

DIGITAL TRADE REGULATORY INTEGRATION

COUNTRY PROFILE

LIBYA



INTRODUCTION

The African Trade Policy Centre of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa has embarked on a Digital Trade Regulatory Integration initiative with four primary objectives. First, the initiative provides information on digital services trade regulations that has the potential to facilitate the negotiation and implementation of the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) protocol on Digital Trade. Second, it intends to inform the development of a digital trade integration index which could then become a component to possible future editions of the Africa Regional Integration Index.¹ Third, it will also inform the addition of African countries to the Digital Services Trade Restrictiveness Index (Digital STRI) as developed by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. Fourth, data from the DTRI and tools derived from it will offer a solid basis for further analytical work by ECA and others on digital trade.

The initiative covering the legal and regulatory environment associated with digital trade will help African countries better understand and address barriers to the growth and development of digital trade and e-commerce. Addressing the issues identified will help promote digital trade and e-commerce and underpin continent-wide commercial transactions between businesses and consumers.

This country profile presents the key findings for Libya and is based on observations from two datasets developed under the DTRI initiative. The first dataset, modelled on the OECD Digital STRI, compiled information on restrictions to digital services trade from 2014 to 2023. The second covers measures related to digital trade integration, beginning with the effective date of each measure and reflecting the latest available information. The legal and regulatory measures researched in the initiative are categorized into various policy areas in both digital services trade restrictions

and digital trade integration. This country profile's two sections correspond to the two datasets. To avoid repetition where

there is overlap between the indicators, attempts are made to present results only once, to the extent possible.

RESTRICTIVENESS OF THE REGULATORY REGIME FOR DIGITAL SERVICES TRADE

To assess the degree of restrictiveness among digital services trade in Libya, an in-depth review of policies, legislation, and regulations on digital services trade restrictions was conducted under the five pillars of the OECD Digital STRI:

- Infrastructure and connectivity.
- Electronic transactions.
- Payment systems.
- Intellectual property.
- Other barriers affecting trade in digitally enabled services.

Each pillar is explained below.

Pillar 1: Infrastructure and connectivity

Libya's Telecommunication Law (2010) guarantees interconnection.² It mandates the General Authority for Communication and Informatics (GACI) to ensure interconnection among telecom service providers by establishing needed arrangements

and resolving disputes as soon as possible. The law also provides that GACI is responsible for setting prices and conditions for interconnection arrangements.³ While the law does not explicitly guarantee that interconnection reference agreements and concluded agreements be made available to the public, this requirement is mandated by Libya's interconnection regulation, annexed to the executive regulations for the Telecommunication Law adopted in 2022.⁴ Since then, GACI has been required to publish on its website all interconnection reference agreements and concluded agreements.

Neither the vertical separation of dominant service providers nor internet traffic management in the telecommunication sector was mandated by Libya's Telecommunications Law (2010) or by the relevant executive regulations (2022). Notably, the state-owned Libyan Post Telecommunications and Information Technology Company (LPTIC)—formerly the General Post and Telecommunications Company (GPTC)—is

the main telecommunications operator.⁵ In 1999, GPTC awarded the first Internet Service Provider license to Libya Telecom and Technology (LTT), one of its subsidiaries. In addition, LPTIC owns two mobile phone providers, Almadar and Libyana—and a third provider, Libya Phone, is owned by LTT. In sum, the market is dominated by state-owned entities.⁶ Nevertheless, no provisions are found in Libya's Telecommunications Law and Executive Regulations that prohibit or restrict the use of Virtual Private Networks (VPNs). Libya is also not reported as being among countries that have banned VOIP calls.⁷

Libya currently does not have Laws or Regulations regulating cross-border data flows or requiring data localization.

Pillar 2: Electronic transactions

The electronic transactions pillar refers to requirements for engaging in e-commerce, the resolution of disputes emanating from cross-border digital trade, and conditions for licenses to engage in e-commerce.

