	..	10.2	12.1
Value added in industry (% of GDP), 2003	..	55.1	28.1
Value added in services (% of GDP), 2003	..	34.7	59.8

<b>Miscellaneous</b>				c
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GDP implicit price deflator (annual % growth), 2003	39.2 <sup>ii</sup>	8.2	2.2
Private consumption (% of GDP), 2003	57.3 <sup>ii</sup>	41.1	62.4
Government consumption (% of GDP), 2003	16.8 <sup>ii</sup>	14.1	16.6

Notes: <sup>i</sup> Estimate is based on regression; other PPP figures are extrapolated from the latest International Comparison Programme benchmark estimates; <sup>ii</sup> 2002

1.3 Public Spending	Libya	Algeria	Tunisia	
<b>Public expenditures</b>				3
Education (% of GNP), 1985-1987	9.6	9.8	6.2	a
Education (% of GNP), 1995-1997	..	5.1 <sup>1</sup>	7.7	a
Health (% of GDP), 1990	..	3	3	
Health (% of GDP), 1998	..	2.6	2.2	
Military (% of GDP), 1990	..	1.5	2	b
Military (% of GDP), 2000	..	3.5	1.7	b
Total debt service (% of GDP), 1990	..	14.2	11.6	
Total debt service (% of GDP), 2000	..	8.4	9.8	

Notes: <sup>1</sup> Data do not include expenditure on tertiary education

1.4 Public Sector Employment and Wages						
<i>Data from the latest year available</i>	Libya 1991-1995	Libya 1996-2000	Middle East & North Africa average <sup>4</sup> 1996-2000	Non-Gulf States average <sup>4</sup> 1996-2000	Middle income group average <sup>4</sup> 1996-2000	
<b>Employment</b>						
Civilian Central Government <sup>5</sup>	(,000)	..	..			
	(% pop.)	..	..	0.65	0.65	0.59
Sub-national Government <sup>5</sup>	(,000)	..	..			
	(% pop.)	..	..	0.65	0.65	0.59
Education employees	(,000)	118.1	..			
	(% pop.)	2.61	..	0.96	0.97	1.20
Health employees	(,000)	25.39	..			
	(% pop.)	0.53	..	0.20	0.21	0.70
Police	(,000)	..	..			
	(% pop.)	..	..	0.37	0.26	0.30
Armed forces	(,000)	..	65.0			
	(% pop.)	..	1.23	0.91	0.86	0.46
SOE Employees	(,000)	..	..			
	(% pop.)	..	..	2.67	1.04	3.61
Total Public Employment	(,000)	..	..			
	(% pop.)	..	..	6.26	6.26	6.05
<b>Wages</b>						
Total Central gov't wage bill	(% of GDP)	..	..	11.1	10.5	8.5
Total Central gov't wage bill	(% of exp)	..	..	32.6	29.3	21.6
Average gov't wage	(,000 LCU)	..	..			
Real ave. gov't wage ('97 price)	(,000 LCU)	..	..			

<sup>3</sup> UNDP - [Human Development Report 2002](#)

<sup>a</sup> Data refer to total public expenditure on education, including current and capital expenditures.

<sup>b</sup> As a result of a number of limitations in the data, comparisons of military expenditure data over time and across countries should be made with caution. For detailed notes on the data see SIPRI (2001).

<sup>4</sup> Averages for regions and sub regions are only generated if data is available for at least 35% of the countries in that region or sub region.

<sup>5</sup> Excluding education, health and police – if available (view [Country Sources](#) for further explanations).

Average gov't wage to per capita GDP ratio	..	..	2.4	2.4	4.2
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Source: [World Bank - Public Sector Employment and Wages](#)

## 2. Legal Structure

The 1969 constitution vests sovereignty in the people. The aim of the state is to realize socialism and to liberate the national economy from foreign dependency. Self-sufficiency in production, equity in distribution, work as right and honor are among the socialist principles specifically spelled out in the constitution. According to the 1977 Declaration, only the people control leadership, authority, wealth, and arms so as to realize the “society of freedom.”

