## Foreign Trade Report 2020

## Trade Balance

According to the statistics of the General Directorate of Customs, the value of Lebanese imports in 2020 amounted to about 11.3 billion dollars, and the value of exports amounted to 3.5 billion dollars. Thus the deficit in the trade balance was 7.8 billion dollars, a decrease of 50 percent compared to 2019 , when the trade balance deficit amounted to 15.5 billion dollars.


Table 1 The development of foreign trade from 1993 to 2020

| millions of dollars |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Year | Exports | Imports | Trade <br> Balance | Coverage <br> Ratio \% |
| $\mathbf{1 9 9 3}$ | 452 | 4,821 | $-4,369$ | $9.38 \%$ |
| $\mathbf{1 9 9 4}$ | 572 | 5,990 | $-5,418$ | $9.55 \%$ |
| $\mathbf{1 9 9 5}$ | 825 | 7,287 | $-6,462$ | $11.32 \%$ |
| $\mathbf{1 9 9 6}$ | 1,017 | 7,554 | $-6,537$ | $13.46 \%$ |
| $\mathbf{1 9 9 7}$ | 642 | 7,455 | $-6,813$ | $8.61 \%$ |


| $\mathbf{1 9 9 8}$ | 716 | 7,060 | $-6,344$ | $10.14 \%$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{1 9 9 9}$ | 677 | 6,207 | $-5,530$ | $10.90 \%$ |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 0}$ | 714 | 6,228 | $-5,514$ | $11.47 \%$ |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 1}$ | 889 | 7,291 | $-6,402$ | $12.20 \%$ |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 2}$ | 1,045 | 6,445 | $-5,399$ | $16.22 \%$ |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 3}$ | 1,524 | 7,168 | $-5,644$ | $21.26 \%$ |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 4}$ | 1,747 | 9,397 | $-7,650$ | $18.59 \%$ |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 5}$ | 1,880 | 9,340 | $-7,460$ | $20.13 \%$ |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 6}$ | 2,283 | 9,398 | $-7,115$ | $24.29 \%$ |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 7}$ | 2,816 | 11,815 | $-8,999$ | $23.83 \%$ |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 8}$ | 3,478 | 16,137 | $-12,659$ | $21.55 \%$ |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 9}$ | 3,484 | 16,242 | $-12,758$ | $21.45 \%$ |
| $\mathbf{2 0 1 0}$ | 4,253 | 17,964 | $-13,711$ | $23.68 \%$ |
| $\mathbf{2 0 1 1}$ | 4,265 | 20,276 | $-16,011$ | $21.03 \%$ |
| $\mathbf{2 0 1 2}$ | 4,483 | 22,037 | $-17,554$ | $20.34 \%$ |
| $\mathbf{2 0 1 3}$ | 3,936 | 22,020 | $-18,084$ | $17.87 \%$ |
| $\mathbf{2 0 1 4}$ | 3,313 | 21,437 | $-18,124$ | $15.45 \%$ |
| $\mathbf{2 0 1 5}$ | 2,952 | 18,595 | $-15,643$ | $15.88 \%$ |
| $\mathbf{2 0 1 6}$ | 2,977 | 19,119 | $-16,142$ | $15.57 \%$ |
| $\mathbf{2 0 1 7}$ | 2,844 | 19,582 | $-16,738$ | $14.52 \%$ |
| $\mathbf{2 0 1 8}$ | 2,952 | 19,980 | $-17,028$ | $14.77 \%$ |
| $\mathbf{2 0 1 9}$ | 3,731 | 19,239 | $-15,508$ | $19.39 \%$ |
| $\mathbf{2 0 2 0}$ | 3,544 | 11,310 | $-7,766$ | $31.34 \%$ |

Source of figures: Lebanese customs, Preparation of tables and graphs: Center for Economic Research

## The most important export market

The value of exports decreased by 5 percent. The foreign trade coverage ratio of exports to imports increased to 31.3 percent in 2020 compared to 19.4 percent in 2019.

Switzerland ranked first on the list of the most important Lebanese export markets in 2020, accounting for 30 percent of total exports, followed by the UAE having 13 percent, then by Saudi Arabia having 6 percent, then by Syria having 4 percent, and then by Iraq having 4 percent.


Table 2 The most important Lebanese export markets in 2019 and 2020

| Rank | The most <br> important <br> Lebanese <br> export <br> markets in <br> 2019 | Value <br> (thousand \$) | Percentage <br> (\%) | The most <br> important <br> Lebanese <br> export <br> markets in <br> $\mathbf{2 0 2 0}$ | Value <br> (thousand <br> \$) | Percentage <br> (\%) |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Switzerland | $1,061,805$ | $28.5 \%$ | Switzerland | $1,054,023$ | $30 \%$ |
| 2 | UAE | 438,607 | $11.8 \%$ | UAE | 460,306 | $13 \%$ |
| 3 | Saudi Arabia | 245,983 | $6.6 \%$ | Saudi Arabia | 217,710 | $6 \%$ |
| 4 | Syria | 190,020 | $5.1 \%$ | Qatar | 142,250 | $4 \%$ |
| 5 | Iraq | 146,214 | $3.9 \%$ | Iraq | 132,566 | $4 \%$ |
| 6 | Qatar | 128,027 | $3.4 \%$ | Syria | 107,452 | $3 \%$ |
| 7 | Jordan | 89,171 | $2.4 \%$ | United States | 98,709 | $3 \%$ |
| 8 | Egypt | 78,098 | $2.1 \%$ | Egypt | 97,597 | $3 \%$ |
| 9 | United States | 69,346 | $1.9 \%$ | Turkey | 85,915 | $2 \%$ |
| 10 | South Africa | 68,725 | $1.8 \%$ | Greece | 76,775 | $2 \%$ |
| 11 | Kuwait | 67,659 | $1.8 \%$ | Jordan | 73,787 | $2 \%$ |
| 12 | Greece | 63,332 | $1.7 \%$ | Kuwait | 71,624 | $2 \%$ |
| 13 | Turkey | 61,119 | $1.6 \%$ | The Republic of <br> Korea | 47,846 | $1 \%$ |
| 14 | France | 52,602 | $1.4 \%$ | Italy | 44,961 | $1 \%$ |
| 15 | The Republic <br> of Korea | 47,160 | $1.3 \%$ | Spain | 41,616 | $1 \%$ |
| 16 | Germany | 44,719 | $1.2 \%$ | Germany | 38,199 | $1 \%$ |
| 17 | Hong Kong | 44,162 | $1.2 \%$ | Ivory Coast | 37,582 | $1 \%$ |


