Issue 334
December 2-7, 2013

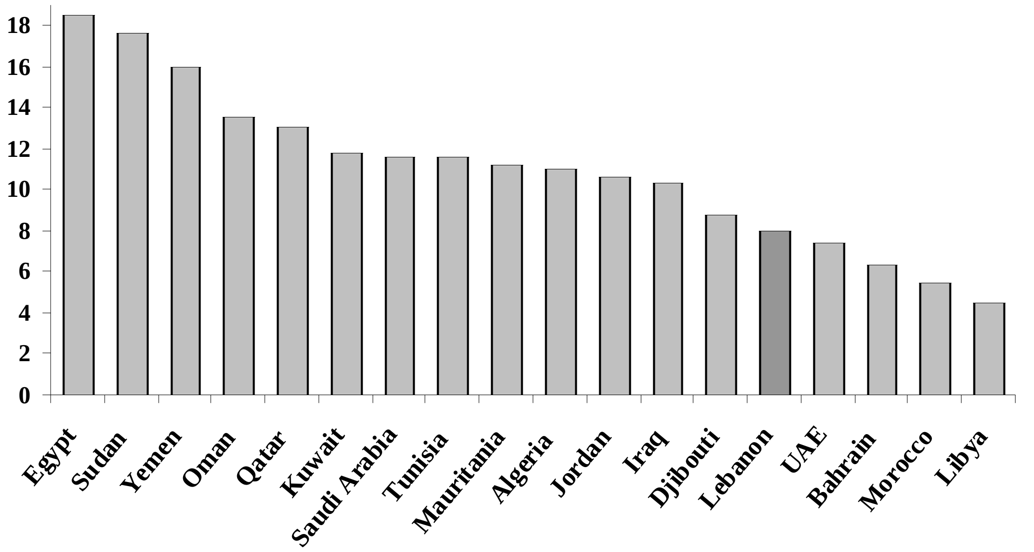
BYBLOS BANK SAL
Economic Research & Analysis Department

LEBANON THIS WEEK

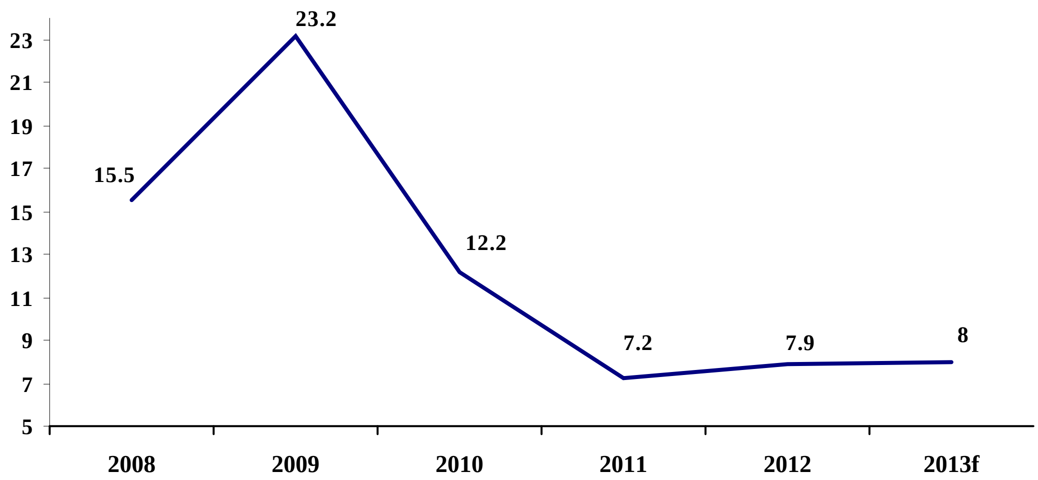
In This Issue

Charts of the Week

Projected Broad Money Growth in Arab Countries in 2013 (%)



Broad Money Growth in Lebanon (%)



Source: International Monetary Fund, Byblos Bank

Quote to Note

"One of the direct implications of political bickering has been the delay of gas exploration bids."

J.P. MorganChase, on the growing opportunity cost for Lebanon from the evolving political crisis

Number of the Week

52: Lebanon's rank out of 103 countries in terms of its ability to retain talent, according to INSEAD's Global Talent Competitiveness Index

Economic Indicators

$m *(unless otherwise mentioned)*	**2012**	**Sep 12**	**Jun 13**	**Jul 13**	**Aug 13**	**Sep 13**	**% Change***
Exports	4,486	471	348	260	279	288	(38.85)
Imports	21,281	1,630	1,634	1,718	1,828	1,565	(3.99)
Trade Balance	(16,795)	(1,159)	(1,286)	(1,438)	(1,549)	(1,277)	10.18
Balance of Payments	(1,538)	(92)	(233)	(575)	(223)	504	-
Checks Cleared in LBP	14,976	1,233	1,444	1,513	1,354	1,473	19.49
Checks Cleared in FC	56,044	4,580	4,523	4,938	4,495	4,513	(1.46)
Total Checks Cleared	69,787	5,813	5,967	6,451	5,849	5,986	2.98
Budget Deficit/Surplus	(3,925)	(569.85)	(275.88)	(171.51)	(551.43)	(668.16)	17.25
Primary Balance	(109.87)	(138.20)	(23.19)	82.10	(382.69)	(262.33)	89.82
Airport Passengers	5,960,414	546,784	571,831	581,605	727,086	539,297	(1.37)

$bn *(unless otherwise mentioned)*	**Dec 2012**	**Sep 12**	**Jun 13**	**Jul 13**	**Aug 13**	**Sep 13**	**% Change***
BdL FX Reserves	29.97	29.99	31.72	31.27	31.00	32.03	6.80
In months of Imports	*16.02*	*18.40*	*19.41*	*18.20*	*16.96*	*20.47*	*11.24*
Public Debt	57.69	56.10	60.01	60.23	60.50	62.39	11.22
Net Public Debt	49.12	47.83	50.90	51.14	51.74	52.15	9.03
Bank Assets	151.88	148.36	157.95	157.81	158.56	159.26	7.34
Bank Deposits (Private Sector)	125.00	121.75	131.27	131.18	131.38	131.26	7.89
Bank Loans to Private Sector	43.45	42.29	44.84	45.17	45.57	45.88	8.49
Money Supply M2	43.62	41.81	44.20	44.18	44.42	44.49	6.41
Money Supply M3	104.71	101.50	107.31	107.33	108.28	108.49	6.89
LBP Lending Rate (%)	7.47	7.30	7.87	7.13	7.24	7.36	6b.p
LBP Deposit Rate (%)	5.46	5.43	5.39	5.43	5.47	5.37	(6b.p)
USD Lending Rate (%)	7.05	7.16	6.97	7.02	7.16	6.95	(21b.p)
USD Deposit Rate (%)	2.94	2.83	2.86	2.89	2.91	2.91	8b.p
%* Change in CPI**	3.66	6.56	3.72	3.15	3.81	4.81	(175b.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"	11.26	(0.71)	55,924	10.65%
Solidere "B"	11.28	(1.40)	34,302	6.93%
Byblos Common	1.55	(1.90)	27,500	5.27%
Byblos Pref. 08	100.50	0.00	0	1.90%
Byblos Pref. 09	101.10	0.10	5,190	1.91%
BLOM GDR	8.80	0.00	0	6.15%
BLOM Listed	8.25	0.00	0	16.77%
Audi GDR	6.73	0.00	0	6.49%
Audi Listed	6.21	(1.27)	40,560	20.54%
HOLCIM	14.48	0.00	0	2.67%

