

LEBANON

I. PROFILE

Location	Lebanon is located on the eastern shore of the Mediterranean Sea. The country is 215km long, and from east to west the distance ranges from 25 to 90km. It is bordered by Syria to the north and east, and by Palestine, and Israel to the south.
Official Name	Republic of Lebanon
Area	10,452 sq km
Population	4 million inhabitants in 1999
Capital	Beirut
Major cities	Tarabulus, Sayda, Zahle and Tyre
Langage	Arabic is the official language; French and English are widely spoken.
Currency	Lebanese Pound (LL). 1 \$ US= 1508 LL
Climate	The climate varies with altitude .The coastal lowlands Are hot and humid in summer, becoming mild in winter (cool and damp) In the mountains snowfalls and rainfalls are heavy in winter.
Main holidays	January 1st, February 9th (St Maron), May 1st, August 15th (Assumption), October 1 st , November 22nd (National Day), December 25th, Good Friday*, Easter Monday*, Ascension Of the Prophet Mohamed*, Ascension of the Christ, Eid ul-Fitr*, Eid-ul-Adha*, Muharram 1st*, Mouloud*, and Ashoura*.
Weekly day off	Saturday- Sunday.
Local time	GMT +2 (GMT+3 between June and October)
Working hours	* <i>Government offices and Business</i> Monday to Thursday – From 8H/8H30 to 12H/13H/14H. Friday: From 8H/8.30H to 12.30 or to 13H * <i>Banks:</i> From 8.30 to 12H30 from Monday to Friday. Saturday: from 8h30 to 12H.
Principle Growth Sectors	Telecommunications, Construction, Tourism and banking.

(*) Variable dates

II. ECONOMIC SECTORS

The main economic sectors of Lebanon are: agriculture, industry and manufacturing and tourism.

II.1 AGRICULTURE

Only one-third of Lebanon's land is cultivable and the primary agricultural areas are along the coast and the Bekaa Valley. Lebanon has for many years been a fruit and vegetable exporter to other Arab states such as Syria, Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Kuwait and Iraq. Other crops include olives, sugar cane and beet, potatoes, wheat, tobacco, and barley. The war disrupted agricultural production and the Israeli invasions of 1978 and 1982 had a devastating effect on cultivation particularly in the south and the Bekaa Valley. The 1983 ban on Lebanese products to prevent

Israeli goods that had flooded the market from entering Arab countries via Lebanon, hit the agricultural sector hard. In recent years, the agricultural export sub sector has performed well due to the depreciation of the Lebanese pound and has accounted for approximately 20% total exports.

II.2 INDUSTRY AND MANUFACTURING

Lebanon's industrial base has traditionally been small scale. According to a 1975 survey, there were over 18,000 industrial establishments. The largest industrial employer was the food processing industries followed by the well-developed textile industries. These two industries captured 44% of industrial output, furniture and woodworking factories accounted for 29%, and mechanical industries accounted for 7%. The remainder of industrial production was contributed by cement, ceramics, pharmaceutical, and plastic industries. The civil war inflicted severe damage on this sector in terms of human and capital resources. By 1985, one-fourth of the country's productive capacity had been destroyed with 600-700 factories closed and those that remained functioning did so at only a quarter of pre-war capacity.

However, in times of stability this sector has performed well. According to the General Directorate for Industry, 431 new industrial enterprises were established in 1995--up from 408 in 1994--employing nearly 3,500 people and entails the approximate investment of LL96 billion, 22% higher than in 1994. Not surprisingly, the new factories reflect many of the same industries as were prevalent prior to 1975. In December 1995, total industry exports reached LL56.3 billion (against LL26.2 billion in November 1995), thus registering an increase of 53.7 % from a year earlier and 114.7% compared to November 1994. Cement exports represented 26% of total exports. The main destination of exports at this time is the Middle East region.

II.3 TOURISM

Lebanon has a diverse range of activities ranging from mountain skiing to swimming in the Mediterranean. Prior to the country's civil war, the country was one of the most popular tourist destinations in the Arab world, and contributed over 15% to Lebanon's national income. Recently, the tourism industry has experienced a turnaround. While only a few up-scale hotels are currently in operation, an addition of new up-market hotel rooms as well as the reconstruction of damaged hotel properties is now in progress. Meridian hotel is under construction and the Inter-Continental hotel chain has signed a management agreement to operate the renovated Phoenicia hotel. Other international hotel chains are also expressing interest in expanding to Beirut.

