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**Working Party on the
Accession of the Lebanese Republic**

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ACCESSION OF THE LEBANESE REPUBLIC

Memorandum on the Foreign Trade Regime

In a communication received on 30 January 1999, the Government of the Lebanese Republic (hereinafter referred to as "Lebanon") applied for accession under Article XII of the Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization (WTO).

The General Council established a Working Party (WT/ACC/LBN/2) on 14 April 1999 with the following terms of reference: "To examine the application of the Lebanese Republic to accede to the World Trade Organization under Article XII and to submit to the General Council recommendations which may include a draft Protocol of Accession."

In accordance with the established procedures (WT/ACC/1), the Secretariat is circulating the attached Memorandum on the Foreign Trade Regime received from the Government of the Lebanese Republic. WTO Members wishing to submit questions on the Memorandum are invited to do so by 16 July 2001 for transmission to the Lebanese authorities.

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I. INTRODUCTION

The Lebanese Republic has a long tradition of espousing liberal market economics with free investment policies, unrestricted capital mobility, complete foreign exchange convertibility and extensive links with the developed world in practically all economic activities. Indeed, Lebanon, is one of the original signatories of the GATT 1947, and has contributed significantly during the late 1940s to the making and shaping of GATT rules. Since then successive Lebanese Governments have maintained a generally non-interventionist stance toward private investment, and public ownership has generally been limited to infrastructure and utilities. There are no restrictions on the movement of capital and goods by residents and non-residents of the Republic, including entry or exit of firms or access to foreign exchange.

In the early 1990's Lebanon emerged from a long and protracted cycle of violence. The years of war and turmoil that began in 1975 had a devastating effect economically, politically and socially. In 1992, Lebanon commenced its reconstruction effort and began overhauling its damaged economic, social and physical infrastructure. The situation at the time required rapid progress along multiple fronts: security needed to be maintained; damaged physical infrastructure required rebuilding; basic public services needed to be re-initiated; civil service required revitalization and upgrading; and the legislative and regulatory framework called for modernization and updating.

The massive reconstruction effort, and in the absence of significant foreign aid, resulted in large budget deficits and a rising debt stock. The current government, which took office in October 2000, has adopted an economic structural reform strategy that aims to implement a comprehensive set of economic measures that will further reform, liberalize and deregulate the economy in order to instigate growth and solve the structural rigidities of the budget. Moreover Lebanon's commitment to liberal foreign trade policies remains strong. In particular, Lebanon adopted a Law on Patents and a Decree Law on Customs in 2000, adopted a Law on Copyrights in 1999, implemented a major tariffication program in the agriculture sector in 1999, eliminated import restrictions on many food products and drastically reduced import duties in 2000, adopted the Harmonized System HS 96 and the Single Administrative Document (SAD) for customs declaration, and installed ASYCUDA system for customs processing in 1996.

In February 1999, Lebanon submitted its request for accession to the WTO. In April 1999, observer status was granted and a working party was formed. The Government of Lebanon (GOL), in its adoption of Decision No. 76 on 20 September 2000, reaffirmed its solid commitment to accede to the WTO and adopted an implementation framework to reform Lebanon's policy, legal, and regulatory environment to conform to the WTO agreements and enable a prompt accession to the WTO. Decision No. 76 requested member ministries and state bodies of Lebanon's National Committee on Accession to the WTO, which was established in May 1999, to immediately initiate the process of examining existing laws and legal acts and take necessary legal measures for ensuring conformity of Lebanon's foreign trade regime to the WTO requirements. Furthermore, the Decision requested all state bodies to refrain from taking any measures that are contradictory to WTO rules and agreements. In its Ministerial Declaration, the recently inaugurated government reaffirmed the country's strong commitment in establishing an enabling environment for accession to the WTO through implementing legal, customs, taxation, and administrative reform.

Lebanon's Memorandum on the Foreign Trade Regime was prepared by Lebanon's National Committee on WTO Accession. Its purpose is to provide WTO members background on Lebanon's economy and foreign trade regime as of 1 May 2001. Lebanon remains committed to furnish, upon request of WTO Members, additional information and clarifications and notify WTO members of any changes to Lebanon's foreign trade regime throughout the process of accession.

Lebanon considers its membership to the WTO of vital and strategic importance to its economic development and economic growth. Lebanon looks forward for a speedy completion of its WTO negotiations and for a first working party meeting during Autumn 2001.

II. ECONOMY, ECONOMIC POLICIES AND FOREIGN TRADE

1. Economy

(a) General Description

Territory

Located in the Middle East at a strategic crossroad between East and West and on the Eastern shore of the Mediterranean Sea, Lebanon is a small country with a total area of 10,452 square kilometers (sq. km.). Topographically, Lebanon falls into four distinct regions (from West to East): the Coastal Plain, Mount Lebanon, Beqaa Valley, and Anti-Lebanon Mountains/Mount Hermon.

The country is administratively divided into 6 regional governments (Mouhafazat): Beirut, North Lebanon, Mount Lebanon, South Lebanon, the Bekaa Valley, and Nabatiyeh. Table II.1 provides the area and 1997 population of each Mouhafaza.

Population

The population of Lebanon is approximately 4 Million excluding foreign residents and refugees in Lebanon. It is considered as a densely populated country (approximately 383 inhabitants per sq. km.). The five largest cities are: the Capital City¹ Beirut, Tripoli, Sidon, Zahle, and Tyre. The majority of population in Lebanon belongs to eighteen different rites. Additional population-related data is described in Table II.1.

Table II.1 – Population Data (estimated)

Population Factor	Value
Growth Rate	1.7%
Infant Mortality Rate	28/1000 births
Literacy Rate	89%
Average Life Expectancy	70

The official state language is the Arabic language; however, French and English are widely spoken. Other spoken languages include Armenian.

The workforce in Lebanon is estimated around 1.3 Million. In addition, there is a large number of foreigners working in Lebanon, primarily in farming, construction, and domestic help.

Economic Specialization

Lebanon's main comparative advantage lies in its productive, educated, multi-lingual, and talented workforce. Lebanon does not have any significant natural resources. There are minor deposits of high-grade iron ore, asphalt, coal, lignite, phosphate and salt and quarries for building-stone, and sand and lime suitable for construction.

¹ Includes suburbs which fall in Mount Lebanon Mouhafaza

The service sector is the main sector of the Lebanese economy. It approximately contributes 70 per cent to GDP and employs around 76 per cent of the total workforce in Lebanon. Trade, construction, tourism, and financial services are the most prominent services.

Industry and Energy contributes around 18 per cent to GDP and employs around 15 per cent of total workforce. Lebanon does not have any significant heavy industry. Most industrial units (estimated 22,000) are relatively small and fall into the light industry and agro-industry categories. The war caused major damage to manufacturing facilities and large-scale destruction to the infrastructure (especially supply of power and water as well as transport); which, in turn, caused major setbacks to the largely infant Lebanese industry.

Agricultural land accounts for approximately 1/4 of total area of Lebanon. The agriculture sector contributes approximately 12 per cent to GDP and employs around 9 per cent of total workforce.

(b) Current economic situation

Since the early 1990s, the GDP has been constantly increasing largely due to (i) government expenditures in connection with reconstruction and dislocation resulting from war, (ii) government investment in infrastructure, and (iii) boom in the real estate sector during the period 1993-1995. Real growth peaked at 7 per cent in 1994, but slowly tapered to 4 per cent in 1996, 3 per cent in 1998, and about 1 per cent in 1999 and 2000. In 2000, the GDP was approximately US\$17 Billion.

The reconstruction and dislocation cost as well as government investment in infrastructure, as result of war, led to (1) constant budget deficit since early 1990s (budget deficit/GDP equal 23.53 per cent in 2000) and (2) accumulation of public debt equal to approximately 145 per cent of GDP at the end of 2000. Government expenditures continue to exceed government revenues largely due to reconstruction needs, high cost of debt servicing, and weak tax base and collection system.

The monetary policy in the 1990s aimed at stabilizing the Lebanese Pound, exchange rate, and controlling the inflation rate and money growth. The current monetary policy, based on a nominal exchange rate anchor, managed to reduce and stabilize the inflation rate. Inflation has been reduced from more than 120 per cent in 1992 to less than 1 per cent in 2000. The average annual exchange rate of Lebanese Pound (LBP) to US\$ decreased from an annual average exchange rate of 1712 LBP/US\$ in 1992 to an average of 1527 in 1997; 1508 in 1998; and 1507.5 in 1999 and 2000.

Interest rates declined significantly in 1993 and 1994 in response to increased domestic and external demand for LBP. The first three quarters of 1995 witnessed an increase in interest rates, reflecting a number of factors including the policy objective of maintaining stability in the foreign exchange market. Interest rates experienced a steady decline from the fourth quarter of 1995 till date, reflecting increased confidence in the strength and the stability of the LBP.

During the 1990s, growth in productive sectors of the economy has been insignificant. Growth, however, has been remarkable in the service sector of the economy, especially tourism, trade, and construction. Lebanon continues to suffer from a major trade deficit. In the recent years, however, the trade deficit narrowed down from approximately 45 per cent of GDP in 1997 to 34 per cent of GDP in 2000.

The Lebanese economy is largely private sector-based. State ownership is limited (please see section II.2.a.2 below). Private sector investment in industrial, agricultural, and most service sectors have been insignificant during the recent years. Competition exists in most sectors of the economy. The legal regime permits the application of price and profitability control applies on goods and services for consumer protection purpose. However, not all goods and services are currently subject to price/profitability control. (please see below section II.2.a.1).

According to the 1997 survey, the number of active workforce in Lebanon is estimated at 1.3 Million employees, out of which 116,000 are unemployed (including those looking for a job for the first time). Unemployment rate is estimated to be 8.5 per cent.

A more detailed discussion of current economic policies, their main directions and goals, is provided in Section 2 below. Detailed statistics are provided in Annex 1.

2. Economic Policies

(a) Main directions

The main objectives, directions and goals of economic policies of the Government are the following:

- Reviving and modernizing the economy and placing it on a sustainable growth path, which, in turn, will address the fiscal deficit.
- Inducing the private sector to act as the engine of growth, by creating a conducive and liberal economic environment that enables it to prosper.
- Integrating Lebanon into the global economy by adopting various liberal economic policy measures and expediting accession to the WTO, further opening-up the economy, and facilitating and encouraging international trade.
- Maintaining monetary and financial stability, which have over the past eight years proven to be the cornerstone for investor confidence and social cohesion.

Pricing Policy

In principle, all goods and services may be subject to price control in Lebanon. Article 6 of Decree No. 73 dated 9 September 1983 provides the Minister of Economy and Trade the authority to set maximum prices and profit margin for sale of goods and services. The Consumer Protection Division at the Ministry of Economy and Trade (and its local offices in the Mouhafazat) is in charge of administering and enforcing price control on goods, set by the Ministry of Economy and Trade. Article 7 of the same Decree stipulates that imported and domestically produced goods can not be sold at a price higher than double of their cost if no maximum price or profit margin has been set by the Minister of Economy and Trade. In practice, not all goods and services are subject to price control.

Based on Decree No. 73, several Decisions have been issued setting specific prices for a number of specific goods: chicken (including fresh chicken, chicken parts, and barbecued chicken), Arabic bread parcel, school books, Persian tobacco, and beetroot sugar. Decision No. 64/1/AT dated 20 March 2001 set the price/weight of Arabic bread parcel. Furthermore, The Ministry of Economy and Trade Decision No. 277/1 dated 15 June 1972 established profitability control at wholesale, semi-wholesale, and retail on a number of goods. The aforementioned price/profitability controls are not currently enforced in Lebanon.

In addition to the Ministry of Economy and Trade, the following state entities have roles in setting prices for goods and services. In general, the state body that sets prices is normally in charge of ensuring compliance, except as noted below:

- The Ministry of Energy and Water sets prices for water, gas, fuel, kerosene, diesel, gasoline, and other fuel derivatives and the Ministry of Economy and Trade ensures compliance with such prices (except for water).
- The Electricite Du Liban sets prices for electricity with the approval of the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Water and Energy.

- The Ministry of Tourism approves prices for hotels, restaurants, tourism services, alcoholic beverages in tourism establishments, and rates for ski lifts.
- Rates for regular mail are decided jointly by the Ministry of Telecommunications and Liban Post (monopoly for regular mail services). The Directorate General of Post under the Ministry of Telecommunications sets the fees on in-coming courier packages.
- The Council of Ministers generally sets the rates for all telecommunication services such as fixed line telephony services, ISDN services, and data services.²
- The Ministry of Telecommunications sets the rates for international telephony services and certain value-added services.
- The rates for mobile phone services are established according to BOT contracts with providers.
- The Ministry of Public Health controls prices on drugs registered at the Ministry of Public Health.
- The Ministry of Agriculture controls prices on potato seeds.
- The Ministry of Public Works and Transport set prices for public and private taxis and buses and the Ministry of Interior ensures compliance. Also, municipalities have the authority to set prices for public transport.
- Seaport authorities set fees charged at port (port fees, loading, unloading, storage, entry to the port by persons).
- Certain professional orders (e.g. engineers) require service suppliers to collect minimum fees for services.

Although the legislation is largely silent on treatment of foreign and domestic goods and services with regard to price and profitability control, in practice, such measures apply equally on domestic and foreign goods and services.

Privatization Plans

Legislation

In May 2000, the Parliament adopted Law No. 228 on privatization, which sets the general framework for privatization. The Law does not outline a specific privatization program or refer to any specific entities for privatization. It states that privatization should be conducted on a case-by-case basis.

Law No. 228 on privatization establishes the Higher Council of Privatization, headed by the Prime Minister, and includes among its members the Minister of Justice, the Minister of Finance, the Minister of Economy and Trade, the Minister of Labour and, de facto, the Minister in charge of the public entity subject to privatization. It is the competence of the aforementioned Council to set, execute and supervise the privatization process. The Law calls for (i) ensuring competitiveness, (ii) protecting the interests of consumers, (iii) protecting the rights of nationals working for the state entity subject to privatization, (iv) saving public funds, (v) providing citizens the opportunity to participate in the ownership and administration of the privatized state enterprise without any monopolization, and (vi) attracting private investment.

In cases where the private sector is licensed to produce goods or services of strategic or monopolistic nature, the law calls for (i) establishing a clear and public pricing system that takes into consideration the interests of consumers, (ii) providing the relevant regulatory bodies with all needed data, information, regular reports and development plans, (iii) safeguarding the environment, and (iv) transferring new technology to the privatized entities.

Furthermore, the law allows the GOL to keep, for a limited period of time, a gold share in those companies that have a monopolistic nature or a national economic importance. The gold share grants its holder voting preferences with regards to all matters related to ownership of shares or any

² Internet services are freely set by providers

other drastic changes in the administration of the economic activity. Last, the Law does not discriminate against foreigners and there are no provisions limiting foreign participation in the privatization process.

Law No. 228 states that public sector projects of commercial nature, which are owned by the state or public establishments, may be subject to privatization under the Law.

Article 89 of the Lebanese Constitution states that the exploitation of natural resources, public utility services or monopolies may only be granted by virtue of a Law and for a limited period of time.

- State-Ownership

The public sector includes:

- public utilities (e.g. power production, distribution, and transmission; water supply; sewage networks);
- cellular and regular phone services;
- historical, archeological, and nature tourism sites;
- public hospitals;
- public educational institutions;
- regular postal services;
- refineries, oil pipelines, and fuel storage facilities;
- railroads, airports, seaports, storage facilities at seaports and airports, public transport services of Beirut and suburbs (buses), and cable cars;
- Regie (tobacco and tobacco monopoly);
- public parks (some includes restaurants and entertainment facilities);
- public fairs;
- certain sport complexes; and
- national radio.

The public sector is managed through public administrations within ministries, public establishments under the custody of ministries, or authorities established by the State. Many public sector entities are being operated by private entities through concessions, lease, contract management, and BOT contracts (to build, expand, or modernize).

Furthermore, the State currently owns shares in a number of entities including Intra Investment Company (9.8 per cent), national television station (100 per cent state-owned), Charles Helou Bus Station (100 per cent state-owned), and Sodetel³ (50 per cent state-owned; 40 per cent France Telecom; and 10 per cent Italian Telecom).

- Land Ownership

Land under state control is classified under two categories: state-owned public property and state-owned private property.

- **State-Owned Public Property:** According to the Law issued through decision No. 144/S, dated 10 June 1925, all objects that are naturally set for public use or of common public interest shall be in state ownership, cannot be sold and their ownership cannot be acquired. The lease, use and rent of such properties is, however, possible. The list of state-owned public property includes: the seashore, rivers and salt lakes, running water, watercourse and water falls of all types, all bedside watercourses, sailing watercourses, sea and rivers' dams. In addition, according to Decision No. 166 dated 7 November 1933, objects (movable or immovable) of historical and cultural heritage

³ An internet and data services company.

of Lebanon constitute state-owned public property, unless the contrary is proven. Furthermore, according to the Law executed through Decree No. 9132 dated 7 October 1974, the seabed of the territorial waters was added to the state-owned public property listed in Decision 144/S.

- State-owned Private Property: According to Decision No. 275 dated 25 May 1926 (French Mandate), the state-owned private property includes real estate properties and rights. This type of state-owned property may be sold and rented. These include:
 - Land owned by the State (known as “Amiri” lands)
 - Land that do not have owner
 - Land that do not have owner and at the disposal of different groups
 - Land registered in the public administration in the name of the Treasury
 - Land seized by the Treasury
 - Land registered in the Directorate of the State Property
 - Land that appears to be owned by the State as result of identification procedure
 - Land bought by the State and do not constitute public property
 - Left parcels of the State public property
 - Land without owners resulting from legacies with no heirs
 - Vacant land, forests, non-cultivated mountains, and in general all immovable property described as “Dead Land”

According to Article 13 of the Law on Real estate (No. 3339 dated 12 November 1930), the State ownership of the above includes the ground and everything above and under the ground.

Lebanese and non-Lebanese persons have the right to own real estate in Lebanon. However, according to decree No. 11614, dated 4 January 1969, as amended by Law 296 of 3 April 2001, concerning the acquisition in Lebanon of real estate rights by non-Lebanese, non-Lebanese persons, whether legal or natural persons, and Lebanese legal persons considered by this law as non-Lebanese as defined by Article 2 (at least one share owned by non-Lebanese), willing to acquire any real estate right on the Lebanese territory are required to obtain a licence granted by Decree from the Council of Ministers upon proposal of the Minister of Finance (Article 1).

By exception to the above rule, the amended Article 3 states some cases that do not require a licence. The most important case is the acquisition by non-Lebanese natural and legal persons and Lebanese legal persons considered by this law as non-Lebanese of built property or property set for building, of a maximum of 3,000 sq. m. throughout the Lebanese Territory.

According to the amended Article 7, paragraph a), it is forbidden to licence non-Lebanese natural and legal persons and Lebanese legal persons considered by this law as non-Lebanese to acquire more than 3 per cent of the total area of Lebanon, providing that it would not exceed 3 per cent of the area of each Caza, excepting Beirut where they are allowed to acquire till 10 per cent of its area.

Lebanese legal persons considered by this Law as non-Lebanese are covered by the provision of paragraph a of Article 7) above, excepting in the following cases:

- Partnerships or Limited Liability Companies, which more than 50 per cent of parts are held by Lebanese partners or by fully Lebanese-owned companies whose Status prohibits the transfer of such parts to non-Lebanese;
- Joint Stock Companies or Partnerships Limited by Shares, which more than 50 per cent of shares are held by Lebanese partners or by fully Lebanese-owned companies whose Status prohibits the transfer of such shares to non-Lebanese,

In these two cases, the rule of paragraph a) of Article 7 is applicable only on 50 per cent of the area owned.

The licensed area, on which ownership or any other real estate right has been acquired, should be used for the purpose specified in the licence application, and the implementation of the project should be achieved within 5 years from the registration date. This period is renewable only once by decision of the Councils of Ministers.

Branches of foreign banks can acquire any real estate in Lebanon without the need for the licence stipulated in Decree No. 11614 dated 4 January 1969 (Article 6 of Law No. 28/67 dated 9 May 1967 and its amendments; Banque Du Liban Decision No. 7462/Circular No. 1776 dated 23 November 1999). The real estate acquired by the branch of foreign bank should be used for:

- Buildings assigned for the departments of the bank;
- Buildings assigned for the housing of employees; or
- Buildings assigned for commercial investment, provided that the headquarter of the foreign branch is located in the building.

Sectoral Priorities

The GOL intends to improve the legal and regulatory environment in order to improve the overall investment environment. Table II.2 below outlines sector specific priorities.

Table II.2 - Sectoral Priorities

Sector	Priorities
Industry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enhancing international competitiveness through (i) reduction in production costs and (ii) providing fiscal and financial incentives for investment. - Issuing mandatory international standards, norms, and specifications for local production. - Securing proper infrastructure support such as industrial zones and parks, free zones, and reliable utilities. - Identifying promising industrial sectors with respect to competitiveness and export potential. - Benefiting from international assistance programs to provide continuous training and know-how transfer to promising industries. - Assisting small and medium size enterprises and modern technology projects by young entrepreneurs.
Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Developing and strengthening the related institutions and services, namely applied research and quality control. - Decreasing the cost of production of agriculture products, improving its quality and ensuring its regional and international competitiveness. - Developing new agriculture varieties suitable for local and foreign markets. - Improving rural finance and encouraging private agriculture investments. - Improving and organizing the domestic market structure and finding new foreign markets. - Organizing the agricultural cooperatives and associations and encouraging the establishment of new ones. - Ensuring the stability of the natural resources and ecosystem (water, soil, forestry and fisheries).
Telecommunications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implementing gradual privatization. - Establishing an independent regulator. - Modernizing the current network. - Improving billing and customer care system. - Expanding services and improving quality.

Sector	Priorities
Tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Protecting archaeology and environment. - Increasing the economic returns from tourism. - Increasing marketing and promotion of tourism. - Reviewing pricing policy of tourism services. - Setting up funds for tourism investment. - Building the capacity of the Ministry of Tourism. - Institutional building (statistics, tourism satellite account). - Training and customer service within the public and private sector. - Modernizing the legislation and the regulatory framework. - Ensuring sustainable development of tourism. - Rehabilitating historical and archeological sites. - Reviewing fiscal policy in connection with tourism. - Building awareness about the importance of tourism and its impact on the economy.
Transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Widening the coverage of public transport to reach all Lebanese territory. - Transforming the role of the Railroad & Public Transport Directorate from a competitor to a regulator of this sector. - Organizing commercial, fishing & leisure ports along the costal region. - Continuing open skies policies. - Developing general guidelines for road transportation. - Developing a general urban planning strategy. - Developing a new policy for road maintenance.
Power	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Modernizing, through introducing new technologies, and increasing the efficiency and quality of services. - Implementing privatization.
Banking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthening the equity of banking institutions. - Facilitating banks' access to medium- and long-term resources. - Encouraging Medium- and Long-Term Credit. - Diversifying commercial bank activities towards universal banking. - preserving the banking sector from bank's risks. - improving payment and settlement instruments. - requiring banks to achieve transparency in line with international standards. - Preventing the criminal use of the banking system for the purpose of money laundering.

(b) Monetary and fiscal policies

Monetary Policy

- Responsibility for Conducting Monetary Policy

The Banque du Liban conducts the monetary policy in Lebanon. The Banque Du Liban was established by the Code of Money and Credit promulgated in August 1963 through Decree No. 13513 as a legal public entity enjoying financial and administrative independence. Banque Du Liban is not subject to the administrative and management rules and controls applicable to public sector entities. The role of Banque Du Liban as set out by the Code of Money and Credit consists of:

- Issuing notes and coins,
- Safeguarding the national currency,
- Providing banking services to the public sector and settlement services,
- Monitoring and safeguarding the soundness of the banking system,
- Developing the money and financial markets, and
- Maintaining economic stability.

- Policy Objectives

Since October 1992, Banque Du Liban's policy has been targeted toward:

- Ensuring exchange rate stability in order to curb inflation and foster economic growth,
- Strengthening the banking system through increasing banks' capital and own resources and encouraging mergers,
- Facilitating banks' access to medium- and long-term resources,
- Encouraging the banking sector to provide medium- and long-term loans to promote growth and social development, namely through financing housing and small manufacturers,
- Modernizing payment systems, and
- Promoting and developing capital markets.

- Monetary Policy Instruments

In conducting its monetary policy, Banque Du Liban has the authority to use all measures it deems appropriate including:

- Open market operations,
- Foreign exchange operations,
- Reserve requirements on Lebanese Pound deposits at commercial banks,
- Liquidity requirements on US\$ deposits at commercial banks,
- Discount and interest rates,
- Standing facilities (accepting deposits and extending loans to the banking sector),
- Treasury Bill repurchase and swap agreements with commercial banks, and
- Issuance of LBP denominated certificates of deposits.

- Interest Rates Policy

In conducting its interest rates policy, the Banque Du Liban relies on market expectations in the light of internal and regional developments.

- Prior to 1993, interest rates on Treasury Bills were fixed by the Ministry of Finance in consultation with the Banque Du Liban:
- In May 1993, the Banque Du Liban began selling 3-month Treasury Bills in a multiple price auction
- In June and September 1993, respectively, this system was extended to 6 and 12-month Treasury Bills
- In October 1994, the auction system was extended to 24-month Treasury Bonds
- Certificate of Deposits are issued by the Banque Du Liban (since 1994 for the 45 and 60 day maturities, and in October 1999 for the 182 and 364 days), and constitute a further tool of intervention for the Banque Du Liban's monetary policy while bridging a gap in the maturities structure of LBP investments by providing 45 and 60 day maturities when the shortest TB paper is of 3 month.

The Banque Du Liban also affects interest rates through discount and repurchase operations of Treasury Bills in the secondary market.

Interest rates declined significantly in 1993 and 1994 in response to increased domestic and external demand for LBP assets. The first three quarters of 1995 witnessed an increase in interest rate, reflecting a number of factors including the policy objective of maintaining stability in the foreign exchange market. Interest rates experienced a steady decline from the fourth quarter of 1995 till October 1999 and has been stable since.

- Banking sector policy

In order to develop the banking sector, Banque Du Liban has been focusing on:

a. Strengthening the equity of banking institutions

Banque Du Liban encourages stronger capitalization of the banking sector by linking the growth in their balance sheets to the growth in their equity capital, in order to guarantee loss coverage, provide adequate funds for operating expenses, and improve overall performance. In this respect:

- Commercial banks are asked to allocate LBP 10 Billion to the head office and to LBP 250 Million to each branch, while investment banks minimum capital requirements is LBP 15 Billion.
- Banks can hold up to 60 per cent of their owner's equity in foreign exchange positions to preserve its value from foreign exchange fluctuations.
- Banks can issue, after the prior approval of the Banque Du Liban, 30 per cent of their capital in nominal shares to be freely traded in the regulated stock markets.
- Banks can include subordinated loans and bonds in their tier-two capital provided these loans and bonds meet some conditions set by the Banque Du Liban.

As a result of these measures, the capital adequacy ratio of the banking sector averaged about 16 per cent (June 2000).

Banque Du Liban continues to encourage mergers, as long as they are executed vertically; but not among the ten big banks for it believes that the market for the short term needs to consolidate itself by absorbing smaller or weaker banks whereas any monopoly situation would have negative impact on medium or small size banks.

b. Facilitating banks' access to medium- and long-term resources

This is conducted through:

- Regulating the issuance of Certificates of Deposit.
- Enactment of Law No. 521 dated 6 June 1996 allowing banks to issue bonds up to six times their tier one capital.

c. Encouraging Medium- and Long-Term Credit

This is conducted through:

- Exempting banks from the cash reserve requirement in case they extend, in any currency, medium- and long-term credit to the productive sectors and to housing.
- Encouraging banks to securitize their medium- and long-term loans, since the Banque Du Liban is ready to discount their securities up to 30 per cent of banks' tier one capital.
- Managing the credit facilities given to the Lebanese Republic by the European Investment Banks in the form of two loans for hotel renovation and industrial modernization schemes. The proceeds of these two loans are channelled to private ventures through nine Lebanese banks.
- Setting the conditions for the implementation of the 5 per cent interest subsidy, granted by the Government in support of medium- and long-term credits extended by banks to the productive sectors.

d. Diversifying commercial banks activities towards universal banking

In its efforts to widen the scope of operations of commercial banks towards universal banking, Banque Du Liban took the following measures:

- Set the legal framework for banks to engage in portfolio management and financial advice services (Law on Fiduciary Operations issued in 1996).
- Set the legal framework for establishing and managing mutual investment funds by banks either as an off-balance sheet activity, or by establishing financially independent institutions.
- Introduce legislation for regulating leasing operations. (Law No. 160 dated 27/12/1999 and Decision No. 7540/Circular No. 1 dated 4/3/2000 concerning the conditions for establishing and operations of leasing companies)

e. Preserving the banking sector from banks' risks

This is conducted through:

- Widening the base of bank borrowers, as any one bank is prohibited from lending more than 20 per cent of its equity or 10 per cent of this equity plus 1 per cent of its deposits, whichever is lower, to a single economic group.
- Requesting banks to build a reserve fund for general banking risks, representing 0.2 per cent of their annual realized profits until reaching 2 per cent in 20 years.
- Setting the ratio of minimum liquidity requirements in foreign currency to be held in cash at 25 per cent (Banque Du Liban Decision No 7693/Circular No: 1856 dated 18 October 2000)

f. Improving Payment and Settlement Instruments

This is conducted through:

- Establishing a centralized system for bounced checks, aiming at enhancing the credibility of checks as a payment instrument, and limiting the number of bounced checks.
- Emphasizing the use of bills instead of post-dated checks.
- Unifying the forms and codes of checks in circulation, in order to facilitate the computerization of check clearance in various currencies, and making these operations instantaneous between Beirut and the regions.
- Improving and modernizing payment instruments by participating in the SWIFT network, through a centralized system located at Banque Du Liban.

g. Requiring banks to achieve transparency in line with international standards

This is conducted through:

- Requiring banks to prepare financial statements that consolidate their own positions with those affiliates, or corporations in which they participate.
- Regulating the procedures of including in the annual balance sheet valuation adjustments resulting from the periodical evaluation of the structural exchange position.
- Requesting external auditors of banks to publish annually consolidated and audited statements of account, each of them separately, about the activities of the bank and its branches, inside and outside Lebanon, while taking into account the results of affiliated institutions or those in which the bank is participating.
- Setting more transparent procedures for preparing balance sheets to be published, including additional details regarding, in particular, the off-balance sheet commitments.

h. Preventing the criminal use of the banking system for the purpose of money laundering

A Law on Money Laundering (Law No. 318) was enacted on 20 April 2001.

- Bank Supervision

- Under the Code of Money and Credit adopted in August 1963, the Banque Du Liban has the responsibility to maintain economic stability, protect the banking system, and safeguard the local currency.
- In order to fulfill these responsibilities, the Banque Du Liban is given the authority to oversee and regulate the activities of banks.
- Regulatory authority comprises procedures for licensing, conditions under which a controlling interest in a bank may be acquired and the procedures for removing problem banks from the system.
- The Banque Du Liban also sets regulations in order to ensure the soundness of the banking system such as liquidity and capital adequacy ratios, credit restrictions, foreign exchange positions, operations with non-resident sector, fiduciary and brokerage operations.
- The Banque Du Liban implements its supervisory policy through prudential normative requirements with which all banks must comply. Inspections of banking activities are conducted by an independent committee (Banking Control Commission) related directly to the governor.

Fiscal Policy

The GOL is committed to implement fiscal reform that address the twin challenges of the budget deficit and public debt. The implementation of these reforms coupled with higher economic growth would enhance treasury revenues, which in turn would lead to a gradual enhancement of the fiscal situation. Moreover, the treasury will engross a larger share of national income without affecting citizens' incomes or increasing rates of taxes and fees. Among the methods the Government is considering to address the fiscal issues are the following:

- Limiting the increase in spending to necessary investment projects, which will help stimulate economic activity and provide an impetus for growth.
- Pursuing the reforms it considers necessary to tame the fiscal imbalances, such as, introducing the VAT, improving tax collection, reforming the tax administration, and rationalizing public expenditure.
- Pursuing reconstruction and economic revival within its available means and making use of funds available through agreements and concessional loans signed with international organizations and friendly countries.
- Reactivating suspended projects financed through soft loans.

- The Current Tax System in Lebanon

There is no one unified and comprehensive Tax code in Lebanon that reflects the Government fiscal policy and specifies compulsory nationwide and local taxes. The fiscal system in Lebanon is implemented through direct taxes and indirect taxes set through a number of Laws, decree laws and implementation decrees. Tax rates may be amended in annual budget documents.

- Direct Taxes

Direct taxes are imposed on income (individual and business), transfer rights, and built property. In addition, municipalities charge a number of fees.

- Income Tax

The main principles governing income tax are set through Decree Law No. 144 dated 12 July 1959 as amended successively. Both businesses and individuals are subject to income tax. The law provides for three taxation systems: taxation on the basis of real profits, taxation on the basis of lump sum ("fixed sum") profits, and taxation on the basis of estimated profits. Certain taxpayers are taxed

on the basis of real profits while other taxpayers are taxed on the basis of lump sum or estimated profits. However, every taxpayer is entitled to apply for taxation on the basis of real profits. Income tax applies on:

- profits derived from industrial, commercial and non-commercial professions (applicable rates vary between 4 per cent and 21 per cent depending on the taxable income)
- salaries, wages and retirement pensions (applicable rates vary between 2 per cent to 20 per cent depending on the taxable income)
- revenue derived from movable capital assets (fixed at 10 per cent of the gross income)

Corporate profits are subject to a proportional tax amounting to 15 per cent. All allotments of Lebanese stock companies are subject to a pro-rata tax amounting to 10 per cent (such as interests, dividends and arrears) in all cases, even if the company is exempted from tax. In addition, all allotments of foreign shares and bonds, whether private or public (except treasury bills) held by natural or corporate persons residing in Lebanon, whether of Lebanese or foreign nationality, are subject to taxation.

Tax exemptions on income are either permanent or temporary. Permanent exemptions are based on law. Permanent tax exemptions on profit derived from industrial, commercial, and non-commercial professions cover the following: educational institutions, hospitals belonging only to not-for-profit institutions, orphanages, free of charge asylums, sanatorium for tuberculosis, non-commercial cooperatives, agricultural cooperatives, syndicates, trade unions, tourist companies with craftsmanship nature, agricultural producers not exhibiting their products in premises affected for selling, airline and sea transport companies, and public institutions which do not compete with the private sector.

Profits and allotments of holding companies (Decree Law No. 45 dated 24 June 1983 amended by the Budget Laws of 1991 and 1995) are exempted from income tax. Nevertheless, the aforementioned exemption is not full and some incomes remain subject to taxation such as interests resulting from some loans granted to other companies in Lebanon, income resulting from the transfer of some shares and parts in Lebanese companies, amounts paid to the holding company by its affiliated companies as administration and services expenses, and income resulting from the rent of patents and other preserved rights belonging to the holding company. In addition, holding companies are subject to a yearly fixed tax amounting to 6 per cent of the company's total capital including reserves, provided that the aforementioned capital does not exceed LBP 50 Millions. If the Capital exceeds LBP 50 Millions, a bracket-based tax is due varying between 2 per cent and 4 per cent of the company's capital. Furthermore, offshore companies are exempted from income tax. However, offshore companies must pay an annual fixed tax of LBP 1 M.

Permanent tax exemptions on income derived from movable assets cover the following: amounts paid back to customers in credit and shares when not deducted from profits or provisions, interests of bank savings books, interests or income from all current bank accounts, income from Lebanese Treasury bills, reimbursement of shareholders and creditors' funds in privileged companies, benefits from share transfer, deposits of non-residents in hard currency, income of credits made in foreign currencies by the Government with foreign and non-resident enterprises, dividends paid by offshore and holding companies (Decree Law No. 46 dated 24 June 1983 and amended in Budget Law of 1991), deposit certificates issued by banks, and bonds issued by Joint Stock companies.

Permanent tax exemptions on salaries, wages, and retirement pensions cover the following:

- allowances paid to clergymen for religious ceremonies
- salaries and salary supplements paid to ambassadors, envoys, consuls, consular representatives and officials of foreign countries provided reciprocity is guaranteed

- pensions paid to civil servants and employees of public agencies, private and public institutions, according to retirement regulations and laws
- lifetime and temporary compensations paid to victims of car accidents
- salaries paid to agricultural labourers
- salaries paid to domestic servants
- salaries paid to nurses and servants in hospitals, orphanages, shelters and other relief institutions
- lay-off pays paid according to enforced laws in Lebanon
- family allowances paid according to enforced laws in Lebanon

According to Law, temporary exemptions from taxes may be granted to new industries, self-financed investments (re-investment of corporate profits), and areas that the government wishes to develop. For temporary exemptions, Council of Ministers Decree should be issued based on proposal of the Ministry of Industry and the Ministry of Finance. Currently, income tax exemptions exist for:

- industries established in rural areas to produce new products (10 years exemption)
- factories that open in villages or relocate from industrial or coastal regions to villages and rural areas (7 years exemption)
- certain types of industries, if established outside the coastal areas (8 years) and outside summer resort areas (10 years exemption)
- New industrial establishments, producing new products, in certain areas in South Lebanon, Nabatiyeh, and Bekaa are exempt from income tax for 10 years according to Decree No. 3361 dated 7 July 2000. Factories that relocate to these areas benefit from income tax exemption for 6 years. The first factory established within five years in each village of the same area benefit from income tax exemption for six years.
- Tourism establishments that are craft-oriented are exempt from taxes.
- Specialized banks and banks that provide medium and long term loans are exempted from income tax the first 7 years following their establishments. Taxes are applied starting the eighth financial year, and an amount equivalent to 4 per cent of the capital is considered a deductible expense. However, losses in a certain financial year cannot be carried forward to the following financial year. (Article 14 of Decree Law No. 50 dated 15 July 1983)
- Contracts between specialized banks and depositors regarding the issue of certificates of deposit, the issued certificates, loans contracts and issued bonds are exempted from stamp fees.
- Interest generated from bonds or other loans concluded by specialized banks are exempt from tax on movable capital.
- Merged Banks may be exempted from income tax to an amount equivalent to the cost of the merger (Article 7 of Law No. 192 dated 1 January 1993) provided it does not exceed LBP 2 Billion. Merged banks are exempted from income tax on the revaluation profits as specified in Article 45 of the income tax law. (Article 7 of Law No. 192 dated 1 January 1993)
- Educational institutions are exempt from income tax

- Transfer Rights Tax

According to Decree Law No. 146 dated 12 June 1959, all movable and immovable assets and rights are liable for transfer tax including transfer to third party by right of succession, will, grant, or settlement or by other right that does not provide an equivalent compensation of the real value. This tax covers:

- Movable and immovable assets located in Lebanon and transferred by a Lebanese or foreign person, no matter where such person resides.
- Movable and immovable assets located abroad and transferred to a Lebanese person residing in Lebanon.
- Movable and immovable assets located abroad and transferred by a foreigner residing in Lebanon. Double taxation may be avoided through international agreements on taxation.

The transfer taxes are bracket-based and vary from 3 per cent to 45 per cent depending on both the degree of relationship and the taxable parts of the asset. An additional flat fee of 0.5 per cent is due on the gross transferred assets starting from LBP 40 Millions.

- Built property taxes

According to the Law dated on 17 September 1962, taxes are charged on the total net profits or the effective income of the owner of a building. The net income is obtained from the difference between the gross profits and the deductible charges. The law provides for permanent, temporary and partial exemptions. A proportional tax is enforced at a fixed rate of 4 per cent on net income from the building, in addition to a bracket-based tax that varies from 2 per cent to 13 per cent starting from LBP 20 Millions. One quarter of collected taxes on built property benefit the municipalities budget.

- Municipality Fees

According to Law No. 60/88 dated 12 August 1988, every municipality, within its jurisdiction, is authorized to levy and collect different municipal fees. Some of these fees are annual and others are one-time fees. Municipal fees are applied:

- On occupancy (Buildings, land vehicles or water vessels that are used as a fixed buildings, non-built land used for non-agriculture purpose);
- On meeting places and gambling clubs;
- On advertisement;
- On occupancy of municipal public properties;
- On stations of distribution of liquid fuel;
- On classified establishments;
- On auctions;
- On licence for mobile work persons;
- On slaughter;
- On admission to archeological and tourist municipal places;
- On registration of rental leases;
- On construction licence (per meter);
- On sidewalks and sewages;
- On official documents issued by the Municipality;
- On compensation as result of a value added;
- On fire risk and explosive material.

There are also taxes and fees collected by public entities and the central government that benefit municipalities.

Indirect Taxes, Fees, and Duties

In addition to the aforementioned the following taxes and fees are collected:

- Taxes/fees relating to real estate: tax on transfer and vacating of real estate, tax on the improvement of real estate value, and fees for renewal of property title.
- Excise taxes on products: flammable products, alcoholic drinks, non-alcoholic drinks, tobacco and tombac, cement, cars.
- Excise taxes on services: entertainment establishments, gambling, playing cards, tax on sales in tourism establishments.
- Administrative fees: Notary fees, Consular fees, General security fees, road fees, judicial fees, market fees, lighthouses fees, registration fees in school and institutes, Lebanese University fees, examination fees, airport fees, and seaport fees.

- Permit fees: work permit fees, permit and subscription fees relating to medias, and other permit fees.
- Other duties and fees: Stamp duties, fixed fee on professions, transit, exit fees on travellers, passport fees, fees on foreigners residency cards, weapons fees, hunting fees, forest fees, sugar and wheat fees, salt fees, fees on import/export licenses, fees on ID cards, highway fees, fees on exported Lebanese fruits, banks fees, deposit insurance fees, certificates and reports fees, fees for cadastral survey operations, building licenses, phone and utility subscription fees, naturalization fees, duties of monopolistic companies, car fees, mechanic inspection fees, and driving licenses fees.

(c) Foreign exchange and payments system, relations with International Monetary Fund, application of foreign exchange controls, if any

Foreign Exchange

The currency of Lebanon is the Lebanese Pound (LBP). Lebanon's exchange system is characterized as follows:

- free foreign exchange system, with no restrictions on purchases or sales of foreign currencies. The Lebanese currency is fully convertible and can be exchanged freely with any other currency, with the exception of the Israeli Shekel.
- free movement of capital with no restrictions on capital inflows and outflows.
- a multi-currency system in which foreign currencies circulate in the market, which is accessible to all (as a result, checks are officially cleared at the Banque Du Liban not only in Lebanese pounds, but also in six major foreign currencies: US\$, EURO, DM, FRF, ITL, GBP).

The LBP Pound exchange rate is generally determined on the basis of supply and demand conditions in the foreign exchange market. Banks may engage in spot transactions in any currency but are not allowed to engage in forward transactions in LBP for speculative purposes. Banque Du Liban intervenes when necessary in order to maintain orderly conditions in the foreign exchange market. There are no taxes or subsidies on purchases or sales of foreign exchange.

Foreign exchange rate stability is a primary policy objective of the Government and Banque Du Liban's exchange rate policy since 1993 has been to anchor the LBP nominal exchange rate to the US\$. In practice, this has led to a gradual appreciation of the LBP against the US\$ of 1.2 to 3 per cent annually decreasing the rate from 1,838 LBP per US Dollar to 1,508 LBP from the end of 1992 to the end 1998.

Payment systems

Law No. 133 was enacted by the Parliament on 26 October 1999 and added to the responsibilities of Banque Du Liban the task to develop and organize:

- Payment systems in particular, operations done through ATM's, credit and debit cards,
- Money transfers, including electronic transfers, and
- Clearing and settlements of all means of payments and financial instruments including stocks, bonds and all other marketable securities.

The principal means by which large-value payments are transmitted internationally is SWIFT. Banks with foreign participation transmit payment through their proprietary networks. For retail transactions, there exists a wide range of payments means including check payments, credit card payments, and direct debit payments with cash remaining the most convenient method for small-value payments.

Relations with International Monetary Fund

Lebanon joined the IMF on 14 April 1947. On 1 July 1993, Lebanon accepted the obligations of Article VIII, sections 2, 3, and 4 of the IMF Articles of Agreement.

Relations with the World Bank

The World Bank reinitiated its activities in Lebanon in 1991 after a long hiatus. During 1991-1992, the Bank extended a US\$175 million loan for the Emergency Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Project (NERP). Since then, the Bank extended six additional loans during fiscal years 1994-1996 of a total amount of US\$237.9 million. Levels of support increased in 1997 with loans for US\$138 million and a guarantee for US\$100 million. A vocational and Technical Educational Loan (US\$63 million) was approved in 1998. No new loans were approved for 1999. Loans initiated in 2000 are the following: General Education and a Municipal Development Fund.

The IFC also resumed its activities in 1993, and has since invested US\$244 million in 28 projects, some of which have been implemented through banks, with an additional US\$204 million in syndications.

(d) Foreign and domestic investment policies

The policy of the GOL has been always toward greater role of the private sector in the economy and openness toward foreign and domestic investment. In 1994, the GOL established the Investment Development Authority of Lebanon (IDAL), a public entity, to promote and facilitate private sector investment in the reconstruction and development of the Lebanese economy. In 1999, the GOL redefined IDAL's role and mandated it with establishing a "One-Stop-Shop" service for assisting investors in obtaining licenses and permits. IDAL's responsibilities now include (i) promoting the flow of FDI into Lebanon, (ii) identifying and promoting public and private sector opportunities, (iii) providing a number of services to investors (e.g. assistance in setting up corporations, provision of detailed information on the investment climate, matching local and international investors), and advising the government on investment-related issues.

Lebanon accepted Article VIII of the IMF and permits free currency convertibility and transfer of payments. Lebanon does not maintain any restrictions on profit repatriation. Access to international dispute settlement may be articulated in individual contracts between, on one hand, the state and/or Lebanese private parties and, on the other hand, foreign investors. Lebanon is a member of the New York Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards of 1958. Lebanon's Constitution (Article 15) and Law on Ownership dated 29 May 1991 provide protection against expropriation. Expropriation may only take place for public interest.

The GOL encourages investment in certain areas (rural areas, industrial park, free zones) and certain industries (new industries, banking, tourism). Specific tax incentives exist for certain types of investments. Please see Sections IV.3.a and VI.2.i below.

There are no legal provisions that limit foreign investors from participating in Lebanon's privatization programs. Infrastructure projects, especially BOT projects, are open to foreign investors. Foreign suppliers are not prohibited from participation in government procurement provided they are established in Lebanon in accordance with Lebanese laws.

Lebanon's membership in the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency was ratified by the Lebanese Parliament. In addition, the National Institute for the Guarantee of Investment makes insurance coverage available to investors, in the form of compensation, for losses resulting from non-commercial risks.

Finally, Lebanon is currently in the process of enacting a Law on Encouragement of Investments in Lebanon.

(e) Competition policies

Lebanon does not have a law on competition. Certain aspects of competition policy, however, are scattered in a number of Lebanese legislation. Decree Law No. 73 dated 9 September 1983 (amended in July 1991) and Decree Law No. 340 dated 1 March 1943 contain the main legal provisions governing certain competition policy aspects:

- Article 14 of Decree Law No. 73 (Possession and Trade in Goods and Products), stipulates that every collusion or conglomeration, resulting in limitation in competition of services or goods and leading to artificial increase in prices, is considered as unlawful competition
- Decree Law No. 340 (Unlawful Competition-The Criminal Law) sets the sanctions on Unlawful Competition

The GOL intends to draft a law that articulates a comprehensive and sound competition policy.

Monopolies established by law in Lebanon are limited in the following sector: casino gambling, passenger air carrier, trade in tobacco and tobacco products, basic telecommunications, cellular phone (duopoly), and regular postal services.

Furthermore, there is no law that regulates natural monopolies. A draft law on telecommunications, which calls for the establishment of an independent regulator, is being finalized for submission to the Council of Ministers.

3. Foreign trade in goods and services

During the 1997-2000 period, the value of imports decreased by 15.87 per cent while exports rose by 0.42 per cent. Despite increase in exports, Lebanon continues to have substantial trade deficit. In 2000, imports share of GDP was 38.12 per cent, whereas exports share of GDP was 4.4 per cent. The trade deficit for 1997, 1998 and 1999 amounted respectively to US\$6.8 Billion, US\$6.4 Billion, and US\$5.5 Billion. As for 2000, the trade deficit was US\$5.56 Billion.

During 2000, Saudi Arabia was ranked first in the list of main export partners with a share of 10.8 per cent of total exports from Lebanon, followed by United Arab Emirates (10.49 per cent), France (5.15 per cent), Switzerland (7.14), and USA (6.5 per cent). The share of EU countries was 27 per cent of total exports, whereas Arab countries registered 46 per cent of total exports. As for breakdown of exports, pearl, stones and imitation jewellery amounted to 17.76 per cent of total exports followed by products of chemical and allied industries (12.37 per cent), and machinery and appliances (10.46 per cent).

During 2000, Italy ranked first in the list of main import partners with a share of 10.92 per cent of total imports into Lebanon, followed by France (8.45 per cent), Germany (8.34 per cent), and USA (7.34 per cent). EU countries supplied 51 per cent of total Lebanese imports whereas Arab countries accounted for only 12 per cent of total imports. Mineral products represents the main component of Lebanese imports (17.59 per cent), followed by machinery and appliance (12.85 per cent), and vehicle and transport equipment (8.92 per cent).

Section 3.b of Annex 1 provides detailed statistics about foreign trade (2 digit HS level), import and export statistics (main imports and exports by value and volume, main partners), imports from main suppliers, and trade by geographic areas.

The Lebanese economy is primarily based on services, which account for approximately 70 per cent of GDP and employ around 76 per cent of active workforce. Trade, tourism, financial services, and construction represent the main categories of trade in services in Lebanon. Please see Section VI for a detailed description of the service sector in Lebanon. There are no statistics on value and composition of foreign direct investment in the service sector in Lebanon

5. Information on financial movements related to nationals working abroad, remittances, etc.

Accurate information on remittances is not available, as the breakdown between transfers and remittances cannot be discerned.

6. Information on growth in trade in goods and services over recent years and forecasts for year to come

Such information is not available.

III. FRAMEWORK FOR MAKING AND ENFORCING POLICIES AFFECTING FOREIGN TRADE IN GOODS AND TRADE IN SERVICES

1. Powers of executive, legislative, and judicial branches of government

Powers of the Executive

- The President

The President of the Republic is the Head of the State and the symbol of unity of the Nation. The President oversees the respect due to the Constitution and the independence of Lebanon, as well as its unity and territorial integrity in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. The President presides the Higher Defense Council and is the Commander in Chief of the armed forces. The President is not the Head of the Government; under the constitution, this position is held by the Prime Minister.

- Role in legislation:

- The President of the Republic promulgates (through Decree) laws following their approval by the Parliament and request their publication, according to time limits set in the Constitution. The President may not introduce amendments to the aforementioned laws or exempt any person from their application.
- The President transmits to the Parliament draft laws approved by the Council of Ministers.
- The President may render executive, through Decree taken on the favorable advice of the Council of Ministers, any draft law declared by the government as urgent. This is only possible after Parliament's failure to adjudicate on the draft law within forty days from the date of its communication to the Parliament and after its inclusion on the Parliament's agenda and its reading during a general meeting of the Parliament.
- The President must promulgate laws within the calendar month following the communication to the Government of laws passed through the parliamentary process. The President may request only once within the period set for promulgation, a new debate regarding a law after informing the Council of Ministers. Request for reconsideration may not be denied by the Parliament. When the President makes use of this right, s/he is only bound to promulgate the law if the Parliament passes the law, after a second debate, by an absolute majority of the members legally constituting the Parliament. Should the period elapses without promulgation or request for reconsideration of the law, the law will be considered in force and must be published. The President must

promulgate, within five days, the laws whose promulgation has been declared a matter of urgency by a special vote of the Parliament and must request their publication.

- The President has the right to request from the Council of Ministers the revision of any decision taken by the Council, during the fifteen days, which follow the date of communication of this decision to the President. If the Council of Ministers maintains the decision taken, or if the period expires without publication of the decree or requesting its reconsideration, the decision or the decree will be considered in force and must be published.
- Additionally, the Prime Minister and Ministers concerned must countersign each of the acts of the President of the Republic, with the exception of the decree appointing the Prime Minister and the decree accepting the resignation of the Government or considering it as such. In the case of decrees promulgating laws, the Prime Minister co-signs them with the President.
- Beside this, the President negotiates and ratifies treaties, in agreement with the Prime Minister. Treaties become final only after the approval of the Council of Ministers. The Government informs the Parliament about treaties as soon as the interest and the security of the State permit it. However, treaties involving State Finances, trade agreements, and in general treaties that cannot be denounced at the end of each calendar year (meaning treaties that bind the Government for more than one year) may only become final after ratification by the Parliament.

- Relation with the Prime Minister and Council of Ministers:

- The President is solely responsible for issuing the Decree of nomination of the Prime Minister and the Decree accepting the resignation of the Government or considering it as such. The President appoints the designated Prime Minister, on the basis of binding parliamentary consultations conducted by the President in consultation with the Speaker of the Parliament. The latter will officially inform the Speaker of the consultations results. The President countersigns with the Prime Minister the Decree forming the Government as well as Decrees accepting the resignation of Ministers or their dismissal. In addition, the President may (i) preside over the Council of Ministers when s/he so wishes, without vote rights, (ii) submit to it any urgent matter outside its agenda, and (iii) convene the Council of Ministers to an emergency meeting each time the President deems necessary, in agreement with the Prime Minister.

- Relation with the Parliament:

- The president may adjourn the Parliament session for a period not exceeding one month yet s/he may not do so twice in the same session.
- The President may in specific circumstance require the Council of Ministers to dissolve the Parliament before the expiry of its mandate. If the Council of Ministers decides, following the President request, on dissolving the Parliament, the President of the Republic issues the decree of Dissolution. In this case, the electing body should meet and the new Parliament is convened within 15 days following the proclamation of the election results.
- In case no election takes place within three months after the Parliament is dissolved, the dissolving decree will be considered invalid and the previous parliament will resume power according to Article 55 of the Constitution.

- The Prime Minister

- The Prime Minister is the Head of the Government, represents it and speaks on its behalf. The Prime Minister is responsible for the execution of the general policy set by the Council of Ministers and has particularly the following prerogatives:
- Presides the Council of Ministers, and is, de facto, the vice-president of the Higher Defense Council.
- Undertakes parliamentary consultations for the formation of the Government, and co-signs with the President of the Republic the Decree for the formation of the Government.
- Presents to the Parliament the general policy of the Government.

- Co-signs with the President all Decrees with the exception of the Decree appointing the Prime Minister and the Decree accepting the resignation of the Government (including the Prime Minister) or considering it as resigned.
- Signs the Decree of convocation that opens an emergency Parliamentary session.
- Co-signs Decrees promulgating laws and requesting their revision.
- Convenes the Council of Ministers to meetings and prepares the agenda of meeting.
- Informs the President, in advance, of the issues, which will be debated in Council of Ministers.
- Supervises the activities of Public Administration and Institutions.
- Coordinates between Ministers and issues general directives to ensure the good functioning of the Administration.
- The Council of Ministers

The Executive power is exercised by the Council of Ministers, which is headed by the Prime Minister. However, the President may preside the Council without voting rights. The armed forces are subject to the Council of Ministers' authority as well as all State Administration (i.e., the civil service, military, and all administrations and institutions, without exception).

Authority

- The Council of Minister's authorities include:
- preparing the draft of the national budget and submitting it to the Parliament.
- Establishing the general policy of the State in all areas.
- Preparing draft laws and regulatory decrees and making necessary decisions for their implementation.
- Nominating the State's civil servants, their dismissal, and the acceptance of their resignation, according to current laws.
- Dissolving the Parliament at the request of the President of the Republic.
- Enforcing laws and regulations (each Minister within the scope of his/her ministry).
- Exercising the authority of the President in case of vacancy of the Presidency Office.

Quorum

- The legal quorum required for the Council of Ministers' meetings is a majority of two-thirds of the total of its members, and decisions are taken through consensus or, by default, simple majority vote.
- However, fundamental issues⁴ require, the approval of two-thirds of the Government's members named in the formation Decree

Resignation and dismissal

- The Government is considered as resigned in the following cases:
- Resignation of the Prime Minister.
- If it loses more than 1/3 of its members appointed in the formation Decree.
- Death of the Prime Minister.
- At the beginning of a new presidential mandate.
- At the beginning of a new parliamentary mandate.
- If it loses the confidence of the Parliament.

⁴ The following are considered fundamental issues: Declaration and cancellation of emergency state, declaration of peace and war, international agreements, general budget, global and long term development plans, appointment of service servants from the first category, reviewing administrative divisions, dissolution of the Parliament, electoral law, nationality law, personal status law and Ministers dismissal

- If the Government resigns or is considered as such, the Parliament starts, de facto, an extraordinary session until the formation of a new Government and receiving the vote of confidence.

Ministers may be dismissed as follows:

- Through Decree co-signed by the President of the Republic and the Prime Minister after the approval of 2/3 of the Government members.
- If the Parliament withdraws its confidence from a Minister, the latest should resign.
 - Accountability

The responsibility of the Prime Minister and Ministers is defined through a special law according to Article 70 of the Constitution.

- Ministers are jointly accountable to the Parliament for the general policy of the Government and each individually for their personal acts.
- The Parliament may accuse the Council of Ministers and Ministers of committing high treason or failing to assume their responsibilities. Such decision may be issued after two-thirds majority vote of Parliament.
- The Prime Minister and Ministers are prosecuted before the Higher Council for Prosecuting Presidents and Ministers.

Powers of the Legislative

- Composition of the Parliament
- The legislative branch consists of one Parliament composed of elected members. The electoral laws in force determine their number (currently 128) and conditions of election. Parliamentary seats are shared according to the following rules:
 - Equally between Christians and Muslims;
 - Proportionately between the communities of the two groups;
 - Proportionately between the regions.
- If the Parliament is dissolved, the dissolving Decree must contain call for new elections, which shall be held in conformity with Article 24 of the Constitution and within a period not exceeding three months.
- Parliamentary sessions:
- The Parliament meets normally twice a year and holds two ordinary sessions. The first session starts the Tuesday that follows 15 March of each year, and the second session starts on Tuesday that follows 15 October of each year.
- The Second session of the Parliament lasts until the end of the year, and is primarily dedicated to discuss and pass the Budget Law.
- In addition, the President of the Republic may, in agreement with the Council of Ministers, decide to request the Parliament to hold an extraordinary session. The timing and agenda of the session are set through a Presidential Decree.
- Furthermore, the President shall request the Parliament to hold an extraordinary session, upon the request of the simple majority of the Parliament.

- Quorum and decisions making within the Parliament:
 - The Simple majority of the Parliament members is required in order to meet the quorum. If this quorum is not met, the meeting of the Parliament is considered illegal and no decisions may take place.
 - Parliamentary decisions are taken by simple majority; if the vote is equal, the proposed project is rejected.
 - Parliamentary sessions are public. However, the Parliament may hold closed door session upon the request of the government or five of its members.
 - The vote is, generally, expressed orally or through standing up. However, secret ballot is used for election purpose. As for passing laws in general and confidence votes, votes are expressed orally.
 - Each Member of Parliament has the right to request a vote of confidence, in any ordinary or extraordinary sessions. Such request is discussed and voted at least five days after notifying it to the speaker and the relevant Ministers.
- The Parliament role:
 - The Parliament has the primary responsibility for drafting legislation connected with any subject. All proposed legislation must be passed by the Parliament. However, all legislation passed by the Parliament requires the signature of the President and the signature of the Prime Minister before their Publication in the Official Journal.
 - Draft laws, rejected by the Parliament, may not be scheduled for discussion a second time during the same parliamentary session.
 - A Parliamentarian may be chosen to be a Minister
- Parliamentary immunity:
 - Members of Parliament benefit from Parliamentary immunity that may be summarized as follows:
 - No criminal proceedings may be initiated against Members of Parliament based on the opinions and ideas they expressed during their mandate.
 - In addition, Members of Parliament may not be arrested and no criminal proceedings may be initiated against them, for any reasons whatsoever, during parliamentary sessions, except in the case of flagrant crime.

Powers of the Judiciary

The judiciary power is exercised by the court system. The Court system is essentially divided into four distinct systems: The civil court system, the administrative court system, special courts, and the Constitutional Council. In addition to the aforementioned, Higher Council for prosecuting Presidents and Ministers was established through the latest amendment of the Constitution (1990). Judges are independent in the exercise of their functions. The decisions and judgments of all courts are rendered and executed in the name of the Lebanese people.

- Civil Courts

The Civil Court System has general jurisdiction over all types of disputes (between all persons – legal and natural) including civil, commercial, and criminal law matters except matters relating to personal status. There are three levels within the hierarchy of the civil courts:

- The first level of jurisdiction is divided into two types of courts: (i) Single Judges who exist in each Caza headquarters and (ii) Courts of First Instance found in every Mouhafaza⁵. The respective competence of the two aforementioned types of court is defined in the law.

⁵ Please see below definition of Mouhafaza and Caza

- The second level of jurisdiction consists of Courts of Appeal where decisions rendered by the first level of jurisdictions may be appealed. Courts of Appeal are found in every Mouhafaza.
- Finally, the Supreme Court is the highest court in the judicial hierarchy and is located in the Capital Beirut. The Supreme Court's role consists of supervising the adequate and proper application of law by lower-tiered courts. The Supreme Court's rulings cannot be reversed.

- The Administrative Jurisdiction

The Council of State handles disputes between the Administration acting as a public body and citizens. In such circumstances, the Administration acts may only be evaluated according to the principles of the public law.

The opinion of the Council of State is often requested during the procedure of preparing legal texts in order to ensure their legality and compliance with the existing legal regime. The Council of State is located in Beirut and is divided into Chambers. All procedures before the Council of State are conducted through briefs and interrogatories and no appeals are granted.

The Accountancy "Diwan" is an administrative court in charge of cases connected with preserving public funds and funds deposited in treasury.

- Special Courts

Special Courts examine cases that do not fall under the first two jurisdictions. Courts with special jurisdiction cannot consider actions, which do not fall within the scope of their jurisdiction. Examples include special banking courts, military courts, labour courts, and personal status courts. As for special courts connected with the banking sector, Law No. 110 dated 7 November 1991 was enacted to resolve issues connected with the banking sector as result of war. This law established two temporary courts: (i) a special banking court in charge of seizing banks unable to carry on their activities and (ii) and a special court in charge of ruling over all cases and litigations related to banks declared in a situation of cessation of payment and those seized by decision of the Special Banking Court. The jurisdiction of both courts ends by 31 December 2000. After this date, banks in cessation of payment will be governed by the general law and the court of first instance in the region of the bank's headquarters will be in charge of the case. There are currently proposals to extend the application of Law No. 110 for three additional years.

- The Constitutional Council

The Constitutional Council was formed after the Taef accord and consists of ten members: five of its members are appointed by the Council of Ministers by two-third majority and five others are appointed by the Parliament by simple majority. This Council checks the conformity of laws with the Constitution, and handles claims concerning parliamentary and presidential elections. Decisions of the Constitutional Council examining the constitutionality of laws are taken by a majority vote of seven members out of ten, however, decisions of the Council relating to parliamentary elections are taken by relative majority of the present members. If the vote is equal, the voice of the President of the Council makes the difference.

In addition, decisions related to presidential elections and elections of the speaker of the House are taken by a majority of seven members out of ten in the first round and by the simple majority of the Council in the second round, if necessary.

Decisions of the Council are final and are not subject to any type of appeal. The Constitutional Council is the only judicial body in charge of examining (directly and indirectly) the constitutionality of laws. Only the President of the Republic, Prime Minister, Speaker of the House, Religious Leaders in matters related to their sects, and members of Parliament through petition signed

by at least ten members of the Parliament may approach the Council and request the examination of the constitutionality of a law. However, the Council may be approached by any candidate who lost the parliamentary elections, within 30 days after the announcement of the official results in order to evaluate the process and result of elections and cancel them, if needed. Moreover, appeals against presidential elections and the elections of the Speaker of the House may be initiated by the Parliament at a one third majority, at least, and within 24 hours following the announcement of the results.

- **The Higher Council for Prosecuting Presidents and Ministers**

The Higher Council is the body in charge of judging Presidents and Ministers for treason or violation of the Constitution. The Council consists of 7 members of Parliament, elected by the Parliament and 8 of the highest judges in the Republic. The Council was introduced by the Taef Accord of 1990, which stated that the procedures to be followed before the Council shall be determined through a special law. A law in this regard was issued on 23 August 1990.

2. Government entities responsible for making and implementing policies affecting foreign trade

Policies affecting foreign trade are promulgated through laws that may be initiated by either the Council of Ministers or the Parliament. There is no specific ministry that has the exclusive responsibility for the development of foreign economic policy.

The Ministry of Economy and Trade is the principal governmental body responsible for developing state policy on international trade including proposals of laws and decrees related to trade, proposals concerning international agreements, as well as responsibility for issuing certain import and export licenses (or similar controls). Draft laws and draft decrees are, in general, prepared by the relevant departments in the Ministry and submitted to the Council of Ministers. In addition to international trade, the Ministry of Economy and Trade has also many departments responsible for the development and implementation of the Government policy regarding the following issues: (i) protecting intellectual property, (ii) preserving competition, (iii) protecting consumers, (iv) supervising insurance sector, (v) registering branches and representation offices of foreign companies in Lebanon, and (vi) granting exclusive commercial representation.