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

Sovereign Eurobonds	Coupon %	Mid Price $	Mid Yield %
Apr. 2014	7.375	101.58	2.73
Jan. 2015	5.875	101.88	4.11
Apr. 2015	10.00	107.75	4.13
Jan. 2016	8.500	107.88	4.54
Mar. 2017	9.000	111.75	5.06
Nov. 2018	5.150	99.38	5.31
Apr. 2021	8.250	112.00	6.19
Nov. 2026	6.600	99.00	6.72

Source: Byblos Bank Capital Markets

	Dec 2-6	Nov 25-29	% Change	Nov 2013	Nov 2012	% Change
Total Shares Traded	196,641	411,773	(52.25)	15,046,249	1,823,939	724.93
Total Value Traded	$3,416,347	$4,595,587	(25.66)	$108,272,444	$17,978,278	502.24
Market Capitalization	$10.57bn	$10.63bn	(0.57)	$10.63bn	$10.01bn	6.29

Source: Beirut Stock Exchange (BSE)

Consumer confidence in Lebanon reaches record low in first half of 2013

The level of consumer confidence in Lebanon remained low in the first half of 2013, as reflected by the results of the Byblos Bank/AUB Consumer Confidence Index for the first and second quarters of the year. The index reached 29.5 in the January 2013 survey, regressed to 26.9 in February 2013 and increased to 29.8 in March 2013. The index improved in relative terms in the second quarter of 2013, as it reached 34.7 in the April 2013 survey, declined to 28.3 in May and dropped to 27.2 in June 2013. The index averaged 28.8 in the first quarter of 2013, constituting its second-lowest reading in 24 quarters. Also, it averaged 30.1 in the second quarter of 2013, the third-lowest quarterly reading since the start of the index's calculation. As a result, the Byblos Bank/AUB Consumer Confidence Index posted an average monthly value of 29.4 during the first half of 2013, constituting the index's lowest level on a semi-annual basis.

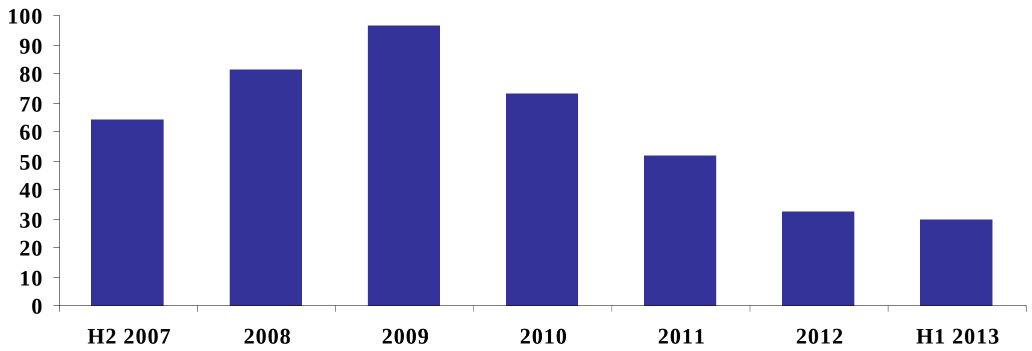
The analysis of the results indicates that domestic political tensions, repeated security breaches, the political vacuum and paralyzed decision-making process within public institutions, in addition to the growing direct and indirect spillovers from the crisis in Syria were the main factors affecting the confidence of Lebanese consumers during the first half of 2013. The failure of political parties to agree on a new parliamentary electoral law and the escalating tactics of public sector unions to force a salary increase also affected consumer sentiment. The events that had a positive but brief impact on consumer sentiment were the resignation of Prime Minister Najib Mikati's Cabinet after 21 months in office, and the subsequent swift and near unanimous selection of MP Tammam Salam as Prime Minister-Designate who pledged to form a functional Cabinet that would address citizens' concerns.

The Byblos Bank/AUB Present Situation Index and the Byblos Bank/AUB Expectations Index posted their lowest semi-annual readings during the first half of 2013, which reflected the deterioration of confidence in current as well as in future conditions. On a quarterly basis, the Present Situation Index posted its lowest reading ever in the second quarter of the year, while the Expectations Index posted its second-lowest reading in the first quarter of the year. The Expectations Index was lower than the Present Situation Index during the first quarter of 2013, which shows that Lebanese consumers were more pessimistic about the future than they were about present circumstances. But the perception of Lebanese consumers altered in the second quarter of 2013 as the Expectations Index was higher than the Present Situation Index, in line with the general trend since the start of the survey. The second-quarter's shift in consumers' attitude is mainly attributed to the resignation of the Cabinet, the designation of a new Prime Minister, and the expectations of a quick formation of a new and less polarizing Cabinet.

The results also revealed that male consumers posted a relatively higher level of confidence than their female counterparts, while consumers in the 21 to 29 year-old bracket displayed a higher level of confidence than other age brackets during the first half of 2013. Also, consumers with household income above $2,000 per month consistently had a higher level of confidence than those earning less. Moreover, students and private sector employees posted a higher level of confidence than the self-employed, the unemployed, the public sector employees and housewives in the second quarter of 2013. In addition, consumers in Mount Lebanon posted the highest confidence level across administrative districts, or *mohafaza*, in the first half of the year, followed by consumers in the North, Beirut, the South and the Bekaa. Further, Christian consumers displayed the highest level of confidence among religious affiliations in the first half of 2013, followed by Druze, Sunni, and Shiite consumers.

The Byblos Bank/AUB Consumer Confidence Index is a measure of the sentiment and expectations of Lebanese consumers towards the economy and their own financial situation, in line with leading consumer confidence indices worldwide. It is composed of two sub-indices, the Byblos Bank/AUB Present Situation Index, which covers the current economic and financial conditions of Lebanese consumers, and the Byblos Bank/AUB Expectations Index, which addresses their outlook over the coming six months. In addition, the data segregates the index based on age, gender, income, profession, administrative district, and religious affiliation. The index has been calculated on a monthly basis since July 2007, with January 2009 as its base month. It is based on a nationally representative survey of 1,200 face-to-face interviews with adult males and females living throughout Lebanon.