Source: UNDP (Programme on Governance in the Arab Region - POGAR) - Libya: Constitution

### 2.1 Legislative Branch

Unicameral General People's Congress (members elected indirectly through a hierarchy of people's committees).<sup>6</sup>

*Women in parliament:* N/A.<sup>7</sup>

The unicameral General People's Congress (GPC), or Mutamar al-Sha'ab al-'Aam, established in 1976, exercises the legislative power in Libya. The GPC is made up of 760 members. The members of the GPC are elected indirectly for a three-year term of office from a complex and changing network of popular congresses and committees that theoretically involve all Libyan nationals over 18 years of age.

The Green Book, which is based on a speech delivered by the Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhafi in 1975, asserts “The mere existence of a parliament means the absence of the people, but true democracy exists only through the participation of the people, not through the activity of their representatives.” In other words representative democracy corresponds to “the denial of participation.”

The Green Book, which is a manifesto of a system of pure democracy and a main source of legislation in Libya, declares that only people's congresses and people's committees can accomplish popular democracy. It rejects direct democracy based on referenda on the grounds that plebiscites do not express the people's true will. The legislative system embraced by the Green Book and by the People's Declaration of 1977 is a hierarchical one in which all citizens at the base are expected to participate in Basic Popular Congresses.

Each Basic Popular Congress chooses its own secretariat and its administrative bodies called People's Committees. The People's Committees are responsible to the Basic People's Congresses, and the Basic People's Congresses are responsible to thirteen Municipal People's Congresses.

At the top of the hierarchy the GPC is composed of the officials of all the congresses and committees at the bottom of the chain. The GPC has the power to issue decrees with the force of law. The GPC chooses a secretary (speaker of parliament) to preside over its sessions, to sign the laws by order of the Congress, and to accept the credentials of the representatives of foreign countries.

The GPC also elects a five-member General Secretariat to make policy and serve as its permanent body. The General Secretariat prepares the sessions of the GPC and draws up its agenda. The Secretariat consists of a secretary general and a number of

<sup>6</sup> Source of fact boxes if nothing else stated: [The World Factbook - Libya](#) (edited)

<sup>7</sup> [Inter-Parliamentary Union - Women in National Parliaments](#)

secretaries. These include the Secretariat for Women's Affairs, the Secretariat for Affairs of the People's Congresses, the Secretariat for Affairs of the Trade Unions, Syndicates and Professional Associations, and the Secretariat for Foreign Affairs.

Source: [UNDP \(Programme on Governance in the Arab Region - POGAR\) - Libya: Legislature](#)

## 2.2 Executive Branch

*cabinet:* General People's Committee established by the General People's Congress

*elections:* National elections are indirect through a hierarchy of people's committees; head of government elected by the General People's Congress; election last held 2 March 2000

The General People's Committee supersedes the executive power in Libya that used to be exercised by the Council of Ministers defined by the Constitution of 1969.

Technically (*de jure*), the current head of state, also Secretary of the General People's Congress, is Zintani Muhammad az-Zintani (since 1992, while the Leader of the Revolution is Mu'ammār al-Qadhafi. The Revolutionary Leader has no formal position and holds no official title. However he is considered the *de facto* chief of state.

Source: [The World Factbook - Libya](#), [Electionworld.org - Libya](#) &

[UNDP \(Programme on Governance in the Arab Region - POGAR\) - Libya: Constitution](#)

### Fact box:

*chief of state:* Revolutionary Leader Muammar Abu Minyar al-QADHAFI (since 1 September 1969); holds no official title, but is *de facto* chief of state  
*head of government:* Secretary of the General People's Committee (Premier) Mubarak al-SHAMEKH (since 2 March 2000)

## 2.3 Judiciary Branch

Supreme Court.

The legal system of Libya is based on a combination of Civil Law and Islamic legal principles. The formal sources of the law, as set down in the first article of the Civil Code include legislative provisions, Islamic principles, custom, and principles of natural law and rules of equity. In addition, judicial decisions and the thoughts and doctrines of eminent jurists serve as two informal sources of law that guide judicial decision-making.

