



LEBANON THIS WEEK

In This Issue

Economic Indicators.....1
Capital Markets.....1
Lebanon in the News.....2

Real GDP growth projected at 1.5% in 2013, lowest in MENA region

Beirut is 20th favorite city globally, top city in Middle East

Economic activity to stagnate in 2013

Advances against real estate account for 32% of bank credits, share of trade & services at 34% of utilized credits at end-June 2013

Lebanon ranks 116th globally, 13th in Arab region in credit ratings

Commercial activity declines in second quarter of 2013

Lebanon ranks 40th globally, 11th in the Middle East & Africa for its micro-finance environment

Fiscal deficit up 77% to \$2.1bn in first seven months of 2013 when assuming \$709m in telecom revenues

Lebanon has 43rd most expensive mobile broadband service in the world

Term savings attract 87% of customer deposits at end-June 2013

Corporate Highlights8

Car sales up 2% in first nine months of 2013

Subsidized interest loans at \$243.4m in first half of 2013

Standard & Poor's assigns 'A' rating to MedGulf Group

FEMIP's investments in Lebanon at €740m between 2002 and 2012

Liberty Insurance's balance sheet at \$9m in 2012

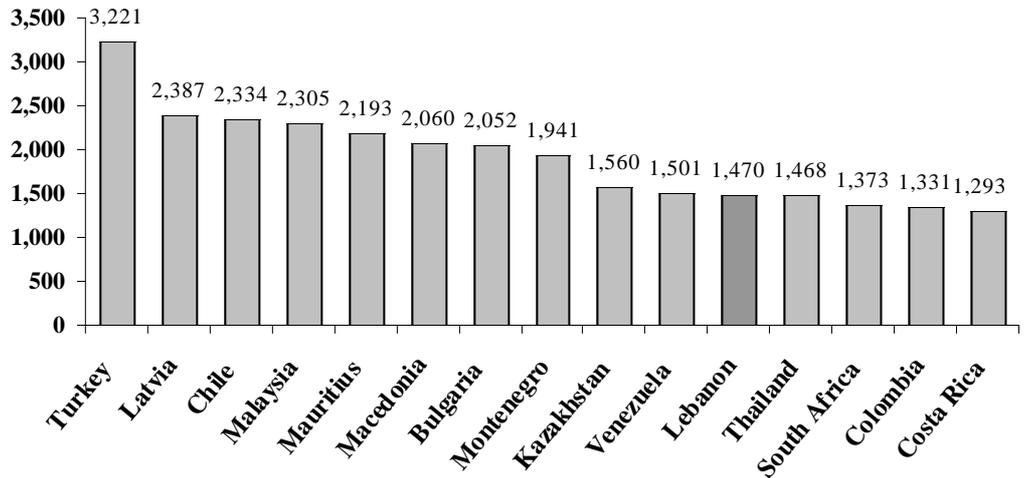
Ratio Highlights.....10

Risk Outlook.....10

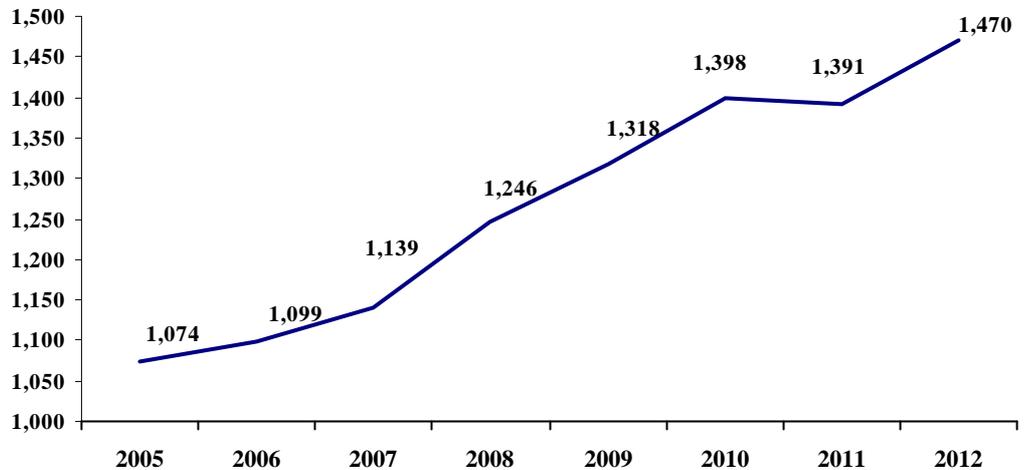
Ratings & Outlook.....10

Charts of the Week

Deposit Accounts' Penetration Rate in Select Upper-Middle Income Countries in 2012
(number of deposit accounts at commercial banks per 1,000 adults)



Deposit Accounts' Penetration Rate in Lebanon
(number of deposit accounts at commercial banks per 1,000 adults)



Source: International Monetary Fund, Byblos Bank

Quote to Note

"One victim of the lack of a government will be Lebanon's attempts to develop its potentially substantial offshore oil and gas resources."

Citigroup, on the increasingly elevated economic costs from the absence of a functioning government

Number of the Week

3%-5%: Projected growth range of the Lebanese banking sector's profits in 2013, according to Central Bank Governor Riad Salamé

Economic Indicators

\$m (unless otherwise mentioned)	2012	Jun 12	Mar 13	Apr 13	May 13	Jun 13	% Change*
Exports	4,486	345	406	412	364	348	0.87
Imports	21,281	1,713	2,076	1,849	1,797	1,634	(4.61)
Trade Balance	(16,795)	(1,368)	(1,670)	(1,437)	(1,433)	(1,286)	(5.99)
Balance of Payments	(1,538)	(23)	(353)	44	(131)	(233)	914.8
Checks Cleared in LBP	14,976	1,283	1,286	1,473	1,457	1,444	12.55
Checks Cleared in FC	56,044	4,766	4,472	4,854	4,526	4,523	(5.10)
Total Checks Cleared	69,787	6,049	5,758	6,327	5,983	5,967	(1.36)
Budget Deficit/Surplus	(3,925)	8.14	(484.90)	(726.31)	(113.72)	(275.88)	-
Primary Balance	(109.87)	281.1	(75.10)	(264.63)	309.14	(23.19)	-
Airport Passengers	5,960,414	545,379	502,923	514,458	514,520	570,903	4.68

\$bn (unless otherwise mentioned)	Dec 2012	Jun 12	Mar 13	Apr 13	May 13	Jun 13	% Change*
BdL FX Reserves	29.97	29.26	30.36	30.66	31.36	31.72	8.39
<i>In months of Imports</i>	<i>16.02</i>	<i>17.08</i>	<i>14.62</i>	<i>16.58</i>	<i>17.45</i>	<i>19.41</i>	<i>13.6</i>
Public Debt	57.69	55.25	57.75	59.12	59.18	60.01	8.62
Net Public Debt	49.12	47.10	50.07	50.68	50.71	50.90	8.06
Bank Assets	151.88	145.90	155.44	155.11	156.61	157.95	8.26
Bank Deposits (Private Sector)	125.00	119.94	128.11	128.10	130.05	131.27	9.44
Bank Loans to Private Sector	43.45	41.70	44.70	44.08	44.42	44.84	7.53
Money Supply M2	43.62	41.00	43.76	43.93	44.16	44.20	7.80
Money Supply M3	104.71	100.36	105.85	106.18	106.77	107.31	6.93
LBP Lending Rate (%)	7.47	7.44	7.28	7.27	7.35	7.87	43b.p
LBP Deposit Rate (%)	5.46	5.45	5.44	5.43	5.49	5.39	(6b.p)
USD Lending Rate (%)	7.05	7.15	6.95	6.90	6.97	6.97	(18b.p)
USD Deposit Rate (%)	2.94	2.78	2.97	2.97	2.90	2.86	8b.p
%* Change in CPI**	3.66	4.72	4.57	2.94	2.43	3.72	(100b.p)