| 18 | Spain | 42,358 | $1.1 \%$ | United <br> Kingdom | 33,489 | $1 \%$ |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| 19 | Congo | 37,740 | $1.0 \%$ | Hong Kong | 33,128 | $1 \%$ |
| 20 | United <br> Kingdom | 36,178 | $1.0 \%$ | France | 32,857 | $1 \%$ |
| 21 | Oman | 34,452 | $0.9 \%$ | Holland | 30,423 | $1 \%$ |
| 22 | Bangladesh | 33,897 | $0.9 \%$ | Congo | 30,049 | $1 \%$ |
| 23 | Ivory Coast | 33,602 | $0.9 \%$ | Nigeria | 27,332 | $1 \%$ |
| 24 | Algeria | 31,124 | $0.8 \%$ | Canada | 26,850 | $1 \%$ |
| 25 | Italy | 30,831 | $0.8 \%$ | Oman | 25,106 | $1 \%$ |
|  | Other <br> countries | $\mathbf{5 5 4 , 4 1 9}$ | $\mathbf{1 5 \%}$ | Other <br> countries | 476,343 | $13 \%$ |
|  | Total | $\mathbf{3 , 7 3 1 , 3 5 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 \%}$ | Total | $\mathbf{3 , 5 4 4 , 4 9 5}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 \%}$ |

## The most important import sources

The value of imports decreased in 2020 compared to 2019 by 41.2 percent, reaching $\$ 11.3$ billion in 2020 and $\$ 19.2$ billion in 2019.

The United States topped the list of Lebanese import sources in 2020 having 8 percent of total imports, followed by China having 8 percent, then by Greece having 7 percent, then by the Russian Federation having 7 percent, and then Italy having 6 percent .


Table 3 The most important sources of Lebanese import in 2019 and 2020

| Rank | The most <br> important <br> sources of <br> Lebanese <br> import in 2019 | Value <br> (thousand \$) | Percentage <br> (\%) | The most <br> important <br> sources of <br> Lebanese <br> import in <br> $\mathbf{2 0 2 0}$ | Value <br> (thousand <br> \$) | Percentage <br> (\%) |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | United States | $1,704,725$ | $9 \%$ | United <br> States | 936,127 | $8 \%$ |
| 2 | China | $1,626,506$ | $8 \%$ | Greece | 857,619 | $8 \%$ |
| 3 | Greece | $1,400,755$ | $7 \%$ | Turkey | 810,919 | $7 \%$ |
| 4 | Russian <br> Federation | $1,343,868$ | $7 \%$ | China | 747,597 | $7 \%$ |
| 5 | Italy | $1,326,215$ | $7 \%$ | Italy | 678,867 | $6 \%$ |
| 6 | Germany | 953,825 | $5 \%$ | UAE | 632,406 | $6 \%$ |
| 7 | Turkey | 939,616 | $5 \%$ | Germany | 570,776 | $5 \%$ |
| 8 | France | 769,308 | $4 \%$ | Russian <br> Federation | 519,629 | $5 \%$ |
| 9 | UAE | 563,545 | $3 \%$ | France | 379,827 | $3 \%$ |
| 10 | Kuwait | 556,564 | $3 \%$ | Switzerland | 323,198 | $3 \%$ |
| 11 | Spain | 535,017 | $3 \%$ | Spain | 319,199 | $3 \%$ |
| 12 | Belgium | 459,011 | $2 \%$ | Egypt | 279,718 | $2 \%$ |
| 13 | United Kingdom | 452,253 | $2 \%$ | Ukraine | 271,575 | $2 \%$ |
| 14 | Egypt | 408,407 | $2 \%$ | Holland | 253,976 | $2 \%$ |
| 15 | Saudi Arabia | 344,277 | $2 \%$ | United <br> Kingdom | 237,989 | $2 \%$ |
| 16 | India | 337,468 | $2 \%$ | Belgium | 202,387 | $2 \%$ |
| 17 | Switzerland | 314,980 | $2 \%$ | Kuwait | 189,060 | $2 \%$ |
| 18 | Brazil | 309,957 | $2 \%$ | Saudi Arabia | 182,598 | $2 \%$ |
| 19 | Romania | 305,552 | $2 \%$ | Brazil | 177,072 | $2 \%$ |
| 20 | Japan | 288,469 | $1 \%$ | Ireland | 156,002 | $1 \%$ |
| 21 | Ukraine | 287,845 | $1 \%$ | Romania | 153,996 | $1 \%$ |
| 22 | Holland | 287,102 | $1 \%$ | India | 146,776 | $1 \%$ |
| 23 | Jordan | 208,485 | $1 \%$ | Argentina | 127,529 | $1 \%$ |
| 24 | Ireland | 167,798 | $1 \%$ | Japan | 104,985 | $1 \%$ |
| 25 | Thailand | 159,587 | $1 \%$ | Cyprus | 102,290 | $1 \%$ |
|  | Other countries | $3,188,259$ | $\mathbf{1 7 \%}$ | Other <br> countries | $\mathbf{1 , 9 4 7 , 6 1 6}$ | $\mathbf{1 7 \%}$ |
|  | Total | $\mathbf{1 9 , 2 3 9 , 3 9 4}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 \%}$ | Total | $\mathbf{1 1 , 3 0 9 , 7 3 3}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 \%}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## The most important exported goods

The most important goods exported by Lebanon in 2020 were jewelry acconting to $40 \%$ of total exports, machinery and equipment having $6 \%$, vegetable and fruit preparations having $4 \%$, fruits and citrus fruits having $3 \%$, and machinery and electrical appliances having $3 \%$.