Lebanon's airline industry is also making progress to attract tourists. A major step was taken with the expansion and rehabilitation of Beirut's international airport. An agreement was reached between the German-Lebanese joint venture Hochtief-Consolidated Contractors International Company and the Council for Development and Reconstruction in 1994. The contract includes the construction of a new 3.4 km (approximately 2.1 miles) runway, a transit lounge, a new control tower, a 90-room hotel and new air traffic control equipment. Major airline services have resumed services to Beirut and include Swissair, Pakistan Airlines, and British Airways.

III. INFRASTRUCTURES

III.1 TRANSPORTS AIR, SEA 1 RAIL

Beirut has an international airport. The national carrier, Middle East Airlines (MEA), operates flights to most European capitals, the Middle East, Africa, Singapore and Australia. There is no domestic air service within Lebanon.

Beirut, Tripoli, and Sidon are the major ports, and a government owned railway connects Beirut with Tripoli and Damascus. There are 378 km of railway. It is possible to travel to Beirut by sea: a three and a half hour boat trip from Lanaca, Cyprus. The length of road is about 7,100 km.

III.2 TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Lebanon has been actively pursuing a policy of infrastructure reconstruction, especially of its telecommunications systems.

The Lebanese PTT has recently:

- Replaced analogue equipment by state of the art digital technology;
- Upgraded the national transmission network with new copper cables, fibre-optic cables and microwave systems;
- Upgraded the international transmission network through new earth stations and fibre optic cables;
- Migrated the existing signalling network based on R2 and CS for international networks to CCS7;
- Implemented a GSM cellular network.

The new telecom infrastructure is now able to handle up to 1.5 million potential subscribers.

IV. FOREIGN TRADE REGULATIONS

IV.1. LEGAL FRAMEWORK OF TRADE RELATIONS:

Lebanon is a member of the following international organizations:

- World Trade Organization (W.T.O);
- United Nations Organization (UN) and its main specialized institutions (IMF, World Bank, FAO etc.);
- Organization of the Islamic Conference (O.I.C);
- G-77;
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Lebanon is a member of the League of Arab States and signed economic and trade co-operation agreements with the Arab States and Eastern Europe countries, Turkey, the European Union and African countries. We may quote among others, the economic and social co-operation agreement signed with Syria (abolition of customs duties, free movement of natural persons...), trade agreements were ratified between Lebanon and Cameroon, China, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Jordan, Kuwait, Turkey and Ukraine. Besides, economic and social development co-operation agreements were also ratified between Lebanon and Iraq, Morocco and Rumania, Russian Federation and Saudi Arabia.

Thanks to the co-operation agreements established between Lebanon and the European

Union, Lebanon has been able to benefit from very low customs duties for some products with the countries of 15. In the near future Lebanon will be provided with a free trade area with the entire Mediterranean zone.

Investment agreements were signed between Lebanon and Rumania (18/10/1994) and Ukraine (25/3/1995, and Cuba (14/12/1995) and Spain (22/2/1996).

IV.2. TRADE STRUCTURE:

IV.2.1. Main exported products:

- * Pearls, precious stones & metals, plated metals and fake jewelry;
- * Heaters, machines, mechanical apparatus & instruments;
- * Ready-made textiles;
- * Aluminium;
- * Fertilizers.

IV.2.2. Main imported products:

- * Cars, tractors, bicycles & other vehicles;
- * Heaters, machines, mechanical apparatus & instruments;
- * Mineral combustibles, mineral oils, bituminous materials and mineral wax;
- * Heaters, machines, mechanical apparatus & instruments;
- * Electrical machines & apparatus.

IV.2.3. Trading partners:

Main suppliers	Main customers
- France	- Italy
- Switzerland	- France
- United States of America	- Germany
- Saudi Arabia	- United States of America
-United Arab Emirates	- Syria

IV.3. FOREIGN TRADE REGULATIONS:

In Lebanon, foreign trade was liberalized and all suppliers are allowed to export all sorts of goods and services in collaboration with Lebanese importers. Very often foreign firms resort to local agencies, which know better the country.

IV.3.1. Imports regulations:

Foreign trade and customs regimes have been substantially simplified in recent years. Currently, the Lebanese government applies the lowest ad valorem rates in the region. It is within this framework that the Lebanese government abolished all discriminatory barriers against foreign imports.