* Year-on-Year; ** Consumer Price Index

Note: b.p. i.e. basis point

Sources: ABL, BdL

Capital Markets

Most Traded Stocks on BSE	Last Price (\$)	% Change*	Total Volume	Weight in Market Capitalization
Solidere "A"	11.35	(1.73)	13,011	10.82%
Solidere "B"	11.21	(1.41)	5,775	6.95%
Byblos Common	1.50	0.00	954,230	5.14%
Byblos Pref. 08	101.00	1.00	1,500	1.93%
Byblos Pref. 09	100.20	0.00	0	1.91%
BLOM GDR	8.60	0.00	0	6.06%
BLOM Listed	8.25	0.00	0	16.91%
Audi GDR	6.49	0.00	0	6.31%
Audi Listed	6.15	0.00	230	20.51%
HOLCIM	14.79	(1.27)	554	2.75%

Source: Beirut Stock Exchange (BSE); *Week-on-week

Sovereign Eurobonds	Coupon %	Mid Price \$	Mid Yield %
Apr. 2014	7.375	102.00	3.27
Jan. 2015	5.875	101.75	4.41
Apr. 2015	10.00	108.25	4.35
Jan. 2016	8.500	107.75	4.83
Mar. 2017	9.000	110.88	5.48
Nov. 2018	5.150	98.00	5.64
Apr. 2021	8.250	108.75	6.74
Nov. 2026	6.600	98.25	6.80

Source: Byblos Bank Capital Markets

	Oct 14-18	Oct 7-11	% Change	Sep 2013	Sep 2012	% Change
Total Shares Traded	975,300	273,091	257.13	1,866,526	2,108,718	(11.49)
Total Value Traded	\$1,805,619	\$1,572,674	14.81	\$14,728,227	\$16,363,982	(10.00)
Market Capitalization	\$10.49bn	\$10.52bn	(0.31)	\$10.54bn	\$10.02bn	5.28

Source: Beirut Stock Exchange (BSE)



Real GDP growth projected at 1.5% in 2013, lowest in MENA region

The World Bank revised downward its projection for real GDP growth in Lebanon to 1.5% for 2013 from a June forecast of 2% and compared to growth of 2.8% in the Middle East & North Africa, 2.9% for the region's oil importers, and 1.3% for the region's developing economies. Lebanon's projected growth rate for 2013 would make it the slowest growing economy among 18 countries in the MENA region, as the World Bank forecast the Iranian and Libya economies to contract by 2.1% and 2%, respectively, this year. The Bank did not provide forecasts for the Syrian economy for 2013 and 2014. It said that the intensification of the Syrian conflict has taken its toll on Lebanon's economic activity. It noted that the volatile domestic security situation mainly affected the services sector and weakened consumer confidence. The Bank also lowered its projection for Lebanon's economic growth to 1.5% in 2014 from a June forecast of 2.3%. Lebanon would have the second slowest growing economy in the region, better than only Iran that is set to grow by 1% next year.

Further, the World Bank forecast Lebanon's fiscal deficit at 9.8% of GDP in 2013 relative to 8.7% of GDP last year, the fourth widest in the region behind the West Bank & Gaza (14.9% of GDP), Egypt (13.9% of GDP) and Jordan (10% of GDP). In comparison, it projected the fiscal balance to post a surplus of 2.2% of GDP in the MENA region, a deficit of 5.4% for the region's developing economies, and a deficit of 10.9% of GDP in oil-importing economies. Lebanon's fiscal deficit would be the fifth widest in the region in 2014 at 7.2% of GDP, narrower than only the deficit of the West Bank & Gaza (13.3% of GDP), Egypt (12.4% of GDP), Jordan (10.7% of GDP) and Yemen (7.3% of GDP).

In parallel, the World Bank forecast Lebanon's current account deficit at 15.2% of GDP in 2013 relative to 14.4% of GDP last year, which would constitute the second-widest deficit in the region behind the West Bank & Gaza (-32.5% of GDP); and compared to a surplus 8.7% for the MENA region, a deficit of 6.1% for the region's oil importers and a deficit of 1.6% of GDP for the region's developing economies. Lebanon's current account deficit would remain the second widest in the region in 2014 at 15.3% of GDP.

In parallel, the World Bank revised downward its estimate for economic growth in Lebanon to 1.4% in 2012 from 1.5%, compared to growth of 5.6% in the MENA region, 3% for the region's developing economies and 2.5% for the region's oil importers last year. Lebanon was the slowest growing economy among 19 MENA countries in 2012, with real GDP in Syria and Iran posting contractions of 30% and 3%, respectively, last year.

Beirut is 20th favorite city globally, top city in Middle East

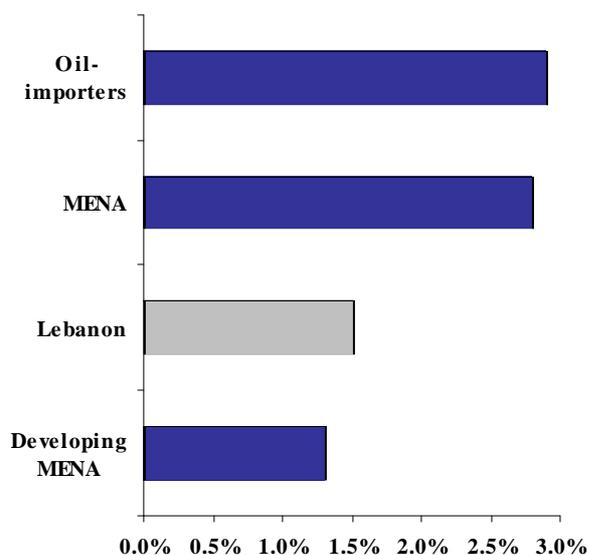
Condé Nast Traveller magazine's Readers' Choice Award for 2013 ranked Beirut in 20th place on its list of the top 25 cities globally as well as on its list of the top five cities in the Middle East region. The results are based on the answers of 80,000 readers from around the world who participated in the Internet-based survey. The readers voted on six factors that are a city's atmosphere & ambience, the friendliness of its residents, lodging, restaurants, culture & sites, and its shopping environment. Each factor is rated on a five-point scale of 'excellent', 'very good', 'good', 'fair' and 'poor'. The final score is the average percentage of 'excellent' and 'very good' ratings.

Globally, Beirut received more votes than Paris, Melbourne, Venice and Barcelona, with an overall score of 89.6 points on a scale of 100. Regionally, it received more votes than Jerusalem (78.1 points), Tel Aviv (75.6 points), Dubai (72.5 points) and Haifa (71.8 points).

Regionally, Beirut ranked in first place on the Friendliness of Residents and the Restaurants factors, with scores of 85.4 points and 83.3 points, respectively. It came in second place behind Jerusalem on the Culture & Sites factor with a score of 89.6 points, and ranked in second place behind Dubai on the Shopping Environment factor with a score of 73.9 points. Also, it ranked in third place behind Jerusalem and Tel Aviv on the Atmosphere & Ambience factor with a score of 81.3 points, and came in fourth place ahead of only Haifa on the Lodging factor with a score of 71.7 points.