The Libyan judicial system was formerly comprised of separate Sharia'a and secular courts. In 1971, Colonel Qadhafi abolished this system and replaced it with a single system integrating Islamic and secular principles. The major legal codifications include the Civil Code and Civil Code of Procedure of 1954, and the Commercial Code of 1953. All of these underwent significant amendments in 1971. The Supreme Council for Judicial Authority is the administrative authority of the judiciary, handling matters of appointment, transfer and discipline.

The judicial system is composed of a four-tiered hierarchy. At the base are the summary Courts, located in small town, which hear cases involving misdemeanors of lesser value. The decisions of this court may be appealed to the Courts of First Instance, located in each of Libya's former governorates. These courts are composed of chambers of three judges and have the authority to adjudicate in all civil, criminal, and commercial cases. In addition, the jurors apply the Sharia'a principles in cases involving personal status. Cases from the Courts of First Instance may be appealed to the Courts of Appeal. There are three such courts, located in Tripoli, Benghazi, and Sabha. The Court sits in panels of three judges to hear cases. A separate body

called the Sharia'a Court of Appeals hears cases appealed from the lower court involving Sharia'a.

At the apex of the judicial structure is the Supreme Court of Libya, which sits in Tripoli. It is composed of five separate chambers, one each for civil and commercial, criminal, administrative, constitutional, and Sharia'a. The Supreme Court sits in chambers of five judges and rules by majority decision. The Supreme Court is the final court of appeal. The Court is presided over by a president, or chairman, who is elected to the position by the General People's Congress. The General People's Congress also elects the other members of the Court. The Supreme Court was established by a law in 1953 and was given the power of judicial review of legislation. The Court lost this jurisdiction by virtue of Act No. 6 of 1982, but regained it by Act No. 17/1423 of 1994.

Sitting outside of the judicial hierarchy is the Court of the People, created by Law No. 5 of 1988 to hear certain types of political and economic cases.

Source: [UNDP \(Programme on Governance in the Arab Region - POGAR\) - Libya: Judiciary](#)

## **2.4 Local Government**

The original 25 municipalities may have been replaced by 13 regions divided into 1500 communes.

Source: [UNDP \(Programme on Governance in the Arab Region - POGAR\) - Libya](#)

The Socialist People's Republic of Libyan Arab Jamahiriya was founded on principles of profound political decentralization. Mu'ammr al-Qadhafi and a group of military officers seized power in September 1969. In the last 30 years, Qaddafi has developed his political vision for the Jamahiriya, meaning "state of the masses." Implementing this political system would involve the total decentralization of all decision-making to the citizens themselves through direct democracy.

In a series of essays compiled in the Green Book, Qaddafi spells out a vision for what he termed a Third Way, or an alternative to capitalism and socialism. The regime has sought repeatedly to breathe life into the revolution by transferring power among government bodies. The latest incident of this occurred during the March 2000 meeting of the General People's Congress (GPC), the national legislature, where Qadhafi announced that all but a few national ministries were to be replaced by provisional cells of the Popular Congresses. In 1998 the GPC divided Libya into 26 governorates (Sha'biyah) each to be headed by the secretary of a people's committee. In theory, Qadhafi plans to eliminate all central government functions and decentralize power to the 380 Popular Congresses.

In practice, most decision-making power remains in the hands of a centralized leadership. Hydrocarbon revenues are central to the government's legitimacy and popular support. The highly centralized nature of the distribution of oil profits in Libya has undermined efforts to achieve decentralization. Noticeable in Qadhafi's March 2000 announcement was an exception for the National Oil Company from the dissolution of the Ministry of Energy.

By law, Libya has one of the most politically decentralized systems in the Arab region. Local governmental institutions extend over education, industry, and communities. But in practice, the central leadership dictates the power of these institutions. Civil society and all non-state political organizations are actively suppressed, creating little political participation from the bottom up. Many of the elites who could be expected to fill positions of local leadership reside overseas.