Table 4 The most important Lebanese exports in 2019 and 2020

| Customs chapter | The most important Lebanese exports in 2019 | value (thousand dollars) | (\%) | Customs chapter | The most important Lebanese exports in 2020 | value (thousand dollars) | (\%) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 71 | Jewelry | 1,454,914 | 39\% | 71 | Jewelry | 1,409,841 | 40\% |
| 84 | Machines, devices and machine tools | 216,797 | 6\% | 84 | Machines, devices and machine tools | 195,339 | 6\% |
| 85 | Electrical machinery and equipment and parts | 164,750 | 4\% | 20 | Preparations of vegetables, fruit, nuts | 129,208 | 4\% |
| 39 | Plastics and articles thereof | 149,731 | 4\% | 8 | Edible fruit and nuts; peel of citrus fruit | 120,293 | 3\% |
| 33 | Oils, perfumes and cosmetics | 126,574 | 3\% | 85 | Electrical machinery and equipment and parts | 116,426 | 3\% |
| 20 | Preparations of vegetables, fruit, nuts | 118,492 | 3\% | 33 | Oils, perfumes and cosmetics | 108,930 | 3\% |
| 49 | Publishing and press products | 74,736 | 2\% | 39 | Plastics and articles thereof | 101,119 | 3\% |
| 72 | iron and steel | 72,277 | 2\% | 72 | iron and steel | 90,304 | 3\% |
| 8 | Edible fruit and nuts; peel of citrus fruit | 71,821 | 2\% | 74 | Copper and articles thereof | 72,758 | 2\% |
| 48 | Paper and cardboard and articles thereof | 69,282 | 2\% | 22 | Drinks, alcoholic liquids and vinegar | 65,199 | 2\% |
| 74 | Copper and articles thereof | 66,908 | 2\% | 76 | Aluminum and articles thereof | 60,002 | 2\% |
| 22 | Drinks, alcoholic liquids and vinegar | 59,342 | 2\% | 28 | Inorganic chemical products | 53,981 | 2\% |
| 94 | furniture | 59,172 | 2\% | 48 | Paper and cardboard and articles thereof | 53,449 | 2\% |
| 76 | Aluminum and articles thereof | 58,956 | 2\% | 15 | Animal or vegetable fats and oils | 52,280 | 1\% |
| 15 | Animal or vegetable fats and oils | 58,499 | 2\% | 94 | furniture | 51,735 | 1\% |
| 30 | pharmacy products | 57,878 | 2\% | 30 | pharmacy products | 47,800 | 1\% |
| 31 | Fertilizers | 54,818 | 1\% | 19 | Preparations of cereals, flour, starch or milk | 44,136 | 1\% |
| 27 | Mineral fuels and mineral oils | 54,258 | 1\% | 78 | Lead and articles thereof | 44,038 | 1\% |
| 78 | Lead and articles thereof | 52,290 | 1\% | 7 | Vegetables, plants, roots and tubers | 43,759 | 1\% |


| $\mathbf{2 8}$ | Inorganic chemical <br> products | 47,353 | $1 \%$ | $\mathbf{2 1}$ | Miscellaneous <br> edible preparations | 40,084 | $1 \%$ |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
| $\mathbf{2 1}$ | Miscellaneous <br> edible preparations | 45,780 | $1 \%$ | $\mathbf{4 9}$ | Publishing and <br> press products | 37,960 | $1 \%$ |
| $\mathbf{3 2}$ | Extracts for tanning <br> and dyeing | 44,236 | $1 \%$ | $\mathbf{3 2}$ | Extracts for tanning <br> and dyeing | 37,350 | $1 \%$ |
| $\mathbf{1 9}$ | Grain or flour <br> preparations | 41,246 | $1 \%$ | $\mathbf{9}$ | coffee and tea | 36,243 | $1 \%$ |
| $\mathbf{7}$ | Vegetables, plants, <br> roots and tubers | 40,982 | $1 \%$ | $\mathbf{8 7}$ | Automobiles, <br> tractors, bicycles | 34,911 | $1 \%$ |
| $\mathbf{9}$ | coffee and tea | 36,713 | $1 \%$ | $\mathbf{1}$ | live animals | $\mathbf{3 2 , 5 1 3}$ | $\mathbf{1 \%}$ |
|  | other goods | $\mathbf{4 3 3 , 5 4 5}$ | $\mathbf{1 2 \%}$ |  | other goods | $\mathbf{4 6 4 , 8 3 7}$ | $\mathbf{1 3 \%}$ |
|  | Total | $\mathbf{3 , 7 3 1 , \mathbf { 3 5 0 }}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 \%}$ |  | Total | $\mathbf{3 , 5 4 4 , 4 9 5}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 \%}$ |

## Based on Lebanese customs statistics

## The most important imported goods

Imports of oil derivatives accounted for about 28 percent of the total Lebanese imports in 2020, followed by pharmaceutical products having 10 percent, then by jewelry having 8 percent, then by devices and machine tools having 5 percent, and then by cars and bicycles having 4 percent.

Table 5 The most important Lebanese imports in 2019 and 2020

| Customs <br> chapter | The most important <br> Lebanese imports in <br> 2019 | value <br> (thousand <br> dollars) | (\%) | Customs <br> chapter | The most important <br> Lebanese imports in <br> 2020 | value <br> (thousand <br> dollars) | (\%) |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{2 7}$ | Mineral fuels and <br> mineral oils | $6,534,231$ | $34 \%$ | 27 | Mineral fuels and <br> mineral oils | $3,187,667$ | $28 \%$ |
| $\mathbf{3 0}$ | pharmacy products | $1,242,451$ | $6 \%$ | 30 | pharmacy products | $1,184,268$ | $10 \%$ |
| $\mathbf{8 7}$ | Automobiles, tractors, <br> bicycles | $1,110,963$ | $6 \%$ | 71 | Jewelry | 894,096 | $8 \%$ |
| $\mathbf{7 1}$ | Jewelry | 931,390 | $5 \%$ | 84 | Machines, devices <br> and machine tools | 596,063 | $5 \%$ |
| $\mathbf{8 4}$ | Machines, devices and <br> machine tools | 922,770 | $5 \%$ | 87 | Automobiles, <br> tractors, bicycles | 431,299 | $4 \%$ |
| $\mathbf{8 5}$ | Electrical machinery <br> and equipment and <br> parts | 742,136 | $4 \%$ | 10 | Cereals | 354,660 | $3 \%$ |
| $\mathbf{3 9}$ | Plastics and articles <br> thereof | 530,464 | $3 \%$ | 1 | live animals | 336,124 | $3 \%$ |
| $\mathbf{7 2}$ | iron and steel | 404,012 | $2 \%$ | 39 | Plastics and articles <br> thereof | 305,541 | $3 \%$ |
| $\mathbf{1}$ | live animals | 317,096 | $2 \%$ | 85 | Electrical machinery <br> and equipment and <br> parts | 301,276 | $3 \%$ |
| $\mathbf{1 0}$ | Cereals | 311,828 | $2 \%$ | 72 | iron and steel | 187,456 | $2 \%$ |
| $\mathbf{4}$ | Dairy products, eggs <br> and honey | 299,074 | $2 \%$ | 90 | Optical or imaging <br> equipment | 182,037 | $2 \%$ |
| $\mathbf{9 0}$ | Optical or imaging <br> equipment | 296,606 | $2 \%$ | 19 | Grain or flour <br> preparations | 166,712 | $1 \%$ |
| $\mathbf{1 9}$ | Grain or flour <br> preparations | 265,902 | $1 \%$ | 4 | Dairy products, eggs <br> and honey | 159,293 | $1 \%$ |