Charleston received Readers' Choice Award for the best destination in the United States, Cape Town was the favorite destination in Africa, Budapest topped all cities in Europe, and Kyoto was the best destination in Asia. Also, Québec won the award for the best destination in Canada, Sydney was the favorite destination in Australia & the Pacific, Buenos Aires was the best destination in Central & South America, and Hamilton in Bermuda was the favorite destination in the Caribbean.

Projected Real GDP Growth in 2013 (%)



Source: World Bank, Byblos Research

Economic activity to stagnate in 2013

HSBC Bank maintained its economic growth forecast for Lebanon at no growth this year, compared to growth of 4% for the Middle East & North Africa and of 2.4% for the region's non-oil producers. Lebanon would be the only economy in the MENA region to post no growth this year, while the remaining 14 economies would post positive growth rates in 2013. It estimated real GDP growth in Lebanon at 1.4% in 2012 and 1.7% in 2011.

HSBC considered that its forecast of zero growth for Lebanon is optimistic given the ongoing spillovers from the Syrian conflict on the tourism sector and on investor and consumer confidence; the absence of a government; the lack of a functioning Parliament; and the rising number of Syrian refugees. It added that rising political risks are weighing on investment and consumption, which are affecting activity in the real estate and tourism sectors. But it noted that deposit inflows from the Lebanese Diaspora continue to support the Lebanese pound. It added that such inflows contributed to the accumulation of foreign currency reserves at the Central Bank despite heightened political risks, and have limited the rise in debt-servicing costs. However, it cautioned that Lebanon's resilience would weaken in the event of a further deterioration in the domestic political and security situations, mainly in the context of the ongoing change in the global financial climate, given the country's large current account deficit and heavy financing needs. It expected the current account deficit to narrow to 23.5% of GDP in 2013 from 25.6% of GDP in 2012, constituting the first improvement since 2010. It noted that the decrease in inflows from trade and tourism activities left the economy more vulnerable to any decline in capital inflows. Further, it forecast the fiscal deficit to widen to 9.7% of GDP this year from 9.3% of GDP last year. It noted that the widening of the deficit for the second consecutive year would accelerate the increase in the public debt stock. It added that authorities would find it difficult to reverse the increase in the debt level given the weak economic outlook and the ongoing political uncertainty.

In parallel, HSBC expected household consumption in Lebanon to grow by a real rate of 1% in 2013 compared to growth of 2% in 2012, constituting the lowest growth rate in household consumption in the region. Also, it expected Lebanon to post a gross saving ratio of 8.6% of GDP this year, up from 6.5% of GDP, but still the second-lowest such ratio in the region behind Jordan with a ratio of 7.9% of GDP, and relative to a ratio of 14.5% of GDP for non-oil producers in the region. It also projected Lebanon's total investment to stagnate this year relative to a contraction of 1% in 2012, the weakest performance in the region. It forecast real private sector credit growth in Lebanon at 2% in 2013, unchanged from 2012, and compared to a contraction of 3.9% for the region's non-oil producers. Further, it forecast the Central Bank's foreign currency reserves to be equivalent to 15.7 months of imports in 2013, up marginally from 15.4 months of imports in 2012. This would constitute the fifth highest level in the region behind Libya at 51.5 months of imports, Saudi Arabia at 36.5 months of imports, Algeria at 36 months of imports and Iraq at 21.8 months of import cover.

Economic Activity Indicators							
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013P
Real GDP (% y-o-y)	8.7	8.7	9.5	7.1	1.7	1.4	0.0
Real Consumption & Savings (% y-o-y)	6.5	9.7	9.2	6.8	2.7	2.0	1.0
Nominal Gross Savings Ratios (% of GDP)	18.0	11.3	10.6	12.3	7.6	6.5	8.6
Real Total investment (% y-o-y)	20.4	18.4	33.0	10.0	-2.0	-1.0	0.0
Real Private Sector Credit (% y-o-y)	6.6	13.1	11.7	20.4	9.8	2.0	2.0

Source: HSBC Bank, October 2013

Advances against real estate account for 32% of bank credits, share of trade & services at 34% of utilized credits at end-June 2013

Figures issued by the Central Bank about the distribution of bank credits by type show that advances against real estate totaled \$16bn, and accounted for 31.8% of total private sector credits at the end of June 2013. They were followed by overdrafts with \$14.5bn (28.7%), advances against personal guarantees \$9.2bn (18.3%), advances against cash collateral or bank guarantees \$6.4bn (12.6%), advances against other real guarantees \$3bn (6%), and advances against financial values \$1.3bn (2.6%).

In parallel, utilized credits by the private sector totaled \$50.4bn at end-June 2013, with the trade & services sector accounting for \$17.3bn, or 34.2% of such credits. It was followed by personal credits with \$13.8bn (27.5%), construction with \$8.7bn (17.3%), industry with \$5.7bn (11.4%), financial intermediaries with \$2.9bn (5.8%) and agriculture with \$498.2m (1%), while other sectors accounted for the remaining \$1.4bn (2.8%). Also, wholesale trade represented 42.6% of trade & services credits, followed by real estate services with 20.7%, retail with 16.7%, transport & storage with 8.5%, hotels & restaurants with 8.1% and educational services with 3.5%.

Personal credits attracted 77% of loan beneficiaries, followed by trade & services with 12.6% of beneficiaries, industry with 3.4%, construction with 1.7%, agriculture with 0.9%, financial intermediaries with 0.7%, while other sectors attracted the remaining 3.9%. Further, the aggregate number of loan beneficiaries grew by 8.7% year-on-year to 452,811, while 78.5% of beneficiaries had loans ranging from LBP5m to LBP100m by end-June 2013. Beirut and its suburbs accounted for 78.5% of bank credits and for 54% of beneficiaries. It was followed by Mount Lebanon with 10.3% of credits and 16.5% of beneficiaries; South Lebanon with 4.3% of credits and 8.9% of beneficiaries; North Lebanon with 3.9% of credits and 13.9% of beneficiaries; and the Bekaa with 3.1% of credits and 6.7% of beneficiaries.

Lebanon ranks 116th globally, 13th in Arab region in credit ratings

In its semi-annual survey on the creditworthiness of 179 countries, *Institutional Investor* magazine ranked Lebanon in 116th place worldwide, in 34th place among 47 Upper-Middle Income Countries (UMICs) and in 13th place among 19 Arab countries in the September 2013 survey. In comparison, Lebanon ranked in 107th place globally and in 13th place regionally in March 2013, as well as in 112th place globally and in 15th place regionally in the September 2012 report. As such, Lebanon's ranking dropped by nine spots from the March 2013 survey, constituting the 13th steepest decline globally, the fourth most significant drop among UMICs and the third steepest downturn among Arab countries.

The survey rates the creditworthiness of countries on a scale of zero to 100, with 100 representing countries with the least chance of debt default. The ratings are based on input provided by senior economists and sovereign risk analysts at leading global banks and money management and securities firms.

On a global basis, Lebanon's creditworthiness came better than that of Vanuatu, Bosnia & Herzegovina and Belarus, and was weaker than that of Honduras, Tanzania and Egypt. It ranked ahead of Bosnia & Herzegovina, Belarus and Iraq, and came behind Argentina, Suriname and Venezuela among UMICs. Also, Lebanon's creditworthiness was better than that of only Iraq, Djibouti, Yemen, Mauritania, Syria and Sudan among Arab countries.