Source: [UNDP \(Programme on Governance in the Arab Region - POGAR\) - Libya: Decentralization](#)



## 3. The State and Civil Society

### 3.1 Ombudsperson

Source: [Institution - Title](#)

### 3.2 NGOs

Source: [Institution - Title](#)

### 3.3 Civil Society

The government grants the right of association to official institutions by virtue of a law passed in 1972 that regulates associational activity in Libya. Members of each profession form their own unions and syndicates to defend their professional rights.

Workers may join the National Trade Unions' Federation, which was created in 1972 and is administered by the People's Committees. This official trade union organization plays an active role in the International Confederation of Arab Trade Unions, the Organization of African Trade Union Unity, and the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU). Abdalla Idriss, General Secretary, General Federation of Producers Trade Unions, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, was elected to be a vice president of WFTU at its 14th Congress held in New Delhi in March 2000. A Libyan delegation also attended the Maghreb Trade Union conference held in Tunis in July 2001.

Other umbrella organizations are the Federation of Chambers of Commerce, Trade, Industry, and Agriculture and the General Federation of Producers' Trade Unions. The government also created the Libyan Arab Human Rights Committee in 1989. The 1994 Purge Law was established to fight financial corruption, black marketeering, drug trafficking, and atheism.

The press is controlled and the government owns the broadcast media. People are able to receive news from satellite television. There is a state-run daily newspaper, Al-Shams. Local Revolutionary Committees publish several smaller newspapers. The official news agency is the Jamahiriya News Agency (JANA).

Source: [UNDP \(Programme on Governance in the Arab Region - POGAR\) - Libya: Civil Society](#)

## 4. Civil Service

### 4.1 Legal basis

The Libyan Civil Service Act 55/76 provides the legal basis for civil service in the country. This act replaced the act known as Act 19/1964.

Source: [CAFRAD/ACBF - The Performance Appraisal System in Libya \(2003\)](#)

### 4.2 Recruitment

Source: [Institution - Title](#)

### 4.3 Performance Measurement

In accordance with the Libyan Civil Service Act 55/76, jobs are divided financially into thirteen grades (1-13). All employees on grades 1-10, irrespective of the nature of their jobs, are subject to annual report (the efficiency report). This report takes two forms: one for supervisory jobs and the other for non-supervisory jobs.

The forms take similar design, with slight difference in the appraising factors. Each contains three parts.

The first part, which is filled by the appraisee, contains general information such as (name, job title, education, department, significant work accomplished during the period etc.) and ratification of personnel department.

The second part is the main part. It contains fixed criteria to be used for appraising in order to indicate how the appraised performance fits those criteria. The appraiser gives marks against each criterion and the sum of these marks represents the total score.

Source: [CAFRAD/ACBF - The Performance Appraisal System in Libya \(2003\)](#)

### 4.4 Promotion

The third part of the form contains the appraiser's recommendation. This can be for promotion, training, bonus or transfer. The final approval of the assessment is made by the appraisee's manager who may comment on, or discuss the assessment.

According to the Civil Service Act, discussing with the appraisee or notifying him is not an obligation. However, if the appraiser gets an average or weak score, a written notification to the assessed employee is mandatory. The employee can appeal to the Personnel Committee within fifteen days of his/her notification. This Committee may revise the report, discuss with the assessor, reassess or approve the report as it is.

According to the article 35 of the Act, an appraisee who gets a weak score will lose his/her next increment; and if a similar score is obtained for a second consecutive year, the case is referred to the Personnel Committee for appropriate remedial action. The employee faces dismissal if no improvement in performance is recorded for the third year.

The appraisees who get high scores are given priority among their peers, if promoted jobs are limited. Those who obtain score of outstanding for 5 years may be given an extraordinary promotion.

Source: [CAFRAD/ACBF - The Performance Appraisal System in Libya \(2003\)](#)

#### **4.5 Remuneration**

Source: Institution - Title

#### **4.6 Training**

Source: Institution - Title

#### **4.7 Gender**

Source: Institution - Title

## 5. Ethics and Civil Service

### 5.1 Corruption

2003 CPI Score relates to perceptions of the degree of corruption as seen by business people and country analysts and ranges between 10 (highly clean) and 0 (highly corrupt).