Byblos Bank/AUB Consumer Confidence Index*



** Monthly average index for the period*

Source: Byblos Research and AUB, based on surveys conducted by Statistics Lebanon

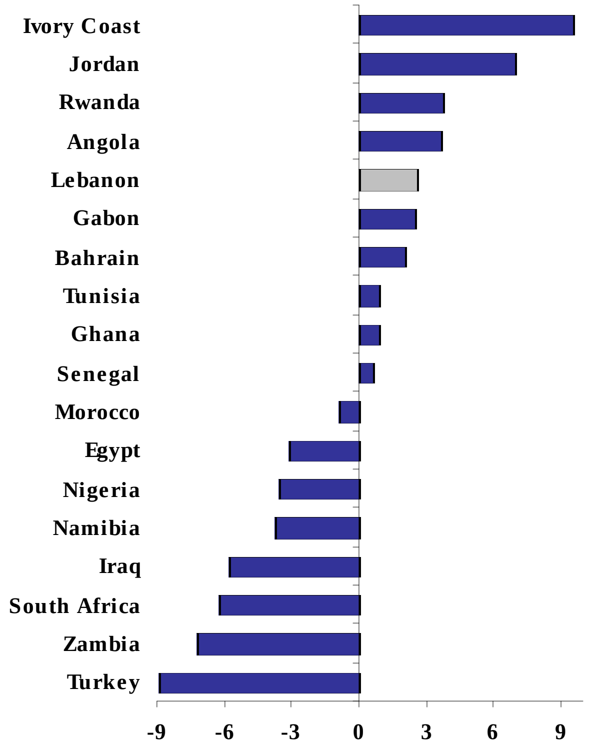
Lebanon's external debt posts 18th highest return in emerging markets, fifth highest in the Middle East & Africa

Figures issued by Merrill Lynch indicate that Lebanon's external debt posted returns of 2.6% in the first 11 months of 2013, constituting the 12th highest return among 35 markets in the Eastern Europe, the Middle East & Africa (EMEA) region as well as the 18th highest return among the 63 emerging markets included in Merrill Lynch's Sovereign Plus Debt Index. Lebanon outperformed the EMEA region's returns of -1.95% and the overall emerging markets returns of -5.04% in the first 11 months of 2013. Also, Lebanon's external debt outperformed the -1.49% returns posted by sovereigns rated 'BB' and lower.

Further, Lebanon's external debt posted the fifth highest return among 18 countries in the Middle East & Africa region in the first 11 months of the year, ahead of Gabon (2.5%), Bahrain (2.04%), Tunisia (0.94%), Ghana (0.92%), Senegal (0.60%), Morocco (-0.92%), Egypt (-3.09%), Nigeria (-3.60%), Namibia (-3.77%), Iraq (-5.76%), South Africa (-6.20%), Zambia (-7.20%) and Turkey (-8.87%). It was outperformed by the Ivory Coast (9.56%), Jordan (6.94%), Rwanda (3.78%) and Angola (3.70%). In US dollar terms, Lebanon's external debt posted returns of 2.57% in the first 11 months of 2013, constituting the ninth highest in the EMEA region and 15th highest among emerging markets.

In parallel, Lebanon's external debt posted returns of 0.52% in November 2013, constituting the eighth highest return in the EMEA region and the 14th highest return in emerging markets during the covered month. Lebanon outperformed the EMEA returns of -0.80%, as well as those of emerging markets of -1.76% and the -1.45% returns of sovereigns rated 'BB' and lower for the same month.

External Debt Performance in Midde East & Africa in First 11 Months of 2013 (%)



Source: Merrill Lynch, Byblos Research

Further, Lebanon's external debt posted the fifth largest return in the Middle East & Africa region in November 2013. It was outperformed by Rwanda (2.95%), Senegal (1.96%), Gabon (0.78%) and the Ivory Coast (0.64%). It outperformed Egypt (0.48%), Jordan and Angola (0.42% each), Bahrain (-0.03%), Tunisia (-0.16%), Morocco (-0.92%), Ghana (-1.03%), Nigeria (-1.26%), South Africa (-1.36%), Namibia (-1.89%), Turkey (-2.36%), Zambia (-2.53%) and Iraq (-3.12%).

Merrill Lynch indicated that the spread on Lebanese Eurobonds ended November 2013 at 434 basis points, constituting the 12th widest spread in the EMEA region and the 24th widest among emerging markets. It was wider than the EMEA spread of 310 basis points as well as the emerging markets' overall spread of 339 basis points at end-November 2013. Lebanon has a weight of 3.94% on Merrill Lynch's Sovereign Plus Debt Index, the fourth highest in the EMEA universe and the ninth highest among emerging economies. Lebanon accounted for 7.6% of allocations in the EMEA region.

Customs receipts down 4% to $1.25bn in first 10 months of 2013

Figures released by the Customs Directorate indicate that customs revenues reached $1.25bn in the first 10 months of 2013, constituting a decrease of 4.3% from $1.3bn in the same period of 2012. The Port of Beirut continues to be the main point of customs receipts, as it accounted for 88.3% of the total in the covered period, and was followed by the Hariri International Airport with 7.7%, the Port of Tripoli with 3.1%, the Masnaa crossing point with 0.5%, the Port of Saida with 0.3% and the Port of Tyre with 0.2%.

Customs receipts from the value-added tax totaled $1.17bn in the first 10 months of 2013, down 4.6% from $1.22bn in the same period of 2012. The Port of Beirut accounted for 82.1% of such receipts, and was followed by the Hariri International Airport with 11.2%, the Port of Tripoli with 4%, the Masnaa crossing point with 1.9%, the Port of Saida with 0.6%, the Port of Tyre and the crossing points of Abboudieh and Arida with 0.1% each. As such, overall customs receipts reached $2.42bn in the first 10 months, with the Port of Beirut accounting for 85.3% of the total, followed by the Hariri International Airport with 9.4%, the Port of Tripoli with 3.5%, and the Masnaa crossing point with 1.2%. In addition, other entry points represented the balance, with the port of Saida accounting for 0.4% and the Port of Tyre for 0.2%.