No special license for e-commerce activities is mandated by Libya's law on commercial activities (2010), which more generally requires a license to practice any commercial activity or conduct any business within Libya; the law does not discriminate against foreigners with respect to this general licensing requirement.⁸ The law does not define e-commerce or differen-

tiate between online and offline commercial activity. While Libya's law on electronic transactions (2022) names the National Information Security and Safety Authority (NISSA) as the authority responsible for licensing websites, it remains unclear whether this authority extends more generally to the regulation of online content providers, of online services, platforms and applications, and of all sectors' involvement in e-commerce.⁹

Libya has no online tax registration and declaration system with respect to any type of commerce, either for residents or non-resident national and foreign providers.

More generally, Libya's rules for cross-border transaction deviate from internationally standardized rules. Libya is not a party to the UN Convention on the Use of Electronic Communications in International Contracts. The country also has not adhered to the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL) Model Law on Electronic Commerce or the UNCITRAL Model Law on Electronic Signature. Libya's electronic transactions law (2022) and intellectual property rights laws do not explicitly protect confidential information or trade secrets. Nevertheless, Libya's electronic transactions law (2022) provides that electronic signatures have the legal effect of handwritten signatures.¹⁰

Libya recently adopted a settlement mechanism for disputes arising from cross-border trade, including digital trade. In 2023, Libya's Law 10 of 2023 on Commercial

Arbitration was enacted to regulate procedures and provisions related to arbitration in commercial disputes at the local and international levels.¹¹ This law provides a unified legal framework for arbitration and enhances legal clarity to encourage investments and cross-border commercial activity. The law's ten sections address various aspects of commercial arbitration, from the framework for arbitration agreements to the formation of the arbitral tribunal, arbitration procedures, and the issuance, recognition, and implementation of the arbitral award. The law also clarifies interventions and jurisdictions of relevant courts in Libya and addresses electronic arbitration, the management of electronic arbitration sessions, and the issuance, documentation, and appeal of the electronic arbitration award.

Libya lacks a comprehensive consumer protection framework with a fair, transparent, and effective dispute settlement mechanism for consumers. The country's recently enacted law on electronic transactions (2022), however, includes some rules on relations between sellers and consumers in electronic commerce.¹²

Pillar 3: Payment systems

Libya discriminates against foreigners in access to payment settlement methods: in 2020, the country's National Payments Council issued a regulation requiring any electronic payment service to be prepaid and in Libyan Dinar.¹³ Further restrictions

had previously been imposed by the Central Bank through its circular on electronic payment services using mobile phones (2017), which set monthly account limits and transaction limits: the limits ranged from 1,000 LYD (about \$207) for individuals to 50,000 LYD (about \$10,350) for large merchants or enterprises.¹⁴ In addition, the Central Bank's circular on selling foreign currencies (2020) sets annual limits on transactions in foreign currencies for importers as well as individuals, including for education and medical treatment.¹⁵

Libya has some regulations mandating compliance with international standards for national payment security. Specifically, Libya's Central Bank's circular on controls and instructions for electronic payment services using mobile phones (2017) stipulates that e-banking and e-payment services and applications must comply with ISO8583 and ISO 20022 standards. Also, Libya's Regulation on Electronic Payment Services (2020) stipulates that electronic banking cards must comply with national and international standards, in particular those set by the Payment Card Industry Security Standards Council; the regulation does not further specify or mandate specific standards.

Pillar 4: Intellectual property rights

Foreign firms face discriminatory treatment in trademark protection, copyright protection, and related rights. Libya's Law

on Patents (1959) requires that foreigners applying for a patent in Libya must have a local representative,¹⁶ and both this law and Libya's Law on Commercial Activities (2010) require foreign applicants to have filed for a patent in one of the countries that treat Libya reciprocally.¹⁷ Foreign companies registered in the Free Zone or having a real business centre in a WIPO country are allowed to apply for patents in Libya.

In copyright protection and related rights, Libya has been a signatory to the Berne Convention since 1976 but is not a signatory to the WIPO Copyright Treaty or Performance and Phonograms Treaty, nor is it a member of the WTO. Libya's Copyright Protection Law (1968) stipulates that works of art by foreign authors, first published in a foreign country, shall not be protected under said law unless they are protected in the foreign country and the same country provides similar protection for Libyan authors.¹⁸ Exceptions in the law do not follow the fair use or fair dealing model in order to limit the lawful use of copyrighted work by others.¹⁹

To enforce intellectual property rights, Libya's Laws on Patents (1958), Copyright Protection (1969), and Commercial Activities (2010) provide various measures—judicial and administrative, provisional, and criminal—with procedures and penalties.