In addition to the Ministry of Economy and Trade, many other ministries assume the responsibility of issuing import and export licenses (and measures having similar effects), such as the Ministry of Industry, the Ministry of Environment, the Ministry of Public Health, the Ministry of Public Works and Transport, the Ministry of Telecommunications, and the Ministry of Agriculture.

Moreover, according to the Constitution, no taxes shall be imposed without a law passed by the Parliament. However, in practice, the Lebanese Parliament delegates every three years, through a law, its legislative competence to the Government, regarding legislation connected with customs. In turn, the Government further delegates such authority to the Higher Customs Council (independent body reporting to the Minister of Finance), which acts as a policy and legislative body with regard to customs matters. The General Customs Directorate under the Higher Customs Council is the customs service in Lebanon.

The fiscal policy is determined by the Ministry of Finance. The Banque Du Liban (1) conducts monetary policy, administration of currency control, and bank supervision, (2) provides banking services for the public sector and settlement services, and (3) develops the financial market.

A number of state and non-state bodies have regulatory roles in the establishment and operations of services such as licensing, supervision, and pricing:

- State bodies include Banque Du Liban, Council of Ministers, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Economy and Trade, the Ministry of Energy and Water, the Ministry of Environment, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Information, the Ministry of Interior, the Ministry of Labour, the Ministry of Education Higher Education, The Ministry of Youth and Sports, the Ministry of Telecommunications, the Ministry of Public Health, the Ministry of Public Works and Transport, the Ministry of Social Affairs, and the Ministry of Tourism.
- Non-state bodies include the Bar Association, the Beirut Stock Exchange, the National Establishment for Guarantee of Investments, the National Establishment for Guarantee of Deposits, the Social Security Fund, the Lebanese Association of certified public Accountants, The Order of Dental Prostheses, The Lebanese Dental Association, the Order of Engineers, the Order of Medical Doctors, the Order of Pharmacists, the Order of Topographers, and the Order of Veterinarians.

Last, the Mouhafez, the Caimacam, and the Head of Municipality also have certain roles with regard to trade in services.

Finally, according to the Constitution, the President of the Republic may negotiate international trade agreements and thus participate in determining the foreign trade policy of the country.

3. Division of authority between central and sub-central governments

The division of governmental authority from central to sub-central occurs at two levels: (i) Regional and District Executive Administrations and (ii) the locally elected bodies.

Regional and District Executive Administrations

- Mouhafazat
- Lebanon has six regional executive Administrations or Mouhafazat: Beirut, Mount Lebanon, North Lebanon, Bekaa, South Lebanon, and Nabatiyeh. Each Mouhafaza includes a number of Cazas except for the Mouhafaza of Beirut. All ministries are represented in the Mouhafazat through various departments. In addition, there are one or more Courts of First Instance and a Court of Appeal in each Mouhafaza. The Mouhafaza is administered by a civil servant called “Mouhafez” who is appointed through a Council of Ministers Decree.
- In the Mouhafaza, the Mouhafez, inter alia:
 - represents all ministries except the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of National Defense
 - supervises the enforcement of laws and regulations, controls the supply of public services in the Mouhafaza, and ensures public safety.
 - issues licenses for the establishment of certain types of factories, warehouses, storage facilities, classified establishments (establishments hazardous to security and health and cause disturbances to neighbouring population), entertainment establishments, as well as billboards and advertisement plates, in addition to building and occupation licenses for newly-built properties.
 - Oversees the application and implementation of all sanitary measures set in the law.
 - Controls agricultural departments and associations of water syndicates and committees in charge of administering projects of public utility.
 - assists the judiciary and coordinates with the General prosecutor.
 - informs the Ministry of Interior about the political and economic situation of the Mouhafaza and submit to the aforementioned Ministry any requested information even though relating to another ministry.

- Cazas

A second level of administrative entities is the Caza . A number of ministries are represented in the Caza, including the Ministry of Justice. The head of each Caza, is called the Caimacam and is appointed by Decree. The Caimacam communicates with the central Government only through the Mouhafez and receives only the orders of the latest. The Caimacam is responsible for public security in the Caza, and must guarantee the enforcement of laws and regulations and controls the proper functioning of public services.

In the Caza, the Caimacam, inter alia:

- Benefits from the same hierarchical authority granted to the Mouhafez regarding the relationship with civil servants of lower grade. The same authorities apply also regarding the implementation of laws and regulations, the obligation of reporting periodically to the Ministry of Interior, and the protection of privacy and private ownership.
- Issues various types of licenses.
- Implements sanitary measures after approval of the Ministry of Public Health.
- Accredits decisions of associations of water syndicates and special irrigation committees and controls such committees.
- Supervises agricultural departments and acts according to the authority granted to the Ministry of Agriculture by the forests law.
- Submits periodic reports about the situation in the Caza to the Mouhafez.

The locally elected bodies

- Municipalities

Municipalities are established by Decision of the Minister of Interior, in each area whose citizens' number exceeds 300 persons. Each Caza includes several municipalities. Municipalities enjoy financial and administrative autonomy. A municipality is headed by president elected by members of the Municipal Council who are all elected by the residents of the municipality (in the Municipality of Beirut, only 16 members of the Municipal Council are elected and 8 are appointed by Council of Ministers Decree). Municipalities are run by two bodies: the decision-making body which consists of the municipality Council and the executive body represented by the president of the municipality, except for the Municipality of Beirut whose executive body is represented by the Mouhafez of Beirut.

The Municipal Council runs the municipality and has, inter alia, the following authorities:

- Determining municipality fees within the framework of the law.
- Setting general programs for works, embellishment, cleaning, health issues, and hydro-electrical projects.
- Regulating public transport and setting its prices according to the law.
- Controlling the activity of public services and submitting reports to the relevant Administrations.
- Municipalities issue advance licenses for building and licenses for occupation of newly built properties in their respective district.
- In addition, the prior approval of municipalities is required for certain categories of investment licenses and for matters related to the organization of public transport within their respective scope.

The President of the municipality is the head of the executive body of the municipality. Besides his/her role of executing the council's decisions, the President of the municipality has also regulatory functions and may take decisions in many areas, such as:

- measures aiming at fighting infectious diseases.
- measures that guarantee public safety and public health, provided that such measures do not overlap with the competence of security department in the country.
- measures preventing anything that may threaten public safety and health.
- measures aiming at protecting public and private health of citizens such as controlling public places, hotels, motels, pubs, restaurants, bakeries, butchers, groceries and in general all places involved in trading activities, food industry, or alcohol consumption.
- safety measures to prevent fire, explosions, and water floods.
- measures to control places where explosive ingredients are stored and issuing conditions for storage.
- measures that guarantee cleanliness, health, safety and comfort in public transport.
- all adequate measures that guarantee food safety.
- all measures aiming at ensuring the veracity of weight, volume, and measurements.
- measures aiming at protecting the environment.
- granting building licenses and occupation licenses.
- Controlling prices of food products provided that such measures do not contradict measures and decisions of the Ministry of Economy and Trade relating to the same issue.
- Licensing works on public roads aiming at installing phones, sewers, or hydro-electrical networks underneath.
- Licensing publicity boards.
- All urgent measures related to public health or public safety provided that such measures are approved by the Municipal Council afterwards.

For execution of general projects, the law provides for the creation of a Union of Municipalities.

- The Muktar

The central government is represented in every town or village by one or more than one Muktar. The Muktar announces laws and regulations and does not exercise any independent power.

- Public Establishments

The administration of certain public services in Lebanon is granted to public establishments. Public Establishments are legal entities subject to the public law. They enjoy financial and administrative autonomy and are established, merged and cancelled through Council of Ministers decrees. The type, activity, duration and scope of these entities are specified in the decree of establishment. All public establishments fall under the custody of a ministry or the Council of Minister depending on the activity of each entity. Therefore, a representative of the central Government is appointed within each public establishment. In addition, all public establishments are subject to the control of the Council for Civil Service, the Central Inspection Body, and the Ministry of Finance. Such entities are run through two bodies: (i) the decision-making body, which consists of an administration board and (ii) an executive body represented by a general director or a director. A number of public services in connection with trade are currently managed by public establishments and thus such entities may be involved in the issuance of decisions related to trade in goods and services. Public establishments include IDAL (Investment Development Authority of Lebanon) and LIBNOR (Lebanon Standards Institute).

4. Any legislative programmes or plans to change the regulatory regime

On 20 September 2000, the Council of Ministers agreed on implementing a plan to bring Lebanon's foreign trade regime into conformity with the WTO agreements. The plan called for enacting 17 laws related to WTO accession.

Effort has begun toward drafting new laws for conformity to the WTO agreements. In addition, respective ministries have initiated work toward evaluating existing trade measures (e.g. licenses, permits, prohibitions) and eliminating those that do not comply with WTO agreement.

The Banque Du Liban has established in conjunction with the Ministry of Justice, "The Commission for the Modernization and Development of Financial and Banking Laws" in order to reorganize and develop the banking sector and financial markets.

5. Laws and Legal Acts

The list of laws and legal acts related to trade in goods and services is provided in Annex 2.

6. Description of judicial, arbitral or administrative tribunals or procedures, if any

Judicial Procedures

Foreign natural and legal persons have the same right to initiate and pursue claims in the commercial court system of Lebanon. There is no jury system in Lebanon whether in civil or criminal cases. Courts are divided into Chambers, each consisting of a Judge-President and two counsellors as members. However, some of the first level courts consist of Single Judges. The defense is mainly conducted through the exchange of written conclusions, in civil and commercial matters. However, occasionally the defense may be conducted through oral speeches. At any stage of the proceeding, prior to rendering of judgment by commercial courts, parties may agree to settle the dispute. In such event, the court will record the terms of the settlement agreement and dismiss the case. A judgment of a commercial court becomes final and comes into effect 30 days after it is rendered, if it has not been appealed by, either party to the court of Appeal. In the event of such an appeal, the case is reviewed by a court of appeal consisting of no less than three judges. The filing of an appeal suspends the execution of the judgment. Within two months after the issuance of the appeal decision, either party may appeal the judgment to the Supreme Court, only for reasons related to the interpretation of the law and not to facts. It is important to note here that whenever an international treaty is ratified, international provisions prevail over national provisions. In addition, a commercial court may, where appropriate, apply foreign law.

Arbitral Procedures

Parties to a commercial dispute or civil contract may agree to arbitrate all disputes, which might arise from the execution or interpretation of the contract. The arbitration clause must, under penalty of invalidity, be stipulated in writing in the principal agreement or in any document to which the latter refers. The arbitration clause must either designate the arbitrator(s) or determine the methods of their designation, under penalty of invalidity. Parties may agree to apply any foreign law or custom. Parties may exempt the arbitrator/s from the application of the normal procedures or part of them, with the exception of the rules dedicated by the public order, provided they are in conformity with the conditions and procedures of the arbitration. Arbitral decisions may not be executed before obtaining the exequatur by either the Tribunal of First Instance of the place where the arbitration was conducted or by the First Instance Court of Beirut. Arbitral decisions may be appealed if all concerned parties have agreed to appeal. This also applies to matters related to international trade. Arbitral decisions issued in a third country or following an international procedure of arbitration are also subject to the exequatur procedure, in order to be executed in Lebanon. The decision refusing to grant the exequatur to an arbitral decision (local and foreign or international) may be appealed within 30 days from the date of notification of the decision. However, decisions granting the exequatur may not be appealed for cases of local arbitration whilst decisions granting exequatur for international arbitrations may only be appealed in 5 precise cases and within 30 days of the notification of the decision. Appeals brought against arbitral decisions (local and foreign or international) suspend the execution of the decision provided that the decision does not mention that the execution is urgent.

These general rules are set in the Code of Civil Procedure. However, other specific laws may set different arbitration rules. For example, the 2000 Decree Law on Customs states that the execution of decisions of Arbitral committee is not suspended because of appeal.

IV. POLICIES AFFECTING TRADE IN GOODS

1. Import Regulation

(a) Registration requirements for engaging in importing

The Customs has the authority to decide whether or not an imported product is for commercial or non-commercial purpose depending on the nature and quantity of imported product as well as the intended use.

Import for Non-Commercial Purpose:

The legal regime does not contain any provisions that prohibit import for non-commercial purpose or require registration. In practice, all natural (Lebanese and foreign) persons and Lebanese legal persons as well as branches and representative offices of foreign companies may engage, without the need for any type of registration, in import activities for non-commercial purpose. Limits for exempting importers for non-commercial purpose from customs duties are set through decisions of either the General Customs Director or Higher Customs Council according to Articles 316 and 317 of the 2000 Decree Law on Customs.

Import for Commercial Purpose:

According to a combination of laws and legal acts, registration is indirectly required for engaging in import activities. The following persons may engage in import activities for commercial purpose:

- The Decree Law on Customs does not require any type of registration for Lebanese natural persons to engage in import for commercial purpose. However, if a natural person declares being a trader, s/he will be asked to submit to Customs copies of registration at the Register of Commerce as a trader, only for identification and tax purposes.
- Lebanese legal persons may not engage in import for commercial purpose without submitting to Customs copies of their registration documents at the Register of Commerce for identification and tax purposes.
- Foreign natural persons may engage in import, under the same registration requirements stated above for Lebanese natural persons (Article 28 of Decree law No. 304 dated 24 December 1942, the Code of commerce).
- Foreign companies may register in Lebanon as branches and these branches would be authorized to exercise all the activities entering into the object of the foreign company except for some activities reserved under Lebanese Laws to Lebanese persons . All branches of foreign companies are subject to registration at the Register of Commerce after obtaining a receipt of acknowledgement ("registration") from the Ministry of Economy and Trade, the branch would enjoy the same rights as a Lebanese company and may engage in import activities. Note that, in addition, branches of foreign insurance companies must register at the Insurance Department at the Ministry of Economy and Trade and branches of foreign Banks must register at Banque Du Liban.

Foreign companies may also register as representative offices in Lebanon after obtaining a receipt of acknowledgement ("registration") from the Ministry of Economy and Trade. In addition, representative offices may also register at the Register of Commerce. These offices are not allowed to engage in commercial activities in Lebanon including import/export activities for commercial purposes. Note also, that foreign companies may operate in Lebanon by creating

Lebanese subsidiaries, which have their headquarters in Lebanon and which are considered as Lebanese companies under the Lebanese law, according to Article 26 of the Code of Commerce. Decision No. 96 (French Mandate) dated 20 January 1926 and Explanatory Note No. 1871/95 issued by the Ministry of Justice on 16 December 1995 mainly govern the registration of foreign companies as branches and representative offices.

- Foreign persons (legal and natural) may not engage in importing a number of goods such as pesticides. In addition, a company must be Lebanese or majority of shares owned by Lebanese in order to import veterinary drugs.

Registration at the Register of Commerce of Lebanese and foreign legal persons is automatic once all required documents are provided. In joint stock companies the majority of the Board must be Lebanese and each member of the Board should retain at least one share in the company. There are also (i) certain areas where foreign participation in Lebanese companies is not permitted (e.g. media-related companies), (ii) certain areas where foreign participation is limited to minority shares (e.g. commercial representation and public utility services), (iii) certain areas where foreign participation is limited to 50 per cent of shares (e.g. maritime agencies), and (iv) other areas where foreign participation is limited to 2/3 of shares (e.g. banks, brokerage firms, leasing companies, companies managing mutual funds, and financial institutions).

To import certain types of goods (e.g. home pesticides and agricultural fertilizers), importers (both natural and legal) need to register in addition at the Chamber of Commerce. For certain other products, the importer must have certain special qualifications (e.g. pharmacist to import medical drugs; pharmacist or veterinarian to import veterinary drugs, agricultural engineer to import agricultural treatment products; owner of an industry to import powdered milk in bulk quantity).

A quietus is required for any customs operations and for obtaining import permits, but only for legal persons and commercial establishments. This requires registration at the Social Security Fund.

Please note finally that, according to Decision No. 205/1 dated 9 December 2000, foreigners wishing to open a business in Lebanon may obtain a work permit from the Ministry of Labour, provided the type of business does not involve trade.

(b) Characteristics of national tariff (the most recent edition of which should be supplied), customs tariff nomenclature (HS), types of duties, general description of the customs tariff structure, weighted average level of duties on main customs tariff groupings; application of m.f.n. tariff rates, tariff preferences

Lebanon adopted the Harmonized System HS 96 in 1996. The tariff structure as of 30 December 2000, is summarized in Tables IV.1-IV.3 below:

The tariff nomenclature is structured as follows:

Table IV.1 – Types of Duties

Types of Duties	Percentage of Total Tariff Groups
Ad valorem	93.98
Specific (unit of measure – weight or volume)	0.16
Combined (Specific & ad valorem)	5.72
Bracket Based	0.14

In cases of combined duties, the higher amount is collected

The total number of tariff groups is 5,661. Most tariff groups are at the six digit levels with subdivision as follows:

Table IV.2 – Breakdown of Tariff by Digits

HS Level	Number of Tariff Groups
4 digits	276
6 digits	4,400
8 digits	985
Total	5,661

Ad valorem import duties range from 0 per cent to 90 per cent; the number of ad valorem tariff brackets is 14 as follows:

IV.3 Breakdown of Imports by Duty Collection Methods

Duty Calculation Method	Customs Duty rate	Number of Tariff Groups	Percentage of Total
Ad valorem	0%	2094	36.99
	5%	2612	46.14
	6%	10	0.18
	10%	86	1.52
	15%	172	3.04
	18%	2	0.04
	20%	188	3.32
	23%	1	0.02
	25%	68	1.2
	30%	44	0.78
	35%	23	0.41
	40%	16	0.28
	70%	4	0.07
	90%	6	0.11
Bracket		8	0.14
Specific		5	0.12
Combined		322	5.69
Total		5,661	100.00

- More than 83 per cent of customs tariff lines have duties equal or below 5 per cent.
- Bracket based calculation applies only for used cars. Used cars whose value is below LBP 20 Million are charged a specific duty of LBP 500,000. Brackets above LBP 20 Million are charged 5 per cent.
- The average trade-weighted import duty rate is around 8 per cent based on 1999 import data. The weighted average levels of duties per chapter are provided in Table A1.45 of Annex 1.

A copy of Lebanon's current national tariff has been provided to the WTO Secretariat on diskette. Tariff rates apply on a MFN basis. Lebanon does not grant any preferences under the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP). Tariff preferences are provided as follows:

- Preferential customs duties (0 per cent for industry and 5 per cent for agriculture) are provided for imported items used as raw materials and input in production.
- Hotel establishments benefit from 5 per cent tariff rates on imported equipment and apparatus under the condition the same product is not produced locally (Ministry of Finance Decision No.

92 dated 30 August 1999). New cars imported for use as taxis or car rentals as well as imported buses for use as tour buses benefit also from preferential customs duties

- Tariff preferences are provided to goods originating in Arab countries members of the Greater Arab Free Trade Area (GAFTA).
- Tariff preferences are provided to goods originating in Egypt, Kuwait, and Syria according to bilateral free trade agreements with these countries.
- Tariff preferences are provided to goods originating in Jordan, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, and Syria (1953 agreement) according to bilateral agreements with these countries.

Please see Section VII and Annex 8 for more detailed information about Lebanon's trade agreements and the nature of tariff preferences.

(c) Tariff quotas, tariff exemptions

Lebanon does not maintain any tariff quota system.

Lebanon maintains partial tariff exemptions (5 per cent applies) and full exemptions (0 per cent applies) in accordance with Articles 295-320 of the Decree Law on Customs of 2000. Please see Annex 16.

The Council of Ministers has the authority to issue decrees or decisions exempting goods imported by certain persons from customs duties in accordance with the authority to legislate in the customs field delegated from the Parliament.

(d) Other duties and charges, specifying any charges for services rendered

In addition to customs duties, Lebanon maintains the following fees in connection with imports:

- A stamp (LBP 1,000) charged on every application submitted by any person to any public administration and judiciary in Lebanon, according to Decree Law No. 67 of 1967 and Table 9 of 1993 Budget.
- Fees on issuance of permit (including advance permit) according to 1999 Budget Law:
 - LBP 25,000 fee per permit (3 copies are required; total of LBP 75,000)
 - A fee of 0.1 per cent per permit of value of invoice (3 copies are required: 0.1 per cent for each)
 - LBP 10,000 stamp for copy of the issuing state body; LBP 1,000 stamp for customs copy; BP 1,000 stamp for copy of importer
- An annual fee of LBP 500,000 is charged for registration of commercial representation or exclusive agency contract at the Ministry of Economy and Trade.
- Fees charged by Chambers of Commerce (please see Table A9.1 in Annex 9)
- Fees charged by testing laboratories (please see Table A9.2 in Annex 9)
- Fees charged by the Ministry of Public Health (please see Table A9.3 in Annex 9)
- Fees charged by Customs (please see Table A9.4 in Annex 9) and other customs clearance related fees.

The 2000 Customs Law contains several provisions (e.g. Articles 321 and 329) requiring that a number of customs fees reflect the actual cost of services rendered.

(e) Quantitative import restrictions, including prohibitions, quotas and licensing systems

Quotas: Lebanon maintains quotas on the import of potato seeds according to Ministry of Agriculture Decision No. 1/265 dated 23 November 2000.

Prohibitions: Lebanon prohibits the import of around 326 goods or groups of goods (primarily at the 4 and 6 digit levels). The list is provided in Table A10.1 in Annex 10. Certain goods are unconditionally prohibited; other goods are prohibited if imported from specific countries, by parcel post, through road transport means, or other conditions. Some of these prohibitions are for health reasons; others are for safety or environmental reasons. Furthermore, a number of legislation regulates the import of drugs and require that certain drugs may only be imported if permitted for sale and use in the country of origin (e.g. Ministry of Public Health Decision No. 114 dated 18 June 1991; Ministry of Agriculture Decision No. 29/1 dated 7 February 1995; and Ministry of Agriculture Decision No. 99/1 dated 29 February 1996), and in certain cases if sold in developed countries. Last, Ministry of Public Health Decision No. 9/1 dated 6 January 1999 prohibits the import for commercial purpose of used medical equipment and apparatus including radioactive ones. Exceptions are the following: (1) physicians may import their own used equipment and apparatus, provided they submit a certificate from the country origin proving that such equipment is the property of the physician and was used in his/her practice and (2) public welfare institutions may also import used equipment and apparatus acquired through grants.

Licensing: Lebanon requires import licensing (licence and advance license) for around 79 tariff groups (primarily at the 4 and 6 digit level). Lebanon is in the process of examining the current list of goods subject to import licensing and will provide an updated list (including the name of the good, HS code, and legal references), prior to the first working party meeting.

Lebanon has initiated the process of evaluating all existing restrictions on imports to assess conformity with Article XI, XX, and XXI of the GATT 1994.

(f) Import licensing procedures (Annex 3 refers)

Lebanon does not have any laws or legal acts (1) defining import licenses and other similar controls, (2) describing the procedures and requirements for obtaining the required licenses or similar controls (except for a limited number of goods: certain medical and pharmaceutical products, veterinary drugs, pesticides, fertilizers, weapons, explosive, arms, ammunitions, and plastic), (3) requiring time limit for issuing licenses, (4) defining eligibility requirements or the criteria for refusal to issue licence, (5) stipulating administrative or judicial appeal procedures, or (6) specifying the validity of licenses.

Procedures for obtaining import licenses apply equally to Lebanese companies (with or without foreign participation), foreign companies (registered in Lebanon as branch or representative office), and natural persons (both Lebanese and foreign).

Procedures for obtaining import licenses vary from one ministry to another. For most import controls, importers have to approach only one authority. In many cases, pre-approvals are required from another authority. But in no case an importer must approach more than 3 state bodies for the issuance of an import licence. For certain products, importer may not obtain an import licence unless he/she has a licence to practice a specific profession (e.g. pharmacist to import medical drugs; agricultural engineer to import agricultural treatment products; owner of an industry to import powdered milk in bulk quantity).

Please see Annex 3 for additional information on Lebanon's import licensing regime.

(g) Other border measures, e.g. any other schemes that have border effects similar to those of the measures listed under (e) above

In addition to licence and advance licence, Lebanon maintains the following additional border measures that have effects similar to import licensing: permit, advance permit, approval, and post approval. There are around 182 goods or categories of goods subject to such controls. Lebanon is in

the process of examining the list of goods subject to such controls. An updated list (including the name of goods, HS code, and legal references) will be provided prior to the first working party meeting.

Table IV.4 – Other Border Measures with Effects Similar to Import Licensing

Type of Measures	Number of Tariff groups (at the 4 and 6 digit levels)
Permit ⁶	93
Advance Permit	84
Approval	2
Post Approval	3

In addition to all aforementioned controls, Lebanon requires Visa for around 459 tariff groups primarily at the 4 and 6 digit levels and Advance Visa for 1 tariff group. A Visa (referred to in one case as an advance visa) is a signature of customs documents by a relevant ministry indicating its approval that imported goods meet certain technical requirements and standards and may clear customs. Often times, visas are issued based on importers' documents (e.g. health certificate, veterinary certificate, industrial certificate). In case the relevant ministry or Customs suspects non-compliance of imported good (usually food-related products) with applicable requirements, testing is conducted. The Visa is then issued on the basis of test results. A visa is issued for each shipment. More than one visa from different state bodies may be needed for the import of a single product. This is usually the case for food-related products. The time frame to issue a visa is 2-3 days. No fees are charged.

Depending on the type of imported product, Visas on imports may be issued by the Ministry of Economy and Trade, the Ministry of Public Health, the Ministry of Interior, the Ministry of Labour, the Ministry of Telecommunications, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Environment, Order of Pharmacists, Order of Doctors, and/or the Council of Ministers.

Last, Lebanon enforces shelf-life requirements at the border. MOA Decision No. 58/1 dated 23 August 1988 prohibits the importation of food products with remaining shelf-life of 2 months or less. The Customs and the Ministry of Agriculture are in charge of border enforcement of this Decision.

Decree No. 6504, dated 30 January 1967, mandated one year and two-year shelf-life requirements from the date of manufacturing of food products. Please see below the list of products subject to shelf-life requirements. The Decree applies equally on imports and domestic products. Border enforcement of Decree No. 6504 is the responsibility of Customs and the Ministry of Economy and Trade.

Goods subject to import prohibitions if one year elapsed from the date of production:

- Milk, full fat, natural, concentrated, liquid or powder
- Milk, partially fat-free
- Milk, entirely fat free, substituted by vegetable fat
- Altered Milk, which became partially fat-free, powdered or liquid
- Altered Milk, which became completely fat-free, powdered or liquid
- Altered Milk whose ingredients have been modified

⁶ No permits or advance permits are required from the Ministry of Economy and Trade if the invoice value is below LBP 1 Million according to the Ministry of Economy and Trade Decision No. 127/1/AT dated August 23, 1997.

- Canned foods that contain meat, eggs or milk, ready for consumption, or that require minor house preparations, that is stored within loose containers. This also applies to soups, powders, and extracts that are used to prepare soup of all kinds. It also applies to the different kinds of powders, and extracts that contain eggs, milk or creams and that are used to ferment cakes, sweets, and beverages and ice creams.
- Cheeses that are stored within loose containers like wood barrels, and cans.
- All kinds of chocolate
- Pastry, cake and biscuit containers, and that include all kinds of cakes, sweets pastries, breads, all kinds of flour not used in the preparation of bread except those used in pastas and biscuits.
- Powders prepared for cooking and that doesn't contain milk or eggs
- Egg mixture
- Butter

Goods subject to import prohibitions if two years elapsed from the date of production:

- Milk, entirely fat free, of which at least 95 per cent of the fat has been removed
- Liquid milk sweetened by normal sugar
- Containers of cheese which are completely sealed

Note that a Draft Decree amending Decree No. 6504 is being prepared. The Draft Decree aims at establishing half shelf-life requirements for food.

(h) Customs valuation (WTO Customs Valuation Agreement (Annex 4 refers), the Brussels Definition of Value, or any other system) whether used only for purposes of levying ad valorem rates of duty or for other purposes

The 2000 Decree Law on Customs follows very closely the WTO Customs Valuation Agreement. (please see Annex 4 for details).

(i) Other customs formalities

The following documents are required for import processing:

- Declaration form based on the Single Administrative Document (SAD)
- Bill of lading
- Packing list
- Commercial invoice (original)
- Delivery order (to prove ownership of goods)
- Quietus from the Social Security Office renewed every six months (required only for legal persons and commercial establishments)

The Contract of sale (between importer and seller at the country of exportation) may be requested for value verification only in case customs officers doubt the invoice value.

Certificate of origin, issued by Chambers of Commerce in the country of exportation, is required in case importer wishes to benefit from preferential treatment.

Depending on the type of imported good, a number of other documents may also be required including licence, advance licence, permit, advance permit, approval, advance approval, visa, advance visa, conformity certificate to mandatory standards, phytosanitary certificate, , analysis certificate, packing conditions, health certificate, transport permit, fumigation certificate, disablement certificate for alcoholic products, specialization certificate, and country of origin certificate for seeds and seedlings.

(j) Pre-shipment inspection

Lebanon does not maintain a system of preshipment inspection.

(k) Application of internal taxes on imports

Lebanon currently applies excise taxes on a range of goods as described in Table IV.5, and Table IV.6, and Table IV.7 below. Excise taxes are collected at the border. There are no legal exemptions from excise taxes.

Lebanon intends to introduce Value-Added-Tax (VAT). VAT will apply equally on imported and domestic goods. No specific date has been specified for the implementation of VAT.

Table IV.5 - Excise taxes on Imported and Domestic Goods
(according to Table 9 of Budget Law of 1993)

Tariff Code	Description	Excise Rate on Imported Goods	Excise Rate on Domestic Goods
24.01.10	Tobacco, not stemmed/stripped	48%	None
24.01.20	Tobacco, partly or wholly stemmed/stripped	48%	None
24.01.30	Tobacco refuse	48%	None
24.02.10	Cigars, cheroots, cigarillos, containing tobacco	48%	None
24.02.20	Cigarettes containing tobacco	48%	None
24.02.90	Other	48%	None
24.03.10	Smoking tobacco, whether or not containing tobacco substitutes in any proportion	48%	None
24.03.91	Homogenized "reconstituted" tobacco	48%	None
24.03.99	Other	48%	None
25.20.20	Plasters	LBP 13000/Gross Ton	LBP 13000/Gross Ton
25.22.10	Quicklime	LBP 13000/Gross Ton	LBP 13000/Gross Ton
25.22.20	Slaked lime	LBP 13000/Gross Ton	LBP 13000/Gross Ton
25.22.30	Hydraulic lime	LBP 13000/Gross Ton	LBP 13000/Gross Ton
25.23.10	Cement clinkers	LBP 13000/Gross Ton	LBP 13000/Gross Ton
25.23.21	White cement, whether or not artificially coloured	LBP 13000/Gross Ton	LBP 13000/Gross Ton
25.23.29	Other	LBP 13000/Gross Ton	LBP 13000/Gross Ton
25.23.30	Aluminous cement	LBP 13000/Gross Ton	LBP 13000/Gross Ton
25.23.90	Other hydraulic cement	LBP 13000/Gross Ton	LBP 13000/Gross Ton
27.10.00.11	Motor spirit (gasoline) unleaded	LBP 255/Litre	None
27.10.00.12	Motor spirit (gasoline) leaded, 92 octane or more but less than 98 octane	LBP 255/Litre	None
27.10.00.13	Motor spirit (gasoline) leaded, 98 octane or more	LBP 255/Litre	None
27.10.00.14	Motor spirit (gasoline)	LBP 255/Litre	None

Tariff Code	Description	Excise Rate on Imported Goods	Excise Rate on Domestic Goods
	including aviation spirit		
87.03.10.00 ⁷	Vehicles specially designed for traveling on snow; golf cars and similar vehicles	15%	None
8703.21.20 ⁸	Racing small cars, type Karting	15%	None
8703.21.90 ⁹ 8703.22.90 8703.23.90 8703.24.90 8703.31.90 8703.32.90 8703.33.90 8703.90.90	8703: NEW Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport of persons (other than those of heading No. 87.02), including station wagons and racing cars	First Bracket Less than LBP 20 Million: 15% Second Bracket: Above LBP 20 Million: 45%	None
8703.21.30 ¹⁰ 8703.22.10 8703.23.10 8703.24.10 8703.31.10 8703.32.10 8703.33.10 8703.90.10	8703: USED Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport of persons (other than those of heading No. 87.02), including station wagons and racing cars	First Bracket Less than LBP 20 Million: LBP 4,500,000 Second Bracket: Above LBP 20 Million: 45%	None

⁷ Lebanon does not produce such products currently

⁸ Idem.

⁹ Idem

¹⁰ Idem.

Table IV.6 - Excise Taxes on Domestic Goods

Description	Excise Rate on Domestic Goods	Legal Basis
Beer	LBP 60/LTR	Decree Law No. 133/L dated 20 December 1933 and Table 9 of 1993 Budget
Arak	LBP 200/LTR	
Wine	LBP 200/LTR	
Champagne and similar local products	LBP 400/LTR	
Cognac	LBP 750/LTR	
Whisky (under 12 years old)	LBP 400/LTR	
Whisky (12 years old and over)	LBP 750/LTR	
Other alcoholic beverages	LBP 400/LTR	
Impure Industrial Alcohol	LBP 150/LTR	
Pure industrial Alcohol	LBP 200/LTR	Law No. 57 dated 9 August 1988 & Article 1 of Ministry of Finance Decision No. 1/379 dated 21 September 1988
Non alcoholic beverages All beverages not containing alcohol, packaged or bottled for consumption such as water, juice of all types, concentrates, cola, soda, lime, and lemon derivatives, soft-drinks, drinking yoghurt etc...	LBP 25/Liter	
Playing Cards	LBP 100/pack	Article 1 of Decree Law No. 65 dated 5 August 1967

**Table IV.7 - Excise Taxes on Imported Goods
(Decree No. 4377 dated 29 November 2000)**

Tariff Code	Description	Excise Rate on Imported Goods
0401.10	Of a fat content, by weight, not exceeding 1%	
0401.10.10	Milk	LBP 25
0401.20	Of a fat content, by weight, exceeding 1% but not exceeding 6%	
0401.20.10	Milk	LBP 25
0401.30	Of a fat content, by weight, exceeding 6%	
0401.30.10	Milk	LBP 25/LTR
0402.99.10	In liquid form not concentrated containing sugar or other sweetening matter	LBP 25/LTR
0403.10	Yoghurt	LBP 25/LTR
0403.90.90	Other	LBP 25/LTR
	Orange juice	
2009.11.90	Other (chilled)	LBP 25/LTR
2009.19.90	Other	LBP 25/LTR
	Grapefruit Juice (including pomelo)	
2009.20.90	Other	LBP 25/LTR
	Other citrus fruits juice	
2009.30.90	Other	LBP 25/LTR

Tariff Code	Description	Excise Rate on Imported Goods
	Pineapple juice	
2009.40.90	Other	LBP 25/LTR
2009.50	Tomato juice	LBP 25/LTR
	Grape juice (including grape must)	
2009.60.90	Other	LBP 25/LTR
	Apple juice	
2009.70.90	Other	LBP 25/LTR
	Juice of any other kind of fruits and vegetables	LBP 25/LTR
2009.80.90	Other	LBP 25/LTR
	Mixture of juices	
2009.90.90	Other	LBP 25/LTR
2201.10	Mineral waters and aerated waters	LBP 25/LTR
2202.10	Waters, including natural or artificial mineral waters and aerated waters, containing added sugar or other sweetening matters or flavoured	LBP 25/LTR
2202.90	Other	LBP 25/LTR
2203.00	Beer made from malt	LBP 60/LTR
2204.10	Sparkling wine	LBP 200/LTR
2204.21	In containers holding 2l or less	LBP 200/LTR
2204.29	Other	LBP 200/LTR
2204.30	Other grape must	LBP 200/LTR
	Vermouth and other wine of fresh grapes flavoured with plants or aromatic substances	
2205.10	In containers holding 2l or less	LBP 200/LTR
2205.90	Other	LBP 200/LTR
2206.00	Other fermented beverages (for example, cider, perry, mead); mixture of fermented beverages and non-alcoholic beverages, not elsewhere specified or included.	LBP 200/LTR
	Undenatured ethyl alcohol of an alcoholic strength by volume of 80% vol. or higher.	
2207.10.10	Of an alcoholic strength by volume of 98% (322)	LBP 200/LTR
2207.10.90	Other	LBP 200/LTR
2207.20	Ethyl alcohol and other spirits, denatured, of any strength (322)	LBP 150/LTR
2208.20	Spirits obtained by distilling grape wine or grape marc	LBP 200/LTR
	Whiskies	
2208.30.10	Of an alcoholic strength of 50 or more put up for retail sale in bottles, flasks or the like, holding not more than 5 litres	LBP 400/LTR
2208.30.20	Of an alcoholic strength of 60 or more, in containers holding 200 litres or more (322)	LBP 400/LTR
2208.30.90	Other	LBP 400/LTR
2208.40	Rum and tafia	LBP 400/LTR
2208.50	Gin and Geneva	LBP 400/LTR
2208.60	Vodka	LBP 400/LTR
2208.70	Liqueurs and cordials	LBP 400/LTR
2208.90.10	Ethyl alcohol	LBP 200/LTR
2208.90.20	Arrack obtained from grapes	LBP 200/LTR
2208.90.90	Other	LBP 400/LTR
9504.40	Playing cards	LBP 100/Pack

(l) Rules of origin

Articles 25 through 34 of the Decree Law on Customs of 2000 outline legal provisions on rules of origin:

- Articles 25-28 outline non-preferential origin
- Articles 29-31 outline preferential origin
- Articles 32-34 provide common provisions to preferential and non-preferential origin

The origin of imported goods is the country in which the goods are produced or wholly obtained. According to Article 26 of the Decree Law on Customs, the origin of goods produced by more than one country shall be the country in which the last substantial transformation occurred, provided that the process is carried out in a plant equipped for this purpose. The change of the tariff classification of goods shall be considered as the first criterion for the determination of origin. Either or both criteria below shall be considered as complementary conditions:

- The percentage of added-value
- The manufacturing or processing operations

The Law, in addition, requires the Higher Customs Council to take into account, when issuing specific decisions connected with rules of origin, the rules set out by the WTO in collaboration with the World Customs Organization.

Secondary operations (please see list under Article 27 of the 2000 Decree Law on Customs) are not considered in determining the origin of imported goods, whether or not accompanied by a change of tariff classification.

The origin of foreign goods imported into Lebanon, and which are subject to the normal tariff rates, may be proved either by enclosing the original invoice issued by the foreign seller or by submitting an independent certificate of origin. However, the Higher Customs Council may, in some special cases (e.g. sanitary and health reasons, application of quotas, anti-dumping/countervailing measures), upon consultation of the General Director of Customs, and for non-statistical purposes, request relevant authorities in the country of origin to supply documentary evidence, issued by the relevant authorities in the country origin, proving the origin of imported goods, or as deemed appropriate, exempt them from providing such evidence.

If the Higher Customs Council has serious doubts about the origin of goods, it may request additional documentary evidence to verify that the proof of origin is consistent with applicable rules.

Any conflict connected with origin of goods shall be examined by the Arbitration Committee and under the condition set forth in Articles 153 to 165 of the 2000 Decree Law on Customs.

IV.8 - Preferential Rules of Origin

Agreement/Country	Description of the Rule
Arab Countries	40% value added (20% for Arab assembling industry) and either one of the following two conditions: tariff shift or series of industrial operations
European Union	Substantial Transformation

Article 29 of the Decree Law on Customs states that preferential origin of goods grants partial or total exemption from customs duties. According to the aforementioned Article, goods that benefit from preferential treatment are determined through international agreements as well as necessary

conditions for such goods to acquire preferential treatment based on their origin. Goods that do not comply with preferential origin requirements are subject to the Normal Tariff Rate.

According to Article 30 of the Decree Law on Customs, preferential treatment is granted upon submission of a certificate of origin issued by relevant authorities in the country of origin including sufficient indications for the identification of goods, and provided that goods benefiting from preferential treatment are directly imported from their country of origin into Lebanon. Note that the Customs may request the Customs authorities in the country of origin to check the origin of the imported goods as well as the veracity of their certificate of origin.

Proof of origin is not required for exported goods from Lebanon except in case of re-export (please see section IV.2.h). However, if proof of origin is required in the country of importation for Lebanese exports, certificates of origin would be issued by competent Lebanese authorities and establishments.

Articles 32 to 34 of the Decree Law on Customs state the following general rules for both preferential and non-preferential origins:

- Certificates of origin shall be accepted as long as they are issued by countries where the transaction is concluded, without the need for the aforementioned products to enter the country where the certificate was issued. Global certificates of origin may be accepted provided that the concerned goods are shipped through the same consignment.
- Any person may request advance ruling of origin for a specific product. Such determination is granted as soon as possible, within a period not exceeding 15 days following the submission of the request. The advance ruling is valid for a three-year period provided that no amendments occur on the facts, conditions and rules of origins. The decision stating the advance ruling becomes invalid if any contrary decision is issued while reviewing the original decision, provided that such change is notified to the relevant parties.
- The confidentiality of information submitted by any importer with respect to the origin of goods is guaranteed in Article 32.3 of the Decree Law on Customs.
- The right of an importer to appeal a customs decision relating to rules of origin as well as the publication of judicial and administrative decisions of public nature relating to the same subject are guaranteed in Article 32.4 and 32.5 of the Decree Law on Customs.
- New rules of origin do not have retroactive effect.
- Rules of origin applied on import and export shall not be stricter than those applied on local products.
- MFN treatment is applied with regard to rules of origin.
- False rules of origin declarations aiming at benefiting from preferential treatment are subject to the penalties set in Articles 421 or 425 of the Decree Law on Customs, as appropriate.

(m) Anti-dumping regime

The Law on Fraud and Dumping No. 31 of 5 August 1967 is the only legal authority in Lebanon governing anti-dumping. Law No. 31 was never applied. Lebanon initiated the process of drafting a new Law on Anti-Dumping in accordance with the WTO Agreement on Implementation of Article VI of the GATT 1994.

Article 7 of the 2000 Decree Law on Customs provides the Customs the authority to collect anti-dumping duties in accordance with applicable laws.

(n) Countervailing duty regime

Lebanon does not currently maintain a countervailing duty regime. Lebanon plans to draft a Law on Countervailing Duty in accordance with the WTO Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing measures.

Article 7 of the 2000 Decree Law on Customs provides the Customs the authority to collect countervailing duties in accordance with applicable laws.

(o) Safeguard regime

Lebanon does not currently maintain a safeguard regime. Lebanon plans to draft a Law on Safeguards in accordance with the WTO Agreement on safeguards.

Article 7 of the 2000 Decree Law on Customs provides the Customs the authority to impose safeguard measures (including quotas) in accordance with applicable laws.

2. Export Regulation**(a) Registration requirements for engaging in exporting and the right to export**

There are no direct registration requirements for engaging in exports. All persons (foreign and domestic natural and legal persons) may export provided all necessary export documents are provided to customs. However, according to Article 8 of Decree Law No. 36 dated 5 August 1967, the Chamber of Commerce has the right to (i) certify invoices, (ii) to issue prices certificates for all types of goods, (iii) to issue certificates of origin, (iv) to issue certificates of commercial identity for traders, industrialists, and farmers registered at the Chamber, (v) to approve the validity of the traders signatures, (vi) to approve the validity of the documents registered at the chamber and certify their dates, and (vii) to issue documents providing information on the prices of goods. Chambers of Commerce are the only bodies in charge of issuing the aforementioned documents. As a result, any exporter (Lebanese or foreigner) must register at the Chamber of Commerce in order to obtain any of the above mentioned documents. On the other hand, according to Article 13 of Decree Law No. 36 dated 5 August 1967 regulating the Chambers of Commerce, all traders, industrials and farmers (both Lebanese and foreigners, natural and legal persons) must register at the Register of Commerce, prior to their registration at the Chamber of Commerce. In practice, registration at the Register of Commerce and the Chamber of Commerce are required for regular commercial export activities.

The following documents are required for export processing:

- Declaration form based on the Single Administrative Document (SAD)
- Packing list
- Invoice
- Certificate of origin issued by Chamber of Commerce except for exports to Europe. The certificate of origin must be certified by the Ministry of Agriculture for all food products of plant origin and by the Ministry of Industry for all industrial products. Certificate of Origin for exporting industrial products to Europe are issued by the Ministry of Industry according to EUR 1 and FORM A and are certified by Customs.
- Quietus from the Social Security Office renewed every six months (required only for legal persons and commercial establishments)

Depending on the type of exported good, a number of other documents may also be required including licence, advance licence, passage licenses, permit, advance permit, private permit, transport permit, visa, conformity and export certificate for quality verification for all food products of plant origin, agricultural certificate, and agricultural health certificate.

(b) Customs tariff nomenclature, types of duties, duty rates, weighted averages of rates

Lebanon does not apply export duties. The customs tariff nomenclature used for import (HS 96) is also used for export classification purpose.

(c) Quantitative export restrictions, including prohibitions, quotas and licensing systems

Quotas: Lebanon maintains quotas (30 per cent of total quantity of local production and import) on the exports of concentrated forage (HS 2308 and HS 2309). In this case, quota is implemented through an advance permit.

Prohibitions: Lebanon prohibits the export of 76 goods or groups of goods (primarily at the 4 and 6 digit levels. The list is provided in Table A10.2 in Annex 10.

There are 171 goods or categories of goods that are subject to export licensing and measures that have similar effects as export licensing such as licence, advance licence, passage licence, permit, advance permit, private permit, and transport permit. Lebanon is in the process of examining the list of goods subject to such controls. An updated list (including the name of good, HS code, and legal references) will be provided prior to the first working party meeting.

**Table IV.9 – Export Licensing and Border Measures with Effects
Similar to Export Licensing**

Type of Measures	Number of Tariff Groups
License	1
Advance Licence	5
Passage Licence	23
Permit	53
Advance Permit	77
Private Permit	1
Transport Permit	11

Visas: Visas are required for the export of 82 categories of tariff groups

(d) Export licensing procedures

The same regime as import licensing procedures applies for export licensing procedures (please see section IV.1.f above and Annex 3 below).

(e) Other measures, e.g. minimum export prices, voluntary export restrictions, orderly marketing arrangements

Lebanon does not maintain any of the following trade measures: minimum export prices, voluntary export restrictions, or orderly marketing arrangements.

(f) Export financing, subsidy and promotion policies

Lebanon does not maintain any export financing, export subsidy, or export promotion policies. Lebanon is in the process of enacting legislation to provide export subsidies in the agriculture sector.

(g) Export performance requirements

Lebanon does not impose any export performance requirements.

(h) Import duty drawback schemes

Articles 286 to 291 of the 2000 Decree Law on Customs govern import duty-return scheme as follow:

- Customs duties may be returned (1) in case of return of defected goods, (2) in case of return of goods that do not comply with the conditions set in the contract between the exporter and the importer, or (3) in case of return of goods for any reasons deemed acceptable by the Customs, provided that such products are re-exported to their country of origin, within 3 months from the date of submission of the import declaration.
- Imported goods can only be re-exported by their importer and within 3 years from the date of importation. Duties are returned if (1) there is no similar domestic agricultural and industrial product or (2) there is undisputed proof of the foreign origin of good. The goods, in addition, must be re-exported in their original form including intact packing for packed goods.
- The value of good at the time of exportation is calculated according to the valuation principles set forth in chapter 5 of section 1 of the Decree Law on Customs (based on WTO Customs Valuation Agreement) provided that this value does not exceed the value accepted by customs at the time of importation.
- Re-export duties are calculated on the basis of the customs duties collected at the time of importation, provided that the applicable customs duties at the time of re-exportation are not less than the customs duties applied at the of importation. If this is the case, returned duties are calculated on the basis of the lower customs duties. However, if the imported product at the time of re-exportation is exempt from customs duties, no return is provided.
- Last, customs duties may be returned in case imported foreign goods were used by local industry in the production of a product that was exported. The local added-value of such exported products shall not be less than 40 per cent. The Ministry of Industry determines the local and imported products that may benefit from the aforementioned duty-return. Lebanese origin of exported goods and the local added-value of goods are proved through certificates of origin issued by chambers of commerce, industry and agriculture according to an attestation issued by the Ministry of Industry. Duties are totally or partially returned according to Decisions issued by the Higher Customs Council.
- Duty return shall not include stamp duties.
- Duties shall be returned within a maximum of 30 days following the request for return
- The United Nations benefit from duty return on all imported equipment and materials purchased in the local market, provided it is proven that such equipment and materials were imported and paid the applicable duties and taxes.

3. Internal policies affecting foreign trade in goods**(a) Industrial policy, including subsidy policies**

- Lebanon does not have in place an industrial policy that aims at developing a specific industry. Lebanon's subsidy policy is not targeted toward any industry; in other words, Lebanon existing subsidy policy is not specific. The following subsidies are currently maintained in Lebanon:
- According to Law No. 27 dated 19 July 1980 and Law No. 282 dated 30 December 1993 (which amended Article 5bis of Decree Law No. 144 dated 12 June 1959), a ten-year tax exemption is provided to new enterprises in order to encourage industrial investments. The criteria for such incentives include: establishing or relocating a business to an area which the government is keen to develop, producing new product not manufactured in Lebanon before 1 January 1980, and having immobilized asset for the new enterprise not less than LBP 500 Million.

- According to legislative Decree No. 127 dated 16 September 1983, a six-year tax exemption is provided for the first factory that opens in a village. The same exemption applies to factories that relocate from industrial or coastal regions to villages and rural areas that the government wishes to develop.
- The Government of Lebanon provides interest rate subsidies (7 per cent discount for the loan portion up to LBP 5 Billion or the equivalent and 5 per cent discount for the loan portion above LBP 5 Billion or the equivalent and up to a ceiling of LBP 15 Billion or the equivalent) for loans provided by banks, financial institutions, and leasing companies to industrial establishments, craftsmanship establishments, and industries manufacturing information technology locally provided that the loan is issued after 10 April 1997 and that is fully invested in Lebanon to finance industrial, craftsmanship, information technology projects (Banque Du Liban Decision No. 7743 dated 1 February 2001). The duration of the loan should be between five and seven years. .
- According to Decree No. 3361 dated 7 July 2000, new industrial establishments, producing new products, in certain areas in South Lebanon, Nabatiyeh, and Bekaa are exempt from income tax for 10 years. Factories currently based on the coast that relocates to these areas benefit from income tax exemption for 6 years. The first factory established within five years in each village of the same area benefit from income tax exemption for six years.
- External financing such as grants, concession loans, and different kind of credits provided by donor countries and international and regional organizations are managed by the Council of Development and Reconstruction, the Banque Du Liban, and/or the Ministry of Finance and are provided through banks. Currently, favourable term loans are provided through domestic banks for the modernization of Lebanese industry (European Investment Bank loan of EURO 30 Million). This loan is being managed by Banque Du Liban.
- Subsidy provided to Electricite Du Liban to cover deficit amounting to LBP 150 Billion for the first 6 months of 2000.
- Kafalat¹¹ provides loan guarantees (maximum 75 per cent of the value of loan including principal and interest) to Small and Medium Size enterprises (less than 20 employees) to finance projects in the industrial sector and craftsmanship. The amount of loan should not exceed LBP 100 Million or its equivalent in foreign currency. (Law No. 24 dated 23 February 1999)

Decree No. 2541 issued on 12 July 1985 called for the establishments of the Lebanese Exports Insurance Institute, under the custody of the Ministry of Economy and Trade. The Institute compensates exporters for losses incurred as result of risks of no or delayed payment at the country of importation or payment in currency other than agreed-upon in the contract. The Institute, however, was never established.

(b) Technical regulations and standards, including measures taken at the border with respect to imports (Annex 5 refers)

The main purpose of technical regulations in Lebanon is to protect safety, health, environment, and national interests and to protect consumers against deceptive practices. The Decree Law on Lebanese Standards, issued on 23 July 1962, is the main legal act governing the issuance of Lebanese voluntary standards and mandatory standards (“technical regulations”). Although not stated in the Decree Law on Lebanese Standards, mandatory standards, in practice, apply equally to domestic and imported products. A detailed description of the Decree Law is provided in Annex 5. According to this Decree Law, Libnor is the sole authority in Lebanon in charge of issuing, publishing, and amending Lebanese standards. Standards are prepared through specialized technical

¹¹ Kafalat s.a.l. (guarantees for loans to small and medium size enterprises) was established in July 1999 as a Lebanese financial institution with a capital of LBP 20 Billion. It is owned by the National Institute for Guarantee of Deposits, which holds majority shares, and banks operating in Lebanon. It offers guarantees for loans granted by banks operating in Lebanon to companies in the following sectors: agriculture, industry, tourism, and high technology.

committees made up of all concerned public and private sector parties. Standards may be converted to technical regulations ("Mandatory standards) through Council of Ministers Decree. Where Lebanese standards and technical regulations do not exist, Lebanon relies on international standards and requirements such as Codex Alimentarius.

A number of state bodies (including the Ministry of Telecommunications, the Ministry of Energy and Water, the Ministry of Industry, the Ministry of Public Health, the Ministry of Environment, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Economy and Trade, and the Ministry of Transport and Public Works) issue technical regulations connected with products in the form of Ministerial Decisions and Council of Ministers Decrees. Furthermore, specific government procurements (at the national and sub-national levels) may, in tender documents or conditions book, (i) require specific international standards and technical regulations or (ii) require their own technical requirements prepared through consulting engineers.

Libnor issued 188 national standards, 22 of which were made mandatory through Council of Ministers Decree – please see Annex 5. Standards issued by Libnor are based on international standards such as International Standardization Organization (ISO), the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC), and the Codex Alimentarius. Conformity assessment procedures associated with Libnor's standards are also in line with international standards and are incorporated in the standard or technical regulations. Stricter requirements than international requirements are stipulated in a small number of technical regulations.

Imports subject to technical regulations and standards must conform with such technical regulations and standards in order to clear customs. Relevant ministries issue visa indicating conformity of imported goods. Visas are issued if appropriate certificates are provided and no doubt exists regarding the imported goods. Otherwise, visas are issued after testing of the imported products is performed and the results of the test demonstrate conformity with applicable standards and technical requirements. Most testing is conducted for food-related products. For all products (except food products, generic drugs, and chemical products for industrial use), customs (and other control bodies) generally accept certificates issued by accredited laboratories or certification bodies in other countries and issue visas based on such certificates. Generic drugs and chemical products for industrial use must be tested at the Central Laboratory at the Ministry of Public Health. If test results are not ready within 5 days, goods may clear customs at the responsibility of the importer. The principles of clearing goods prior to fulfilling all import requirements are set in Article 57.2 of the 2000 Customs Law.

Samples of imported goods are taken by customs or other authorities (the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Economy and Trade, the Ministry of Public Health) and tested at designated local laboratories. There is no laboratory accreditation system in place.

The Industrial Research Institute provides certificates of quality or conformity with standards and purchase requirements. Certificates of conformity or quality, issued by foreign companies, such as SGS and Veritas, are also honoured in Lebanon. In addition, several ministries issue certificates of conformity: the Ministry of Agriculture has the authority to issue certificate of conformity for exported agricultural products, the Ministry of Economy and Trade issues conformity and export certificate per request of the exporter, and the Ministry of Public Health issues health certificate per request of the exporter.

Decree Law No. 12 dated 23 August 1943 on Labeling Containers and Packages requires the display of size, weight, or quantity of the goods contained therein. Decree Law No. 12 is currently being enforced by the Consumer Protection Division at the Ministry of Economy and Trade. Failure to comply with the requirements subjects the violator to the penalties outlined in Decision No. 51 dated 28 February 1941.

Last, Lebanon maintains shelf-life requirements (see section IV.1.g above)

(c) Sanitary and phytosanitary measures, including measures taken with respect to imports

The main laws and legal acts governing sanitary and phytosanitary measures in Lebanon are the following:

- Decree Law on Animal Quarantine No. 12301 dated 20 March 1963;
 - Law on Agricultural Quarantine dated 10 June 1962;
 - Law on Animal Health dated 5 December 1923;
 - Decision on Agricultural Quarantine No. 1/283 of 20 November 1998;
 - Decree Number 12253 of 1969 on Delineating Conditions that must be met in Canned and Preserved Foodstuffs.
- Sanitary measures (except livestock and livestock products):

Sanitary Measures are primarily issued in the form of Council of Ministers Decrees or Ministry of Public Health Decisions. To the maximum extent possible, Lebanon follows international guidelines such as Codex Alimentarius in issuing sanitary measures.

Physicians or Chemists certified by customs or affiliated with the Ministry of Public Health have the right to inspect all food and drug products at ports of entry and, if doubtful about the imported product, take samples and send to testing laboratories for conformity. A Visa will be issued by the Ministry of Public Health if the imported product conforms to regulations.

The Ministry of Public Health is a de facto inquiry point on sanitary measures, except those connected with livestock and livestock products.

- Phytosanitary measures and Sanitary Measures (concerning livestock and livestock products):

Phytosanitary measures and sanitary measures are primarily issued in the form of Council of Ministers Decrees or Ministry of Agriculture Decisions. Lebanon follows international guidelines such as those in Codex Alimentarius, IPPC, and OIE in preparing sanitary and phytosanitary measures.

The MOA has inspectors (providing plant and animal quarantine services) at most entry points to engage in border control with regard to:

- all imported food products of plant origin for the purpose of macroscopic morphological inspection
- all imported, exported, or transited livestock or products of animal origin

Inspectors issue certificate based on (i) certificate provided by importer, (ii) inspector's physical examination, or (iii) testing results in case inspector has any suspicion. In the latter case, inspectors have the right to take samples and forward to laboratories for conformity testing.

The Ministry of Agriculture is a de facto inquiry point on phytosanitary measures and sanitary measures (concerning livestock and livestock products)

(d) Trade-related investment measures

Lebanon does not have any trade-related investment measures.

(e) State-trading practices (Annex 6 refers)

Lebanon notifies that the Tobacco Monopoly “Regie Libanaise des Tabacs et Tombacs” (Regie), under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Finance, falls under the definition of the Understanding of the Interpretation of Article XVII of the GATT 1994 (state trading). The Regie has the exclusive right to (i) import tobacco leaves and tobacco products, (ii) export tobacco leaves and tobacco leaves, and (iii) produce tobacco products in Lebanon. Furthermore, the Regie has a quota connected with plantation. Annex 6 provides detailed description of the Regie.

Lebanon is currently evaluating the existence of other state trading entities in accordance with WTO rules. Notification regarding this matter will be provided at a later stage.

(f) Free zones

According to Articles 242 to 261 of the Decree Law on Customs of 2000, products of foreign or domestic origin may be admitted to the free zones. Free zones are considered outside the customs territory of Lebanon. No duties or taxes are charged on products when imported into, or exported from, the free zones. The entity investing in the free zone may impose certain fees (e.g. storage fees, porter fees, and any other fees set for services rendered by the investing company). Products admitted into free zones may remain there indefinitely

Entities investing in free zones shall establish, within the scope of the free zone they invest in, all roads and warehouses needed for the transport and storage of goods. They shall also provide for the necessary equipment needed for the aforementioned operations. Free zones are established through Decisions issued by the Higher Customs Council following the approval of the Council of Ministers. The establishment Decision determines the borders of the free zone, its surface, and which part of it may be offered for rent. Following the establishment of the free zone, special statutes governing the investment in the free zone, is set. Free zones may be cancelled through the same aforementioned procedure. Free zones may be established at any port (sea, land or air) or any other internal place. Two free zones currently exist: free zone at the Seaport of Beirut and free zone at the Seaport of Tripoli.

Imported products destined for the establishment and /or the maintenance of the infrastructure, buildings, warehouses, plants and factories of free zones, benefit from minimum customs duties. However, such products are subject to normal duties when exiting the free zone for consumption in the Lebanese market. Minimum customs duties shall not apply on imported products similar to national products. Such products shall be determined through decision of the Higher Customs Council after consulting the Ministry of Industry.

The following products are prohibited from admission into the free zone:

- Products subject to import prohibition (see Section IV.1.e above).
- Arms and ammunitions
- Explosive and flammable products except those needed for the exploitation of the free zone.
- Drugs, psychotropes, and inhibitors of all kinds.
- Monopolized products are only admitted to free zones according to the conditions set by the Customs administration and monopolistic establishments or companies.
- Specific licence is required for the import into free zones of dangerous products and products assimilated with explosives as well as the industrialization and storage of such products.

With regard to free zones, the customs authority is restricted to checking whether prohibited products are admitted into the Free Zone. All goods entering or existing the free zones must be registered by the Customs Directorate for control and statistics purposes. However, Customs officials may enter the free zone whenever needed in order to check the existence of prohibited goods,

provided that they are accompanied by a representative of the entity investing in the free zone and concerned parties.

Possible operations on products admitted to free zones are the following:

- In principle, all operations aiming at changing the state of goods or their packaging in order to facilitate their selling in the domestic and foreign market, according to the investment statute of each free zone, are freely permitted in free zones. According to the aforementioned rules, foreign products may, in free zones, be mixed with other foreign, domestic or foreign products considered as domestic. Some industrial and other transformation operations may be allowed through the investment statute or any other further decisions. Legislation governing intellectual property shall be applied in free zones.
- The supply of ships with all kind of sailing equipment is permitted in free zones. Ships that carry more than 150 tons may also receive food supply in free zones. The application of the aforementioned is set through Decisions of the General Customs Directorate.

Products may be subject to retail and wholesale within free zones according to conditions set by the Higher Customs Council after consultation with the General Customs Directorate. The transfer of the goods property is therefore possible within free zones. However, the consumption of such products within the free zones is prohibited. In addition, none is allowed to live in free zones.

Products admitted to free zones may not be shipped in and out, or transported without the approval of the entity investing in the free zone who, in turn, shall notify customs. Products that were subject to transformation in free zones, must carry an origin label ("free zone"), when exiting free zones. According to Article 260 of the Decree Law on Customs, foreign products entering Lebanon and then exported to the free zone in order to be subject to authorized operations do not benefit from duty drawback unless exported to a foreign country within the period set for duty return (please see section IV.2.h above).

Table IV.10

Summary of Treatment of various Products Exiting the Free Zone

	Foreign Products	Lebanese Products	Products Made in the Free Zone
Exported to foreign countries through land and to warehouses within Lebanon	Transit regime applies	Transit regime applies	Transit regime applies
Exported to foreign countries through the sea	Re-Export procedure	Re-Export Procedure	Normal Export Procedure
Exported to other free zones within Lebanon	Guarantees are required	Guarantees are required	Guarantees are required
Exported into Lebanon for domestic consumption	Subject to applicable import duties and procedures in Lebanon	Subject to applicable import duties and procedures in Lebanon	Subject to applicable import duties and procedures in Lebanon
Temporary admission into Lebanon	Subject to the temporary admission regime	Subject to the temporary admission regime	Subject to the temporary admission regime

(g) Free economic zones

Lebanon maintains two types of warehouses that have certain features of free economic zones: industrial warehouses and public warehouses. Currently, there are around 100 industrial warehouses in Lebanon.

Prohibitions and restrictions on admission of goods into customs warehouses may be set for reasons relating to public moral, public security, public order, public health, environment, protection of national artistic and historical wealth, protection of intellectual property or for reasons related to the nature of the storage plants or the nature of goods and their conditions.

Customs warehouses may be located within the customs house or outside of it. However, all customs warehouses remain under the customs control and could be administered by public or private entities, after obtaining the customs approval. The practical conditions needed for the functioning of customs warehouses are set by the General Customs Director.

- Industrial Warehouses:

Industrial Warehouses (IW) are considered to be an industrial plant under the supervision of Customs. Goods admitted into warehouses are subject to the regime of temporary admission of goods into Lebanon. Goods are temporary exempt, under a personal or commercial undertaking, from import duties when imported into the IW.

Manufacturing is mandatory in IWs. Goods imported into the IW may not, in their original form, be re-exported, offered for consumption, stored in a private warehouse, or admitted to a free zone. Goods admitted to an IW must undergo processing within the approved period for the IW operation (usually one year). However, the General Customs Director may, for justified reasons, exempt goods from mandatory industrialization and thus allow their exit from industrial warehouses in their original form. If the period of validity of IW expires and imported goods have not been fully used for manufacturing, applicable duties on imported goods into the IW must be immediately paid.

Article 240 of the Decree Law on Customs stipulates that IWs are established, upon the request of any interested party, through Decision of the Higher Customs Council, after consulting with the General Customs Director, specifying the nature of goods, and if required the quantity of goods not exceeding 50 per cent of the volume of business of the interested party. The Higher Customs Council shall determine also the levies for supervision. The decision granting the IW statute shall be issued within one month of the submission of request. The Higher Customs Council shall determine the practical conditions for the functioning of IWs.

Manufactured goods in the IW may be exported to a foreign country, transferred to free zone or public warehouse, or offered for consumption in the domestic market.

If manufactured goods in the IW are offered for consumption in the domestic market, the importer may choose to either pay the duties on the manufactured goods at the time they are offered for local consumption or duties on the value of imported goods used as input in the process of manufacturing at the time they are offered for local consumption. In the latter case, the value is determined according to the value of the foreign products used in the manufacturing process without taking the local added value into consideration.

IW's goods may, upon the request of the interested party, benefit from tariff preferences applied on similar goods according to current treaties, provided that the local added-value of the goods exceeds 40 per cent.

Wastes resulting from the manufacturing process may be exported, destroyed or offered for local consumption. In the latest case, wastes shall pay duties according to their conditions and the effective rate applicable at the moment they are offered for consumption.

No duties apply if manufactured goods in the IW are exported to foreign countries. Transit regime applies when manufactured goods in the IW are transferred to free zone or public warehouse.

