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Libya'a economic reform programme and the case for a stock market

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The study investigates the determinants of economic reform and stock market performance within the Libyan economy utilising data from three different sources and a multi-data analysis, which is one of the major contributions of Chapter 7 discusses the methodological framework of the context of Libyan economic and social development. Chapter 7 discusses the methodological framework of the current study. Chapters 8, 9 and 10 represent the empirical data analysis, which is one of the major contributions of this study. Chapter 11 presents the research summary and conclusions, discusses contribution, and its implications, and gives recommendations.

The study investigates the determinants of economic reform and stock market performance within the Libyan economy utilising data from three different sources and a multi-method approach. Self-administered questionnaires were distributed to the entire target population of the Libyan financial market, banking sector and a number of companies, while semi-structured interviews were held with managers in a subset of companies, selected via a stratified sample of respondents to the self-administered questionnaires.

The third method collected financial market data over the period 1995-2006 from 42 emerging market countries, specifically, Algeria, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, China, Czech Republic, Egypt, Fiji, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Israeli, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Sudan, Syria, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela, Yemen and Zimbabwe were analysed to examine whether best practice from emerging stock markets is transferable to the Libyan context.