Pillar 5: Other barriers affecting trade in digitally enabled services

Several other limitations affect cross-border trade in digitally enabled services in Libya. Libya's cybercrime law (2022) allows limitations on downloading and streaming by mandating the National Authority for Security and Information Safety (NISSA) to monitor and block any online content that it deems offensive to Libyan culture and values and considers a threat to society.²⁰ There are also restrictions on online advertising: among other requirements, a Resolution on the Approval of the Conditions and Controls for Media Activity (2022) requires licensing by the Foreign Media Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Libyan Intelligence Service, and Security for foreign audio or visual channels—whether satellite or terrestrial—seeking to establish an office, branch, or activity within Libya.²¹

Commercial presence is also a requirement in Libya. A resolution on the participation of foreigners in joint-venture companies, branches, and representative offices for foreign companies in Libya (2012) prohibits entities operating in Libya from contracting foreign companies to work inside Libya unless the foreign companies have an established branch.²² The resolution lists sectors—including communications—in which foreign companies can establish a branch after obtaining authorization from the Minister of Economy. Companies with a previously established

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branch, however, do not require this authorization for a new branch.²³

A recent resolution to form a committee organizing a digital transformation program for the economic and trade sector (2023) prohibits departments of the Ministry of Economy and Trade and its affiliated bodies from entering into any arrangement or commitment with international and regional organizations in relation to the envisaged electronic services and digital transformation platforms, except through the mechanism and controls

established by the ministry based on the committee's proposal.²⁴

In contrast to these restrictions, no local presence requirement appears in Libya's laws affecting trade in digitally enabled services. And, notably, Libya has an established redress mechanism—the Competition Council, founded by the Law on Commercial Activity (2010)—for cases when business practices are alleged to restrict competition.²⁵ All practitioners of commercial activities may resort to this council.

RESTRICTIVENESS OF THE REGULATORY REGIME FOR DIGITAL TRADE INTEGRATION



This section discusses measures related to the level of digital trade integration in Libya. The regulatory regime of digital trade integration was assessed under 12 pillars.

- Tariff and trade defense on measures applied to intraregional imports of ICT goods.
- Public procurement for digital goods and services.
- Foreign direct investment for digital trade.
- Intellectual property rights.
- Telecommunications infrastructure and competition.
- Cross-border data policies.
- Domestic data policies.
- Intermediary liability.
- Content access.
- Quantitative trade restrictions for ICT goods and online services.
- Technical standards applied to ICT goods and online services.
- Online sales and transactions.

Since the findings for some of these pillars were discussed in the section on the Digital STRI, a duplicative discussion is avoided here to the extent possible.

Pillar 1: Tariffs and trade defense

Libya imposes restrictions on imports of information and communication technology (ICT) goods and digital services, including on the quantity or volume of ICT goods or services that can be imported. The country's effective tariff rate for ICT goods (applied weighted average) is 3.48, and its rate of zero-tariff coverage for ICT goods is 16.7%.²⁶

Libya is not a signatory of the 1996 World Trade Organization (WTO) Information Technology Agreement (ITA I) or its 2015 expansion (ITA II)²⁷—nor has Libya adopted any domestic trade defense instruments, such as anti-dumping, countervailing or safeguard measures.²⁸

Pillar 2: Public procurement on digital goods and services

Libya is not a signatory to the World Trade Organization (WTO) Agreement on Government Procurement (GPA), nor does it have observer status.²⁹

No law was found in Libya mandating the surrender of patents, source codes or trade secrets to win tenders. No law was found that required the use of any particular type of encryption to win tenders.

In Libya, the Circular of the Minister of Economy and Trade No. 4-2023 requests all public companies and government agencies funded from the general budget to commit to giving priority to supplies from the local market—especially those manufactured and produced locally—when contracting for procurement of materials and supplies.³⁰ Corruption is reportedly one of the main obstacles that prevent foreign companies or service providers from participating in government tenders.³¹

Pillar 3: Foreign direct investment for digital trade

This pillar covers restrictions on foreign direct investment (FDI) in sectors relevant to the digital economy, such as telecommunications and telecommunications-related services, computer services, internet publishing services, the manufacturing of telecommunication facilities, and electronic retail.