Lebanese banking sector has similar level of vulnerability as sectors in Saudi Arabia, Canada and Germany

In its annual risk assessment of 107 banking systems in advanced and emerging economies, Fitch Ratings placed Lebanon's banking sector among 67 banking systems with a "low level of potential vulnerability", coming in the highest category on Fitch's Macro-prudential Indicator (MPI). The MPI tries to identify the build-up of potential stress in banking systems due to a specific set of circumstances. It aims to highlight potential systemic stress that could materialize up to three years after an early warning is first indicated. As such, it identifies instances of rapid real credit growth over successive two-year periods, along with growth in real property prices, an appreciation in the real exchange rate or a rise in real equity prices. Its assessment is based on three years of annual data, divided into two overlapping two-year periods, with a trigger in either period relevant to a country's MPI score. It said that an MPI score of '1' denotes low potential vulnerability, while a score of '2' reflects moderate vulnerability and a score of '3' denotes a high level of vulnerability to potential systemic stress.

Fitch upgraded Lebanon's MPI score to '1' from a previous score of '2' due to a sharper-than-expected slowdown in credit growth last year. This constitutes the second consecutive upgrade for Lebanon's MPI score, as the agency upgraded the country's MPI score from '3' in August 2012 to '2' in January 2013. Lebanon was among seven countries globally that saw their MPI score change to '1', along with Angola, Belgium, Finland, Mozambique, Russia, and Vietnam. As such, Lebanon, along with Angola, Bahrain, Cape Verde, Egypt, Israel, Kuwait, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Oman, Saudi Arabia, the Seychelles, South Africa, Tunisia and the UAE had an MPI score of '1' in the Middle East & Africa region. Other countries in this category included Canada, Denmark, Germany, Japan and the United States.

In parallel, the agency indicated that Lebanon's banking sector was among 20 banking systems that had a Banking System Indicator (BSI) of 'b'. The BSI is a measure of intrinsic banking system quality or strength, derived from Fitch's Viability Ratings for banks which replaced the agency's Individual Ratings for banks. It deliberately excludes potential support from shareholders or governments since the objective is to highlight systemic weakness that might trigger the need for such support. The BSI is a simple weighted average of bank Viability Ratings for at least two-thirds of banks in any banking system.

Lebanon came in the 'b' category along with Egypt, Tunisia and Nigeria in the Middle East & Africa region, as well as with Argentina, Armenia, Kazakhstan, Lithuania and Ukraine, among others, worldwide. Fitch said that the typical level of banking strength in developed countries is 'a' with three sectors at 'aa' and a few sectors at 'bbb'; while that of emerging markets is weaker and is distributed evenly across categories 'bbb', 'bb' and 'b'. Lebanon, Azerbaijan, the Dominican Republic, Egypt, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Nigeria, Tunisia, Ukraine, and Vietnam were the only countries with an MPI score of '1' and a BSI Strength of 'b'.

Net public debt at $52.5bn at end-October 2013

Lebanon's gross public debt reached $62.44bn at the end of October 2013, constituting a rise of 8.2% from the end of 2012 and an increase of 10.2% from end-October 2012. Domestic debt totaled $36.1bn at end-October, up by 8.4% from end-2012 and by 6.7% annually, while external debt stood at $26.3bn, increasing by 8% from end-2012 and by 15.5% from a year earlier. Local currency debt accounted for 57.8% of the gross public debt at the end of October 2013 compared to 59.7% a year earlier, while foreign currency-denominated debt represented 42.2% of the total at the end of October relative to 40.3% a year earlier. The weighted interest rate on outstanding Treasury bills was 6.81%, while the weighted interest rate on Eurobonds was 6.49% at the end of October. Further, the weighted life on Eurobonds was 5.74 years, while that on Treasury bills was 1,238 days.

Commercial banks accounted for 58.5% of the total public debt at the end of October 2013 compared to 53.6% a year earlier. They were followed by the Central Bank with a 19.3% share relative to 24.5% at end-October 2012; public agencies, financial institutions and the general public with 12.5% relative to 11% a year earlier; bilateral and multilateral loans with 3.8% of the total debt compared to 4.5% a year earlier; while the remaining 5.9% debt was held by other parties relative to 6.4% of the total at end-October 2012. Residents held 90.3% of the total public debt at end-October 2013 relative to 89.1% a year earlier; while non-residents held 9.7% of the total at end-October 2013 compared to 10.9% at end-October 2012. The net public debt, which excludes the public sector's deposits at the Central Bank and at commercial banks from overall debt figures, increased annually by 8.6% to $52.5bn. In parallel, the gross market debt accounted for about 65% of total public debt. Gross market debt is the total public debt less the portfolios of the Central Bank, the National Social Security Fund, bilateral and multilateral loans, as well as Paris II and Paris III related debt.

Value of cleared checks up 1.5%, returned checks up 1% in first 10 months of 2013

The value of cleared checks reached $58.7bn in the first 10 months of 2013, constituting an increase of 1.5% year-on-year, compared to a decrease of 2% in the same period of 2012 and an increase of 4.1% in the first 10 months of 2011. The value of cleared checks in Lebanese pounds rose by 13.6% annually to the equivalent of $14bn in the first 10 months of 2013, while the value of cleared checks in US dollars regressed by 1.5% year-on-year to $46bn. The dollarization rate of cleared checks decreased to 78.4% from 80.8% in the same period of the previous year. Also, the value of returned checks in domestic and foreign currency increased by 0.9% to $1.3bn in the first 10 months of 2013, relative to a rise of 5.6% in the same period of 2012 and an increase of 1.3% in the first 10 months of 2011. In parallel, the number of cleared checks totaled 11 million checks in the first 10 months of 2013, up 1.7% from the same period last year. Also, the number of returned checks totaled 224,000 checks, down by 4.3% from 234,000 in the same period of 2012.

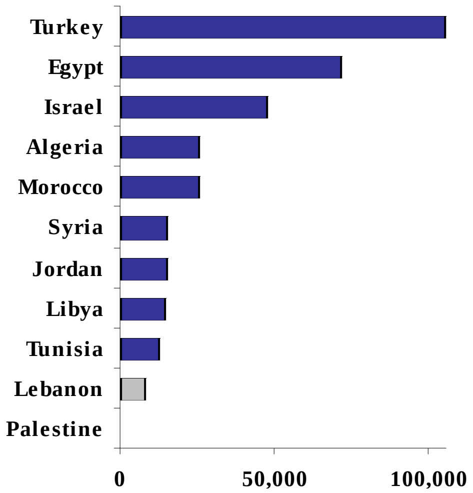
Lebanon in the News

Net FDI at €207m in 2012, totals €7.5bn between 2003 and 2012

Figures released by the Mediterranean Investment and Partnership Observatory (ANIMA-MIPO) indicated that announced net foreign direct investment in Lebanon totaled €207m in 2012 compared to €64m in 2011, €595m in 2010 and €200m in 2009. Announced net FDI in Lebanon accounted for 0.6% of aggregate net FDI flows of $37.1bn in 11 economies of the Southern Mediterranean basin last year, relative to a 0.2% share in 2011. Lebanon was the third smallest recipient of announced net FDI flows among the 11 covered economies last year, ahead of only Palestine with $1m and Syria with no FDI. Lebanon was the third and second smallest recipient of net FDI flows in 2010 and 2011, respectively. Further, aggregate announced net FDI in Lebanon reached €7.5bn between 2003 and 2012, with a peak of €3.5bn in 2006 and a minimum of €64m in 2011. The 11 economies are Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Palestine, Syria, Tunisia, and Turkey.