Corruption Perceptions Index							
Rank	Country	2003 CPI Score	Surveys Used	Standard Deviation	High-Low Range	Number Inst.	90 percent confidence range
1	Highly clean	9.7	8	0.3	9.2 - 10.0	4	9.5 - 9.9
118	Libya	2.1	3	0.5	1.7 - 2.7	3	1.7 - 2.5
133	Highly corrupt	1.3	8	0.7	0.3 - 2.2	6	0.9 - 1.7

Source: [Transparency International - Corruption Perceptions Index 2003](#)

**Surveys Used:** Refers to the number of surveys that were used to assess a country's performance. 17 surveys were used and at least 3 surveys were required for a country to be included in the CPI.

**Standard Deviation:** Indicates differences in the values of the sources. Values below 0.5 indicate agreement, values between 0.5 and c. 0.9 indicate some agreement, while values equal or larger than 1 indicate disagreement.

**High-Low Range:** Provides the highest and lowest values of the sources.

**Number Institutions:** Refers to the number of independent institutions that assessed a country's performance. Since some institutions provided more than one survey.

**90 percent confidence range:** Provides a range of possible values of the CPI score. With 5 percent probability the score is above this range and with another 5 percent it is below.

Some aspects of Public Administration affected by corruption:

- Purchases and public contract;
- Tax collection and other supreme resources;
- Grant approvals, licenses and permission;
- Assignment of posts and responsibility determination.

As for attempt to fight corruption effectively, the community went to reorganize its control institutions that guarantee effective control of different state activities, and according to law No. (88) 1974, Central Authority for public Administrative control was reorganized to disclose all violation and faculty administrative practices inside public institutions.

Also law No. (79) 1975 was issued regarding the establishment of an Accounting chamber, and under which the chamber was assigned to practice financial control on all administrative units and general companies of the state, as it was also assigned to audit some controls in which the state constitutes a party. The general Works Board was also established to follow-up and execute general projects.

Peoples Board for follow-up was established according to law No. (16) for the year 1986 and specialized to follow up and execute the development plan.

Within the year 1988, all control boards were merged in people's Board for follow-up and the organizing laws for Boards work govern the function of this Board.

The control work reached its peak after the issue of law No. (ii) 1996 regarding the re-organization of popular control where control work was organized in one board

named "Popular Control Board". This board practices financial, administrative and technical control on all units, institutions and general companies inside the community and its control extended to foreign companies branches operating in Jamahiriya.

The type of control exercised by the Board covers the smallest administrative unit in the state namely the localities (the communes) and control carried out by the local members chosen from the localities.

The Board includes elected members from all basic popular congresses in Jamahiriya, plus the existence of hundreds of experts and technicians in all relevant control fields. Popular Control Boards has general Administration and a No. of (26) technical offices for popular control through (26) municipality according to state administrative bodies.

And as for endeavour to activate the efforts in this field of fighting corruption, the community enacted different penal laws to fight corruption in all its forms represented in the following:

- Libyan penal law- this law gave concern to crimes of theft and embezzlement bribes as it also included deterrent penalties for such crimes.
- Law No. (2) 1979 concerning economic crimes and it is related to fighting of all aspects of economic corruption in the state.
- Law No. (6) 1985 regarding prohibition and favoritism.
- Law No. (22) 1985 regarding the fighting of misuse of profession or job.
- Law No. (3) 1986 on "from where have you got this." which is related to prohibition of gaining utility or materialistic or moral advantage.
- Law No. (10) 1994, regarding purging. It was enacted to fight all kinds of corruption in communities. This law compelled all general employees and self-employed citizens to submit annual declarations or their financial positions, and range of their modification during the declaration.