According to a resolution on foreigners' participation in joint venture companies, branches, and representative offices of foreign companies in Libya (2012), certain joint ventures with Libyan nationals—those with paid-up capital of not less than one million dinars (about \$207,400) upon incorporation, or three-tenths of the subscribed cash capital—must be established in the form of joint stock companies.³² The same resolution requires a joint stock company's Chairman of the Board of Directors to be Libyan. The resolution's Article 3 limits the foreign share in a joint stock company's capital to 49%, a limit that may be raised as far as 60% by the Minister of Economy. The resolution's Article 6 lists sectors closed to foreign investments, including some that are relevant to digital trade: import business, retail and wholesale trade.

In 2010, Resolution No. 499 of 2010 issued the executive regulations of Law No. 9-2010 to encourage investment. Under those regulations, permission to establish, develop, rehabilitate, manage or operate an investment project in Libya is subject to a decision by the Ministry of Economy and Trade (MET), based on the recommendation of the Privatization and Investment Board (PIB).³³ The PIB enjoys exclusive jurisdiction to issue licenses, without which it is not permissible to practice any commercial activity or conduct any business within Libya. And the PIB's screening process for investors and criteria is said to be neither published nor transparent.³⁴ It is also said that the PIB says it evaluates bids and pro-

posals for compatibility with Libya's national security, sovereignty, and economic interests.³⁵

Although Libya does not differentiate legally between online and offline commercial activity,³⁶ it is not entirely clear whether the PIB licensing requirement applies to the relevant sectors, including online content providers and online services and applications. Reportedly, all businesses are subject to certain requirements: obtaining a Commercial Register certificate, registering with the Chamber of Commerce and the tax and labour departments, and obtaining a working license.³⁷

Under the Law on the Encouragement of Investment (2010), investment projects involving foreigners must meet six performance requirements (in whole or in part):³⁸

- Transferring and localizing knowledge, modern technology, technical expertise, or intellectual property rights.
- Supporting links and integration between existing economic activities and projects, reducing production costs, or contributing to providing materials and operating requirements for them.
- Exploiting or assisting in the exploitation of local raw materials.
- Contributing to the development of remote areas.
- Producing goods for export or contributing to increasing exports, or as a result of which the import of goods

is completely or partially dispensed with.

- Providing a service needed by the national economy or contributing to its improvement, development, or rehabilitation.
- Providing employment opportunities for the Libyan workforce of no less than 30%, and working to train them and provide them with technical skills and expertise.

Pillar 4: Intellectual property rights

Internationally, Libya is a party to the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT)³⁹ but has not signed the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) Copyright Treaty,⁴⁰ nor has it signed the WIPO Performances and Phonograms Treaty.⁴¹

Domestically, copyright is not adequately enforced online in Libya. The rate of unlicensed software installation in the country was 90% in 2017 (far above the 56% rate of Middle Eastern and African countries), representing an estimated commercial value of \$66 million.⁴²

Pillar 5: Telecom infrastructure and competition

Libya imposes no obligation for passive infrastructure sharing to deliver telecom services to end users. Such infrastructure

sharing is not practiced through commercial agreements, either in the mobile sector or in the fixed sector.⁴³

Pillar 6: Cross-border data policies

Libya was not found to have any laws or regulations regulating cross-border data flows. The country's law on electronic transactions included one provision that applies only in the context of e-signature and e-authentication service providers.⁴⁴ Such providers may, if necessary, transfer personal data to a foreign country while ensuring adequate safeguards that consider the nature and source of the personal data, the purpose and duration of the transfer, applicable international obligations and laws, and applicable national laws and data protection procedures. The scope of this provision's application is very limited, however.

Pillar 7: Domestic data policies

Libya lacks a comprehensive regime for personal data, but it has some sectoral regulations. Chapter 7 of Law No. 6-2022 on electronic transactions stipulates some general provisions for the protection of private data.⁴⁵ Notably, this law's Article 74 allows the government to obtain or require disclosure of personal data without a court order for four purposes:

- To obtain personal data based on an official request from investigating authorities.
- To prevent or detect a crime.
- To obtain personal data to estimate or collect any tax or duty.
- To protect the vital, urgent interest of the person.