FDI in the Lebanese banking & insurance sectors totaled €103m and accounted for 49.8% of net FDI in Lebanon in 2012, followed by public work & real estate with €86m (41.6%), and tourism & catering with €15m (7.2%). Also, Lebanon attracted 19 FDI projects and 80 partnership projects last year, with the latter consisting of franchises, commercial partnerships and the opening of representative offices.

Net FDI in 2003-2012 (€m)



Source: ANIMA-MIPO, Byblos Research

ANIMA noted that the three largest announced FDI projects last year were the acquisition by Moroccan firm Saham Finances of LIA Insurance sal for €101.1m; the €77m investment by the Olayan Group in the joint venture that will build the Mandarin Oriental Hotel; and the €46.7m concession contract between the Lebanese government and the UAE-based operator Gulftainer to develop and operate the new container terminal at the Port of the Tripoli. It said that Egypt invested an average of €132m annually in Lebanon between 2010 and 2012, or 15.2% of announced FDI projects to the Lebanese economy during the covered period; followed by Switzerland with €43m (5%); the UAE with €38m (4.4%); Morocco with €34m (3.9%), the U.S. with €26m (3%), Saudi Arabia with €11m (1.3%), the United Kingdom with €3m (0.3%) and Germany and Qatar with €1m each (0.1% each).

Lebanon ranks 127th globally, 14th among Arab countries on corruption index

Transparency International's 2013 Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) ranked Lebanon in 127th place among 177 countries around the world and in 14th place among 20 Arab countries. Lebanon's global rank improved by one spot from last year's survey, while its regional rank remained unchanged year-on-year. Lebanon also came in 38th place among 46 upper-middle income countries (UMICs) included in the 2013 survey. The CPI is a composite index that uses data sources from independent institutions specializing in governance and business climate analysis that reflect the degree of corruption in the public sector of each country. The rankings are based on scores that range between zero and 100, with zero reflecting economies perceived as highly corrupt and 100 representing countries with a clean reputation.

Globally, Lebanon is perceived as having the same level of corruption as Azerbaijan, Comoros, Gambia, Madagascar, Mali, Nicaragua, Pakistan and Russia. It is also considered to be less corrupt than Bangladesh, Côte d´Ivoire and Guyana; and is perceived as more corrupt than Togo, Guatemala and the Dominican Republic. Lebanon is considered less corrupt than Kazakhstan, Iran, Angola, Venezuela, Turkmenistan, Iraq and Libya among UMICs; and is perceived as less corrupt than Yemen, Syria, Iraq, Libya, Sudan and Somalia among Arab countries.

Lebanon received a score of 28 points, down from 30 points last year. Lebanon's score came below the average score of GCC countries of 53.5 points, the global average score of 42.7 points, the UMICs average score of 39.3 points and the Arab average score of 34.6 points, but came higher than the non-GCC Arab countries average score of 26.4 points. Lebanon was among 40 countries globally that received a score between 20 and 29 points, a category that is considered the third worst globally in terms of corruption perception. Denmark and New Zealand were perceived as the least corrupt countries globally, while Afghanistan, North Korea and Somalia were considered the most corrupt countries in the world.

CPI Arab Rankings & Scores in 2013

Country	Score	Arab Rank	Global Rank
UAE	69	1	26
Qatar	68	2	28
Bahrain	48	3	57
Oman	47	4	61
Saudi Arabia	46	5	63
Jordan	45	6	66
Kuwait	43	7	69
Tunisia	41	8	77
Morocco	37	9	91
Algeria	36	10	94
Djibouti	36	10	94
Egypt	32	12	114
Mauritania	30	13	119
Lebanon	**28**	**14**	**127**
Yemen	18	15	167
Syria	17	16	168
Iraq	16	17	171
Libya	15	18	172
Sudan	11	19	174
Somalia	8	20	175

Source: Transparency International, Byblos Research

Sovereign risk level stable despite deteriorating country risk, oil & gas exploration contingent on political developments

Citigroup indicated that Lebanon's sovereign risk remains relatively stable, despite a substantial rise in the level of country risk in recent months in the context of a slowing domestic activity and a deteriorating security situation. The country risk refers to risks of doing business in a country and covers economic, security, political, operational and regulatory risks, among others; while the sovereign risk is the ability of the sovereign to meet its financial obligations on time. It noted that its assessment of Lebanon's sovereign risk differs from that of Standard & Poor's, which downgraded the sovereign ratings in November and cited the deterioration in the political and security situation, subdued economic activity and widening fiscal deficit as the main reasons for its action.

Citigroup attributed the sovereign's stable credit profile to a resilient banking sector and to weak but stable public finances. It said that Lebanon's public finances are currently not weaker compared to their performance prior to the breakout of regional unrest. It considered that the fiscal deficit has widened, but remains in line with historical averages. Further, it pointed out that the Lebanese banking system continues to be able and willing to finance the government's deficit. It attributed the banks' willingness to provide support to the sovereign to the fact that their own balance sheets would be severely damaged by a sovereign default. It noted that the banks' ability to finance the government reflects continued deposit inflows and rising cash reserves. It considered the stability of the banking system to be critical to Lebanon's debt sustainability. Overall, it said that the stability of Lebanon's sovereign debt outlook is contingent on the resilience of the banking sector.

In parallel, Citigroup anticipated that Lebanon's attempt to develop its potentially substantial offshore oil & gas resources would continue to face delays in the absence of a government. It noted that the country's energy poverty constitutes a major drag on the economy, given the high Treasury transfers to Electricité du Liban of around 4% of GDP per year. In addition, the large fuel import bill of more than 10% of GDP annually is a key driver of the current account deficit, making the economy highly dependent on continued capital inflows, particularly of deposits. It added that the negative impact of recurrent blackouts on businesses is costing the economy billions of dollars annually. It considered that the production of oil & gas world eventually lead Lebanon to energy independence, which would improve the country's fiscal and economic dynamics. But it did not expect progress in exploiting Lebanon's energy resources in the current political environment.