| $\mathbf{6 2}$ | Un-knitted clothes | 241,370 | $1 \%$ | 12 | Oil seeds and <br> oleaginous fruits | 143,195 | $1 \%$ |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{2 1}$ | Miscellaneous edible <br> preparations | 222,509 | $1 \%$ | 38 | Various chemical <br> products | 136,258 | $1 \%$ |
| $\mathbf{3 3}$ | Oils, perfumes and <br> cosmetics | 217,504 | $1 \%$ | 48 | Paper and cardboard <br> and articles thereof | 135,652 | $1 \%$ |
| $\mathbf{4 8}$ | Paper and cardboard <br> and articles thereof | 217,147 | $1 \%$ | 21 | Miscellaneous edible <br> preparations | 128,667 | $1 \%$ |
| $\mathbf{9 4}$ | furniture | 184,820 | $1 \%$ | 15 | Animal or vegetable <br> fats and oils | 126,724 | $1 \%$ |
| $\mathbf{6 1}$ | Knitted clothing | 173,096 | $1 \%$ | 7 | Vegetables, plants, <br> roots and tubers | 112,545 | $1 \%$ |
| $\mathbf{4 4}$ | Wood and articles of <br> wood, wood charcoal | 171,573 | $1 \%$ | 33 | Oils, perfumes and <br> cosmetics | 110,641 | $1 \%$ |
| $\mathbf{1 2}$ | Oil seeds and <br> oleaginous fruits | 169,802 | $1 \%$ | 17 | Sugar and sugar <br> products | 108,319 | $1 \%$ |
| $\mathbf{8}$ | Edible fruit and nuts; <br> peel of citrus fruit | 164,107 | $1 \%$ | 23 | Food leftovers and <br> waste | 101,093 | $1 \%$ |
| $\mathbf{3 8}$ | Various chemical <br> products | 155,599 | $1 \%$ | 2 | Meat, offal and edible <br> offal | 88,242 | $1 \%$ |
| $\mathbf{7 3}$ | Articles of iron and <br> steel | 148,006 | $1 \%$ | 62 | Un-knitted clothes | 79,213 | $1 \%$ |
| $\mathbf{6 9}$ | Ceramic products | 145,589 | $1 \%$ | 9 | coffee and tea | 75,294 | $1 \%$ |
|  | other goods | $\mathbf{3 , 1 1 9 , 3 4 9}$ | $\mathbf{1 6 \%}$ |  | other goods | $\mathbf{1 , 6 7 7 , 3 9 8}$ | $\mathbf{1 5 \%}$ |
| $\boldsymbol{\text { Total }}$ | $\mathbf{1 9 , 2 3 9 , \mathbf { 3 9 4 }}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 \%}$ |  | Total | $\mathbf{1 1 , 3 0 9 , 7 3 3}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 \%}$ |  |

Based on Lebanese customs statistics

## Distribution of exports and imports to international groups

At the level of international groups, Arab countries accounted for 40 percent of the total value of Lebanese exports in 2020, followed by European countries from outside the European Union having 30 percent, then by European Union countries having 11 percent, and then by African countries having 7 percent.

In terms of imports, European Union countries accounted for 40 percent of the total value of Lebanese imports in 2020, followed by Asian countries having 19 percent, then by Arab countries having 16 percent, then by North American countries having 9 percent, and then by some countries of the former Soviet Union having 7 percent.

Table 6 Distribution of exports and imports to international groups in 2020

|  | Thousand dollars |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| International <br> groups 2020 | Exports | Percentage\% | Imports | Percentage\% | Trade <br> Balance |
| European Union | 399,396 | $11 \%$ | $4,540,899$ | $40 \%$ | $-4,141,503$ |
| Arab countries | $1,417,694$ | $40 \%$ | $1,757,042$ | $16 \%$ | $-339,348$ |
| Asian countries | 215,348 | $6 \%$ | $2,193,800$ | $19 \%$ | $-1,978,452$ |


| European <br> countries | $1,060,536$ | $30 \%$ | 362,263 | $3 \%$ | 698,273 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Some countries of <br> the former Soviet <br> Union | 14,282 | $0 \%$ | 821,797 | $7 \%$ | $-807,515$ |
| African countries | 242,320 | $7 \%$ | 146,354 | $1 \%$ | 95,966 |
| North American <br> countries | 125,928 | $4 \%$ | $1,025,844$ | $9 \%$ | $-899,916$ |
| Central and South <br> American <br> countries | 16,877 | $0 \%$ | 407,248 | $4 \%$ | $-390,371$ |
| Southern Pacific <br> countries | 21,025 | $1 \%$ | 22,707 | $0 \%$ | $-1,682$ |
| Different Countries | 31,089 | $1 \%$ | 31,779 | $0 \%$ | -690 |
| Total | $\mathbf{3 , 5 4 4 , 4 9 5}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 1 , 3 0 9 , 7 3 3}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 \%}$ | $\mathbf{- 7 , 7 6 5 , 2 3 8}$ |

Based on Lebanese customs statistics


## Commercial Crossings

In the period between the years 2011-2020, the weight that border crossings represented in the movement of trade exchange changed, due to the repercussions of the Syrian crisis and the closure of the borders with Jordan.