Pillar 8: Intermediary liability and content access

Libya's law and jurisprudence lacks any basic legal framework on intermediary liability for copyright infringement.⁴⁶

It is reported that, at least since 2021, Libya has had mandatory SIM card registration.⁴⁷ Foreign applicants are required to provide a valid visa and passport.⁴⁸

Pillar 9: Content access

Several internet shutdowns and disruptions were reported in Libya during 2022.⁴⁹ Nevertheless, Libya was rated fairly positively at that time by the V-Dem Dataset, which tracks whether a government has the technical capacity to make internet service cease—thus interrupting domestic access—or whether it has decided to do so. On the dataset's indicator "6.2.4—Government Internet shut down in practice," Libya had a score of 4, meaning: "The government does not typically interfere with the domestic access to the Internet."⁵⁰

Pillar 10: Quantitative trade restrictions for ICT goods and online services

Under Libya's Regulations for the Specific Approval of Communications Devices and Equipment, attached to Resolution No. 985-2022, a permit must be obtained from the competent authorities for the import, manufacture, assembly, or trade of any telecommunications equipment. Approved standards and specifications must be met, and there must be coordination with the concerned security agencies.⁵¹

Libya imposes restrictions on at least some ICT exports: in 2022, Resolution No. 388 added electrical and electronic devices and equipment to the list of goods prohibited for export pursuant to Resolution No. 359-2021.⁵²

Pillar 11: Technical standards applied to ICT goods and online services

Libya does not expressly prohibit foreign businesses from participating in ICT standard-setting, nor have complaints been found about a lack of transparency in Libya's application of technical standards to ICT goods and online services. The General Authority for Communications and Informatics (GACI) is responsible for issuing regulatory rules, instructions, decisions, and orders that specify the conditions and procedures for type approval of telecommunications devices and equipment—and

for accrediting laboratories that examine and test telecommunications devices and equipment to be supplied, manufactured, and used inside Libya.

Libya's Law No. 22-2010 on Telecommunications stipulates that GACI must publish the following lists on its website:⁵³

- Documents related to requests to establish laboratories, to provide type approval service for telecommunications equipment, or to obtain the status of an agent for one of the approved bodies for the type.
- Technical standards and specifications necessary to approve the qualitative accreditation of communications equipment and devices, communications devices of an approved type, communications systems permitted in Libya, and communications devices and systems banned in Libya.
- Names and addresses of laboratories and entities recognized by the competent authority to approve types of communications equipment.

Self-certification is allowed in Libya with some restrictions. The regulations for the type approval of communications devices and equipment, attached to Resolution No. 985-2022, state that GACI has the right to issue quality approval certificates for telecommunications devices or to delegate this certification to other entities.⁵⁴ In addition, GACI has the right to accredit local and international bodies and laboratories for quality approval, authorizing them

to measure and test telecommunications devices and equipment for conformity to approved technical standards. GACI also has the right to conclude memorandums of understanding with local or international bodies for the mutual recognition of qualitative approval of telecommunications devices and inspection certificates.

The regulations further stipulate that GACI may conduct such tests on devices and equipment as it deems necessary—in its own laboratories and in other laboratories—and that GACI may include devices it has qualitatively approved on its website in the international information network.⁵⁵

In 2022, a law on cybercrime imposed several restrictions on encryption tools in Libya.⁵⁶ The restrictions hinder individuals or entities from producing, possessing, providing, marketing, manufacturing, importing, and exporting encryption tools without government authorization.