Central Bank asks financial sector to comply with FATCA

The Central Bank of Lebanon officially asked banks, financial institutions, financial intermediaries and collective investment schemes operating in Lebanon to take all necessary measures to comply with the United States' Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA) and related laws. The Bank indicated that it is in the interest of the Lebanese financial sector to comply with the FATCA within the pre-set timetable in order to protect the sector from repercussions in its relationship with correspondent banks in the United States or in countries that would be compliant with the FATCA once the law goes into effect. It added that the compliance with the FATCA would protect the Lebanese financial sector from reputational risks. FATCA seeks to identify U.S. taxpayers who have accounts at non-U.S. financial institutions and to enforce the reporting of those accounts. It aims to improve tax compliance of U.S. persons who have offshore financial accounts, and requires foreign financial institutions to enter into compliance agreements with the U.S. Department of the Treasury and to identify and report U.S. accounts annually. The law imposes penalties on non-compliant institutions, as it requires the U.S. Treasury to withhold 30% of payments made to foreign financial institutions and recalcitrant accounts that do not comply with FATCA requirements.

Governor Riad Salamé announced in mid-November that the Lebanese government and the Central Bank will not join the Inter-governmental Agreement (IGA) on the compliance with the FATCA. He added that each Lebanese bank would have to join the IGA on an individual basis. Previously, Governor Salamé indicated that the implementation of the FATCA would not compromise the banking secrecy laws in Lebanon. He noted that in case a client with U.S. nationality does not comply with a bank's request for information, the client could be referred to the Special Investigation Commission against Money Laundering and Terrorism Financing. He added that Lebanon may not be a priority for the U.S. at the start of FATCA's implementation due to the relatively limited number of U.S. nationals who have accounts at Lebanese banks compared to other countries such as Switzerland, Luxembourg and Austria.

Central Bank clarifies conditions of banks’ treasury placements abroad

The Central Bank of Lebanon issued Intermediate Circular 347 on November 29, 2013, that modifies Basic Circular 62 dated April 15, 1999 about dealing with non-resident sectors. The modifications require banks and financial institutions in Lebanon to limit treasury placements abroad, other than operating accounts, to correspondents rated 'BBB' and above, and to non-rated correspondents affiliated to financial groups rated 'BBB' and above and residing in countries rated 'BBB' and above. It noted that this decision does not cover placements at the Lebanese banks' foreign subsidiaries. It added that the Net Credit Exposure to a correspondent bank by the bank and its foreign subsidiaries should not exceed 25% of the Lebanese bank's private funds. The Net Credit Exposure includes operating accounts, cash collateral, investments in all financial instruments issued by the correspondent, and any other operation that directly or indirectly leads the bank or the financial institution to bear the risk of the correspondent.

Trade deficit nearly unchanged at $14bn in first 10 months of 2013

Total imports reached $17.7bn in the first 10 months of 2013, constituting a marginal decrease of 0.8% from the same period last year; while aggregate exports fell by 5% to $3.6bn, leading to a trade deficit of $14.1bn, almost unchanged year-on-year. The deficit in the covered period reflects a decline of $144m in imports and a drop of $185.6m in exports. The coverage ratio reached 20.1% in the first 10 months of 2013 compared to 21% in the same period last year, while it reached 22.2% in October 2013 relative to 24.8% in October 2012. The value of imported oil & mineral fuels fell by 18.9% year-on-year to $4.1bn, and that of non-hydrocarbon imports rose by 6.4% to $13.5bn. Imported oil & mineral fuels accounted for 23.3% of total imports in the covered period compared to a share of 28.5% in the same period last year.

In volume terms, imports reached 13.2 million tons in the first 10 months of 2013, constituting an increase of 1.7% from the same period last year; while exports posted a 13% rise to 2.4 million tons, leading to a trade deficit of 10.8 million tons in the first 10 months of 2013, down by a marginal 0.6% year-on-year. Imports of oil & mineral fuels fell by 16.1% year-on-year to 5.7 million tons, while non-hydrocarbon imports increased by 21.3% annually to 7.5 million tons. Imported oil & mineral fuels accounted for 43.5% of total imports in the covered period compared to a share of 52.6% in the same period last year.

China was the main source of imports with $1.9bn or 10.7% of the total in the first 10 months of 2013, followed by Italy with $1.5bn (8.3%), the United States with $1.3bn (7.6%), France with $1.27bn (7.2%), Germany with $1.04bn (5.9%), Turkey with $1.01bn (5.8%) and Russia with $780.2m (4.4%). Imports from Russia surged by 133.4% annually, those from China grew by 32.1%, those from Turkey increased by 23.9%, those from Germany rose by 4.2% and those from Italy grew by 1.7%; while imports from the United States dropped by 38.5% and those from France fell by 2.8%.

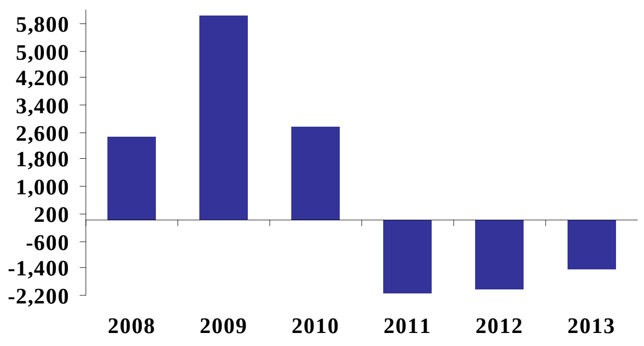
Syria was the main export destination with $461.8m or 13% of the total, followed by South Africa with $382.1m (10.8%), Iraq with $350.4m (10%), Saudi Arabia with $299.7m (8.4%), the UAE with $282.5m (8%), Switzerland with $158.6m (4.5%), and Turkey with $154.8m (4.4%). Exports to Syria surged by 109.4% year-on-year in the first 10 months of 2013, those to Iraq grew by 108.5%, those to Turkey increased by 14.4%, while exports to Switzerland dropped by 62.7%, those to South Africa fell by 52.4%, those to the UAE decreased by 4.4%, and those to Saudi Arabia dropped by a marginal 0.3%.

Lebanon's main export was jewelry at $714m or 20.1% of the total, followed by base metals with $461m (13%), machinery & mechanical appliances with $437m (12.3%), chemical products with $403m (11.3%), prepared foodstuff with $360m (10.1%), and mineral products with $345m (9.7%). Re-exports totaled $203m in the first 10 months of the year compared to $214m in the same period last year.

Balance of payments posts deficit of $1.47bn in first 10 months of 2013

Central Bank figures show that Lebanon's balance of payments posted a deficit of $1.47bn in the first 10 months of 2013 compared to a deficit of $2bn in the same period last year. The balance of payments posted a deficit of $793.7m in October 2013 compared to a surplus of $503.8m in September 2013 and a deficit of $97m in October 2012. The October 2013 deficit was caused by a deficit of $521.3m in the net foreign assets of banks and financial institutions and a deficit of $272.4m in those of the Central Bank. The cumulative deficit over the first 10 months of 2013 was caused by a deficit of $3.48bn in the banks and financial institutions' net foreign assets, and was partly offset by a surplus of $2bn in those of the Central Bank. The balance of payments posted deficits of $1.54bn in 2012 and $2bn in 2011, and surpluses of $3.3bn in 2010 and $7.9bn in 2009.