Source: [International Anti-Corruption Conference \(IACC\) - Libyan Efforts in Anti-Corruption \(1999\)](#)

## **5.2 Ethics**

Source: [Institution - Title](#)

## 6. e-Government

### e-Government Readiness Index:

The index refers to the generic capacity or aptitude of the public sector to use ICT for encapsulating in public services and deploying to the public, high quality information (explicit knowledge) and effective communication tools that support human development.

The index is comprised of three sub-indices: Web Measure Index, Telecommunications Infrastructure Index and Human Capital Index.

### Web Measure Index:

A scale based on progressively sophisticated web services present. Coverage and sophistication of state-provided e-service and e-product availability correspond to a numerical classification.

### Telecommunications Infrastructure Index:

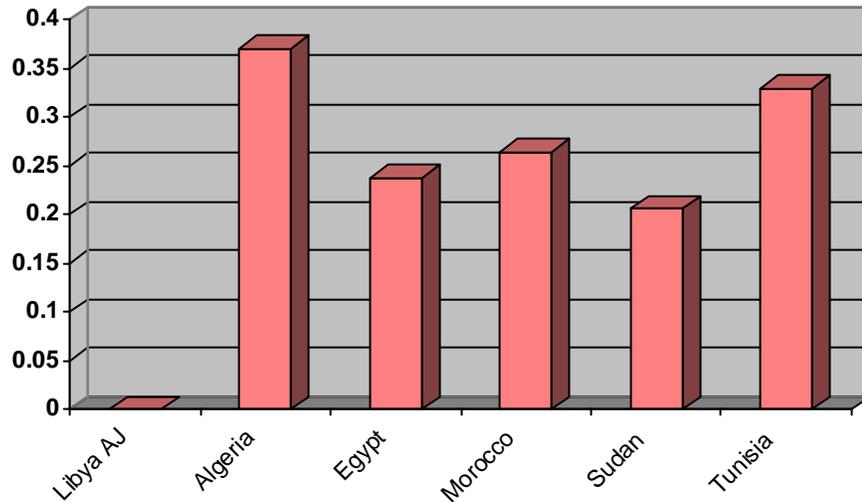
A composite, weighted average index of six primary indices, based on basic infrastructural indicators that define a country's ICT infrastructure capacity.

Primary indicators are: PC's, Internet users, online population and Mobile phones. Secondary indicators are TVs and telephone lines.

### Human Capital Index:

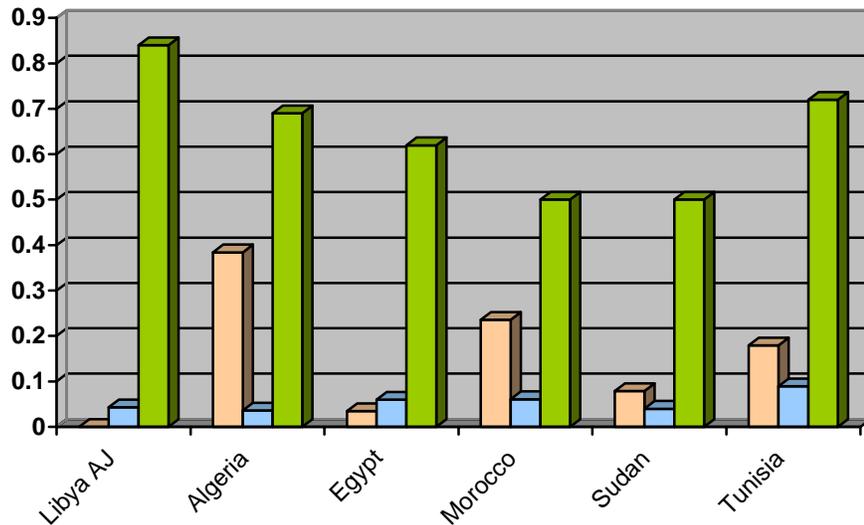
A composite of the adult literacy rate and the combined primary, secondary and tertiary gross enrolment ratio, with two thirds of the weight given to adult literacy and one third to the gross enrolment ratio.