Pillar 12: Online sales and transactions

Libya is not a signatory of the UN Convention on Electronic Communications.⁵⁷ The country has not adopted national legislation based on or influenced by the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL) Model Law on Electronic Commerce.⁵⁸ Libya also lacks national legislation based on or influenced by the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL) Model Law on Electronic Signatures.⁵⁹

For internet domain names under the country code Top-Level Domain (ccTLD) of LIBYA («.ly»), the official website for the top-level domain of Libya's registry outlines terms and conditions—and stipulates several restrictions: domain names must not contain words, phrases, or abbreviations that are obscene, scandalous, indecent, or contrary to Libyan law or Islamic morality.⁶⁰

Libya does not implement any de minimis threshold in customs duties—there is no value below which goods or services are exempt from duties.⁶¹

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Libya's restrictive legal and regulatory framework presents significant challenges to digital trade: heavy control and limitations appear in the country's policies on infrastructure, electronic transactions, payment systems, intellectual property rights, and other enabling conditions for digitally enabled services. Despite some recent efforts to improve the regulatory landscape—such as the introduction of the Commercial Arbitration Law and provisions for electronic signatures—substantial gaps and inconsistencies remain, especially with respect to cross-border data flows, comprehensive consumer protection, and a conducive environment for foreign direct investment (FDI). Furthermore, Libya's lack of adherence to international standards exacerbates the restrictiveness of its digital trade regime.

To foster a less restrictive digital trade regulatory environment and support the growth of digital trade in Libya, the following actions are recommended:

- Libya should develop and implement comprehensive laws and regulations that facilitate cross-border data flows while ensuring data protection and privacy.
- To standardize electronic transactions and ensure mutual legal recognition, Libya should consider joining international conventions—such as the UN Convention on the Use of Electronic Communications in International Contracts—and adopting the UNCITRAL Model Laws on Electronic Commerce and Electronic Signatures.
- To streamline e-commerce, Libya should modernize payment systems and remove discriminatory restrictions on payment settlement methods—allowing for enhanced cross-border electronic payments—and the modernization should include an online tax registration and declaration system for both residents and non-resident providers.
- Libya should strengthen intellectual property rights protection with robust

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enforcement mechanisms, especially for online content. The country can enhance its international commitment to such protection by acceding to the WIPO Copyright Treaty and the Performances and Phonograms Treaty.

- Libya should further facilitate foreign investments in the sector by easing restrictions on foreign ownership, simplifying the process for establishing joint ventures in digital sectors, and increasing transparency in the investment screening process.
- Libya should develop a comprehensive consumer protection framework specific to e-commerce—one that ensures fair practices, protects against fraudulent online activities, and establishes mechanisms for consumer redress.
- Libya should promote competition and market access in the telecommunications sector by ensuring passive infrastructure sharing, by reducing commercial presence requirements, and by easing licensing processes for foreign digital service providers.
- Libya should explore the possibility of expanding its participation in regional

and international trade agreements—such as the WTO Information Technology Agreement—that promote cooperation on digital trade and relevant sectors.

- To facilitate trade and ensure compatibility with global markets, Libya should adopt recognized international standards for ICT goods and online services.
- Libya should engage with international organizations and stakeholders to leverage best practices and technical assistance for digital trade development, to address infrastructure challenges, and to promote digital literacy and access to digital connections.

By acting on these recommendations Libya can create a more favourable environment for digital trade, attract foreign investments, and integrate more effectively into the global digital economy—lowering barriers to the growth of digital trade, and making Libya's digital market more competitive overall.

This country report was prepared by Yasmin Ismail, Independent Expert on Digital Trade.

Endnotes

¹ See <https://arii.uneca.org/>.

² Law No. 22 of 2010 on Telecommunications, Art. 7., <https://www.cim.gov.ly/web/image/990?unique=5a6f7a-7420f07e3e952af7ef1129e9f17157e3f7>.

³ Ibid, Art. 8.

⁴ The interconnection regulations attached to Resolution No. 985 of 2022 issuing the executive regulations for Law No. 22 of 2010 on Telecommunications, Arts. 3.6 and 5, <https://www.cim.gov.ly/web/image/991?unique=19ff2f05e403f84c69ef76996f898330f96dbd2d>.

⁵ Resolution No. 63-2005, Art. 1, <https://lawsociety.ly/legislation/%D9%82%D8%B1%D8%A7%D8%B1-%D8%B1%D9%82%D9%85-63-%D9%84%D8%B3%D9%86%D8%A9-2005-%D9%85-%D8%A8%D8%A5%D9%86%D8%B4%D8%A7%D8%A1-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%B4%D8%B1%D9%83%D8%A9-%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%84%D9%8A%D8%A8%D9%8A%D8%A9/>.