Arab Countries Rankings & Scores

Country	Credit Rating	Arab Rank	Global Rank
Qatar	78.9	1	23
Kuwait	76.4	2	25
Saudi Arabia	75.9	3	26
UAE	74.6	4	28
Oman	69.7	5	36
Bahrain	57.2	6	58
Algeria	53.0	7	68
Morocco	52.1	8	70
Tunisia	45.9	9	74
Jordan	42.9	10	78
Libya	36.4	11	96
Egypt	30.9	12	113
Lebanon	29.6	13	116
Iraq	28.6	14	120
Djibouti	25.1	15	136
Yemen	22.1	16	145
Mauritania	20.2	17	154
Syria	15.1	18	165
Sudan	7.80	19	176

Source: *Institutional Investor*, *Byblos Research*

Lebanon received a score of 29.6 points compared to 30.2 points in March 2013 and 31.7 points in September 2012. As such, its score declined by 2% from March 2013, the seventh steepest decrease regionally; and regressed by 6.6% from September 2012, constituting the fourth sharpest decline among Arab countries. Lebanon's score was below the global average of 44.6 points and the UMICs' average of 43.9 points, as well as below the Arab average of 44.3 points and the non-GCC Arab countries' average score of 31.5 points. In comparison, the global average rating score improved by 1.6%, the Arab average score rose by 0.6% from the March survey, while the score of non-GCC Arab countries increased by a marginal 0.3% from six months earlier. The rankings of 10 Arab countries improved, eight regressed and one remained unchanged, while the scores of 10 countries improved and nine declined from March 2013. Norway remained the country with the best creditworthiness in the world, while Somalia had the highest probability of default worldwide.

Commercial activity declines in second quarter of 2013

The Central Bank's quarterly business survey of opinions indicated that the volume of commercial sales decreased during the second quarter of 2013 and remained very low relative to historical levels, with the balance of opinion standing at -17 compared to -13 during the same quarter of 2012. The business survey reflects the opinions of enterprise managers about their business activity in order to depict the evolution of a number of key economic variables. The balance of opinions was the lowest in the North at -43, followed by Beirut & Mount Lebanon (-16), the Bekaa (-13), and the South (+22). The survey shows that the balance of opinions for the sales volume of food items was -5 in the second quarter of 2013 relative to 2 in the preceding quarter and compared to 7 in the same quarter of 2012. The balance of opinions for the sales of inter-industrial goods was -19 in the second quarter relative to -20 in the preceding period and compared to -17 in the second quarter of 2012; while it was -23 for non-food products, up from -26 in the first quarter of 2013 and down from -21 in the same quarter of 2012. Also, the balance of opinions for inventory levels in all commercial sub-sectors was -4 in the second quarter of 2013 compared to -3 in the preceding quarter and -2 in the second quarter of 2012. Opinions about the level of inventories were the highest in the Bekaa where they reached 25, followed by the South (zero), Beirut & Mount Lebanon (-1), and the North (-40). The balance of opinions is the difference between the proportion of surveyed managers who consider that there was an improvement in an indicator and the proportion of those who reported a decline in the same indicator.

Commercial Activity: year-on-year evolution of opinions

Aggregate results	Q2-10	Q2-11	Q2-12	Q2-13
Sales volume	24	-4	-13	-17
Number of employees	9	2	-2	-1
Inventories of finished goods	12	4	-2	-4
Q2-13 Regional results	Beirut / Mount Lebanon	North	South	Bekaa
Sales volume	-16	-43	22	-13
Inventories of finished goods	-1	-40	0	25

Source: *Central Bank Business Survey for second quarter of 2013*



Lebanon ranks 40th globally, 11th in the Middle East & Africa for its microfinance environment

The Economist Intelligence Unit's 2013 Global Microfinance Index ranked Lebanon in 40th place among 55 developing countries worldwide and in 11th place among 15 countries in the Middle East & Africa (ME&A) in terms of the environment for microfinance. Also, Lebanon came in 12th place among 17 Upper Middle Income Countries (UMICs) included in the survey. Lebanon's regional and global ranks remained unchanged from last year's survey.

The index evaluates the microfinance climate across two categories that are the Regulatory Framework & Practices, which assesses market-entry and regulatory dynamics; and the Supporting Institutional Framework that addresses institutional and business practices. The index also factors in the impact of political shocks on the microfinance sector.

Globally, Lebanon ranked ahead of Bangladesh, Jamaica and Cameroon, and came behind Senegal, the Kyrgyz Republic and Madagascar. Lebanon came ahead of only Cameroon, Yemen, the Democratic Republic of Congo and Egypt among ME&A countries; while it ranked ahead of Jamaica, Argentina, Thailand, Turkey and Venezuela among UMICs. Lebanon received a score of 33.3 points, down from 33.5 points in the 2012 survey, and below the global and UMICs' average score of 44.1 points each as well as the ME&A average score of 41.1 points. Lebanon, Morocco, Egypt and Yemen were the only Arab countries included in the index. Peru ranked first globally and Vietnam came in last place.

Lebanon ranked in 41st place globally, came in 11th place among UMICs, and in last place along Egypt and Morocco, among ME&A countries on the Regulatory Framework & Practices category. Globally, it tied with five other countries that include Armenia, Nepal and Vietnam, ranked ahead of Bosnia & Herzegovina and Haiti, and came behind Uruguay and Georgia. Also, it ranked ahead of only Bosnia & Herzegovina, Jamaica, Argentina, Thailand, Turkey and Venezuela among UMICs.

Further, Lebanon ranked in 34th place globally, in 12th place among UMICs and in ninth place among ME&A countries on the Supporting Institutional Framework category. Globally, Lebanon tied with six other countries, ranked ahead of Bangladesh and China, and came behind Guatemala and Costa Rica. Also, it tied with Argentina, Venezuela and Thailand, and ranked ahead of only Turkey and China among UMICs; while it tied with Uganda, Tanzania and Mozambique, ranked ahead of Senegal, and came behind Rwanda among ME&A economies.

In parallel, the EIU estimated the number of microfinance institutions (MFIs) in Lebanon at around 20, most of which are non-governmental organizations located in urban areas. It said that the microfinance sector in Lebanon is dominated by Al-Qard Al-Hassan, which services approximately 69,000 clients; and by Emkaan that has an estimated 5,500 active borrowers. It noted that the Arab Gulf Program for United Nations Development (AGFUND) has registered as a new financial institution in October 2011 and started its operations in July 2012, bringing to three the total number of financial institutions in Lebanon providing microfinance. It pointed out that there is substantial room for the growth of the microfinance sector in Lebanon, mainly in rural areas.

However, the EIU considered that the supervision of the microfinance sector in Lebanon is weak and ineffective, as the government does not have the capacity or capability to regulate the financial operations of MFIs, and as the sector is not a priority for the Central Bank of Lebanon. It added that Lebanon is the only Arab country without a credit bureau for MFIs. It noted that political instability and the lack of interest from the authorities have resulted in the continued delay of much-needed reforms in the microfinance sector. Further, it pointed out that the ongoing conflict in Syria and the rising number of refugees are weighing on borrowers' ability to pay back their loans and on MFIs' ability to operate in areas close to the Lebanese-Syrian border. It considered that the weak state of the domestic infrastructure, the high rent and property prices, expensive Internet and telecommunications, and the lack of mobile banking for microfinance constitute the main barriers for the development of the microfinance sector in Lebanon.

