

http://devinit.org/country/libya

This country profile highlights trends in poverty, domestic public resources and international finance based on the latest available data.

Overview

HOW MANY OF THE POOREST 20% OF PEOPLE GLOBALLY LIVE IN LIBYA?

No data

WHAT RESOURCES ARE AVAILABLE?

Domestic public

US\$...

International

US\$896m

HOW MUCH DOES THE GOVERNMENT SPEND PER PERSON?

PPP\$
See Notes

HOW DEEP IS POVERTY?

0%

Depth of poverty

Trends in extreme poverty

2000-2014, % of population living on under \$1.25 per day

1	
1	
•	
0	
0	
-1	

The distribution of income

2014, share of income of bottom 20% of population

Average GDP per capita: **US\$7,961** (2014)

Resource flows to and from Libya

Official, commercial, private and estimated illicit flows

2014, international resource inflows and outflows (US\$ billions, constant 2012 prices)

Resource flows to Libya				Reso	urce flows leaving Liby
		OFFICIA	AL		
	Gross disbursements OD	A C	DA Capital repayments	5	
		0	DA Interest payments		
	Gross disbursement	s 00Fs 0	OFs Capital repayment	ts	
] o	OFs Interest payments	5	
	Inflows Development coop	peration D	evelopment cooperation	on Outflows	
	Disbursements Long te	rm debt			
		COMMER	CIAL		
	Inward investmen	t FDI 🧧 F	DI Outflow of profits		
				Outward investment FDI	
	Net inflows Portfoli	o equity			
	Disbursements Long te	rm debt L	ong term debt Capital	repayments	
		L	ong term debt Interest	payments	
	Net disbursements Short te	rm debt S	hort term debt Interes	t payments	
		PRIVAT	Έ		
	Inflows Rem	ittances R	emittances Outflows		
		ILLICI [.]	Т		
		Т.	rade mispricing Outflo	ws	
		IL	licit finance Outflows		
1.5b \$1b	\$500m	\$0m	\$50	0m :	51b \$

Notes: We define extreme poverty as measured using the \$1.25 (PPP 2005) extreme poverty line. Purchasing power parity (PPP) prices are the rate at which a country's currency would have to be converted into that of another country to buy the same amount of goods and services in each country. PPPs are constructed by comparing the cost of a common basket of goods in different countries. Depth of poverty is a measure of the average gap in incomes for people living below the poverty line spread across the population of the whole country, expressed as a percentage of the \$1.25 a day poverty line. Yoomestic public resources available' refers to the total non-grant revenue either collected or projected to be collected by the government in the financial year 2014.

Domestic resources

Revenue and grants

2013, latest year of actual revenue (US\$ billions, constant 2012 prices)

Total Revenue and grants 100% of total US\$59.2bn	revenue 100% of total US\$59.2bn	Hydrocarbon Revenue 96% of total US\$56.7bn	
		Nathydrocarbon Reverus 45 of total 1 US\$2.0tm	Strike Martinia (m.) 2001 —

Financing

2013, latest year of actual financing (US\$ billions, constant 2012 prices)

Financing -100% of total US\$-17.1bn	Net Domestic Finance -100% of total US\$-17.1bn	Banking system -100% of total US\$-17.1bn

Expenditure

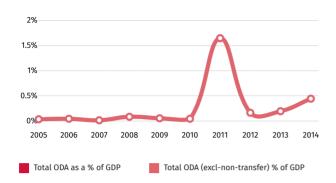
2013, latest year of actual expenditure (US\$ billions, constant 2012 prices)

Total Expenditure 100% of total US\$42.2bn	Recurrent Expenditure 90% of total US\$37.8bn	Subsidies And Transfers 21% of total US\$9bn
		Wages 36% of total US\$15bn
		Goods And Services 33% of total US\$13.7bn
	Capital Expenditure 10% of total US\$4.4bn	

Notes: Year of data refers to the fiscal year 2012 running from January to December and is sourced from: Libya: 2013 Article IV Consultation May 31, 2013. The pink boxes represent negative values, typically showing repayments of loans under financing. Some labels have been omitted from these visualisations; for these, and those that are too small to read, please refer to the online country profile page on the Development Data Hub for more details.

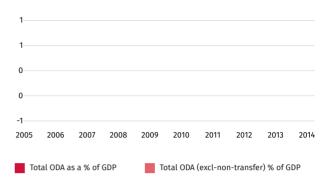
ODA and national income

Gross ODA % of GDP



ODA per poor person

ODA per person living under \$1.25 a day



The bundle of ODA

2014, gross disbursements

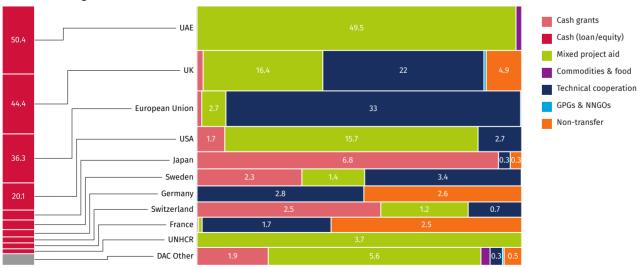


 ${\it Note:}~{\it GPGs, global~public~goods;}~{\it NNGOs, Northern~non-governmental~organisations.}$

The bundle of ODA from the 10 largest providers

2014, US\$ millions, gross disbursements

Aid from the ten largest donors



Note: ODA is equivalent to an average 0.64% of GDP across all developing countries. We define extreme poverty as measured using the \$1.25 (PPP 2005) extreme poverty line.

What is aid spent on?

The bundle of ODA to the 10 largest sectors

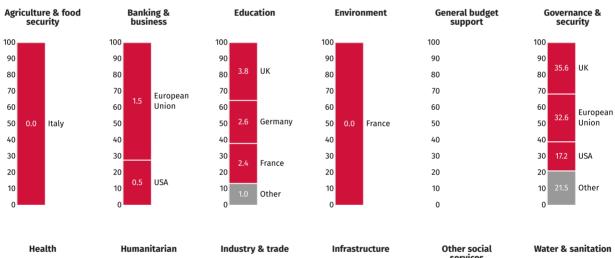
2014, US\$ millions, gross disbursements

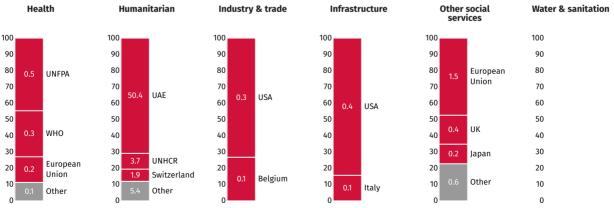




The largest providers to each sector

2014, gross ODA, % of total (US\$ disbursements in columns)





Notes: Data is from the OECD Development Assistance Committee (ODA and other official flows data), the World Bank (long-term debt, remittances, gross national income (GNI) and poverty), the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (FDI), IMF article IV publications (domestic revenue and expenditure), Global Financial Integrity (illicit financing and trade mispricing). Other official flows (OOFs) are typically loans that are either not sufficiently concessional to count as ODA, or are mainly in support of commercial objectives, such as donor exports. All data in US\$\$\frac{1}{2}\$ in 2012 prices. 'Other' sector aid includes multisector ODA, administrative costs, support for refugees in the donor country and unallocated or unspecified ODA. Acronyms: FDI: foreign direct investment; IMF: International Monetary Fund; OECD: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development; OOFs: other official flows.