No special treatment or exemptions are provided for establishing as an IW. Any industrialist or industrial establishment may establish an IW by applying to the Higher Customs Council. No special requirements are needed.

The origin of goods produced in industrial warehouses is determined according to the local rules of origin. In order to be exported or offered for local consumption as goods of Lebanese origin, goods produced in IW shall have at least 40 per cent Lebanese added-value for benefiting from preferential treatment set in treaties. The Ministry of Industry attests the origin in such case.

- Public Warehouses:

Goods stored in public warehouses are considered as if they were outside of the Lebanese territory with regard to duty collection. Admission of goods into public warehouse, temporary suspends the payment of customs duties. Goods are not subject to any import duties when imported into the public warehouse. Public warehouses are licensed by Higher Customs Council and are under constant supervision of Customs. Goods are exempt, under a personal undertaking, from import duties when imported into public warehouses. Goods may remain up to 2 years with possible extension.

When exiting such warehouses, goods are subject to the same regime applied on imported goods. If such goods are offered for local consumption, they shall pay the applicable duties according to their value and the current tariff rate at the moment of registration of the declaration offering such goods for local consumption.

The following operations are allowed only if the products will be re-exported or sent to free zone:

- mixing foreign products
- mixing local or foreign products that acquired this quality and foreign products
- labeling new products

The following operations are allowed for other purposes (transit, temporary import, offer for consumption in Lebanon, export to other warehouse or free zones):

- unpacking
- changing containers
- repackaging
- operations to preserve or improve goods

Mixed products that contain Lebanese input shall pay duties only on their foreign part, if offered for local consumption.

Upon expiration of period of public warehouse, goods must either be re-exported or subject to applicable duties (such goods may then enter Lebanon). Re-exported goods are not subject to any export duties.

(h) Trade-related environmental policies

According to Law No. 64/88 dated 12 August 1988 titled Protection of the Environment against Pollution Resulting from Harmful Waste and Dangerous Products, importers have to prove to the authorities that waste resulting from imported products can be treated and disposed of. Article 5 of the same Law states that the import of such products may be regulated, prohibited or subject to licensing and Article 6 of the same law, totally prohibits the import of:

- nuclear waste and residues,
- waste and residues polluted with nuclear rays,
- waste and residues which contain poisonous chemical components, and
- waste and residues that constitute danger to public health.

The aforementioned Law classifies products into categories: non-dangerous and dangerous, according to the English Law No 7/10/1975. In addition, Lebanon adopted through Law No. 387 dated 4 November 1994 the Basel Convention connected with the movement of dangerous waste across borders, which was signed on 22 March 1989. According to Law No. 64/88, several Decrees and Decisions prohibited the import of certain products for environmental reasons. Visas and licenses are also required on certain imports for environmental reasons. Ministry of Environment Decision No. 71/1 dated 19 May 1997 on the import of waste contains the lists of banned products and those that need entry visa for environmental reasons (please see Table A10.1 for list of prohibited goods for environmental reasons and A10.3 in Annex 10 for list of imports requiring visas for environmental reasons).

No environmental restrictions currently exist with regard to the export of goods.

In general, Lebanon applies restrictions stipulated in international conventions ratified by the Lebanese Republic via the Ministry of Environment.

(i) Mixing regulations

Lebanon does not have any mixing regulations.

(j) Government-mandated counter-trade and barter

Lebanon does not maintain any government-mandated counter-trade and barter

(k) Trade agreements leading to country-specific quotas allocation

Lebanon does not have any trade agreements leading to country-specific quotas allocation.

(l) Government procurement practices, including general legal régime and procedures for tendering, dealing with tenders and award of contractsGeneral Legal Regime

The following legal texts set the general framework regarding government procurement:

- Decree No. 2866 dated 16 December 1959 and its amendments of 1962 and 1963 (the regulation of Tenders) govern bids and tenders in connection with all State entities except the Ministry of National Defense, the Internal Security Forces, and the General Security Body. Article 2 of this Decree states that bids and tenders conducted by Municipalities, public institutions, and independent utilities should be subject to this Decree provided this Decree does not contradict with their specific regulations.

- General accountancy law executed through Decree No. 14979 dated 30 December 1963 (Articles 121 to 157). This law outlines methods of procurement.
- Articles 22 to 24 of Decree No. 2460 dated 9 November 1959 established the Administration of Tenders to conduct bids according to current laws and regulations. The Administration of Tenders is affiliated with the Central Inspection Body under the Council of Ministers. It consists of a Tendering Bureau may establish Tendering Committees to conduct specific procurements.
- Articles 363, 595, and 684 of the Criminal Code sets penalties for violations of procurement legislation

In addition to the general framework, many state entities have specific legislation to deal with specific subjects governing their own bids and tenders. For procurement using funds provided by international donors, the Council of Development and Reconstruction may have to follow, within the context of Lebanese laws, specific procurement procedures recommended by the donor.

Provisions Concerning Treatment of Foreign Suppliers and Products

The legal regime is largely silent on the participation (or lack) of foreign bidders except for discretionary participation in certain Customs related procurements (Article 14 of decree No. 1163 dated 24 October 1983). In practice, however, foreign suppliers are not prohibited from participation in government procurement provided they are established in Lebanon in accordance with Lebanese laws. Lebanon, de facto, does not discriminate among foreign suppliers and provides, in general, foreign suppliers a treatment equal to Lebanese suppliers in the context of government procurement.

A number of legislation provide preferences for Lebanese products such as:

- Article 131 of the General accountancy law grants a 10 per cent preference for Lebanese products in bids; the list of products and their qualifications are set through Council of Ministers decrees.
- Law No. 147 dated 29 October 1999 reactivated Decree Law No. 127/77, which provided 15 per cent margin of preference for Lebanese products over foreign products. The preference is valid until 29 October 2002.
- Articles 66-67 of the Decision No. 11/2 dated 23 March 1988 stipulate specific conditions for bids related to the company of the port of Beirut. Articles 66 and 67 edict a preferential treatment for offers based on Lebanese products. The percentage of this preferential treatment is to be specified by the General Directorate for Investment per suggestion of the Company.
- Article 98 of Decree No. 2981 dated 19 May 1980 concerning the financial status of the Council for Development and Reconstruction, Article 99 of the Decree No 3410 dated 17 April 1993 concerning the financial status of the National Fund for Displaced, Article 30 of the Decree No 4113 dated 1 July 1981, concerning the financial status of the Council of the South, and Article 91 of the financial status of the Water Company of Tripoli stipulate preferential treatment for offers based on Lebanese products.

The TAYSIR agreement among Arab countries requires signatories to provide preferences to Arab products in conducting government procurement.

Summary of Government Procurement Procedures

Government procurements are, generally, conducted through Tendering (public and restricted), request for bid, mutual agreement, or by virtue of declaration or receipt. These are described in the General Accountancy Law.

- Public Tendering

Advertisement for public tendering is required in the Official Gazette and in three local and daily newspapers. A deadline for accepting bids, ranging from 5 to 15 days, is specified in the

advertisement. The Administration of Tenders must set the conditions and terms of tenders. Specific Committees, created by the Administration of Tenders, monitor the tendering process. In general, the contract is awarded to the candidate who offers the lowest price and exceptionally to the candidate who submits the best offer. If the offers are equal, the Public Tendering must be restarted, but only among the previous candidates. If the offers remain equal, the winner will be chosen through a lot. However, a contract is not signed until ratification is secured from the relevant state body, whose right remains discretionary regarding ratification. In case of no ratification, the winner has the right for a judicial recourse.

- Restricted Tendering

This type of tendering is limited to a particular category of candidates, depending on the nature of required work, services, or products. The Administration of Tenders must clearly specify the qualifications and required competence of candidates, in addition to all conditions related to the execution of the work or the required products or services. The same procedures, as Public Tendering, apply.

- Request for Bids

The Request for Bids is subject to the same rules as public Tendering with the following exceptions:

- Instead of advertisement, the Administration of Tenders notifies parties considered qualified to execute the transaction.
- For all transactions whose value do not exceed LBP 100 Million, the concerned state body may conduct the Request for Bids by forming a special committee for this purpose through a ministerial decision. Certain legislation governing the procurement of certain entities specifies special rules connected with non-divisibility of transaction.
- The General Accountancy Law permits the usage of Request for Bids when the value of the transaction does not exceed LBP 100 Million with certain exceptions. Request for Bids may be used for transaction exceeding LBP 100 Million in the following cases per decision of the relevant Minister:
 - When the transaction is carried out as a trial or under study;
 - When the transaction involves procurement of products and crops at the place of production due to its special characteristics;
 - When the transaction involves transport, shipment, and insurance;
 - When the transaction involves equipment, works or services for which no offers have been made during the Public Tendering or for which only unacceptable offers were made;
 - When it is not possible to use the normal procedure of tendering due to urgent situation; or
 - When it is impossible to use the normal procedure of tendering because of the nature of the equipment and technical works involved in the transaction.

Mutual Agreement

This procedure permits state bodies to select a contractor without competitive tendering. According to Article 147 of the General Accountancy Law, the Administration of Tenders may conclude mutual agreement contracts under many circumstances including the following:

- When the transaction involves equipment or works that must be kept secret or for reasons of public safety based on ministerial recommendation;
- When the transaction involves equipment or products available from one supplier;
- When the transaction involves works, products or equipment produced by disabled, provided that their cost do not exceed the current cost in the market for similar products or work;

- When the transaction involves patented products;
- When the public institutions or municipalities may execute the transaction;
- When the transaction may be granted to foreign Governments or institutions linked to those Governments. In these cases, the contracting party is exempted from conditions related to residence, guarantee, penalties and delivery terms;
- When the Council of Ministers, per suggestion of the relevant Minister, decides to conduct the transaction through the mutual agreement procedure;
- When the state body is unable to handle transactions of technical nature, regardless of value; or
- When the transaction involves equipment and services provided through international organizations.

Transaction by Virtue of Declaration or Receipt

According to Article 151 of the General Accountancy Law, the Administration may use this procedure in the following cases:

- When the value of the transaction does not exceed LBP 750 thousand;
- When the price of the product is set by the state body or any other accredited International organization and when it is impossible for the state body to have lower prices. No limit is specified in legislation; or
- When the transaction involves renting public work vehicles according to a general tariff set by the relevant minister. No limit is specified in legislation.

(m) Regulation of trade in transit

Articles 180 to 194 of the 2000 Decree Law on Customs set the general rules for trade in transit. There are two types of transit procedures: normal and international transit.

Normal Transit:

- Conducted through all routes at the responsibility of shipper
- Customs duties shall be deposited as a guarantee or a guaranteed undertaking must be signed covering all guarantees required by Customs
- Normal customs declaration and inspection procedures apply
- The Higher Customs Council, after consulting with the General Customs Director, determines the cases where the normal declaration may be substituted by a simplified declaration.

International Transit:

- Restricted to railway companies and authorized transport companies through specific conditions and routes determined by Higher Customs Council and according to the treaties signed with the concerned countries.
- A guarantee is required
- Simplified declaration and inspection procedures apply unless a fraud is suspected.

Article 180 of the Decree Law on Customs stipulates that foreign goods transiting Lebanon do not have to pay customs duties. Such goods are also exempted from the prohibitions applied on imported and exported goods. However, the following goods may not benefit from the transit statute: (i) goods that are specifically excluded from this statute according to Lebanese Laws, regulations and decisions, and (ii) goods excluded from transit according to valid international agreements such as goods with false labels about the goods foreign origin, goods illegally carrying commercial name or trademark protected in Lebanon, or goods with labels giving the impression that they were made in Lebanon.

The following controls apply on transit through Lebanon (for details see Table 10.4 in Annex 10):

Table IV.11 Summary of Measures on Transit

Type of Control	Number of Tariff Groups
Prohibitions	17
Permit	9
Advance permit	79
Visa	1
Health Certificate or Visa	53

4. Policies affecting foreign trade in agricultural products

(a) Imports - i.e. comprehensive description of the types of border protection maintained: customs duties and/or any other border measures

In 1999, Lebanon implemented tariffication in the agricultural sector. Customs duties are the main type of border protection. Please see Table A1.45 in Annex 1 for trade-weighted average import duties on agricultural goods. In addition to customs duties, Lebanon maintains a number of border measures on the import of around 200 agricultural goods or categories of goods including prohibitions, visa, health certificate, canning condition, veterinary certificate, certificate of origin of seeds and seedlings, permit, advance permit, advance licence, certificate of product specialization, and local laboratory analysis.

(b) Exports - i.e. description of, and the budgetary expenditure and any revenue foregone involved in each of the export subsidy measures in place

Lebanon currently maintains export subsidies in the agriculture sector amounting to approximately US\$33 Million.

(c) Export prohibitions and restrictions

Lebanon applies a number of measures on the export of around 90 agricultural goods or categories of goods including prohibitions, health certificate, visa, conformity and export certificate for quality verification for all food products of plant origin, veterinary certificate, and advance licence.

(d) Export credits, export credit guarantees or insurance programmes

There are no export credits or export credit guarantees connected with the export of agricultural products.

Decree No. 2541 issued on 12 July 1985 called for the establishment of the Lebanese Exports Insurance Institute, under the custody of the Ministry of Economy and Trade. The Institute compensates exporters for losses incurred as result of risks of no or delayed payment at the country of importation or payment in currency other than agreed-upon in the contract. Such Institute, however, was never established.

(e) Internal policies - i.e. description of, and the budgetary expenditure and any revenue foregone involved in each of the domestic support measures in place

Most agricultural subsidies fall in the Green Box category. Lebanon does not maintain any Blue Box subsidies. The main subsidies under the Amber Box are price support for wheat, and tobacco. The Government purchases tobacco from farmers at prices higher than international prices. Please see item IV.5.b below for special regime for wheat and sugar.

Furthermore, Lebanon has a number of other agricultural subsidies including:

- The Government of Lebanon provides interest rate subsidies (7 per cent discount for the loan portion up to LBP 5 Billion or the equivalent and 5 per cent discount for the loan portion above LBP 5 Billion or the equivalent and up to a ceiling of LBP 15 Billion or the equivalent) for loans provided by banks, financial institutions, and leasing companies to agricultural establishments provided that the loan is issued after 10 April 1997 and that is fully invested in Lebanon to finance agricultural projects (Banque Du Liban Decision No. 7743 dated 1 February 2001). The duration of the loan should be between five and seven years.
- Kafalat provides loan guarantees (maximum 75 per cent of the value of loan including principal and interest) to Small and Medium Size enterprises (less than 20 employees) to finance projects in the agriculture sector. The amount of loan should not exceed LBP 100 Million or its equivalent in foreign currency. (Law No. 24 dated 23 February 1999).

Lebanon is in the process of preparing ACC/4 (Information On Domestic Support and Export Subsidies in Agriculture), which will details all agricultural subsidies.

5. Policies affecting foreign trade in other sectors

(a) Textiles regime

Exporters of textiles from Lebanon to the European Union must obtain a certificate of origin from the Ministry of Industry that must be certified by Lebanese Customs according to special form EURO-1.

A number of textile goods are subject to import visa, import permit, export permit, and export advance licence, and import fumigation certificate. There are no other special policies or requirements connected with textiles regime.

(b) Policies affecting foreign trade in other major sectors

Lebanon has a special import regime for wheat, implemented by the Cereal and Sugar Beet Office at the Ministry of Economy and Trade (CSBO):Wheat and derivatives (ex 1001.00). Any person may import wheat and its derivatives. However, The importer must purchase 25 per cent of the total quantity from the CSBO (at prices set by the CSBO which are higher than the international market) and 75 per cent from the international market. The CSBO purchases its Wheat from Lebanese farmers at prices higher than international market. If there is no sufficient domestic supply to match the imported quantity, the GOL will procure wheat from international markets through open tenders to match imports by private persons. If importers of wheat decide to re-export their wheat, a reimbursement (a proportion of 25 per cent of the value of the re-exported quantity) may be returned by the CSBO upon return of the equivalent wheat quantity to the CSBO.

V. TRADE-RELATED INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY REGIME

1. General

(a) Intellectual property policy

The Lebanese Republic's intellectual property policy is in transition. Many of the country's intellectual property laws are contained in a 1924 Law No. 2385/24 titled Laws and Systems of Commercial and Industrial Property ("1924 Law") which originally covered patents, industrial designs, trademarks, copyrights, and unfair competition. However, over the past two years, the government has been developing separate, modern intellectual property laws, including new copyright and patent laws which supersede corresponding provisions in the 1924 Law. The ongoing legal reforms serve two related policy goals: (1) compliance with the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property; and (2) extending protection to newer kinds of intellectual property, such as semiconductors, trade secrets, and plant varieties.

As a member of the World Intellectual Property Organization, Lebanon is committed to protecting intellectual property rights and raising public awareness about the importance of this protection.

(b) Responsible agencies for policy formulation and implementation

The Ministry of Economy and Trade is responsible for overseeing the review and revision of laws, and is involved in the development of new intellectual property laws.

The Intellectual Property Protection Office, under the Ministry of Economy and Trade, is the agency, commissioned by law, empowered to protect intellectual property concerned with the rights of authors and industrial property.

The Lebanese Customs is responsible for enforcement of intellectual property rights at the border.

(c) Membership of international intellectual property conventions and regional or bilateral agreements

Lebanon is a Member of the following conventions:

- The Convention Establishing WIPO
- The Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (London Act of 1934)
- The Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (Rome Revision of 1928)
- The Madrid Agreement For the Repression of False or Deceptive Indications of Source on Goods (London Text)
- The Nice Agreement Concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks
- The Geneva Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (1952)
- The Rome Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms, and Broadcasting Organizations (1961)

(d) Application of national and m.f.n. treatment to foreign nationals

Lebanon's intellectual property laws generally accord protection in a non-discriminatory manner, in conformity with TRIPS Agreement Articles 3 and 4. This is true of the 1924 Law covering industrial designs, trademarks, and unfair competition; the 1999 Copyright Law; and the 2000 Patent Law.

(e) Fees and taxes

Lebanon maintains the following fees:

- Patent fees (Table V.1 below)
- Industrial Drawings and design fees (Table V.2 below)
- Trademark fees (Table V.3 below)
- Copyrights and related work fees (Table V.4 below)

Fees apply equally on foreign and domestic persons.

In addition, a 5 per cent reconstruction fee on the total amount of fees is collected.

Table V.1 Patent Fees

Service	Fee (LBP)
Annual instalments for invention certificates	
Deposit Fees	50,000
First Year	100,000
Second Year	150,000
Third Year	200,000
Fourth Year	250,000
Fifth Year	300,000
Sixth Year	350,000
Seventh Year	400,000
Eighth Year	450,000
Ninth Year	500,000
Tenth Year	550,000
Eleventh Year	600,000
Twelfth Year	650,000
Thirteenth Year	700,000
Fourteenth Year	750,000
Fifteenth Year	800,000
Sixteenth Year	850,000
Seventeenth Year	900,000
Eighteenth Year	950,000
Nineteenth Year	1,000,000
Twentieth Year	1,050,000
Certified copy of minutes of filing	250,000
Certified copy of patent	50,000
Registration of sale or transfer	90,000
Photocopy of sale registration, hachuring sale, or certification of no such sale or hachuring with respect to a certificate of invention	32,000
Surtax for late payment of annual instalment	100,000
Publication in the Official Gazette	LBP 5,000/six word with other specific for formatting
Temporary protection for patentable inventions in public fairs and exhibitions	Set in 1973 Budget, but never applied
Fee for exhibitor's registration certificate	Set in 1973 Budget, but never applied

Table V.2 Industrial Drawing and Design Fees

Service	Fee (LBP)
Registration of:	
1 to 100 drawings or samples	200,000
Each additional hundred or fraction of a hundred drawings or samples	100,000
Each additional drawing or sample deposited as part of the first hundred	9,000
Each additional drawing or sample deposited as part of the second hundred	4,800
Each additional drawing or sample deposited as part of the third hundred	3,200
Opening or classifying deposited drawings and samples:	3,200
Application to open drawings or samples during the first five years after deposit	200,000
Additional fee for each of the first fifty drawings or samples	17,000
Additional fee for each drawing or sample over fifty	9,000
Application to open or classify a deposit at the termination of the second five-year term following the first deposit	200,000
Additional fee for each drawing or sample	50,000
Extensions of deposits:	
Application for extension of deposit for an additional 25 years	300,000
Additional fee for each drawing	100,000
Photocopy of each drawing or sample deposited	32,000
Publication in the Official Gazette	LBP 5,000/six word with other specific for formatting
Revenue stamp for each registration certificate	100,000
Temporary protection for drawings and designs in public fairs and exhibitions	Set in 1973 Budget, but never applied
Fee for exhibitor's registration certificate	Set in 1973 Budget, but never applied

Table V.3 Trademark Fees

Service	Fee (LBP)
Registration (for each class) of:	
Individual Trademarks	
For 15 years	250,000
For 30 years	500,000
For 45 years	750,000
For 60 years	1,000,000
Renewal of filing every 15 years	250,000
Collective Trademarks	
For 40 years	250,000
For 45 years	280,000
For 60 years	340,000
Renewed filings every 15 years	520,000
Registration of transfer of trademark ownership	90,000
Surtax for late registration of transfer of trademark ownership	50,000 (for each 2 month period)
Other copies or certificates	32,000
Temporary protection for trademarks in public fairs and exhibitions	Set in 1973 Budget, but never applied
Fee for exhibitor's registration certificate	Set in 1973 Budget, but never applied

Service	Fee (LBP)
Registration (for each class) of:	
Publication in the Official Gazette	LBP 5,000/six word with other specific for formatting

Table V.4 Copyright and Related Work Fees

Service	Fee (LBP)
Registration of:	
Published works	50,000
Cinematographic works, videos and audio recordings	175,000
Daily or other periodical publications (for one year)	75,000
Photocopies of maps, postcards, or photographs	25,000
Daily or other periodical publications (1 item)	
All other works	50,000
Registration of a contract related to a deposited work	50,000
Photocopy of a registration certificate	25,000
Publication in the Official Gazette	LBP 5,000/six word with other specific for formatting
Revenue stamp for each registration certificate	100,000

2. Substantive standards of protection, including procedures for the acquisition and maintenance of intellectual property rights

The 1924 law currently governs industrial designs and trademark rights, as well as unfair competition. Various legislation amended the 1924 Law and related to miscellaneous matters such as fees and publication. A new Patent Law, which supersedes patent provisions in the 1924 law, governs patents, lay-out designs, plant varieties and trade secrets. The Protection of Copyright and Artistic Property Act of 1999 governs rights of copyright and neighbouring rights.

(a) Copyright and related rights, including rights of performers, producers of phonograms and broadcasting organizations

The 1999 Copyright Law extends copyright protection to “all human intellectual products, whether written, photographic, sculptured, handwritten, or oral, regardless of their value, importance, aim, or manner or form of expression.” A non-inclusive list of covered works includes computer programs. The Law specifies that protection does not extend to certain categories of works: daily news, legislative materials, public speeches, thoughts and abstract scientific facts, and historic folkloric works. The same law extends protection to the works of phonogram producers, broadcasting organizations, and performers.

Authors’ economic rights subsist until fifty years after the author’s death. Moral rights are protected in perpetuity. Performers’ rights continue for fifty years counted from the end of the year of the performance. Producers of phonograms enjoy protection for fifty years effective from the end of the year in which the recording was first made. Broadcasting organizations are granted protection for fifty years from the end of the year in which the broadcast took place.

There are no procedures for the acquisition and maintenance of these rights, since they arise by virtue of creation. However, the 1999 Copyright Law includes optional procedures for the registration of copyrighted and related works.

(b) Trademarks, including service marks

The 1924 Law protects “names written in a way which distinguishes them from others, titles, nomenclatures, symbols, stamps, letters, protruding marks and drawings, small drawings and figures, in general, any sign of any kind intended to bring benefit to the consumer, the factory owner and the dealer, by distinguishing between things and showing the identity, source, origin of goods, and the industrial, commercial or agricultural product, or the products of forests and metals.” Both individual and collective marks are recognized (service marks and well-known marks are not mentioned in 1924 Law). However, well-known marks are protected in Lebanon under the Paris Convention. In addition, Lebanon issued Law No. 243 dated 3 March 1983 to protect service marks.

The initial trademark protection term is 15 years, and is renewable indefinitely in 15-year increments.

Protection is acquired through filing. Filing is also required for renewal. Use of a registered mark is not required.

(c) Geographical indications, including appellations of origin

Protection is provided, indirectly, via the country’s membership in the Madrid Agreement For the Repression of False or Deceptive Indications of Source on Goods.

(d) Industrial designs

The 1924 Law protects industrial drawings and designs, which are new and original. A non-inclusive list of covered works includes textiles containing illustrated or sewn paintings.

The initial industrial design protection term is 25 years and is renewable for a single 25-year term. However, if the deposit is secret, then the initial protection is 5 years and is renewable for a single 25-year term.

Protection is acquired through filing. However, filing alone does not perfect ownership rights; full ownership arises upon use of the drawings or designs. There are no opposition procedures. Filing is also required for renewal.

(e) Patents

Under the 2000 Patent Law, inventions are subject to protection if they are new, involve an inventive activity, and are industrially applicable. Specifically covered are products; procedures; new applications of known procedures or methods; new sets of known procedures or methods; microorganisms; and newly invented or discovered botanical products. Patent protection does not extend to inventions violating the public order or public morals, or to the following:

Discoveries, scientific theories, and abstract mathematical curricula that do not have an industrial application;

Principles and methods related to the practice of pure mental activities, economic or financial scopes, or to the field of playing.

Medical treatment or diagnosis methods related to humans or animals, provided that the products and equipment used in the application of these procedures are excluded.

The patent protection term is 20 years, calculated from the filing date.

Filing is required for protection. There are no opposition procedures. Applications are regarded as accepted unless the applicant is notified that the invention falls into one of the non-protected categories listed above. Patents are issued without guarantee of the “correctness of the invention, its value, novelty, the extent of its industrial applicability or inventive activity, or of the sincerity or accuracy of its description.” To maintain the patent, annual fees must be paid. Compulsory licensing provisions apply.

(f) Plant variety protection

The 2000 Patent Law applies patent protection to plant varieties. It incorporates four protection conditions - newness, distinctiveness, uniformity, and stability.

(g) Layout designs of integrated circuits

The 2000 Patent Law includes ten articles related to layout designs of integrated circuits. Protection is provided to final or intermediate topographies, which represent an intellectual activity of the inventor, as long as they are not common.

The protection term is 10 years, calculated from the deposit date or from the date of the first commercial exploitation.

Protection is acquired by deposit. The deposit loses its effectiveness if the subject topography is not exploited within a fifteen-year period starting from the date of fixation or the first coding.

(h) Requirements on undisclosed information, including trade secrets and test data

The 2000 Patent Law covers trade secrets and test data. It prohibits the unauthorized disclosure or use of secret information which (1) was lawfully obtained by its owner; (2) has industrial or commercial value resulting from its confidentiality; and (3) has been the subject of appropriate precautions to maintain its confidentiality. The Law specifically includes manufacturing methods and research and test results as confidential information. The trade secret article applies to information submitted to public agencies for purposes of obtaining approval on pharmaceutical formulations and agro-chemical products.

(i) Any other categories of intellectual property

The 1924 Law contains two Articles (97 and 98) that prohibit unfair competition.

3. Measures to control abuse of intellectual property rights

The 2000 Patent Law includes provisions permitting compulsory licensing on various grounds largely in line with Article 31 of WTO TRIPS agreement.

4. Enforcement

(a) Civil Judicial Procedures and Remedies

Civil remedies for infringement of all kinds of intellectual property include fines, seizure, destruction of infringing materials, and publication of rulings. The 1999 Copyright Law also provides for injunctions and compensatory damages.

(b) Provisional measures

The 1924 Law permits various authorities to identify and seize infringing goods, whether or not the injured party lodges a complaint.

The 2000 Patent Law is more specific, empowering judicial and prosecutorial bodies, at the request of a rightholder, to take “necessary precautionary measures” in cases where infringement appears imminent.

The 1999 Copyright Law permits “all necessary provisional measures” in cases where there is fear of possible infringement. Temporary seizure is permitted to preserve evidence.

(c) Any administrative procedures and remedies

According to the 1924 Law, Law No. 75/99 (on Copyrights), and Law No. 240/00 (on Patents), the Intellectual Property Protection Office at the Ministry of Economy and Trade may, based on complaints or its own initiatives, inspect suspected violators, take samples of products, and prepare report to be used before the court which will handle the case. Remedies include monetary damages, seizure of products, and imprisonment. (Please see Articles 50-58 of Law No. 240; Articles 99-136 of Decision No. 2385; and Articles 81-97 of Law No. 75).

(d) Any special border measures

Articles 63, 65, 66, 181, 197, of the 2000 Decree Law on Customs requires border measures for ensuring intellectual property protection.

The 1999 Copyright Law prohibits the importation, warehousing, entry into the free zone, or transit of “audio-records and forged work for recording, or any work that is protected under the Copyright Act,” and adds that such works will be confiscated “wherever they are found.”

(e) Criminal procedures

The 1924 Law, the 1999 Copyright Law, and the 2000 Patent Law establish fines and incarceration periods for certain types of infringement

5. Laws, decrees, regulations and other legal acts relating to the above

The following laws, decrees, regulations, and other legal acts governs the intellectual property regime in Lebanon:

- Resolution No. 2358/LR issued on 17 January 1924, amended by the Law of 31 January 1946, Concerning Laws and Systems of Commercial and Industrial Property in Lebanon.
- Resolution No. 141/LR issued on 28 June 1934 Concerning the Application of The Berne Convention Agreement to Eastern Countries under the French-Mandate Authority.
- Resolution No. 24/LR issued on 27 January 1936 Concerning the Exemption from Legalization of Proxies Required for Registration Under Resolution No 2385/1924.
- Resolution No. 170 issued on 6 December 1937 Concerning Determination of Tariff of Fees, Tolls and Revenues of the Bureau of Protection of Commercial Industrial Property.
- Resolution No. 152/LR issued on 19 July 1939 Concerning the Application of the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property and the Madrid Agreement for the Repression of False or Deceptive Indications of Source on Goods.
- Resolution No. 177 issued on 23 March 1942 Concerning Increase of Duties and Fees Due to the Bureau of Protection of Commercial and Industrial Property Provided for in Resolution No. 170.

- Decree No. 304 issued on 24 December 1942, Articles 25 and 27 (Commercial Code provisions concerning the registration of marks and patents in the Register of Commerce).
- Criminal Code No. 340 issued on 1 March 1943, Articles 701 to 721 (related to the imitation of marks and labels of identification in industry and trade).
- Law issued on 14 December 1959 Concerning the Authorization to Ratify the Nice Agreement Concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks.
- Resolution No. 83 issued on 29 January 1960 Concerning Conditions Required to Establish a Lebanese Industry or Business Having a Foreign Mark Registered in Lebanon.
- Resolution No. 292 issued on 7 July 1960 Concerning Marks of Products Sold in Lebanon.
- Resolution No. 4/80 issued on 7 April 1980 Concerning the Increase of Duties and Fees Due to the Protection of Commercial, Industrial, Literary, Artistic and Musical Property.
- Law No. 14/87 issued on 4 May 1987 Concerning Duties and Fees Due for the Publication of Trademarks and Patents in the Official Gazette.
- Law No. 89 issued on 7 September 1991 Concerning the Duties and Fees Due for the Publication of Industrial Designs and Patents and Literary and Artistic Property in the Official Gazette.
- Law No. 75/99 issued on 13 April 1999 Concerning Protection of Literary and Artistic Property.
- Law No. 240 issued on 7 August 2000 Concerning Patents.
- Decree Law on Customs of 2000.

In addition, various new specialized intellectual property laws are in the drafting stage.

6. Statistical data on applications for and grants of intellectual property rights as well as any statistical data on their enforcement

Statistical data on applications and grants intellectual property rights is summarized in Table V.5. Please note that Lebanon has a deposit system; thus, all applications are granted. There are no statistics on enforcement. Such information is scattered in the court system.

Table V.5 – Statistical Data on Grants of Intellectual Property Rights

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Patents	25	50	36	69	67	58	77	89	70
Marks	1,944	2,700	2,650	2,457	3,028	3,409	3,485	3,719	2,715
Industrial Samples	10	82	41	36	64	58	97	62	81
Author's and other related rights	42	35	19	32	46	60	44	55	52

Note that 90 per cent of these registrations belong to foreign nationals.

VI. TRADE-RELATED SERVICES REGIME

1. General

Services (including trade and construction) in the Lebanese economy constitute approximately 70 per cent of GDP. Around 76 per cent of the total workforce is employed in the service sector according to 1997 statistics. Trade, construction, tourism, telecommunications, and financial services are the most prominent services.

With very few exceptions, Lebanon provides equal treatment to foreign and domestic service suppliers, once established in Lebanon (please see section VI.3.g below). A limited number of existing measures are inconsistent with MFN treatment (please see section VI.4 below).

As for market access, there are limitations on the number of shares owned by foreigners in banks, brokerage firms, leasing companies, companies managing mutual funds, and financial institutions established as joint stock companies. Foreign participation is also limited in maritime

agencies. However, there are no limitations on opening branches of foreign companies for all aforementioned services. Foreign participation is totally prohibited in media-related companies and housemaid supply agencies. In addition, many works and professions are reserved for Lebanese. For more details, please see Section VI.3.a below.

Many services are subject to licensing, registration, or declaration. Please see Tables A7.1-3 in Annex 7. Non-state bodies (e.g. orders) are mainly in charge of registration and in certain cases state bodies consult non-state bodies prior to issuance of licenses. In general, state bodies responsible for issuing licenses for a particular activity are also responsible for supervising it. Technical standards and regulations exist primarily for health and safety reasons.

The lists of main laws, decrees, decisions, and other legal instruments affecting trade in services are summarized in Section 5a of Annex II.

Lebanon is in the process of preparing ACC/5 (Information on Policy Measures affecting Trade in Services).

2. Policies affecting Trade in Services

(a) Government departments, agencies, professional associations or other bodies with authority or a role relevant to the conduct of service activities

Table VI.1 and Table VI.2 below outline respectively the roles of state and non-state bodies with regard to regulating the conduct of service activities. For more specific details regarding the roles of state and non-state bodies, please see Tables A7.1 and A7.2 in Annex 7.

Table VI.1 - State Bodies that have regulatory role relevant to the conduct of service activities

Body	Role
Banque Du Liban	Licensing for banking and financial related activities (except insurance).
Banking Control Commission (BCC)	Control, audit and supervision of banks and financial institutions.
Council of Ministers	Licensing and classification of tourism projects.
Higher Accounting Council	Supervision of the implementation of accounting norms and rules, modernization of rules and norms.
Higher Banking Commission (HBC)	Setting and applying penalties in connection with banks, financial institutions, and banks' auditors.
Higher Customs Council	Licensing of customs brokers.
Ministry of Agriculture	Supervision, inspection, control, licensing and issuance of permits.
Ministry of Economy and Trade	IP protection, pricing, profitability control, inspection, sales regulation, registration, declaration of activity, licensing and control.
Ministry of Energy and Water	Pricing, licensing and supervision.
Ministry of Environment	Setting environmental conditions and classification.
Ministry of Finance	Tax imposition, collection, auditing, registration, licensing, issuance of permits, notification and supervision.
Ministry of Information	Licensing and setting standards.
Ministry of Interior	Licensing and issuance of permits.
Ministry of Labour	Issuance of work permits and declarations.
Ministry of Education and Higher Education	Issuance of permits.
Ministry of Telecommunications	Licensing and setting telecommunications and postal tariff rates.

Body	Role
Ministry of Public Health	Issuance of approvals for compliance with health standards, licensing, issuance of permits, supervision, and inspection.
Ministry of Public Works and Transport	Licensing, issuance of permits, supervision, setting transport tariffs and fees, and registration.
Ministry of Tourism	Licensing, controlling prices, supervision, inspection, classification, setting standards, and registration.
Mouhafez	Licensing and pre-approvals for licenses.
Municipalities	Licensing and declarations.
The National Establishment for Guarantee of Investments (linked to the Ministry of Finance)	Mandatory insurance provider against political and other risks.
The National Institute for Guarantee of Deposits	Bank deposit insurance.

Table VI.2 - Non-State Bodies that have Regulatory Role Relevant to the Conduct of Service Activities

Body	Role
American University of Beirut (AUB)	Approval for website address.
The Bar Association	Registration.
Beirut Stock Exchange	Acceptances, supervision, and organization.
International Union of Telecommunications	Registration of TV channels before its operation.
The Social Security Fund (under the custody of the Ministry of Labour)	Receiving declarations and providing quietus.
The Lebanese Association of certified public Accountants	Registration.
The Order of Dental Prostheses	Registration.
The Lebanese Dental Association	Registration.
The Order of Engineers	Registration.
The Order of Medical Doctors	Registration.
The Order of Pharmacists	Registration.
The Order of Topographers	Registration.
The Order of Veterinarians	Registration.

(b) Judicial, arbitral or administrative tribunals or procedures providing for the review of, or remedies in relation to, administrative decisions affecting trade in services

These are described in section III.6 above.

(c) Provisions, including those in international agreements, concerning qualification requirements and procedures, technical standards and licensing and/or registration requirements for the supply of services

Registration

- All commercial establishments must register as a legal entity at the Commercial Registry. Also, Commercial representatives and branches of foreign companies must register at the Commercial registry (Article 29 Decree Law No. 304 –The Code of Commerce-- dated 24 December 1942 last amended in 1968) and at the Ministry of Economy and Trade.

- Any person conducting a commercial activity through a commercial establishment or a trade store must submit a declaration to the Ministry of Economy and Commerce – Service of Protection of Consumers (Article 1 of Decree Law No. 73 dated 9 September 1983).
- All new businesses must declare the debut of work at the Ministry of Finance two months after the beginning of their operations (Article 115 of Income tax Law as amended by Article 29 of the Budget Law of 1997)
- Doctors, veterinarians, dentists, dentist-laboratory, pharmacists, lawyers, engineers, topographers and chartered accountants must register at respective Orders. Please see Table A7.2 in Annex 7. Initial and annual registration fees are charged for most of these professions.
- Trade names of Tourism establishments should be registered at the Ministry of Tourism (Decree No. 4221 dated 18 October 2000)

Licensing

Licensing is required for many activities as described in Tables A7.1-3 in Annex 7. The following state bodies have licensing authorities: Banque du Liban, the Ministry of Interior, the Mouhafez, the Municipalities, the Ministry of Finance, the Council of Ministers, the Ministry of Public Works, the Ministry of Transport, the Ministry of Education and Higher Education, the Ministry of Public Health, the Ministry of Social Affairs, the Ministry of Economy and Trade, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Telecommunications, the Ministry of Labour, the Ministry of Information, the Ministry of Hydraulic and Electricity, the Ministry of Tourism, the Ministry of Environment. Fees are charged for obtaining some licenses.

Qualification Requirements

Qualification requirements are primarily required for professional services, financial services, health-related services, tourism services, and transport services. Please see Table A7.3 in Annex 7. Establishment of many services requires a bank guarantee and a location for practising the services. In addition, clean criminal record is also required in many cases. Most professional and financial services require that individuals who were not convicted of criminal acts.

Technical Standards

For most services, health and safety standards are required. Certain horizontal standards apply on all services:

- Measures for the prevention of fire and fire exits are set by the Ministry of Social Affairs (Article 34 of Decree No. 6341 dated 24 November 1951).
- According to Decree No. 6341 dated 24 November 1951, all establishments, including service suppliers, under the Labour Law (all establishments, foreign or Lebanese, public or private, where there is employer-employee relation) must meet health and technical standards set by Laws and regulations. There are more than hundred published and unpublished technical and health regulations, most of which date back to 1936.
- Decree No. 8377 dated 30 December 1961 established the Health Department in the Mouhafazat under the Ministry of Public health. Its role is to supervise the proper application of health and safety standards (including inspection of establishments) and provide approval on health and safety compliance, where necessary. Businesses that violate health standards are subject to penalties including monetary fines and business closure.
- The Ministry of Environment sets environmental conditions for projects of classified establishments that are referred to the Ministry by the Mouhafez.
- Commercial establishments in the District of Beirut have to comply with technical standards set by Decision No. 27 dated 12 December 1980 of the Mouhafez of Beirut who issues a special permit ensuring compliance with these standards.

Other standards are business-specific and are mostly required during business establishment phase. Approval of the competent authority for compliance with these standards is required before initiating business operations or obtaining licenses:

- Technical standards, set by the Ministry of Public Health (Article 23 of Decree No. 16 dated 30 June 1932), apply for establishments destined for public use, like hospitals, sanatoriums, hotels, schools, acting, music and theatre halls, coffee shops, drinking bars and establishments that are hazardous to security and health. Establishments should forward their facility plans to the competent technical and health authorities for approval.
- Technical standards, set by Decision No. 381 dated 9 January 1947 of the Mouhafez of Beirut, apply for dance halls and theatres, clubs and drinking bars. These establishments have to forward a declaration to the municipality with a thorough description of the premises.
- Technical standards, set by the Ministry of Public Health, are required for all warehouses and commercial shops that are hazardous to security and health and cause disturbances to neighbouring population (Decree No. 21 dated 22 July 1932).
- Decree No. 1120 dated 4 November 1936 “health instructions” sets terms of health and technical standards aimed at safety and health measures to be adopted by certain industries, warehouses, public beaches, bakeries, coffee shops and restaurants, open cinema halls, and butchers.
- Technical regulations for Hospitals are set by Decree No. 9826 dated 22 June 1962.
- Technical regulations for Cinema halls are set by Decision No. 509 dated 19 January 1939.
- Technical regulations for Residence Hotels are set by Decision of the Minister of Tourism No. 45 dated 14 February 1975.
- Technical standards for hotels, restaurants and beach resorts are stipulated by Decree No. 4221 dated 18 October 2000.
- Technical standards for ski resorts are set by Decision of the Minister of Tourism No.191 dated 16 May 1999.
- Technical regulations for satellite broadcasting are set in Law No. 531 dated 24 July 1996.
- Technical standards for safety of construction workers are set through Decree No. 7380 dated 22 May 1967.
- Technical regulations of printing establishments are set through Ministry of Labour Decision No. 10 dated 25 January 1956.
- For supplying ships with fuel by land, there is need to comply with technical standards set by Memo of the Minister of Public Works and Transport No.11/n/1994 dated 10 September 1994.
- For supplying ships with fuel by sea, there is need to have accreditation from the Lebanese Ships Standardization Institute.
- The Mohafez of Beirut issued technical regulations for a number of service related activities such as selling, manufacturing, and filling fire extinguisher; selling of wood and coal; car garages; gas warehouses; bakeries; carpentry workshop; installation of mechanical machineries in high story buildings.

(d) Provisions governing the existence and operation of monopolies or exclusive service suppliers

Lebanon does not have a law on competition. Provisions on competition policy exist in the following legislation:

- Article 14 of Decree Law No. 73 (Possession and Trade in Goods and Products) dated 9 September 1983 (amended in July 1991), stipulates that every collusion or conglomeration, limiting competition and leading to artificial increase in prices, is considered as unlawful competition
- Decree Law No. 340 (Unlawful Competition-The Criminal Law) dated March 1943 sets the sanctions on Unlawful Competition

Table VI.3 below lists service monopolies and exclusive service suppliers in Lebanon and the law establishing such monopolies. Lebanon does not have specific laws or legal acts governing the operations of natural monopolies. Natural monopolies in Lebanon include power transmission and distribution networks, pipelines (from Saudi Arabia to Zahran and from Iraq to Tripoli), and railroads. Pipelines have not been operated since early 1980s. Other natural monopolies such as water distribution networks and sewage networks in various cities, villages, and localities are government-owned and operated. The government also owns storage facilities for fuel and its derivatives.

Table VI.3 Service Monopolies and Exclusive Service Suppliers

Service Monopoly	Type of Business	Description	Laws and Legal Acts
Casino Du Liban	Gambling and Entertainment	Monopoly status for 30 years starting 1995 Ownership: Banque Du Liban through Intra Investment Company (51.87%); 48.13% private	Law No. 417 dated 15 May 1995 Decree No. 6919 dated 29 June 1995
Phone Directorate under the Ministry of Telecommunications	Telecommunication Services	Exclusive right for providing telecommunication services except: mobile services internet services (internet service providers are not permitted to provide voice services) - wireless data services Ownership: public entity under the Ministry of Telecommunications	Article 189 of Decree Law No. 126 dated 6 January 1959
Ogero	Connection of telephone subscribers, maintenance of the PSTN, and billing	Right conferred by Law and Decrees to Ogero Ownership: public entity under the Ministry of Telecommunications	Law No. 21/72 dated 27 December 1972 Decree No. 9519 dated 15 January 1975 Decree No. 5613 dated 5 September 1994
F.T.M.L. ("Cellis")	Mobile services	Duopoly (10 years starting end of 1995, renewable for an additional 2 years); BOT	Law No. 218 dated 13 May 1993
LibanCell	Mobile services	Duopoly (10 years starting end of 1995, renewable for an additional 2 years); BOT	Law No. 218 dated 13 May 1993
Midclear	Settlement and Clearing	Exclusive clearing for regulated stock markets in Lebanon in the Beirut Stock Exchange Ownership: 99.86% Banque Du Liban	Law No. 139 dated 26 October 1999
The Arab Clearing House	Settlement of stock operations between Arab financial markets as well as with other financial markets	Ownership: - Beirut Stock Exchange - Midclear - The Union of Arab Stock Exchanges & Securities Commission - Kuwait Stock Exchange - Misr for Clearing, Settlement & Depository - Kuwait Clearing Company.	Law No. 138 dated 26 October 1999
Middle East Airline	Air transport – Passengers	20-year monopoly expiring 16 September 2012; Ownership: 99.37% owned by Banque Du Liban; 0.63% by private sector.	Decision of Council of Ministers dated 16 September 1992

Service Monopoly	Type of Business	Description	Laws and Legal Acts
Liban Post	postal services	15-year monopoly for regular postal services expiring Mid 2014 granted in the form of BOT contract Ownership: 33.33% Lebanese private investment 66.66% Canadian private investment	Decree No. 126, 1959
Office of Railroad and Public Transport of Beirut and Suburbs	Railroad and public transport	Manages and exploits the rail road lines Ownership: Public entity under the Ministry of Public Works and Transport	Decree No. 6479 dated 14 April 1961
Trans-Mediterranean Airlines	Air Transport – Cargo	TMA is, de facto, the only Lebanese company for transport of Cargo. Many foreign companies have the right to transport cargo to/from Lebanon. Ownership: 100% private	
Electricite du Liban	Distribution and Transmission of Electricity	Exclusive right through concession to produce, transmit and distribute electricity in Lebanon Ownership: 100% state-owned	Decree N0. 16878 dated 10 July 1964.

(e) Provisions relating to safeguard measures as they apply to trade in services

Lebanon adopted the draft Annex of the World Tourism Organization under the GATS in Geneva in 12 July 1999 which stipulates competitive safeguard to prevent anti-competitive conduct in all services related to Tourism and to Safeguard trade in Tourism services from competitive exclusion, abuse of dominance, and misleading or discriminatory use of information.

No other safeguard measures in the service sector exist.

(f) Provisions relating to international transfers and payments for current transactions of services

There are no restrictions. Please see Section II.2.c above.

(g) Provisions relating to capital transactions affecting the supply of services

There are no restrictions. Please see Section II.2.c above.

(h) Provisions governing the procurement by governmental agencies of services

These are the same as those applying for trade in goods (please see Section IV.3.1 above)

(i) Provisions concerning any form of aid, grant, domestic subsidy, tax incentive or promotion scheme affecting trade in services

Most subsidies are in the tourism and banking sectors as follows:

Tourism

- The Government of Lebanon provides interest rate subsidies (7 per cent discount for the loan portion up to LBP 5 Billion or the equivalent and 5 per cent discount for the loan portion above LBP 5 Billion or the equivalent and up to a ceiling of LBP 15 Billion or the equivalent) for loans provided by banks, financial institutions, and leasing companies to tourism establishments provided that the loan is issued after 10 April 1997 and that is fully invested in Lebanon to finance tourism projects (Banque Du Liban Decision No. 7743 dated 1 February 2001). The duration of the loan should be between five and seven years.
- Tourism establishments that are craft-oriented are exempted from taxes (Decree No. 144 dated 12 June 1959 and amended last in 1993).
- Hotel establishments benefit from a favorable customs tariff rate of 5 per cent on imported equipment and apparatus under the condition that the same product is not produced locally (Decision No. 92 dated 30 August 1999).
- Imported tourism buses, set for the transportation of passenger on behalf of travel agencies, benefit from favorable tariff rates of 2 per cent (Decree No. 6983 dated 7 July 1995).
- External financing such as grants, concession loans, and different kind of credits provided by donor countries and international and regional organizations are managed by the Council of Development and Reconstruction, the Banque Du Liban, and/or the Ministry of Finance and are provided through banks. Currently, favourable term loans are provided through domestic banks for the hotel renovation (European Investment Bank loan of EURO 30 Million). This loan is being managed by Banque Du Liban.
- Kafalat provides loan guarantees (maximum 75 per cent of the value of loan including principal and interest) to small and medium size enterprises (less than 20 employees) to finance projects in the tourism sector. The amount of loan should not exceed LBP 100 Million or its equivalent in foreign currency. (Law No. 24 dated 23 February 1999).

Banking

- Specialized banks (i.e. banks that provide medium and long term loans) are exempted from Income tax the first 7 years following their establishments. Taxes are applied starting the eighth financial year, and an amount equivalent to 4 per cent of the capital is considered a deductible expense. However, losses in a certain financial year, cannot be carried forward to the following financial year. (Article 14 of Decree Law No. 50 dated 15 July 1983).
- Contracts between specialized banks and depositors regarding the issue of certificates of deposit, the issued certificates, loans contracts and issued bonds are exempted from stamp fees.
- Interest generated from bonds or other loans concluded by specialized banks are exempt from tax on movable capital.
- Banks are exempted from reserve requirements under many different conditions (e.g. banks providing subsidies in accordance with Decision No. 7743 dated 1 February 2001 are exempt from reserve requirements up to the amount of the subsidized loans).
- Non-residents' bank accounts in foreign currencies are exempt under the "Free Banking Zone" from (i) income tax on interests and (ii) the obligation of the bank to set aside required reserves against these accounts, and the obligation of paying the deposit guarantee fees on them (Decree No. 9976 dated 1 April 1975; creating a free banking zone).
- Merged Banks are exempted from income tax to an amount equivalent to the cost of the merger (Article 7 of Law No. 192 dated 1 January 1993) provided it does not exceed LBP 2 Billion. Merged banks are also exempted from income tax on the revaluation profits as specified in Article 45 of the income tax law. (Article 7 of Law No. 192 dated 4 January 1993).

Other Services

- The Government of Lebanon provides interest rate subsidies (7 per cent discount for the loan portion up to LBP 5 Billion or the equivalent and 5 per cent discount for the loan portion above

LBP 5 Billion or the equivalent and up to a ceiling of LBP 15 Billion or the equivalent) for loans provided by banks, financial institutions, and leasing companies to service establishments related to information technology provided that the loan is issued after 10 April 1997 and that is fully invested in Lebanon to finance information technology related service projects (Banque Du Liban Decision No. 7743 dated 1 February 2001). The duration of the loan should be between five and seven years.

- Leasing operations conducted between 10 April 1997 and 8 September 2000 benefit from interest rate subsidies as set by Decision No. 7743 dated 1 February 2001.
- Favorable loans granted to hotel industry on the basis of the loan provided to Lebanon by the European Investment Bank benefit from interest rate subsidies as set by Decision No. 7743 dated February 1, 2001.
- Loans provided by banks and financial institutions that are guaranteed by Kafalat benefit from interest rate subsidies as set by Decision No. 7743 dated 1 February 2001.
- Educational institutions are exempt from income tax (Article 5 of Decree Law No. 144 dated 12 June 1959).
- Lebanese Air and sea transport establishments are exempted from income tax (Article 5 of Decree Law No. 144 dated 12 June 1959). Such exemptions are provided to foreign establishments only in case of reciprocal treatment.

3. Market Access and National Treatment

(a) Limitations on the number of service suppliers

There are several sectors where the number of service suppliers is limited: casino, air transport, and telecommunications (see section VI.2.d above).

Lebanese banks must wait six months, after opening a branch, to obtain a licence for opening another branch. An exception was made by Banque Du Liban to encourage opening of banks in South Lebanon. Banque Du Liban now permits banks to open 3 branches concurrently in South Lebanon.

The right to trade securities on the Beirut Stock Exchange is limited exclusively to brokerage firms. The number of initial brokerage firms accepted to operate at the Beirut Stock Exchange was limited to 32 during 1996-1997. Three additional brokerage firms can be accepted annually starting 1998. (Decree No. 7667 dated 16 December 1995 – By-laws of the Beirut Stock Exchange) Only accepted brokerage firms (Lebanese or subsidiaries to foreign brokerage firms) are entitled to operate in the pit of the stock exchange. Furthermore, only Lebanese natural persons can represent brokerage firms at the pit of the Beirut Stock Exchange.

Minister of Labour Decision No. 466/1 dated 19 August 1997 (and amended by Decision No. 73/1 dated 24 March 2000) limits the following works and professions to Lebanese taking into account reciprocity treatment. Decision No. 466/1 does not apply to service suppliers from countries providing access to Lebanese service suppliers in these works and professions.

Employees:

Banking and administrative works of all kinds, specifically:

- vice president, chief, treasurer, accountant, secretary, document organizer, custodian, commercial agent, advertising agent, foreman, warehouse-person, salesperson, jeweller, pharmacist, laboratory specialist, electrical installation specialist, porter, concierge, guard, driver, cook, waiter, barber, teacher (in elementary, intermediate and secondary except teaching foreign languages as necessary), and all professions for which there are qualified Lebanese citizens.

- computer related works, mechanics and shaping works, painting works, installing glaze, engineering works of all kinds, topography, and generally all the works for which there are qualified Lebanese citizens.

Employers:

Commercial business of all kinds, exchange operations, accounting, engineering works of all kinds, jewelry, printing and publishing and distributing, hairstyling, laundry and coloring, car repair (smothery and painting, mechanic, installing glass, furnishing and car electricity), professional services (engineering, medicine, pharmacist, law) except when permission is given to execute the professions from the relevant authorities.

A foreigner may be exempted from the provisions of Decision No. 466/1 if the foreigner is:

- Director of a foreign company or a branch of a foreign company registered in Lebanon or a Director of an of-shore company;
- living in Lebanon since birth;
- of Lebanese origin or born from a Lebanese mother; or
- if s/he is married to a Lebanese for over a year.

Other limitations, provided under various laws and legal acts, are the following:

- According to Article 28 of Law No. 382/94 dated 4 November 1994, the Manager of the political and news broadcasting programs of a broadcasting agency should be Lebanese for more than ten years.
- Law No. 8/70 Organizing the Legal Profession, recently amended by Law No. 42 dated 19 February 1991, stipulates that only Lebanese (for more than 10 years) natural persons are permitted to practice law in Lebanon.
- According to Annex 7 of Decree No. 11576 dated 12 January 1997, only Lebanese can practice the profession of tourist guides in Lebanon.
- For maritime agencies, if the agent is a natural person, he/she must be Lebanese for more than 10 years. If the agent is a joint stock company or limited liability partnership, the Manager or the President of the Board should be Lebanese.
- According to Article 1 of Decree Law No. 34 dated 5 August 1967 and amended in 1975, for joint stock company which object is commercial representation, two third of the members of the Board should be Lebanese and the General Manager should be a Lebanese national.
- Non-Arab nationals are subject to needs assessment by the Ministry of Public Health before a licence is issued for the manufacturing and sale of optical instrument and eye- glasses.
- Only Lebanese Doctors and Pharmacists can administer and operate private laboratory whether or not such laboratory is part of a hospital.
- All employees and workers at Lebanese Airline Companies must be Lebanese except when Lebanese technicians with required qualifications are not available (Decree No. 2158 dated 8 July 1965).
- According to Article 133 of the Maritime Law dated 18 February 1947, only Lebanese sailors or fishermen can be employed in fishing and sea transport service operations from and to Lebanese ports (cabotage). As for long-distance sea transport, Lebanese merchant ships of 500 tons capacity and over, at least one fifth of her crew should be Lebanese nationals or trained (in proportion of 5 Lebanese per 100 staff) according to the Decision of the Minister of Public Works and Transport dated 24 June 1994.
- Market access for the following professions is limited to Lebanese:
 - Lawyers (the Law on the Organization of the Legal Profession No. 8/70 and amended by Law No. 42 dated 19 February 1991)
 - Veterinarians (law No. 479 dated 28 December 1995)
 - Customs Brokers and employees of customs brokers (the 2000 Decree Law on Customs)

- Nurses (Decree No. 1655 dated 17 January 1979)
- Midwives (Decree No. 1657 dated 17 January 1979)
- Access for foreign business professionals is provided on reciprocity basis for a number of professions (doctors, pharmacists, engineers, chartered accountants, dentists, physiotherapists, laboratorist, health supervisors, topographers, dental prosthesis specialists, specialists in the manufacturing and replacement of a prostheses and artificial limbs). The proportion of population is taken into account with regard to reciprocity for certain business professions such as:
 - Chartered Accountants (Article 18 of the Law No. 364 dated 1 August 1994);
 - The Profession of Dentistry (Decree Law No. 77 dated 29 September 1983);
 - Physiotherapists (Decree No. 9827 dated 22 June 1962);
 - Medical Doctors (Decree No. 1658 dated 17 January 1979 –amended in 1993-- on Organization of medical profession
 - Laboratorists (Decree Law No. 76 dated 9 September 1983)
 - Health Supervisors (Decree Law No. 107 dated 16 September 1983)
 - Specialists in manufacturing and replacement of prostheses and artificial limbs (Law No. 397 dated 12 January 1995)
- Access for foreigners to establish travel agencies in Lebanon is provided on reciprocity basis. (Decree No. 4216 dated 20 October 1972).
- Driving licenses are provided on reciprocity basis.
- When applying for a work permit for foreign technicians, the Ministry of Labour requests that a local be trained to replace the foreigner.
- For ships fuel supply companies that are formed as joint stock companies, the President of the Board or the Managing Director must be Lebanese (Memo of the Minister of Public Works and Transport No. 11/n/1994 dated 10 September 1994).
- Foreign nursing trainers may not exceed 20 per cent of total staff in hospitals or nursing schools. (Article 15 of Decree No. 1655 dated 17 January 1979).
- Applicant for hospital licence must be Lebanese. If the applicant is a legal entity, the Managing Director must be a Lebanese (Law No. 212 dated 2 April 1993).
- Fishing of sea sponges off Lebanese shores is restricted to Lebanese and Syrian boats. (Decision No. 95/L—French Mandate—dated 9 May 1939).
- Taxi services are restricted to Lebanese.
- There is a quota for the number of foreign housemaids that can be hired through each housemaid service agency (Decision No. 205/1 dated 9 December 2000).
- Offices that provide job opportunities for foreigners in Lebanon are not permitted. (Decision No. 213/1 issued by the Minister of Labour on 3 July 1992.)
- According to Ministry of Labour Decision No. 205/1 dated 9 December 2000, foreigners wishing to open a business in Lebanon may obtain a work permit from the Ministry of Labour, provided the type of business does not involve trade.
- According to Decision No. 205/1 dated 9 December 2000, foreigners wishing to open a business in Lebanon must submit to the Ministry of Labour an undertaking signed before notary containing a guarantee to employ at least 3 Lebanese persons and register them at the Social Security Fund and the Employment Directorate at the Ministry of Labour within 6 months from the date the foreigner obtains her/his work permit.
- According to Decision No 205/1, dated 9 December 2000, if the applicant for prior approval/work permit at the Ministry of Labour is the Representative or Director of a foreign company, s/he shall, in order to get a work permit, submit, inter alia, a letter of representation issued by the relevant foreign company certified from the Lebanese embassy in the country where the headquarters of the relevant company are located and containing a clause specifying that the company will only appoint Lebanese as commercial representative. In addition to the aforesaid, the Representative/or Director of the foreign company shall submit a certificate of deposit issued by the housing bank amounting to LBP 1.5 M.

Limitations with regard to cross-border supply include insurance, air ticketing, call back, and ship repair.

(b) Limitations on the total value of service transactions or assets

- Lebanon maintains the following limitations on the total value of service assets:
- The minimum required capital for establishing a Joint Stock Company and Limited Liability Partnership are respectively LBP 30 Million and LBP 5 Million.
- The minimum required capital imposed by the Banque Du Liban for establishing a brokerage firm in Lebanon is LBP 1 Billion.
- The minimum required capital for exercising brokerage profession in the dealing room of the Beirut Stock Exchange is LBP 500 Million (Article 59, Decree 7667/95).
- There are limitations connected with real estate ownership (please see Section II.2.a.2).
- Any foreigner wishing to establish a business in Lebanon must submit to the Ministry of Labour, for the purpose of prior approval, a bank guarantee indicating a minimum deposit of LBP 100 Million.
- Limitations on storage of certain products (e.g. butane gas, wood and coal) are set through Decisions of the Mohafez of Beirut.

(c) Limitations on the total number of service operations or on the total quantity of service output

Under this category, Lebanon has the following limitations:

- Doctors and pharmacists holding a permit for opening a medical laboratory cannot open more than one laboratory with such permit (Decree Law No. 75 dated 9 September 1983).
- Pharmacists cannot open more than one pharmacy (Article 15 of Law No. 367 dated 1 August 1994).
- Each lawyer is allowed up to a maximum of 5 annual contracts for the representation of commercial companies where such representation is required by law (Article 63 of Law No. 8/70 Organizing the Legal Profession, recently amended by Law No. 42 dated 19 February 1991). The Council of Bar Association may raise this limit to ten.
- Each lawyer may not have more than one office in the District in which he/she is registered (Article 84 of Law No. 8/70 Organizing the Legal Profession, recently amended by Law No. 42 dated 19 February 1991).
- A broadcasting agency cannot own more than one television station and one radio station.
- It is forbidden for one maritime agency to contract for fuel supply with more than two fuel supply companies. (Memorandum of the Minister of Public Works and Transport No. 11/n/94 dated 10 September 1994).
- Engineers may not exceed a certain quota (square meters per year) set by the Order of Engineers. (Articles 35 and 64 of the Regulations governing the Registration of Building Operations at the Order of Engineers)
- Engineers can only register one project per day in at the Order of Engineers. As for Muhafazat (Bekka, South, and North), engineers may register a maximum of 5 projects per week simultaneously. (Article 28 of the Regulations governing the Registration of Building Operation at the Order of Engineers).
- Article 10 of Decree No. 8861 dated 25 July 1996, regulating billboards, states that each announcer may not benefit from more than 10 per cent of the total legal number of permitted billboards within the same municipal area. Companies owned by the same announcer or those in which the announcer, or his/her spouse or any of his/her minor children have shares are considered as the same company for the purpose of this article. The Municipality decides on the total number of permitted billboards according to the aforementioned Decree, which requires a minimum of space between two billboards.

(d) Limitations on the total number of natural persons that may be employed in a particular service sector

There are no limitations on the total number of natural persons that may be employed in a particular service sector.

(e) Restrictions on, or requirements of specific types of legal entity through which a service may be supplied

The following restrictions or requirements of specific types of legal entity exist:

- Commercial banks, investment banks, financial institutions, leasing companies, brokerage firms, mutual investment companies, or companies managing mutual funds should be incorporated as either Lebanese joint stock companies or as branches of foreign companies.
- Insurance companies and broadcasting agencies must take the form of joint stock companies.

(f) Limitations on the participation of foreign capital

Limitations on the participation of foreign capital are as follows:

- Foreign participation is not permitted in media-related companies.
- For banks, brokerage firms, leasing companies, companies managing mutual funds, and financial institutions, 1/3 of shares must be owned by Lebanese; however, all such services may open as branches of foreign companies.
- For maritime agencies, if the agent is a joint stock company, Lebanese person(s) must own half of shares. If the agent is a Partnership or Limited Liability Company, the absolute majority of shares must be owned by Lebanese.
- According to Article 78 of the of Decree No. 304 dated 24 January 1942, the third of the capital of joint stock companies, whose object is related to public utilities, shall be nominal shares belonging to Lebanese shareholders.
- Regardless of the object of joint stock companies, the majority of the Board must be Lebanese and members should retain at least one share in the company.
- According to Article 1 of Decree Law No. 34 dated the 5 August 1967 and amended in February 1975 through Decree No. 9639, the greater part of the capital should belong to Lebanese nationals for joint stock company or limited liability partnership which object is commercial representation.
- Housemaid supply agencies are limited to Lebanese service providers.
- For Limited Liability Companies providing fuel supply ships, half of shares must be owned by Lebanese.
- For Lebanese fuel Company/establishment (engaged in import, marketing, and distribution of fuel), taking the form of joint stock company, limited liability company, or commandite company, the majority of partners owning at least half of the shares should be Lebanese (Memo No. 11/n/94 dated 10 September 1994).
- For freight forwarders, established as joint stock companies, half of shares must be owned by Lebanese. As for limited liability companies or partnerships, the absolute majority of shares must be owned by Lebanese.

(g) Measures providing for less than the treatment accorded to national services or service suppliers

There are very few instances where foreign service suppliers are treated less favourably than domestic service suppliers:

- According to Article 26 of Decree No. 9812 dated 4 May 1968, foreign insurance establishments should provide double amount of guarantees than Lebanese companies.