Global Microfinance Index 2013

Country	Score	ME& A	Global
		Rank	Rank
Kenya	61.1	1	5
Uganda	53.8	2	8
Ghana	53.3	3	13
Rwanda	48.4	4	22
Nigeria	48.2	5	24
Tanzania	47.9	6	25
Mozambique	44.0	7	30
Morocco	38.3	8	35
Madagascar	35.9	9	37
Senegal	34.4	10	39
Lebanon	33.3	11	40
Cameroon	31.7	12	43
Yemen	31.0	13	44
DRC	28.4	14	46
Egypt	27.3	15	49

Source: Economist Intelligence Unit, Byblos Research

Fiscal deficit up 77% to \$2.1bn in first seven months of 2013 when assuming \$709m in telecom revenues

Figures released by the Finance Ministry show that the fiscal deficit reached \$2.1bn in the first seven months of 2013 and widened by 77.1% from \$1.2bn in the same period last year. The deficit was equivalent to 26.2% of total budget and Treasury expenditures compared to 16.3% of overall spending in the first seven months of 2012. Overall government expenditures reached \$7.9bn and increased by 10.3% year-on-year, while total revenues decreased by 2.8% to \$5.8bn. Budgetary expenditures rose by 6.3% to \$6.3bn and included \$1.2bn in transfers to Electricité du Liban and \$300m in outlays from previous years, while budget revenues decreased by 4.3% to \$5.5bn. Tax revenues declined by 2.2% year-on-year to \$4.3bn, of which 32%, or \$1.4bn, were in VAT receipts that fell by 1.7% from the first seven months of 2012. Tax revenues accounted for 79.1% of budgetary revenues and for 74.4% of total Treasury and budgetary receipts. The Finance Ministry is basing its monthly fiscal results on the Telecommunications Ministry's estimate of telecom receipts that reached \$709m in the first seven months of 2013, rather than on the Treasury actually receiving the funds from the Telecom Ministry. On a cash basis for the two compared periods, public revenues decreased by a marginal 0.7% year-on-year; while the fiscal deficit rose by 38.6% to \$2.8bn, equivalent to 35.2% of expenditures.

The distribution of other tax revenues shows that receipts from taxes on income, profits & capital gains decreased by 2.3% to \$1.3bn in the first seven months of 2013; customs revenues regressed by 3.7% year-on-year to \$836.5m; revenues from property taxes fell by 1.3% to \$447.9m; revenues from taxes on goods & services declined by 0.5% to \$175.6m; and other tax receipts, mainly stamp fees, decreased by 2.6% to \$192.1m. Further, the distribution of income tax revenues shows that taxes on profits accounted for 46.3% of total income tax receipts, followed by the tax on wages & salaries with 22.6%, the tax on interest deposits with 19.7%, and the capital gains tax with 9.8%. Income from taxes on wages & salaries improved by 15.6%; while the tax on interest decreased by 0.8%, the tax on profits decreased by 5.5% and income from capital gains tax declined by 21.2%.

Also, the distribution of property taxes shows that revenues from real estate registration fees decreased by 5.5% to \$297.6m; while receipts from built property taxes rose by 3.6% to \$85m and revenues from inheritance tax increased by 15.3% to \$65.2m. In parallel, non-tax budgetary revenues regressed by 11.5% to \$1.1bn, with revenues from government properties dropping by 14.4% to \$858.8m and administrative fees & charges decreasing by 2.2% to \$220.5m. Based on the ministry's assumption, receipts from telecom services accounted for 82.6% of income from government properties and for 62.1% of non-tax revenues.

Debt-servicing cost increased by 3.3% year-on-year to \$2.2bn in the first seven months of 2013. It accounted for 27.5% of total expenditures and for 34.4% of budgetary spending, and absorbed 37.3% of overall revenues and 39.7% of budgetary receipts. Interest payment on domestic debt regressed by 2.9% year-on-year to \$1.2bn, while interest disbursement on foreign debt rose by 15.3% to \$839.4m. Repayment of principal on foreign debt fell by 5.2% to \$100.2m. Excluding debt servicing, the primary budget balance posted a surplus of \$1.3bn, or 21.1% of budget expenditures compared to a surplus of \$1.9bn, or 31.7% of budget spending in the same period last year. The overall primary balance posted a surplus of \$98.6m or 1.2% of spending, relative to a surplus of \$931.3m or 13% of total expenditures in the same period of 2012.

Fiscal Results in First Seven Months of 2013

	Including Assumed Telecom Receipts	Excluding Assumed Telecom Receipts*
	US\$m	US\$m
Budget revenues	5,469	4,760
Tax revenues	4,328	4,328
Non-tax revenues	1,142	432.7
<i>of which Telecom revenues</i>	709	-
Budget expenditures	6,306	6,306
Budget Surplus/Deficit	(836.5)	(1,546)
<i>In % of budget expenditures</i>	<i>(13.3%)</i>	<i>(24.5%)</i>
Budget Primary Surplus	1,332	623.1
<i>In % of budget expenditures</i>	<i>21.1%</i>	<i>9.9%</i>
Treasury receipts	349.2	349.2
Treasury expenditures	1,583	1,583
Total Revenues	5,819	5,110
Total Expenditures	7,889	7,889
Total Deficit	(2,070)	(2,779)
<i>In % of total expenditures</i>	<i>(26.2%)</i>	<i>(35.2%)</i>
Total Primary Surplus/Deficit	98.6	(610.5)
<i>In % of total expenditures</i>	<i>1.2%</i>	<i>(7.7%)</i>

* Cash basis

Source: Ministry of Finance, Byblos Research

Lebanon has 43rd most expensive mobile broadband service in the world

The International Telecommunication Union (ITU) indicated that the cost of mobile broadband services in Lebanon was equivalent to 3.7% of its gross national income (GNI) per capita in 2012, constituting the 43rd most expensive among 110 countries worldwide, the second costliest among nine Arab countries and the 13th most expensive among 33 upper middle income countries (UMICs) included in the survey. In comparison, Austria and Qatar have the least expensive mobile-broadband services in the world at 0.1 and 0.4 of their GNI per capita, respectively. The cost of mobile-broadband services covers prepaid and postpaid handset-based services as well as pre-paid and post-paid computer-based services. The cost of prepaid handset-based mobile-broadband for 500 MB in Lebanon was equivalent to 2.8% of its GNI, which is the 46th highest cost globally, the third highest among Arab countries and the 14th highest among UMICs. Further, the cost of postpaid computer-based mobile-broadband for one GB in Lebanon absorbed 4.6% of the country's GNI per capita, which is the 40th most expensive globally, the second costliest regionally and the 10th most expensive among UMICs. In comparison, the cost of the same service was 1.6% of GNI per capita in Europe, 2.5% of GNI per capita in Arab countries, 4.7% of GNI per capita in Asia & Pacific, 8% of GNI per capita in the Americas and 68.1% of GNI per capita in African countries.