Balance of Payments* (US$m)



**in the first 10 months of each year*
Source: Central Bank of Lebanon

Launch of bid for LNG imports

The Ministry of Energy & Water launched a tender to import Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) as part of a plan to convert LNG into natural gas and use it as a cheaper source of fuel to generate electricity. The ministry indicated that a series of questionnaires would be distributed to interested companies by December 23, 2013 and that they would have until January 20, 2014 to submit their bids. The ministry expects to announce the tender winner in early 2014. This phase of the project complements the construction of a Floating Storage Regasification Unit, which would be used to store the imported LNG. The ministry said that it reached the final stages of due diligence and expects to sign the contract to start construction in the second half of 2014, which would take about 18 months to complete.

Corporate Highlights

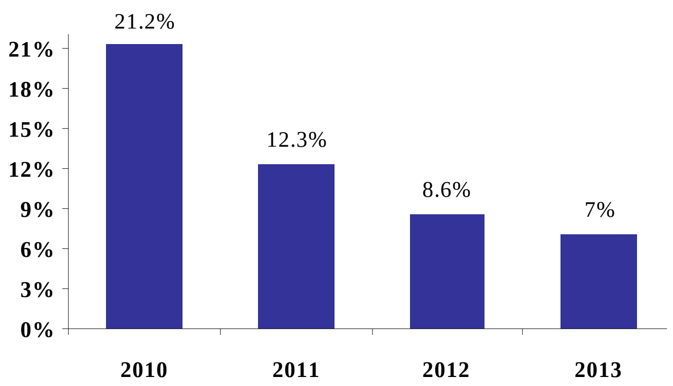
Kafalat loan guarantees down 16% to $108m in first 11 months of 2013

Figures released by the Kafalat Corporation show that loans extended to small- and medium-size companies under the guarantee of Kafalat reached $108.1m in the first 11 months of 2013, constituting a decline of 15.8% from $128.5m in the same period last year. The number of loan guarantees totaled 801 year-to-November compared to 953 in the same period last year. The average loan size reached $134,948 compared to $134,785 in the first 11 months of 2012. The agricultural sector accounted for 42.3% of total guarantees, followed by industry with 34.1%, tourism with 16.9%, handicraft with 4.6%, and specialized technologies with 2.1%. Mount Lebanon accounted for 40% of guarantees, followed by the Bekaa with 21.7%, the South with 13.2%, the North with 11%, Nabatieh with 7.6%, and Beirut with 6.5%. Kafalat is a state-sponsored organization that provides financial guarantees for loans up to $400,000 earmarked for the set up and expansion of small and medium-size companies in productive sectors. It guarantees up to 75% of the loan amount and a similar percentage of the interest that accrues during the grace period. It also guarantees up to 90% of the loan amount for innovative startups and a similar percentage of the interest that accrues during the grace period.

Commercial banks' assets reach $161bn at end-October 2013

The consolidated balance sheet of commercial banks operating in Lebanon shows that total assets reached $160.6bn at the end of October 2013, constituting an increase of 5.8% from the end of 2012 and a rise of 7.5% from end-October 2012. Private sector deposits totaled $132.1bn, increasing by 5.7% from end-2012 and by 7.8% from end-October 2012. Deposits in Lebanese pounds reached $45.3bn and rose by 3.1% from the end of 2012 and by 4.8% from end-October 2012, while deposits in foreign currencies totaled $86.8bn and increased by 7.1% from end-2012 and by 9.3% from a year earlier. Non-resident foreign currency deposits totaled $23.1bn at the end of October 2013, up by 11% from the end of 2012 and by 16.3% year-on-year. Total non-resident deposits reached $26.3bn at the end of October 2013 and grew by 9.4% from the end of 2012 and by 13.8% from a year earlier. Total private sector deposits increased by $558.2m in January, $745m in February, $1.8bn in March, $1.95bn in May, $1.2bn in June, $203m in August and $739m in October; while they decreased by $11.3m in April, by $88m in July and by $22m in September 2013. In comparison, they rose by $976m January, $726m in February, $806m in March, $533m in April, $141.3m in May, $986m in June, $1.4bn in August, $589.7m in September and $845.1m in October 2012; while they declined by $130m in July of last year. In parallel, deposits of non-resident banks reached $5.1bn at the end of October 2013 and decreased by 12.9% from end-2012 and by 16.1% from a year earlier. The dollarization rate of deposits reached 65.7% at the end of October 2013 up from 64.8% at the end of 2012 and from 64.7% at end-October 2012. Further, the average deposit rate in Lebanese pounds reached 5.44% at end-October 2013, up from 5.43% a year earlier; while the same rate in US dollars was 2.94%, up from 2.87% in October 2012.

Private Sector Lending Growth* (% Change)



**in first 10 months of each year*
Source: Association of Banks in Lebanon, Byblos Research

Loans to the private sector totaled $46.5bn, constituting an increase of 7% from end-2012 and a rise of 8.8% from a year earlier. Lending to the resident private sector totaled $41bn and increased by 8.3% from end-2012 and by 9.7% year-on-year, while credit to the non-resident private sector reached $5.5bn and decreased by 1.9% from end-2012 and increased by 2.2% from end-October 2012. The dollarization rate in private sector lending regressed to 76.7% at end-October 2013 from 77.4% a year earlier. The average lending rate in Lebanese pounds was 7.59% in October 2013 compared to 7.31% a year earlier, while the same average in US dollars was 6.85% compared to 7.15% in October 2012. In addition, claims on non-resident banks reached $12bn at end-October 2013, posting decreases of 17% from end-2012 and 10.1% from a year earlier. Claims on the public sector stood at $36.6bn, constituting an increase of 17.6% from end-2012 and a rise of 20.8% year-on-year. The rise was mainly triggered by an increase of 9% month-on-month in September and consisted of a growth in claims of LBP2,394bn in Treasury bills and of $1.51bn in foreign currency-denominated issues. The ratio of private sector loans-to-deposits in foreign currencies stood at 41.1%, down from 41.7% at end-October 2012 and well below the Central Bank's limit of 70%. In parallel, the same ratio in Lebanese pounds was 23.9%, up from 22.3% at the end of October 2012. The ratio of total private sector loans to deposits was 35.2% at the end of October compared to 34.9% a year earlier. The banks' aggregate capital base stood at $14.2bn, up by 0.6% month-on-month and by 19.1% from $11.9bn in October 2012.