- For courier services, the minimum capital required for obtaining a licence is double for foreign companies (LBP 1 Million) than Lebanese companies (LBP 500,000). The monetary bank guarantee is also double for foreign companies (LBP 500,000 versus LBP 250,000). This is according to Decision No. 771 dated 30 March 1985.
- For port entry in Lebanon, fees are higher for foreign than domestic ships. (Schedule No. 9 of the Budget Law).
- For travel agencies, licenses are issued by the Council of Ministers for non-residents; whereas for residents, licenses are issued by the Minister of Tourism. (Decree No. 4216 dated 20 October 1972).
- Foreign workers do not possess any voting rights within labour syndicate and may not become members of the Board of any labour syndicate (Article 92 of the Law on Labour dated 23 September 1946).
- Heirs of a foreign worker in Lebanon deceased as a result of labour accident in Lebanon cannot claim any indemnity if they were not residing in Lebanon at the time of the accident except for workers from countries which provide national treatment to Lebanese workers. (Article 10 of the Law on Labour Accidents issued through Decree Law No. 136 dated 16 September 1983).
- According to Article one of Decree No. 8817 dated 1 July 1952, the Ministry of Interior grants licenses for the possession of guns and weapons. Such licenses may be granted to Lebanese after obtaining the approval of the Police Directorate. As for foreigners, such licenses are granted after obtaining the approval of the General Security or the Ministry of Education.
- In principle, only Lebanese nationals benefit from social security. However, a foreign national may benefit from social security, if the following three conditions are all fulfilled: (i) being a national of a country that provides social security benefits to Lebanese nationals (reciprocity treatment), (ii) having a work permit in Lebanon, and (iii) being a national of a country approved for receiving social security benefits through a Decision issued by the Higher Council of the Social Security Fund after consultation with the Ministry of Foreign. Currently, nationals of the following countries benefit from social security: Belgium, France, Italy, United Kingdom.
- Registration fees at many professional orders are higher for non-Lebanese than Lebanese professionals:

Registration/Annual Subscription (1000 LBP)	Lebanese	Arabs	Non-Arabs	Legal References
Pharmacists	500/300	75,000/650	150,000/2000	General Assembly dated 26 November 2000
Topographers	800/200	5 times Lebanese	10 times Lebanese	Article 63/a of Internal Regulation of Order of Topographers dated 7 November 1996
Engineers	400/380	10 times Lebanese	10 times Lebanese	Article 10/1 of Internal Regulation of Order of Engineers No. 396 dated 11 February 1998
Dentists	300/30	25,000/10,000	25,000/10,000	Budget Set by Order dated 28 November 1997 General Assembly dated 26 November 1989
Doctors	150	500,000	500,000	General Assembly dated 21 March 1999

- In certain sectors, such as financial sector, foreign persons are required to submit additional documents in order to register or obtain licenses. All foreigners wishing to open a business in Lebanon shall submit, in order to obtain a work permit, an application to the Ministry of Labour specifying the type of business of the company or establishment, its size, capital and location.

Decree No. 17561 dated 18 September 1964 governs prior approvals and work permits for foreigners, provides treatment on reciprocal basis, and stipulates the conditions for obtaining work permits.

- National treatment is not provided with regard to acquisition of land (please see section II.2.a.2).
- According to Decision No. 205/1, dated 9 December 2000, Lebanese employers wishing to hire foreigners, for the following positions, shall:
- As housemaids: Obtain a deposit certificate from the Housing Bank amounting to LBP 1.5 M. Requests submitted through licensed supply offices are exempted from the aforementioned certificate.
- As employees of the company: Submit a deposit certificate from the Housing Bank amounting to LBP 1.5 Million and, in case of technicians and experts, an attestation issued by the Central Office of the National Establishment for Employment certifying that there are no Lebanese qualified for the offered jobs.
- The same value of deposit certificates is required whenever the foreign employee changes her/his place of work.
- Syrians employees and Palestinian employees residing in Lebanon applying for work permit are exempted from submitting the aforementioned bank certificate. Foreign employees applying for work permits as a regulation of their residency status in Lebanon.

4. Most-Favoured-Nation Treatment

Preferences are provided through either laws or agreements. Preferences in specific areas provided under laws may be extended to those countries that Lebanon provides MFN treatment in the same areas in accordance with bilateral/multilateral agreements. The following are key preferences provided in the service sector:

- Lebanon provides preferential treatment to service suppliers of certain other countries, in the context of trade and cooperation agreements (e.g. tourist services provided by Arab service suppliers).
- Non-Arab nationals are subject to needs assessment by the Ministry of Public Health before a licence is issued for the manufacturing and sale of optical instrument and eye glasses whereas Arab national are only subject to reciprocity treatment.
- Nationals of Brazil, the Czech Republic, France, Germany, Greece, Iraq, Italy, Morocco, the Slovak Republic, Switzerland, United Kingdom, and USA are exempt from work permit fees. These exemptions are provided in bilateral agreements.
- Only nationals of Belgium, France, Italy, and United Kingdom benefit from social security.
- Syrians employees and Palestinian employees residing in Lebanon applying for work permit are exempted from submitting the bank certificate required under Decision No. 205/1 dated 9 December 2000 (please see last bullet of item 3.g above) and pay only 25 per cent of work permit fees.
- Lebanon provides Syrian natural persons freedom of movement and residency in Lebanon. In addition, Lebanon provides specific preferences and market access to a number of Syrian services (e.g. fishing of sea sponges, sailors, tourist buses, rates/duties for postal services) in accordance with Lebanese legislation. Jordanian tourist buses are also provided market access in Lebanon.
- Lebanon provides preferential treatment to Arabs versus non-Arabs in the following professional services with regard to qualification requirements (for details, please see Annex VII):
 - Pharmacists (Law No. 367 dated 1 August 1994 on the Organization of the Profession of Pharmacists)
 - Engineers (Law No. 636 dated 23 April 1997)
 - Topographers (Law No. 522 dated 6 June 1996)
 - Dental Prostheses (Law No. 554 dated 24 July 1996)

Many of Lebanon's investment protection and promotion agreements provide MFN and/or national treatment as follows:

- With regard to establishment of investments, MFN or national treatment (whichever is better) is provided, with certain exceptions, to Canadian investors;
- With regard to protection and treatment of established investments, Lebanon provides MFN or national treatment (whichever is better) to the following countries: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Canada (with exceptions), Chile, Cuba, Czech Republic, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iran, Italy, Kuwait, Malaysia, Morocco, Romania, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom, Tunisia, and Yemen;
- Lebanon provides Syrian investors national treatment for the protection, promotion and treatment of established investment; and
- Lebanon provides MFN treatment for the protection and treatment of established Chinese investments.

Many of the sector-specific agreements connected with trade in services (please see list in section VII and Annex 8), in particular the agreements in the transport sector contain provisions which provide service suppliers of other countries MFN and/or national treatment.

VII. INSTITUTIONAL BASE FOR TRADE AND ECONOMIC RELATIONS WITH THIRD COUNTRIES

1. Bilateral or plurilateral agreements relating to foreign trade in goods and trade in services (Annex 8A refers)

Trade in Goods

Lebanon is a signatory to at least 30 trade and economic agreements with many countries including Algeria, Armenia, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Chile, China, Cuba, the Czech Republic, Egypt, France, Greece, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Jordan, Kuwait, Malaysia, Morocco, Nigeria, Poland, Romania, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Spain, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, and Yemen. These agreements primarily deal with trade in goods. Please see Table A8.1 in Annex 8.

Most of these agreements provide MFN treatment for trade in goods with certain exceptions. Exceptions from MFN include, inter alia, the following:

- Privileges and advantages granted to neighbouring countries to facilitate trade
- Members of customs union or free trade areas
- Countries members of the Arab league
- Developing countries in accordance with international agreements

Under the aforementioned agreements, Lebanon is providing preferential treatment to products originating in some countries such as Algeria (only for tourism related printed matters), Jordan, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, and Sudan. Outside the context of free trade, preferences (agricultural agenda) are provided to agricultural goods originating in Jordan.

Trade in Services

Sector-Specific:

With regard to services, some of the bilateral trade and economic agreements include general provisions that call for improving and increasing cooperation with regard to trade in services between Lebanon and other countries. In addition, Lebanon is a signatory to at least 120 sector-specific bilateral agreements, including tourism, post, culture, post, telecommunications, and transport (air, land, and sea transport), with many countries including Armenia, Bulgaria, Egypt, Greece, Italy, Iran, Russia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, Yemen. These agreements contain general

provisions on facilitating trade in services without reference to any specific preferences. National treatment and MFN treatment for services are accorded in many of these agreements with certain exceptions (e.g. free trade, customs union, countries members of the Arab League, contiguous countries, international agreements related to taxation).

- Double Taxation:

Lebanon is a signatory to at least 15 of agreements on avoidance of double taxation and the prevention of fiscal evasion. Please see Table A8.2 in Annex 8.

- Investment Promotion and Protection:

Lebanon is a signatory to at least 25 bilateral agreements on Investments Promotion and Protection (IPPA) with many countries including Armenia, Azerbaijan, Canada, China, Cuba, the Czech Republic, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iran, Italy, Malaysia, Morocco, Romania, Spain, Syria, Tunisia, Ukraine, and United Arab Emirates. Please see Table A8.3 in Annex 8. These agreements include general provisions on promoting and protecting investments including clauses on profit repatriation, access to arbitration and dispute settlements, fair expropriation rules and compensation of losses. Most IPPA contains MFN clause as well as a national treatment Clause. Exceptions from MFN and national treatment include:

- Any existing or future customs, economic or free trade union, or regional economic organization;
- A double taxation agreement or other agreements on a reciprocal basis regarding tax matters; and
- The application of Decree Law No. 11614 dated 4 January 1969 (amended by Law No. 296 dated 3 April 2001) regarding the acquisition of real estate rights by non-Lebanese (please see Section II.2.a.2). With regard to this field, Lebanon does not grant National Treatment to foreigners.

With regard to establishment of investments, all IPPA agreements (except agreements with Canada and Syria) state that Lebanon shall admit investments in accordance with its laws and regulations. Once an investment is admitted, Lebanon shall, in accordance with its laws and regulations, grant the necessary permits in connection with such investment, including authorizations for engaging top managerial and technical personnel of the investor choice, regardless of nationality. As for Canada, MFN or national treatment (whichever is better) with exceptions is provided.

With regard to protection and treatment of established investments, Lebanon provides MFN or national treatment (whichever is better) to the following countries: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Canada (with exceptions), Chile, Cuba, Czech Republic, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iran, Italy, Kuwait, Malaysia, Morocco, Romania, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom, Tunisia, and Yemen. Lebanon provides MFN treatment for the protection and treatment of established Chinese investments. As for Syria, Lebanon provides National treatment for the protection, promotion and treatment of established investment.

Last, Lebanon provides Syrian investors, subject to approval of authorities, the possibility to invest in all available sectors, especially in the industrial, agricultural, health, tourism, transport and other sectors.

2. Economic integration, customs union and free-trade area agreements (Annex 8B refers)

Lebanon is not a member of any customs union.

Lebanon has bilateral free-trade area agreements (or agreements leading to free-trade) with the following four countries: Egypt, Kuwait, Syria, and United Arab Emirates. The Free Trade

Agreement with UAE is awaiting ratification by the Parliament of Lebanon. Three additional bilateral free trade agreements are being negotiated with Jordan, Bahrain, and Saudi Arabia.

Lebanon is a signatory to the “Taysir” agreement with Arab countries dated 22 February 1981 and ratified 1 April 1985 (Agreement for Facilitating and Developing Trade Exchanges among Arab Countries). All Arab countries (except Algeria, Djibouti, and Comoros Island) are signatories to the Taysir Agreement. Lebanon committed to the Announcement regarding the Implementation Program of the Taysir Agreement (18 February 1997) in order to establish a Greater Arab Free Trade Area (GAFTA). GAFTA aims at establishing “free trade” among Arab countries within 10 years from 1 January 1998. Only 14 Arab countries are currently implementing GAFTA. Mauritania, Palestinian Authority, Somalia, Sudan, and Yemen have not yet taken any measures toward implementing GAFTA.

Lebanon currently has a cooperation agreement with the EU dated 3 May 1977. A partnership agreement, under the Euro-Med initiative, with the European Union is being negotiated which will eventually lead to a free trade area with the European Union.

A. Taysir: it stipulates the following:

1. Full liberalization on some of the Arab goods exchanged among contracting parties from duties and restrictions imposed on goods originating from non-Arab countries. The Taysir Agreement exempts the following goods of Arab origin from customs duties, taxes, and non-tariff barriers:
 - Agricultural and animal goods in their original form or as altered for consumption.
 - Raw materials (mineral and non-mineral) in its original form or in an adequate industrial form.
 - Semi-finished goods if used as input for industrial production, according to lists adopted by the Arab Economic Council (AEC).
 - Goods produced under joint Arab projects within the framework of the Arab League or Arab organizations working under its scope.
 - Industrial products in lists adopted by the AEC.
 - Gradual reduction of duties and restrictions on some of the other goods of Arab origin. Reductions are determined through lists adopted by the AEC leading eventually to zero duties and taxes.

Other key provisions of Taysir include the following:

- Contracting Parties of Taysir may provide additional preferences to other Arab countries in the context of bilateral or multilateral agreements whether or not such country(ies) is/are signatories of Taysir. On the other hand, contracting parties of Taysir may not provide any preferential treatment to non-Arab countries exceeding those provided to signatories of Taysir.
- Taysir permits its contracting parties to negotiate and implement, through decisions adopted by the AEC, minimum common customs duties and taxes on products imported from non-Arab countries if such goods are competitive or substitutable to goods of Arab origin.
- Taysir requires that contracting parties provide preferences in government procurement to goods originating from Arab countries.
- Contracting parties have the right to import from non-contracting parties if goods originating in contracting parties do not meet local demand with respect to existing restrictions.
- A contracting party may not re-export any goods imported in accordance with Taysir without approval of the country of origin.
- Any contracting party may keep or impose duties or quantitative/administrative restrictions for the purpose of protecting a specific local industry for a limited period of time.

B. GAFTA:

The Executive Programme of the Agreement for Facilitating and Developing Trade Exchanges among Arab Countries-The GAFTA (signed 18 February 1997; ratified by Lebanon through Council of Ministers Decision No. 17 dated 4 May 1998) calls for the establishment of an GAFTA within ten years starting from 1 January 1998. The implementation does not require immediate full liberalization. Gradual annual reductions apply.

GAFTA does not apply on goods that are prohibited from import, use or exchange in any of the contracting parties for religious, health, security, environmental reasons, or for reasons related to agricultural and veterinary quarantine. Contracting parties must provide lists of those products and any updates. Currently more than 300 categories of products are not subject to the free trade area due to environmental, health, security and religious reasons. Products whose import is prohibited in Arab countries, for religious, environmental, health or security reasons, are not subject to gradual reductions in Lebanon, if the Lebanese law allows such import.

In addition, GAFTA allows a number of temporary exemptions (37 groups of goods) and agricultural agenda (11 groups of goods) valid until 16 September 2002. Furthermore, GAFTA allows each country to have its own temporary exemptions from GAFTA for a limited period of time. Lebanon has more than 41 groups of goods that are currently exempt from GAFTA until 16 September 2002.

C. Egypt:

- The agreement with Egypt (signed on 10 September 1998 and ratified on 23 February 1999) calls for zero duties as of 1 January 1999 with the following exceptions:
- Free trade does not apply on 9 groups of goods of Egyptian origin when imported into Lebanon. Such goods are however subject to GAFTA agreement reductions.
- Free trade does not apply on 7 groups of goods of Lebanese origin when imported into Egypt.
- For 6 groups of agricultural goods of Egyptian origin, free trade applies during a certain period of the year when such goods are imported into Lebanon. During the remaining period of the year, such products are prohibited from importation into Lebanon.
- For 4 groups of agricultural goods of Lebanese origin, free trade applies during a certain period of the year when such goods are imported into Egypt. During the remaining period of the year, such products are prohibited from importation into Egypt.
- Sixteen groups of agricultural goods of Egyptian origin are prohibited from import into Lebanon.
- Ten groups of goods of Lebanese and Egyptian origins are subject to gradual reductions (25 per cent per year) starting 1 January 1999 leading to free trade for these groups of goods within 4 years.
- Five groups of goods of Egyptian origin are subject to prior permit when imported into Lebanon.

D. European Union:

Lebanon currently has a cooperation agreement with the European Economic Community (signed 3 May 1977 and ratified 7 November 1977) that:

- provides most Lebanese industrial goods access to the European market free of customs duties and without any quantitative restrictions.
- provides certain Lebanese agricultural goods customs duty preferences ranging from 40 per cent to 80 per cent reductions.
- does not require Lebanon to reciprocate.
- requires Lebanon to provide European goods MFN treatment.

Lebanon is currently negotiating with the European Commission to conclude an Association Agreement between Lebanon and the Member states of European Community.

E. Kuwait:

The Agreement with Kuwait (signed 10 January 1996 and ratified 24 July 1996) stipulates the following:

- As of January 1999, no duties apply on all agricultural products, products of animal origin and natural resources originating from both contracting parties.
- As of 1 January 1999, no duties apply on some imported industrial products originating in the two contracting parties according to agreed upon lists. According to lists, there are around (i) 140 groups of Lebanese industrial goods exempted from duties when imported into Kuwait and (ii) 50 groups of Kuwaiti industrial goods exempted from duties when imported into Lebanon.
- Other industrial products (which are not included in the aforementioned lists) benefit from a gradual reduction of 25 per cent yearly, as of 1 January 1999 leading to free trade for these groups of goods within 4 years.

F. Syria:

The agreement with Syria (signed 16 September 1993 and ratified 22 February 1994) stipulates the following:

- Tariff rates on industrial goods are reduced by 25 per cent annually (free trade in 4 years for industrial products) starting 1 January 1999.
- Tariff rates on around 21 groups of agricultural goods (agreed upon between both countries) are subject to 50 per cent initial reductions that have already been implemented on 17 August 2000. Gradual reduction (10 per cent annually over a period of 5 years) will lead to free trade for this category of agricultural products.
- Around 280 groups of agricultural goods are not subject to free trade under this agreement.
- Agricultural goods that are not produced by either country are not subject to free trade.
- Agricultural goods used for production are not subject to free trade.
- No tariff rates apply on remaining agricultural goods as of 1 January 1999.

3. Labour markets integration agreements

Lebanon is a signatory to 3 bilateral agreements on labour with Egypt, Romania, and Syria. These agreements include general provisions on facilitating movement of labour between Lebanon and these 3 countries.

Lebanon is a member of the International Labour Organization, the International Association for social security and the Arab Labour Organization. Lebanon participates also in the following international labour conferences: (i) Conference of Labour Ministers in the Pacific and Asian countries, (ii) Conference of Labour Ministers in the non-alienated and developing countries, and (iii) Conference of the Labour Ministers in the Asian governmental group within the International Labour Organization. Lebanon is a signatory to at least 40 multilateral labour agreements mainly under the auspices of the International Labour Organization and the Arab Labour Organization. Please see list under Annex 8.C.

4. Multilateral economic cooperation, membership in the multilateral economic organizations, trade-related programmes of other multilateral organizations

Lebanon is a signatory to at least 70 international conventions (please see Annex 8.D.1) and a member of at least 45 multilateral economic organizations (please see Annex 8.D.2).

ANNEX 1

STATISTICS AND PUBLICATIONS

1. Foreign trade statistics for goods and services: responsible agencies

The main source of official statistics on trade in goods in Lebanon is the Higher Customs Council at the Ministry of Finance. The Trade Information Center at the Ministry of Economy and Trade, the Central Administration of Statistics (CAS), and the Banque Du Liban largely base their statistics on trade in goods on input from the Higher Customs Council.

Very limited statistics is available on trade in services in Lebanon.

2. Publications related to statistics

Information regarding trade in goods is available through websites of the Ministry of Finance and Banque Du Liban. In addition the following publications relevant to trade in goods exist:

- CAS Statistical Bulletin (monthly)
- Banque Du Liban Bulletin (monthly and quarterly)
- Banque Du Liban Annual Report

3. Statistical Data

(a) Main economic indicators

(i) GDP

The GDP for 1999 was equal to 24,816 Billion LBP (US\$16,462 million).

Table A1.1 - GDP (in per cent of 1996 year) during period 1997-1999

1996	1997	1998	1999
100	112.1	120.0	121.6

Table A1.2 - Breakdown by Sector of GDP (estimate in percentage)

Sector	1995 ¹²
Industry	18
Agriculture	12
Services	70

(ii) GDP per capita

Table A1.3 – Estimated GDP per Capita (US\$)

1997	1998	1999
3,700	4,000	4,100

¹² No figures are available for later years. It is believed that the composition of GDP has not changed significantly since 1995.

(iii) Budget

Table A1.4 - Budget (Millions LBP)

Budget Items	1997	1998	1999
Budget Transactions			
1. Budgetary Revenue	3,518.75	3,979.37	4,463.96
Tax Revenues	2,683.65	3,097.19	3,321.06
o/w Custom Revenues	1,560.70	1,768.00	1,959.48
Non-tax revenue	835.10	882.19	1,142.90
2. Budgetary Expenditures	6,789.44	6,639.94	7,200.30
O/w General Expenditures	3,381.41	3,288.03	3,575.51
O/w Interest Expenditures	3,408.03	3,351.91	3,624.80
Domestic Interest Expenditures	3,222.40	3,051.30	3,214.40
Foreign Interest expenditures	185.63	300.61	410.40
Budget Primary Balance	137.34	691.34	888.45
3. Budget Deficit (1-2)	-3,270.69	-2,660.57	-2,736.34
Treasury Transactions			
1'- Treasury resources	491.42	470.00	404.25
2'- Treasury withdrawals	1,849.72	1,266.56	1,253.32
3'- Treasury Balance (1'-2')	-1,358.30	-796.56	-849.07
Total Cash In	4,010.17	4,449.37	4,868.21
Total Cash Out	8,639.16	7,906.50	8,453.62
Total Primary Balance	-1,220.96	-105.22	39.39
Total Deficit (3+3')	-4,628.99	-3,457.13	-3,585.41

Table A1.5 – Memorandum Items for Budget Operations (in percentage)

	1997	1998	1999
Interest Payments/Budgetary Revenues	96.85	84.23	81.20
Budgetary Revenues/Budgetary Expenditures	51.83	59.93	62.00
Budget deficit/Budgetary Expenditures	-48.17	-40.07	-38.00
Budget Primary Balance/Budgetary Expenditures	2.02	10.41	12.34
Interest Payments/Budgetary Expenditures	50.20	50.48	50.34

Table A1.6 – Memorandum Items for Public Sector Operations (in percentage)

	1997	1998	1999
Interest Payments/Total Revenues	84.98	75.33	74.46
Budgetary Revenues/Total Public Sector Expenditures	46.42	56.27	57.59
Total deficit/Total Public Sector Expenditures	-53.58	-43.73	-42.41
Total Primary Balance/Total Public Sector Expenditures	-14.13	-1.33	0.47
Interest Payments/Total Public Sector Expenditures	39.45	42.39	42.88

(iv) Production and consumption of basic goods

Table A1.7 - Production (P) and Consumption (C) of Industrial Goods

Description of Goods	1998		1999	
	P	C	P	C
Cement (in thousands of tons)	3,316	3,203	2,715	2,763
Tobacco (in tons)	672	13,038	945	9,320
Mineral & sparkling Water (in thousands of litres)	294,670	213,946	314,417	216,623
Flour (in tons)	411,221	411,221	401,093	401,093
Sugar (in tons)	-	-	30,000	-
Oil Paints (in tons)	1,955	1,649	1,842	1,577
Water Paints (in tons)	3,896	3,350	3,418	2,907

(v) Annual changes in prices

Table A1.8 - Consumer Price Index 1999

Expenditure Items	Weights	Index December 1998 (Base Year)	Index December 1999	Price Level Change
Foodstuff	34.6	1.000	0.964	-3.6%
Clothes and Shoes	6.3	1.000	1.048	+4.8%
Rent, water, gas, electricity:	8.8	1.000	-	-
Rent and other household expenses	1.6	1.000	-	-
Maintenance, water, electricity, gas	7.2	1.000	1.057	+5.7%
Furniture, equipment, regular household maintenance	7.9	1.000	1.003	+0.3%
Health	8.8	1.000	0.984	-1.6%
Transport & Communications	11.3	1.000	1.078	+7.8%
Education	13.4	1.000	1.015	+1.5%
Leisure	5.4	1.000	1.021	+2.1%
Personal Care, Various Goods and services	3.5	1.000	1.030	+3.0%
Weighted Change in Consumption Prices	100.0	1.000	1.007	+0.7%

(vi) Employment in different sectors

Table A1.9 - Breakdown by Sector of Employment (percentage)

Sector	1997
Industry	15
Agriculture	9
Services	76

(vii) Balance of payments

Table A1.10 - Balance of Payments Summary⁽¹⁾
(in millions of US\$)

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Current account	-4,705	-4,153	-5,863	-5,619	-5,630
Trade balance (f.o.b.)	-6,209	-6,248	-5,815	-5,086	-5,083
exports f.o.b. ⁽²⁾	783	649	716	695	712
imports f.o.b. ⁽²⁾	-6,992	-6,897	-6,531	-5,780	-5,795
Services	425	635	-199	96	85
Factor	399	437	207	254	355
Interest	148	214	18	67	235
Banque Du Liban net earnings	266	372	359	278	529
Interest on public debt	-118	-158	-341	-211	-293
Investment income	251	223	188	187	120
Commercial banks (net)	72	39	65	63	-4
Earnings	220.0	269	370	421	427
Payments	-148	-230	-305	-358	-431
Non bank ⁽³⁾	179	184	124	124	124
Earnings	322	329	264	264	264
Payments	-143	-145	-140	-140	-140
Non-factor	26	198	-406	-158	-270
Insurance & freight	-574	-546	-610	-511	-513
Travel & transportation	150	196	275	320	472
Communication Services ⁽⁴⁾	120	144	35	125	78
Medical Services ⁽⁴⁾	240	288	0	0	0
Financial Services ⁽⁴⁾	120	144	-1	-1	-230
Other ⁽⁵⁾	-30	-28	-105	-91	-78
Unrequited transfers	1,277	1,460	151	-629	-632
Public Sector Grants	47	48	70	111	53
Private Transfers	1,226	1,411	87	-736	-721
Others ⁽⁶⁾	4	1	-6	-4	36
Capital account	5,293	4,573	5,375	5,879	5,341
Direct investment	2,552	2,672	1,097	740	886
Real estate investment	2,359	2,359	947	768	1,004
Other	193	313	150	-28	-118
Portfolio Investment		70	-416	129	-67
Ext. pub. debt disbursements:	525	995	320	675	398
Contracted Loans	425	359	260	296	173
Eurobond	100	636	59	379	225
Amort. of ext. pub. Debt	-20	-449	-81	-85	-155
Non bank short term capital ⁽³⁾	186	359	-350	-350	-350
Claims on foreign banks	135	636	6	6	6
Liabilities to foreign banks	51	-449	-356	-356	-356
Other capital ⁽⁷⁾	2,050	1,099	4,806	4,771	4,629
OVERALL BALANCE	786.4	420 ⁽⁸⁾	-488 ⁽⁹⁾	261 ⁽⁹⁾	-289 ⁽⁹⁾

Notes:

1. Certain line items differ from previously published data due to revisions agreed with the IMF.
2. Customs data. Exports data were adjusted downward to reflect changes in the valuation of banknotes transfers abroad as follows: US\$61.5 million in 1994, US\$169.5 million in 1995, US\$283.2 million in 1996.
3. Data on the flow of international bank lending to non-bank residents of Lebanon and on the flow of deposits by residents of Lebanon with international banks are obtained from BIS stocks. For 1996, based

on QI data. Estimates of interest payments and receipts are derived by applying the average 3-month eurodollar rate to the average stock.

4. Available as of 1995.
5. Includes public sector services in computer and information, construction, and financial and business services Data available as of 1996.
6. Includes governmental transfers. Data available as of 1996.
7. Includes valuation adjustments and errors and omissions (mainly unrecorded flows of both current and capital items) The increase in errors and omissions in 1998 and 1999 is due, in part, to the new compilation of the balance of payments during such period.
8. Includes a US\$500 million deposit from Saudi National Commercial Bank made in December 1997.
9. Includes a US\$500 million deposit from Saudi National Commercial Bank made in December 1997, a US\$100 million deposit from the Kuwaiti Investment Authority made in February 1998 and a US\$100 million deposit from the National Bank of Abu Dhabi made in May 1998.

(viii) Foreign exchange

Table A1.11 - Exchange Rate

		US\$	CHF	JPY	ITL	DM	FRF	TL	SR	UAE	KD
1997	Month I	1,550.81	1,115.21	13.17	990.67	967.50	286.66	13.77	413.50	422.26	5151.24
	II	1,548.71	1,065.46	12.60	935.20	924.79	273.95	12.93	412.95	421.71	5108.60
	III	1,546.75	1,055.33	12.62	912.46	911.50	270.20	12.36	412.42	421.14	5095.41
	IV	1,544.60	1,057.97	12.32	913.68	904.96	268.70	11.75	411.83	420.55	5085.58
	V	1,542.60	1,081.19	13.06	918.57	907.44	269.09	11.18	411.30	420.01	5099.46
	VI	1,540.65	1,068.75	13.48	909.09	892.39	264.40	10.64	410.77	419.47	5091.55
	VII	1,538.55	1,039.47	13.38	883.11	860.04	254.91	10.00	410.21	418.91	5073.86
	VIII	1,536.45	1,014.87	13.03	853.90	834.09	247.48	9.36	409.66	418.32	5036.80
	IX	1,534.34	1,041.95	12.70	878.71	857.58	255.13	8.98	409.10	417.75	5037.78
	X	1,532.10	1,055.11	12.67	890.44	872.15	260.00	8.57	408.47	417.14	5043.48
	XI	1,529.95	1,086.87	12.22	901.09	882.81	263.66	8.13	407.91	416.55	5042.77
	XII	1,527.92	1,063.08	11.80	877.47	860.17	256.95	7.64	407.37	416.00	5014.34
1997	Average	1539.45	1,062.11	12.75	905.37	889.62	264.26	10.44	410.46	419.15	5073.41
	EOP	1527.00	1,059.42	12.67	905.37	885.87	263.22	10.20	410.19	418.89	5070.83
1998	Month I	1,526.13	1,034.10	11.77	854.02	840.50	250.99	7.18	406.87	415.50	4992.96
	II	1,524.42	1,041.45	12.12	851.63	840.34	250.72	6.79	406.44	415.04	4992.33
	III	1,522.35	1,022.91	11.8	846.46	833.54	248.62	6.44	405.88	414.48	4984.79
	IV	1,520.73	1,011.14	11.53	849.55	838.91	250.27	6.16	405.47	414.03	4976.23
	V	1,519.33	1,027.77	11.23	868.18	856.09	255.31	5.99	405.09	413.65	4967.31
	VI	1,517.35	1,016.47	10.82	859.89	847.11	252.66	5.80	404.53	413.12	4949.12
	VII	1,515.06	1,001.41	10.77	855.05	843.07	251.47	5.63	403.93	412.49	4940.99
	VIII	1,512.90	1,012.38	10.46	857.50	846.09	252.40	5.50	403.15	411.90	4926.90
	IX	1,510.75	1,077.24	11.22	898.15	887.31	264.62	5.47	402.77	411.32	4968.40
	X	1,508.80	1,129.66	12.51	931.42	921.31	274.81	5.39	402.28	410.78	5002.76
	XI	1,508.50	1,089.83	12.54	906.56	897.08	267.54	5.10	402.21	410.70	4984.37
	XII	1,508.29	1,110.65	12.85	913.00	904.05	269.59	4.91	401.92	410.65	4993.40
1998	Average	1516.22	1,044.11	11.62	874.28	864.99	257.42	5.86	404.21	412.81	4973.30
	EOP	1,508.00	1,045.69	11.57	873.38	864.04	257.23	5.86	403.99	412.61	4973.43
1999	Month I	1508.00	1,090.41	13.36	904.76	895.71	267.07	4.66	402.08	410.57	5003.59
	II	1508.00	1,057.27	12.91	872.68	863.95	257.60	4.40	402.04	410.56	4969.42
	III	1508.00	1,029.63	12.61	848.34	839.86	250.41	4.16	402.10	410.56	4950.32
	IV	1508.00	1,006.29	12.62	832.75	824.42	245.81	3.94	402.09	410.57	4939.21
	V	1508.00	999.83	12.36	827.27	818.99	244.20	3.80	402.07	410.57	4931.90
	VI	1508.00	981.24	12.49	808.32	800.23	238.60	3.64	402.07	410.56	4921.97
	VII	1508.00	973.77	12.62	806.41	798.35	238.04	3.53	402.08	410.57	4917.77
	VIII	1508.00	999.43	13.32	826.15	817.89	243.87	3.45	402.09	410.57	4947.58
	IX	1507.64	988.79	14.09	817.89	809.71	241.43	3.31	402.00	410.47	4958.01
	X	1507.50	1,012.74	14.22	833.87	825.53	246.14	3.21	401.96	410.43	4976.27
	XI	1507.50	970.67	14.39	804.78	796.73	237.56	3.02	401.95	410.43	4958.89
	XII	1507.50	952.98	14.70	788.01	780.13	232.61	2.85	401.95	410.44	4954.46

		US\$	CHF	JPY	ITL	DM	FRF	TL	SR	UAE	KD
1999	Average	1507.85	1,005.25	13.31	830.94	822.63	245.28	3.66	402.04	410.53	4952.45
	EOP	1507.83	997.44	13.39	824.88	816.63	243.49	3.66	402.07	410.52	4961.44

(b) Foreign trade statistics

(i) Foreign trade (aggregates at the two-digit HS level) on the basis of cargo customs declarations

Table A1.12 - Foreign Trade (in value and percentage) in 1999

HS	Chapter	Export (thousands US\$)	Import (thousands US\$)	% of total export	% of total import
01	Live animals	154.4	129,310.3	0.02%	2.08%
02	Meat and edible meat offal	601.4	28,177.8	0.09%	0.45%
03	Fish and crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates	62.5	28,270.8	0.01%	0.46%
04	Dairy produce; birds' eggs; natural honey	1,150.6	161,978.9	0.17%	2.61%
05	Products of animal origin, not elsewhere specified or included	2,322.1	2,056.4	0.35%	0.03%
06	Live trees and other plants	164.3	19,295.5	0.02%	0.31%
07	Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers	17,801.4	69,424.1	2.66%	1.12%
08	Edible fruit and nuts	28,657.0	61,247.8	4.28%	0.99%
09	Coffee, tea, mate and spices	3,263.5	40,353.5	0.49%	0.65%
10	Cereals	918.1	117,912.1	0.14%	1.90%
11	Products of the milling industry	507.4	5,713.1	0.08%	0.09%
12	Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits	913.1	39,913.5	0.14%	0.64%
13	Lac; gums, resins and other vegetable saps and extracts	20.8	799.8	0.00%	0.01%
14	Vegetable plaiting materials	44.5	791.5	0.01%	0.01%
15	Animal or vegetable fats and oils	6,872.6	59,999.7	1.03%	0.97%
16	Preparations of meat, of fish or of Crustaceans, molluscs	516.2	49,223.9	0.08%	0.79%
17	Sugars and sugar confectionery	7,752.3	35,316.6	1.16%	0.57%
18	Cocoa and cocoa preparations	2,641.5	23,786.2	0.39%	0.38%
19	Preparations of cereals, flour, starch or milk; pastry cooks' products	4,370.2	57,011.2	0.65%	0.92%
20	Preparations of vegetables, fruit, nuts or other parts of plants	12,761.9	34,460.5	1.90%	0.56%
21	Miscellaneous edible preparations	8,962.4	69,749.9	1.34%	1.12%
22	Beverages, spirits and vinegar	10,129.7	27,730.5	1.51%	0.45%
23	Residues and waste from the food industries	2,017.1	28,624.3	0.30%	0.46%
24	Tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes	24,810.7	137,678.8	3.70%	2.22%
25	Salt; sulphur; earths and stone	13,671.2	57,063.4	2.04%	0.92%
26	Ores, slag and ash	4.5	1,240.3	0.00%	0.02%
27	Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products	296.6	555,095.9	0.04%	8.94%
28	Inorganic chemicals	30,544.7	21,721.1	4.56%	0.35%
29	Organic chemicals	533.4	28,237.9	0.08%	0.45%
30	Pharmaceutical products	4,115.9	275,266.9	0.61%	4.44%
31	Fertilizers	17,883.5	20,375.0	2.67%	0.33%
32	Tanning or dyeing extracts	3,412.5	36,434.5	0.51%	0.59%

HS	Chapter	Export (thousands US\$)	Import (thousands US\$)	% of total export	% of total import
33	Essential oils and resinoids; perfumery cosmetic or toilet preparations	7,153.6	70,569.9	1.07%	1.14%
34	Soap, organic surface-active agents	16,360.7	37,151.2	2.44%	0.60%
35	Albuminoidal substances	315.2	7,859.6	0.05%	0.13%
36	Explosives; pyrotechnic products	191.2	5,554.4	0.03%	0.09%
37	Photographic or cinematographic goods	1,038.9	18,416.5	0.15%	0.30%
38	Miscellaneous chemical products	3,331.0	53,211.9	0.50%	0.86%
39	Plastics and articles thereof	16,604.9	184,188.2	2.48%	2.97%
40	Rubber and articles thereof	1,244.9	46,436.3	0.19%	0.75%
41	Raw hides and skins and leather	6,660.0	4,385.9	0.99%	0.07%
42	Articles of leather	2,402.4	18,338.1	0.36%	0.30%
43	Furskins and artificial fur	3.5	287.3	0.00%	0.00%
44	Wood and articles of wood	3,503.9	94,213.6	0.52%	1.52%
45	Cork and articles of cork	1.6	736.9	0.00%	0.01%
46	Manufactures of straw	47.9	1,082.5	0.01%	0.02%
47	Pulp of wood or of other fibrous cellulosic material	282.1	12,181.4	0.04%	0.20%
48	Paper and paperboard	27,859.4	131,831.3	4.16%	2.12%
49	Printed books, newspapers, pictures and other products of the printing industry	26,235.5	34,782.3	3.91%	0.56%
50	Silk	68.9	2,514.2	0.01%	0.04%
51	Wool, fine and coarse animal hair	713.9	5,356.9	0.11%	0.09%
52	Cotton	127.4	27,143.9	0.02%	0.44%
53	Other vegetable textile fibre	2.6	1,999.4	0.00%	0.03%
54	Man-made filaments	1,099.2	26,097.2	0.16%	0.42%
55	Man-made staple fibres	1,108.0	47,528.9	0.17%	0.77%
56	Wadding, felt and nonwovens	196.2	5,270.4	0.03%	0.08%
57	Carpets and other textile floor-coverings	3,881.3	21,276.2	0.58%	0.34%
58	Special woven fabrics	309.0	10,985.5	0.05%	0.18%
59	Impregnated, coated, covered or laminated textile fabrics	39.2	5,495.3	0.01%	0.09%
60	Knitted or crocheted fabrics	1,299.1	16,353.3	0.19%	0.26%
61	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, knitted or crocheted	16,930.7	68,480.6	2.53%	1.10%
62	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, not knitted or crocheted	21,641.6	114,707.3	3.23%	1.85%
63	Other made up textile articles	722.9	32,958.9	0.11%	0.53%
64	Footwear, gaiters and the like	9,874.3	52,523.7	1.47%	0.85%
65	Headgear and parts thereof	77.9	2,061.4	0.01%	0.03%
66	Umbrellas and parts thereof	18.9	1,629.8	0.00%	0.03%
67	Prepared feathers and down	128.9	2,300.1	0.02%	0.04%
68	Articles of stone, plaster, cement	4,057.9	28,488.7	0.61%	0.46%
69	Ceramic products	4,619.9	64,597.7	0.69%	1.04%
70	Glass and glassware	6,413.9	51,756.8	0.96%	0.83%
71	Natural or cultured pearls, precious stones, precious metals	95,593.4	461,667.9	14.26%	7.44%
72	Iron and steel	10,384.8	153,967.5	1.55%	2.48%
73	Articles of iron or steel	12,276.0	98,072.5	1.83%	1.58%
74	Copper and articles thereof	6,854.6	26,312.9	1.02%	0.42%
75	Nickel and articles thereof	7.8	257.8	0.00%	0.00%
76	Aluminum and articles thereof	43,030.2	61,871.5	6.42%	1.00%
77	Articles of aluminum	2,707.8	228.9	0.40%	0.00%
78	Lead and articles thereof	39.2	907.2	0.01%	0.01%

HS	Chapter	Export (thousands US\$)	Import (thousands US\$)	% of total export	% of total import
79	Zinc and articles thereof	2.0	136.7	0.00%	0.00%
80	Tin and articles thereof	871.9	487.9	0.13%	0.01%
81	Other base metals	1,316.4	27,229.9	0.20%	0.44%
82	Tools, implements, cutlery, spoons, forks of base metal	1,092.6	37,836.3	0.16%	0.61%
83	Miscellaneous articles of base metal	40,444.9	489,176.5	6.03%	7.88%
84	Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances	32,318.9	421,012.3	4.82%	6.78%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment	108.5	608.2	0.02%	0.01%
86	Railway or tramway locomotives, rolling-stock and parts thereof	7,754.3	607,753.0	1.16%	9.79%
87	Vehicles and parts	247.6	106.5	0.04%	0.00%
88	Aircraft, spacecraft, and parts thereof	406.8	6,761.6	0.06%	0.11%
89	Ships, boats and floating structures	4,042.5	93,155.2	0.60%	1.50%
90	Optical, photographic instruments, etc.	1,068.1	23,524.2	0.16%	0.38%
91	Clocks and watches and parts thereof	35.4	2,241.8	0.01%	0.04%
92	Musical instruments	467.1	7,237.6	0.07%	0.12%
93	Arms and ammunition	12,986.2	85,033.5	1.94%	1.37%
94	Furniture; bedding and the like	554.3	35,669.3	0.08%	0.57%
95	Toys, games and sports requisites	743.4	27,704.1	0.11%	0.45%
96	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	466.6	2,557.5	0.07%	0.04%
97	Work of art, collectors' pieces and antiques	154.4	129,310.3	0.02%	2.08%
	Total	670,267.7	6,206,533.5	100.0%	100.0%

(ii) Export statistics

Table A1.13 - Export of Lebanon (M US\$)

	1997	1998	1999
Export	642.3	660.95	676.78

Table A1.14 - Main exports items (by value)

Goods (share of total Export)	1998 (%)	1999 (%)
Natural / Cultured Pearls, Jewelry, metals, coins, stones	10.37	14.12
Products of the chemical or allied industries	13.09	12.54
Base metal-sand articles	10.23	11.61
Prepared foodstuff, beverages, spirits and vinegar; tobacco	10.69	10.93
Machinery, electrical equipment and accessories	9.50	10.75
Textiles and textile articles	10.89	8.07
Pulp of wood, paper and paper board and articles thereof	7.71	8.03

Table A1.15 - Main exports items (by volume in KG)

Goods	1998	1999	1999 to 1998
Salt, sulphur, earths and stone, plastering materials, lime and cement	62,823,730	349,728,241	456.7%

Goods	1998	1999	1999 to 1998
Edible fruit and nuts, peel of citrus fruit or melons, coffee, tea, mate and spices	184,915,214	157,975,022	-14.57%
Inorganic chemicals, organic & inorganic compounds of precious metals, rare earth metals, and of radioactive elements and isotopes	114,903,225	152,767,773	33%
Iron & steel	135,286,381	136,200,915	0.68%
Fertilizers	231,948,428	134,391,115	-42.1%
Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers	116,594,789	129,482,024	11.1%

Table A1.16 - Composition of Industrial Exports (in per cent of total)

	1996	1997	1998	1999
Food and Beverages	16	20	20	20
Textiles	9	12	10	8
Leather, plastics, Rubber	1	1	1	1
Wood and Products	0	0	0	1
Chemicals and pharmaceuticals	3	11	12	13
Paper and Products	33	8	7	8
Stone, Clay and glass	2	3	3	2
Metal and products	7	11	10	14
Machinery and Appliances	15	15	16	13
Jewellery	8	10	11	14
Other	6	8	9	6
Total	100	100	100	100

Table A1.17-Main export partners (1998 and 1999)

Country	1998		1999	
	exports (M US\$)	% of total exports	exports (M US\$)	% of total exports
Saudi Arabia	86.96	12.15	70.95	10.48
UAE	70.92	9.91	53.92	7.97
France	62.62	8.75	52.12	7.70
Switzerland	24.36	3.40	44.55	6.58
USA	47.23	6.60	41.99	6.20
Syria	46.71	6.52	32.27	4.77
Kuwait	30.26	4.23	30.40	4.48
Jordan	26.11	3.65	26.96	3.98
Germany	23.28	3.25	24.47	3.62
UK	21.38	2.99	24.30	3.59
Iraq	7.463	1.13	21.75	3.21
Italy	18.77	2.62	19.01	2.81
Netherlands	16.66	2.33	15.30	2.26
Egypt	16.84	2.35	15.26	2.26

(iii) Import statistics

Table A1.18 - Import of Lebanon (M US\$)

	1997	1998	1999
Import	7,456.6	7,055.2	6,206.5

Table A1.19 - Main imports items (by value from Total Imports)

Goods (share of total import)	1998 (%)	1999 (%)
Machinery, and mechanical appliances; electrical equipment	16.10	14.67
Vehicles, aircraft, vessels	9.68	9.91
Mineral Products	7.90	9.88
Products of the chemical or allied industries	7.97	9.26
Prepared foodstuff; beverages, tobacco...	8.33	7.47
Pearls, precious or semi-pr. Stones and metals	7.26	7.44
Textiles and Textile articles	6.83	6.22

Table A1.20 - Main import items (by volume in KG)

Goods	1998	1999	1999 to 1998
Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation; bituminous substances; mineral waxes	2,982,963,086	3,877,089,545	30%
Salt, sulphur, earths and stone, plastering materials, lime and cement	1,586,397,309	1,143,279,779	-28%
Cereals	773,107,822	809,678,573	4.7%
Iron and steel	883,829,186	762,285,679	13.8%
Wood and articles of wood; wood charcoal	284,732,673	227,972,310	-19.93%

Table A1.21 - Composition of Industrial Imports (in per cent of total)

	1996	1997	1998	1999
Food and Beverages	20	20	20	20
Textiles	6	6	7	6
Leather, plastics, Rubber	0	0	0	0
Wood and Products	1	1	2	2
Chemicals and pharmaceuticals	7	7	8	9
Paper and Products	3	3	3	3
Stone, Clay and glass	2	2	2	2
Metal and products	18	18	16	16
Machinery and Appliances	31	27	28	26
Jewellery	4	8	7	7
Other	7	7	7	7
Total	100	100	100	100

Table A1.22 - Main import partners (1999)

Country	imports (M US\$)	% of total imports
Italy	679	10.9
France	595	9.6
Germany	553	8.9
USA	501	8.1
Switzerland	443	7.1
UK	272	4.4

Country	imports (M US\$)	% of total imports
China	261	4.2
Japan	259	4.2
Syria	223	3.6
Turkey	164	2.6
Spain	148	2.4
Belgium	116	1.9
Netherlands	114	1.8
Greece	112	1.8

(iv) Main imports from main suppliers preferably at a tariff line level

**Table A1.23 - Main imports from Italy (1999):
value of import, share of import by chapter (in per cent) and share of total import from Italy**

Ch	Title	Value of Import (US\$)	Share of Import by Chapter	Share of total Import from Italy
27	Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation; bituminous substances; mineral waxes.	92,969,519	17%	13.69%
84	Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances; parts thereof.	87,391,591	18%	12.87%
71	Natural or cultured pearls, precious or semi-precious stones, precious metals, metals clad with precious metal and articles thereof; imitation jewellery; coin	38,526,010	8%	5.67%
73	Articles of iron or steel.	37,476,554	38%	5.52%
39	Plastics and articles thereof.	36,753,283	20%	5.41%
62	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, not knitted or crocheted.	30,292,349	26%	4.46%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof; sound recorders and reproduces, television, image and sound recorders and reproducers, and parts and accessories of such articles	27,303,026	6%	4.02%
94	Furniture; bedding, mattresses, mattress supports, cushions and similar stuffed furnishings; lamps and lighting fittings, not elsewhere specified or included; illuminated signs, illuminated name-plates and the like; prefabricated buildings	26,099,302	31%	3.84%
17	Sugars and sugar confectionery.	18,501,272	52%	2.72%
25	Salt; sulphur; earths and stone; plastering materials, lime and cement	17,641,706	31%	2.60%
64	Footwear, gaiters and the like; parts of such articles	17,063,382	32%	2.51%
87	Vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling- stock, and parts and accessories thereof	15,213,551	3%	2.24%
69	Ceramic products	15,088,658	23%	2.22%
61	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories knitted or crocheted.	13,822,513	20%	2.04%
83	Miscellaneous articles of base metal.	12,730,064	34%	1.87%
68	Articles of stone, plaster, cement, asbestos, mica or similar materials.	12,340,204	43%	1.82%

Ch	Title	Value of Import (US\$)	Share of Import by Chapter	Share of total Import from Italy
10	Cereals.	12,131,292	10%	1.79%
30	Pharmaceutical products.	11,559,288	4%	1.70%
90	Optical, photographic, cinematographic, measuring, checking, precision, medical or surgical instruments and apparatus; parts and accessories thereof.	10,464,584	11%	1.54%

**Table A1.24 - Main imports from France by chapter (1999):
value of imports, share of import by chapter (in per cent) and share of total import from
France**

Ch	Title	Value of Import (US\$)	Share of Import by Chapter	Share of total Import from France
85	Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof; sound recorders and reproducers, television, image and sound recorders and reproducers, and parts and accessories of such articles.	86,357,932	20.51%	14.52%
27	Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation; bituminous substances; mineral waxes.	65,648,286	11.83%	11.04%
4	Dairy produce; birds' eggs; natural honey; edible products of animal origin, not elsewhere specified or included.	55,535,667	34.29%	9.34%
30	Pharmaceutical products.	49,899,571	18.13%	8.39%
84	Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances; parts thereof.	38,384,960	7.85%	6.45%
87	Vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling-stock, and parts and accessories thereof.	28,877,045	4.75%	4.86%
1	Live animals.	24,224,417	18.73%	4.07%
33	Essential oils and resinoids; perfumery, cosmetic or toilet preparations.	23,162,864	32.82%	3.89%
62	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, not knitted or crocheted.	19,874,755	17.33%	3.34%
39	Plastics and articles thereof.	15,549,347	8.44%	2.61%
49	Printed books, newspapers, pictures and other products of the printing industry; manuscripts, typescripts, and plans.	12,180,888	35.02%	2.05%
61	Articles of apparel clothing and accessories, knitted or crocheted.	10,521,512	15.36%	1.77%
73	Articles of iron or steel.	9,743,799	9.94%	1.64%
94	Furniture, bedding, mattresses, mattress supports, cushions and similar stuffed furnishings; lamps and lighting fittings, not elsewhere specified or included,; illuminated signs, illuminated name-plates and the like; prefabricated buildings.	9,679,279	11.38%	1.63%
70	Glass and glassware.	9,357,834	18.08%	1.57%

Ch	Title	Value of Import (US\$)	Share of Import by Chapter	Share of total Import from France
90	Optical, photographic, cinematographic, measuring, checking, precision, medical or surgical instruments and apparatus; parts and accessories thereof.	8,751,153	9.39%	1.47%
19	Preparations of cereals, flour, starch or milk; pastry cooks' products.	7,961,828	13.97%	1.34%
76	Aluminium and articles thereof.	7,205,829	11.65%	1.21%
48	Paper and paperboard; articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paperboard.	6,965,093	5.28%	1.17%

Table A1.25 - Main imports from Germany by chapter (1999):
value of imports, share of import by chapter (in per cent) and
share of total import from Germany

Ch	Title	Value of Import (US\$)	Share of Import by Chapter	Share of total Import from Germany
87	Vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling-stock, and part and accessories thereof.	244,452,309	40.22%	44.23%
84	Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances; parts thereof.	55,782,498	11.40%	10.09%
30	Pharmaceutical products.	39,582,703	14.38%	7.16%
1	Live animals.	37,474,187	28.98%	6.78%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof; sound recorders and reproducers, television, image and sound recorders and reproducers, and parts and accessories of such articles.	32,840,318	7.80%	5.94%
39	Plastics and articles thereof.	12,570,105	6.82%	2.27%
48	Paper and paperboard; articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paperboard.	10,092,794	7.66%	1.83%
90	Optical, photographic, cinematographic, measuring, checking, precision, medical or surgical instruments and apparatus; parts and accessories thereof.	10,024,291	10.76%	1.81%
33	Essential oils and reinoids; perfumery, cosmetic or toilet preparations.	6,314,131	8.95%	1.14%
38	Miscellaneous chemical products.	6,278,638	11.80%	1.14%
27	Mineral fuels, mineral oils, and products of their distillation; bituminous substances; mineral waxes.	5,950,517	1.07%	1.08%
63	Other made up textile articles; sets; woman clothing and woman textile articles; rags.	5,519,901	16.75%	1.00%
94	Furniture; bedding, mattresses, mattress supports, cushions and similar stuffed furnishings; lamps and lighting fittings, not elsewhere specified or included; illuminated signs, illuminated name-plates and the like; prefabricated buildings.	5,447,441	6.41%	0.99%

Ch	Title	Value of Import (US\$)	Share of Import by Chapter	Share of total Import from Germany
4	Dairy produce; birds' eggs,; natural honey; edible products of animal origin, not elsewhere specified or included.	4,765,080	2.94%	0.86%
62	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, not knitted or crocheted.	4,172,733	3.64%	0.76%
73	Articles of iron and steel.	4,052,618	4.13%	0.73%
32	Tanning or dyeing extracts; tannins and their derivatives; dyes, pigments and other coloring matter; paints and varnishes; putty and other masties; inks.	3,879,228	10.65%	0.70%
34	Soap, organic surface-active agents, washing preparations, lubricating preparations, artificial waxes, prepared waxes, polishing or scouring preparations, candles and similar articles, modelling pastes, "dental waxes" and...	3,694,457	9.94%	0.67%
37	Photographic or cinematographic goods.	3,414,279	18.54%	0.62%

**Table A1.26- Main imports from USA by chapter (1999):
value of imports, share of import by chapter (in per cent) and
share of total import from USA**

Ch	Title	Value of Import (US\$)	Share of Import by Chapter	Share of total Import from USA
24	Tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes.	113,451,850	82.40%	22.65%
84	Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances; parts thereof.	69,496,066	14.21%	13.87%
87	Vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling-stock, and parts and accessories thereof.	46,487,596	7.65%	9.28%
10	Cereals.	44,740,956	37.94%	8.93%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof; sound recorders and reproducers, television, image and sound recorders and reproducers, and parts and accessories of such articles.	27,728,621	6.59%	5.54%
90	Optical, photographic, cinematographic, measuring, checking, precision, medical or surgical instruments and apparatus; parts and accessories thereof.	26,125,729	28.05%	5.22%
30	Pharmaceutical products.	17,028,721	6.19%	3.40%
15	Animal or vegetable fats and oils and their cleavage products; prepared edible fats; animal or vegetable waxes.	10,331,443	17.22%	2.06%
21	Miscellaneous edible preparations.	10,255,405	14.70%	2.05%
44	Wood and articles of wood; wood charcoal.	7,800,986	8.28%	1.56%
27	Mineral fuels, mineral oils, and products of their distillation; bituminous substances; mineral waxes.	7,701,123	1.39%	1.54%
33	Essential oils and reinoids; perfumery, cosmetic or toilet preparations.	7,261,251	10.29%	1.45%

Ch	Title	Value of Import (US\$)	Share of Import by Chapter	Share of total Import from USA
38	Miscellaneous chemical products.	6,562,544	12.33%	1.31%
94	Furniture; bedding, mattresses, mattress supports, cushions and similar stuffed furnishings; lamps and lighting fittings, not elsewhere specified or included; illuminated signs, illuminated name-plates and the like; prefabricated buildings.	6,312,398	7.42%	1.26%
39	Plastics and articles thereof.	6,284,004	3.41%	1.25%
49	Printed books, newspapers, pictures and other products of the printing industry; manuscripts, typescripts, and plans.	5,518,030	15.86%	1.10%
8	Edible fruit and nuts; peel of citrus fruit or melons coffee, tea,mat6 and spices.	5,402,689	8.82%	1.08%
1	Live animals.	4,755,797	3.68%	0.95%
12	Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits; miscellaneous grains, seeds and fruit; industrial or medicinal plants; straw and fodder.	4,451,150	11.15%	0.89%

Table A1.27 - Main imports from Switzerland by chapter (1999):
value of import , share of import by chapter (in per cent) and
share of total import from Switzerland

Ch	Title	Value of Import (US\$)	Share of Import by Chapter	Share of total Import from Switzerland
71	Natural or cultured pearls, precious or semi-precious stones, precious metals, metals clad with precious metal and articles thereof; imitation jewellery; coin	370,699,656	11.65%	83.68%
30	Pharmaceutical products.	32,064,214	35.91%	7.24%
91	Clocks and watches and parts thereof.	8,447,234	1.15%	1.91%
84	Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances; parts thereof	5,627,833	7.38%	1.27%
21	Miscellaneous edible preparations.	5,144,127	2.49%	1.16%
90	Optical, photographic, cinematographic, measuring, checking, precision, medical or surgical instruments and apparatus; parts and accessories thereof.	2,316,563	0.52%	0.52%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof; sound recorders and reproducers, television, image and sound recorders and reproducers, and parts and accessories of such articles.	2,203,877	3.31%	0.50%
38	Miscellaneous chemical products.	1,759,007	0.24%	0.40%
87	Vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling-stock, and parts and accessories thereof.	1,436,694	2.02%	0.32%
33	Essential oils and reinoids; perfumery, cosmetic or toilet preparations.	1,428,345	0.88%	0.32%
24	Tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes.	1,213,292	4.16%	0.27%
18	Cocoa and cocoa preparations.	990,494	2.13%	0.22%

Ch	Title	Value of Import (US\$)	Share of Import by Chapter	Share of total Import from Switzerland
32	Tanning or dyeing extracts; tannins and their derivatives; dyes, pigments and other coloring matter; paints and varnishes; putty and other masties; inks.	775,538	0.33%	0.18%
39	Plastics and articles thereof.	614,539	0.60%	0.14%
73	Articles of iron and steel.	592,984	0.68%	0.13%
94	Furniture; bedding, mattresses, mattress supports, cushions and similar stuffed furnishings; lamps and lighting fittings, not elsewhere specified or included; illuminated signs, illuminated name-plates and the like; prefabricated buildings.	576,365	0.99%	0.13%
19	Preparations of cereals, flour, starch or milk; pastry cooks' products.	562,037	1.97%	0.13%
54	Man-made filaments.	513,364	1.80%	0.12%
82	Tools, implements, cutlery, spoons and forks of base metal; parts thereof of base metal.	491,094	11.65%	0.11%

**Table A1.28 - Main imports from UK by chapter (1999):
value of import , share of import by chapter (in per cent) and
share of total import from UK**

Ch	Title	Value of Import (US\$)	Share of Import by Chapter	Share of total Import from UK
30	Pharmaceutical products.	48,741,702	17.71%	17.94%
84	Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances; parts thereof	35,023,894	7.16%	12.89%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof; sound recorders and reproducers, television, image and sound recorders and reproducers, and parts and accessories of such articles.	28,945,844	6.88%	10.65%
87	Vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling-stock, and parts and accessories thereof.	23,930,672	3.94%	8.81%
22	Beverages, spirits and vinegar.	13,449,330	48.50%	4.95%
33	Essential oils and reinosids; perfumery, cosmetic or toilet preparations.	10,414,655	14.76%	3.83%
27	Mineral fuels, mineral oils, and products of their distillation; bituminous substances; mineral waxes.	7,609,667	1.37%	2.80%
39	Plastics and articles thereof.	7,589,558	4.12%	2.79%
38	Miscellaneous chemical products.	6,423,355	12.07%	2.36%
24	Tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes.	5,430,555	3.94%	2.00%
34	Soap, organic surface-active agents, washing preparations, lubricating preparations, artificial waxes, prepared waxes, polishing or scouring preparations, candles and similar articles, modelling pastes, "dental waxes" and...	5,391,941	14.51%	1.98%

4	Dairy produce; birds' eggs,; natural honey; edible products of animal origin, not elsewhere specified or included.	5,052,874	3.12%	1.86%
49	Printed books, newspapers, pictures and other products of the printing industry; manuscripts, typescripts, and plans.	4,654,145	13.38%	1.71%
73	Articles of iron and steel.	4,605,323	4.70%	1.69%
37	Photographic or cinematographic goods.	4,577,176	24.85%	1.68%
19	Preparations of cereals, flour, starch or milk; pastry cooks' products.	4,510,707	7.91%	1.66%
90	Optical, photographic, cinematographic, measuring, checking, precision, medical or surgical instruments and apparatus; parts and accessories thereof.	4,009,807	4.30%	1.48%
48	Paper and paperboard; articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paperboard.	3,996,584	3.03%	1.47%
18	Cocoa and cocoa preparations.	3,946,092	16.59%	1.45%

Table A1.29 - Main imports from China by chapter (1999):
value of imports, share of import by chapter (in per cent) and
share of total import from China

Ch	Title	Value of Import (US\$)	Share of Import by Chapter	Share of total Import from China
85	Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof; sound recorders and reproducers, television, image and sound recorders and reproducers, and parts and accessories of such articles.	29,840,038	7.09%	11.41%
84	Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances; parts thereof	25,257,206	5.16%	9.66%
95	Toys, games and sports requisites; parts and accessories thereof.	19,970,944	55.99%	7.64%
62	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, not knitted or crocheted.	18,272,400	15.93%	6.99%
64	Footwear, gaiters and the like; parts of such articles	18,016,582	34.30%	6.89%
61	Articles of apparel clothing and accessories, knitted or crocheted.	17,008,630	24.84%	6.50%
69	Ceramic products.	16,086,729	24.90%	6.15%
73	Articles of iron and steel.	7,714,641	7.87%	2.95%
39	Plastics and articles thereof.	7,405,907	4.02%	2.83%
94	Furniture; bedding, mattresses, mattress supports, cushions and similar stuffed furnishings; lamps and lighting fittings, not elsewhere specified or included; illuminated signs, illuminated name-plates and the like; prefabricated buildings.	7,049,409	8.29%	2.70%
96	Miscellaneous manufactured articles.	6,556,976	23.67%	2.51%
91	Clocks and watches and parts thereof.	6,419,460	27.29%	2.46%
83	Miscellaneous articles of base metal.	6,418,636	16.96%	2.45%
42	Articles of leather; saddlery and harness; travel goods, handbags and similar containers; articles of animal gut (other than silk-worm gut).	6,241,040	34.03%	2.39%

Ch	Title	Value of Import (US\$)	Share of Import by Chapter	Share of total Import from China
12	Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits; miscellaneous grains, seeds and fruit; industrial or medical plants; straw and fodder.	5,292,236	13.26%	2.02%
55	Man- made staple fibers.	4,899,934	10.31%	1.87%
90	Optical, photographic, cinematographic, measuring, checking, precision, medical or surgical instruments and apparatus; parts and accessories thereof.	4,074,747	4.37%	1.56%
40	Rubber and articles thereof.	3,978,862	8.57%	1.52%
63	Other made up textile articles; sets; woman clothing and woman textile articles; rags.	3,845,061	11.67%	1.47%

**Table A1.30 - Main imports from Japan by chapter (1999):
value of import , share of import by chapter (in per cent) and
share of total import from Japan**

Ch	Title	Value of Import (US\$)	Share of Import by Chapter	Share of total Import from Japan
87	Other made up textile articles; sets; woman clothing and woman textile articles; rags.	156,559,539	25.76%	60.44%
84	Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances; parts thereof	31,538,480	6.45%	12.18%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof; sound recorders and reproducers, television, image and sound recorders and reproducers, and parts and accessories of such articles.	25,848,842	6.14%	9.98%
90	Optical, photographic, cinematographic, measuring, checking, precision, medical or surgical instruments and apparatus; parts and accessories thereof.	12,718,208	13.65%	4.91%
40	Rubber and articles thereof.	7,370,473	15.87%	2.85%
96	Miscellaneous manufactured articles.	3,922,246	14.16%	1.51%
91	Clocks and watches and parts thereof.	3,021,268	12.84%	1.17%
48	Paper and paperboard; articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paperboard.	2,758,647	2.09%	1.06%
37	Photographic or cinematographic goods.	2,364,548	12.84%	0.91%
32	Tanning or dyeing extracts; tannins and their derivatives; dyes, pigments and other coloring matter; paints and varnishes; putty and other masties; inks.	1,404,257	3.85%	0.54%
29	Organic chemicals.	928,222	3.29%	0.36%
39	Plastics and articles thereof.	904,787	0.49%	0.35%
38	Miscellaneous chemical products.	900,961	1.69%	0.35%
71	Natural or cultured pearls, precious or semi-precious stones, precious metals, metals clad with precious metal and articles thereof; imitation jewellery; coin	720,275	0.12%	0.28%
95	Toys, games and sports requisites; parts and accessories thereof.	652,133	1.83%	0.25%

Ch	Title	Value of Import (US\$)	Share of Import by Chapter	Share of total Import from Japan
82	Tools, implements, cutlery, spoons and forks of base metal; parts thereof of base metal.	648,732	2.38%	0.25%
92	Musical instruments; parts and accessories of such articles.	595,987	26.58%	0.23%
54	Man-made filaments.	545,447	2.09%	0.21%
73	Articles of iron and steel.	537,877	0.55%	0.21%