Lebanon does not impose any import quotas but it has maintained a complex system of export and import licenses.

Oil and oil products imports are restricted to twenty local firms. Import or export licenses cannot be transferred to third parties. Export licenses are required for large consumption goods. Violation of the license requirements makes exporters liable to various fines determined in the Lebanese customs code.

Goods prohibited for imports are as follows:

- * Narcotics,
- * Arms and military equipment;
- * Cars older than eight years;
- * Products threatening public morals;
- * Products threatening public health;
- * Certain agricultural products.

There are three categories of licenses that are required for the import of agricultural products:

- Seasonal licenses: required for the import of fresh or frozen potatoes, onions, garlic, cucumbers, tomatoes, squashes, eggplant, green beans, cabbage, cauliflower, green barnia, watermelon, sweet green pepper, pears, peaches, grapes, apricots, passion flowers, green almonds, lima beans and green peas.
- Licenses required all year round: olives, pine seeds, potatoes and onions for plantations and silk cocoon.
- Goods banned for import: All kind of citrus produce, apples, quince, sweet tomatoes, cherries, plums, almonds, strawberries, leaf vegetables, parsley, mint, coriander, spinach, thyme, lettuce, green onion, carrots, radish and olives.

Lebanon has planned to prohibit in the course of 1997, the import of trucks and buses that are more than five years old.

The following products require import licenses that should be obtained from:

- The Ministry of Foreign Trade: Wheat, wheat by-products, olive oil, orange, juice, apple juice, mustard seed, silk worms.
- The Ministry of Industry: White cement, gypsum, tar, petroleum, fuels, fuels oils, gas kerosene, silk thread, pyjamas, electrical wire, unprocessed leather, telecom wire, copper wire, industrial machinery and equipment.
- Other Ministries: Pharmaceutical (Ministry of Health), Chemicals (Ministry of environment).

In compliance with Lebanese customs regulations, imported pharmaceutical products and foodstuffs must bear specific labels containing the following information:

The manufacturing and expiry date of the product;

The product's country of origin.

Violations of the labeling rules are liable to sanctions under article 358 of the Lebanese Customs Code and can lead to the re-exportation of the infringing products.

The Regie des Tabacs enjoys monopoly rights to import or export in Lebanon.

IV.3.2 Exports regulations

Lebanon has not provided for any subsidies to domestic exports. Anti-dumping measures and countervailing duties are applied in pursuance of the legislative decree of August 31st 1967. As for imports, export licenses should be obtained from:

- The Ministry of Foreign Trade for: Wheat, wheat by-products, olive oil, concrete, butane gas, hydrocarbons and liquid gas bottles.
- The Ministry of Industry: Unprocessed leather, tar, unprocessed silk, paper, cardboard, silk worms.
- Ministry of Agriculture: Potatoes seeds, eggs, pine seeds.

To export to Lebanon, the following documents are required:
Original invoices for the goods showing their country of origin. These invoices must include the prices of goods and should be certified both by a Foreign Chamber of Commerce and Industry and recognized by the High Customs Council and by the Lebanese Consulate in the Country of Origin.

If the cargo is imported by sea, a unique document is required duly signed by the carrier's official and specifying the number of packages, their label, the nature of the cargo and the port of loading.
Exporters must also produce a statement declaring that the goods are not of Israeli origin.

IV.3.3. Other formalities and documents

In January 1996, Lebanon adopted the Revised Harmonized Commodity Description/Coding system in compliance with the Customs Co-operation Council in Brussels.

In January 1997, Lebanon introduced a new Customs Declaration form, which conforms to the international Single Administrative Document. In January 1997/98, the customs authorities will begin the installation of an Automated System of Customs Data Entry (ASYCUDA). The first pilot unit will be installed at the port of Beirut.

IV.4. FINANCIAL REGULATIONS OF FOREIGN TRADE OPERATIONS:

IV.4.1. Banking system:

In 1996, the banking system of Lebanon was made up of the Central Bank of Lebanon, 75 deposit banks of which 14 foreign banks, 18 investment banks and 7 long and medium terms credit banks.

The central bank of Lebanon is restructuring its banking sector by developing capital markets through the establishment of regulations and institutions.

Between 1995 and 1996, deposit banks and investment banks showed an average annual growth rate in their balance of sheet estimated at 29.9% and 82.4 % respectively.

IV.4.2. Exchange system:

The exchange rate of the Lebanese Pound is determined according to demand and supply in the exchange market.