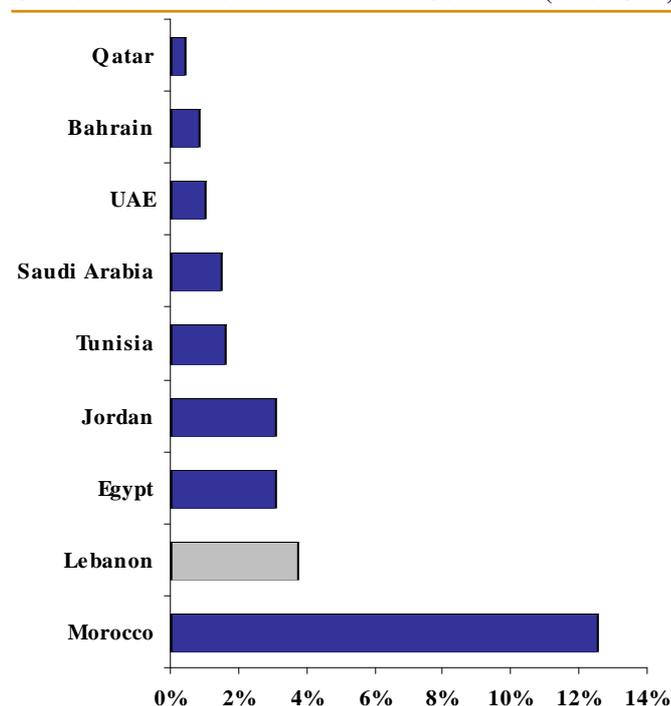
In parallel, the cost of fixed broadband in Lebanon absorbed 2.3% of the country's GNI per capita in 2012, constituting the 63rd lowest share among 169 countries globally, the 14th lowest among 44 UMICs included in the survey, and the sixth lowest among 16 Arab countries. It was lower than the global average of 22.1% of GNI per capita, the average for developing economies of 31% of their GNI per capita, but it came higher than the average of developed economies of 1.7% of their GNI per capita. It was also lower than the UMICs' average of 13.4% of GNI and the Arab average of 7.5% of GNI. In comparison, Macao has the least expensive fixed broadband in the world at 0.2% of GNI per capita and Qatar has the cheapest service among Arab countries at 0.8% of GNI per capita.

In addition, the ITU indicated that "digital natives" in Lebanon account for 7.2% of the country's total population and for 40.1% of its youth population. It defined "digital natives" as the population of networked Lebanese aged between 15 and 24 years who have five or more years of online experience. In comparison, the number of "digital natives" in Iceland accounts for 13.9% of its population and for 95.9% of its youth population, the highest such percentages in the world; while the number of "digital natives" in Saudi Arabia accounts for 10.4% of its population and for 59% of its youth population, the highest such shares in the Arab world.

Term savings attract 87% of customer deposits at end-June 2013

Figures issued by the Central Bank about the distribution of bank deposits show that term savings was the preferred type of account for resident and non-resident depositors in Lebanese pounds as well as in foreign currencies at the end of June 2013. As such, term saving deposits totaled \$51.5bn, and accounted for 82.5% of resident deposits in foreign currencies. They were followed by checking and current accounts with \$9.4bn (15%), sight saving accounts with \$1.4bn (2.3%) and other creditor accounts with \$167m (0.3%). Further, term saving accounts attracted the equivalent of \$38.4bn, or 92.2%, of resident deposits in Lebanese pounds, followed by checking and current accounts with the equivalent of \$2.7bn (6.6%) and sight saving accounts with the equivalent of \$486.9m (1.2%). Non-residents also favored term saving accounts, which totaled \$21.2bn and accounted for 88.9% of their foreign currency deposits, and reached the equivalent of \$3.2bn, or 97.2%, of their Lebanese pound deposits. Term saving deposits in all currencies totaled \$114.3bn at end-June 2013, accounting for 87.1% of deposits in Lebanese pounds and foreign currencies. In parallel, Beirut and its suburbs attracted 69.5% of private sector deposits and 47.7% of depositors. It was followed by Mount Lebanon with 13.3% of deposits and 17.5% of beneficiaries; South Lebanon with 6.4% of deposits and 11.8% of beneficiaries; North Lebanon with 5.9% of deposits and 14.6% of depositors; and the Bekaa with 4.9% of deposits and 8.5% of beneficiaries.

Cost of Mobile Broadband in Arab Countries (% of GNI)



Source: International Telecommunication Union, Byblos Research

Car sales up 2% in first nine months of 2013

Figures released by the Association of Automobile Importers in Lebanon (AIA) indicate that a total of 26,601 new passenger cars were sold in the first nine months of 2013, constituting an increase of 1.8% from 26,142 cars sold in the same period last year. Korean cars accounted for 46.4% of total sales, followed by Japanese cars with a 26.6% share, European automobiles with 19.6%, American vehicles with 5.5%, and Chinese cars with 1.9%. Chinese cars posted the highest growth in sales with a 67.9% rise year-on-year, followed by Korean cars with a 5.4% increase. In parallel, American cars posted a 10.7% contraction in sales year-on-year, followed by European cars with a 2.8% decrease and Japanese cars with a 0.7% decline. Kia is the leading brand in the Lebanese market with 7,063 cars sold in the first nine months of 2013, followed by Hyundai with 5,266 cars sold, Nissan with 3,541 cars, Toyota (1,441), Chevrolet (852), Renault (751) and Mitsubishi (632). In parallel, a total of 1,714 new commercial vehicles were sold in the first nine months of 2013, up 1.4% from 1,690 vehicles sold in the same period last year, and up by 10.2% from 1,556 vehicles sold in the same period of 2011. The AIA indicated that the combined number of registered new and imported used cars in the first nine months of 2013 decreased by about 7% from a year earlier. It said that about 90% of new cars sold during the covered period were small automobiles that cost about \$11,000 each. It noted that the trend towards buying smaller cars is due to the high price of gasoline, the lack of proper public transportation, and fierce competition among car dealers. It added that this translates into lower sales figures and, consequently, a decline in dealers' income.

Subsidized interest loans at \$243.4m in first half of 2013

Figures released by the Central Bank show that the amount of subsidized interest loans to productive sectors in Lebanon reached \$243.4m in the first half of 2013. The industrial sector accounted for \$132.5m, or 54.5% of the total, followed by tourism with \$85.6m (35.2%) and agriculture with \$25.2m (10.4%). Subsidized interest loans extended in 2012 totaled \$696.1m relative to \$925.8m in 2011, \$734.8m in 2010 and \$491.1m in 2009. The cumulative amount of subsidized interest loans to productive sectors in Lebanon reached \$5.3bn between 1997 and June 2013.

Subsidized medium & long-term loans reached \$193.2m in the first half of 2013, equivalent to 79.4% of the total. Industry accounted for 55.7% of total subsidized medium & long-term loans, followed by tourism with 38.3% and agriculture with 6%. The program was established in the first quarter of 1997 and consists of a 5% to 7% subsidy on the interest for loans extended in foreign currencies to productive sectors.

Also, subsidized interest loans guaranteed by the Kafalat Corporation totaled \$45.8m, or 18.8% of the total. Industry accounted for 45.8% of Kafalat-backed subsidies, followed by agriculture with 29.8% and tourism with 24.4%. Kafalat provides financial guarantees for loans of up to \$400,000 for small and medium-sized enterprises in productive sectors. Further, subsidized interest loans granted by leasing companies totaled \$4m in the first half of the year, or 1.6% of the total, and were extended in full to the industry sector. In addition, subsidized interest loans granted by the International Finance Corporation amounted to \$0.5m, or 0.2% of the total, and were extended to the tourism sector.

Standard & Poor's assigns 'A' rating to MedGulf Group

Standard & Poor's assigned an 'A' counterparty credit and financial strength ratings to the Bahrain-based Mediterranean & Gulf Insurance & Reinsurance Co. B.S.C. (MedGulf Bahrain), the parent of MedGulf Lebanon sal. It also assigned a 'stable' outlook to the ratings. Further, it assigned the company its Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) regional scale rating of 'gcAAA'. The agency indicated that it has rated MedGulf Bahrain on a consolidated basis, which includes the insurer's subsidiaries and affiliates. It said that the ratings reflect the company's strong business and financial risks profiles, given its strong consolidated competitive position, intermediate risk position, solid capital and earnings, and adequate financial flexibility.