Table 7 The evolution of imports across the border crossings

| Thousand dollars |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\mathbf{2 0 1 1}$ | $\%$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 5}$ | $\%$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 0}$ | $\%$ |
| Postal Parcel | 301 | $0 \%$ | 327 | $0 \%$ | 0 | $0 \%$ |
| Al Kaa | 2,500 | $0 \%$ | 0 | $0 \%$ | 0 | $0 \%$ |
| Tyre | 16,475 | $0 \%$ | 14,275 | $0 \%$ | 4,896 | $0 \%$ |
| Sidon | 405,172 | $2 \%$ | 391,421 | $2 \%$ | 343,638 | $3 \%$ |
| Tripoli | $1,192,742$ | $6 \%$ | $1,009,673$ | $5 \%$ | 889,574 | $8 \%$ |
| AI Aboudieh | 185,743 | $1 \%$ | 22,399 | $0 \%$ | 21,041 | $0 \%$ |
| Al Arida | 13,236 | $0 \%$ | 57,854 | $0 \%$ | 23,430 | $0 \%$ |
| Beirut Port | $13,030,343$ | $64 \%$ | $13,545,471$ | $73 \%$ | $7,046,017$ | $62 \%$ |
| AI Masnaa | 995,189 | $5 \%$ | 133,991 | $1 \%$ | 124,984 | $1 \%$ |
| Airport | $4,434,254$ | $22 \%$ | $3,419,246$ | $18 \%$ | $2,856,153$ | $25 \%$ |
| Total | $\mathbf{2 0 , 2 7 5 , 9 5 7}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 8 , 5 9 4 , 6 5 7}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 1 , 3 0 9 , 7 3 3}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0} \%$ |

In terms of imports, Beirut Port recorded 64 percent of imports in 2011, this percentage rose to 73 percent in 2015 and then fell to 62 percent in 2020. This percentage declined through the airport from 22 \% in 2011 to 18 \% in 2015 then increased to $25 \%$ in 2020. It declined through Masnaa from 5\% in 2011 to 1\% in 2015 and 2020.

Table 8 Evolution of exports across the border crossings

| Thousand dollars |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\mathbf{2 0 1 1}$ | $\%$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 5}$ | $\%$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 0}$ | $\%$ |
| Al Kaa | 2,675 | $0 \%$ | 0 | $0 \%$ | 0 | $0 \%$ |
| National Cement Plant | 7,672 | $0 \%$ | 1,101 | $0 \%$ | 0 | $0 \%$ |
| Tyre | 21 | $0 \%$ | 0 | $0 \%$ | 0 | $0 \%$ |
| Sidon | 24,577 | $1 \%$ | 14,591 | $0 \%$ | 55,858 | $2 \%$ |
| Tripoli | 302,491 | $7 \%$ | 257,334 | $9 \%$ | 180,684 | $5 \%$ |
| Al Aboudieh | 244,527 | $6 \%$ | 90,501 | $3 \%$ | 10,112 | $0 \%$ |
| Al Arida | 9,532 | $0 \%$ | 59,313 | $2 \%$ | 23,273 | $1 \%$ |
| Beirut Port | $1,160,920$ | $27 \%$ | $1,531,647$ | $52 \%$ | $1,420,044$ | $40 \%$ |
| Al Masnaa | 668,821 | $16 \%$ | 182,377 | $6 \%$ | 164,879 | $5 \%$ |
| Airport | $1,844,025$ | $43 \%$ | 815,097 | $28 \%$ | $1,689,646$ | $48 \%$ |
| Holcim Lebanon | 197 | $0 \%$ | 450 | $0 \%$ | $\mathbf{0}$ | $0 \%$ |
| Total | $\mathbf{4 , 2 6 5 , 4 5 9}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 \%}$ | $\mathbf{2 , 9 5 2 , 4 1 1}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 \%}$ | $\mathbf{3 , 5 4 4 , 4 9 5}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 \%}$ |

Lebanon exported through Beirut port 27 percent of Lebanese exports in 2011.
This percentage increased to 52 percent in 2015, and then decreased to 40 percent in 2020. It
increased through the port of Tripoli from 7 to 9 percent, and then decreased to 5 percent. While exports through the airport decreased from 43 to 28 percent and then increased to 48 percent. Exports decreased through Masnaa from 16 to 6 and then 5 percent.

Development of the most important Lebanese exports and its foreign markets

The value of exports increased in 2020 compared to 2016 by 19 percent. The reason behind this is the increase in the value of jewelry exports by 70 percent. Also the value of machinery and machine tools exports increased by 15 percent, the value of vegetable and fruit preparations exports increased by 19 percent, the value of fruits and citrus exports increased by 64 percent, and the value of iron and steel exports increased by 69 percent.

On the other hand, there was a decline in the value of electrical appliances exports by 29 percent, the value of perfumes and cosmetics exports by 12 percent, the value of plastics and its products exports by 22 percent, the value of paper and cardboard exports and their products by 11 percent, and the value of furniture exports by 24 percent.

Table 9 The evolution of the most important Lebanese exports

| Customs <br> chapter | Thousand dollars | $\mathbf{2 0 2 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 9}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 8}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 6}$ | Change <br> $\mathbf{2 0 1 6 / 2 0 2 0}$ <br> $\%$ |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{7 1}$ | Jewelry | $\mathbf{1 , 4 0 9 , 8 4 1}$ | $1,454,914$ | 648,046 | 586,001 | 828,343 | $\mathbf{7 0 \%}$ |
| $\mathbf{8 4}$ | Machines, devices and <br> machine tools | 195,339 | 216,797 | 151,500 | 141,761 | 169,932 | $\mathbf{1 5 \%}$ |
| $\mathbf{2 0}$ | Preparations of vegetables, <br> fruit, nuts | 129,208 | 118,492 | 104,654 | 108,265 | 108,524 | $\mathbf{1 9 \%}$ |
| $\mathbf{8}$ | Fruits, nuts and citrus fruits | 120,293 | 71,821 | 77,922 | 66,033 | 73,467 | $\mathbf{6 4 \%}$ |
| $\mathbf{8 5}$ | Electrical machinery and <br> equipment and parts | 116,426 | 164,750 | 170,120 | 175,210 | 163,659 | $\mathbf{- 2 9 \%}$ |
| $\mathbf{3 3}$ | Oils, perfumes and cosmetics | 108,930 | 126,574 | 121,687 | 124,831 | 123,637 | $\mathbf{- 1 2 \%}$ |
| $\mathbf{3 9}$ | Plastics and articles thereof | 101,119 | 149,731 | 177,084 | 147,172 | 130,309 | $\mathbf{- 2 2 \%}$ |
| $\mathbf{7 2}$ | Iron and steel | 90,304 | 72,277 | 123,242 | 104,417 | 53,339 | $\mathbf{6 9 \%}$ |
| $\mathbf{7 4}$ | Copper and articles thereof | 72,758 | 66,908 | 93,753 | 83,082 | 72,541 | $\mathbf{0 \%}$ |
| $\mathbf{2 2}$ | Drinks, alcoholic liquids and <br> vinegar | 65,199 | 59,342 | 59,438 | 60,020 | 63,253 | $\mathbf{3 \%}$ |
| $\mathbf{7 6}$ | Aluminum and articles thereof | 60,002 | 58,956 | 62,612 | 58,454 | 49,183 | $\mathbf{2 2 \%}$ |
| $\mathbf{2 8}$ | Inorganic chemical products | 53,981 | 47,353 | 36,242 | 17,750 | 20,236 | $\mathbf{1 6 7 \%}$ |
| $\mathbf{4 8}$ | Paper and cardboard and <br> articles thereof | 53,449 | 69,282 | 72,609 | 68,203 | 60,070 | $\mathbf{- 1 1 \%}$ |