The duties and taxes on goods and services imposed by the authorities on services and goods are expressed in dollars in accordance with local currency.

Banks do not finance transactions exceeding an amount of 500,000 unless such transactions are related to foreign trade.

IV.4.3. Methods and means for international settlement:

Banks are obliged to ensure that importers possess a valid import license before issuing letters of credit. Importers must place with their banks a deposit in local currency equivalent to 15% of the value of import letters of credit; however banks are not obliged to deposit such amounts with the bank of Lebanon.

IV.5. CUSTOMS TAXATION:

The Lebanese customs Tariff is characterized by low import rates. In 1995, the system was considerably simplified and ad valorem tax rates are among the lowest of the area.

IV.5.1. Applicable duties and taxes:

Custom dues is calculated on value C & F Beirut (Amount accepted by Custom authority)
Custom tariff is large range this is general idea:

Foodstuff (4-17 %), honey (4-27 %), vegetables (12-27%), water (34 %), spirits (55-104 %), painting (4-24 %), cosmetics (4-34 %), soap (14-24 %), packing materiel (4-24 %), rubber (4-19 %), leather (4-19 %), printed materiel (14 %), furniture (39 %), clothes (24 %), shoes (34 %), tab (19 %), glass (25 %) and cutlery (14-25 %).

High tariffs are applicable to luxury goods. As a matter of fact a 100% rate is applicable to salmon, caviar, alcoholic beverages and watches, tobacco 25% and standard electrical goods 15%. Tariffs applied to electrical goods depend on the sophistication of the product.

Fiscal stamps are imposed on transactions and documents, including certificates of origin, shipment documents, copies of legalized bills of lading and letters of credit. Duties amount to US\$ 12 for certificate of origin and US\$ 3.1 for shipment documents.

IV.5.2. Special provisions:

In addition to import duties here above quoted, the Beirut Port Development Bureau levies a small percentage on overall duty imposed on goods entering Lebanon.

V. FOREIGN INVESTMENT

V.1. OPENNESS TO FOREIGN INVESTMENT

Lebanon offers the most liberal investment climate in the Middle East, with no significant restrictions on foreign investment; liberal trade and investment policies.

With very few exceptions, there is no discrimination between national and foreign investment and no discrimination against foreign investors.

Foreign-owned firms have the same investment opportunities as local firms.

All companies established in Lebanon must abide by the Lebanese Commercial Code and regulations.

V.2. INCENTIVES OFFERED TO FOREIGN INVESTORS

Lebanon offers one of the most liberal investment climates in the Middle East.

To fund the reconstruction program, the government of Lebanon is offering incentives to attract foreign and domestic investment. Lebanon's tax structure has been simplified; tax rates reduced and unified at a maximum rate of 10% for corporations and individuals and a 5% rate on dividends. In addition, some contracts, such as the toll road to be built from Beirut to the Syrian border post of al-Masnaa, are awarded on a build/operate/transfer (BOT) basis.

Further, the government is seriously considering the privatisation of some public entities to attract private sector investment in economic reconstruction. Evidence of this was seen when the state reduced its share in three local, medium- and long-term development banks to 20%. The government has also issued dollar-dominated eurobonds worth some \$800 million between 1994-1996 to help fund the reconstruction effort that will attract further investment.

Lebanon does not discriminate between Lebanese nationals and foreign investors, except in the case of real estate investment.

V.3. INVESTMENT IN FREE ZONES

Free zones:

Lebanon already has three free zones in operation. The Beirut Port Free Zone, renowned throughout the world during the 1960's and early 1970's for its enterprise, has proved an overwhelming success since its reopening. Two other free zones in Tripoli Port and Selaata Port are in operation today.

Four new free zones are planned, offering bonded warehousing facilities and ready-built factory units for processing and assembly work for light industry. In the first phase, two free zones will be set up: Beirut International Airport free zone, Quleaat Airport free zone, Selaat free zone, Tripoli free zone and Beirut Port free zone.

These five sites are strategically located to provide easy access to Syrian and other hinterland markets. Two additional free zones will be developed later, at Saida and Tyre.

Incentives:

- Exemption from customs duties on goods entering and leaving the free zone;
- Ten-year exemption from corporate taxes with on personal income taxes for foreign employees;
- “One-stop-shop” service for registration and the other formalities in establishing and operating a business;
- The possibility of 100% foreign ownership;
- Long-term land leases;
- Low-cost rental and utility rates, making the free zones economically competitive with other free zones operating in the region.
- Only 4% customs duties are imposed on imported construction material and machinery intended for developing the free zones infrastructure (building, storage areas and warehouses).