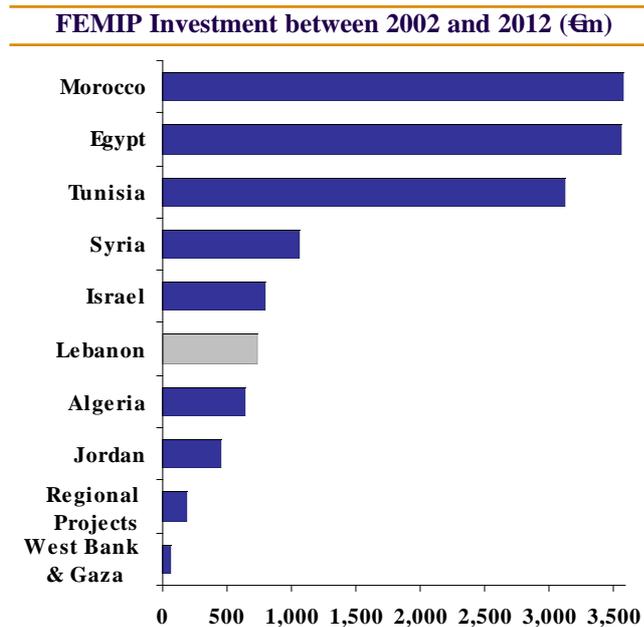
It considered that the MedGulf Group's current operations are focused on markets that are well supervised and regulated. It expected the Group to maintain a strong business risk profile based on the continued expansion of its existing business lines and markets, as well as on the development of new ones. It forecast the MedGulf Group's business volume and geographic and line-of-business diversification to improve in the coming two years and beyond, as management seeks to expand into new markets such as Egypt, Turkey, Iraq, the UAE, Malaysia and Indonesia. It anticipated that the Group would expand first into retail motor lines and then would steadily increase its Sharia-compliant life business as part of its diversification efforts. It considered that the capital strain of the expected business expansion is likely to be offset by parallel growth in the capital base through earning retention.

The MedGulf Group operates in Lebanon through the Mediterranean and Gulf Insurance & Reinsurance Co. sal, which is the largest insurer by premiums in the local market. It also operates in Saudi Arabia through the publicly-traded Mediterranean and Gulf Cooperative Insurance & Reinsurance Company KSA, one of the largest insurers in the kingdom. The group also operates in Bahrain and Jordan through MedGulf subsidiaries. Its other operations include Third Party Administrator MEDIVISA, which manages and services the medical portfolio of MedGulf in its main markets; risk manager Addison Bradley; and Motion, which specializes in motor claim administration. In April 2011, Saudi Oger Ltd, the conglomerate owned by the family of late Prime Minister Rafiq Hariri, sold its 51% stake in the MEDGULF Group to SLH Holding. In June 2012, the International Finance Corporation acquired a stake in MedGulf for \$124m to help the firm extend its health and commercial risk insurance services across the region. In June 2013, the Japan-based financial services group ORIX Corporation acquired a 25.7% stake for around \$225m.

FEMIP's investments in Lebanon at €740m between 2002 and 2012

Figures released by the European Investment Bank's Facility for Euro-Mediterranean Investment and Partnership (FEMIP) show that its investments in Lebanon totaled €40m in 2012 and accounted for 8% of its total investments in Mediterranean countries. It noted that Lebanon was the third smallest recipient in the Mediterranean basin, ahead of only Israel (7%) and Jordan (1%). Morocco was the largest recipient in the region with €1bn or 59% of the total, followed by Egypt with €245m (14%) and Tunisia €170m (10%).

In parallel, FEMIP's investments in Lebanon totaled €740m between October 2002 and December 2012, equivalent to 5.2% of its total investments in the Mediterranean region. Lebanon was the fifth largest destination of investments in the region during the covered period, behind Morocco with €3.6bn (25.3%), Egypt with €3.56bn (25.1%), Tunisia with €3.1bn (22%) and Syria with €1.1bn (7.5%). The distribution of FEMIP's investments in Lebanon shows that €423m were in credit lines, €175m were in the environment segment, €135m in the transport sector and €7m in private equity. FEMIP's investments in Mediterranean countries totaled €14.2bn between 2002 and 2012, including €1.7bn in 2012.



Source: European Investment Bank, Byblos Research

Liberty Insurance's balance sheet at \$9m in 2012

Liberty Insurance released its audited balance sheet that shows total assets of \$9.4m at the end of 2012, constituting an increase of 4.6% from \$9m at end-2011. On the assets side, general company investments totaled \$5.4m and increased by 35.6% from a year earlier. They included \$1.3m in land and real estate ; as well as \$2.1m in blocked bank deposits and deposits with maturity of more than three months, of which \$1.9m were blocked in favor of the Economy Ministry as guarantees; and \$2m in cash and cash equivalent. Also, the reinsurance share in technical reserves for the non-life category totaled \$0.2m at end-2012 relative to \$11,837 a year earlier. It included \$27,010 reinsurance share in premium reserves and \$0.17m reinsurance share in claims reserves.

On the liabilities & shareholder equity's side, technical reserves for the non-life category reached \$3.76m at end-2012, constituting a decrease of 18.5% from \$4.6m a year earlier. They included unearned premium reserves of \$3.2m that dropped by 21.7% and outstanding claims reserves of \$0.5m that rose by 39.5% year-on-year. Shareholders' equity totaled \$2m at end-2012, down by 16.7% from \$2.46m a year earlier. Further, provisions for risks and charges reached \$59,680 and increased by 104.7% from a year earlier.

Al-Bayan magazine's annual survey of the insurance sector in Lebanon ranked Liberty in 29th place in 2012 in terms non-life premiums. The firm's non-life premiums reached \$6.8m, constituting a decrease of 20.8% from a year earlier; while it had a 0.7% share of the local non-life market.

Ratio Highlights

(in % unless specified)	2010	2011	2012	Change*
Nominal GDP (\$bn)	37.1	39.3	41.6	
Public Debt in Foreign Currency / GDP	55.5	53.2	58.7	550
Public Debt in Local Currency / GDP	86.2	83.2	80.2	(300)
Gross Public Debt / GDP	141.7	136.4	138.9	250
Total Gross External Debt / GDP	167.2	173.8	172.3	(150)
Trade Balance / GDP	(36.9)	(40.5)	(40.4)	10
Exports / Imports	23.7	21.2	21.1	(10)
Fiscal Revenues / GDP	24.8	23.7	22.8	(90)
Fiscal Expenditures / GDP	30.5	29.7	30.2	50
Fiscal Balance / GDP	(5.7)	(6.0)	(8.3)	(230)
Primary Balance / GDP	5.5	4.2	0.7	(350)
Gross Foreign Currency Reserves / M2	72.6	79.2	69.4	(980)
M3 / GDP	248.4	247.4	250.0	260
Commercial Banks Assets / GDP	347.3	357.4	365.6	820
Private Sector Deposits / GDP	289.0	294.4	300.5	610
Private Sector Loans / GDP	94.2	100.2	104.5	430
Private Sector Deposits Dollarization Rate	63.2	65.9	64.8	(110)
Private Sector Lending Dollarization Rate	80.3	78.4	77.6	(80)

* Change in basis points 11/12

Source: Association of Banks in Lebanon, Institute of International Finance, International Monetary Fund, Ministry of Finance, Byblos Research Calculations