⁶ <https://www.refworld.org/reference/annualreport/freehou/2018/en/122286>.

⁷ <https://www.unitedworldtelecom.com/blog/is-voip-legal-around-the-world/>.

⁸ Law No. 23 of 2010 on Commercial Activity, Art. 1355, <https://mof.gov.ly/uploads/2022/09/%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%82%D8%A7%D9%86%D9%88%D9%86-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%AA%D8%AC%D8%A7%D8%B1%D9%89-%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%84%D9%8A%D8%A8%D9%89-%D8%B1%D9%82%D9%85-23-%D9%84%D8%B3%D9%86%D8%A9-2010-%D9%81.pdf>.

⁹ Law No. 6 of 2022 regarding electronic transactions, Art. 28.8, <https://parliament.ly/wp-content/uploads/2023/03/%D9%82%D8%A7%D9%86%D9%88%D9%86-%D8%B1%D9%82%D9%85-6-%D9%84%D8%B3%D9%86%D8%A9-2022-%D8%A8%D8%B4%D8%A3%D9%86-%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%85%D8%B9%D8%A7%D9%85%D9%84%D8%A7%D8%AA-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%83%D8%AA%D8%B1%D9%88%D9%86%D9%8A%D8%A9.pdf>.

¹⁰ Ibid, Art. 13.

¹¹ Law No. 10 of 2023 on Commercial Arbitration, <https://parliament.ly/wp-content/uploads/2023/07/%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%AC%D8%B1%D9%8A%D8%AF%D8%A9-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%B1%D8%B3%D9%85%D9%8A%D8%A9-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%B9%D8%AF%D8%AF-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%AA%D8%A7%D8%B3%D8%B9-%D9%8A%D9%88%D9%84%D9%8A%D9%88-2023-%D9%85.pdf>.

¹² Law No. 6 of 2022 on electronic transactions, Arts. 48 to 57. <https://parliament.ly/wp-content/uploads/2023/03/%D9%82%D8%A7%D9%86%D9%88%D9%86-%D8%B1%D9%82%D9%85-6-%D9%84%D8%B3%D9%86%D8%A9-2022-%D8%A8%D8%B4%D8%A3%D9%86-%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%85%D8%B9%D8%A7%D9%85%D9%84%D8%A7%D8%AA-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%83%D8%AA%D8%B1%D9%88%D9%86%D9%8A%D8%A9.pdf>.

¹³ Regulation on electronic payment services issued by the National Payments Council March 2020, Arts. 1 and 9. <https://cbl.gov.ly/en/micifaf/2022/08/%D9%84%D8%A7%D9%8A%D9%94%D8%AD%D8%A9-%D8%AE%D8%AF%D9%85%D8%A7%D8%AA-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%AF%D9%81%D8%B9-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%A7%D9%95%D9%84%D9%83%D8%AA%D8%B1%D9%88%D9%86%D9%8A.pdf>.

¹⁴ Circular No. 10 of 2017 regarding controls and instructions for electronic payment services using mobile phones. <https://cbl.gov.ly/micifaf/2022/08/m10-2017.pdf>.

¹⁵ Circular No. 9 of 2020 regarding regulations of procedures for opening documentary credits and selling foreign exchange for personal purposes, study, treatment, and expatriates. <https://cbl.gov.ly/micifaf/2021/01/M9-2020.pdf>.

¹⁶ Law No. 8 of 1959 on Patents and Industrial Designs and Models, Art. 49. <https://www.wipo.int/wipolex/en/text/234436>.

¹⁷ Law No. 23 of 2010 on Commercial Activity, Art. 1231. <https://mof.gov.ly/uploads/2022/09/%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%82%D8%A7%D9%86%D9%88%D9%86-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%AA%D8%AC%D8%A7%D8%B1%D9%89-%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%84%D9%8A%D8%A8%D9%89-%D8%B1%D9%82%D9%85-23-%D9%84%D8%B3%D9%86%D8%A9-2010-%D9%81.pdf>.

¹⁸ Law No. 9 of 1968 on Copyright Protection, Art. 50. <https://www.wipo.int/wipolex/en/text/234539>.

¹⁹ Ibid, Arts. 14 to 17.

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