Table A1.31 - Main imports from Syria by chapter (1999):
value of imports , share of import by chapter (in per cent) and
share of total import from Syria

Ch	Title	Value of Import (US\$)	Share of Import by Chapter	Share of total Import from Syria
27	Mineral fuels, mineral oils, and products of their distillation; bituminous substances; mineral waxes.	138,199,727	24.90%	61.85%
7	Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers.	19,738,156	28.43%	8.83%
8	Edible fruit and nuts; peel of citrus fruit or melons coffee, tea,mat6 and spices.	11,100,679	18.12%	4.97%
6	Live trees and other plants; bulbs, roots and the like; cut flowers and ornamental foliage.	10,860,926	56.29%	4.86%
25	Salt; sulphur; earths and stone; plastering materials, lime and cement.	10,827,592	18.97%	4.85%
20	Preparations of vegetables, fruit, nuts, or other parts of plants.	3,617,550	10.50%	1.62%
76	Aluminium and articles thereof.	3,133,392	5.06%	1.40%
4	Dairy produce; birds' eggs,; natural honey; edible products of animal origin, not elsewhere specified or included.	2,311,030	1.43%	1.03%
68	Articles of stone, plaster, cement, asbestos, mica or similar materials.	2,146,335	8.76%	0.96%
23	Residues and waste from the food industries; prepared animal fodder	2,068,551	7.23%	0.93%
19	Preparations of cereals, flour, starch or milk; pastry cooks' products.	1,883,077	3.30%	0.84%
73	Articles of iron and steel.	1,660,046	1.69%	0.74%
84	Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances; parts thereof.	1,571,602	0.32%	0.70%
34	Soap, organic surface-active agents, washing preparations, lubricating preparations, artificial waxes, prepared waxes, polishing or scouring preparations, candles and similar articles, modelling pastes, " dental waxes" and...	1,536,233	4.14%	0.69%
9	Coffee, tea, mate and spices	1,518,314	3.76%	0.68%
38	Miscellaneous chemical products.	1,428,243	2.68%	0.64%
39	Plastics and articles thereof.	1,240,314	0.67%	0.56%
63	Other made up textile articles; sets; woman clothing and woman textile articles; rags.	767,329	2.33%	0.34%
17	Sugars and sugar confectionery.	748,865	2.12%	0.34%

Table A1.32 - Main imports from Turkey by chapter (1999):
value of imports , share of import by chapter (in per cent) and
share of total import from Turkey

Ch	Title	Value of Import (US\$)	Share of Import by Chapter	Share of total Import from Turkey
27	Mineral fuels, mineral oils, and products of their distillation; bituminous substances; mineral waxes.	48,315,803	8.70%	29.48%
19	Preparations of cereals, flour, starch or milk; pastry cooks' products.	7,976,141	13.99%	4.87%
74	Copper and articles thereof.	7,300,586	27.75%	4.46%
73	Articles of iron and steel.	6,628,371	6.76%	4.04%
3	Fish and crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates.	4,681,712	16.56%	2.86%
62	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, not knitted or crocheted.	4,625,900	4.03%	2.82%
72	Iron and steel.	4,561,495	2.96%	2.78%
15	Animal or vegetable fats and oils and their cleavage products; prepared edible fats; animal or vegetable waxes.	4,444,358	7.41%	2.71%
70	Glass and glassware.	3,979,822	7.69%	2.43%
55	Man-made staple fibers.	3,847,714	8.10%	2.35%
8	Edible fruit and nuts; peel of citrus fruit or melons, coffee, tea, mate, and spices.	3,846,530	6.28%	2.35%
84	Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances; parts thereof.	3,830,036	0.78%	2.34%
87	Other made up textile articles; sets; woman clothing and woman textile articles; rags.	3,768,953	0.62%	2.30%
21	Miscellaneous edible preparations.	3,708,347	5.32%	2.26%
10	Cereals.	3,695,707	3.13%	2.26%
54	Man-made filaments.	3,455,132	13.24%	2.11%
61	Articles of apparel clothing and accessories knitted or crocheted.	3,272,195	4.78%	2.00%
39	Plastics and articles thereof.	3,029,281	1.64%	1.85%
34	Soap, organic surface-active agents, washing preparations, lubricating preparations, artificial waxes, prepared waxes, polishing or scouring preparations, candles and similar articles, modelling pastes, "dental waxes" and...	2,913,220	7.84%	1.78%

Table A1.33 - Main imports from Spain by chapter (1999):
value of imports, share of import by chapter (in per cent) and
share of total import from Spain

Ch	Title	Value of Import (US\$)	Share of Import by Chapter	Share of total Import from Spain
34	Soap, organic surface-active agents, washing preparations, lubricating preparations, artificial waxes, prepared waxes, polishing or scouring preparations, candles and similar articles, modelling pastes, "dental waxes" and...	11,652,005	31.36%	7.89%
69	Ceramic products.	9,464,686	14.65%	6.41%
16	Preparations of meat, of fish or of crustaceans, molluscs or other aquatic invertebrates.	9,048,024	18.38%	6.13%
84	Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances; parts thereof.	8,925,862	1.82%	6.04%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof; sound recorders and reproducers, television, image and sound recorders and reproducers, and parts and accessories of such articles.	7,184,828	1.71%	4.86%
30	Pharmaceutical products.	6,411,402	2.33%	4.34%
94	Furniture; bedding, mattresses, mattress supports, cushions and similar stuffed furnishings; lamps and lighting fittings, not elsewhere specified or included; illuminated signs, illuminated name-plates and the like; prefabricated buildings.	6,137,935	7.22%	4.16%
62	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, not knitted or crocheted.	5,540,848	4.83%	3.75%
15	Animal or vegetable fats and oils and their cleavage products; prepared edible fats; animal or vegetable waxes.	5,437,956	9.06%	3.68%
39	Plastics and articles thereof.	5,181,772	2.81%	3.51%
44	Wood and articles of wood; wood charcoal.	5,116,693	5.43%	3.46%
87	Other made up textile articles; sets; woman clothing and woman textile articles; rags.	4,056,118	0.67%	2.75%
25	Salt; sulphur; earths and stone; plastering materials, lime and cement.	3,936,664	6.90%	2.67%
20	Preparations of vegetables, fruit, nuts or other parts of plants.	3,610,650	10.48%	2.44%
19	Preparations of cereals, flour, starch or milk; pastry cooks' products.	3,493,700	6.13%	2.37%
27	Mineral fuels, mineral oils, and products of their distillation; bituminous substances; mineral waxes.	3,440,451	0.62%	2.33%
55	Man- made staple fibers.	3,216,550	6.77%	2.18%
21	Miscellaneous edible preparations.	2,830,703	4.06%	1.92%
61	Articles of apparel clothing and accessories knitted or crocheted.	2,675,762	3.91%	1.81%

**Table A1.34 - Main imports from Belgium by chapter (1999):
value of imports, share of import by chapter (in per cent) and
share of total import from Belgium**

Ch	Title	Value of Import (US\$)	Share of Import by Chapter	Share of total Import from Belgium
30	Pharmaceutical products.	20,320,931	7.38%	17.46%
71	Natural or cultured pearls, precious or semi-precious stones, precious metals, metals clad with precious metal and articles thereof; imitation jewellery; coin	10,965,838	1.80%	9.42%
39	Plastics and articles thereof.	7,828,737	4.25%	6.73%
19	Preparations of cereals, flour, starch or milk; pastry cooks' products.	7,302,353	12.81%	6.28%
84	Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances; parts thereof.	5,331,658	1.09%	4.58%
63	Other made up textile articles; sets; woman clothing and woman textile articles; rags.	5,167,770	15.68%	4.44%
72	Iron and steel.	4,534,523	2.95%	3.90%
2	Meat and edible meat offal.	2,716,440	9.64%	2.33%
48	Paper and paperboard; articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paperboard.	2,713,780	2.06%	2.33%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof; sound recorders and reproducers, television, image and sound recorders and reproducers, and parts and accessories of such articles.	2,689,667	0.64%	2.31%
57	Carpets and other textile floor coverings.	2,657,366	12.49%	2.28%
31	Fertilizers.	2,480,603	12.17%	2.13%
33	Essential oils and reinosids; perfumery, cosmetic or toilet preparations.	2,425,174	3.44%	2.08%
87	Other made up textile articles; sets; woman clothing and woman textile articles; rags.	2,201,944	0.36%	1.89%
15	Animal or vegetable fats and oils and their cleavage products; prepared edible fats; animal or vegetable waxes.	2,082,073	3.47%	1.79%
18	Cocoa and cocoa preparations.	1,940,985	8.16%	1.67%
27	Mineral fuels, mineral oils, and products of their distillation; bituminous substances; mineral waxes.	1,896,151	0.34%	1.63%
21	Miscellaneous edible preparations.	1,874,769	2.69%	1.61%
4	Dairy produce; birds' eggs,; natural honey; edible products of animal origin, not elsewhere specified or included.	1,847,874	1.14%	1.59%
30	Pharmaceutical products.	20,320,931	7.38%	17.46%

**Table A1.35 - Main imports from Holland by chapter (1999):
value of imports, share of import by chapter (in per cent) and
share of total import from Holland**

Ch	Title	Value of Import (US\$)	Share of Import by Chapter	Share of total Import from Holland
4	Dairy produce; birds' eggs; natural honey; edible products of animal origin, not elsewhere specified or included.	13,048,271	8.06%	11.41%
30	Pharmaceutical products.	12,661,363	4.60%	11.08%
7	Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers.	10,286,370	14.82%	9.00%
16	Preparations of meat, of fish or of crustaceans, molluscs or other aquatic invertebrates.	9,318,101	18.93%	8.15%
39	Plastics and articles thereof.	8,791,723	4.77%	7.69%
22	Beverages, spirits and vinegar.	5,735,935	20.68%	5.02%
19	Preparations of cereals, flour, starch or milk; pastry cooks' products.	3,386,254	5.94%	2.96%
2	Meat and edible meat offal.	2,937,009	10.42%	2.57%
12	Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits; miscellaneous grains, seeds and fruit; industrial or medicinal plants; straw and fodder.	2,853,697	7.15%	2.50%
15	Animal or vegetable fats and oils and their cleavage products; prepared edible fats; animal or vegetable waxes.	2,638,749	4.40%	2.31%
29	Organic chemicals.	2,622,026	9.29%	2.29%
18	Cocoa and cocoa preparations.	2,600,685	10.93%	2.28%
48	Paper and paperboard; articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paperboard.	2,550,646	1.93%	2.23%
6	Live trees and other plants; bulbs, roots and the like; cut flowers and ornamental foliage.	2,345,639	12.16%	2.05%
27	Mineral fuels, mineral oils, and products of their distillation; bituminous substances; mineral waxes.	2,194,144	0.40%	1.92%
84	Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances; parts thereof.	2,118,014	0.43%	1.85%
21	Miscellaneous edible preparations.	1,909,119	2.74%	1.67%
32	Tanning or dyeing extracts; tannins and their derivatives; dyes, pigments and other coloring matter; paints and varnishes; putty and other masties; inks.	1,830,881	5.03%	1.60%
90	Optical, photographic, cinematographic, measuring, checking, precision, medical or surgical instruments and apparatus; parts and accessories thereof.	1,775,429	1.91%	1.55%

**Table A1.36 - Main imports from Greece by chapter (1999):
value of imports, share of import by chapter (in per cent) and
share of total import from Greece**

Ch	Title	Value of Import (US\$)	Share of Import by Chapter	Share of total Import from Greece
27	Mineral fuels, mineral oils, and products of their distillation; bituminous substances; mineral waxes.	55,811,698	10.05%	49.97%
76	Aluminium and articles thereof.	8,648,703	13.98%	7.74%
74	Copper and articles thereof.	6,804,529	25.86%	6.09%
84	Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances; parts thereof.	5,113,783	1.05%	4.58%
25	Salt; sulphur; earths and stone; plastering materials, lime and cement.	4,687,224	8.21%	4.20%
15	Animal or vegetable fats and oils and their cleavage products; prepared edible fats; animal or vegetable waxes.	4,082,814	6.80%	3.66%
44	Wood and articles of wood; wood charcoal.	3,142,276	3.34%	2.81%
68	Articles of stone, plaster, cement, asbestos, mica or similar materials.	2,548,807	10.41%	2.28%
39	Plastics and articles thereof.	1,874,873	1.02%	1.68%
4	Dairy produce; birds' eggs,; natural honey; edible products of animal origin, not elsewhere specified or included.	1,667,783	12.78%	1.49%
19	Preparations of cereals, flour, starch or milk; pastry cooks' products.	1,323,487	2.32%	1.18%
33	Essential oils and reinosids; perfumery, cosmetic or toilet preparations.	1,125,755	1.60%	1.01%
73	Articles of iron and steel.	1,089,007	1.11%	0.97%
48	Paper and paperboard; articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paperboard.	1,081,311	0.82%	0.97%
62	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, not knitted or crocheted.	1,016,357	0.89%	0.91%
89	Ships, boats and floating structures.	1,001,326	14.81%	0.90%
20	Preparations of vegetables, fruit, nuts or other parts of plants.	822,854	2.39%	0.74%
83	Miscellaneous articles of base metal.	808,902	2.14%	0.72%
82	Tools, implements, cutlery, spoons and forks, of base metal; parts thereof of base metal.	752,759	2.76%	0.67%

(v) Trade by geographic areas (main trade partners) for 1999

Table A1.37 - Trade with Europe (thousands US\$) and share of total trade (in per cent) 1999

	Turnover	Share	Export	Import
Europe	3,544,872.90	51.50%	216,307.8	3,328,565.1
Italy	697,986.80	10.14%	19,008.8	678,978.0
France	646,906.10	9.40%	52,117.6	594,788.5
Germany	577,124.30	8.38%	24,466.8	552,657.5
Switzerland	487,527.10	7.08%	44,552.5	442,974.6
UK	296,037.60	4.30%	24,296.5	271,741.1

	Turnover	Share	Export	Import
Spain	159,903.40	2.32%	12,194.1	147,709.3
Belgium	127,296.50	1.85%	10,927.6	116,368.9
Netherlands	129,608.90	1.88%	15,295.8	114,313.1
Greece	122,821.40	1.78%	11,122.1	111,699.3
Ukraine	110,111.40	1.60%	1,167	108,944.4
Russia.	99,037.00	1.44%	550.0	98,487.0
Ireland	90,512.40	1.31%	609.0	89,903.4

Table A1.38 - Trade with Asia (thousands US\$) and share of total trade (in per cent) 1999

	Turnover	Share	Export	Import
Asia	1,363,344.90	19.81%	270,616.60	1,092,728.30
Japan	263,390.70	3.83%	4,355	259,035.70
Syria	255,723.70	3.72%	32,268.60	223,455.10
Turkey	178,274.60	2.59%	14,401.80	163,872.80
Saudi Arabia	173,512.50	2.52%	70,940.70	102,571.80
UAE	109,530.90	1.59%	53,923.90	55,607.00
Republic of Korea	89,869.30	1.31%	329	89,540.30
Taiwan	82,812.70	1.20%	267	82,545.70
Jordan	62,278.80	0.90%	26,957.80	35,321
India	55,148.70	0.80%	14,741.70	40,407
Kuwait	44,196.60	0.64%	30,349.60	13,847.00
China	26,812.90	0.39%	336	26,476.90
Iraq	21,793.50	0.32%	21,745.50	48

Table A1.39 - Trade with East Asia (thousands US\$) and share of total trade (in per cent) 1999

	Turnover	Share	Export	Import
East Asia	518,034.30	8.02%	20,028.7	498,005.6
Japan	263,390.70	4.17%	4,355	259,035.70
Republic of Korea	89,869.30	1.44%	329	89,540.30
Taiwan	82,812.70	1.33%	267	82,545.70
India	55,148.70	0.65%	14,741.70	40,407.00
China	26,812.90	0.43%	336	26,476.90

Table A1.40 - Trade with America & Canada (thousands US\$) and share of total trade (in per cent) 1999

	Turnover	Share	Export	Import
America	670,429.90	9.75%	49,531	620,899
USA	542,868.90	7.89%	41,985.40	500,883.50
Brazil	60,362.00	0.88%	564	59,798.00
Canada	40,998.00	0.60%	6,798.00	34,200.00
Argentina	26,201	0.38%	184	26,017

Table A1.41 - Trade with Africa (thousands US\$) and share of total trade (in per cent) 1999

	Turnover	Share	Export	Import
Africa	143,980.70	2.11%	43,018	100,963
Egypt	64,759.20	0.94%	15,263.20	49,496.00
Sudan	19,729.00	0.30%	3,317	16,412
Libya	15,347.50	0.22%	11,258.50	4,089
Morocco	9,574.00	0.14%	2,414	7,160
Algeria	9,558.00	0.14%	1,590	7,968
Tunisia	8,912.00	0.13%	1,436	7,476
South Africa	6,965.00	0.10%	358	6,607
Nigeria	6,015.00	0.09%	5,292	723
Cameroon	3,121.00	0.05%	2,089	1,032

Table A1.42 - Trade with Arab-countries (thousands US\$) and share of total trade (in per cent) 1999

	Turnover	Share	Export	Import
Arab-countries	794,916.00	11.56%	271,465	523,451
Syria	255,723.70	3.72%	32,268.6	223,455.1
Saudi Arabia	173,512.50	2.52%	70,940.7	102,571.8
UAE	109,530.90	1.59%	53,923.90	55,607.00
Egypt	64,759.20	0.94%	15,263.20	49,496.00
Jordan	62,278.80	0.90%	26957.8	35321
Kuwait	44,196.60	0.64%	30349.6	13847
Iraq	21,793.50	0.32%	21745.5	48
Sudan	19,729.00	0.30%	3317	16412
Libya	15,347.50	0.22%	11,258.50	4,089
Morocco	9574.00	0.14%	2414	7160
Algeria	9558.00	0.14%	1590	7968
Tunisia	8,912.00	0.13%	1,436	7,476

Table A1.43 - Main trading partners (1999)

Country	Turnover (M US\$)	% of total turnover
Italy	697,986.80	10.14%
France	646,906.10	9.40%
Germany	577,124.30	8.38%
USA	542,868.90	7.89%
Switzerland	487,527.10	7.08%
UK	296,037.60	4.30%
Japan	263,390.70	3.83%
Syria	255,723.70	3.72%
Turkey	178,274.60	2.59%
Saudi Arabia	173,512.50	2.52%
Spain	159,903.40	2.32%
Netherlands	129,608.90	1.88%
Belgium	127,296.50	1.85%
Greece	122,821.40	1.78%
Ukraine	110,111.40	1.60%

Table A1.44 Trade-Weighted Average Import Tariff Rates –AWR-- (1999 Import Data)

Ch.	Title	AWR (%)
1	Live animals	0.09
2	Meat and edible meat offal	5.01
3	Fish and crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates	5.00
4	Dairy products; birds' eggs; natural honey	13.68
5	Products of animal origin, not elsewhere specified or included	0.04
6	Live trees and other plants	9.45
7	Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers	37.92
8	Edible fruit and nuts	15.12
9	Coffee, tea, mate and spices	5.01
10	Cereals	0.94
11	Products of the milling industry	1.69
12	Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits	3.88
13	Shellac; gums, resins and other vegetable saps and extracts	1.53
14	Vegetable plaiting materials	2.74
15	Animal or vegetable fats and oils	12.92
16	Preparations of meat, of fish or of crustaceans, molluscs	6.04
17	Sugars and sugar confectionery	9.45
18	Cocoa and cocoa preparations	18.77
19	Products from cereal, flour, starch or milk; pastry products	13.98
20	Processed products made from vegetables, fruitnuts or other parts of plants	29.73
21	Miscellaneous edible preparations	6.91
22	Beverages, spirits and vinegar	24.65
23	Residues and waste from the food industries	5.00
24	Tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes	88.23
25	Salt; sulphur; earths and stone	2.35
26	Ores, slag and ash	0.00
27	Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products	9.63
28	Inorganic chemicals	1.13
29	Organic chemicals	0.95
30	Pharmaceutical products	5.00
31	Fertilizers	5.00
32	Tanning or dyeing extracts	7.44
33	Essential oils and resinoids; perfumery, cosmetic or toilet preparations	13.69
34	Soap, organic surface-active agents	18.09
35	Albuminoidal substances	3.95
36	Explosives; pyrotechnic products	5.00
37	Photographic or cinematographic goods	4.50
38	Miscellaneous chemical products	4.38
39	Plastics and articles thereof	3.29
40	Rubber and articles thereof	4.88
41	Raw hides and skins and leather	13.67
42	Articles of leather	21.24
43	Furskins and artificial fur	20.33
44	Wood and articles of wood	2.31
45	Cork and articles of cork	5.00
46	Manufactures of straw	5.00
47	Paper products made from wood pulp or other fibrous cellulosic material	0.00
48	Paper and paperboard	7.67
49	Printed books, newspapers, pictures and other products of the printing industry	2.60
50	Silk	0.00
51	Wool, fine and coarse animal hair	0.00
52	Cotton	0.00

Ch.	Title	AWR (%)
53	Other vegetable textile fiber	0.00
54	Man-made filaments	0.00
55	Man-made staple fibers	0.00
56	Wadding, felt and nonwoven materials	0.00
57	Carpets and other textile floor-coverings	13.81
58	Special woven fabrics	0.00
59	Impregnated, coated, covered or laminated textile fabrics	0.00
60	Knitted or crocheted fabrics	0.00
61	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, knitted or crocheted	14.98
62	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, not knitted or crocheted	15.00
63	Other finished textile articles	9.75
64	Footwear, gaiters and the like	25.00
65	Headwear and parts thereof	20.00
66	Umbrellas and parts thereof	4.72
67	Prepared feathers and down	5.00
68	Articles of stone, plaster, cement	14.59
69	Ceramic products	13.50
70	Glass and glassware	10.22
71	Natural or cultured pearls, precious stones, precious metals	0.33
72	Iron and steel	7.98
73	Articles of iron or steel	6.71
74	Copper and articles thereof	1.02
75	Nickel and articles thereof	1.68
76	Aluminum and articles thereof	4.38
78	Lead and articles thereof	2.64
79	Zinc and articles thereof	1.46
80	Tin and articles thereof	1.50
81	Other base metals	0.17
82	Tools, implements, cutlery, spoons, forks of base metal	4.17
83	Miscellaneous articles of base metal	5.14
84	Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances	6.29
85	Electrical machinery and equipment	4.68
86	Railway or tramway locomotives, rolling-stock and parts thereof	5.00
87	Vehicles and parts	5.00
88	Aircraft, spacecraft and parts thereof	0.00
89	Ships, boats and floating structures	2.06
90	Optical, photographic instruments, etc	4.90
91	Clocks and watches and parts thereof	5.00
92	Musical instruments	5.00
93	Arms and Ammunition	7.10
94	Furniture; bedding and the like	24.04
95	Toys, games and sporting goods	5.00
96	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	4.98
97	Works of art, collectors' pieces and articles	8.96
Total		7.88

(c) Government procurement Statistics

Comprehensive and complete statistics on government procurement do not exist.

ANNEX 2

LIST OF LAWS AND LEGAL ACTS

1. Laws and legal acts regulating the activity of the customs authorities; responsible agencies

The main law governing regulating the activity of the customs authority is the Decree Law No. 4461 on Customs dated 15 December 2000. In addition, the Customs regime regulations are being re-drafted for consistency with the new customs law. The Higher Customs Council and the Customs Directorate under the Ministry of Finance are in charge of implementing this law.

2. Laws and legal acts relating to non-tariff regulation of imports, exports and trade in transit, rules of origin: responsible agencies

The following table summarizes main laws and legal acts relating to non-tariff regulation of imports, exports and trade in transit, rules of origin:

Laws and Legal Acts	Responsible Agencies
Law on Animal Health dated 5 December 1923	Ministry of Agriculture
Decree Law No. 12 dated 23 August 1943 on Labeling Containers and Packages	Ministry of Economy and Trade
Law on Agricultural Quarantine dated 10 June 1962	Ministry of Agriculture
Decree-Law dated 23 July 1962 (Lebanese Standards).	LIBNOR
Decree Law on Animal Quarantine No. 12301 dated 20 March 1963	Ministry of Agriculture
Law No 31 dated 5 August 1967, (Law on Fraud and Dumping)	Ministry of Economy and Trade
Decree No 6504 dated 30 January 1967 (Shelf-life requirements)	Customs Directorate Ministry of Economy and Trade Ministry of Public Health
Decree Number 12253 of 1969 on Delineating Conditions that must be met in Canned and Preserved Foodstuffs	Customs Directorate Ministry of Economy and Trade Ministry of Public Health Ministry of Agriculture
Law No 64/88 dated 12 August 1988 (Protection of the Environment against Pollution Resulting from Harmful Waste and Dangerous Products).	Ministry of Environment
Decision of the Ministry of Finance No 10412/1 dated 27 September 1994 (Regie)	Ministry of Finance
Law No 387 dated 4 November 1994 (Adoption of the BASILE Convention)	Ministry of Environment
Decision of the Ministry of Environment No 71/1 dated 19 May 1997 (List of products banned from import)	Ministry of Environment
Decision of the Ministry of Economy and Trade No 127/1/AT dated 23 August 1997 (No permits or advance permits are required for any import if the invoice value is below LBP 1 Million)	Ministry of Economy and Trade
Decision of the Ministry of Agriculture no 58/1 dated 23 August 1988 (Prohibition of the import of food products with remaining shelf-life of 2 months or less)	Ministry of Agriculture
Decision on Agricultural Quarantine No. 1/283 of 20 November 1998	Ministry of Agriculture
Decision of the Ministry of Economy and Trade No 100/1 dated 20 February 1967 and Ministry of Economy and Trade Notice dated 20 March 2000 (weight and measurement requirements)	Customs Directorate Ministry of Economy and Trade Ministry of Finance
Decision of the Ministry of Agriculture No. 1/265 dated 23 November 2000 (Quotas on the import of potato seeds).	Ministry of Agriculture

Laws and Legal Acts	Responsible Agencies
Decree Law No. 4461 on Customs dated 15 December 2000	Customs Directorate under the Ministry of Finance Higher Customs Council

In addition, please see Annex 10 for certain measures connected with import and export prohibitions, environmental regulations, and transit.

3. Laws and regulations relating to foreign investment: responsible agencies

There are no specific laws related directly to foreign investment. However, there are provisions in horizontal, sector-specific, and labour-related laws and/or legal acts related to foreign investment. Please see 5.a below.

Lebanon is currently in the process of enacting a Law on Encouragement of Investments in Lebanon.

4. Other laws and legal acts dealing with economic issues that affect trade: responsible agencies

Laws and Legal Acts	Responsible Agencies
Law issued through decision No 144/S dated 10 June 1925 (State-owned Public Property)	Ministry of Finance
Decision No 96 (French Mandate) dated 20 January 1926 and explanatory Note N 1871/95 issued by the Ministry of Justice dated 16 December 1995 (Registration of Foreign companies as branches and representative offices in Lebanon)	Ministry of Justice Ministry of Economy and Trade
Decision No 275 dated 25 May 1926 -French Mandate- (State-owned Private Property)	Ministry of Finance
Law No 3339 dated 12 November 1930 (Law on Real Estate)	Ministry of Finance
Decision No 166 dated 7 November 1933 (Movable and immovable objects of historical and cultural heritage that constitute state-owned public property)	Ministry of Finance
Decree Law No 9 dated 21 November 1939 (Price Control)	Ministry of Economy and Trade
Decree-Law No 304 dated 24 December 1942 (Code of Commerce)	Ministry of Justice
Decree-Law No 340 dated 1 March 1943 (Criminal Law – unlawful competition)	Ministry of Justice
Decree-Law No 10059 dated 17 August 1955 (Industrial Research Institute Activities)	Industrial Research Institute
Decree- Law No 144 dated 12 July 1959. (Income Tax)	Ministry of Finance
Decree No 2866 dated 16 December 1959 and its amendments of 1962 and 1963 (Regulation of Tenders)	Administration of Tenders
Decree No 2460 dated 9 November 1959 (Establishment of the Administration of Tenders)	Administration of Tenders
Law dated 17 September 1962 (Built property tax)	Ministry of Finance
Law executed through Decree No 14979 dated 30 December 1963 (General Accountancy Law)	All state bodies
Law No 475 dated 16 November 1964 (Industrial Research Institute Functions)	Industrial Research Institute
Decree-Law No 36 dated 5 August 1967 (Regulation of Chambers of Commerce)	Chambers of Commerce
Decision of the Minister of Economy and Trade No 277/1 dated 15 June 1972 (Profitability Control on wholesale, semi-wholesale and retail of a number of goods)	Ministry of Economy and Trade

Laws and Legal Acts	Responsible Agencies
Law executed through decision No 9132 dated 7 October 1974 (Property of seabed of territorial waters)	Ministry of Finance
Law No 27 dated 19 July 1980 (Tax exemptions to new enterprises)	Ministry of Finance
Decree No 2981 dated 19 May 1980 (Financial Status of the Council for Development and Reconstruction)	Ministry of Finance Council for Development and Reconstruction
Decree No 4113 dated 1 July 1981 (Financial Status of the Council of the South)	Ministry of Finance Council of the South
Decree No 4962 dated 13 March 1982 (Licensing of Laboratories to conduct testing and research connected with food and other commercial products)	Ministry of Economy and Trade
Law No 282 dated 30 December 1993, which amended Decree-Law No 144 dated 12 June 1959 (Tax exemptions to new enterprises)	Ministry of Finance
Decree-Law No 45 dated 24 June 1983 amended by Budget Laws of 1991 and 1995 (tax on profits and allotments of holding companies)	Ministry of Finance
Decree-Law No 46 dated 24 June 1983 amended by Budget Laws of 1991 (tax on dividends paid by offshore and holding companies)	Ministry of Finance
Decree- Law No 73 dated 9 September 1983 amended in July 1991 (Possession and Trade in Goods and Products)	Ministry of Economy and Trade
Decree-Law No 127 dated 16 September 1983 (Six-year tax exemption for the first factory that opens in a village)	Ministry of Finance
Decree No 73 dated 9 September 1983 (Authority to Minister of Economy and Trade to set maximum prices)	Ministry of Economy and Trade
Decision of the Minister of Economy and Trade No 75 dated 27 April 1983 (Profitability Control on white sugar)	Ministry of Economy and Trade
Law No 60/88 dated 12 August 1988 (Law on Municipalities)	Ministry of Interior
Decision No 11/2 dated 23 March 1988 (Specific conditions for bids relating to the company of the port of Beirut)	Port of Beirut Authority
Law dated 23 August 1990, (Law on the prosecution of Presidents and Ministers before the Higher Council for prosecution Presidents and Ministers)	Ministry of Justice
Law dated 29 May 1991(Law on ownership)	Ministry of Finance
Decree No 3410 dated 17 April 1993 (Financial Status of the National Fund for Displaced)	Ministry of Finance Ministry of Displaced National Fund for Displaced
Decree No 3957 dated 17 August 1993 (Amendments of the fees set by the Chambers of Commerce of Tripoli, Sidon, and Zahle)	Chambers of Commerce
Decree No 3365 dated 2 April 1993 (Appointment of the Industrial Research Institute to conduct testing of new LPG cylinders and pressure gas regulators)	Industrial Research Institute
Decree No 13152 dated 10 March 1998 (Fees set by Beirut Chamber of Commerce)	Beirut Chamber of Commerce
Decree No 13443 dated 5 November 1998 (Appointment of the Board of Directors of LIBNOR)	LIBNOR
Law No 147 dated 29 October 1999 reactivating Decree- Law No 127 /77 (15% margin of preference for Lebanese products over foreign products in bids and tenders)	Administration of Tenders
Law No 228 dated May 2000 (Privatization)	Council of Ministers

5. Services

(a) Existing, laws, regulations or administrative guidelines which significantly affect trade in services

- Laws

1. Labour Law: 23 September 1946 (amended in 1996).
2. Establishment of the order of doctor: 31 December 1946 (amended by law No. 217 dated 28 April 1993).
3. Maritime Law: 18 February 1947.
4. Law on Forestry: 7 January 1949.
5. Aviation Law: January 1949 (amended in 1955).
6. Establishment of The Order of Pharmacist: 7 November 1950 (amended by Law No. 367 dated 1 August 1994).
7. Operating tourism establishment: 14 December 1950.
8. Hunting regulation law: 18 June 1952.
9. Establishment of the National Agency for Construction: 9 April 1956.
10. Banking secrecy law: 3 September 1956.
11. Regulations governing higher and private education: 26 December 1961.
12. Law on printed press: 14 September 1962.
13. Establishment of the Ministry of Tourism: No. 21 dated 29 March 1966.
14. The Code of Money and Credit: No. 28 dated 9 May 1967.
15. Operating and execution of tourism projects: No. 58 dated 5 July 1967.
16. Practising and fabrication of optical instrument: No. 10 dated 8 January 1968.
17. Organization of the profession of lawyers: No. 8 dated 11 March 1970 (amended by law No. 42 dated 19 February 1991).
18. Establishment of a cooperation to operate the equipments of Radio Orient: No. 21, 27 December 1972.
19. Organization of the profession of physiotherapist: No. 8 dated 20 February 1978.
20. Construction law: 16 September 1983.
21. Organization of the profession of exchange dealers: No. 42 dated 21 November 1987.
22. Expropriation of lands: No. 58 29 May 1991.
23. Facilitation of banks merger: No. 192 dated 4 January 1993.
24. Establishment of the Ministry of Social Affair: No. 212 dated 2 April 1993.
25. Establishment of the Ministry of Education: No. 215 dated 2 April 1993.
26. Organization of the profession of chartered accountants: No. 364 dated 1 August 1994.
27. Radio – TV broadcasting: No. 382 dated 4 November 1994.
28. Organization of the profession of fabrication of Prostheses and artificial limbs: No. 397 dated 12 January 1995.
29. Exclusive right to the Casino Du Liban to operate gambling game: No. 417 dated 15 May 1995.
30. Establishment of the order of veterinarians: No. 479 dated 8 December 1995.
31. Organization of the profession of Topographers: No. 522 dated 6 June 1996.
32. Satellite broadcasting: No. 531 dated 24 July 1996.
33. Organization of the profession of dental laboratory: No. 554 dated 24 July 1996 (amended by law No. 203 dated 26 May 2000).
34. Budget Law: 1997.
35. Organization of the profession of Engineers: No. 636 dated 23 April 1997.
36. Loans guarantees to small and medium enterprises: No. 24 dated 23 February 1999.
37. Amendment of the law organizing Insurance companies: No. 94 dated 18 June 1999.
38. Establishment of Central Depository: No. 139 dated 26 October 1999.
39. Organization of the profession of brokers: No. 234 dated 10 June 2000.

- Decree Laws

1. Determination of dangerous places related to environment and health: No. 21 dated 22 July 1932.
2. Merchant Law: No. 304 dated 24 December 1942.
3. Criminal Law: No. 340 dated 1 March 1943.
4. Administrative regulation: No. 116 dated 12 June 1959.
5. Organization of the regulations of the general directorate of Telecom: No. 126 dated 12 June 1959.
6. Income Tax: No. 144 dated 12 June 1959.
7. Imposition of rates on transfer on inheritance rights: No. 146 dated 12 June 1959.
8. Classification and organization of tourism establishment: No. 27 dated 5 August 1967.
9. Determination of the competence of the government delegate at Beirut Stock Exchange: No. 29 dated 5 August 1967.
10. Commercial representation: No. 34 dated 5 August 1967.
11. The acquisition of real estate by foreigners: No. 11614 dated 4 January 1969.
12. Establishment of the National Establishment for Guarantee of Deposits: No. 3 dated 15 January 1977.
13. Municipality Law: No. 118 dated 30 June 1977.
14. Long and medium terms of loan banks: No. 50 dated 15 July 1983.
15. Possession and Trade in Goods and Products: No. 73 dated 9 September 1983.
16. Organization of the profession of dentist: No. 74 dated 9 September 1983.
17. Organization of medical laboratory: No. 75 dated 9 September 1983.
18. Organization of the profession of health laboratory: No. 76 dated 9 September 1983.
19. Organization of the currency of banking stocks: No. 87 dated 16 September 1983.
20. Merging of public institution with the Ministry of Agriculture: No. 97 16 dated 16 September 1983.
21. Organization of the profession of health supervisor: No. 107 dated 16 September 1983.
22. Establishment of the National Establishment for Guarantee of Investment: No. 32 dated 23 March 1985.

- Decrees

1. Collecting retributions: No. 2898 dated 2 March 1928.
2. General Health Standard: No. 16, 30 June 1928.
3. Application of Decree Law No. 21/32 related to classified shops: No. 1119 dated 4 November 1936.
4. Application of Decree Law No. 21/32 related to classification and designation of industries: No. 1120 dated 4 November 1936.
5. Organization of clubs and sport associations: No. 2437 dated 7 December 1944.
6. Organization of the river fishing: No. 11882 dated 3 June 1946.
7. Regulations governing opening of private schools: No. 1436 dated 23 March 1950 (amended by Decree No. 9408 dated 15 October 1996).
8. Regulations of the health precautions in the institutions of the Ministry of Labour: No. 6341 dated 24 October 1951.
9. Organization of the Ministry of Finance: No. 2868 dated 16 December 1959.
10. Establishment of railroad and public transport: No. 6479 dated 14 April 1961.
11. Regulations of the Ministry of Labour: No. 8352 dated 30 December 1961.
12. Regulations of the Ministry of Public Health: No. 8377 dated 30 December 1961.
13. Regulations of private hospitals: No. 9826 dated 22 June 1962.
14. Organization of the profession of massageries: No. 9827 dated 22 June 1962.
15. The Code of Money and Credit: No. 13513 dated 1 August 1963.
16. Establishment of the Social Security Found: No. 13955 dated 16 September 1963.
17. Establishment of Electricite Du Liban administration: No. 16878 dated 10 July 1964.
18. Organization of real estate companies: No. 959 dated 29 January 1965.

19. Organization of construction of civil aeroplane and operating the air transport in Lebanon: No. 2158 dated 8 July 1965.
20. Determination of tourism profession and establishment: No. 9427 dated 7 February 1968.
21. Organization of insurance administration: No. 9812 dated 4 May 1968.
22. Determination of conditions to organize and operate tourism establishment: No. 15598 dated 21 September 1970 (amended by Decree No. 4221 dated 18 October 2000).
23. Organization of air transport in Lebanon: No. 15648 dated 21 September 1970.
24. Organization of travel agencies and tourism transport: No. 4216 dated 20 October 1972 (amended by Decree No. 9026 dated 26 August 1996).
25. Exclusive right conferred to Ogero to use the computers of the general directorate of telecom: No. 9519 dated 15 January 1975.
26. Organization and supervision of blood banks: No. 9842 dated 4 March 1975.
27. Exemption from some obligation to non-resident in Lebanon: No. 9976 dated 1 April 1975.
28. Determination of the competence of the general directorate of tourism: No. 10339 dated 23 May 1975.
29. Application of the law organizing insurance companies: No. 1205 dated 24 April 1978.
30. Organization of the medical profession: No. 1658 dated 17 January 1979.
31. Conditions of opening kindergarten: No. 1775 dated 8 February 1979.
32. Conditions of establishment of gas stations: No. 2289 dated 14 September 1979.
33. Amendment of the construction law: No. 2791 dated 15 October 1992.
34. Amendment of classification of establishment causing disturbances to neighbouring population: No. 4917 dated 24 March 1994.
35. Commissioning a group to operate and manage Ogero equipments: No. 5613 dated 5 September 1994.
36. Exclusive right for the Casino Du Liban to operate gambling games: No. 6919 dated 29 June 1995.
37. Low duty rates on tourism establishment: No. 6983 dated 6 July 1995.
38. Execution of the internal regulation of Beirut Stock Exchange: No. 7667 dated 16 December 1995.
39. Condition of Radio – TV broadcasting: No. 7997 dated 29 February 1996.
40. Organization of billboards advertisement plates: No. 8861 dated 25 July 1996.
41. Custom Law: No. 4461 dated 15 December 2000.

- Decisions

1. Foreign Companies: No. 96 dated 20 January 1926.
2. Regulations related to fisherman and their boats: No. 372 dated 25 June 1926.
3. Supervision of fishing: No. 2775 dated 28 September 1929.
4. Safety of the sailing activities: No. 86/LR dated 3 May 1939.
5. Special conditions for cinema halls: No. 509 dated 19 December 1939.
6. General regulation related to petrol station: No. 75 dated 13 April 1940.
7. Organization of clubs and theatres in Beirut: No. 381 dated 9 December 1947.
8. Modification of the regulations of Beirut International Airport: No. 1118 dated 27 August 1956.
9. Ratification of the regulations of the Lebanese ports: No. 1/31 dated 26 January 1966 (amended by decision No. 209/1 dated 21 November 1991, and decision No. 68 dated 24 June 1994).
10. Placement and supply services of personnel: No. 1/375 dated 7 July 1971.
11. Issuing permit for flight operator officer: No. 95 dated 5 June 1974.
12. Issuing permit for private pilot – aeroplane: No. 159 dated 23 September 1974.
13. Technical regulation for residence hotels: No. 45 dated 14 February 1975.
14. Issuing licence for Aircraft Maintenance Mechanic: No. 40 dated 24 April 1975.
15. Organization of ski resorts: No. 88 dated 24 April 1978 (amended by decision No. 191 dated 16 May 1999).
16. Imposing safety conditions on commercial companies: No. 27 dated 12 December 1980.
17. Issuing licenses for companies specialized in courier services: No. 771 dated 30 March 1985.

18. Organization of electronic entertainment establishment: No. 142 dated 4 May 1991.
19. Determination of the conditions governing private security companies: No. 387 dated 20 July 1995.
20. Organization of shows and commercial centers in Lebanon and abroad: No. 1/45 dated 16 August 1995.
21. Organization of the sport of scuba diving: No. 254/1 dated 8 December 1995.
22. Issuing temporary permits for stewards and stewardess: No. 97/n dated 5 September 1996.
23. Issuing student pilot license: No. 16/n dated 2 February 1998.
24. Mutual fund investment: No. 7074 dated 5 September 1998.
25. Amendment of decision No. 296/59 related to Beirut International Airport: No. 121/n dated 14 October 1998.
26. Special conditions of the Lebanese Financial Institution: No. 7136 dated 22 October 1998.
27. Regulations governing opening and closing of branches of banks: No. 7147 dated 5 November 1998.
28. Representation of Lebanese banks abroad: No. 7218 dated 4 February 1999.
29. Organization of underwater fishing: No. 42/1 dated 24 March 1999.
30. Representative offices of foreign banks in Lebanon: No. 7271 dated 15 April 1999.
31. Application of Decree No. 6983/95 related to favorable custom tariff on tourism establishment: No. 92 dated 30 August 1999.
32. Interest rate given to industry, tourism and agriculture sector: No. 7523 dated 17 February 2000.
33. Condition of establishing leasing companies: No. 7540 dated 4 March 2000.
34. Decisions related to financial brokers companies: No. 7551 dated 30 March 2000.
35. Decision No. 205/1 dated 9 December 2000
36. Rules governing the cessation of payments of banks: No. 7739 dated 21 December 2000.

(b) Publications or sources of information, concerning measures of general application, of relevance to the GATS

All laws, decree laws, and decrees are published in official gazette.

Investors may also directly contact the Investment Development Authority of Lebanon (IDAL) regarding information on the service sector and measures of general application in connection with services. Investors may also access IDAL's website for general information regarding investment in Lebanon (www.idal.com.lb). IDAL also publishes a pamphlet titled "Lebanon: the opportunity to invest."

(c) Enquiry points, if any, as foreseen in Article III of GATS

None exists in accordance with Article III of GATS. Investors, however, may contact IDAL for any information connected with investment in the service sector.

ANNEX 3

INFORMATION ON IMPORT LICENSING PROCEDURES

The following is designed to elicit information on import licensing and similar administrative procedures maintained or applied by the Applicant. If different procedures or methods of licensing or similar administrative procedures are applied to different categories of products, to different countries of supply or to different modes of importation, they should be separately described in respect of each question as relevant.

I. OUTLINE OF SYSTEMS

- 1. Give a brief description of each licensing system as a whole and, with respect to each, reply to the following questions as relevant, placing all of the material with respect to a given system in sequence together, and using cross references as appropriate when elements which have already been described are also present in another system**

Lebanon maintains six types of controls on imports that all amount to licensing. These are licence, advance licence, permit, advance permit, approval, and post approval. None is legally defined in details. The following constitutes a general understanding of such controls:

Licence: Licenses are required for certain types of goods and must be obtained for each shipment. A licence can be obtained after arrival of imported products at the port of entry, but customs clearance cannot be completed before the issuance of the licence. Licenses are issued by the following state bodies: the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Defense, the Ministry of Public Health, the Ministry of Agriculture, and the Ministry of Telecommunications.

Advance Licence: Same description as licence with the exception that the advance licence must be obtained before the arrival of the goods to the Customs. Otherwise, the importer will not be allowed to clear imported goods and they will be sent back to their country of origin.

Permit: A permit is required for a quantity and is given for a period of time during which the importer may import multiple shipments without exceeding the authorized quantity. The permit must be obtained at any time before goods clear customs.

Advance Permit: Same description as permit, with the exception that the advance permit is required before the contract is signed between the seller and the importer at the country of exportation. If the permit is obtained after the contract is signed, but before the arrival of the goods to the customs, the importer must pay a penalty of 10 per cent of the value of the imported goods.

Approval: No specific definition has been provided. The approval is understood to mean permit.

Post Approval: It has the same description as permit. However, the post approval can be obtained after the arrival of the goods to the customs. In certain cases, the importer may clear goods through customs by providing a guarantee and then obtain the post approval in order to circulate the goods.

II. PURPOSES AND COVERAGE OF LICENSING

1. Identify each licensing system maintained and state what products, appropriately grouped, are covered

There are 261 goods or groups of goods subject to Licence (or similar controls) as shown Table A3.1 below.

A3.1 Licence or Similar Controls

Type of Licensing System	Number of Tariff Groups (4/6 digits)
License	68
Advance License	11
Permit	93
Advance Permit	84
Approval	2
Post Approval	3

2. The system applies to goods originating in and coming from which countries?

In general, the aforementioned controls apply on goods originating from any country. However, controls do not apply on goods imported from countries with which Lebanon has free trade arrangements except if such controls are imposed for health, environment, religious, or security reasons.

For more details on international agreements, please see Section VII above and Annex 8 below.

3. Is the licensing intended to restrict the quantity or value of imports, and if not, what are its purposes? Have alternative methods of accomplishing the purposes been considered and if so which? Why have they not been adopted?

The Licensing (and other similar controls) are not designed to restrict the quantity or value of imports.

Generally, licence, advance licence, permit, advance permit, approval, and post approval are applied for the purpose of protecting against the import of goods that may cause threat to safety, health, environment, national security, and public morals as well as region. Certain permits are used for industry protection (e.g. some of permits issued by the Ministry of Industry).

No other alternative methods have been considered.

4. Cite the law, regulation and/or administrative order under which the licensing is maintained. Is the licensing statutorily required? Does the legislation leave designation of products to be subjected to licensing to administrative discretion? Is it possible for the government (or the executive branch) to abolish the system without legislative approval?

Licenses (and other similar controls) are issued primarily through Ministerial Decisions and Letters.

Licensing and other similar controls may be required according to the 2000 Decree Law on Customs. Designation of products to be subjected to licensing is largely left to administrative

discretion through Ministerial decisions or Council of Ministers Decisions or Decrees. Abolishment of licensing and other similar controls may be achieved through invalidation of Council of Ministers Decrees, Ministerial Decisions, Ministerial Letters, and Ministerial Referrals. Some other similar controls were stipulated through laws (e.g. Law on Practising the Profession of Pharmacy and the Law on Drugs and Narcotics).

III. PROCEDURES

- 1. For products under restriction as to the quantity or value of imports (whether applicable globally or to a limited number of countries or whether established bilaterally or unilaterally)**

Not applicable for Lebanon.

- 2. Where there is no quantitative limit on importation of a product or on imports from a particular country**

- (a) How far in advance of importation must application for a licence be made? Can licences be obtained within a shorter time-limit or for goods arriving at the port without a licence (for example, owing to inadvertency)?**

For goods requiring advance licence, application must be made before goods arrive to Lebanon. If advance licence is not obtained before arrival of goods, then goods are shipped back to the country of origin.

For goods requiring advance permit, application must be made before contract of purchase is signed between the importer and the seller at the country of exportation. Goods may still clear customs if advance permit is not obtained before arrival of goods. Importer must however pay a penalty equal 10 per cent of value of imported goods.

For other goods, licenses and other remaining controls may be obtained after the arrival of goods at the port of entry.

- (b) Can a licence be granted immediately on request?**

A licence and all other controls can be granted immediately upon request.

- (c) Are there any limitations as to the period of the year during which application for licence and/or importation may be made? If so, explain.**

No, there are no such limitations.

- (d) Is consideration of licence applications effected by a single administrative organ? Or must the application be passed on to other organs for visa, note or approval? If so, which? Does the importer have to approach more than one administrative organ?**

In most cases, consideration of licence applications is effected by a single administrative organ. In very few cases, three state organs are involved in the issuance of licence (less than 5 per cent). Remaining cases, two state bodies are involved in the issuance of licenses.

3. Under what circumstances may an application for a licence be refused other than failure to meet the ordinary criteria? Are the reasons for any refusal given to the applicant? Have applicants a right of appeal in the event of refusal to issue a licence and, if so, to what bodies and under what procedures?

There are no circumstances other than failure to meet the ordinary criteria where an application for a licence may be refused.

Reasons for refusal are given to the applicant, but not necessarily in writing.

There is no specific legislation providing applicants the right to appeal in the event of refusal to issue a licence. However, de facto, an applicant may appeal through general administrative law or court.

IV. ELIGIBILITY OF IMPORTS TO APPLY FOR LICENCE

1. Are all persons, firms and institutions eligible to apply for licences

(a) Under restrictive licensing systems?

(b) Under non-restrictive systems?

2. If not, is there a system of registration of persons or firms permitted to engage in importation? What persons or firms are eligible? Is there a registration fee? Is there a published list of authorized importers?

All persons, firms, and institutions having the right to import are eligible to apply for licenses. Please see Section IV.1.a above regarding registration requirements for engaging in importation. There is no published list of authorized importers.

There are many fees connected with registration:

- Registration fees at the Commercial Register are provided in Table A3.2 below:

Operations at the Commercial Register	Financial duty	Bar association Mutual fund Duty	Magistrates Mutual fund duty
Registration of Capital Companies (Holding, Off shore, Joint stock)	LBP 1 Million (Lump sum) 0.3% of Capital (stamps)	0.1% of Capital (stamps)	LBP 500, 000 (lump sum) 0.15% of Capital
Registration of Other Companies	LBP 750,000 (Lump sum) 0.3% of Capital (stamps)	0.1% of Capital (stamps)	LBP 375,000 (Lump sum) 0.15% of Capital
Registration of Branches of Foreign Companies	None	None	LBP 900,000 (Lump sum)
Registration of Commercial establishment	LBP 750,000 LBP (Lump sum)	None	LBP 380,000
Registration of Companies minutes (not including transfer of shares)	Capital Companies: LBP 5,000 (stamps) Others: LBP 1,000 (stamps)	None	None

Operations at the Commercial Register	Financial duty	Bar association Mutual fund Duty	Magistrates Mutual fund duty
Registration of Companies minutes (for transfer of shares or increase in capital)	0.3% of value of shares to be transferred	0.1% of value of shares to be transferred (stamps)	0.15 % of value of shares to be transferred
Registration of Traders	LBP 750,000 (Lump sum)	None	LBP 380,000
Registration certificate	LBP 1,000 (stamps) Each Copy: LBP 2,000	LBP 1,000 (stamps)	LBP 1,000 (stamps)
Registration of Contracts	0.3% of the amount	0.1% of the amount (stamps)	0.15 % of the amount

- Fee applied at the Ministry of Economy and Trade for registration of branches and representatives offices of foreign companies is LBP 1.8 M. Fee for each copy of registration is LBP 1000 and for each registration application is LBP 1000.
- Registration as Commercial representation at the Ministry of Economy and Trade requires also payment of an annual fee of LBP 500,000.
- Chamber of Commerce Membership related fees are provided in Table A3.3 below:

Types of Membership	Fees according to categories in thousands of LBP					
	Premium	1 st Cat	2 nd Cat	3 rd Cat	4 th Cat	5 th Cat
Subscription	350 (130)	200 (80)	150 (60)	100 (45)	80 (30)	50 (20)
Annual Membership renewals	300 (130)	150 (70)	100 (50)	75 (40)	60 (30)	50 (20)
Certificate of membership	25 (15)	20 (10)	15 (7)	12 (6)	10 (5)	10 (4)
Membership ID	50 (20)	45 (15)	30 (10)	25 (8)	20 (6)	20 (4)
Subscription in the Chamber's annual magazine	50 (20)	50 (20)	40 (10)	25(10)	15 (6)	10 (4)

Premium, 1st and 2nd categories fees apply on public institutions, banks, large businesses that participate in public tenders and own company vehicles. Category 3, 4, and 5 fees apply on small businesses and traders.

The fees for Beirut's Chamber of Commerce were amended by Decree No. 13152 dated 10 March 1998. The fees of the Chambers of Commerce of Tripoli, Sidon and Zahle were amended by Decree No. 3957 dated 17 August 1993 and are stated in italics above.

V. DOCUMENTATION AND OTHER REQUIREMENTS FOR APPLICATION FOR LICENCE

1. What information is required in applications? Submit a sample form. What documents is the importer required to supply with the application?

Forms and requirements vary from one state organ to another. Requirements are not stipulated in legislation. Forms are not required for applying for licenses or similar controls. Hand-written note or verbal requests are generally accepted.

2. What documents are required upon actual importation?

For products requiring licenses (or similar controls), the importer must only provide a copy of licence (or similar controls) upon actual importation along with other required customs documents as described in Section II.1.i of the Memorandum.

3. Is there any licensing fee or administrative charge? If so, what is the amount of the fee or charge?

Of all types of licenses (and other similar controls), fees are only required for permits and advance permits. According to the Budget Law of 1999, fees for permits and advance permits are the following:

- LBP 25,000 fee per permit (3 copies total LBP 75,000: one copy to the state body issuing the permit, one copy to Customs, one copy to trader)
- A fee of 0.1 per cent per permit of value of invoice (3 copies)
- LBP 10,000 for copy of the state body issuing the permit; LBP 1,000 for customs copy; LBP 1,000 for copy of trader.

4. Is there any deposit or advance payment requirement associated with the issue of licences? If so, state the amount or rate, whether it is refundable, the period of retention and the purpose of the requirement.

No deposit or advance payment is required in connection with the issue of licences.

VI. CONDITIONS OF LICENSING

1. What is the period of validity of a licence? Can the validity of a licence be extended? How?

The validity of licenses and similar controls is not specified in any legislation.

2. Is there any penalty for the non-utilization of a licence or a portion of a licence?

There is no penalty for the non-utilization of a licence (or similar controls) or a portion of a licence (or similar controls).

3. Are licences transferable between importers? If so, are any limitations or conditions attached to such transfer?

Licenses (or similar controls) are not transferable between importers, according to Article 60 of the 2000 Customs Law.

4. Are any other conditions attached to the issue of a licence:

(a) For products subject to quantitative restriction?

(b) For products not subject to quantitative restriction?

None.

VII. OTHER PROCEDURAL REQUIREMENTS

1. Are there any other administrative procedures, apart from import licensing and similar administrative procedures, required prior to importation?

No other administrative procedures are required prior to importation apart from import licensing and similar administrative procedures.

2. Is foreign exchange automatically provided by the banking authorities for goods to be imported? Is a licence required as a condition to obtaining foreign exchange? Is foreign exchange always available to cover licences issued? What formalities must be fulfilled for obtaining the foreign exchange?

Foreign exchange is automatically provided by the banking authorities for goods to be imported. A licence is not required as a condition to obtaining foreign exchange. No formalities must be fulfilled for obtaining foreign exchange. For more on foreign exchange, please see Section II.2.c. There are no restrictions on foreign exchange in Lebanon.

ANNEX 4

INFORMATION ON IMPLEMENTATION AND ADMINISTRATION OF THE CUSTOMS VALUATION AGREEMENT

Attached to this Annex, please find relevant articles to customs valuation extracted from the 2000 Decree Law on Customs of Lebanon: Articles 35 to 49 and Articles 153 to 165.

1. Questions concerning Article 1

(a) Sales between related persons

- (i) Are sales between related persons subject to special provisions?

Yes. Please see Article 35.5.d of the Decree Law on Customs.

- (ii) Is the fact of inter-company prices *prima facie* considered as grounds for regarding the respective prices as being influenced?

Inter-company prices are not *prima facie* considered as grounds for regarding respective prices as being influenced. (Article 35.5.h)

- (iii) What is the provision for giving the communication of the afore-mentioned grounds in writing if the importer so requests? (Article 1.2(a))

The provision for providing information in writing regarding the above is implemented in Article 36.1 of the Decree Law on Customs.

- (iv) How has Article 1.2(b) been implemented?

Article 1.2(b) has been implemented by Article 35.5.f of the Decree Law on Customs.

(b) Price of lost or damaged goods. Are there any special provisions or practical arrangements concerning the valuation of lost or damaged goods?

Article 13 of the Decree Law on Customs provides that duties imposed on goods subject to *ad valorem* duties are calculated according to the value of these goods when presented for clearance. Specific duties apply, in totality, independently from the description, *ad valorem* value and condition of goods subject to this type of duties. However, goods shipped through the same consignment, and which have been damaged prior to the establishment of the customs declaration, may be separated from non-damaged goods, after obtaining the Customs approval. Damaged goods are either subject to duties according to the condition in which they are presented for clearance, or re-exported or destroyed at the cost of the owner.

2. How has the provision of Article 4 to allow the importer an option to reverse the order of application of Articles 5 and 6 been implemented?

Article 39 of the Decree Law on Customs allows the importer to reverse the order of application of Articles 5 and 6 of the Valuation Agreement.

3. How has Article 5.2 been implemented?

Article 5.2 of the Valuation Agreement has been implemented by Article 41.b of the Decree Law on Customs.

4. How has Article 6.2 been implemented?

Article 6.2 of the Valuation Agreement has been implemented by Article 40.3 of the Decree Law on Customs.

5. Questions concerning Article 7

(a) What provisions have been made for making value determinations pursuant to Article 7?

The provisions for making valuation determinations pursuant to Article 7 of the Valuation Agreement have been implemented in Article 43 of the Decree Law on Customs.

(b) What is the provision for informing the importer of the customs value determined under Article 7?

Article 43.3 provides that the importer shall, if s/he requests, be informed in writing of the customs value determined and the method used to determine such value.

(c) Are the prohibitions found in Article 7.2 delineated?

The prohibitions found in Article 7.2 are wholly delineated.

6. How have the options found in Article 8.2 been handled? In the case of f.o.b. application, are ex-factory prices also accepted?

The options found in Article 8.2 are handled by Article 35 of the Decree Law on Customs. Note that f.o.b is not applied in Lebanon.

7. Where is the rate of exchange published, as required by Article 9.1?

The rate of exchange for foreign currency is determined by the Banque Du Liban and published in the monthly bulletin of the Banque Du Liban.

8. What steps have been taken to ensure confidentiality, as required by Article 10?

The confidentiality of information submitted by an importer in respect of the valuation of imported goods is guaranteed by Article 46 of the Decree Law on Customs.

9. Questions concerning Article 11

(a) What rights of appeal are open to the importer or any other person?

Articles 153 to 165 call for an Arbitration Committee presided by a retired magistrate, appointed by the Minister of Justice with a substitute to her/him, and two customs experts, one chosen by the Customs and the other one by the importer from a list of experts designated by the Higher Customs Council after consultation with economic associations and academia. The decisions of the Arbitration Committee may not be appealed and may only be annulled for specific reasons (mainly procedural), set forth in the Code of Civil Procedure, before the first instance court. The Arbitration Committee is vested with the authority of examining all issues relating to the type, description, origin and valuation of imported goods.

(b) How is he to be informed of his right to further appeal?

According to Article 160, the decisions of the Arbitration Committee may not be appealed. However, these decisions may be annulled, according to specific conditions set forth in the Code of Civil Procedure. The request for cancellation shall be submitted to the first instance court within 30 days starting from the notification of the arbitration decision to the relevant parties. Such request does not suspend the execution of the Arbitration Committee decision.

10. Provide information on the publication, as required by Article 12, of**(a)****(i) The relevant national laws**

The Decree Law on Customs was published in the official gazette.

(ii) The regulations concerning the application of the Agreement

No regulations have yet been issued. The main provisions of the Valuation Agreement have all been included in the Decree Law on Customs.

(iii) The judicial decision and administrative rulings of general application relating to the Agreement

There are no legal requirements to publish all judicial decisions. However, important decisions may be randomly published in specialised legal magazines. Administrative rulings of general application shall be published in the official gazette. No decisions or administrative rulings relating to the agreement have been issued yet.

(iv) General or specific laws being referred to in the rules of implementation or application

All laws are published in the Official Gazette. Additional legislation envisioned under items 13, 14, and 15 below will be published as soon as adopted.

(b) Is the publication of further rules anticipated? Which topics would they cover?

Publication of further rules is anticipated. Topics include interpretative notes, Treatment of Interest Charges in the Customs Value of Imported Goods, and Valuation of Carrier Media Bearing Software for Data Processing Equipment.

11. Questions concerning Article 13**(a) How is the obligation of Article 13 (last sentence) being dealt with in the respective legislation?**

The obligation found in the last sentence of Article 13 of the Valuation Agreement are dealt with in Article 45 of the Decree Law on Customs which permits the withdrawal of goods before the final valuation determination if a guarantee is provided for the payment of the estimated duties.

(b) Have additional explanations been laid down?

There are no additional explanations.

12. Questions concerning Article 16

- (a) Does the respective national legislation contain a provision requiring customs authorities to give an explanation in writing as to how the customs value was determined?**

The right to a written explanation of the value of imported goods, when requested by the importer, is provided in Article 43.3 of the Decree Law on Customs.

- (b) Are there any further regulations concerning an above-mentioned request?**

Since this right is specifically provided for in the Decree Law on Customs, no other regulations have been deemed necessary.

13. How have the Interpretative Notes of the Agreement been included?

Article 49 of the Decree Law on Customs states that the Higher Customs Council determines the procedures of valuation rules according to the Interpretative Notes of the Valuation Agreement. These are expected to be adopted in 2001.

14. How have the provisions of the Decision of 26 April 1984 on the Treatment of Interest Charges in the Customs Value of Imported Goods (Val/6/Rev.1) been implemented?

This will be implemented through a decision of the Higher Customs Council.

15. For those countries applying paragraph 2 of the Decision of 24 September 1984 on the Valuation of Carrier Media Bearing Software for Data Processing Equipment (Val/8), how have the provisions of this paragraph been implemented?

This will be implemented through a decision of the Higher Customs Council.

ANNEX 5

INFORMATION ON TECHNICAL BARRIERS TO TRADE

1. Description of relevant laws, regulations, administrative orders, etc, relating to implementation and administration of technical barriers to trade

The Decree Law on Lebanese Standards, issued on 23 July 1962, is the main law governing the issuance of Lebanese voluntary standards and mandatory standards (“technical regulations”). This law established the Lebanese Standards Institution (known as “Libnor”), affiliated with the Ministry of Industry, as the sole authority in Lebanon to issue, publish, and amend Lebanese voluntary standards and provided Libnor the right to propose to the Council of Ministers the conversion of voluntary standards to “mandatory” standards for reasons connected with public safety, health, or national interest. In the same law, Libnor was also designated as the sole authority to give the right to use the Conformity Label (kitemark). Article 22 of the Law provides the authority of enforcing compliance with mandatory standards to relevant state bodies. Neither the law nor other legal acts specify the relevant state bodies. In practice, however, a number of state bodies including the Ministry of Public Health, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Customs, the Ministry of Economy and Trade, and the Ministry of Environment are all engaged in ensuring compliance with Lebanese standards.

Article 5 of the Decree Law states that standards are discussed and prepared by specialized committees and approved by the Board of Directors of Libnor. Work toward developing a standard may be initiated by one of the members of the Board of Directors of Libnor, a private entity, a concerned professional entity, or a state body (including a ministry). The Board of Directors of Libnor was appointed through Decree No. 13443 dated 5 November 1998. The Board is chaired by a representative from the private sector and includes usually representatives from each of the following entities: the Beirut Orders of Engineers as Vice President, the Association of Lebanese Industrialists, General Directorate of the Ministry of Economy, General Directorate of the Ministry of Environment, the National Council on Scientific Research, and the Union of Chambers of Commerce Industry, and Agriculture. The Board Members may be changed every three years.

A number of state bodies (including the Ministry of Telecommunications, the Ministry of Energy and Water, the Ministry of Industry, the Ministry of Public Health, the Ministry of Environment, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Economy and Trade, and the Ministry of Public Works and Transport) issue technical regulations connected with products and services in the form of Ministerial Decisions and Council of Ministers Decrees or Decisions. Furthermore, specific government procurements (at the national and sub-national levels) may, in tender documents or conditions book, (i) require specific international standards and technical regulations or (ii) require their own technical requirements prepared through consulting engineers.