Note: M2 includes money in circulation and deposits in LBP, M3 includes M2 plus Deposits in FC and bonds

Risk Outlook

Lebanon	Jan 2012	Dec 2012	Jan 2013	Change*	Risk Level
Political Risk Rating	55.5	53.0	53.0	▼	High
Financial Risk Rating	35.0	35.0	35.0	↔	Low
Economic Risk Rating	34.0	34.0	34.0	↔	Moderate
Composite Risk Rating	62.2	61.0	61.0	▼	Moderate

Regional Average	Jan 2012	Dec 2012	Jan 2013	Change*	Risk Level
Political Risk Rating	60.5	59.0	58.9	▼	High
Financial Risk Rating	42.3	41.8	41.7	▼	Very Low
Economic Risk Rating	37.1	36.2	36.2	▼	Low
Composite Risk Rating	69.9	68.5	68.4	▼	Moderate

*year-on-year

Source: The PRS Group, Byblos Research

Note: Political & Composite Risk Ratings range from 0 to 100 (where 100 indicates the lowest risk)

Financial & Economic Risk ratings range from 0 to 50 (where 50 indicates the lowest risk)

Ratings & Outlook

Sovereign Ratings	Foreign Currency			Local Currency		
	LT	ST	Outlook	LT	ST	Outlook
Moody's	B1	NP	Negative	B2		Stable
Fitch Ratings	B	B	Stable	B		Stable
Standard & Poor's	B	B	Negative	B	B	Negative
Capital Intelligence	B	B	Stable	B	B	Stable

Source: Rating agencies

Banking Ratings	Banks' Financial Strength	Banking Sector Risk	Outlook
Moody's	E+		Negative
EIU		CCC	

Source: Rating agencies

Economic Research & Analysis Department
Byblos Bank Group
P.O. Box 11-5605
Beirut – Lebanon
Tel: (961) 1 338 100
Fax: (961) 1 217 774
E-mail: research@byblosbank.com.lb
www.byblosbank.com

Lebanon This Week is a research document that is owned and published by Byblos Bank sal. The contents of this publication, including all intellectual property, trademarks, logos, design and text, are the exclusive property of Byblos Bank sal, and are protected pursuant to copyright and trademark laws. No material from Lebanon This Week may be modified, copied, reproduced, repackaged, republished, circulated, transmitted, redistributed or resold directly or indirectly, in whole or in any part, without the prior written authorization of Byblos Bank sal.

The information and opinions contained in this document have been compiled from or arrived at in good faith from sources deemed reliable. Neither Byblos Bank sal, nor any of its subsidiaries or affiliates or parent company will make any representation or warranty to the accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein.

Neither the information nor any opinion expressed in this publication constitutes an offer or a recommendation to buy or sell any assets or securities, or to provide investment advice. This research report is prepared for general circulation and is circulated for general information only. Byblos Bank sal accepts no liability of any kind for any loss resulting from the use of this publication or any materials contained herein.

The consequences of any action taken on the basis of information contained herein are solely the responsibility of the person or organization that may receive this report. Investors should seek financial advice regarding the appropriateness of investing in any securities or investment strategies that may be discussed in this report and should understand that statements regarding future prospects may not be realized.

BYBLOS BANK GROUP

LEBANON

Byblos Bank S.A.L
Achrafieh - Beirut
Elias Sarkis Avenue - Byblos Bank Tower
P.O.Box: 11-5605
Riad El Solh - Beirut 1107 2811 - Lebanon
Phone: (+ 961) 1 335200
Fax: (+ 961) 1 339436

SYRIA

Byblos Bank Syria S.A.
Damascus Head Office
Al Chaalan - Amine Loutfi Hafez Street
P.O.Box: 5424 Damascus - Syria
Phone: (+ 963) 11 9292 - 3348240/1/2/3/4
Fax: (+ 963) 11 3348205
E-mail: byblosbanksyria@byblosbank.com

IRAQ

Erbil Branch, Kurdistan, Iraq
Street 60, Near Sports Stadium
P.O.Box: 34 - 0383 Erbil - Iraq
Phone: (+ 964) 66 2233457/8/9 - 2560017/9
E-mail: erbilbranch@byblosbank.com.lb

Baghdad Branch, Iraq
Al Karrada - Salman Faeq Street
Al Wahda District, No. 904/14
Facing Al Shuruk Building
P.O.Box: 3085 Badalat Al Olwiya - Iraq
Phone: (+ 964) 770 6527807
(+ 964) 780 9133031/2
(+ 964) 1 7177493
E-mail: baghdadbranch@byblosbank.com.lb

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

Byblos Bank Abu Dhabi Representative Office
Intersection of Muroor and Electra Streets
P.O.Box: 73893 Abu Dhabi - UAE
Phone: (+ 971) 2 6336050 - 2 6336400
Fax: (+ 971) 2 6338400
E-mail: abudhabirepoffice@byblosbank.com.lb

ARMENIA

Byblos Bank Armenia CJSC
18/3 Amiryan Street - Area 0002
Yerevan - Republic of Armenia
Phone: (+ 374) 10 530362
Fax: (+ 374) 10 535296
E-mail: infoarm@byblosbank.com

CYPRUS

Limassol Branch
1, Archbishop Kyprianou Street
Loucaides Building
P.O.Box 50218
3602 Limassol - Cyprus
Phone: (+ 357) 25 341433/4/5
Fax: (+ 357) 25 367139
E-mail: byblosbankcyprus@byblosbank.com.lb

BELGIUM

Byblos Bank Europe S.A.
Brussels Head Office
Rue Montoyer 10
Bte. 3, 1000 Brussels - Belgium
Phone: (+ 32) 2 551 00 20
Fax: (+ 32) 2 513 05 26
E-mail: byblos.europe@byblosbankeur.com

UNITED KINGDOM

Byblos Bank Europe S.A., London Branch
Berkeley Square House - Suite 5
Berkeley Square
GB - London W1J 6BS - United Kingdom
Phone: (+ 44) 207 493 3537
Fax: (+ 44) 207 493 1233
E-mail: byblos.europe@byblosbankeur.com

FRANCE

Byblos Bank Europe S.A., Paris Branch
15 Rue Lord Byron
F- 75008 Paris - France
Phone: (+33) 1 45 63 10 01
Fax: (+33) 1 45 61 15 77
E-mail: byblos.europe@byblosbankeur.com

SUDAN

Byblos Bank Africa
Khartoum Head Office
Intersection of Mac Nimer and Baladiyya Streets
P.O.Box: 8121 - Khartoum - Sudan
Phone: (+ 249) 1 56 552 222
Fax: (+ 249) 1 56 552 220
E-mail: byblosbankafrica@byblosbank.com

NIGERIA

Byblos Bank Nigeria Representative Office
161C Rafu Taylor Close - Off Idejo Street
Victoria Island, Lagos - Nigeria
Phone: (+ 234) 706 112 5800
(+ 234) 808 839 9122
E-mail: nigeriarepresentativeoffice@byblosbank.com.lb

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

Byblos Bank RDC S.A.R.L
Avenue du Marché No. 4
Kinshasa-Gombe, Democratic Republic of Congo
Phone: (+ 243) 81 7070701
(+ 243) 99 1009001
E-mail: byblosbankrdc@byblosbank.com

ADIR INSURANCE

Dora Highway - Aya Commercial Center
P.O.Box: 90-1446
Jdeidet El Metn - 1202 2119 Lebanon
Phone: (+ 961) 1 256290
Fax: (+ 961) 1 256293