V.4. INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES

Fiscal incentives:

- Only 4% customs fees are charged on raw and semi-raw material designated for manufacturing of industrial products;
- Only 4% customs fees are charged on import of machinery and spare parts used for the installation of new factories in Lebanon;
- Corporate income tax exemption for a period of ten years, beginning on the first day of production, on profits of industrial firms established in Lebanon after 1980. Exemption applies only to companies who manufacture products not produced locally. These industrial firms must be located in regions, which the government wishes to develop, and must have assets of at least LL 500 million. Total profits exempt from income tax cannot exceed the value of fixed assets before amortisation;
- Fiscal exemptions exist for industrial firms allocating part of their annual net profits to their own investment in Lebanon. Such investment are progressively deductible (starting from 1980) from the profits of the year during which the investment was made and up to 50% on the assessed profits of the subsequent three years. This rate is raised to 75% if the investment is made in regions where the government wishes to encourage development. To benefit from this fiscal exemption, the investment can be used either to acquire and install industrial equipment capable of raising the productivity of the firm, or to construct housing units for company employees;
- Suspension of customs duties: Customs Law stipulates a temporary suspension of customs duties on goods entering Lebanon for use in production and destined for re-export. There are three regimes governing these suspensions:
 - ❖ Temporary admission: to claim temporary admission, the merchandise needs to be covered by a bank guarantee for the required customs duty amount. This guarantee is cleared after the goods used in the production process are re-exported. Temporary admission is initially granted for six months by the General Directorate of Customs;
 - ❖ Industrial warehousing regime: On condition that the raw material is used during a one year period, the industrial warehousing regime allows the creation of a free zone for an industrial

firm in any location. The manufacturer can either re-export the merchandise or sell it in the local market. In the latter case, customs duties may be more favourable on either the finished products or the raw material used in production. A Bank guarantee partially covering customs duties must be provided;

- ❖ Free zones regime: free zones in Lebanon accommodate a much wider range of industrial and commercial activities than many countries. Export manufacturing industries operate with complete exemption from customs duties. The free zones regime in Lebanon differs from the warehousing and temporary admission regimes by the complete lack of customs interference. A new law is in preparation to provide for 10-year corporate tax exemptions for companies and full income tax exemptions for foreigners. They will also be exempt from registering their employees in the Social Security on condition that they provide their employees with equal or better benefits.

Financial incentives:

- Reactivating of specialised banks to finance industry, in order to grant loans at preferential terms to industrial firms;
- Export credits: most organisations offering loan guarantees for export such as IAIGC 5 Arab Countries), COFACE (France), HERMES (Germany), ECGD (UK), OPIC, Import-Export Bank (US), SACE (Italy), and MIGA (World Bank), resumed their coverage of Lebanon;
- Capital participation: the government may participate in industrial projects or sponsor private investment funds through Investment Development Authority of Lebanon (IDAL), in cooperation with financial institutions, to promote industry. The objective of these funds is to encourage Lebanese and foreign investors to participate in financing and restructuring companies in need of increased capital and whose shares will be listed on the Beirut Stock Exchange;
- IDAL initiates projects on behalf of the Lebanese government to be executed by the private sector on a BOT or BOO basis. The European Investment Bank provides funds to finance medium and small-sized industrial projects. These could either be new projects or related to the rehabilitation or extension of existing infrastructures. (For more details, visit www.idal.com.lb)

VI. CONVERSION AND TRANSFER POLICIES

There are no restrictions on the movement of capital, capital gains, remittances, or dividends, or in the inflow and outflow of funds. Neither are there restrictions on the conversion of foreign currencies or precious metals.

Foreign currencies are widely available and can be purchased from commercial banks or money dealers at market rates.

There are no delays in remitting investment returns except for the normal time required by the banks to carry out transactions.

VII. FINANCIAL AND BANKING SYSTEM

Before the civil war, Lebanon was the unrivalled financial center in the Middle East. Lebanon's free exchange system, strict secrecy laws, and strong currency all served to attract regional and international financial institutions and customers. The many years of violence and destruction put an end to that role. During the early years of the war, the banking system was boosted by an influx of funds for the various militias. As the war continued, banks survived by expanding overseas and by holding a larger portion of their balance sheets in U.S. dollars. The banking system withstood the years of conflict well; but by 1985 strains were evident. This was evident by the collapse of one Lebanese bank and several Lebanese subsidiaries in Europe. Following this, the Central Bank monitored banking activity much more closely.