Although not stated in the Decree Law on Lebanese Standards, standards and technical regulations, in practice, apply equally to domestic and imported products. Imported products, for which there are technical regulations, must comply with requirements outlined in technical regulations in order to clear customs. Samples of imported products are taken by customs and/or other authorities and forwarded for testing.

The Constitution of the Industrial Research Institute (a not-for-profit organization whose Chairman of the Board is the Minister of Industry) dated 1953 and Decree Law No. 10059 dated 17 August 1955 provides it the authority to carry out its activities among which providing certificates of quality or conformity with standards and purchase requirements.

Furthermore, Decree Law No. 12 dated 23 August 1943 on Labeling Containers and Packages requires the display of size, weight, or quantity of the goods contained therein. Decree Law No. 12 is

currently being enforced by the Consumer Protection Division at the Ministry of Economy and Trade. Failure to comply with the requirements subjects the violator to the penalties outlined in Decision No. 51 dated 28 February 1941.

Libnor issued 188 national standards, 22 of which were made mandatory by the Council of Ministers. The following table lists all technical regulations issued by the Council of Ministers.

Title	Legal Measure	Standard Number	Sector
Labneh (Drained Yoghurt)	Decree No. 1040 dated 2 August 1999	23	Agrofood
Raw Milk	Decree No. 1836 dated 3 December 1999	24	Agrofood
Pasteurized Milk	Decree No. 1836 dated 3 December 1999	25	Agrofood
Sterilized Milk	Decree No. 1836 dated 3 December 1999	26	Agrofood
Ultra High Temperature Treated Milk	Decree No. 1836 dated 3 December 1999	27	Agrofood
Dried Milk	Decree No. 1836 dated 3 December 1999	28	Agrofood
Concentrated Milk	Decree No. 1836 dated 3 December 1999	29	Agrofood
Sweetened Condensed Milk	Decree No. 1836 dated 3 December 1999	30	Agrofood
Flavoured Milk	Decree No. 1836 dated 3 December 1999	31	Agrofood
Milk With Gelatin	Decree No. 1040 dated 2 August 1999	35	Agrofood
Steel For The Reinforcement of Concrete: Plain Bars	Decree No. 1032 dated 30 July 1999	49	Construction
Steel For The Reinforcement of Concrete: Ribbed Bars	Decree No. 1032 dated 30 July 1999	50	Construction
Steel For The Reinforcement of Concrete: Wires	Decree No. 1032 dated 30 July 1999	51	Construction
Tahineh (Sesame Paste)	Decree No. 1836 dated 3 December 1999	71	Agrofood
Gouda Cheese	Decree No. 1836 dated 3 December 1999	72	Agrofood
Camembert Cheese	Decree No. 1836 dated 3 December 1999	73	Agrofood
Edam Cheese	Decree No. 1836 dated 3 December 1999	74	Agrofood
Cheddar Cheese	Decree No. 1836 dated 3 December 1999	75	Agrofood
Drinking Water	Decree No. 1039 dated 2 August 1999	161	Agrofood
Bottled Drinking Water	Decree No. 1039 dated 2 August 1999	162	Agrofood
Arak	Decree No. 1840 dated 6 December 1999	163	Agrofood
Grapes Arak	Decree No. 1840 dated 6 December 1999	168	Agrofood

2. Information regarding

(a) Names of publications, if any, on work relating to draft technical regulations or standards and procedures

There are no legal requirements in this regard. The following is based on current practices.

Programs for drafting standards are set annually. There is no pre-set program for converting standards to technical regulations. The annual program for drafting standards is available through Libnor's website. Board members may also publish it or make it known on their own to the relevant bodies they represent.

Once the committee agrees on the draft standards, Libnor announces a trial period of at least three months. This announcement is sent directly to the National News Agency, several local

newspapers, all members of the technical committee, and local state television. The announcement for a trial period includes a standard message informing the addressees that this draft is to become a national standard and there is a potential of it becoming mandatory through a decision by the Council of Ministers.

Once adopted, all standards and decrees (issuing technical regulations) are published in the official gazette.

(b) The name and address of the enquiry point(s) foreseen in Articles 10.1 and 10.3 of the WTO Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade (the Agreement) with an indication as to whether it is/they are fully operational

Libnor is de facto the national enquiry point in Lebanon on standards issued by Libnor and technical regulations resulting from conversion of standards. It is currently located at the following address:

Libnor
 Bloc B, Gedco 3 Center
 Shehab Avenue, between Mekalles and Al-Hayek Roundabouts
 Dekwaneh- Sin El Fil
 PO Box 55120
 Lebanon
 Tel 961 1 485 927 (5 lines)
 Fax 961 1 485 929
 e-mail: Libnor@cnrs.edu.lb
 website: www.Libnor.com

Information may be requested from Libnor's enquiry point, which is informally operational at this stage.

Information regarding technical regulations issued by other state bodies may be currently obtained from relevant state bodies (please see item d below for addresses). Lebanon, however, intends to legally designate Libnor as the sole enquiry point on standards and technical regulations in Lebanon.

(c) The name and address of the agency dealing with consultations as foreseen in Article 14 of the Agreement

Libnor (see address above).

(d) The name and address of agencies that are dealing with other specific functions foreseen in the Agreement

The following state bodies issue technical regulations, either through ministerial decisions or proposals for Council of Ministers Decree:

State bodies/Agencies	Address
The Ministry of Agriculture	Galerie Semaan, Rue Camil Chamoun, Beirut
The Ministry of Economy and Trade	Assaf Building, Rue Artois 177, Hamra, Beirut
The Ministry of Environment	Ashqar Building, Antelias
The Ministry of Industry	Sami El-Solh Street, Beirut
The Ministry of Telecommunications	Al-Adlia District, Beirut
The Ministry of Energy and Water	Sami El-Solh Street, Beirut
The Ministry of Public Health	Husain Mansour Building, Museum District, Beirut

State bodies/Agencies	Address
The Ministry of Transport and Public Works	Starco Building, Port Area, Beirut

The following bodies/agencies are involved in border control activities in connection with technical barriers to trade:

Bodies/Agencies	Address
Customs Directorate	Centre Assaf, Verdun, Beirut
The Ministry of Agriculture	Galerie Semaan, Rue Camil Chamoun, Beirut
The Ministry of Economy and Trade	Assaf Building, Rue Artois 177, Hamra, Beirut
The Ministry of Environment	Ashqar Building, Antelias
The Ministry of Public Health	Husain Mansour Building, Museum District, Beirut

As for testing laboratories, legislation provided authority to the following three laboratories to test products:

- The Laboratories¹³ of Industrial Research Institute (IRI) affiliated with the Ministry of Industry test for all types of products. In addition, according to Law No. 475 dated 16 November 1964, the IRI was given the function of design and material approval and the function of regulatory testing of all steam boilers. Furthermore, Decree No. 3365 dated 2 April 1993 appointed the IRI to conduct testing of all new LPG cylinders and pressure gas regulators.
- The Central Laboratory at the Ministry of Public Health (in case of food products)
- The Laboratory of the Agricultural Research Institute (Phanar) at the Ministry of Agriculture (in case of food products)

In addition, Decree No. 4962 dated 13 March 1982 “licensed” four specific laboratories to conduct testing and research connected with food and other commercial products.¹⁴ The four laboratories are: the Laboratory of Industrial Research Institute, the American University of Beirut Laboratory of Chemistry and Pharmacology, the French Medical Institute Laboratory of Chemistry and Pharmacology at Saint Joseph University, and the Nuclear Medicine Laboratory at Notre Dame du Liban Hospital. Decree No. 4962 further authorized the Minister of Economy to issue Decisions to licence additional laboratories. Lastly, the Decree authorized the acceptance of test results from accredited laboratories in other countries. In cases where Lebanon does not have appropriate technology for testing certain products, tests may be conducted outside Lebanon at an accredited laboratory. Products that bear a conformity certificate from an internationally accredited body may clear customs without inspection or testing at the port of entry. Usually food products are tested in case customs officers suspect non-compliance with food safety requirements.

(e) The scope of responsibility of the central government authorities in the area of notification requirements foreseen in Article 10.11 of the agreement of individual government authorities, if the responsibility is divided among two or more such authorities

Lebanon intends to legally designate Libnor as the official notification body with regard to standards and technical regulations.

¹³ Consist of 12 laboratories including the Central Laboratory for Bread and Wheat

¹⁴ Customs and other control bodies test at these four laboratories if the aforementioned three laboratories do not have the required technology to test a specific product.

(f) Measures and arrangements to ensure that national and sub-national authorities preparing new technical regulations or substantial amendments to existing ones, provide early information on their proposals

There are no measures or arrangements stipulated in legislation. The following is based on current practices.

Proposals for adoption, amendment, or abolishment of standards may be submitted by members of technical committees, members of Libnor's board of Directors, or any other entity. The Board of Directors approves the annual plans submitted by Libnor's Director General for preparing new standards or amending existing ones. Technical committees in Libnor include representatives from both the private sector (including Association of Lebanese Manufacturers, Union of Chambers of Commerce, and relevant syndicates) and the public sector, such as concerned ministries and state bodies, producers, consumers, consumer associations, leading scientists, technical experts, scientific and engineering associations, universities, and laboratories. Technical committees are responsible for drafting initial proposals and finalizing them while Libnor is responsible for circulating them, via direct correspondence, to relevant state and private agencies, syndicates and associations for comments well in advance before these proposals are submitted for final approval. Libnor also announces the readiness of draft standards through the local news agencies allowing those who are interested to comment on the drafts within a certain period of time (usually three months minimum). Libnor approves adoption, amendments, or abolishment of standards.

Once the committee agrees on the draft standard, Libnor announces a trial period of at least three months. This announcement is sent directly to the National News Agency, several local newspapers, all members of the technical committee, and local state television.

The announcement for a trial period includes a standard message informing the addressees that this draft is to become a national standard and there is a potential of it becoming mandatory through a decision by the Council of Ministers.

As for other ministries and state bodies, the process for issuing technical regulations varies from one state body to another. Certain ministries form technical committees and/or consult with the private sector. However, draft Council of Ministers Decrees/Decisions, issuing technical regulations, usually circulate prior to Council of Ministers meetings to members of the Council of Ministers who would then have the possibilities to consult with technical experts at their ministries or any parties regarding proposed technical regulations.

ANNEX 6

INFORMATION ON STATE-TRADING

I. ENUMERATION OF STATE-TRADING ENTERPRISES

- 1. Does your country maintain enterprises covered by the provisions of Article XVII? If so, list the products or groups of products for which State enterprise is maintained or for which an enterprise has exclusive or special privileges.**

The Tobacco Monopoly “Regie Libanaise des Tabacs et Tombacs” (Regie), under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Finance, has the exclusive right to import and produce tobacco products and produce (or permit others to produce) tobacco in Lebanon. The Regie imports also tobacco leaves for the purpose of local production of cigarettes. The Regie exports local tobacco leaves and local tombacs leaves. Products and groups of products, subject to state trading, are finished cigarettes, tombacs, tobacco leaves, cigars and pipe’s tobaccos.

The Regie falls under the definition of state trading as articulated in the Understanding on the Interpretation of Article VXII of the GATT 1994.

II. REASON AND PURPOSE FOR INTRODUCING AND MAINTAINING STATE-TRADING ENTERPRISES

- 1. State for each product the reason and purpose for introducing and maintaining the enterprise**

The Regie Administration controls planting and buys all crops of local tobacco leaves from local planters at Government subsidized prices (usually higher than international prices), a form of price support subsidy.

The main purpose of establishing the Regie in 1935, under the French Mandate, was to reduce migration from rural areas. The need for the Regie, however, continued during the last two decades to encourage tobacco plantation and eliminate the illicit crops.

III. DESCRIPTION OF THE FUNCTIONING OF STATE-TRADING ENTERPRISES

- 1. Describe, item by item, the functioning of such enterprises:**

- Whether the enterprise deals with exports or with imports, or both

The Regie (i) imports tobacco products (around 90 per cent of domestic sales of tobacco products) including cigarettes and cigars, tombacs, and pipe’s tobaccos and (ii) exports local tobacco leaves and tombacs leaves.

- Whether private traders are allowed to import or export and, if so, on what conditions

Private traders are not allowed to import or export. All imports and exports must be executed through the Regie according to Ministry of Finance Decision No. 10412/1 dated 27 September 1994.

- Whether there is free competition between private traders and the State-trading enterprise

There is no free competition.

- The criteria used for determining the quantities to be exported and imported

Market demand and forecasting is the only criterion used for determining the quantities to be imported.

- Export of Tobacco leaves:

The system for exporting is based on barter with foreign manufacturers of cigarettes. The Regie provides tobacco leaves to foreign manufacturers of tobacco products. In return, the Regie imports from these manufacturers tobacco products. The barter system operates as follows:

The Regie may distribute the quantity available for export of tobacco leaves among foreign manufacturers of tobacco products proportionately to the quantity of tobacco products imported by the Regie from them taking into account the price of imported tobacco products and the price of the quantity of tobacco leaves to be exported in the same year.

The prices of exported tobacco leaves are determined by the Ministry of Finance taking into consideration world prices

Low grade tobacco leaves are sold through tenders to foreign companies.

- Export of Tombac Leaves

The Regie ensures sufficient supply of tombac leaves to meet local demand. Excess is sold through tenders to foreign companies.

- How export prices are determined

See 2nd bullet under item d.

- How the mark-up on imported products is determined

Mark-up takes into account a level of profit set by the Regie, freight cost, fob price, insurance cost and applicable taxes and duties.

- How export prices and the re-sale prices of imports compare with domestic prices

Resale prices of imports are almost one and half that of domestic manufactured products.

Only tobacco and tombac leaves are exported. These are not sold in domestic market; therefore, there is no basis for comparison.

- Whether long-term contracts are negotiated by the State-trading enterprise

There are no long-term contracts with exporters and importers in other countries.

- Whether State-trading methods are used to fulfill contractual obligations entered into by the government

State-trading methods are not used to fulfil contractual obligations entered into by the government

IV. STATISTICAL INFORMATION

Product	Unit	1999		1998		1997	
		Quantity	Value (US\$)	Quantity	Value (US\$)	Quantity	Value (US\$)
Imported Cigarettes	Case	797,600	143,496,000	1,157,000	211,952,000	1,231,000	223,370,000
Imported Tombacs	Case	53,500	3,196,000	76,400	4,270,000	65,500	3,891,000
Imported Pipe's Tobaccos	Piece	93,600	138,500	286,600	376,400	59,000	398,000
Imported Cigars	Piece	4,605,700	984,900	13,654,800	4,179,100	7,488,100	3,237,700
Imported Tobacco leaves for local cigarette production	Kg	770,000	2,587,600	1,079,000	4,663,770	-	-
Local Cigarettes and Tombacs	Case	94,350	11,737,800	44,300	5,935,700	84,600	7,316,000
Exported Tobacco Leaves	Kg	5,461,054	28,009,590	4,189,396	20,517,848	6,734,463	19,931,655
Exported Tombac Leaves	Kg	1,588,696	456,359	1,505,140	451,544	426,933	592,962

V. REASONS WHY NO FOREIGN TRADE HAS TAKEN PLACE (IF THIS IS THE CASE) IN PRODUCTS AFFECTED

Foreign trade has taken place. Please see the reply to Section IV above.

VI. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

None.

ANNEX 7

SERVICES SECTORAL CLASSIFICATION LIST

Table A7.1 - State Bodies that have regulatory role relevant to the conduct of service activities

Authority	Role
Banque Du Liban	<p>Banque Du Liban issues licenses for the following institutions in order for them to carry out their activities:</p> <p>Lebanese banks and branches of foreign banks (Article 128 of the Code of Money and Credit, Decree No. 13513, dated 1 August 1963 and BDL Decision No. 7739/ Circular No. 1878 dated 21 December 2000)</p> <p>Lebanese financial institutions and branches of foreign financial institutions (Article 179 of the Code of Money and Credit, Decree No. 13513, dated 1 August 1963 and BDL Decision No. 7163/Circular No. 5 dated 22 October, 1998)</p> <p>Lebanese leasing companies and branches of foreign leasing companies (Article 14 of Law No. 160 dated 27 December 1999)</p> <p>Lebanese brokerage firms and branches of foreign brokerage firms (Article 4 of Law No. 234 dated 10 June 2000)</p> <p>Lebanese investment companies and branches of foreign investment companies as well as Lebanese fund managers and branches of foreign fund managers (Banque Du Liban Decision No. 7074/Circular No. 1653 dated 5 September 1998)</p> <p>Representative offices of Foreign banks opened in Lebanon (Article 2 of Law No. 28/67; Banque Du Liban Decision No. 7271/Circular No. 2 dated 15 April 1999)</p> <p>Representative offices of Lebanese banks opened abroad (Decision No. 7218/Circular No. 1697 dated 4 February 1999)</p> <p>Exchange Dealers (Law No. 42/87 dated 21 November 1987)</p> <p>Branches of Lebanese banks to be opened in Lebanon or abroad, as well as branches of foreign banks already operating in Lebanon (Article 1 of Law No. 28/67; Banque Du Liban Decision No. 7147/Circular No. 1675 dated 5 November 1998)</p> <p>Branches of Lebanese financial institutions to be opened in Lebanon or abroad, as well as branches of foreign financial institutions already operating in Lebanon (Banque Du Liban Decision No. 7136/Circular No. 5 dated 22 October 1998)</p> <p>Branches of Lebanese leasing companies to be opened in Lebanon or abroad, as well as branches of foreign leasing companies already operating in Lebanon (Banque Du Liban Decision No. 7540/Circular No. 1 dated 4 March 2000)</p> <p>Branches of Lebanese brokerage firms to be opened in Lebanon or abroad, as well as branches of foreign brokerage firms already operating in Lebanon (BDL Decision No. 7551/Circular No. 1 dated 30 March 2000)</p> <p>Branches of exchange dealers to be opened in Lebanon or abroad (Article 6 of Law No. 42/87 dated 21 November 1987)</p> <p>Any company, whether a resident or non-resident, wishing to undertake electronic banking with the Lebanese public. Institutions registered at the Banque Du Liban or supervised by it, with the exception of exchange dealers, do not need a licence. They just have to notify the Banque Du Liban that they will be carrying out electronic banking.</p>
Banking Control Commission (BCC)	<p>The Banking Control Commission (BCC) is established at the Banque Du Liban as an independent body whose activities are not subject to the authority of the Banque Du Liban. The BCC's basic function is to control and verify whether banking rules are properly applied. The main functions of BCC are to control, audit and supervise the following institutions -Lebanese and foreign- operating in Lebanon: banks, financial institutions, leasing companies, brokerage firms, exchange dealers, and mutual funds. The BCC uses the prerogatives granted to the Governor and the Banque Du Liban by the Code of Money and Credit regarding bank control and supervision, and the prerogatives granted to it by law.</p>
Council of Ministers	<p>Issues licence, by request of the Ministry of Finance, for acquisition by foreigners of real estate rights (Decree No. 11614 dated 4 January 1969)</p> <p>Issues decrees for establishment of real estate companies (Article 5 of Decree No. 959 dated 29 January 1965)</p> <p>Issues decrees for expropriation of lands (Law No. 58 dated 5 May 1991) Issues decrees for opening private establishments for higher education, after consultation of the Ministry of Culture and Higher Education (Article 11 and 13 of Law dated 26 December 1961)</p> <p>Issues decrees for opening private establishments for higher education, after consultation with the Ministry of Education and Higher Education</p>

Authority	Role
	<p>(Article 11 and 13 of Law dated 26 December 1961)</p> <p>Issues licenses for establishing television or radio broadcasting agency after (i) approval of the Ministry of Telecommunications and the Ministry of Information and (ii) consultation with the National Council on Audiovisual (Article 16 of Law No. 382/94 dated 4 November 1994)</p> <p>Issues licenses for data transmission</p> <p>Issues licenses for telecommunication services after the approval of the Ministry of Telecommunications</p> <p>Issues licenses for regular postal services</p> <p>Issues Licence for Insurance brokers by suggestion of the Minister of Economy after consulting with the National Council of Insurance (Article 39 of Decree No. 9812 dated 4 May 1968 amended by Law No. 94 dated 18 June 1999)</p> <p>Issues Advance Licence for the establishment and exploitation of national Airlines (Article 29 of the Aviation Law dated 11 January 1949 and amended in 1955)</p> <p>Determines the classification of a project as a tourism project (Article 1 of Law No. 58/67 Dated 5 July 1967)</p> <p>Issues Licenses for partitioning and joining of real estate (Decree Law No. 70 dated 9 October 1983) with suggestion of the Minister of Public works and transport</p> <p>Issues Licenses for establishments of private schools, including primary and secondary education services (Decree No. 9408 dated 15 October 1996)</p> <p>Classifies tourism establishments and professions by suggestion of the Minister of tourism (Decree Law No. 27 dated 5 August 1967)</p> <p>Issues licenses for foreign physical persons or foreign legal entities for establishing travel agencies, tour operators and tourism transport services (Decree No. 4216 dated 20 October 1972)</p> <p>Issues licenses for rental of satellite broadcasting channels per recommendation of the Ministry of Telecommunications after consultation with the Ministry of Information (Law No. 531 dated 24 July 1996)</p> <p>Generally sets the rates for all telecommunication services such as fixed line telephony services, ISDN services, and data services</p>
The Higher Customs Council	Issues licenses for customs clearing brokers after consultation with General Customs Director (the 2000 Decree Law on Customs)
Higher Accounting Council	<p>supervises the implementation of accounting norms and rules stipulated in various regulations</p> <p>suggests periodic adjustments to the general accountancy rules</p>
Higher Banking Commission (HBC)	The Higher Banking Commission is established at the Banque Du Liban to apply, when necessary, the penalties specified in the Code of Money and Credit. The Higher Banking Commission sets administrative penalties on banks, financial institutions, and brokerage firms violating provisions of its status or of the Code of Money and Credit, measures imposed by the Banque Du Liban based on the prerogatives stipulated in the Code of Money and Credit, or the submission of incomplete or false reports or information. It also sets penalties on the auditors of the above mentioned entities. The penalties imposed by the Higher Banking Commission are irrevocable by normal or extraordinary, administrative or judicial processes.
Ministry of Agriculture	<p>Supervises public and private places set to treat animals and works of veterinarians who work independently</p> <p>Inspects and controls official and private veterinarian activities (Decree Law No. 97 dated 16 September 1983)</p> <p>Organizes the Veterinary Services activities in all Lebanese Departments for prophylaxis and control measures on animal diseases (Decree Law No. 97 dated 16 September 1983)</p> <p>Issues permit for opening private academies to teach agriculture and supervises and inspects them (Article 2 of Law No. 215 dated 2 April 1993)</p> <p>Issues Licence for the practice of the veterinary profession (Article 3 of Law No. 479 dated 8 December 1995)</p> <p>Issues Licence for packaging poultry and eggs</p> <p>Technically supervises and controls Animal Husbandry Associations as well as Animal Welfare Associations (Article 16 of Decree Law No. 97 dated 16 September 1983)</p> <p>Inspects and controls establishments of Animal Husbandry and animal products processing, packaging, canning, conservation and</p>

Authority	Role
	<p>transportation (Same as above)</p> <p>Issues Licence for exploitation and rental of space for cutting of forests in state property or on the property of Municipalities (Law on Forests dated 7 January 1949)</p> <p>Issues permit for the practice of the agricultural engineering profession.</p> <p>Issues permits for selling agricultural hormones, pesticides and fertilizers.</p> <p>Issues licence for river fishing (Article 6 of Decree No. 11882 dated 3 June 1948)</p> <p>Issues licence for scuba diving sports (Article 4 of Ministry of Agriculture Decision No. 254/1 dated 8 December 1995)</p> <p>Issues licence for underwater fishing sports (Article 4 of Ministry of Agriculture Decision No. 42/1 dated 24 March 1999)</p>
Ministry of Economy and Trade	<p>Protects intellectual property rights</p> <p>Has the authority to set prices and profitability control on service suppliers (Decree No. 73 of 1983) and to inspect service suppliers for conformity with pricing policy</p> <p>Inspects wholesale and retail stores for compliance with pricing policies on goods, shelf-life requirements, labeling requirements, and food safety requirements (consumer protection)</p> <p>Regulates the sale of petrol and its derivatives, with respect to kind, quantity and price</p> <p>Commercial representatives must register at the Ministry of Economy and Trade (Article 4 of Decree Law No. 34 dated 5 August 1967 lastly amended in 1975), and pay to the ministry a fixed yearly fee of 500,000 LBP (Article 2 of same Decree)</p> <p>Foreign joint stock companies or foreign partnerships limited by shares must, before establishing one or several branches make a declaration at the office of Commercial and Industrial Property at the Ministry of Economy and Trade (Article 1 of Order No. 96 dated 30 January 1926 governing Foreign Companies)</p> <p>Any person providing a commercial activity through commercial establishment or a trade store must submit a declaration about its establishment to the Office of Consumer Protection at the Ministry of Economy and Trade (Article 1 of Decree Law No. 73 dated 9 September 1983)</p> <p>Issues licence for insurance, re-insurance companies, brokers, agents, and insurance company delegate after approval of the National Council for Insurance Companies at the Ministry of Economy and Trade. (Article 2 of the Decree No. 9812 dated 4 May 1968 and amended by Law No. 94 dated 18 June 1999). The Insurance Control Commission at the Ministry of Economy and Trade supervises insurance and re-insurance companies and intermediaries</p> <p>Issues licenses for (i) local exhibitions, markets and commercial centers and for (ii) international exhibitions, markets and commercial centers where Lebanese products are exhibited, and (iii) the exhibition of Lebanese products in international fairs and exhibitions (Article 1 of Decision No. 45 dated 16 August 1995)</p> <p>Controls the conduct of Sale at the retail level</p>
Ministry of Energy and Water	<p>Approves tariff rates for electricity</p> <p>Set prices for fuel, its derivatives, and water supply</p> <p>Issues licenses for power generation, distribution, and transmission</p> <p>Supervises concessions projects in the power and water sectors</p> <p>Supervises the telepheric (electric transportation cable) concession and sets its prices</p>
Ministry of Environment	<p>Sets the environmental conditions for classified establishments by referral of the project by the Mouhafez or the municipalities. There are no prefixed environmental conditions; the conditions are set on a case-by-case basis.</p> <p>Classified establishments are defined by Decree Law No. 21 dated 22 July 1932 as establishments hazardous to security and health and cause disturbances to neighbouring population and listed by Decree No. 4917 dated 24 March 1994 (e.g. car cleaners, plumbers, car mechanics, beach resorts, restaurants, beaches, coffee shops, night clubs and hotels).</p>
Ministry of Finance	<p>Tax imposition, collection and auditing (Decree No. 2868 dated 16 December 1959)</p> <p>Registration of real estate and collection of all fees related to transfer of immovable property (Articles 34, 35, and 39 of Decree No. 2868 dated</p>

Authority	Role
	<p>16 December 1959) Request from the Council of Ministers approval of licenses for real estate rights acquisition by foreigners (Decree Law No. 11614 dated 4 January 1969) Issues permits for acquiring inheritance rights (Article 51 of Decree Law No. 146 dated 12 June 1959) All new businesses must notify the Ministry of Finance within 2 months from business startup (Article 115 of Income tax Law as amended by Article 29 of the Budget Law of 1997) Supervises Beirut Stock Exchange to ensure proper application of related laws and regulations (Articles 22-23 of Decree Law No. 29 dated 5 August 1967 and amended by Decree Law No. 120 dated 16 September 1983 and Decree Law No. 30 dated 23 March 1985). Supervises the operations of the National Establishment for Guarantee of Investment (Article 8 of Decree Law No. 3 dated 15 January 1977)</p>
Ministry of Information	<p>Any person who owns or manages a printing establishment should send a declaration to the Ministry of Information (Article 12 of Law on Printed Press dated 14 September 1962 lately amended in 1977) An person who wishes to establish a publishing house must forward a declaration to the Ministry of Information (Article 71 of the aforementioned Law) Issues licence for the sale of press, books, magazines, photos and pictures (Article 74 of the aforementioned Law) Issues licence for issuing a printed press licence (Article 27 of the aforementioned Law) Sets the standards for broadcasting (Law No. 382/1994 dated 4 November 1994) A copy of all printed and recorded matters should be sent to the Ministry of Information (Article 20 of the aforementioned Law)</p>
Ministry of Interior	<p>The Department of Municipalities and Rural Affairs approves application for Licenses in order to exploit classified establishments (Article 51 of Decree Law No 118 dated 30 June 1977). Classified establishments are listed and defined by Decree No. 4917 dated 24 March 1994 as establishments hazardous to security and health and cause disturbances to neighbouring population (e.g. car cleaners, plumbers, car mechanics, beach resorts, restaurants, beaches, coffee shops, night clubs and hotels, cinematography, fruit and vegetable shops, carpet cleaners, printing establishments) Issues licenses for clubs and sport associations after approval of the Ministry of Education and Higher Education (Article 1 of Decree No. 2437 dated 7 December 1944) Issues licenses for private security persons aimed at guarding buildings and establishments and securing transportation of money (Decision No. 387 dated 20 July 1995) Issues permit for fishing for commercial purpose (Decision No. 372 dated 25 June 1926)</p>
Ministry of Labour	<p>Issues work permits for foreigners (Law concerning the Work of Foreigners dated 19 July 1926 Articles 2, 3, and 6) Any legal or natural person who hires any employees in establishment, must forward a declaration to the Social Affairs Department at the Ministry fund within two months, and must enclose the statute of the employees regulations if the establishments employs more than 25 employees (Article 9 of the Labour Law dated 23 September 1946 lately amended in 1996). New establishments must also forward a declaration to the Ministry of Labour within two months from their establishments. Declaration to the Ministry of Labour is also required in a number of cases including hiring, change of location of business, change in business profile, and usage of new machinery. Certifies the statute of employees regulation for establishments that employs more than 25 employees must certify the Work statute at the Ministry (Article 9 of the Labour law dated 23 September 1946 lately amended in 1996). Issues licence for usage of machinery in the district of Beirut (Decree No. 8352 dated 13 December 1961) Supervises (through inspection) establishments for the application of regulations and laws concerning safety of workers; issues warnings on safety and imposes penalties (Article 16 of Decree No. 8352 dated 13 December 1961) Issues advance licence to establishments using new mechanical machines (Article 21 of Decree No. 6341 dated 24 October 1951 and amended by Decree No. 10122 dated 26 August 1955).</p>
Ministry of Education and Higher Education	<p>Issues permit for the establishment of private school (including primary and secondary) (Article 2 of Decree No. 1436 dated 23 March 1950 amended by Decree No. 9408 dated 15 October 1996)</p>

Authority	Role
Ministry of Public Health	<p>Any building in any part of the Lebanese territory set for public use such as hospitals, sanatoriums, hotels, schools, acting halls, music and theatre halls, coffee shops, drinking bars must submit their plans to the relevant technical and health authorities, affiliated with the Ministry of Public Health, for approval of compliance with health standards (Article 23 of Decree No. 2898 dated 2 March 1928)</p> <p>Issues licenses for, and controls, all warehouses and commercial shops that are hazardous to security and health and cause disturbances to neighbouring population (Decree No. 21 dated 22 July 1932)</p> <p>Issues permits for:</p> <p>the practice of the medical profession in Lebanon (Decision of the Minister of Health, Article 11 of Decree No. 1658 dated 17 January 1979 and amended in 1993),</p> <p>the profession of dentists (Decree Law No.74 dated 9 September 1983),</p> <p>dental prostheses (Article 4 of Law No. 554 dated 24 July 1996),</p> <p>physiotherapists (Law No. 78/8 dated 20 February 1978)</p> <p>mid-wives (Decree No. 1657 dated 17 January 1979)</p> <p>foreign midwives professors and assistant professor (Decree No. 1657 dated 17 January 1979)</p> <p>nurses and assistant nurses (Decree No. 1655 dated 17 January 1979) and</p> <p>pharmacists (Article 4 of law dated 7 November 1950 and amended by Law No. 367 dated 1 August 1994)</p> <p>medical massaging and cosmetology (Decree No. 9827 dated 22 June 1962)</p> <p>authorized laboratorist and assistant authorized laboratorist (Decree No 76 dated 9 September 1983)</p> <p>authorized health supervisor (Decree Law No. 107 dated 16 September 1983)</p> <p>fabrication and replacement of a Prostheses and artificial limbs (Law No. 397 dated 12 January 1995)</p> <p>Issues permit for the establishment of private hospitals (Article 2 of Decree Law No. 9826 dated 22 June 1992)</p> <p>Issues licence for the establishment of Pharmacies (Article 9 of Law No. 367 dated 1 August 1994)</p> <p>Issues licence for opening or managing blood banks (Decree No. 9842 dated 4 March 1975)</p> <p>Issues licenses for opening and exploiting Kinder gardens (Decree No. 1775 dated 8 February 1979)</p> <p>Issues Licenses for opening private medical laboratory (Article 6 of Decree Law No. 76 dated 9 September 1983)</p> <p>Issues health permits for workers in hotels, restaurants and catering</p> <p>Issues licence for fabrication of optical instruments and sales of eyeglasses (Law No. 398 dated 12 January 1995)</p> <p>Decree No. 8377 dated 30 December 1961 established the Health Department in the Mouhafazat under the Ministry of Public health. Its role is to supervise the proper application of health and safety standards, including inspection of establishments, and provide approval on health and safety compliance, where necessary. Businesses that violate health standards are subject to penalties including monetary fines and business shutdown.</p> <p>The Health Department under the Ministry of Public Health issues prior licenses for establishments hazardous to security and health and cause disturbances to neighbouring population classified under first and second category (Decree No. 1119 dated 4 November 1936)¹⁵</p>
Ministry of Public Works and Transport	<p>Reviews challenges related to Decisions accepting or rejecting building licenses and partitioning of real estate</p> <p>Issues Permit for the practice of the engineering profession (Article 2 of Law No. 636, dated 23 April 1997)</p> <p>Issues Permit for the practice of the topographic profession (Article 4 of Law No. 522 dated 6 June 1996)</p> <p>Issues licence for restoration, repair and building of airplanes (Article 10 of the latest amendment-- Decision No. 121/n dated 14 October 1998- - of Article 77 and 88 of Decision No. 118/1956)</p> <p>Issues licenses for maintenance and repair of ships (hull), engines and mechanical and electrical devices for ships, electronic devices on board</p>

¹⁵ According to Decree No. 21 dated September 22, 1932, the first category includes establishments that should be far from residential areas which is decided on a case by case. The second category includes establishments that must not necessarily established far from residential areas but rather prudential measures should be taken. The third category is establishments that are subject to general regulations for the safety and peace of neighbours

Authority	Role
	<p>of ships (radars, radio) (Memo of the Minister No. 4 /n/1993 dated 15 March 1993)</p> <p>Issues licenses for stevedoring services (loading and unloading of ships), ships storage agency, and transportation of ship's waste (Minister Decision No. 31/1 dated 26 January 1966)</p> <p>Issues licenses for services of food, beverage and fuel supply of ships</p> <p>Issues licenses for establishments providing transport services of passengers</p> <p>Issues licenses for Captains of Ships, Marine Officers, Cook, Trainer, Scuba Diver, Sea Guide, specialized sailors, and ships driving (Decision No. 1/209 dated 21 November 1991)</p> <p>Issues licenses for fuel supply of ships, by land or sea (Memo of the Minister No. 11/n/1994 dated 10 September 1994)</p> <p>Issues licenses for freight forwarders (Law No. 212 dated 2 April 1993)</p> <p>Issues licenses for sailing activities (Minister Decision No. 86/LR dated 3 May 1939)</p> <p>Supervises concession projects in the transport sector</p> <p>Sets transport tariffs and fees</p> <p>Issues licenses for air transport after approval of the Ministry of National Defense (Article 1 of Decree No. 5648 dated 21 September 1970)</p> <p>Issues licence for establishment of a maritime agency (Article 80 of Decision No. 31/1 dated 26 January 1966 and amended by Decision No. 271/1992 and Decision No. 68 dated 24 June 1994)</p> <p>The General Directorate for Civil Aircraft issues Licence for Aircraft maintenance mechanic (Decision No. 40 dated 24 April 1975)</p> <p>The General Directorate for Civil Aviation issues permit for private aeroplane pilot (Article 1 of Decision No. 159 dated 23 September 1974), flight operation officer (Decision No. 95 dated 5 June 1974), and student pilot licence (Article 1 of Decision No. 16/n/98 dated 2 February 1998)</p> <p>The General Directorate for Civil Aviation issues licenses for arrival and departure commercial services at Beirut International airport (Article 2 of the latest amendment of Article 77 and 88 of Decision No. 118/1956 by Decision No. 121/n dated 14 October 1998), technical handling of airplanes (Article 3), line maintenance of Airplanes (Article 4), and technical maintenance and overhaul (Article 5)</p> <p>Registration of aircraft at the General Directorate of Civil Aviation (Article 10 of the Aviation Law)</p> <p>Issues licenses for the establishment of a maritime agency (Article 80 of Decision No. 31 dated 26 January 1966 amended in 1994)</p> <p>The General Directorate for Civil Aviation issues Prior Permit for each mission of incidental air transport (e.g. agriculture reasons, air photography, and air advertising) after approval of the Ministry of National Defense</p> <p>Registration of all Lebanese airplanes at the General Directorate for Civil Aviation (Article 10 of the Aviation Law dated 11 January 1949 lastly amended in 1955)</p> <p>Issues temporary permits for stewards and stewardess (Decision No. 97/n/96 dated 5 September 1996)</p> <p>Issues licence for Freight forwarders (Law No. 212 dated 2 April 1993)</p>
Ministry of Telecommunications	<p>Issues licenses for courier services (Article 1 of Decision No. 771 dated 30 March 1985)</p> <p>Responsible for the concession of postal services in Lebanon (Decree No. 126 issued on 12 June 1959)</p> <p>Acts as a temporary regulator to the postal sector (Decree No. 126 issued on 12 June 1959 and contract with Liban Post)</p> <p>Issues licenses for wireless data services, V-Sat services, and internet services</p> <p>Permits temporary rental of satellite broadcasting channels for international news agencies—up-linking (Law No. 531 dated 24 July 1996)</p> <p>Issues licenses to licensed postal entities for conducting additional specific sub-services</p> <p>Issues licenses for usage of frequency connection equipment (Decree No. 7997 dated 29 February 1996)</p> <p>Sets the rates for international telephony services and certain value-added services</p>
Ministry of Tourism	<p>Issues licenses for all tourism establishments and tourism professions (Article 4 of the Decree No. 9427 dated 7 February 1968 and Law dated 14 December 1950).</p> <p>Tourism establishments are classified in five categories (Annex 1 of Decree No. 4221 dated 18 October 2000):</p> <p>Establishments set to accommodate guests (e.g. hotels, furnished apartments, residence)</p>

Authority	Role
	<p>Establishments that serve food and beverage (e.g. coffee shops and restaurants)</p> <p>Establishments set to exploit tourism facilities (e.g. beach and ski resorts)</p> <p>Tourism festivals and events</p> <p>Travel and tourism agencies and tourism transport</p> <p>Tourism profession includes tourist guides and travel agent.</p> <p>Sets classification standards for tourism establishments in accordance with international standards</p> <p>Issues Licenses for the serving and selling of alcoholic beverages in tourism establishments (Article 12 of Decree No. 4221 dated 18 October 2000)</p> <p>Issues licenses for night-clubs and bars in residential buildings (Decree No. 4221 dated 18 October 2000)</p> <p>Approves prices in tourism establishments (Annex 2 of Decree No. 4221 dated 18 October 2000)</p> <p>Supervises and inspects the tourism establishments (Annex 3 of Decree No. 4221 dated 18 October 2000)</p> <p>Sets technical standards for tourism establishments (Annex 5 of Decree No. 4221 dated 18 October 2000)</p> <p>Coordinates tourism events and festivals (Decree No.10339 dated 23 May 1975)</p> <p>Registers name of legal entities and franchise (Decree No. 4221 dated 18 October 2000)</p> <p>Issues licence and supervises beach resorts (Decree No. 4221 dated 18 October 2000)</p> <p>Issues licence and supervises ski resorts (Decision No. 191 dated 16 May 1999)</p> <p>Issues licenses for travel and tourism agencies, tour operators, ground handlers, Pullman transportation, rent a car with or without driver (Decree No. 4216 dated 20 October 1972 and Decree No. 9026 dated 26 August 1996)</p> <p>Issues licenses for tourist guides (Decree No. 11576 dated 27 December 1998)</p> <p>Organizes, coordinates, and supervises all tourism establishments and tourism professions and develop the hospitality and tourism industry (Law No. 21/66 dated 29 March 1996)</p> <p>Ensures that prices of services for tourist establishments are displayed (Decree No. 4221 dated 18 October 2000)</p> <p>Supervise shops and establishments that sell antique and souvenirs (Decree No. 4221 dated 18 October 2000)</p>
Mouhafez/Caimmacam/Municipalities	<p>The Mouhafez is the competent authority for issuing:</p> <p>Issues licenses for establishment of warehouses for storage of firework (Article 16 of Decree Law No. 116 dated 12 June 1959)</p> <p>Issues licenses for establishments that provide card games and electronic entertainment machines (Decision No. 142 dated 24 May 1991)</p> <p>Approves application for Licenses in order to exploit classified establishments of the second and third category including cinemas (Article 51 of Decree Law No. 118 dated 30 June 1977). Classified establishments are listed and defined by Decree No. 4917 dated 24 March 1994 as establishments hazardous to security and health and cause disturbances to neighbouring population</p> <p>Issues licenses for storage of fuel oil set for retail sale (Decision No. 75 dated 13 April 1940)</p> <p>Issues licenses for establishing petrol stations with mandatory approval of Ministry of Energy and Water (Decree No. 2289 dated 14 September 1979) and (Decree No. 19 dated 1977)</p> <p>Issues advance Licenses for building and occupation licence for newly built properties outside the municipality district (Article 1 of the Construction Law dated 16 September 1983)</p> <p>Issues advance licenses for the operation of dangerous and harmful establishments of the first and second category (Decree Law No. 21/L dated 22 July 1932)</p> <p>Issue licenses to practice the Profession of freelance photography (Law issued on 19 February 1960).</p> <p>In addition to the above, the Mohafez of Beirut issued decisions requiring licenses or prior approval for a number of services such as selling, manufacturing, and filling fire extinguishers; selling dangerous products (e.g. butane gas); fermentation; and selling of wood and coal.</p> <p>The Municipality:</p> <p>The Municipality Head issues Advance Licence for construction and Licence for occupation of newly built properties in each municipality district (Article 1 of the Construction Law dated 16 September 1983)</p>

Authority	Role
	<p>Establishments hazardous to security and health and cause disturbances to neighbouring population classified under the third category should forward a declaration to the Head of the Municipality (Decree No. 119 dated 4 November 1936)</p> <p>Issues parking licenses for tourism establishments (Decree No. 2791 dated 29 October 1992)</p> <p>The Caimmacam:</p> <p>Where there is no municipality, the Caimmacam issues Licenses</p> <p>Issues advance licenses for the operation of dangerous and harmful establishments of the first and second category (Decree Law No. 21/L dated 22 July 1932)</p> <p>Article 7 of Decree No. 8861 dated 25 July 1996, states that installation of Billboards requires a licence from municipalities when installed within the municipality scope, or a licence from the Mohafez when billboards are installed within the scope of the Mohafaza or from the Caimmacam when billboard are installed within the scope of the Caza</p>
The National Establishment for Guarantee of Investments (linked to the Ministry of Finance)	All investments exceeding LBP 5 million in the tourism sector and all new investments aiming to develop and improve established projects must purchase insurance to cover against losses related to political risk, expropriation, nationalization, profit repatriation, and salaries of foreign employees. (Decree Law No. 3 dated 15 January 1977).
The National Institute for Guarantee of Deposits	The object of the company is to guarantee deposit accounts in Lebanese currency regardless of the nature and term of such deposits. All banks residing and operating in Lebanon must pay an annual fee, set by Decree No. 340 (0.5 per thousand for 2000; Decree No. 3040 specifying the annual fee for year 2000), to the National Institute for Guarantee of Deposits (Law No. 28/67 dated 9 May 1967)

Table A7.2 - Non-State Bodies that have Regulatory Role Relevant to the Conduct of Service Activities

Non-State Body	Role
American University of Beirut (AUB)	Approval of Lebanon Domain Registry at AUB is required in order to establish a website with “.lb”
The Bar Association	To practice the legal profession in Lebanon, registration is required at either the Bar association of Beirut or Tripoli (Article 4 of the Law on the organization of the legal profession No. 8/70 and amended by Law No. 42 dated 19 February 1991)
Beirut Stock Exchange	Accepts brokerage firms and their representatives to operate on the Beirut Stock Exchange, sets the yearly bank guarantee required from each firm, of an amount of LBP 200,000,000. Accepts the listing and trading of securities on any of the three markets of the Beirut Stock Exchange. Organizes, controls and develops the trading system in the Beirut Stock Exchange by issuing circulars and rules. Collects annual fees from members (Lebanese Joint Stock companies having a capital exceeding LBP 500,000), collects membership fees from issuers listed on Beirut Stock Exchange, and collects commissions on transactions and membership fees from brokerage firms accepted to operate on Beirut Stock Exchange.
International Union of Telecommunications	Registration of TV channel before its operation
The Social Security Fund (under the custody of the Ministry of Labour)	Every employer must declare to the social security fund within a period of 15 days from the start or end of work of any employee (Article 80 of the Decree No. 13955 dated 26 September 1963) Any Legal or natural person should acquire a quietus from the fund, that proves the payment of subscriptions and all financial obligations related to the execution of the Labour Law and social security (Section 1-2 of Article 65 of the Decree No 13955 dated 26 September 1963). Quietus are valid for a limited period of time (6 months) and are required for a wide range of legal and commercial operations including commercial and real estate registration, registration at Chamber of Commerce, application for import permit, and participation in public tenders, operations of commercial, industrial and agricultural loans, registration of private education establishments .
The Lebanese Association of Certified Public Accountants	To practice the profession of chartered accountant in Lebanon, registration is required at the Lebanese Association of Certified Public Accountants. (Article 3 of Law No. 364 dated 1 August 1994)
The Order of Dental Prostheses	To practice the profession of Dentist Laboratory in Lebanon, registration is required at the Order of Dental Prostheses of Beirut (Article 10 of Law No. 554 dated 24 July 1996) after acquiring a licence issued by the Ministry of Public Health (Article 4 of the same Law)
The Lebanese Dental Association	To practice the dentist profession in Lebanon, registration is required at either the Lebanese Dental Association of Beirut or Tripoli (Article 3 of Law dated 27 June 1949 and amended by Decree Law No. 77 dated 9 September 1983) after acquiring a licence issued by the Ministry of Public Health.
The Order of Engineers	To practice the Engineering profession in Lebanon, registration is required at either the Order of Engineers of Beirut or Tripoli (Article 2 of Law No. 636 dated 23 April 1997) after acquiring a permit from the Ministry of Public Works and Transport (Article 5 of Law No. 636 dated 23 April 1997)
The Order of Medical Doctors	To practice medicine in Lebanon, registration is required at either the Order of Doctors of Beirut or Tripoli after acquiring a licence from the Ministry of Public Health (Article 11 of Decree No. 1658 dated 17 January 1979 -- amended in 1993 -- and Article 3 of Law dated 3 December 1946 and amended by Law 217 dated 28 April 1993)
The Order of Pharmacists	To practice the pharmacist profession in Lebanon, registration at the Order of Pharmacists of Beirut (Article 3 of law dated 7 November 1950 and amended by Law No. 367 dated 1 August 1994) after acquiring a licence from the Ministry of Public Health.
The Order of Topographers	To practice the topographers profession in Lebanon, registration at the Order of topographers of Beirut (Article 9 of Law No. 522 dated 6 June 1996) after acquiring a permit from the Ministry of Public Works and Transport.
The Order of Veterinarians	To practice the Veterinary profession in Lebanon, registration is required at the Order of Veterinary of Beirut after acquiring a Permit to practice from the Ministry of Agriculture (Article 3 of Law No. 479 dated 8 December 1995).

A7.3 Regulatory Environment For Key Services in Lebanon

Type of Services	Licensing/Permit Requirements	Special Registration/Declaration Requirements	Qualification Requirements ¹⁶
1	2	3	4
I. BUSINESS SERVICES			
1. Professional Services			
a) Legal services	None	Bar Association of Beirut or Tripoli	Lebanese baccalaureate or equivalent Lebanese Law degree Lebanese citizen for more than 10 years Over twenty years of age and below 65 years of age with three years of training Ethical behaviour record Not fired from an employment or discharged from previous profession for immoral reasons The Law on the Organization of the Legal profession No. 8/70 lately amended by Law No. 42 dated 19 February 1991
b) Accounting, auditing and bookkeeping services	None	For chartered accountants at the Lebanese Association of Accountants	Applicant must be of twenty one years of age CPA or French chartered accountants Diploma or equivalent with at least one year training and to pass an exam in Arabic for legal disciplines Business administration degree or equivalent with at least three years of experience and to pass an exam in four courses Technical Science Diploma in Accounting or equivalent with at least five years experience and to pass exam in four courses For foreign accountants same conditions as Lebanese plus reciprocity treatment with condition of the inverse proportionality of the population and to work in partnership with a Lebanese accountant Trained for 3 years Law No. 364 dated 1 August 1994 related to the organization of the chartered accountant in Lebanon; Decision No. 1/6517 dated 9 April 1996 related to the chartered accountant in Lebanon
c) Taxation services	None	None	None

¹⁶ Most professional services and financial services require that individuals are not convicted of criminal acts.

1	2	3	4
d) Engineering services	Permit from the Ministry of Public Works and Transport	Registration at the Order of Engineers	Permit: For Lebanese, degree from a recognized university in Lebanon or abroad For Arab nationals (for more than five years) same conditions as Lebanese plus the condition of having the right to practice engineering in their home country and the condition of reciprocity treatment For non-Arab foreigners, same conditions as for Lebanese plus to having an engineering degree for more than ten years and the condition of reciprocity treatment. Law No. 636 dated 23 April 1997
e) Architectural services	Same as d above	Same as d above	Same as d above
f) Integrated engineering services	Same as d above	Same as d above	Same as d above
g) Urban planning and landscape architectural services	Same as d above (representative from the Ministry of Agriculture is included in the Committee in charge of issuing the permit under the Ministry of Public Works and Transport	Same as above	Same as d above
h) Medical services	Permit from the Ministry of Public Health	Registration at the Order of Medical Doctors of Beirut or Tripoli	Permit: 1) For Lebanese doctors: Medicine degree from a recognized University in Lebanon or abroad Lebanese baccalaureate or equivalent To pass the medical colloquium 2) For Arab nationals (for more than five years): Same conditions as for Lebanese doctors with the condition of reciprocity treatment and the inverse proportionality of population and that the reciprocity treatment is consecrated by an agreement between the two countries 3) For non-Arab foreigners: Same conditions as for Arab nationals Decree No. 1658 dated 17 January 1979 (Organization of the Medical Profession)
i) Dental services	Permit from the Ministry of Public Health	Order of Dentists	Permit: 1) For Lebanese dentists: Medical degree from a recognized university Lebanese baccalaureate or equivalent To pass the medical colloquium 2) For Arab nationals (for more than five years): Same conditions as for Lebanese doctors with the condition of reciprocity treatment and the proportionality of population and that the reciprocity

1	2	3	4
			treatment is consecrated by an agreement between the two countries 3) For non Arab foreigners: Same conditions as for Arab nationals Decree Law No. 74 dated 9 September 1983
j) Veterinary services	Permit from the Ministry of Agriculture	Registration at the Veterinary Order	Lebanese withholding a veterinary degree from a recognized university (Law No. 479 dated 28 December 1995)
h) Services provided by Nurses	Permit from the Ministry of Public Health	None	<p>For Lebanese nursing professionals:</p> <p>Registered nurses</p> <p>For Lebanese nursing professionals Registered nurses:</p> <p>Lebanese who is at least 19 years old.</p> <p>Lebanese baccalaureate or equivalent</p> <p>Nursing degree from a recognized university with at least three years of study.</p> <p>To pass the medical colloquium.</p> <p>To have the health, psychological, ethical requirements necessary for the profession.</p> <p>Decree No.1655 dated 17 January 1979</p> <p>Nurses:</p> <p>Lebanese who is at least 19 years of age.</p> <p>Brevet or equivalent</p> <p>Technical baccalaureate part II in nursing</p> <p>For nurses holding a degree from abroad to pass the colloquium</p> <p>To have the health, psychological, ethical requirements necessary for the profession.</p> <p>Assistant nurses:</p> <p>Brevet or equivalent</p> <p>One year of study in a nursing school or hospital</p> <p>To pass the official exams by the Ministry of Education and Higher Education.</p> <p>To have the health, psychological, ethical requirements necessary for the profession.</p> <p>For foreign nurses:</p> <p>Only nurses affiliated with International Organizations may operate in Lebanon under special missions.</p> <p>As for training and teaching nursing, foreign nurses are allowed to work in this field after fulfilling the following condition:</p> <p>Contract of work with either the hospital or nursing school,</p> <p>Registered nurse in his/her country,</p> <p>To pass the colloquium</p>

1	2	3	4
i) Services provided by Midwives	Permit from the Ministry of Public Health	None	<p>Lebanese</p> <p>Lebanese Baccalaureate or its equivalent and Degree of midwife from a recognized university</p> <p>To pass the colloquium</p> <p>To have the health, psychological, and ethical requirements necessary for the profession.</p> <p>Decree No. 1657 dated 17 January 1979</p> <p>As for foreign midwives professors or assistant professor in Lebanese or foreign institutes are allowed to teach if conditions for Lebanese midwives are fulfilled and holding a permit from the Ministry of Public Health.</p>
j) Services provided by Physiotherapists	Permit from the Ministry of Public Health	None	<p>For Lebanese:</p> <p>Lebanese baccalaureate II or its equivalent</p> <p>Degree of specialization from a recognized institute</p> <p>To pass the medical colloquium</p> <p>For Foreigners:</p> <p>Same conditions as Lebanese with the condition of reciprocity treatment and taking into account the inverse proportionality of the population.</p>
k) Services provided by Agricultural Engineers	Permit from the Ministry of Agriculture (Law dated 15 January 1954)	Order of Engineers	Same as d above
l) Topographers	Licence from the Ministry of Public Works and Transport (Article 4 of Law No. 522 dated 6 June 1996)	Registration at the order of Topographers	<p>For Lebanese topographers:</p> <p>Higher Degree in applied topography science from a recognized university or institute, with a program of not less than four years</p> <p>Baccalaureate Part II or equivalent</p> <p>To have one year experience or practice under supervision of a topographers</p> <p>For Arab nationals for more than five years:</p> <p>Same Conditions than for Lebanese with ten years experience in the field, with the condition of reciprocity treatment</p> <p>To prove that he has the right to practice this profession in his home country</p> <p>To have a residence or work permit</p> <p>For non-Arab foreigners:</p> <p>Same conditions as Lebanese with the condition of reciprocity treatment</p> <p>To have acquired his/her degree since ten years at least</p> <p>To be registered at the Order of topographers in his home country if registration is required according to the regulations of his country, if not to prove that he has the right to practice the profession in his home country</p>

1	2	3	4
m) Dental prostheses	Licence from the Ministry of Public Health (Article 4 of Law No. 554 dated 24 July 1996)	Registration at the Order of dental prostheses	<p>For Lebanese prostheses:</p> <p>Degree in Dental prostheses from a recognized university or institute, with a program of not less than three years as for degrees acquired outside of Lebanon equivalence is required from the Ministry of Education and Higher education</p> <p>Baccalaureate Part II or equivalent</p> <p>To pass the medical colloquium set by the Ministry of Education and Higher Education</p> <p>For Arab nationals (for more than five years):</p> <p>Same Conditions than for Lebanese with five years experience in the field, with the condition of reciprocity treatment</p> <p>To prove that he has the right to practice this profession in his home country</p> <p>To have a residence or work permit</p> <p>For non-Arab foreigners:</p> <p>Same conditions as Lebanese with the condition of reciprocity treatment</p> <p>To have acquired his degree since ten years at least</p> <p>To be registered at the Order of Dental prostheses in his home country if registration is required according to the regulations of his country, if not to prove that he has the right to practice the profession in his home country</p> <p>Approval is discretionary by the Order for foreign applicants</p> <p>(Law No. 554 dated 24 July 1996 and Law No. 203 dated 26 May 2000 amendments to Law No. 554 dated 24 July 1996)</p> <p>To open a laboratory of dental prostheses must acquire a licence from the Ministry of public health to be registered at the Order of dental prostheses and to have been practising the profession for at least three years (Article 4 of Law No. 203 dated 26 May 2000)</p>
n) Pharmacists	Permit by the Ministry of Public Health Article 2 of Law No.367 dated 1 August 1994 on the Organization of the Profession of Pharmacists.	Registration at the Order of Pharmacists Article 3 of Law dated 7 November 1950	<p>For Lebanese:</p> <p>Degree of Pharmacy from a recognized University</p> <p>Lebanese Baccalaureate Part II or equivalent</p> <p>Twenty years of age</p> <p>To pass the medical colloquium</p> <p>Arab Nationals (for more than five years):</p> <p>Same conditions as for Lebanese with the condition of reciprocity treatment.</p> <p>Non Arab Foreigners:</p> <p>Same condition for Lebanese with the condition of reciprocity treatment and the condition of holding the degree of Pharmacy for more than ten years.</p>

1	2	3	4
o) Pharmacies	Licence from the Ministry of Public Health Law no.367 dated 1 August 1994 on the Organization of the Profession of Pharmacists.	Registration at the Commercial Registry and registration at the Order of Pharmacists Article 11 of Law No. 367 dated 1 August 1994 on the Organization of the Profession of Pharmacists.	
p) Health Supervisors	Licence from the Ministry of Public Health (Decree Law No. 107 dated 16 September 1983)		For Lebanese: Certified Health Supervisor: To have degree in basic health sciences from recognized university or institute with three years of studying Lebanese baccalaureate part II or equivalent To pass the qualification exam set by the Ministry of Public Health. Health supervisor: Technical Baccalaureate from recognized institute with three years of studying Brevet or equivalent of completion of fourth years of school To pass the qualification exam set by the Ministry of Public Health Health worker: Three years experience in a recognized health establishment Brevet or equivalent or certificate of completion of fourth year of mid-school To pass the qualification exam set by the Ministry of Public Health For foreigners: Health supervisors affiliated with International Organizations on special missions in Lebanon. Also, the following applies: Same conditions as Lebanese with the right to practice the profession in his/her home country Condition of reciprocity treatment consecrated by a bilateral agreement and the inverse proportionality of the population.
q) Laboratorists	Permit from the Ministry of Public Health (Decree Law No. 76 dated 9 September 1983)		For Lebanese: Certified Laboratorist: Degree from a recognized university or institute with minimum three years of study. Lebanese Baccalaureate II or equivalent To pass the Qualification exam by the Ministry of Public Health Laboratorist: Technical baccalaureate from recognized institute with three years of studying Brevet or equivalent or certificate of Completion of Fourth years of school To pass the Qualification exam by the Ministry of Public Health Assistant Laboratorist:

1	2	3	4
			<p>Three years experience in recognized laboratories With certificate of Completion of Fourth year of school and To pass the Qualification exam by the Ministry of Public Health. For Foreign Laboratorist: Same conditions as Lebanese with the right of practising the profession in his/her home country and the condition of reciprocity treatment consecrated by a bilateral agreement and the inverse proportionality of the population.</p>
2. Computer and related services			
a) Consultancy services related to the installation of computer hardware	None	None	None
b) Software implementation services	None	None	None
c) Data processing services	None	None	None
d) Data base services	None	None	None
3. Research and development services			
a) R&D services on natural sciences	None	None	None
b) R&D services on social sciences and humanities	None	None	None
c) Interdisciplinary R&D services	None	None	None
4. Real estate services			
a) Involving owned or leased property	None	None	None
b) On a fee or contract basis	None	None	None
5. Rental/Leasing services without operators			
a) Relating to ships	None	Ships must be registered at the base Port	None
b) Relating to aircraft	Approval of the Ministry of Public Works and Transport (Decree No. 2158 dated 8 July 1965)	Aircraft must register at the General Directorate of Civil Aviation under the Ministry of Public Works and Transport	<p>1.Compliance with the technical standards for Airplanes 2. Insurance coverage for aircraft, staff (including crew), and passengers 3. Affidavit for undertaking responsibilities stated by the Law 4. Copy of rental contract and a clear sign on the Aircraft stating the purpose of rental</p>
c) Relating to other transport equipment	None	None	None
d) Relating to other machinery and equipment	None	None	None

1	2	3	4
6. Other business services			
a) Advertising services	Licence from Mouhafez for billboard from advertisement (Decree No. 8861 dated 25 July 1996)	None	None
b) Market research and public opinion polling services	None	None	None
c) Management consulting services	None	None	None
d) Services related to management consulting	None	None	None
e) Technical testing and analysis services	None	None	None
f) Services incidental to forestry	Licence from the Ministry of Agriculture (the Forestry Department) for exploitation and rental of space for cutting of forests in state property or on the property of Municipalities Ground level cutting: Decree of Council of Ministers in exceptional cases (Law on Forests dated 7 January 1949)	None	None
Services incidental to hunting ¹⁷	Licence to carry hunting guns from the Ministry of Interior Annual Licence to hunt from the Ministry of Interior (Law dated 18 June 1952 on Hunting Regulations)	None	None
g) Services incidental to Fishing	Permit from the Ministry of Agriculture for sea fishing for commercial purpose (Decision No. 2775 dated 28 September 1929) Licence for river fishing from the Ministry of Agriculture (Decree No. 11882 dated	Registration at the Port of fishing ships – the Ministry of Public Works and Transport (Decision No. 2775 dated 28 September 1929)	Only Lebanese holding a permit may fish for commercial purpose (Decision No. 372 dated 25 June 1926)

¹⁷ Currently not allowed in Lebanon according to Council of Ministers Decision No. 110/1 dated May 18, 1995

1	2	3	4
	3 June 1948)		
h) Services incidental to mining	None	None	None
i) Services incidental to manufacturing	None	None	None
j) Services incidental to energy distribution	None. Electricite Du Liban has an Exclusive right through concession to produce, transmit and distribute electricity in Lebanon	None	None
k) Placement and supply services of personnel	Licence from the Ministry of Labour	None	If natural person, s/he must be over twenty one years of age Decision No. 1/375 dated 7 July 1971
l) Investigation and security	Licence from the Ministry of Interior (Decision No. 387 dated 20 July 1995)	None	None
m) Related scientific and technical consulting services	None	None	None
n) Maintenance and repair of equipment (not including maritime vessels, aircraft or other transport equipment)	None	None	None
o) Building - cleaning services	None	None	None
p) Photographic services	None	None	None
q) Packaging services (Poultry and eggs)	Licence from the Office of Animal Product at the Ministry of Agriculture	None	Compliance with technical standards (certificate issued by the Ministry of Agriculture – Directorate of Animal Resources): Regulations dated 4 January 1971 Regulations dated 4 February 1971
r) Printing, publishing	The Ministry of Information issues licenses for the establishment of publishing house and printed press (Law on Printed Press dated 14 September 1962 lately amended in 1977)	Declaration to the Ministry of Information: Any person who owns or manages a printing establishment or wishes to establish a publishing house should send a declaration to the Ministry of Information (Law on Printed Press dated 14 September 1962 lately amended in 1977)	None
s) Convention services	None	None	None

1	2	3	4
t) Customs clearing brokers	License: The Higher Customs Council (the 2000 Decree Law on Customs) issues licenses for customs clearing brokers	Registration at the Higher Customs Council and at the Commercial register as a trader for customs clearing brokers and employees of customs clearing brokers	<p>(1) For Natural Persons: Must be Lebanese for more than ten years. Having all her/his civil rights Have not been dismissed from the civil service or any other previous job for reasons relating to honesty and integrity. Must submit a financial quietus. Must have a Lebanese university degree in law, business, commerce, economics, finance, or any other equivalent degree. Must have at least one year of experience in the field of customs clearing as an employee for a custom broker or as an accredited person for customs clearing. Such experience shall be proven according to specific registers held by the Customs or according to the candidate previous customs card. Must passes the written exam set by the General Director of Customs.</p> <p>(2) For legal persons: Joint-liability companies may operate as customs brokers provided that: (1) customs clearing constitute the object of the company according to its statutes ,(2) the company is registered in the Register of Commerce, (3) submits a financial quietus, (4) all of the partners are Lebanese, (5) if the number of partners exceeds three, at least three of them must be licensed brokers and their participation in the company shall not be less than 20 per cent of the capital. The company chooses one the aforementioned partners as its representative at Customs. The Higher Customs Council may, after consultation with the General Director of Customs, set additional requirements for companies to engage in customs brokerage activities.</p> <p>(3) For both natural and legal persons: Must have an office Customs brokers must provide a guarantee before starting operating. The amount of the guarantee is determined by the General Customs Director. Employees of customs clearing brokers: Must be Lebanese for more than 10 years and is no less than 18 years old. Must have all her/his civil rights. Must have the Lebanese Baccalaureate certificate or its equivalent. Customs brokers shall provide a guarantee for each of their employees. The amount of the guarantee is determined by the General Customs Director.</p>

1	2	3	4
II. COMMUNICATION SERVICES			
1. Postal services	Licence from the Council of Ministers for regular postal services Licence from the Ministry of Telecommunications to licensed postal entities for conducting additional specific sub-services	None	None
2. Courier services	Licence from the Ministry of Telecommunications (Decision No 771 dated 30 March 1985)	None	None
3. Telecommunication services:			
a. Wireless data services	Licence from the Ministry of Telecommunications	None	None
b. V-Sat Services	Licence from the Ministry of Telecommunications		
c. Internet Services	Licence from the Ministry of Telecommunications	None	None
4. Audiovisuals:			
a) Motion picture and video tape production and distribution services	None	A copy of all printed and recorded matters should be sent to the Ministry of Information (Law on Printed Press dated 14 September 1962 last amendments in 1977)	None
b) Motion picture projection services	Licenses issued by Mouhafez (Decree Law No. 118 dated 13 June 1977)	None	Technical regulations for cinemas (Decision No. 509 dated 19 December 1939)
c) Radio television broadcasting agency	Licence from the Council of Ministers after (i) approval of the Ministry of Telecommunications and the Ministry of Information and (ii) consultation with the National Council of Audiovisual (Law No. 382/94 dated 4 November 1994)	None	The manager of its political and news broadcasting programs should be Lebanese for more than ten years

1	2	3	4
d) Sound recording	None	None	None
e) Rental of satellite broadcasting channels	Licence from the Council of Ministers per recommendation of the Ministry of Telecommunications after consultation with the Ministry of Information (Law No. 531 dated 24 July 1996)	Registration with the International Union of Telecommunications	None
f) Usage of frequency connection equipment	Licence from the Ministry of Telecommunications (Decree No. 7997 dated 29 February 1996)	None	None
III. CONSTRUCTION AND RELATED ENGINEERING SERVICES			
1. General construction work for building	None	None	None
2. General construction work for civil engineering	None	None	None
3. Installation and assembly work	None	None	None
4. Building completion and finishing work	None	None	None
IV. DISTRIBUTION SERVICES			
1. Commission agents' services	None	None	None
2. Wholesale trade services	None	Registration at the Commercial Registry and Declaration to the Ministry of Finance and Declaration to the Office of Consumer Protection at the Ministry of Economy and Trade	None
3. Retailing services	None	Registration at the Commercial Registry and Declaration to the Ministry of Finance and Declaration to the Office of Consumer Protection at the Ministry of Economy and Trade	None

1	2	3	4
4. Franchising	None	Registration at the Ministry of Economy and Trade and at the Ministry of Tourism of Trade names	None
V. EDUCATIONAL SERVICES			
1. Primary education services	Licence for establishment: Council of Ministers (Decree No. 9408 dated 15 October 1996) Permit for opening: Minister of the 1 Education and Higher Education (Decree No. 9408 dated 15 October 1996)	None	In case the applicant is a natural person: Twenty five years of age At least a Baccalaureate degree In case the applicant is a legal person: Affidavit for assuming proper supervision on education and national ethics
2. Secondary education services	Same as under 1 above	Same as under 1 above	Same as under 1 above
3. Tertiary Level education services	Same as under 1 above	Same as under 1 above	Same as under 1 above
4. Adult education	Licence by Council of Ministers after consultation with the Ministry of Education and Higher Education (Law dated 26 December 1961)	None	Dean or President of University must hold a Ph.D. or equivalent or university degree with 5 years experience in teaching Professors or teacher must have a university degree or equivalent
VI. ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES			
1. Sewage ¹⁸ services	None	None	None
2. Refuse disposal services	None	None	None
3. Sanitation and similar services	None	None	None
VII. FINANCIAL SERVICES			
1. All insurance and insurance related services	Licence issued by the Ministry of Economy and Trade	Registration at the Ministry of Economy and Trade is required	Certificate of experience for at least ten years in the insurance field (Decree No. 9812 dated 4 May 1968 amended lately in 1999)
c) Reinsurance and retrocession	Same as under 1 above	Same as under 1 above	Same as under 1 above

¹⁸ The sewage networks are owned by the government. Private parties may perform sewage services under contract with the government. Qualification requirements may be articulated in relevant public procurements.