### e-Government Readiness Index



Source: HUnited Nations – World Public Sector Report 2003H

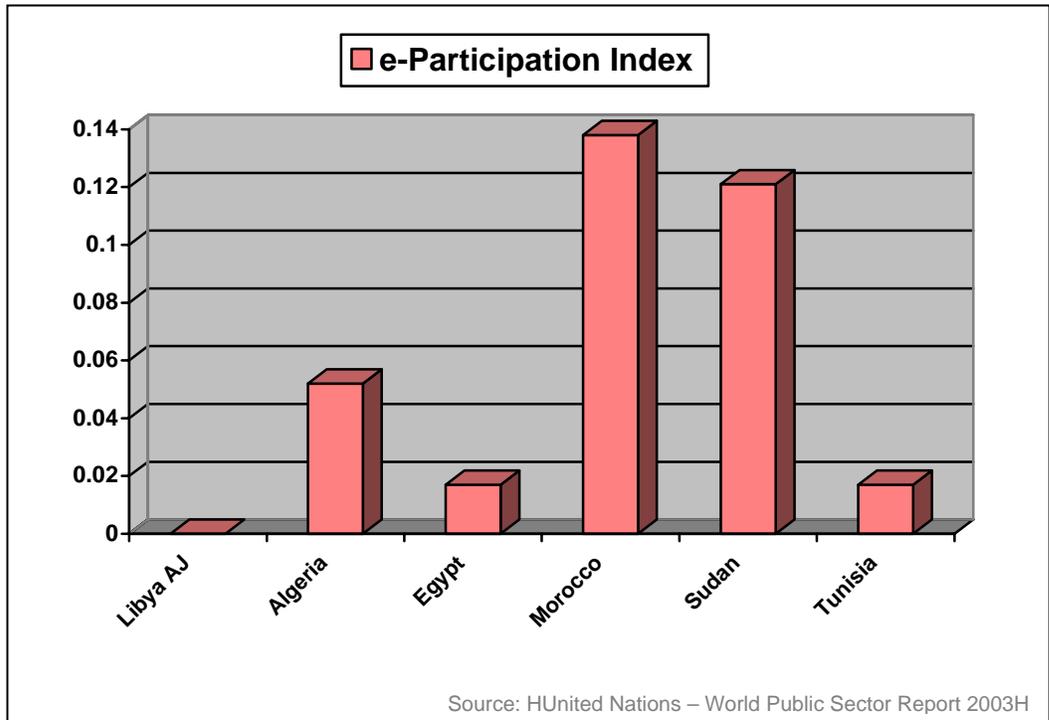
### Web Measure Index Telecom. Infrastructure Index Human Capital Index