Favourable economic and financial conditions since the end of the civil war in 1991 have led to an improved monetary and banking situation. The Lebanese pound is stable and not even the Israeli bombardment in 1996 could move the pound more than a fraction. After a 13-year hiatus the Beirut Stock Exchange (BSE) resumed trading in January 1996. The move of the Solidere Corporation, which was initially listed on the secondary market, to the BSE in October 1996, should stimulate an exchange that has struggled since its opening. Solidere's presence will add \$2 billion to the BSE, which currently only lists only four companies valued at less than \$400 million. Currently, Solidere shares are restricted mainly to Arab investors although foreigners can purchase some warrants on the shares, other shares listed on the BSE are completely open to foreigners.

Trade analysts are expecting the stock exchange to act as a conduit through which capital held abroad by Lebanese expatriates will return and take part in the construction of the nation.

The revitalization of the securities market should boost Lebanon's financial market as the country has seen huge inflows of foreign capital. Bank balance sheets have seen a 30% increase in real growth. The need for new financial instruments has arisen, as thus far only treasury bills, short-term deposits, and real estate investments are readily available. Investors encouraged by the price performance of the Lebanese sovereign paper, snapped up the first non-sovereign eurobonds issued first by Credit Libanais Investment Bank and then by Byblos Bank in 1996. These issues and Bank Audi's GDR (global depository receipts) launching has helped to boost the resilient banking sector.

In addition, foreign banks are beginning to return to Lebanon.

VIII . INVESTMENT AGREEMENTS

VIII .1 BILATERAL INVESTMENT AGREEMENTS

Lebanon has signed bilateral investment treaties with Canada, China, Cuba, France, Germany, Spain, Romania, Russia, Armenia, Ukraine, Egypt, and Syria.

It has also initiated bilateral investment treaties with Czech Republic, Poland, Finland, Italy, United Kingdom, Switzerland, Kuwait and Zanzibar.

Lebanon has signed agreements on avoidance of double taxation with Egypt, France, Romania, Russia and Syria. Similar agreements have been initiated with Canada, the Czech Republic, Poland, Turkey and the Ukraine.

Lebanon is in negotiation with European Union for Lebanon to join the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership Agreement.

Finally, Lebanon and Syria have four bilateral cooperation agreements in the fields of economy, transports, agriculture and health.

VIII.2 OTHERS INVESTMENT INSURANCE PROGRAMS

On February 1981, an Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) agreement was signed in Beirut by the Lebanese and American Governments.

Recently, OPIC provided coverage to Citibank and the Beirut Marriott Hotel.

In 1977, the Government of Lebanon established the National Investment Guarantee Corporation (NIGC) to insure new investments against political and war risks, riots, losses due to non-convertibility of currencies and transfer of profits.

Lebanon has joined the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA)

IX. USEFUL ADDRESSES

ORGANISATIONS AND PUBLIC ESTABLISHMENTS	ADDRESS	TEL/TELEX/FAX/E-mail/Website
Ministère de l'Economie et de Commerce	Artois Street Beirut	Tel: (9611) 345250 Fax: (9611) 349459 E-mail : tic@economy.gov.lb www.economy.gov.lb
Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Immigrants	Rue Sursok Achrafiye Beirut	Tel : (9611) 585383 to 386 Fax : (9611) 602020
Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie de Beyrouth	Rue Sanayeh- Rue Spers B.P.: 11-1801 Sanayeh 2100 Beyrouth	Tel : (9611) 744774 Fax : (9611) 744764 E-mail : akassarpresident@ccib.org.lb www.ccib.org.lb
Investment Development Authority of Lebanon	Liberty Tower, Lion St. Sanayeh P.O.Box. 113-7251 Beirut	Tel: (9611) 344463 Fax: (9611) 344403/676 www.idal.com.lb
Beirut Traders Association	Justinien St. Sanayeh Beirut	Tel: (9611) 345735/347997 Fax: (9611) 747887
Banque Centrale du Liban	P.O. Box 11-5544 Rue Masraf Loubnone Beyrouth	Tel: (9611) 865303 Telex: 20744 www.bdl.gov.lb