Corporate Highlights

First National Bank's net income at $20m in first nine months of 2013

First National Bank sal, one of Lebanon's top 13 banks, announced unaudited consolidated net profits of $19.8m in the first nine months of 2013, up 48.7% from the same period last year. Net operating income rose by 25.1% year-on-year to $57.6m, with net interest income decreasing by 1.4% to $39.6m and net fees & commissions receipts rising by 40.8% to $5.5m. Non-interest income accounted for 18.5% of total income, up from 18.4% in the first nine months of 2012, with net fees & commissions representing 50.6% of non-interest earnings up from 42.2% in the first nine months of 2012. Further, the bank's interest margin was 1.92% in the first nine months of 2013 relative to 1.85% in the same period last year; while its net spread rose to 1.87% from 1.8% in the first nine months of 2012. Total operating expenditures increased by 12.1% to $34m, with staff expenses increasing by 14.7% to $19.1m. Also, the bank's return on average assets reached 0.77% in September 2013 on an annualized basis, relative to 0.58% a year earlier; while its return on average equity was 10.91% on an annualized basis relative to 9.19% in September 2012. The cost-to-income ratio regressed to 57.6% in the first nine months of 2013 from 60.1% in the same period last year.

In parallel, total assets reached $3.48bn at end-September 2013, constituting a 6.6% growth from a year earlier and a 3% increase from end-2012; while loans & advances to customers, excluding loans & advances to related parties, rose by 7.1% year-on-year and by 4.9% from end-2012 to $880.7m. Also, customer deposits, excluding deposits from related parties, totaled $2.7bn at end-September, constituting an increase of 11.5% from a year earlier and a growth of 7.2% from end-2012. The loans-to-deposits ratio regressed to 31.3% at end-September 2013 from 33.1% a year earlier.

Profits of Gamma banks up 1% to $26m in 2012

The audited consolidated net profits of the Gamma Group of banks reached $25.8m in 2012, constituting an increase of 0.6% from $25.6m in 2011. The Gamma Group consists of six banks with deposits between $200m and $500m each. Total net operating income rose by 7.9% to $84.4m in 2012, with aggregate net interest income increasing by 1.1% to $63.8m and net fees & commissions receipts rising by 3.6% to $9.2m year-on-year. Also, non-interest income accounted for 20.54% of total income in 2012, up from 20.45% in the preceding year; with net fees & commissions earnings representing 56.1% of non-interest income last year, up from 55% in 2011. The net interest spread decreased to 2.49% in 2012 from 2.72% in the preceding year. Also, total operating expenditures increased by 13.4% year-on-year to $53.8m in 2012, with staff expenses rising by 14.6% to $33.6m. Further, the cost-to-income ratio increased to 67.1% last year relative to 59.9% in 2011. Net interest income accounted for 79% of total consolidated income in 2012, net commissions represented 12%, and other income accounted for the remaining balance of 9% last year.

The banks' total assets reached $2.73bn at end-2012, constituting a rise of 14.8% from end-2011. Portfolio securities accounted for 42% of total assets at end-2012, followed by liquid assets with 39%, loans with 17%, fixed assets with 2% and other assets with 1%. Further, aggregate loans & advances to customers rose by 31.5% from end-2011 to $458.7m, while credit extended to related parties decreased by 59.6% to $2.6m at end-2012. Corporate loans accounted for 32.9% of total net lending at the end of 2012 compared to 41.9% a year earlier. They were followed by credit to small- and medium-sized enterprises with 28.3% of the total compared to 21.3% a year earlier; retail lending with 16.4% relative to 17.5% at end-2011 and housing loans with 10% of the total relative to 10.5% at end-2011. Also, customer deposits totaled $1.63bn at end-2012, constituting a rise of 14.8% from end-2011; while deposits from related parties increased by 76.7% to $55.5m at end-2012.

In parallel, the banks' loans-to-deposits ratio increased to 27.4% at end-2012 from 24.5% a year earlier. The ratio of loans-to-deposits in local currency reached 11.1% at end-2012 compared to 10.7% at end-2011, while that in foreign currency was 36.3% at the end of 2012 relative to 30.5% a year earlier. Also, the banks' return on average assets reached 1.01% in 2012 relative to 1.11% a year earlier; while their return on average equity was 7.29% compared to 7.56% in 2011. Further, the net primary liquidity-to-deposits ratio reached 25.9% at end-2012, up from 21.7% at end-2011. The banks' doubtful loans-to-gross loans ratio regressed to 35.3% at end-2012 from 39.7% a year earlier. Also, the collective provisions-to-net loans ratio was 0.85% at end-2012, up from 0.78% from a year earlier. The banks' capital adequacy ratio stood at 18.2% at end-2012 according to Basel II criteria.

United's shareholders' equity down 3% to $5m in 2012

United assurance sal released its audited balance sheet that shows total assets of $8.1m at the end of 2012, constituting an increase of 1.5% from $8m at end-2011. On the assets side, general company investments totaled $5.3m and increased by 5.8% from a year earlier. They included $2m 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 $1.1m were blocked in favor of the Economy Ministry as guarantees; $0.3m in fixed income investments and $1m in cash and cash equivalent. Also, the reinsurance share in technical reserves for the non-life category totaled $0.3m at end-2012, down 24.8% from a year earlier. It included $0.26m reinsurance share in premium reserves and $66,884 reinsurance share in claims reserves. On the liabilities & shareholder equity's side, technical reserves for the non-life category reached $2.6m at end-2012, constituting an increase of 14.4% from $2.3m a year earlier. They included unearned premium reserves of $2m that grew by 6.6% and outstanding claims reserves of $0.4m that rose by 29% year-on-year. Shareholders' equity totaled $4.8m at end-2012, down by 3.4% from $5m a year earlier. Further, provisions for risks and charges reached $87,318 and increased by 30.5% from a year earlier.

Al-Bayan magazine's annual survey of the insurance sector in Lebanon ranked United in 34th place in 2012 in terms non-life premiums. The firm's non-life premiums reached $4.8m, constituting an increase of 7.8% from a year earlier; while it had a 0.5% 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	Mar 2012	Feb 2013	Mar 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	Mar 2012	Feb 2013	Mar 2013	Change*	Risk Level
Political Risk Rating	60.5	58.6	58.6		High
Financial Risk Rating	42.1	41.6	41.5		Very Low
Economic Risk Rating	37.3	36.3	36.4		Low
Composite Risk Rating	69.9	68.2	68.2		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

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
Berkeley Square
GB - London W1J 6BS - United Kingdom
Phone: (+ 44) 20 8518 8100
Fax: (+ 44) 20 8518 8129
E-mail: byblos.london@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