1	2	3	4
d) Services auxiliary to insurance (including brokerage and agency services)	The Ministry of Economy and Trade issues licenses for Insurance Agent, Insurance Broker and Insurance Company Delegate	Registration at the Ministry of Economy and Trade is required Decree No. 1205 dated 24 April 1978	Independent Broker: Must be twenty five years of age Must have a University degree in Law, political science, management, economics, commercial science, insurance science, accounting, or equivalent with three years experience in the insurance field; or a university degree of at least two years of study with five years experience in the insurance field or a Baccalaureate degree with ten years experience in the insurance field General Agent: Must have a University degree in Law, political science, management, economics, commercial science, insurance science, accounting, or equivalent To work for an insurance Company or for a general agent of an insurance Company or for an independent broker Must be twenty one years of age General Insurance Agent: Same condition as for the independent broker and to have a proxy from an insurance company without salary
2. Banking and other financial services (excl. insurance)	The Banque Du Liban issues licenses for banks	Should be established as joint stock Companies Registration at the Register of Commerce and at Banque Du Liban (List of Banks) Registration of branches of foreign banks at the Ministry of Economy and Trade and Banque Du Liban Code of Money and Credit, Decree No. 13513, dated 1 August 1963 concerning Banks and Financial institutions Decision No. 7540 dated 4 March 2000 concerning leasing companies Decision No. 7271 dated 15 April 1999 concerning opening of representative offices of Foreign Banks Decision No. 7147 dated 5 November 1998) opening of Branches of Lebanese Banks in Lebanon and abroad	A person cannot establish, manage, or be employed in a bank, financial institution, leasing company, or brokerage firm if: He/she has been convicted, in Lebanon or abroad, within the last ten years, of any crime, theft, breach of trust, fraud, extortion of funds, dishonest issue of cheques with insufficient funds, or impairing the State's financial credibility within the meaning of Articles 319 and 320 of the Penal Code. He/she has been convicted for a violation in accordance with Articles 689 till 700 of the Penal Code. He/she has been declared bankrupt and was not rehabilitated for at least ten years He/she has been convicted for violating the provisions of the banking secrecy law dated 3 September 1956. (Article 127 of the Code of Money and Credit) Moreover, any person appointed as chairman of the board of directors, general manager, assistant general manager, manager, or assistant manager is prohibited from undertaking private commercial activity or to be a partner in any partnership involving unlimited liability. The Banque Du Liban should verify the moral and material capacity and competence of the founders, shareholders and transferee of banks' shares. (Decree Law No. 87 dated 16 September 1983 as amended by law No. 32 dated 11 February 1991)

1	2	3	4
		Decision No. 7218 dated 4 February 1999 opening representative offices of Lebanese banks abroad Decision No. 7739 dated 21/12/2000 conditions for establishing banks in Lebanon	
g) Participation in issues of all kinds of securities, incl. under-writing and placement as agent and provision of service related to such issues	The Beirut Stock Exchange approves listing of securities on its Pit, accepts brokerage firms and their representatives to operate in the Pit, organizes, develops and controls trading system.	Registration at the list of: Brokerage firms. Securities listed and traded	<u>Brokerage firms:</u> Being a Lebanese company. Having a Capital of LBP 500 Million at least. Presenting a Bank Guarantee of LBP 200 Million annually renewed. <u>Representatives of the brokerage firms inside the Pit:</u> Being Lebanese citizen. Having full civil capacity. Having 25 years of age at least. Being holder of at least the baccalaureate degree or its equivalent. To pass written exam in the Beirut Stock Exchange.
j) Settlement and clearing services for financial assets, incl. securities, derivative products, and other negotiable instruments	None	None	None
VIII. HEALTH-RELATED AND SOCIAL SERVICES			
1. Hospital services	Licence issued by the Ministry of Public Health	None	Applicant for hospital licence must be Lebanese for more than ten years and at least of twenty one years old of age If the applicant is a legal entity, the Managing Director must be Lebanese licensed to practice medicine (Decree Law No. 9826 dated 22 June 1962)
2. Other human health (Fabrication of optical instruments and sales of eyeglasses)	Ministry of Public Health issues licence for fabrication and sales of optical instruments and eyeglasses	None	Lebanese nationals having a degree in fabrication of optical instruments from recognized education institution Arab nationals and foreigners having the same qualification requirements as Lebanese nationals and taking into account reciprocity Non Arab nationals must fulfill the same qualification requirements as Lebanese nationals and are only selected based on need assessment conducted by the Ministry of Public Health (Law No. 10/68 dated 8 January 1968)

1	2	3	4
3. Private Laboratory	Licenses required by the Ministry of Public Health under the condition that the Doctor or Pharmacist administer and operate the laboratory	None	Only Lebanese Doctors and Pharmacists can administer and operate private laboratory whether or not such laboratory is part of a hospital (Decree Law No. 75 dated 9 September 1983)
4. Social services	None	None	None
5. Manufacturing and Replacement of Prostheses and Artificial Limbs	Ministry of Public Health issues licence for fabrication and replacement of a prostheses and artificial limbs Law No.397 dated 12 January 1995	None	For Lebanese: Specialist in fabrication and replacement of a prostheses and artificial limbs Lebanese Baccalaureate part II or equivalent Degree in this field or degree in technical specialty in this field from recognized university or institute To pass special colloquium for withholding a degree from abroad Assistant in fabrication and replacement of a prostheses and artificial limbs: Technical degree in this field or equivalent For foreigners: Same conditions as for Lebanese with the condition of reciprocity treatment consecrated in a bilateral agreement and the inverse proportionality of the population
6. Blood Banks	Ministry of Public Health issues licence for blood banks Decree No. 9842 dated 4 March 1975	None	Permit of practising medicine Specialization in blood science from a recognized establishment with a minimum of two years of study Licence from the Ministry of Public Health (Decree No.9827) dated 22 June 1926)
7. Services provided by Medical Massaging or Cosmetology	Licence from the Ministry of public Health (Decree No. 9827 dated 22 June 1926)	None	Degree of specialization in massage and cosmetology from a recognized school or institute
IV. TOURISM AND TRAVEL RELATED SERVICES			
1. Hotels and restaurants (incl. catering)	Ministry of Tourism issues licenses (Decree No 4221 dated 18 October 2000) The Department of Municipalities and Villages approves application for licenses of hotels and restaurants	Registration at the commercial register	Certificate proving that the owner of the establishment or its manager has the technical and professional qualifications required according to the importance of the establishment or degree of specialization from a tourism institute
2. Travel agencies	Ministry of Tourism issues licenses	Registration at the commercial register	Certificate proving the experience of the owner or manager of the institution in tourism or travel related services (Decree No. 4216 dated 20 October 1972)

1	2	3	4
3. Tourist guides services	Ministry of Tourism issues licenses for Lebanese travel agents Council of Ministers issues licenses by Decree to foreign travel agents	Registration at the commercial register	Lebanese withholding a tourist guide Certificate from the Ministry of Tourism (Decree No. 11576 dated 27 December 1997)
4. Tour operators	Ministry of Tourism issues license	Registration at the commercial register	Bank guarantee Affidavit for engaging at least five employees with experience in tourism transport Certificate proving the ownership of 30 tourism cars of a model of the same year of application Insurance coverage Diploma of specialization in tourism and tourism transport from a recognized institution or five years experience in the field for the owner of the establishment or the manager (Decree No. 4216 dated 20 October 1972)
5. Car rental agencies without operator	Ministry of Tourism issues license	Registration at the commercial register	Certificate proving the ownership of 30 tourism cars of a model of the same year of application Insurance coverage Diploma of specialization in tourism and tourism transport from a recognized institution or five years experience in the field for the owner of the establishment or the manager (Decree No. 4216 dated 20 October 1972)
X. RECREATIONAL, CULTURAL AND SPORTING SERVICES (other than audio-visual services)			
1. Entertainment services (incl. theatre, live bands and circus services)	None	Declaration of establishment to the municipality (Decision No. 381 dated 9 December 1947), the Organization of Entertainment Places and non Cinematographic Shows	None
2. News agency services	None	None	None
3. Libraries, archives, museums and other cultural services	None	None	None
4. Sporting and other recreational services	Ministry of Tourism issues licenses for the establishment of ski resorts and electrical transportation cables (Decision No. 88 dated 24 April 1978 Organization of Ski Resorts, Beach Resorts	None	All maps and technical reports for the project with parking places and affidavit for establishing a rescue team and first aid infirmaries at departure and arrival points with the details of rescue team and means.

1	2	3	4
	and Electric Transportation Cables) after consultation with the Lebanese Federation of Skiing		
5. River Fishing	The Ministry of Agriculture issues licence for river fishing (Article 6 of Decree No.11882 dated 3 June 1948)	None	Compliance with technical conditions set by Decree No. 11882 dated 3 June 1948
6. Scuba Diving Sports	The Ministry of Agriculture issues licence for scuba diving sports (Article 4 of Decision No.254/1 dated 8 December 1995) and under water fishing sports (Article 4 of Decision No.42/1 dated 24 March 1999)	None	Certificate of diving from a recognized institute related to a club, an association, or establishment that deals with scuba diving sports dually licensed by the Minister of Agriculture (Decision No. 254/1)
XI. TRANSPORT SERVICES			
1. Maritime transport services	The Ministry of Public Works and Transport issues licenses for the establishment of a maritime agency (Article 80 of Decision No. 31/1 dated 26 January 1966 and amended by Decision No. 271/1992 and Decision No. 68 dated 24 June 1994) The Ministry of Public Works and Transport issues licence for captains of ships, marine officers, cook , trainer, scuba diver, sea guide, specialized sailors and ships operating (Decision No. 1/209 dated 21 November 1991)	Registration of Lebanese ships at the Port register (Law on Commercial maritime Transport Law dated 18 February 1947)	For a maritime agency, the applicant (if a natural person) should have experience in maritime work for at least three years. If a legal entity, the manager of the establishment should have experience in maritime work for at least three years. Decision No. 1/209 dated 21 November 1991 sets the qualification requirements for sea transport services that are classified in three levels: - The first category constitutes captains of ships - The second category constitutes different degrees of marine officers, captain of ships, chef, trainer, scuba diver, sea guide - The third level constitutes specialized sailors
a. Fuel supply of ships (by land or by sea)	Licence from the Ministry of Public Works and Transport for fuel supply of ships by land or by sea (Memo of the Minister No.11/n/1994 dated 10 September 1994)	Registration of the fuel supply ships at the port	For supply by Land: Compliance with technical standards set by Memo of the Minister No. 11/n/1994 dated 10 September 1994 For supply by sea: accreditation from the Lebanese ships standardization institutions Must have agreements on supply of fuel with three companies owning ships or their maritime agents for at least two years (Memo of the Minister No. 11/n/1994 dated 10 September 1994)

1	2	3	4
b. Repair and maintenance of engines and mechanical and electrical devices for ships	Licence from the Ministry of Public Works and Transport for repair and maintenance of engines and mechanical and electrical devices for ships	None	Qualifications for applicant according to Memo of the Minister No. 4/n/1993 dated 15 March 1993: Electrical or mechanical engineer withholding a technical degree in mechanics or electricity with at least five years experience in this field on board of ships, Technical baccalaureate (second division) with at least eight years experience in this field, a senior engineer with at least five years experience on board of ships, owner of an establishment working in the field of mechanics or electricity, or owner of an establishment working in the field of mechanics or electricity for 15 years and dully registered at the commercial register with an independent location for the purpose of exercising his/her profession with the necessary equipments to be inspected and approved by the Ministry.
c. Repair and maintenance of ships (hulls)	Licence from the Ministry of Public Works and Transport for repair and maintenance of ships (hulls)	None	Qualifications for applicant according to Memo of the Minister No. 4/n/1993 dated 15 March 1993: Maritime engineer withholding permit for practising the profession in Lebanon, A recognized marine expert by International standardization companies recognized by the Lebanese government, A classified establishment by International standardization companies recognized by the Lebanese government, or A company that is previously registered at the commercial register and licensed in the field of repair and maintenance of ships hulls with fifteen years of experience
d. Repair of electronic devices on board of ships (i.e. radars, radio)	Licence from the Ministry of Public Works and Transport for repair of electronic devices on board of ships (i.e. radars, radio)	None	Qualifications for applicant according to Memo of the Minister No. 4/n/1993 dated 15 March 1993: Electronic engineer, A technical degree in electronics with at least five years experience in this field, or A technical baccalaureate (second division) with at least eight years experience in this field with an independent location for the purpose of exercising his/her profession
e. Ships Stevedoring services (loading and unloading of ships)	Licence from the Ministry of Public Works and Transport for Ships Stevedoring services (loading and unloading of ships)	Approval of the General Security at the port	Decision No. 31/1 dated 26 January 1966: Agreement with the ships agent, Five years of experience, and Insurance coverage for workers
f. Ships storage agency	Licence from the Ministry of Public Works and Transport for Ships storage agency	None	Decision No.31/1 dated 26 January 1966: Agreement of a duration of one year at least signed with the ships agent and insurance coverage for workers

1	2	3	4
g. Transportation of ship's waste	Licence from the Ministry of Public Works and Transport for transportation of ship's waste	None	Decision No. 31/1 dated 26 January 1966: The service provider must own a barge of capacity of at least five tons and a boat equipped with an engine or a propelling engine capable of towing the barge outside the port. This can be substituted with a trailing machine.
2. Internal waterways transport services	None	None	None
3. Air transport services	<p>The Ministry of Public Works and Transport (GDCA) issues licenses for Air Transport after approval of the Ministry of Defense (Decree No. 15648 dated 21 September 1970). Agricultural spray by air requires approval by the Ministry of Agriculture. Air advertisement requires a prior approval from the Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of Information. Licenses are currently issued for air carriers with less than 20 seats. For over 20 seats, MEA has monopoly for 20 years ending September 2012. The GDCA issues: licence for Aircraft maintenance mechanic (Decision No. 40 dated 24 April 1975) permit for private aeroplane pilot (Article 1 of Decision No. 159 dated 23 September 1974) permit for flight operation officer (Decision No. 95 dated 5 June 1974), student pilot licence (Article 1 of Decision No. 16/n/98 dated 2 February 1998) licenses for arrival and departure commercial services</p>	<p>Registration of all Lebanese airplanes at the GDCA (Article 10 of the Aviation Law dated 11 January 1949 lastly amended in 1955)</p>	<p>All managing staff of the Aircraft (captain, pilots, mechanics and all the employed staff) must have the qualifications set by regulations and Laws and international agreements and must withhold capability certificates from the competent authorities (Article 51 of the Aviation Law dated 11 January 1949). Qualification requirements for: - Aircraft maintenance mechanic are set in Decision No. 40 dated 24 April 1975 - Private aeroplane pilot are set in Decision No. 159 dated 23 September 1974 - Flight operation officer are set in Decision No. 95 dated 5 June 1974 - Student pilot licence are set in Decision No. 16/n/98 dated 2 February 1998</p>

1	2	3	4
	at Beirut National airport (Article 2 of the latest amendment of Article 77 and 88 of Decision No. 118/1956 by Decision No. 121/n dated 14 October 1998)		
e) Supporting services for air transport	The GDCA issues: licenses for technical handling of airplanes, line maintenance of Airplanes, technical maintenance and overhaul licenses for restoration, repair and building of airplanes (Article 10 of the latest amendment-- Decision No. 121/n dated 14 October 1998 of Article 77 and 88 of Decision No. 118/1956) licenses for restoration, repair and building of airplanes (Article 10 of the latest amendment-- Decision No. 121/n dated 14 October 1998 of Article 77 and 88 of Decision No. 118/1956) licenses for Aircraft maintenance mechanic (Decision No. 40 dated 24 April 1975)	None	Qualification requirements for aircraft maintenance mechanic are set in Decision No. 40 dated 24 April 1975
4. Space transport	N/A	N/A	N/A
5. Rail transport ¹⁹ services	Decree No. 6479 dated 14 April 1961(The Office of Rail Road and Transport) has been given the right to: 1. exploit and manage rail road rails 2. exploit and manage public transport within Beirut and suburbs	None	None

¹⁹ Rail transport is not currently operating in Lebanon

1	2	3	4
6. Road transport services	Licence from the Ministry of Public Works and Transport for establishments providing transport services of passengers		For natural persons, Lebanese with 21 years of age
8. Services auxiliary to all modes of transport:			
a. Freight forwarder)	License: Ministry of Public Works and Transport Law No. 212 dated 2 April 1993	Registration at the Commercial register and the Chamber of Commerce and Industry	<p>If natural person:</p> <p>Should be Lebanese of at least 21 years of age</p> <p>Rental or ownership of a 40 sqm location equipped with local and international telecommunication facilities</p> <p>Not exercising any other function</p> <p>Must engage a minimum of 4 employees with insurance coverage if they are not registered at the social security fund</p> <p>Agent of a foreign freight forwarding agency</p> <p>Five years of experience in this field</p> <p>Bank guarantee of 500 000 LBP</p> <p>The President of the Board of Directors or the Manager should have five years of experience as a manager in this field</p>

ANNEX 8

INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS, CONVENTIONS, AND ORGANIZATIONS

A. List of Foreign Trade Agreements

- Goods

Table A8.1 - Bilateral Trade and Economic Agreements

Countries/Regions	Trade and Economic Agreements	
	Signed	Ratified
GAFTA (Arab countries)	18 February 1997	4 May 1998
Algeria	20 April 1967	10 September 1968
Armenia	1 May 1995	5 November 1998
Australia	11 March 1997	5 November 1998
Azerbaijan	11 February 1998	31 March 1999
Cameroon	19 October 1962	19 February 1964
Chile	26 November 1997	23 February 1999
China	13 June 1996	28 February 1997
Cuba	14 December 1995	23 February 1999
The Czech Republic	7 October 1994	15 May 1995
Egypt	10 September 1998	23 February 1999
European Union	3 May 1977	7 November 1997
Greece	24 July 1997	5 November 1998
Iran	27 October 1997	5 November 1998
Iraq	9 April 1967 5 December 1999	8 June 1967 24 May 2000
Jordan	1 October 1992	4 January 1993
Kuwait	10 January 1996	24 July 1996
Malaysia	23 May 1995	24 July 1996
Morocco	10 March 1972	23 March 1973
Nigeria	29 March 1968	28 August 1969
Poland	27 May 1993	24 April 1994
Romania	8 October 1994	8 December 1995
Russia	31 March 1995 7 April 1997	24 July 1996 23 February 1999
Saudi Arabia	11 November 1971	20 December 1971
Senegal	29 May 1963	6 March 1964
Sudan	26 April 1969	27 February 1971
Syria	16 September 1993	22 February 1994
Taysir (Arab countries)	22 February 1981	1 April 1995
Turkey	10 October 1991	14 April 1992
Ukraine	25 March 1996	28 February 1997
United States of America	Agriculture agreement: 23 March 1978	22 February 1979
Yemen	25 November 1999	24 May 2000
Yugoslavia	28 July 1953	23 July 1954

- Services

**Table A8.2 – Avoidance of Double Taxation and the
Prevention of Fiscal Evasion Agreements**

Country	Signed	Ratified
Armenia	16 September 1998	23 February 1999
Bulgaria	1 June 1999	25 October 1999
Canada	29 December 1998	Not ratified
The Czech Republic	28 August 1997	14 June 1999
Egypt	17 March 1996	24 July 1996
France	24 July 1962	23 August 1963
Iran	22 October 1998	23 February 1999
Italy	22 November 2000	Not ratified
Malta	23 February 1999	25 October 1999
Poland	26 July 1999	Not ratified
Romania	28 June 1995	24 July 1996
Russia	7 April 1997	23 February 1999
Syria	12 January 1997	24 July 1997
Tunisia	24 June 1998	23 February 1999
United Arab Emirates	17 May 1998	23 February 1999

Table A8.3 – Investments Promotion and Protection Agreements

Country	Signed	Ratified
Armenia	1 May 1995	16 March 1998
Azerbaijan	11 February 1998	3 March 1999
Bulgaria	1 June 1999	30 December 2000
Canada	11 April 1997	31 March 1999
Chile	13 October 1999	24 May 2000
China	13 June 1996	28 February 1997
Cuba	14 December 1995	5 November 1998
The Czech Republic	19 September 1997	14 June 1999
Egypt	1 March 1996	24 July 1996
Finland	25 August 1997	14 June 1999
France	28 November 1996	31 March 1999
Germany	28 March 1997	5 November 1998
Greece	24 July 1997	31 March 1999
Iran	28 October 1997	31 March 1999
Italy	7 November 1997	31 March 1999
Luxembourg	7 October 1997	6 September 1999
Malaysia	26 February 1998	31 March 1999
Morocco	3 July 1997	14 June 1999
OPEC	23 September 2000	Not ratified
Romania	19 October 1994	6 June 1996
Russia	7 April 1997	Not ratified
Spain	22 February 1996	23 April 1997
Switzerland	3 March 2000	30 December 2000
Syria	12 January 1997	24 July 1997
Tunisia	24 June 1998	31 March 1999
United Kingdom	16 February 1999	30 December 2000
Ukraine	25 March 1996	24 July 1996
United Arab Emirates	17 May 1998	31 March 1999
Yemen	25 November 1999	24 May 2000

B. List of Trade Agreements or parts of them which contain preferential trade provisions, indicating by HS (2 digit) the tariff groups involved, the margin of preference granted, reciprocity provisions and details of any other preferential treatment

Free Trade Agreements

- Taysir:

Agreement for Facilitating and Developing Trade Exchanges among Arab Countries (Taysir); signed on 22 February 1981; ratified on 1 April 1985. No specific lists exist. Implementation is articulated under GAFTA. Please see item 2 below.

- GAFTA:

The Executive Programme of the Agreement for Facilitating and Developing Trade Exchanges among Arab Countries-The Greater Arab Free Trade Area (GAFTA); signed 18 February 1997; ratified 4 May 1998;

- More than 300 groups of goods are not subject to the GAFTA agreement for religious, health, environment, and national security reasons. These categories are in chapters 1, 2, 5, 12, 13, 15, 16, 22-29, 31, 34, 36, 38-41, 56, 68, 70-72, 81, 85, 87, 90, 92, 93, and 95.
- GAFTA's temporary exemptions (until 16 September 2002): 47 groups of goods in chapters 25, 69, 74, 76, 85, and 94
- GAFTA's temporary agricultural agenda (until 16 September 2002): 11 groups of goods in chapters 7 and 8.
- Lebanon's temporary exemptions from GAFTA (until 16 September 2002): 41 groups in chapters 25, 69, 74, 85, and 94

- Egypt:

The Executive Programme to Enhance Trade Exchange between the Lebanese Republic and the Egyptian Arab Republic within the Framework of Taysir Agreement; signed 10 September 1998 and ratified on 23 February 1999. Seven lists exist:

- Free trade does not apply on 9 groups of goods of Egyptian origin when imported into Lebanon. Such goods are however subject to GAFTA agreement reductions. These are in chapter 6, 16, 24, 769, 84, and 94.
- Free trade does not apply on 7 groups of goods of Lebanese origin when imported into Egypt. These are in chapters 2, 22, 24, 25, 50, 63, 74, 76, 85, and 87.
- For 6 groups of agricultural goods of Egyptian origin, free trade applies during a certain period of the year when such goods are imported into Lebanon. During the remaining period of the year, such products are prohibited from importation into Lebanon. These are in chapters 7 and 8.
- For 4 groups of agricultural goods of Lebanese origin, free trade applies during a certain period of the year when such goods are imported into Egypt. During the remaining period of the year, such products are prohibited from importation into Egypt. These are in chapter 8.
- Sixteen groups of agricultural goods of Egyptian origin are prohibited from import into Lebanon. These are in chapters 1, 2, 4, 7, 8, 11, 15, and 20.
- Ten groups of goods of Lebanese and Egyptian origins are subject to gradual reductions (25 per cent per year) starting 1 January 1999 leading to free trade for these groups of goods within 4 years. These are in chapters 4, 7, 8, 17, 20, 22, and 32.
- Five groups of goods of Egyptian origin are subject to prior permit when imported into Lebanon. These are in chapters 25, 74, 76, and 85.

- European Union:

Cooperation Agreement between the European Economic Community and the Lebanese Republic; signed 3 May 1977; ratified 7 November 1977. No specific lists exist.

- Kuwait:

Agreement of Trade Cooperation between the Government of the Lebanese Republic and the Government of the State of Kuwait; signed 10 January 1996; ratified 24 July 1996. Two lists exist:

- List of Lebanese industrial goods exempt from import duties when imported into Kuwait: 140 groups in chapters 4, 7, 8, 15-22, 25, 28, 30, 33, 36, 39, 40, 42, 44, 45, 48, 51, 52, 54-56, 59, 60-65, 69, 71-76, 83-85, 93, and 94.
- List of Kuwaiti industrial goods exempt from import duties when imported into Lebanon: 50 groups in chapters 3, 4, 7, 11, 16, 17, 19, 20, 22, 25, 27-29, 31, 32, 39, 68, 70, and 73.

- Syria:

Agreement of Economic and Social Cooperation and Coordination between the Lebanese Republic and the Syrian Republic; signed 16 September 1993; and ratified 22 February 1994. Two lists exist:

- Goods subject to 50 per cent initial reduction followed by 10 per cent annually over a period of 5 years: 21 groups in chapters 1, 2, 4, 7, 8, 15, 16, and 20
- Agricultural goods not subject to free trade: 280 groups in chapters 1-10, 12, and 14

Trade Agreements Containing Preferential Trade Provisions

- Iraq:

Economic Agreement between the Lebanese Republic and the Iraqi Republic; signed 9 April 1967; ratified 8 June 1967.

- Exempt from customs duties, when imported into Lebanon, are 90 categories of goods (Iraqi origin) in chapters 1-10, 12, 13-15, 17, 18, 20, 22-27, 40, 41, 43-46, 49-53, 71, 75, 76, 78-81, and 84.
- Reduced customs duties (15 per cent-75 per cent reductions from normal rates) apply on 171 categories of goods (Iraqi origin), when imported into Lebanon, in chapters 15, 17-20, 22, 25, 27, 28, 30-35, 37-42, 44, 48, 49, 51-64, 66, 68-74, 76, 82-87, 94, and 96.

- Jordan:

Trade Agreement between the Government of the Lebanese Republic and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan; signed 1 October 1992; ratified 4 January 1993.

Three lists exist with Jordan:

- Exempt from customs duties, when imported into Lebanon, are 21 categories of goods (Jordanian origin) in chapters 4, 7, 23, 30, 31, 39, 46, 48, 49, 52, 70, 71, and 84.
- Reduced customs duties (1/3 reduction from normal rates) apply on 124 categories of goods (Jordanian origin), when imported into Lebanon, in chapters 20, 21, 25, 30-36, 38-40, 42, 44, 48, 49, 51, 56-58, 61-64, 67-70, 72-74, 76, 78, 82-85, 87, 90, 94, and 96.

- Exempt from customs duties, when imported into Lebanon and sold during period of exhibitions, are 51 categories of goods (Jordanian origin) in chapters 20, 25, 33, 36, 38, 39, 42, 51, 56, 61-64, 67, 68, 70, 73, 76, 83-85, 87, 90, 94, and 96.
- Thirty agricultural goods (Jordanian origin) are provided seasonal preferences (zero duties and no advance permit) in accordance with agricultural agenda. No HS code was specified.

- Saudi Arabia:

Trade and Economic Agreement between the Saudi Kingdom and the Lebanese Republic; signed 11 November 1971; ratified 20 December 1971.

- Exempt from customs duties, when imported into Lebanon, are 86 categories of goods (Saudi origin) in chapters 1, 4-8, 14, 15, 19-22, 25, 26-30, 33, 35, 38-41, 44, 48, 51, 52, 57, 61, 66, 69, 73, 76, 83 and 84.
- Reduced customs duties (1/3 of normal rates) apply on 23 categories of goods (Saudi origin), when imported into Lebanon, in chapters 21, 33, 51, 53-55, 57, 62, 63, 70, 73, 74, 84, 85 and 96.

- Sudan:

Trade Agreement between the Lebanese Republic and the Sudanese Republic; signed 21 April 1969; ratified 27 February 1971.

- Exempt from customs duties, when imported into Lebanon, are 75 categories of goods (Sudanese origin) in chapters 1-10, 12-15, 18, 20, 22, 25-27, 40, 41, 43-45, 50-53, 71, 74-76, and 78-81.
- Reduced customs duties (50 per cent-75 per cent reduction from normal rates) apply on 24 categories of goods (Sudanese origin), when imported into Lebanon, in chapters 4, 8, 15, 20, 21, 23, 32, 41, 42, 48, 52, 58, 73, and 84.

Labour-Related Agreements

1. C1 Hours of Work (Industry) Convention, 1919.
2. C8 Unemployment Indemnity (shipwreck) Convention, 1920.
3. C9 Placing of Seamen Convention, 1920.
4. C14 Weekly Rest (Industry) Convention, 1920.
5. C15 (Shelved) Minimum Age (Trimmers and Stockers), 1921.
6. C17 Workmen's Compensation (Accidents) Convention, 1925.
7. C19 Equality of Treatment (Accident) Compensation Convention, 1925.
8. C26 Minimum Wage-Fixing Machinery Convention, 1928.
9. C29 Forced Labour Convention, 1930.
10. C30 Hours of Work (Commerce and Offices) Convention, 1930.
11. C45 Underground Work (Women) Convention, 1935.
12. C52 Holidays with Pay Convention, 1936.
13. C58 Minimum Age (Sea) Convention (Revised), 1936.
14. C59 Minimum Age (Industry) Convention (Revised), 1937.
15. C70 Social Security (Sea Fares) Convention, 1946.
16. C71 Seafarers Pensions Convention, 1946/
17. C73 Medical Examination (Sea fares) Convention, 1946.
18. C74 Certification of Able Seamen Convention, 1946.
19. C77 Medical Examination of Young Persons (Industry) Convention, 1946.
20. C81 Labour Inspection Convention, 1947.
21. C88 Employment Service Convention, 1948.
22. C89 Night Work (Women) Convention, (Revised), 1948.
23. C90 Night Work of Young Persons (Industry Convention) (Revised), 1948.
24. C95 Protection of Wages Convention, 1949.

25. C98 The right to Organize and to Bargain Collectively, 1945.
26. C100 Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951.
27. C105 Abolition of Forced Labour, 1957.
28. C106 Weekly Rest (Commerce and Offices) Convention, 1957.
29. C109 Wages, Hours of Work and Manning (Sea) Convention (Revised), 1958.
30. C111 Convention Concerning Discrimination (Employment and Occupation), 1957.
31. C115 Radiation Protection Convention, 1960.
32. C120 Hygiene (Commerce and Offices) Convention, 1964.
33. C122 Employment Policy Convention, 1964.
34. C127 Maximum weight Convention, 1967.
35. C131 Minimum Wage Fixing Convention, 1970.
36. C133 Accommodation of Crews (Supplementary Provisions) Convention, 1970.
37. C136 Benzene Convention, 1971.
38. C139 Occupational Cancer Convention, 1974.
39. C142 Human Resources Development Convention, 1975.
40. C147 Merchant Shipping (Minimum Standards) Convention, 1976.
41. C159 Vocational Rehabilitation Convention, 1983.
42. C172 Working Conditions (Hotels and Restaurants) Convention, 1991.
43. C176 Safety Health in Mines Convention, 1995.

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International Conventions

1. Accommodation of Crews Convention.
2. Agreements on Intervention in the Open Sea in case of Accident Leading to Water Sea Pollution by Liquid Fuel.
3. Agreement on the Joint Financing of certain Air Navigation Services in Iceland 25 September 1956.
4. Arab states Convention for the 1 and 2 Freedom Granted to Arabic Aircrafts 23 November 1967.
5. Arab states Convention on the Occasional Carriage by Air, Tunisia Convention 15 December 1978.
6. Arab Transit agreement.
7. Barcelona Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea from Pollution.
8. Basil Convention for the Control of Dangerous Waste Transport and their Disposal through Borders. 1989.
9. The Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (Rome Revision of 1928).
10. Convention on Biological Diversity.
11. Convention on Certification of Able Seamen.
12. Convention on a Code of Conduct for Liner Conferences of 1974.
13. Convention on the Continental Shelf of 1958.
14. Convention on Damage Caused by Foreign Aircrafts to Third Parties on the Surface, Rome Convention 7 December 1952.
15. Convention on Establishing Facilities for Finding Employment for Seamen.
16. Convention on Fixing the Minimum age for the Admission of Young Persons to Employment as Trimmers or Stokers.
17. Convention Fixing the Minimum age for the Admission of Children to Employment at sea.
18. Convention on the High Seas of 1958.
19. Convention on International Civil Aviation of 1944, 1947, 1954, 1961, 1962, 1971, 1977, 1980, 1984, 1989, and 1990.
20. Convention of the International Maritime Organization, IMO 1948 and 1993.

21. Convention on the International Maritime Satellite Organization of 1976.
22. Convention on the International Recognition of Rights in Aircrafts, Geneva 19 September 1948.
23. Convention on the Making of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection, Montreal 1 March 1991.
24. Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft, Tokyo 14 September 1963.
25. Convention for the Prohibition of the Placement of Nuclear and Mass Destruction Weapons in Seabeds and Oceans.
26. Convention for Protection of Wild Traveling Birds.
27. Convention for Prevention of Sea Pollution Resulting from Waste Disposal. London, Mexico, Moscow, Washington 1972.
28. Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitration Judgments (New-York) of 1958.
29. Convention of the Safety of Life at Sea of 1974, 1978 SOLAS.
30. Convention on Social Security.
31. Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, Montreal 23 September 1971.
32. Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation Supplementary to the convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, Montreal 23 September 1971, Montreal 24 February 1988.
33. Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft, the Hague 16 December 1970.
34. Convention, Supplementary to the Warsaw Convention, for the Implementation of Certain Rules relating to International Carriage by Air Performed by a Person other than the contracting Carrier, Guadalajara 18 September 1961.
35. Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous zone of 1958.
36. Convention concerning Unemployment Indemnity in case of Loss or Foundering of the ship.
37. The Geneva Convention on the Protection of Phonogram producers (1971).
38. Geneva Convention for the Protection of Terrestrial Animals and Plants from extinction 1973.
39. International Carriage by Air Agreement, Chicago 7 December 1944.
40. International Convention on Civil Liability for oil Pollution Damage of 1969.
41. International Convention Relating to Intervention on the High Seas in Cases of oils Pollution Casualties of 1969.
42. International Convention on Load Lines of 1966.
43. International Convention for the Pollution of Sea by Oil of 1954.
44. International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships of 1973 and 1978.
45. International Convention on Prevention of Water Sea Pollution by Liquid Fuel.
46. International Convention on the Responsibility for Damage of Petroleum Pollution of 1969.
47. International Convention on Sea Pollution.
48. International Convention on Standards of training, Certification and Watch keeping for Sea fares of 1978.
49. International Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Maritime Navigation of 1988.
50. International Convention on Tonnage Measurement of Ships of 1969.
51. International Plant Protection Convention.
52. The Madrid (1891) Convention or the Repression of False or Deceptive Indications of Source on Goods (1891; revised 1911, 1925, 1934, 1947).
53. Medical Examination Convention.
54. Merchant Shipping (minimum standards) Convention.
55. Montreal Protocol on Products Affecting the Ozone Layer 1987 and London's Amendments 1990.
56. The Nice Agreement Concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of Registration of Marks of (1961).
57. The Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (1883; 1967).

58. Protocol to Amend the Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules relating to International Carriage by Air signed at Warsaw on 12 October 1929, the Hague 28 September 1955, Guatemala 8 March 1971, Montreal 25 September 1975.
59. Protocol on the Authentic Text of International Civil Aviation Convention Buenos Aires 24 June 1968.
60. Protocol for the Cooperation in the Field of oil Pollution Control and in the Field of Pollution Control resulting from Any Other Harmful Product in the Mediterranean Sea.
61. Protocol for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea from Pollution Resulting from Earthquakes.
62. Protocol for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea from Pollution Resulting from the Movement of Ships and Planes.
63. Protocol Relating to the Areas of the Mediterranean Sea, which Benefits from Special Protection.
64. The Rome Convention on the Protection of Artist Performers, Phonogram Producers and Radio Broadcasting of 1961.
65. Sea fares Pensions Convention.
66. TIR Convention.
67. United Nations Convention on the Carriage of goods by sea Hamburg of 1978.
68. United Nations Convention on International Multimodal Transport of Goods of 1980.
69. United Nations Convention on the Law of the Seas of 1982.
70. United Nations Framework Agreement on Biological Varieties – Rio De Janiero 1992.
71. United Nations Framework Agreement on Weather Changes – Rio De Janiero 1992.
72. Vienna Convention For the Protection of Ozone Layer 1985.
73. Wages, Hours of Work and Manning Convention, Revised.

Multilateral Economic or Related Organizations

1. Afro-Asian Rural Development Organization –ARDO.
2. Agriculture and Food Market Association in Near East and North Africa- AFMANENA.
3. Air Transport Arab Federation.
4. Arab Aviation Organization, AACO.
5. Arab Center for Studies of Arid and Dry Lands- ACSAD.
6. Arab Classification Society.
7. Arab Federation of Shipping.
8. Arab Labour Organization.
9. Arab Monetary Fund.
10. Arab Organization for Agricultural Development- AOAD.
11. Arab Railroad Union.
12. Arab Seaports Union.
13. Association for Agricultural Research in Near East and North Africa AARINENA.
14. Codex Alimentarius Commission.
15. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations –FAO.
16. International Agency of Atomic Energy.
17. International Association of Social Security.
18. International Center for Advanced Mediterranean Agronomic Studies –CIHEAM.
19. International Center for Agricultural Research in Dry Areas- ICARDA.
20. International Civil Aviation Organization.
21. International Council for Olive and Olive Oil.
22. International Epizootical Bureau.
23. International Financial Corporation.
24. International Fund for Agricultural Development –IFAD.
25. International Labour Organization.
26. International Maritime Organization.
27. International Monetary Fund.
28. International Office for Vineyards and Wine.

29. International Organization for Standardization.
30. International Union of Telecommunications.
31. Islamic Development Bank.
32. Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency.
33. Organization of the Islamic Ship Owners' Association.
34. Regional Center on Agrarian Reforms and Rural Development for the Near-East CARDNE.
35. Sericicole International Commission.
36. Universal Postal Union.
37. United Nations.
38. United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization.
39. United Nations Industrial Development Organization.
40. World Bank.
41. World Customs Organization.
42. World Health Organization.
43. World Intellectual Property Organization.
44. World Meteorological Organization.
45. World Tourism Organization.

ANNEX 9

FEEs

The following annex contains 4 tables on fees as follows:

- Table A9.1 Fees for Services Connected with Trade and Customs-Related Transactions Charged by Chambers of Commerce
- Table A9.2 Fees for Services Connected with Trade and Customs-Related Transactions Charged by Laboratories
- Table A9.3 Fees for Services Connected with Trade and Customs-Related Transactions Charged by the Ministry of Public Health
- Table A9.4 Fees for Services Connected with Trade and Customs-Related Transactions Charged by Customs (according to the Decree Law on Customs and its Amendments)

Table A9.1 Fees for Services Connected with Trade and Customs-Related Transactions Charged by Chambers of Commerce

Type of Service	Fees Charged in L.L	Legal Basis
Certification on signatures, dates or guarantees	For documents with no amount: 25,000 or 8,000* Or For documents with an amount: 0.1 per cent of the value mentioned in the document with a floor of LBP 15,000 or 10,000* and a ceiling of 75,000 or 50,000*	The Ministry of Economy and Trade Decree No. 13152 dated 3 October 1998 The Ministry of Economy and Trade Decree No. 3957 dated 17 August 1993
Certification on copies of documents	15,000 or 5,000*	
Modification of documents	15,000 or 10,000*	
Inspection Fees	25,000 Beirut, Suburbs, and neighbouring cities/areas 60,000 for District Centre, suburbs and district areas	
Transportation fee of Inspector	10,000 Beirut 20,000 Suburbs 25,000 Other Areas	
Certificates of Origin	0.1 per cent of value of amount with a floor of 35,000 or 25,000* and a ceiling of 300,000 or 200,000*	
Certification of Bills and Prices	0.1 per cent of value of amount with a floor of 35,000 or 25,000* and a ceiling of 300,000 or 200,000*	

* for Chambers of Commerce of Tripoli, Sidon, and Zahle

**Table A9.2 - Fees for Services Connected with
Trade and Customs-Related Transactions Charged by Laboratories**

Laboratory Name	Tests undertaken	Fees Charged
The Laboratory of Public Health	Water, drugs, pharmaceuticals and food products	Has a special budget from the Ministry of Public Health and is directly controlled; therefore charges no fees. Only performs tests referred to it by the Ministry of Public Health.
Industrial Research Institute	All sorts of testing	Depends on the test. Between LBP 7000 and LBP 1.5 Million ²⁰
Agricultural Research Institute of Lebanon	Food products of animal and plant origin, pesticides, and fertilizers	This laboratory falls under the supervision of the Ministry of Agriculture but has a separate budget from the Ministry. Fees charged constitute only the cost of material used to perform the necessary tests: - Simple Chemical Tests ²¹ range between LBP 15000 and LBP 30000 - Microbiological Tests ²² cost around LBP 45000 and more advanced - HPLC tests ²³ costs LBP 90000.

**Table A9.3 - Fees for Services Connected with
Trade and Customs-Related Transactions Charged by the Ministry of Public Health**

Department /Directorate or Branch	Type of Service	Related Fees
Service of Sanitary engineering	Import of bottled water and refreshments	LBP 1,000 (stamp fee per application) LBP 25,000 (licence fee unlimited period)
Service of Sanitary engineering	Import and sales of house insecticides, pesticides and rodent killers	LBP 1,000 (stamp fee per application) LBP 25,000 (fee per license)

**Table A9.4 - Fees for Services Connected with
Trade and Customs-Related Transactions Charged by Customs
(according to the Decree Law on Customs and its Amendments)**

Items	Fees		
Wages	Categories: Category II Category III Category IV Category V	Overtime (Day Shift) LBP 4000/HOUR LBP 3500/HOUR LBP 2500/HOUR LBP 2000/HOUR	Overtime (Night Shift) LBP 5500/HOUR LBP 4500/HOUR LBP 3500/HOUR LBP 3000/HOUR
Customs Declaration (import, export, and transit)	LBP 50000 Stamp Duty (according to Law No. 676 of 1 March 1998)		
Storage Fees Collected by Customs (Beirut)	Free the first 5 days LBP 2000/100kg/week and should be paid in advance (charges are half of this rate for storage in open space areas)		

²⁰ Fees are subsidized by the GOL

²¹ Chemical tests are performed to determine the composition of certain products.

²² Microbiological tests are performed for the detection of fungi and bacteria

²³ HPLC (high pressure liquid chromatography) are performed to detect minute contaminants such as pesticides

Items	Fees
Airport and Masnaa) ²⁴	<p>Any fraction of 100 Kg is considered as 100 Kg</p> <p>Should storage exceed 30 days, an extra charge is added as follows:</p> <p>Airport:</p> <p>From day 31 to 60: LBP 2000/100kg/day</p> <p>From day 61 and above: LBP 4000/100kg/day</p> <p>Other Customs Areas:</p> <p>From day 31 to 60: LBP 8/100kg/day</p> <p>From day 61 to 90: LBP 16/100kg/day</p> <p>From day 91 to 120: LBP 24/100kg/day</p> <p>From day 120 & above: LBP 32/100kg/day</p> <p>Merchandise that have been impounded or are under judicial guardianship, due to an order other than that of customs, have their fees set by the authority that has ordered the detention of these merchandise taking into account the fees charged by customs.</p> <p>Items that are exempt from storage fees are:</p> <p>Packages that have been accidentally unloaded over and above the required amount such as those that were destined to be re- exported as mentioned in the manifest.</p> <p>Packages that have been impounded by a decision taken by customs.</p> <p>Damaged items.</p> <p>Personal effects of any traveller who is not a trader. Regular storage fees will be charged for a period exceeding 60 days.</p> <p>Merchandise that could not be removed for reasons beyond control, as deemed by customs.</p> <p>Items that have been misplaced/lost or were difficult be move due to congestion at customs.</p> <p>Items that are set for re-export are exempt for the first 15 days.</p> <p>Items that are in-transit are exempt for first 30 days.</p> <p>Items that are under dispute between importer and exporter and that are destined to be re-exported to the country of origin are subject to fees not exceeding 90 days.</p> <p>Last but not least, storage fees should not exceed 50 per cent of the value of goods stored.</p>

Other customs-related fees include fees charged by authorities administering the entry/exit port (e.g. Beirut Seaport Authority) such as port fees, storage fees, loading/unloading fees, port entry fee, and parking fees. These are set by the port authority and may vary from one port to another.

²⁴ Fees are different at other ports of entry. Fees are controlled there by respective port authorities

ANNEX 10

CERTAIN MEASURES ON IMPORTS, EXPORTS AND TRANSIT

Table A10.1- Import Prohibitions

HS	Description	Legal	Administration	Conditions
40131010	Used inner tubes	Decision No. 13, Higher Customs Council, dated 3/9/96	Ministry of Finance	
853180	Horns producing different sounds, sirens and sound signalling apparatus powered by a separate engine of a kind fitted on cars, bicycles and vehicles	Higher Customs Council Decision No. 2783 (amended), dated 10/27/69; Higher Customs Council Decision No. 2914, dated 5/22/77; Higher Customs Council Decision No. 3721, dated 3/11/77	Ministry of Finance	Excluding ones designed for fire engines, ambulances and army and security forces vehicles
401220	Used pneumatic tires	Decision No. 13, Higher Customs Council, dated 3/9/96	Ministry of Finance	
950430	Automatic gambling machines and their separate parts, requiring more luck than technical abilities	Decision No. 642 Higher Customs Council, dated 5/7/57; Law dated, 2/1/61	Ministry of Finance	The Ministry of Industry considered in its letter No. 94/1391 that bingo games called "extra pole" are not prohibited; prohibition does not apply to gambling games imported on behalf of Casino du Liban
950490	Roulette machines	Decision No. 1755 Higher Customs Council, dated 7/7/65	Ministry of Finance	Prohibition does not apply to roulette machines imported on behalf of Casino du Liban
40131090	Used inner tubes	Decision No. 13, Higher Customs Council, dated 3/9/96	Ministry of Finance	
401320	Used inner tubes	Decision No. 13, Higher Customs Council, dated 3/9/96	Ministry of Finance	
401390	Used inner tubes	Decision No. 13, Higher Customs Council, dated 3/9/96	Ministry of Finance	
401210	Retreated tires	Decision No. 13, Higher Customs Council, dated 3/9/96	Ministry of Finance	
27100040	Kerosene type jet fuel	Decision No. 15, Ministry of Energy and Water, dated 4/14/92	Ministry of Energy and Water	Imported by land
27150010	Asphalt for road surfacing	Circular No. 12, Ministry of Energy and Water, dated 12/2/93	Ministry of Energy and Water	Imported by land in trucks not equipped with a heating set
27100010	Gasoline including aviation spirit	Decision No. 15, Ministry of Energy and Water, dated 4/14/92	Ministry of Energy and Water	Imported by land
27100030	Petroleum spirit	Decision No. 15, Ministry of Energy and Water, dated 4/14/92	Ministry of Energy and Water	Imported by land
27100050	Gas oils	Decision No. 15, Ministry of Energy and Water,	Ministry of Energy and	Imported by land

HS	Description	Legal	Administration	Conditions
		dated 4/14/92	Water	
271112	Propane	Decision No. 15, Ministry of Energy and Water, dated 4/14/92	Ministry of Energy and Water	Imported by land
271113	Butanes	Decision No. 15, Ministry of Energy and Water, dated 4/14/92	Ministry of Energy and Water	Imported by land
27100020	Spirit type (gasoline type) jet fuel	Decision No. 15, Ministry of Energy and Water, dated 4/14/92	Ministry of Energy and Water	Imported by land
151410	Crude and refined colza oil	Decision No. 1/685, Ministry of Public Health, dated 7/29/74	Ministry of Public Health	Prohibition does not apply to canola oil of Canadian origin (Council of Ministers Decision No. 17, dated 1/2/1995)
4102	All items	Decision 1/298, dated 3/30/96	Ministry of Public Health	Of British origin
9018	Used medical apparatus	Decision No. 1/139, Ministry of Public Health, dated 2/2/95	Ministry of Public Health	
9022	Used radiography apparatus	Decision No. 1/139, Ministry of Public Health, dated 2/2/95	Ministry of Public Health	
21069090	Chemical improvers used in bread-making	Decision No. 1/15, Ministry of Public Health, dated 1/5/62	Ministry of Public Health	
151490	Crude and refined colza oil	Decision No. 1/685, Ministry of Public Health, dated 7/29/74	Ministry of Public Health	Prohibition does not apply to canola oil of Canadian origin (Council of Ministers Decision No. 17, dated 1/2/1995)
293949	Cathine	Decision No. 1/279, Ministry of Public Health, dated 5/27/72; Decision No. 1/16, Ministry of Public Health, dated 1/14/81	Ministry of Public Health	
230640	Colza oil-cake	Decision No. 1/685 Ministry of Public Health, dated 7/29/74	Ministry of Public Health	
120500	Colza seeds	Decision No. 1/685, Ministry of Public Health, dated 7/29/74	Ministry of Public Health	
410310	All items	Decision 1/298, dated 3/30/96	Ministry of Public Health	Of British origin
01.02 01.04	Live bovine animals Live sheep and goats	Ministry of Agriculture Decision No. 1/70 dated 14/4/98	Ministry of Agriculture	Of Iraqi origin
01.02 01.03 01.04 02.01 02.03 02.04 02.06 02.09 02.10	Live bovine animals Live swine Live sheep and goats Animal products	Ministry of Agriculture Decision No. 1/330 dated 26/7/96	Ministry of Agriculture	Of Macedonian and Albanian origin (health measure)

HS	Description	Legal	Administration	Conditions
04.01 04.02 04.03 04.04 04.05 04.06 05.04.00 15.01 15.02 15.03 15.05 15.06 15.16.00 15.17 16.01 16.03 05.11.10 05.11.99 41.01.10 41.01.21 41.01.22 41.01.29 41.01.30 41.02 41.03.10 56.08.11				
05.11 10.00 05.11.99	Bovine semen	Ministry of Agriculture Decision No. 1/18 dated 19/1/72	Ministry of Agriculture	Except those for experimental purpose for the Ministry of Agriculture and universities
23.01 23.02 23.03 23.04 23.08 23.09	All items	Ministry of Agriculture Decision No. 1/98 dated 92/2/96 Ministry of Agriculture Decision No. 1/86 dated 30/6/99	Ministry of Agriculture	
	Bone meal, meat meal, and any source of protein of animal origin	Ministry of Agriculture Decision No. 1/278 dated 7/12/2000	Ministry of Agriculture	Except fish meal, imported for fish feeding
01.02 01.04 02.01 02.02	Live bovine animals Live sheep and goats Animal products	Ministry of Agriculture Decision No. 1/165 dated 10/4/96	Ministry of Agriculture	Of British origin

HS	Description	Legal	Administration	Conditions
02.04 02.06 02.10.20.00 02.10.90.00 05.06 16.01.00 16.02.50.00				
01.06.00	Monkey	Ministry of Agriculture Decision No. 1/471 dated 5/12/67	Ministry of Agriculture	Except those coming from Europe and America with a certificate of being in these countries for more than six months
	Veterinary drugs and vaccines	Ministry of Agriculture Decision No. 1/275 dated 20/6/97	Ministry of Agriculture	A specific list of banned items exists
06.02.90	Cedar seeds and seedlings	Ministry of Agriculture Decision No. 1/108 dated 12/9/95	Ministry of Agriculture	
38.08	Pesticides	Ministry of Agriculture Decision No. 1/94 dated 20/5/98	Ministry of Agriculture	A specific list of banned items exists
851993	Bird sounds simulating equipments	Decision No. 95/AD, Ministry of Interior, dated 4/15/93	Ministry of Interior	
851992	Bird sounds simulating equipments	Decision No. 95/AD, Ministry of Interior, dated 4/15/93	Ministry of Interior	
360410	Fireworks	Decision No. 95/AD, Ministry of Interior, dated 9/10/91	Ministry of Interior	
280490	Selenium waste and residues	Decision No. 1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment	
280450	Tellurium waste and residues	Decision No. 1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment	
27150090	Asphaltic cement residues	Decision No. 1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment	
280480	Arsenic waste and residues	Decision No. 1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment	
29034610	Halons residues	Decision No. 1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment	
290345	Halons	Letter No. 1928 of the Ministry of Environment Amended, dated 6/27/94; Letter No. 1928, Ministry of Environment, dated 11/20/95	Ministry of Environment	
290344	Hydrocarbons halogenated with fluorine and chlorine	Decision No. 1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment	
290343	Hydrocarbons halogenated with fluorine and chlorine	Decision No. 1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment	

HS	Description	Legal	Administration	Conditions
290342	Hydrocarbons halogenated with fluorine and chlorine	Decision No. 1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment	
281512	Waste of sodium hydroxide solution	Decision No. 1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment	
281420	Waste of ammonia in aqueous solution	Decision No. 1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment	
290347	Halons	Ministry of Environment letter No.1928 Amended, dated 6/27/94; Letter No. 1928, Ministry of Environment, dated 11/20/95	Ministry of Environment	
27100010	Leaded gasoline mires	Decision No. 1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment	
280540	Mercury waste and residues	Decision No. 1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment	
271390	Production and processing residues; petroleum coke and petroleum bitumen excluding spent positive electrodes, mixture of oil emulsions with water or hydrocarbons with water, oil residues unsuitable for their intended use	Decision No. 1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment	
29034620	Halons	Ministry of Environment letter No.1928 Amended, dated 6/27/94; Letter No. 1928 Ministry of Environment, dated 11/20/95	Ministry of Environment	
29034620	Halons waste	Decision No. 1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97		
281290	Waste of other inorganic halogen compounds	Decision No. 1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment	
281210	Chloride and chloride oxide compounds waste	Decision No. 1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment	
290345	Hydrocarbon waste halogenated with fluorine and chlorine	Decision No. 1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment	
29034610	Halons	Ministry of Environment letter No.1928 Amended, dated 6/27/94; Letter No. 1928 Ministry of Environment, dated 11/20/95	Ministry of Environment	
290920	Ether waste	Decision No. 1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment	
25010090	Sodium chloride waste	Decision No. 1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment	

HS	Description	Legal	Administration	Conditions
282620	Waste of other inorganic fluorine compounds in the form of liquids or mires	Decision No. 1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment	
282630	Waste of other inorganic fluorine compounds in the form of liquids or mires	Decision No. 1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment	
282690	Waste of other inorganic fluorine compounds in the form of liquids or mires	Decision No. 1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment	
282720	Calcium chloride waste	Decision No. 1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment	
290341	Hydrocarbon wastes halogenated with chlorine and fluorine	Decision No. 1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment	
282611	Other inorganic compounds of fluorine in the form of liquids or mires	Decision No. 1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment	
283329	Waste of calcium sulphates partially refined or unrefined from the removing of sulphur from fumes	Decision No. 1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment	
252400	Asbestos of the type Crocidolite cas No.. 4-28-12001	Decision No. 1/42, Ministry of Environment, dated 3/26/96	Ministry of Environment	
283650	Calcium carbonate wastes obtained from calcium Cyanamid	Decision No. 1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment	
283711	Waste containing, composed of or contaminated with inorganic cyanides excluding solid residues of precious metals containing traces of inorganic cyanides	Decision No. 1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment	
283719	Waste containing, composed of or contaminated with inorganic cyanides excluding solid residues of precious metals containing traces of inorganic cyanides	Decision No. 1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment	
283720	Waste containing or composed of or contaminated with cyanide compounds	Decision No. 1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment	

HS	Description	Legal	Administration	Conditions
284440	Radioactive waste and residues	Decision No. 1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment	
284450	Spent (irradiated) fuel elements (cartridges) of nuclear reactors	Decision No. 1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment	
284920	Silicon carbide wastes	Decision No. 1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment	
283220	Unrefined calcium sulfate waste from the removing of phosphor from fumes	Decision No. 1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment	
262030	Copper ash and residues (including ash and residues resulting from sand blasting) and catalysts containing copper	Decision No. 1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment	
281830	Aluminum hydroxide waste	Decision No. 1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment	
282612	Other inorganic compounds waste of fluorine in the form of liquids or mires	Decision No. 1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment	
282619	Other inorganic compounds waste of fluorine in the form of liquids or mires	Decision No. 1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment	
270810	Tar residues (excluding asphaltic cement) resulting from refining or screening or any disintegration of petrol using high temperature methods	Decision No. 1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment	
270760	Phenol waste and phenol compounds including chlorophenols in the form of liquids or mires	Decision No. 1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment	
262100	Neutral red mires from the manufacture of aluminum, slag and ash not elsewhere specified from domestic and municipality waste, used catalysts obtained from cracking, catalysts not elsewhere mentioned, ash obtained from the incineration of printed circuits, ash of photographic film.	Decision No. 1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment	

HS	Description	Legal	Administration	Conditions
262090	Ash and residues containing metals and metal compounds not elsewhere specified or included, aluminum products not elsewhere mentioned, catalysts containing other metals, fluids l surface, talium waste and residues	Decision No. 1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment	
250300	Solid sulphur waste	Decision No. 1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment	
262040	Aluminum ash and residues (including ash and residues from sand blasting) and catalysts containing aluminum	Decision No. 1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment	
252010	Gypsum waste from industrial and chemical processes	Decision No. 1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment	
262020	Lead ash and waste (including ash and wastes from sand blasting) and catalysts containing lead	Decision No. 1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment	
262019	Zinc ash and waste (including ash and waste from sand blasting), catalysts containing zinc, hard zinc mires, lavation waste from zinc processing, dusts and mires	Decision No. 1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment	
261900	Dross, scalings and other waste from the manufacture of iron and steel excluding slag	Decision No. 1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment	
25309090	Gypsum waste from demolition of buildings; concrete waste	Decision No. 1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment	
252921	Calcium fluoride waste and mires	Decision No. 1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment	
252400	Asbestos waste (wools and dusts)	Decision No. 1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment	
281820	Aluminum waste	Decision No. 1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment	
262050	Vanadium ash and residues (including ash and residues from sand blasting) and catalysts containing vanadium	Decision No. 1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment	

HS	Description	Legal	Administration	Conditions
842410	Fire extinguishers containing fluids used in cars and machines	Decision No. 23/A, Ministry of Environment, dated 11/6/95	Ministry of Environment	
890800	Vessels and other floating structures for breaking up	Decision No. 1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment	
631010	Waste from the grinding of non metallic car parts	Decision No. 1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment	
450190	Processed cork waste	Decision No. 1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment	
440130	Processed wood waste	Decision No. 1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment	
290369	Polychloro-naphthalene waste, waste and materials containing, composed of or contaminated with polychloro-divinyl and/or polychloro-trivinyl and/or polybromodivinyl including all polybromo compounds	Decision No. 1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment	
391590	Cellulose nitrate waste, styrene copolymers waste, polyamide waste, ethylene fluorine polymers waste	Decision No. 1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment	
680610	Waste of slag wool, rock wool and similar mineral wools	Decision No. 1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment	
382410	Waste of sand used in metallurgic industry, waste of triethylamine catalysts used in the preparation metallurgic industry sand	Decision No. 1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment	
6811	All items	Decision No. 1/42 Ministry of Environment, dated 3/26/96	Ministry of Environment	No.t bearing the internationally recognized symbol "a" with the warning note "caution! Containing asbestos"
382000	Waste of anti-freezing preparations	Decision No. 1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment	
411000	Leather dust, ashes and flour	Decision No. 1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment	
381400	Halogenated or non halogenated solvent waste	Decision No. 1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment	
38089090	Waste obtained from the production, preparation and use of agriculture pesticides	Decision No. 1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment	

HS	Description	Legal	Administration	Conditions
38081090	Ethylparathion	Letter No. 914/B, Ministry of Environment, dated 12/24/93	Ministry of Environment	
380210	Used activated carbon	Decision No. 1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment	
380110	Used electrodes based on coal and fuel tar	Decision No. 1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment	
382490	Waste obtained from the production, preparation and use of resins, rubber essence, dyestuffs, gums and glues, waste from the processing of metal and plastic surfaces using products not containing cyanide, halogenated or non halogenated non aqueous distillation residues produced by the restitution of solvents, waste from the production of perhalogenated acyclic hydrocarbons, waste from the production and preparation of pharmaceuticals, waste from the production, preparation and use of wood preservatives	Decision No. 1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment	
711290	Solid precious metal waste containing traces of inorganic cyanide, catalysts containing precious metals other than gold and platinum	Decision No. 1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment	
854810	Pieces of or complete waste and scrap of primary cells and electric accumulators of lead or acid, pieces of or complete spent primary cells and electric accumulators, waste and scrap from the manufacture of primary cells and electric accumulators not elsewhere specified	Decision No. 1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment	
811291	Thallium waste and scrap	Decision No. 1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment	