Source: HUnited Nations – World Public Sector Report 2003H

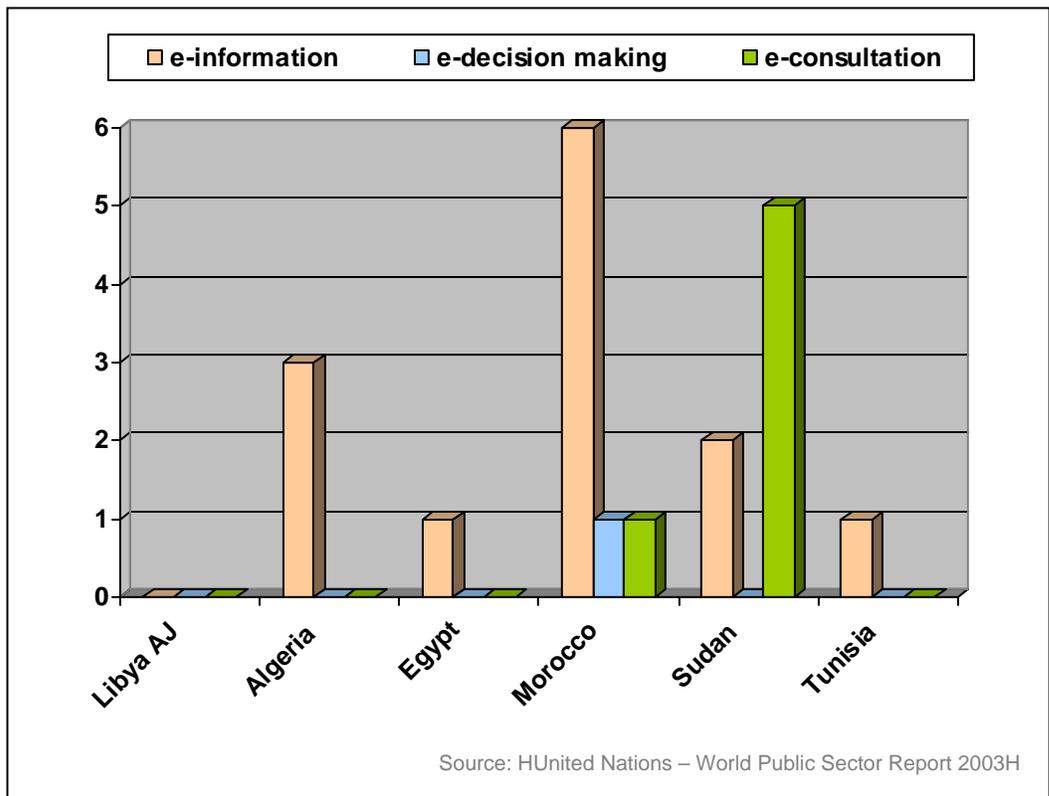
**e-Participation Index:**

Refers to the willingness, on the part of the government, to use ICT to provide high quality information (explicit knowledge) and effective communication tools for the specific purpose of empowering people for able participation in consultations and decision-making both in their capacity as consumers of public services and as citizens.



**e-information:**

The government websites offer information on policies and programs, budgets, laws and regulations, and other briefs of key public interest. Tools for disseminating of information exist for timely access and use of public information, including web forums, e-mail lists, newsgroups and chat rooms.



**e-decision making:**

The government indicates that it will take citizens input into account in decision making and provides actual feedback on the outcome of specific issues.

**e-consultation:**

The government website explains e-consultation mechanisms and tools. It offers a choice of public policy topics online for discussion with real time and archived access to audios and videos of public meetings. The government encourages citizens to participate in discussions.

## 7. Links

### 7.1 National sites

Authority	Topic
Muammar Al Qadhafi	<a href="http://www.qadhafi.org">http://www.qadhafi.org</a>

### 7.2 Miscellaneous sites

Institution	Topic
African Development Bank (ADB)	<a href="http://www.afdb.org/">http://www.afdb.org/</a>
African Institute for Economic Development and Planning (IDEP)	<a href="http://www.unidep.org/">http://www.unidep.org/</a>
African Training and Research Centre in Administration for Development (CAFRAD)	<a href="http://www.cafrad.org/">http://www.cafrad.org/</a>
African Union (AU)	<a href="http://www.africa-union.org/">http://www.africa-union.org/</a>
Arab Administrative Development Organization (ARADO)	<a href="http://www.arado.org.eg/">http://www.arado.org.eg/</a>
Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development	<a href="http://www.arabfund.org/">http://www.arabfund.org/</a>
Arab Social Science Research	<a href="http://www.assr.org/countries/libya/index.html">http://www.assr.org/countries/libya/index.html</a>
European Union (EU)	<a href="http://europa.eu.int/comm/external_relations/lybia/...">http://europa.eu.int/comm/external_relations/lybia/...</a>
International Labour Organization (ILO)	<a href="http://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/natlex_browse.home">http://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/natlex_browse.home</a>
New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD)	<a href="http://www.nepad.org/">http://www.nepad.org/</a>
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	<a href="http://www.undp-libya.org/">http://www.undp-libya.org/</a>
UNDP - Programme on Governance in the Arab Region (POGAR)	<a href="http://www.undp-pogar.org/countries/libya/index.html">http://www.undp-pogar.org/countries/libya/index.html</a>
United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)	<a href="http://www.uneca.org/">http://www.uneca.org/</a>
UNPAN	<a href="http://www.unpan.org/virtual_library-byregion.asp">http://www.unpan.org/virtual_library-byregion.asp</a>