| $\mathbf{1 5}$ | Animal or vegetable fats and <br> oils | 52,280 | 58,499 | 54,769 | 35,938 | 39,338 | $\mathbf{3 3 \%}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{9 4}$ | furniture | 51,735 | 59,172 | 62,688 | 59,541 | 68,038 | $\mathbf{- 2 4 \%}$ |
| $\mathbf{3 0}$ | pharmacy products | 47,800 | 57,878 | 56,904 | 52,483 | 53,983 | $\mathbf{- 1 1 \%}$ |
| $\mathbf{1 9}$ | Grain or flour preparations | 44,136 | 41,246 | 49,965 | 43,805 | 38,924 | $\mathbf{1 3 \%}$ |
| $\mathbf{7 8}$ | Lead and articles thereof | 44,038 | 52,290 | 45,643 | 45,412 | $\mathbf{2 4 , 8 4 2}$ | $\mathbf{7 7 \%}$ |
| $\mathbf{7}$ | Edible vegetables and certain <br> roots and tubers | 43,759 | 40,982 | 40,828 | 57,184 | 56,305 | $\mathbf{- 2 2 \%}$ |
| $\mathbf{2 1}$ | Miscellaneous edible <br> preparations | 40,084 | 45,780 | 59,239 | 94,357 | $\mathbf{8 8 , 5 7 0}$ | $\mathbf{- 5 5 \%}$ |
| $\mathbf{4 9}$ | Publishing and press products | 37,960 | 74,736 | 67,474 | $\mathbf{7 3 , 4 1 3}$ | $\mathbf{7 2 , 9 1 4}$ | $\mathbf{- 4 8 \%}$ |
| $\mathbf{3 2}$ | Tanning and dyeing extracts <br> and their derivatives | 37,350 | 44,236 | 41,896 | $\mathbf{3 7 , 8 6 0}$ | $\mathbf{3 4 , 2 7 2}$ | $\mathbf{9 \%}$ |
| $\mathbf{9}$ | coffee and tea | 36,243 | 36,713 | $\mathbf{3 9 , 4 5 8}$ | $\mathbf{3 6 , 0 1 3}$ | $\mathbf{3 3 , 4 3 8}$ | $\mathbf{8 \%}$ |
|  | Other goods | $\mathbf{5 3 2 , 2 6 1}$ | $\mathbf{5 4 2 , 6 2 1}$ | $\mathbf{5 3 4 , 0 5 2}$ | $\mathbf{5 6 6 , 3 3 1}$ | $\mathbf{5 4 9 , 4 8 3}$ | $\mathbf{- 3 \%}$ |
|  | Total | $\mathbf{3 , 5 4 4 , 4 9 5}$ | $\mathbf{3 , 7 3 1 , 3 5 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 , 9 5 1 , 8 2 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 , 8 4 3 , 5 3 6}$ | $\mathbf{2 , 9 7 6 , 6 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 9 \%}$ |

## The intersection of the most important export markets with the most important exported commodities

At the intersection of the $\mathbf{1 0}$ most important Lebanese export markets with $\mathbf{1 0}$ of the most important Lebanese exported commodities in 2020, the following data emerged:

- Switzerland imported jewelry from Lebanon worth $\$ 1$ billion and $\$ 42.5$ million.
- The UAE imported jewelry from Lebanon worth $\$ 313.6$ million.
- Saudi Arabia imported vegetables and fruits preparations worth $\$ 25.6$ million from Lebanon.
- Qatar imported vegetables and fruits preparations worth $\$ 8.7$ million from Lebanon.
- Iraq imported cosmetics worth 29.1 million dollars from Lebanon.
- Syria imported plastic and its products from Lebanon at a value of $\$ 22.4$ million.
- The United States imported jewelry worth 16.7 million dollars from Lebanon.
- Egypt imported iron and steel from Lebanon at a value of $\$ 39.9$ million.
- Turkey imported fruits and citruses from Lebanon at a value of 13 million dollars.
- Greece imported iron and steel from Lebanon at a value of $\$ 42.7$ million.

As for the intersection of the most important exported commodities with the most important export markets in 2020, it was found that Lebanon exported:

- Jewelry worth 1 billion and 42.5 million dollars to Switzerland.
- Machines and tools worth 15.6 million dollars to Egypt.
- Vegetable and fruit preparations worth 25.6 million dollars to Saudi Arabia.
- Fruits and citruses worth $\$ 20.2$ million to Saudi Arabia.
- Machines and electrical appliances worth 17.3 million dollars to Iraq.
- Perfumes and cosmetics worth $\$ 29.1$ million to Iraq.
- Plastic and its products worth 22.4 million dollars to Syria.
- Iron and steel worth 42.7 million dollars to Greece.
- Copper and articles thereof with a value of 14.8 million dollars to Greece.
- Printing products worth \$ 10.4 million to Saudi Arabia.
- Drinks and vinegar worth $\$ 6.1$ million to the UAE.

It is worth noting the need to define the strategy that will be followed to develop and increase Lebanese exports and whether it is supposed to focus on the intersection of the most important exports with the most important markets or search for new markets for new products or both. Exhibitions are considered one of the most important means of promoting Lebanese products abroad.