HS	Description	Legal	Administration	Conditions
81122010	Chromium waste and scrap	Decision No. 1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment	
811211	Beryllium waste and scrap	Decision No. 1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment	
81100010	Antimony waste and scrap	Decision No. 1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment	
810710	Cadmium waste and scrap	Decision No. 1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment	
292620	Waste containing, composed of or contaminated with organic cyanides	Decision No. 1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment	
290949	Ethers waste	Decision No. 1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment	
3506	Substances containing asbestos	Decision No. 1/42, Ministry of Environment, dated 3/26/96	Ministry of Environment	
292910	Waste containing, composed of or contaminated with organic cyanides	Decision No. 1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment	
3207	Substances containing asbestos	Decision No. 1/42, Ministry of Environment, dated 3/26/96	Ministry of Environment	
3206	Substances containing asbestos	Decision No. 1/42, Ministry of Environment, dated 3/26/96	Ministry of Environment	
310320	Basic slag	Decision No. 1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment	
310420	Potassium chloride waste	Decision No. 1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment	
292010	Waste of organic phosphor compounds	Decision No. 1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment	
34021290	Waste of organic surface-active agents	Decision No. 1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment	
290911	Ethers waste	Decision No. 1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment	
290919	Ethers waste	Decision No. 1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment	
290930	Ethers waste	Decision No. 1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment	
290942	Ethers waste	Decision No. 1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment	
34021990	Waste of organic surface-active agents	Decision No. 1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment	

HS	Description	Legal	Administration	Conditions
34021390	Waste of organic surface-active agents	Decision No. 1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment	
34021190	Waste of organic surface-active agents	Decision No. 1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment	
34021110	Waste of organic surface-active agents	Decision No. 1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment	
290943	Ethers waste	Decision No. 1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment	
3214	Substances containing asbestos	Decision No. 1/42, Ministry of Environment, dated 3/26/96	Ministry of Environment	
290944	Ethers waste	Decision No. 1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment	
3212	Substances containing asbestos	Decision No. 1/42, Ministry of Environment, dated 3/26/96	Ministry of Environment	
961330	Gas fuelled cigarette lighters and other lighters	Letter No. 1/98, Ministry of Telecommunications, dated 7/6/95	Ministry of Telecommunications	Prohibition applies only to goods sent by mail or parcel post
961310	Gas fuelled cigarette lighters and other lighters	Letter No. 1/98, Ministry of Telecommunications, dated 7/6/95	Ministry of Telecommunications	Prohibition applies only to goods sent by mail or parcel post
961380	Gas fuelled cigarette lighters and other lighters	Letter No. 1/98, Ministry of Telecommunications, dated 7/6/95	Ministry of Telecommunications	Prohibition applies only to goods sent by mail or parcel post
961320	Gas fuelled cigarette lighters and other lighters	Letter No. 1/98, Ministry of Telecommunications, dated 7/6/95	Ministry of Telecommunications	Prohibition applies only to goods sent by mail or parcel post
382490	Carter ritof	Decision No. 8293 Ministry of National Economy, dated 11/23/51	Ministry of Economy	
870210	Buses running on fuel oil older than five years	Law No. 368, dated 8/1/94	Council of Ministers	Prohibition does not apply to trucks, ambulances and buses temporarily accepted to Lebanese territories in accordance with international agreements
0102	All items	Decision No. 1/298, Ministry of Public Health, dated 6/30/96; Decision No. 1/165, Ministry of Agriculture, dated 4/10/96; Decision No. 1/166, Ministry of Agriculture, dated 4/13/96; Decision No. 1/166, Ministry of Agriculture	Council of Ministers	Of British origin- imported other than from the country of origin
870324	Motor cars older than eight years	Law No. 150, dated 5/6/92	Council of Ministers	Prohibition does not apply to: 1- Motor cars older than thirty years and considered as antiques 2-Cars belonging to employees of diplomatic corps at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and working within Lebanese delegations abroad 3- Cars belonging to attaché working within

HS	Description	Legal	Administration	Conditions
				such delegations 4- Motor cars belonging to Lebanese employees working within United Nations Organizations, provided that the car is registered in the name of the concerned employee, at least one year prior to his return to Lebanon.
870321	Motor cars older than eight years	Law No. 150, dated 5/6/92	Council of Ministers	Prohibition does not apply to: 1- Motor cars older than thirty years and considered as antiques 2-Cars belonging to employees of diplomatic corps at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and working within Lebanese delegations abroad 3- Cars belonging to attaché working within such delegations 4- Motor cars belonging to Lebanese employees working within United Nations Organizations, provided that the car is registered in the name of the concerned employee, at least one year prior to his return to Lebanon.
87042110	Motor vehicles for the transport of goods Running on fuel oil older than five years	Law No. 368, dated 5/7/57	Council of Ministers	Prohibition does not apply to trucks, ambulances and buses temporarily accepted to Lebanese territories in accordance with international agreements
021020	All items	Decision No. 1/298, Ministry of Public Health, dated 3/30/96; Decision No. 1/165, Ministry of Agriculture, dated 4/10/96	Council of Ministers	Of British origin
021090	All items	Decision No. 1/298, Ministry of Public Health, dated 3/30/96; Decision No. 1/165, Ministry of Agriculture, dated 4/10/96	Council of Ministers	Of British origin

HS	Description	Legal	Administration	Conditions
04012090	Milk in liquid form, of all kinds	Council of Ministers Decision No. 94, dated 10/29/97	Council of Ministers	Excluding U.H.T pasteurized milk - put up in containers of a net content not exceeding 2 litres-prohibition does not apply to temporary entry and admission to the industrial warehouse for re-export- Prohibition applies only to fresh natural liquid milk and excludes cream with fat exceeding 10 per cent, U.H.T pasteurized or frozen, regardless of the container's content
04029910	Milk in liquid form, not concentrated containing sugar or other sweetening matter	Council of Ministers Decision No. 94, dated 10/29/97	Council of Ministers	Excluding U.H.T pasteurized milk - put up in containers of a net content not exceeding 2 litres-prohibition does not apply to temporary entry and admission to the industrial warehouse for re-export-
870423	Motor vehicles for the transport of goods running on fuel oil and older than five years	Law No. 368, dated 5/7/57	Council of Ministers	Prohibition does not apply to trucks, ambulances and buses temporarily accepted to Lebanese territories in accordance with international agreements
0104	All items	Decision No. 1/298, Ministry of Public Health, dated 6/30/96; Decision No. 1/165, Ministry of Agriculture, dated 4/10/96; Decision No. 1/166, Ministry of Agriculture, dated 4/13/96	Council of Ministers	Of British origin, imported other than from the country of origin
040700	Fresh chicken eggs	Council of Ministers Decision No. 49, dated 10/29/97	Council of Ministers	Excluding eggs intended for incubation: prohibition does not apply to temporary entry and admission to the industrial warehouse for re-export
87042210	Motor vehicles for the transport of goods running on fuel oil and older than five years	Law No. 368, dated 5/7/57	Council of Ministers	Prohibition does not apply to trucks, ambulances and buses temporarily accepted to Lebanese territories in accordance with international agreements
130211	Opium	Law on drugs, dated 6/18/46	Council of Ministers	
87042190	Motor vehicles for the transport of goods running on fuel oil and older than five years	Law No. 368, dated 5/7/57	Council of Ministers	Prohibition does not apply to trucks, ambulances and buses temporarily accepted to Lebanese territories in accordance with international agreements

HS	Description	Legal	Administration	Conditions
870322	Motor vehicles older than eight years	Law No. 150, dated 5/6/92	Council of Ministers	Prohibition does not apply to: 1- Motor cars older than thirty years and considered as antiques 2-Cars belonging to employees of diplomatic corps at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and working within Lebanese delegations abroad 3- Cars belonging to attaché working within such delegations 4- Motor cars belonging to Lebanese employees working within United Nations Organizations, provided that the car is registered in the name of the concerned employee, at least one year prior to his return to Lebanon.
870390	Motor vehicles older than eight years	Law No. 150, dated 5/6/92	Council of Ministers	Prohibition does not apply to: 1- Motor cars older than thirty years and considered as antiques 2-Cars belonging to employees of diplomatic corps at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and working within Lebanese delegations abroad 3- Cars belonging to attaché working within such delegations 4- Motor cars belonging to Lebanese employees working within United Nations Organizations, provided that the car is registered in the name of the concerned employee, at least one year prior to his return to Lebanon.
870333	Motor vehicles older than eight years	Law No. 150, dated 5/6/92	Council of Ministers	Prohibition does not apply to: 1- Motor cars older than thirty years and considered as antiques 2-Cars belonging to employees of diplomatic corps at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and working within Lebanese delegations abroad 3- Cars belonging to attaché working within such delegations 4- Motor cars belonging to Lebanese employees working within United Nations Organizations, provided that the car

HS	Description	Legal	Administration	Conditions
				is registered in the name of the concerned employee, at least one year prior to his return to Lebanon.
870332	Motor vehicles older than eight years	Law No. 150, dated 5/6/92	Council of Ministers	Prohibition does not apply to: 1- Motor cars older than thirty years and considered as antiques 2-Cars belonging to employees of diplomatic corps at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and working within Lebanese delegations abroad 3- Cars belonging to attaché working within such delegations 4- Motor cars belonging to Lebanese employees working within United Nations Organizations, provided that the car is registered in the name of the concerned employee, at least one year prior to his return to Lebanon.
870331	Motor vehicles older than eight years	Law No. 150, dated 5/6/92	Council of Ministers	Prohibition does not apply to: 1- Motor cars older than thirty years and considered as antiques 2-Cars belonging to employees of diplomatic corps at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and working within Lebanese delegations abroad 3- Cars belonging to attaché working within such delegations 4- Motor cars belonging to Lebanese employees working within United Nations Organizations, provided that the car is registered in the name of the concerned employee, at least one year prior to his return to Lebanon.
070690	Radishes	Council of Ministers Decision No. 49, dated 10/29/97	Council of Ministers	Prohibition does not apply to temporary entry and admission to the industrial warehouse for re-export
130190	Natural gums and oleoresins of hashish	Law on drugs, dated 6/18/46	Council of Ministers	

HS	Description	Legal	Administration	Conditions
87042290	Motor vehicles for the transport of goods running on fuel oil and older than five years	Law No. 368, dated 5/7/75	Council of Ministers	Prohibition does not apply to trucks, ambulances and buses temporarily accepted to Lebanese territories in accordance with international agreements
130219	Narcotics of vegetable origin	Law on drugs, dated 6/18/46	Council of Ministers	
870323	Motor vehicles older than eight years	Law No. 150, dated 5/6/92	Council of Ministers	Prohibition does not apply to: 1- Motor cars older than thirty years and considered as antiques 2-Cars belonging to employees of diplomatic corps at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and working within Lebanese delegations abroad 3- Cars belonging to attaché working within such delegations 4- Motor cars belonging to Lebanese employees working within United Nations Organizations, provided that the car is registered in the name of the concerned employee, at least one year prior to his return to Lebanon.
050400	All items	Decision No. 1/298, Ministry of Public Health, dated 3/30/96; Decision No. 1/165, Ministry of Agriculture, dated 4/10/96	Council of Ministers	Of British origin
360200	All items	Decree Law No.126, dated 6/12/95	Council of Ministers	Imported by parcel post
20019090	Other vegetables (aubergines, turnips, carrots and cauliflowers) preserved by vinegar or acetic acid	Council of Ministers Decision No. 49, dated 10/29/97	Council of Ministers	Excluding baby corn; prohibition does not apply to temporary entry and admission to the industrial warehouse for re-export
39122090	Cellulose nitrates	Decree Law No.126, dated 6/12/59	Council of Ministers	Imported by parcel post
382100	Prepared culture media for development of micro-organisms	Decree Law No.12863, dated 7/26/56	Council of Ministers	Excluding goods imported for laboratories affiliated with the Lebanese government and for universities
25010090	Table salt not containing iodine and not packed in well sealed containers	Law issued by decree No. 1781, dated 9/1/71	Council of Ministers	
3606	All items	Decree Law No.126, dated 6/12/59	Council of Ministers	Imported by parcel post
3605	All items	Decree Law No.126, dated 6/12/59	Council of Ministers	Imported by parcel post
220900	Apple and grape vinegar	Council of Ministers Decision No. 49, dated 10/29/97	Council of Ministers	Prohibition does not apply to temporary entrance and admission to the industrial warehouse for re-

HS	Description	Legal	Administration	Conditions
				export
3603	All items	Decree Law No.126, dated 6/12/59	Council of Ministers	Imported by parcel post
22089090	Arrack made of anithol or non vinous alcohol	Decision No. 51 LR, dated 3/2/35	Council of Ministers	
3601	All items	Decree Law No.126, dated 6/12/59	Council of Ministers	Imported by parcel post
33019090	Orange-flower water and rose water	Council of Ministers Decision No. 49, dated 10/29/97	Council of Ministers	
330129		Decision No. 51 LR, dated 12/14/40	Council of Ministers	
293990	Cocaine and its salts	Law on drugs, dated 6/18/46	Council of Ministers	
293910	Alkaloids of opium and its derivatives; and salts thereof (all items)	Law on drugs, dated 6/18/46	Council of Ministers	
292520	Argonine	Law on drugs, dated 6/18/46	Council of Ministers	
3604	All items	Decree Law No.126, dated 6/12/59	Council of Ministers	Imported by parcel post
290930		Decision No. 363 LR, dated 12/14/40	Council of Ministers	
840212	Used steam or other vapour generating boilers	Decree Law No.475	Council of Ministers	
840211	Used steam or other vapour generating boilers	Decree Law No.475	Council of Ministers	
73110090	Used liquefied gas cylinders (butanes and propane)	Decree Law No. 3356, dated 4/2/93	Council of Ministers	Of a content varying between 2 and 100 litres according to measurement standards
2844	All items	Decree Law No. 126, dated 6/12/59	Council of Ministers	Imported by parcel post
1601	All items	Decision No. 1/298, Ministry of Public Health, dated 3/30/96; Decision No. 1/165, Ministry of Agriculture, dated 4/10/96	Council of Ministers	Of British origin
160250	All items	Decision No. 1/298, Ministry of Public Health, dated 3/30/96; Decision No. 1/165, Ministry of Agriculture, dated 4/10/96	Council of Ministers	Of British origin
230110	All items	Decision No. 1/298, Ministry of Public Health, dated 3/30/96; Decision No. 1/165, Ministry of Agriculture, dated 4/10/96	Council of Ministers	Of British origin
20019010	Olives preserved by vinegar or acetic acid	Council of Ministers Decision No. 49, dated 10/29/97	Council of Ministers	Prohibition does not apply to temporary entrance and admission to the industrial warehouse for re-export
840219	Used steam or other vapour generating boilers	Decree No. 475	Council of Ministers	

HS	Description	Legal	Administration	Conditions
200210	Canned tomatoes (whole or in pieces) unfrozen	Council of Ministers Decision No. 49, dated 10/29/97	Council of Ministers	Prohibition does not apply to temporary entrance and admission to the industrial warehouse for re-export
200410	Prepared or preserved potatoes, frozen	Council of Ministers Decision No. 49, dated 10/29/97	Council of Ministers	Prohibition does not apply to temporary entrance and admission to the industrial warehouse for re-export
200490	Canned tomatoes (whole or in pieces) frozen	Council of Ministers Decision No. 49, dated 10/29/97	Council of Ministers	Prohibition does not apply to temporary entrance and admission to the industrial warehouse for re-export
200520	Prepared or preserved potatoes, unfrozen	Council of Ministers Decision No. 49, dated 10/29/97	Council of Ministers	Prohibition does not apply to temporary entrance and admission to the industrial warehouse for re-export
200570	Olives	Council of Ministers Decision No. 49, dated 10/29/97	Council of Ministers	Prohibition does not apply to temporary entrance and admission to the industrial warehouse for re-export
200590	Other vegetables and mixtures of vegetables	Council of Ministers Decision No. 49, dated 10/29/97	Council of Ministers	Excluding shallots and gherkins; Prohibition does not apply to temporary entrance and admission to the industrial warehouse for re-export
160290	All items	Decision No. 1/298, Ministry of Public Health, dated 3/30/96; Decision No. 1/165, Ministry of Agriculture, dated 4/10/96	Council of Ministers	Of British origin
	Cement	Decree No.. 30 dated 20 October 1999	Ministry of Industry	Prohibition for 5 years from date of Decree
	Klinker	Decree No.. 30 dated 20 October 1999	Ministry of Industry	Prohibition for 5 years from date of Decree
	Vehicles operating on diesel and parts of	Decision No. 579 dated 1 August 1956 Law No. 368 dated 1 August 1994 and amended by Law 432 dated 15 May 1995		Exceptions are vehicles for international transport Exceptions are trucks and buses which are less than five year old, vehicles permitted to operate on diesel per other legislation, and vehicles admitted under temporary regime,
	Acetorphine Cannabis et resine de cannabis	Ministry of Public Health (Decree No. 2432 dated 2 March 2000)	Ministry of Public Health	

HS	Description	Legal	Administration	Conditions
	Cetobemidon Desomorphine Etorphine Heroine Acetyl-alpha-methylfentanyl Alpha-cetylmethadol Beta-hydroxy fentanyl Alpha-methyl fentanyl Beca-hydroxy -3- methyl fentanyl methyl fentanyl" methyl thiofentanyl MPPP Parafluorofentanyl Pepap Thiofentanyl Brolamphetamine Cathinone D.E.T D.M.A D.M.H.P D.M.T D.O.E.T Eticyclidine (+)-Lysergide M.D.M.A Mescaline 4-methylaminorex M.M.D.A N-ethyl MDA N-hydroxy-MDA Parahexyl PMA (Paramethoxy amphetamine) Psilocine, Psilotin Psilocybine Rolicyclidine STP, DOM Tenamphetamine Tenocyclidine Tetrahydrocannabinol			

HS	Description	Legal	Administration	Conditions
	TMA Etryptamine Methcathinone Amphetamine Dexamphecamine Fenetylline Levamphetamine Levomethamphetamine Mecloqualone Methamphetamine Methaqualone Phencyclidine Racemate de metamphetamine Delta9- Tetrahydrocannabinol Cathine Flunitrazepan Benzphecamine Triazolam			

Table A10.2 - Export Prohibitions

HS	Description	Legal	Administration	Remark
240210	All items	Paragraphs No. 169, 170 and 170 bis of the Customs Regime	Ministry of Finance	Excluding quantities exported by the Régie
240220	All items	Paragraphs No. 169, 170 and 170 bis of the Customs Regime	Ministry of Finance	Excluding quantities exported by the Régie
240290	All items	Paragraphs No. 169, 170 and 170 bis of the Customs Regime	Ministry of Finance	Excluding quantities exported by the Régie
01.02	Cows	Ministry of Agriculture Decision No. 1/332 dated 19/10/71	Ministry of Agriculture	
01.04.10.00	Ewe	Ministry of Agriculture Decision No. 1/332 dated 19/10/71	Ministry of Agriculture	
	Medical and aromatic plants	Ministry of Agriculture Decision No. 1/92 dated 28/2/96	Ministry of Agriculture	
	Medicinal plant: Serula hermonensis	Ministry of Agriculture Decision No. 1/177 dated 26/8/98	Ministry of Agriculture	
	Forest products and timber	Ministry of Agriculture Decision No. 1/38 dated 7/4/82	Ministry of Agriculture	
4402	All items	Ministry of Agriculture Decision No. 1/38, dated 4/7/82	Ministry of Agriculture	
130190	Natural gums and oleoresins derived from hash	Law on narcotics, dated 6/18/46	Council of Ministers	
010600	Live fishing	Law dated 6/18/52	Council of Ministers	
250510	Silica sands and quartz sands	Decision No. 1449, dated 6/22/1909	Council of Ministers	
290930	Anithol, anise essence and fennel essence	Decision No. 363 LR, dated 12/14/40	Council of Ministers	
97060090	Antiquities	Decision No. 844, dated 5/21/1910	Council of Ministers	Are considered antiquities artifacts dating back to earlier than 1700 (Decision No. 166 LR, dated 7/11/33)
293910	Alkaloids of opium and their derivatives; salts thereof (the whole heading)	Law on drugs, dated 6/18/64	Council of Ministers	
293990	Cocaine	Law on drugs, dated 6/18/64	Council of Ministers	
310100	Natural fertilizers of animal origin	Decision No. LR 236, dated 10/9/34	Council of Ministers	
97060010	Antiquities	Decision No. 844, dated 5/21/1910	Council of Ministers	Are considered antiquities artifacts dating back to earlier than 1700 (Decision No. 166 LR, dated 7/11/33)
250590	Sands other than silica sands and quartz sands	Decision No. 1449, dated 6/22/1909	Council of Ministers	

HS	Description	Legal	Administration	Remark
	Acetorphine Cannabis et resine de cannabis Cetobemidon Desomorphine Etorphine Heroine Acetyl-alpha-methylfentanyl Alpha-cetylmethadol Beta-hydroxy fentanyl Alpha-methyl fentanyl Beca-hydroxy -3- methyl fentanyl methyl fentanyl" methyl thiofentanyl MPPP Parafluorofentanyl Pepap Thiofentanyl Brolamphetamine Cathinone D.E.T D.M.A D.M.H.P D.M.T D.O.E.T Eticyclidine (+)-Lysergide M.D.M.A Mescaline 4-methylaminorex M.M.D.A N-ethyl MDA N-hydroxy-MDA Parahexyl PMA (Paramethoxy amphetamine) Psilocine, Psilotin Psilocybine Rolicyclidine STP, DOM Tenamphetamine	Ministry of Public Health (Decree No. 2432 dated 2 March 2000)	Ministry of Public Health	

HS	Description	Legal	Administration	Remark
	Tenocyclidine Tetrahydrocannabinol TMA Etryptamine Methcathinone Amphetamine Dexamphedamine Fenetylline Levamphetamine Levomethamphetamine Mecloqualone Methamphetamine Methaqualone Phencyclidine Racemate de metamphetamine Delta9- Tetrahydrocannabinol Cathine Flunitrazepan Benzphedamine Triazolam			

Table A10.3 – Import Visas for Environmental Reasons

HS	Description	Legal	Administration
051191	Fish waste	Decision No.1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment
050690	Waste of bones and horn-cores, unworked, defatted, simply prepared (but not cut to shape), treated with acid or degelatinised	Decision No.1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment
050590	Waste of skins and other parts of birds, with their feathers or down, feathers and parts of feathers (whether or not with trimmed edges) and down, not further worked than cleaned, disinfected or treated for preservation	Decision No.1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment
050300	Horsehair and horsehair waste, whether or not put up as a layer with or without supporting material	Decision No.1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment
81130010	Waste and scrap; cermetes	Decision No.1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment
811291	Waste and scrap of gallium, hafnium, indium, niobium, rhenium and gallium	Decision No.1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment
81124010	Waste and scrap of vanadium	Decision No.1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment
81123010	Waste and scrap of germanium	Decision No.1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment
81110010	Waste and scrap of manganese	Decision No.1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment
810910	Waste and scrap of zirconium	Decision No.1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment
810810	Waste and scrap of titanium	Decision No.1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment
810510	Waste and scrap of cobalt	Decision No.1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment
810420	Waste and scrap of magnesium	Decision No.1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment
810310	Waste and scrap of tantalum	Decision No.1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment
81060010	Waste and scrap of bismuth	Decision No.1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment
810291	Waste and scrap of molybdenum	Decision No.1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment
284430	Waste and scrap of thorium	Decision No.1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment
121300	Straw waste	Decision No.1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment
230700	Wine lees	Decision No.1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment
23080	Vegetable materials and vegetable waste, vegetable residues and by-products, whether or not in the form of pellets, of a kind used in animal feeding not elsewhere specified pr included	Decision No.1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment
230890	Vegetable materials and vegetable waste, vegetable residues and by-products, whether or not in the form of pellets, of a kind used in animal feeding not elsewhere specified pr included	Decision No.1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment
230990	Cells constituting fungi, non active, resulting from the manufacture of penicillin and intended for animal feeding	Decision No.1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment
252530	Mica waste	Decision No.1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment
252910	Felspar waste	Decision No.1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment
252921	Fluorspar waste (containing by weight 97% or less of calcium fluoride)	Decision No.1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment
252922	Fluorspar waste (containing by weight 97% or less of calcium fluoride)	Decision No.1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment
25309010	Waste of mineral substances not elsewhere specified or included	Decision No.1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment
252930	Waste of leucite; nepheline and nepheline syenite	Decision No.1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment
180200	Cocoa shells, husks, skins and other cocoa waste	Decision No.1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment
261800	Granulated slag (slag sand) from the manufacture of iron or steel	Decision No.1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment
261900	Slag from the manufacture of iron or steel	Decision No.1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment
262011	Hard zinc spelter (containing mainly zinc); Zinc foam and parts	Decision No.1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment
262030	Slag from the treatment of copper	Decision No.1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment
262040	Residues from the removal of aluminum foam	Decision No.1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment
262090	Tin slag containing tantalum and less than 0.5% of tin; crystalline waste and residues containing lithium and tantalum or lithium and niobium	Decision No.1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment
262100	Slag from copper mining	Decision No.1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment
280461	Silicon waste containing exceeding 99.9% of silicon	Decision No.1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment
280469	Other silicon waste	Decision No.1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment
280530	Waste and scrap of rare-earth	Decision No.1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment

HS	Description	Legal	Administration
520291	Cotton garneted stock waste	Decision No.1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment
152200	Degras, residues resulting from the treatment of fatty substances or animal or vegetable waxes	Decision No.1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment
720450	Remelting scrap ingots	Decision No.1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment
720449	Other waste and scrap of iron	Decision No.1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment
720430	Waste and scrap of tinned iron or steel	Decision No.1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment
720429	Other waste and scrap of steel mixtures	Decision No.1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment
720421	Waste and scrap of stainless steel	Decision No.1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment
720410	Waste and scrap of cast iron	Decision No.1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment
711290	Slag from the treatment of precious metals (excluding mercury); waste and scrap of other precious materials (excluding mercury)	Decision No.1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment
711220	Waste and scrap of platinum including metal clad with platinum but excluding sweepings containing other precious metals	Decision No.1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment
711210	Waste and scrap of gold including metal clad with gold but excluding sweepings containing other precious metals	Decision No.1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment
700100	Cullet and other waste and scrap of glass (excluding waste of negative electrode tubes and waste of activated glass); waste of glass wool	Decision No.1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment
680610	Wool based on ceramics	Decision No.1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment
810191	Waste and scrap of tungsten	Decision No.1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment
730210	Used rails of iron or steel	Decision No.1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment
510330	Waste of coarse animal hair	Decision No.1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment
631090	Worn out articles of rags, twine, cordage and rope	Decision No.1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment
470790	Waste and scrap of other paper and paperboard including unsorted waste and scrap	Decision No.1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment
470730	Waste and scrap of paper and paperboard made mainly of mechanical pulp (for example, newspaper, journals and similar printed matters)	Decision No.1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment
470720	Waste and scrap of other paper or paperboard made mainly of bleached chemical pulps, not colored in the mass	Decision No.1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment
470710	Waste and scrap of unbleached kraft paper or paperboard or corrugated paper or paperboard	Decision No.1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment
450190	Waste of crushed, granulated or ground cork	Decision No.1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment
440130	Sawdust and wood waste and scrap, whether or not agglomerated in logs, briquettes, pellets or similar forms	Decision No.1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment
411000	Parings and other waste of leather or of composition leather, not suitable for the manufacture of leather articles; leather dust, powder and flour	Decision No.1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment
401700	Waste and scrap of hard rubber	Decision No.1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment
400400	Waste, parings and scrap of rubber (other than hard rubber) and powders and granules obtained therefrom	Decision No.1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment
391590	1- waste, parings and scrap, of other plastics and resins other than those specified in list no 2 2- photographic apparatus used for one time without batteries; Waste of photographic support and photographic film not containing silver	Decision No.1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment
391530	Waste, parings and scrap of polymers of vinyl chloride	Decision No.1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment
391520	Waste, parings and scrap of polymers of styrene	Decision No.1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment
391510	Waste, parings and scrap of polymers of ethylene	Decision No.1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment
631010	Worn out articles of twine, cordage, rope or cables, of textile materials, sorted	Decision No.1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment
530130	Flax tow and waste (including yarn waste and garneted stock)	Decision No.1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment
550510	Waste of artificial fibers (including noils, yarn waste and garneted stock)	Decision No.1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment
530599	No.ils and waste of ramie and other vegetable textile fibers, not elsewhere specified or included, including yarn waste and garneted stock	Decision No.1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment
530529	No.ils and waste of abaca, including yarn waste and garneted stock	Decision No.1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment
530519	No.ils and waste of coconut fibers, including yarn waste and garneted stock	Decision No.1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment
530490	No.ils and waste sisal and other textile fibers of the genus Agav, including yarn waste and garneted stock	Decision No.1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment

HS	Description	Legal	Administration
550520	Waste of artificial fibers (including noils and yarn waste and garneted stock)	Decision No.1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment
500310	Silk waste (including silk-worm cocoons not unsuitable for reeling, yarn waste and garneted stock)	Decision No.1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment
530390	No.ils and waste of jute and other textile bast fibers (excluding flax, true hemp and ramie), including yarn waste and garneted stock	Decision No.1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment
520299	Waste of other cotton	Decision No.1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment
520210	Waste of cotton yarn	Decision No.1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment
510320	Other waste of wool or of fine animal hair	Decision No.1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment
510310	No.ils of wool or of fine animal hair	Decision No.1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment
500390	Silk waste (including silk-worm cocoons not unsuitable for reeling, yarn waste and garneted stock)	Decision No.1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment
800200	Tin waste and scrap	Decision No.1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment
530290	True hemp waste and scrap	Decision No.1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment
790200	Zinc waste and scrap	Decision No.1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment
760200	Aluminum waste and scrap	Decision No.1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment
750300	Nickel waste and scrap	Decision No.1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment
740400	Copper waste and scrap	Decision No.1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment
050290	Waste of badger hair and other brush making hair	Decision No.1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment
050210	Waste of pigs', hogs' or boars' bristles and hair	Decision No.1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment
050100	Human hair waste	Decision No.1/71, Ministry of Environment, dated 5/19/97	Ministry of Environment
180400	Cocoa butter	Letter of the Ministry of Economy and Trade No. 1766/91/AT, dated 2/8/92; Letter of the Ministry of Economy and Trade No. 2719/AT, dated 12/12/92; Note of the Minister of Economy and Trade No. 25/1/AT	Ministry of Economy – Department of Fraud Control
	Asbestos	Decision No. 174/1 dated 2 November 1998 (issued jointly by Ministry of Public Health and the Ministry of Environment)	Ministry of Environment

Table A10.4 - Measures on Transit

HS	Description	Measure	Legal	Administration
060220	Banana trees	Prohibited goods	Decision No. LR 354, dated 11/12/39	
0801	All items	Prohibited goods	Ministry of Agriculture Decision No. 1/16, dated 09/04/79	
0802	All items	Prohibited goods	Ministry of Agriculture Decision No. 1/16, dated 09/04/79	
0803	All items	Prohibited goods	Ministry of Agriculture Decision No. 1/16, dated 09/04/79	
080300	Bananas	Prohibited goods	Decision No. LR 354, dated 11/12/39	
0804	All items	Prohibited goods	Ministry of Agriculture Decision No. 1/16, dated 09/04/79	
0805	All items	Prohibited goods	Ministry of Agriculture Decision No. 1/16, dated 09/04/79	
0806	All items	Prohibited goods	Ministry of Agriculture Decision No. 1/16, dated 09/04/79	
0807	All items	Prohibited goods	Ministry of Agriculture Decision No. 1/16, dated 09/04/79	
0808	All items	Prohibited goods	Ministry of Agriculture Decision No. 1/16, dated 09/04/79	
0809	All items	Prohibited goods	Ministry of Agriculture Decision No. 1/16, dated 09/04/79	
0810	All items	Prohibited goods	Ministry of Agriculture Decision No. 1/16, dated 09/04/79	
0811	All items	Prohibited goods	Ministry of Agriculture Decision No. 1/16, dated 09/04/79	
0812	All items	Prohibited goods	Ministry of Agriculture Decision No. 1/16, dated 09/04/79	
0813	All items	Prohibited goods	Ministry of Agriculture Decision No. 1/16, dated 09/04/79	
0814	All items	Prohibited goods	Ministry of Agriculture Decision No. 1/16, dated 09/04/79	
290930	Anithol, anise essence and fennel essence	Prohibited goods	Decision No. LR 363, dated 14/12/40	
121190	Cannabis; Coca leaves	Permit	Law on narcotics, dated 18/06/46	Ministry of Public Health
130190	Natural gums and oleoresins derived from hash	Permit	Law on narcotics, dated 18/06/46	Ministry of Public Health
130211	Opium	Permit	Law on narcotics, dated 18/06/46	Ministry of Public Health
130219	Narcotics of plant origin	Permit	Law on narcotics, dated 18/06/46	Ministry of Public Health
271112	Liquefied propane	Permit	Decision No. 76 (Ministry of Energy and Water), dated 27/04/81	Ministry of Energy and Water
271113	Liquefied butane	Permit	Decision No. 76 (Ministry of Energy and Water), dated 27/04/81	Ministry of Energy and Water
292520		Permit	Law on narcotics, dated 18/06/46	Ministry of Public Health
293910	Alkaloids of opium and their derivatives; salts thereof	Permit	Law on narcotics, dated 18/06/46	Ministry of Public Health
293990	Cocaine and its salts	Permit	Law on narcotics, dated 18/06/46	Ministry of Public Health
282911	Sodium chlorates	Advance permit	Decree Law No. 137, dated 12/06/59	Ministry of Economy and Trade upon approval pf the Ministry of Interior
282919	Potassium chlorates	Advance permit	Decree Law No. 137, dated 12/06/59	Ministry of Economy and Trade upon approval pf the Ministry of Interior
28299090	Potassium perchlorates; Ammonium perchlorates	Advance permit	Decree Law No. 137, dated 12/06/59	Ministry of Economy and Trade upon approval pf the Ministry of Interior
283429	Sodium nitrates; Barium nitrates	Advance permit	Decree Law No. 137, dated 12/06/59	Ministry of Economy and Trade upon approval pf the Ministry of Interior
28380010	Mercury fulminates	Advance permit	Decree Law No. 137, dated 12/06/59	Ministry of Economy and Trade upon approval pf the Ministry of Interior
28500010	Lead azides	Advance permit	Decree Law No. 137, dated 12/06/59	Ministry of Economy and Trade upon approval pf the Ministry of Interior
28500010	Diazol	Advance permit	Decree Law No. 137, dated 12/06/59	Ministry of Economy and Trade upon approval pf the Ministry of Interior
29029090		Advance permit	Decree Law No. 137, dated 12/06/59	Ministry of Economy and Trade upon approval pf the Ministry of Interior
250300	Sulphur	Advance permit	Decree Law No. 137, dated 12/06/59	Ministry of Economy and Trade upon approval pf the Ministry of Interior

HS	Description	Measure	Legal	Administration
280200	Sulphur	Advance permit	Decree Law No. 137, dated 12/06/59	Ministry of Economy and Trade upon approval pf the Ministry of Interior
280610	Hydrochloric acid	Advance permit	Decree Law No. 137, dated 12/06/59	Ministry of Economy and Trade upon approval pf the Ministry of Interior
280700	Sulphuric acid	Advance permit	Decree Law No. 137, dated 12/06/59	Ministry of Economy and Trade upon approval pf the Ministry of Interior
280800	Nitric acid	Advance permit	Decree Law No. 137, dated 12/06/59	Ministry of Economy and Trade upon approval pf the Ministry of Interior
29042010	Trinitrotoluene	Advance permit	Decree Law No. 137, dated 12/06/59	Ministry of Economy and Trade upon approval pf the Ministry of Interior
29042090		Advance permit	Decree Law No. 137, dated 12/06/59	Ministry of Economy and Trade upon approval pf the Ministry of Interior
902000	Protective masks used in war	Advance permit	Decree Law No. 137, dated 12/06/59	Ministry of Economy and Trade upon approval of the Army Command and the Council of Ministers
930100	All items	Advance permit	Decree Law No. 137, dated 12/06/59	Ministry of Economy and Trade upon approval of the Army Command and the Council of Ministers
930200	All items	Advance permit	Decree Law No. 137, dated 12/06/59	Ministry of Economy and Trade upon approval of the Army Command and the Council of Ministers
930310	All items	Advance permit	Decree Law No. 137, dated 12/06/59	Ministry of Economy and Trade upon approval pf the Ministry of Interior
930320	All items	Advance permit	Decree Law No. 137, dated 12/06/59	Ministry of Economy and Trade upon approval pf the Ministry of Interior
930330	All items	Advance permit	Decree Law No. 137, dated 12/06/59	Ministry of Economy and Trade upon approval pf the Ministry of Interior
930390	All items	Advance permit	Decree Law No. 137, dated 12/06/59	Ministry of Economy and Trade upon approval pf the Ministry of Interior
290890		Advance permit	Decree Law No. 137, dated 12/06/59	Ministry of Economy and Trade upon approval pf the Ministry of Interior
290890		Advance permit	Decree Law No. 137, dated 12/06/59	Ministry of Economy and Trade upon approval pf the Ministry of Interior
290919	Nitroether	Advance permit	Decree Law No. 137, dated 12/06/59	Ministry of Economy and Trade upon approval pf the Ministry of Interior
290920	Nitroether	Advance permit	Decree Law No. 137, dated 12/06/59	Ministry of Economy and Trade upon approval pf the Ministry of Interior
290930	Nitroether	Advance permit	Decree Law No. 137, dated 12/06/59	Ministry of Economy and Trade upon approval pf the Ministry of Interior
292090	Nitroglycerine	Advance permit	Decree Law No. 137, dated 12/06/59	Ministry of Economy and Trade upon approval of the Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of National Defense
292149		Advance permit	Decree Law No. 137, dated 12/06/59	Ministry of Economy and Trade upon approval pf the Ministry of Interior
292159	R.D.X	Advance permit	Decree Law No. 137, dated 12/06/59	Ministry of Economy and Trade upon approval pf the Ministry of Interior
292520	Nitroguanidine	Advance permit	Decree Law No. 137, dated 12/06/59	Ministry of Economy and Trade upon approval pf the Ministry of Interior
293369	Hexogen	Advance permit	Decree Law No. 137, dated 12/06/59	Ministry of Economy and Trade upon approval pf the Ministry of Interior

HS	Description	Measure	Legal	Administration
310230	Ammonium nitrates containing more than 34.5% of azote	Advance permit	Decree Law No. 137, dated 12/06/59	Ministry of Economy and Trade upon approval of the Army Command and the Council of Ministers
310250	Sodium nitrates containing more than 15.5% of azote	Advance permit	Decree Law No. 137, dated 12/06/59	Ministry of Economy and Trade upon approval pf the Ministry of Interior
36010010	All items	Advance permit	Decree Law No. 137, dated 12/06/59	Ministry of Economy and Trade upon approval pf the Ministry of Interior
36010090	All items	Advance permit	Decree Law No. 137, dated 12/06/59	Ministry of Economy and Trade upon approval pf the Ministry of Interior
360200		Advance permit	Decree Law No. 137, dated 12/06/59	Ministry of Economy and Trade upon approval of the Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of National Defense
360200	All items	Advance permit	Decree Law No. 137, dated 12/06/59	Ministry of Economy and Trade upon approval pf the Ministry of Interior
360300	All items	Advance permit	Decree Law No. 137, dated 12/06/59	Ministry of Economy and Trade upon approval pf the Ministry of Interior
360410	All items	Advance permit	Decree Law No. 137, dated 12/06/59	Ministry of Economy and Trade upon approval pf the Ministry of Interior
360490	All items	Advance permit	Decree Law No. 137, dated 12/06/59	Ministry of Economy and Trade upon approval pf the Ministry of Interior
382490	Curb 60 Jet Stream	Advance permit	Decree Law No. 137, dated 12/06/59	Ministry of Economy and Trade upon approval pf the Ministry of Interior
39122090	Nitrocellulose containing 11% or more of nitrogen; Gun Cotton; Collodions; Pero cellulose containing 11% or more of nitrogen; peroxylen containing 11% or more of nitrogen	Advance permit	Decree Law No. 137, dated 12/06/59	Ministry of Economy and Trade upon approval pf the Ministry of Interior
630790	Bulletproof jackets	Advance permit	Decree Law No. 137, dated 12/06/59	Ministry of Economy and Trade upon approval pf the Army Command and the Council of Ministers
720221	Ferro-silicon	Advance permit	Decree Law No. 137, dated 12/06/59	Ministry of Economy and Trade upon approval pf the Ministry of Interior
720229	Ferro-silicon	Advance permit	Decree Law No. 137, dated 12/06/59	Ministry of Economy and Trade upon approval pf the Ministry of Interior
760310	Aluminum powders	Advance permit	Decree Law No. 137, dated 12/06/59	Ministry of Economy and Trade upon approval pf the Ministry of Interior
760320	Aluminum powders	Advance permit	Decree Law No. 137, dated 12/06/59	Ministry of Economy and Trade upon approval pf the Ministry of Interior
810430	Aluminum powders	Advance permit	Decree Law No. 137, dated 12/06/59	Ministry of Economy and Trade upon approval pf the Ministry of Interior
85438990	Electric explosives	Advance permit	Decree Law No. 137, dated 12/06/59	Ministry of Economy and Trade upon approval pf the Ministry of Interior
871000	All items	Advance permit	Decree Law No. 137, dated 12/06/59	Ministry of Economy and Trade upon approval pf the Army Command and the Council of Ministers
880211	For military purposes	Advance permit	Decree Law No. 137, dated 12/06/59	Ministry of Economy and Trade upon approval pf the Army Command and the Council of Ministers
880212	For military purposes	Advance permit	Decree Law No. 137, dated 12/06/59	Ministry of Economy and Trade upon approval pf the Army Command and the Council of Ministers

HS	Description	Measure	Legal	Administration
880220	For military purposes	Advance permit	Decree Law No. 137, dated 12/06/59	Ministry of Economy and Trade upon approval pf the Army Command and the Council of Ministers
880230	For military purposes	Advance permit	Decree Law No. 137, dated 12/06/59	Ministry of Economy and Trade upon approval pf the Army Command and the Council of Ministers
880240	For military purposes	Advance permit	Decree Law No. 137, dated 12/06/59	Ministry of Economy and Trade upon approval pf the Army Command and the Council of Ministers
880260	For military purposes	Advance permit	Decree Law No. 137, dated 12/06/59	Ministry of Economy and Trade upon approval pf the Army Command and the Council of Ministers
880310	Parts of items intended for military purposes	Advance permit	Decree Law No. 137, dated 12/06/59	Ministry of Economy and Trade upon approval pf the Army Command and the Council of Ministers
880320	Parts of items intended for military purposes	Advance permit	Decree Law No. 137, dated 12/06/59	Ministry of Economy and Trade upon approval pf the Army Command and the Council of Ministers
880330	Parts of items intended for military purposes	Advance permit	Decree Law No. 137, dated 12/06/59	Ministry of Economy and Trade upon approval pf the Army Command and the Council of Ministers
880390	Parts of items intended for military purposes	Advance permit	Decree Law No. 137, dated 12/06/59	Ministry of Economy and Trade upon approval pf the Army Command and the Council of Ministers
890600	For military purposes	Advance permit	Decree Law No. 137, dated 12/06/59	Ministry of Economy and Trade upon approval pf the Army Command and the Council of Ministers
930400	All items	Advance permit	Decree Law No. 137, dated 12/06/59	Ministry of Economy and Trade upon approval pf the Ministry of Interior
930510	For items of heading No. 9302	Advance permit	Decree Law No. 137, dated 12/06/59	Ministry of Economy and Trade upon approval pf the Army Command and the Council of Ministers
930510	For items of headings No. 9303 and 9304	Advance permit	Decree Law No. 137, dated 12/06/59	Ministry of Economy and Trade upon approval pf the Ministry of Interior
930521	All items	Advance permit	Decree Law No. 137, dated 12/06/59	Ministry of Economy and Trade upon approval pf the Ministry of Interior
930529	All items	Advance permit	Decree Law No. 137, dated 12/06/59	Ministry of Economy and Trade upon approval pf the Ministry of Interior
93059010	Items of heading No. 9301	Advance permit	Decree Law No. 137, dated 12/06/59	Ministry of Economy and Trade upon approval pf the Army Command and the Council of Ministers
93059010	For items of heading No. 9304	Advance permit	Decree Law No. 137, dated 12/06/59	Ministry of Economy and Trade upon approval pf the Ministry of Interior
93059090	All items	Advance permit	Decree Law No. 137, dated 12/06/59	Ministry of Economy and Trade upon approval pf the Ministry of Interior
930610	All items	Advance permit	Decree Law No. 137, dated 12/06/59	Ministry of Economy and Trade upon approval pf the Ministry of Interior
930610	All items	Advance permit	Decree Law No. 137, dated 12/06/59	Ministry of Economy and Trade upon approval pf the Ministry of Interior
930621	All items	Advance permit	Decree Law No. 137, dated 12/06/59	Ministry of Economy and Trade upon approval pf the Ministry of Interior

HS	Description	Measure	Legal	Administration
930621	All items	Advance permit	Decree Law No. 137, dated 12/06/59	Ministry of Economy and Trade upon approval pf the Ministry of Interior
930629	All items	Advance permit	Decree Law No. 137, dated 12/06/59	Ministry of Economy and Trade upon approval pf the Ministry of Interior
930629	All items	Advance permit	Decree Law No. 137, dated 12/06/59	Ministry of Economy and Trade upon approval pf the Ministry of Interior
930630	All items	Advance permit	Decree Law No. 137, dated 12/06/59	Ministry of Economy and Trade upon approval pf the Army Command and the Council of Ministers
930690	All items	Advance permit	Decree Law No. 137, dated 12/06/59	Ministry of Economy and Trade upon approval pf the Army Command and the Council of Ministers
930700	All items	Advance permit	Decree Law No. 137, dated 12/06/59	Ministry of Economy and Trade upon approval pf the Army Command and the Council of Ministers
293100	Organic mercury compounds	Visa	Law on Practising of the profession of Pharmacy No. 367, dated 01/08/94	Department of Importation and Exportation of medicines
0101	All items	Health Certificate or Visa	Ministry of Agriculture Decision No. 1/466 (amended), dated 02/12/67; Decision No. 1/96 (Ministry of Agriculture), dated 17/04/68	Service of veterinary quarantine
0102	All items	Health Certificate or Visa	Ministry of Agriculture Decision No. 1/466 (amended), dated 02/12/67; Decision No. 1/96 (Ministry of Agriculture), dated 17/04/68	Service of veterinary quarantine
0103	All items	Health Certificate or Visa	Ministry of Agriculture Decision No. 1/466 (amended), dated 02/12/67; Decision No. 1/96 (Ministry of Agriculture), dated 17/04/68	Service of veterinary quarantine
0104	All items	Health Certificate or Visa	Ministry of Agriculture Decision No. 1/466 (amended), dated 02/12/67; Decision No. 1/96 (Ministry of Agriculture), dated 17/04/68	Service of veterinary quarantine
0105	All items	Health Certificate or Visa	Ministry of Agriculture Decision No. 1/466 (amended), dated 02/12/67; Decision No. 1/96 (Ministry of Agriculture), dated 17/04/68	Service of veterinary quarantine
0106	All items	Health Certificate or Visa	Ministry of Agriculture Decision No. 1/466 (amended), dated 02/12/67; Decision No. 1/96 (Ministry of Agriculture), dated 17/04/68	Service of veterinary quarantine
0201	All items	Health Certificate or Visa	Ministry of Agriculture Decision No. 1/466 (amended), dated 02/12/67; Decision No. 1/96 (Ministry of Agriculture), dated 17/04/68	Service of veterinary quarantine
0202	All items	Health Certificate or Visa	Ministry of Agriculture Decision No. 1/466 (amended), dated 02/12/67; Decision No. 1/96 (Ministry of Agriculture), dated 17/04/68	Service of veterinary quarantine
0203	All items	Health Certificate or Visa	Ministry of Agriculture Decision No. 1/466 (amended), dated 02/12/67; Decision No. 1/96 (Ministry of Agriculture), dated 17/04/68	Service of veterinary quarantine
0204	All items	Health Certificate or Visa	Ministry of Agriculture Decision No. 1/466 (amended), dated 02/12/67; Decision No. 1/96 (Ministry of Agriculture), dated 17/04/68	Service of veterinary quarantine
0205	All items	Health Certificate or Visa	Ministry of Agriculture Decision No. 1/466 (amended), dated 02/12/67; Decision No. 1/96 (Ministry of Agriculture), dated 17/04/68	Service of veterinary quarantine

[illegible]

HS	Description	Measure	Legal	Administration
1603	All items	Health Certificate or Visa	Ministry of Agriculture Decision No. 1/466 (amended), dated 02/12/67; Decision No. 1/96 (Ministry of Agriculture), dated 17/04/68	Service of veterinary quarantine
1604	All items	Health Certificate or Visa	Ministry of Agriculture Decision No. 1/466 (amended), dated 02/12/67; Decision No. 1/96 (Ministry of Agriculture), dated 17/04/68	Service of veterinary quarantine
1605	All items	Health Certificate or Visa	Ministry of Agriculture Decision No. 1/466 (amended), dated 02/12/67; Decision No. 1/96 (Ministry of Agriculture), dated 17/04/68	Service of veterinary quarantine
2301	All items	Health Certificate or Visa	Ministry of Agriculture Decision No. 1/466 (amended), dated 02/12/67; Decision No. 1/96 (Ministry of Agriculture), dated 17/04/68	Service of veterinary quarantine
2309	All items	Health Certificate or Visa	Ministry of Agriculture Decision No. 1/466 (amended), dated 02/12/67; Decision No. 1/96 (Ministry of Agriculture), dated 17/04/68	Service of veterinary quarantine
4101	All items	Health Certificate or Visa	Ministry of Agriculture Decision No. 1/466 (amended), dated 02/12/67; Decision No. 1/96 (Ministry of Agriculture), dated 17/04/68	Service of veterinary quarantine
4102	All items	Health Certificate or Visa	Ministry of Agriculture Decision No. 1/466 (amended), dated 02/12/67; Decision No. 1/96 (Ministry of Agriculture), dated 17/04/68	Service of veterinary quarantine
4103	All items	Health Certificate or Visa	Ministry of Agriculture Decision No. 1/466 (amended), dated 02/12/67; Decision No. 1/96 (Ministry of Agriculture), dated 17/04/68	Service of veterinary quarantine

ANNEX 11

TARIFF EXEMPTIONS

ARTICLES 295-320 OF THE CUSTOMS LAW OF 2000

Section Four - On Exemptions and Privileges

Chapter One – General Provisions

Article 295:

All goods imported to Lebanon shall be subject to at least 5 per cent rate of duty of the value of such goods.

The following goods shall be excluded from the provisions of paragraph (1) and shall be eligible for total exemptions:

- Goods imported for the account of authorities mentioned in Articles 296,297,298,299 and 300 or in Articles 316,317,318,319 of the present law.
- Grants imported for public administrations, public institutions and municipalities.

The following goods shall be excluded from the provisions of paragraph (1) of this Article and shall be eligible for total exemption or for partial exemption at a rate lower than the minimum rate stated above:

Goods eligible for total exemption or for partial exemption at a rate lower than the minimum rate stated above, under the provisions of agreements concluded between Lebanon and some foreign institutions as well as international bilateral or plurilateral agreements concluded between Lebanon and other parties.

Goods eligible for exemptions or subject to a duty rate lower than the minimum rate stated above in the Customs tariff.

Chapter Two – Exemptions Granted to the President of the Republic

Article 296:

Goods and effects imported for the Lebanese presidential residence or in the name of the President of the Republic shall be exempted from customs duties.

Chapter Three –Exemptions and Privileges Granted to the United Nations Organization

Article 297:

Goods imported for the official use of the U.N shall be exempt from import and export duties, however these duty-exempt goods cannot be sold in Lebanon except after due duties are properly settled and following approval of the relevant authority.

Privileges and immunities granted to accredited diplomats as for their personal belongings, shall be eligible for the representatives of members in the Main and Secondary Bodies within the United Nations, and during conferences held by the U.N as long as they are on duty or during their trips to attend a meeting and on their return there from.

The said representatives within the United Nations Organization consist of delegates, assistant delegates, consultants, technical experts and secretaries of delegations.

United Nations employees shall have the right to import their household furnishings free of duty, provided that the import occurs immediately at the beginning of their terms of office and that they abide by the regime in force if they desire to abandon these house hold goods in part or in full.

Chapter Four – Diplomatic and Consular Exemptions and Privileges

Article 298:

Articles imported in the name of foreign countries Representatives (other than Lebanese and Honorary) mentioned hereafter, for their personal use or for the use of members of their families, shall be exempted from opening and inspection procedures pursuant to the conditions and rules prescribed in Article 307 of the present Law:

- Heads of Diplomatic Delegations, consultants, secretaries, and diplomatic attaché.
- Technical attaché and assistant military attaché of all Arms provided that the Head of The Delegation nominates them and they get the approval of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Immigrants.
- General Consuls, Consuls, Consuls Deputies, provided that the number of persons entitled to the exemption does not exceed two in the Capital and one in other cities.

Each of the above-mentioned persons shall be entitled to import one vehicle free of duty; However the Head of the Delegation shall be entitled to import more than one duty-exempt vehicle that must be in his own possession.

Articles imported free of duty under the provisions of paragraph (1) of this Article, shall be consistent with the real personal needs of the Representatives of the concerned foreign countries. The Higher Council of Customs shall, as deemed necessary, determine the maximum quantitative limits for certain types of imports upon the proposal of a committee formed by representatives from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Customs Administration.

Article 299:

New personal belongings, furniture and home appliances imported for the account of Consulates and diplomatic employees who do not qualify for tariff exemptions, shall be exempted as follows:

Import must occur within 3 months as from the date of arrival of the claimant to Lebanon, however the Ministry of Foreign Affairs shall have the right to extend this period to 6 months at most, in some special cases that shall be evaluated by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs,

The exemption claim shall be approved and ratified by the Head of The Delegation or the relevant Consulate.

Article 300:

The following items shall be exempted from customs duties pursuant to the provisions of Article 304 and paragraph (1) of Article 307:

First: Vehicles intended for the official use of Embassies or Commissariats, the number of which shall be two, this number can however be extended by a decision of the Higher Council of

Customs on the proposal of the Minister of Foreign Affairs and upon approval of The Council of Ministers.

Second: Construction materials intended for the construction or restoration of Embassies or Commissariats, except materials similar to national products determined by the Minister of Industry decision.

Third: Cultural, scientific or social movies provided that they are not shown in public or private halls for operation purposes.

Fourth: Imported Stamps, official papers, flags, stationers, Commissariats and Consulates furniture, medals and badges. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs shall determine the extent of this article.

Article 301:

The Higher Council of Customs shall grant exemptions specified in Articles 298, 299 and 300 upon receiving applications enclosing recommendation from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The beneficiary of the provisions of Articles 298, 299 shall enjoy the exemption, as of the beginning of his term of office at his official station in Lebanon.

Article 302:

Articles exempted under the provisions of this section shall not be disposed of for a purpose other than the one for which the exemption was granted and must not be transferred to someone else except after the Customs Administration is notified and customs duties due on them are settled in accordance with the state and value of such articles at the date of transfer. Furthermore, the beneficiary shall not be allowed to deliver such article to someone else except after he carries out necessary Customs formalities.

Excluding vehicles and on reciprocity basis, Customs duties and other charges and taxes shall not be due on Articles and items, if the beneficiary from the exemption disposed of the exempted items three years after their withdrawal from the Customs Department.

Article 303:

Pursuant to the exception laid forth in Paragraph (2) below, transferred vehicles which are qualified for exemption in accordance with the provisions of Articles 296, 297 and 300 shall be dutiable at the rates of duties applicable and considering the value of the vehicle at the date of transfer.

The vehicle exempted pursuant to Provisions of Article 298, must not be transferred under the provisions of Article 304, before the elapse of three years as from the date of registration of its exemption declaration except as follows:

At the termination of the assignment of the diplomatic or Consular employee who is qualified for the exemption in the country.

If the vehicle is damaged by an accident and rendered unfit for the use of the diplomatic and consular employees after the registration of its exemption declaration.

In any one case the vehicle is dutiable at the rates of duty and on the basis of the value of the car at the date of transfer.

When the sale is made between a Consular or a diplomatic employee and a counterpart, provided that the transferee is qualified for the exemption if it's an exempt-car, otherwise general provisions governing this matter shall be applied.

Should the vehicle be transferred three years after the registration of its exemption declaration, it shall be dutiable at the applicable rates of duty and considering the value of the car at the date of transfer.

Vehicles of accredited Heads of diplomatic delegations who leave Lebanon for good shall be duty-exempted, provided that three years have elapsed since the vehicles have entered Lebanon, on the basis of reciprocity and on conditions specified in Article 304 below.

Administrative employees whose vehicles were qualified for temporary entry, may after the elapse of the allowable time limits or at the termination of their assignments due to transfer or any other reason, transfer such vehicles to people qualified for exemption, re-export them or pay full duties and taxes due on them according to the rate of duty and to the regulations in force at the date of registration of the declaration of their submission to consumption.

Article 304:

Privileges and exemptions prescribed in this chapter shall not be granted to diplomatic or consular delegations or their members unless the Laws of their countries of origin grant equal or better privileges and exemptions to Lebanese delegations and their members. Otherwise, privileges and exemptions shall be granted within the limits applied in the concerned country.

Article 305:

Each diplomatic or consular employee or whomever works within the diplomatic or consular delegations, already entitled to any exemption under this law, shall submit to the Customs Administration, via the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, upon his transfer from Lebanon, a list of his household and personal effects and the vehicle that he has brought in, to obtain an exit permit. The customs shall examine the matter, as deemed necessary, only upon notification of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Article 306:

Heads of Lebanese Diplomatic Delegations shall have the right to import only one vehicle free of duty at the expiration of their terms of office and on their decisive return to Lebanon or at their transfer to the Central Administration at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs according to the Provisions of Article 22 of the Law issued by virtue of Decree No. 1306 of 18/6/1971 (Ministry of Foreign Affairs Regime), provided that their terms of office abroad amounts to at least 15 years, and that they had exercised an assignment of Ambassadors or Head of Delegations for at least 5 years. In addition the vehicle must have been in its owner's possession abroad prior to his departure.

Subject to the provisions of Paragraph (1) of this article, the beneficiary should promise to keep the vehicle on which he claims the exemption, in his own use for at least three years, and to notify the Customs in case he transfers the vehicle to someone else after the elapse of this period, for any reason whatsoever, in order to levy duty on it according to its value and to rates of duty in effect at the date of transfer.

The Director General of Customs shall specify the terms of implementation of this Article.

Chapter Five – Common Provisions for Chapters Three and Four:

Article 307:

Customs duty exemptions shall be granted in accordance with the following general conditions and rules:

Merchandises shall be shipped upon bills of lading for the account of the beneficiary or must have been bought from a public, private or specialized warehouse or from a duty free zone.

The person who benefits from customs exemptions and facilities shall be exclusively occupied with his function; hence he does not have the right to carry out any other activity or to be directly or indirectly involved in trade.

Goods qualified for exemptions shall be subject to all customs formalities and to inspection procedures, unless otherwise provided.

Chapter Six – Military Exemptions

Article 308:

Firearms, ammunitions, apparels, transportation devices, fuel and oil imported for the account of the Army, Internal Forces, General Security, Security Forces, Customs Police, Parliament Police, as well as the Civil Defense and Fire Departments within municipalities and municipalities union must be duty-exempt. However Food products and goods similar to national products specified by a decision of the Minister of Industry shall be excluded from the provisions of this Article.

The provisions of paragraph (1) of Article 303 shall apply to vehicles imported free of duty according to the provisions of the previous Paragraph when their owners transfer them to someone else.

Chapter Seven – Import Documents

Article 309:

Should the exemption be granted in the form of import documents, the Higher Council of Customs, following consultation with the Director General of Customs specifies the conditions for the issuance and the use of these documents.

Chapter Eight – Other Articles Eligible for Exemptions

First: Fire Pumps and Railway Fixture and Fittings

Article 310:

The following goods shall be eligible for customs duty exemptions in accordance with Article 295 of this law:

Fire pumps imported by public institutions and administrations and municipalities.

Railway fixtures and fittings intended for the operation thereof, and vehicles intended for the transport of people (buses) and parts and accessories thereof imported by the Railway and Public Transport Department, under the conditions specified by the Customs Department, following consultation with the Director General of Customs.

All cars, vehicles, equipments, materials, accessories, and spare parts imported by public administrations and institutions and municipalities or granted to them for fire fighting and rescue purposes, under the conditions specified by the Higher Council of Customs, following consultation with the Director General of Customs.

Second: Foreign Archeological Missions

Article 311:

Foreign archaeological missions may import under the duty-free exemption certain materials used for their works (photographic instruments and apparatus, gypsum etc...), in accordance with the provisions of Article 295 of this Law, by virtue of administrative decisions issued by the Higher Council of Customs, following consultation with the Director General of Customs.

Third: Aviation Companies and Aviation Training Clubs

Article 312:

The following goods shall be imported under the duty-free exemption in accordance with the provisions of Article 295 of this law:

- Airplanes of officially licensed aviation companies.
- Airplanes of authorized Lebanese aviation training clubs.
- Spare parts of airplanes, fittings and accessories of all kinds, used for airplanes restoration within the borders of Lebanese airports and imported by:
- National aviation companies officially licensed, foreign aviation companies and authorized aviation-training clubs.
- Authorized companies specialized in the maintenance and repair of Airplanes of the aviation companies and clubs.
- Equipments used within the premises of Lebanese airports, as well as special apparatus and technical accessories used for the maintenance and repair of airplanes within the borders of these airports, and which are imported by the national aviation companies that are officially licensed, Lebanese training clubs officially acknowledged, aviation companies of the countries signatories to the Chicago Understanding Of Civil Aviation on the 7th of December 1944, concerning the International Civil Aviation, as well as maintenance and repair companies mentioned in Article (C) above.

The Customs Department shall specify the terms of application of the exemption mentioned in this Article, following consultation with the Director General of Customs.

Fourth: Furniture of Vessels Registered in Lebanon

Article 313:

In accordance with the provisions of Article 295 of this Law, duty exemptions shall apply to the furnishings of long distance vessels the load of which exceeds 500 hundred maritime tons, designated to be registered at a Lebanese port according to the Law of 21 December 1954 under the conditions specified by the Higher Council of Customs, following consultation with the Director General of Customs.

Fifth: Museums and Fine Arts Institutions

Article 314:

In accordance with the provisions of Article 295 of this Law, customs duties exemptions shall apply to antiques of more than 100 years of age imported by governmental museums and officially acknowledged museums and those imported by fine arts institutions for instructional purposes, provided that the obligations and guarantees found by the Higher Council of Customs to be due, are fulfilled.

Sixth: Imports for the Administration and Operation of the Port of Beirut

Article 315:

In accordance with the provisions of Article 295 of this Law, customs duty exemptions shall apply to equipments, fixtures, fittings and installations imported for the administration and operation of the Port of Beirut and intended for use within the port territory.

Chapter nine - Personal Belongings, Household Effects and Items of Non-commercial Value

Article 316:

Total exemption shall apply to the following goods under the conditions prescribed in paragraph (2) below:

- Clothes, apparel items and luggage acquired for personal use.
- Outfits of foreign students registered in Lebanon (Clothes and linen goods of all kinds) including married students arriving with their families to reside in Lebanon for high education purposes. The exemption shall apply to home appliances of married students.
- Trousseau including clothes and linen goods of persons arriving to reside in Lebanon, although new, provided that one of the spouses resides in Lebanon.
- Home appliances of all kinds used in normal housing and which are imported by citizens returning for good to Lebanon, or by foreigners coming to Lebanon for residence purposes.
- Personal belongings, furniture and household effects brought in Lebanon by employees of Lebanese foreign diplomatic corps returning at the termination of their official assignments abroad.
- Items received from a family member legacy.
- Paraphernalia.
- Personal musical instruments.

The above-mentioned articles must have been in use except trousseaus and legacies, mentioned here above, they should also match the status of their owners.

The Director General of Customs shall specify the terms of implementation of this Article, he shall also determine in coordination with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the conditions of exemptions as concerns foreign diplomatic corps employees who return to Lebanon.

Article 317:

The following shall be qualified for total exemptions:

- Samples of non-commercial description, personal dispatches and occasional gifts, within limits specified by the Higher Council of Customs, after consulting the Director General of Customs.

- New items and things acquired for personal use such as cameras, watches and telephone sets, as well as tobaccos, alcoholic beverages, perfumes and drugs that accompany a foreign traveller coming to Lebanon, within the limits and rules specified by the Higher Council of Customs, upon approval of the Director General of Customs.

Chapter ten –Supplies for Certain Means of Transport

Article 318:

Following consultation with the Director General of Customs, the Higher Council of Customs shall specify the conditions under which exemptions are granted, if need be, to certain supplies or petroleum products of vessels of war and commercial vessels of more than 150 net maritime tons whether of foreign or domestic origin, as well as new imported vehicles and trucks in transit, airplanes of national official airlines and foreign civil airplanes on reciprocity basis.

Chapter eleven – Re-exported Goods

Article 319:

The Higher Council of Customs, following consultation with the Director General of customs, shall specify the conditions under which total exemptions are granted to re –exported goods explicitly proven to be of Lebanese origin, and the previous export of which is proved to date back to no more than two years in principal. The said council shall also determine the conditions required to grant the same treatment, exceptionally, to some goods or packages marked or labelled to indicate that they were made in Lebanon after duties are paid on them, and which are forwarded within the same period, after they are being re-exported abroad.

Chapter twelve – Repressive Provisions

Article 320:

Any violation of the provisions of this Law shall be sanctioned by the penalties prescribed in Article 421 of this Law.