Table 10 The intersection of the most important Lebanese exports with the most important Lebanese markets in 2020

| HS | Value <br> Thousand \$ | Switzerland | UAE | Saudi Arabia | Qatar | Iraq | Syria | United States | Egypt | Turkey | Greece |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{7 1}$ | Jewelry | $1,042,521$ | 313,603 | 10,710 | 762 | 75 | 0 | 16,724 | 812 | 5,776 | 2 |
| $\mathbf{8 4}$ | Machines, <br> devices and <br> machine <br> tools | 2,049 | 8,226 | 9,500 | 3,150 | 13,382 | 5,314 | 3,178 | 15,579 | 611 | 186 |
| $\mathbf{2 0}$ | Preparations <br> of <br> vegetables, <br> fruit, nuts | 290 | 8,272 | 25,638 | 8,672 | 4,473 | 95 | 14,316 | 802 | 108 | 159 |
| $\mathbf{8}$ |  | Fruits, nuts <br> and citrus <br> fruits | 4 | 7,602 | 20,163 | 5,343 | 7,464 | 18,929 | 57 | 10,842 | 12,965 |
|  | Electrical <br> machinery <br> and <br> equipment <br> and parts | 3 | 9,257 | 7,466 | 2,920 | 17,288 | 5,028 | 436 | 5,924 | 602 | 146 |
| $\mathbf{3 5}$ | Perfumes <br> and beauty | 70 | 17,505 | 15,676 | 2,734 | 29,147 | 623 | 2,238 | 2,497 | 426 | 7 |
| $\mathbf{3 9}$ | Plastics and <br> articles <br> thereof | 10 | 1,578 | 9,144 | 8,511 | 4,774 | 22,367 | 1,553 | 5,752 | 1,415 | 329 |


| 72 | iron and <br> steel | 0 | 54 | 51 | 60 | 51 | 928 | 0 | 39,853 | 0 | 42,704 |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{7 4}$ | Copper and <br> articles <br> thereof | 17 | 323 | 19 | 456 | 49 | 0 | 78 | 0 | 0 | 14,821 |
| $\mathbf{2 2}$ | Drinks, <br> alcoholic <br> liquids and <br> vinegar | 503 | 6,108 | 2,049 | 3,065 | 5,965 | 259 | 5,112 | 1,527 | 1,392 | 4 |

## Agricultural trade exchange

The gap between importing and exporting agricultural products only (from chapter 6 to chapter 14) amounted to about 564 million dollars in 2020, and the coverage ratio of agricultural exports to imports was about 29 percent.

The value of agricultural exports increased from 105 million dollars in 2007 to 232.9 million dollars in 2020, an increase of 122 percent thus setting a record value for agricultural exports.

Agricultural imports increased from $\$ 559.3$ million in 2007 to $\$ 796.8$ million in 2020, an increase of 42 percent. In 2017, it set a record value of $\$ 979.7$ million.

Table 11 The development of trade exchange for agricultural products

| Thousand dollars |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Exports | Imports | Trade Balance | Exports / Imports (\%) |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 7}$ | 105,059 | 559,318 | $-454,259$ | $19 \%$ |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 8}$ | 130,690 | 702,117 | $-571,427$ | $19 \%$ |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0 9}$ | 120,092 | 628,853 | $-508,761$ | $19 \%$ |
| $\mathbf{2 0 1 0}$ | 154,116 | 715,649 | $-561,533$ | $22 \%$ |
| $\mathbf{2 0 1 1}$ | 160,584 | 849,613 | $-689,029$ | $19 \%$ |
| $\mathbf{2 0 1 2}$ | 171,242 | 867,623 | $-696,381$ | $20 \%$ |
| $\mathbf{2 0 1 3}$ | 215,697 | 922,785 | $-707,088$ | $23 \%$ |
| $\mathbf{2 0 1 4}$ | 207,396 | 966,178 | $-758,782$ | $21 \%$ |
| $\mathbf{2 0 1 5}$ | 183,675 | 909,567 | $-725,892$ | $20 \%$ |
| $\mathbf{2 0 1 6}$ | 189,092 | 869,259 | $-680,167$ | $22 \%$ |
| $\mathbf{2 0 1 7}$ | 178,572 | 979,748 | $-801,176$ | $18 \%$ |
| $\mathbf{2 0 1 8}$ | 182,687 | 965,484 | $-782,797$ | $19 \%$ |
| $\mathbf{2 0 1 9}$ | 157,073 | 932,194 | $-775,121$ | $17 \%$ |
| $\mathbf{2 0 2 0}$ | 232,861 | 796,839 | $-563,978$ | $29 \%$ |

## Based on Lebanese customs statistics



The most important agricultural products exported in 2020 were coffee ( 10 percent), bananas ( 9 percent), grapes ( 9 percent), other nuts ( 8 percent), and citrus fruits ( 8 percent).

Table 12 The most important agricultural exports in 2020

| HS4 | Description | Value (thousand \$) | Weight <br> (tons) | Percentage(\%) |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{9 . 0 1}$ | Coffee | 22,725 | 2,755 | $10 \%$ |
| $\mathbf{8 . 0 3}$ | Banana | 22,020 | 44,112 | $9 \%$ |
| $\mathbf{8 . 0 6}$ | Grape | 21,118 | 47,172 | $9 \%$ |
| $\mathbf{8 . 0 2}$ | Other nuts | 17,041 | 1,486 | $8 \%$ |
| $\mathbf{8 . 0 5}$ | Citrus | 16,702 | 56,168 | $8 \%$ |
| $\mathbf{7 . 0 1}$ | Potato | 14,296 | 21,653 | $7 \%$ |
| $\mathbf{1 0 . 0 6}$ | Rice | 13,505 | 58,783 | $6 \%$ |
| $\mathbf{8 . 0 8}$ | Apple, pear and quince | 13,409 | 34,017 | $6 \%$ |
| $\mathbf{8 . 0 9}$ | Apricot, cherry and <br> peach | 11,077 | 2,177 | $5 \%$ |
| $\mathbf{9 . 1}$ | Ginger, saffron, turmeric <br> and thyme | 8,536 | 7,670 | $4 \%$ |
| $\mathbf{7 . 0 5}$ | lettuce and dandelion | 7,633 | 4,529 | $3 \%$ |
| $\mathbf{1 1 . 0 5}$ | Flour, semolina | 6,102 | 8,452 | $3 \%$ |
| $\mathbf{8 . 1}$ | Other fruits | 5,903 | 5,808 | $3 \%$ |
| $\mathbf{8 . 0 4}$ | Dates, figs, pineapple <br> and avocado |  |  |  |


| 7.13 | Dried leguminous <br> vegetables | 5,103 | 5,287 | $2 \%$ |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{7 . 1}$ | Uncooked or steamed <br> vegetables | 4,521 | 7,120 | $2 \%$ |
| $\mathbf{7 . 0 9}$ | Other vegetables | 3,663 | 2,371 | $2 \%$ |
| $\mathbf{1 2 . 0 9}$ | Seeds, fruit and spores, <br> of a kind used for <br> sowing. | 2,893 | 138 | $1 \%$ |
| $\mathbf{1 2 . 1 2}$ | Locust beans, seaweeds <br> and other algae, sugar <br> beet and sugar cane, | 2,157 | 752 | $1 \%$ |
| $\mathbf{7 . 0 3}$ | Onions, shallots, garlic, <br> leeks and other <br> alliaceous vegetables | 2,008 | 7,119 | $1 \%$ |
|  | Other agricultural <br> products | 12,958 | 19,037 | $6 \%$ |
|  | Total | $\mathbf{2 3 2 , 8 6 1}$ | $\mathbf{4 0 4 , 0 2 6}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 \%}$ |

The most important agricultural products imported in 2020 were wheat (19 percent), corn (15 percent), rice (10 percent), soybeans ( 6 percent), and other fruits and oilseeds ( 6 percent).

Table 13 The most important agricultural imports in 2020

| HS4 | Description | Value <br> (thousand \$) | Weight (tons) | Percentage <br> (\%) |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{1 0 . 0 1}$ | Wheat | 148,488 | 630,548 | $19 \%$ |
| $\mathbf{1 0 . 0 5}$ | Corn | 76,217 | 127,833 | 557,076 |
| $\mathbf{1 0 . 0 6}$ | Rice | 47,742 | 116,822 | $15 \%$ |
| $\mathbf{1 2 . 0 1}$ | Soybean | 47,427 | 31,190 | $6 \%$ |
| $\mathbf{1 2 . 0 7}$ | Other oil seeds and <br> oleaginous fruits | 44,116 | 56,537 | $6 \%$ |
| $\mathbf{7 . 1 3}$ | Dried leguminous <br> vegetables | 41,187 | 19,940 | $5 \%$ |
| $\mathbf{9 . 0 1}$ | Coffee | 39,476 | 8,170 | $5 \%$ |
| $\mathbf{8 . 0 2}$ | Other nuts | 31,465 | 64,621 | $4 \%$ |
| $\mathbf{7 . 0 1}$ | Potato | 19,518 | 3,069 | $2 \%$ |
| $\mathbf{9 . 0 2}$ | Tea | 19,082 | 7,192 | $2 \%$ |
| $\mathbf{1 2 . 0 9}$ | Seeds, fruit and spores, <br> of a kind used for sowing. | 15,000 | 12,686 | $2 \%$ |
| $\mathbf{8 . 0 4}$ | Dates, figs, pineapple and <br> avocado | 14,559 | 14,005 | $2 \%$ |
| $\mathbf{1 2 . 0 6}$ | sunflower seed | 12,147 | 23,662 | $2 \%$ |
| $\mathbf{7 . 0 3}$ | Onions, shallots, garlic, <br> leeks and other <br> alliaceous vegetables | 11,710 | 6,200 | $1 \%$ |
| $\mathbf{1 2 . 0 2}$ | Peanuts | 11,412 | 53,388 | $1 \%$ |
| $\mathbf{1 0 . 0 3}$ | Barley |  |  |  |


| $\mathbf{1 1 . 0 1}$ | wheat flour | 9,508 | 28,793 | $1 \%$ |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{8 . 0 1}$ | Coconut, Brazil Nut and <br> Cashew Nut | 9,076 | 3,098 | $1 \%$ |
| $\mathbf{1 1 . 0 8}$ | Starch | 8,821 | 16,292 | $1 \%$ |
| $\mathbf{6 . 0 2}$ | Other live plants | 5,795 | 7,383 | $1 \%$ |
|  | Other agricultural <br> products | 66,260 | 88,947 | $8 \%$ |
|  | Total | $\mathbf{7 9 6 , 8 3 9}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 8 7 6 , 8 9 9}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 \%}$ |

The most important agricultural export markets in 2020 were Saudi Arabia (14 percent), Syria (14 percent), Kuwait (10 percent), the UAE (8 percent), and Qatar (7 percent).

Table 14 The most important Lebanese agricultural export markets in 2020

|  | Value <br> (thousand \$) | Weight (tons) | Percentage <br> (\%) |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Saudi <br> Arabia | 33,177 | 59,071 | $14 \%$ |
| Syria | 32,393 | 59,153 | $14 \%$ |
| Kuwait | 23,944 | 66,251 | $10 \%$ |
| Arab |  |  |  |
| Emirates | 19,611 | 39,244 | $8 \%$ |
| Qatar | 16,595 | 22,419 | $7 \%$ |
| Turkey | 15,684 | 4,671 | $7 \%$ |
| Jordan | 12,565 | 25,743 | $5 \%$ |
| Egypt | 11,650 | 54,537 | $5 \%$ |
| Iraq | 8,291 | 26,294 | $4 \%$ |
| Oman | 6,863 | 19,917 | $3 \%$ |
| United <br> States | 3,793 | 789 | $2 \%$ |
| Italy | 3,622 | 150 | $2 \%$ |
| Holland | 3,496 | 859 | $2 \%$ |
| Sweden | 3,307 | 712 | $1 \%$ |
| Canada | 2,889 | 621 | $1 \%$ |
| Germany | 2,888 | 968 | $1 \%$ |
| United <br> Kingdom | 2,786 | 830 | $1 \%$ |
| Bahrain | 2,729 | 8,366 | $1 \%$ |
| Australia | 2,057 | 405 | $1 \%$ |
| Ivory <br> Coast | 1,862 | 716 | $1 \%$ |
| Other <br> countries | 22,659 | 12,310 | $10 \%$ |
| Total | $\mathbf{2 3 2 , 8 6 1}$ | $\mathbf{4 0 4 , 0 2 6}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 \%}$ |

The most important agricultural import sources in 2020 were Ukraine (18 percent), China (10 percent), the United States (8 percent), Brazil (7 percent), and Egypt (5 percent).

Table 15 The most important sources of Lebanese agricultural import in 2020

|  | Value (thousand \$) | Weight (tons) | Percentage(\%) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ukraine | 146,463 | 612,654 | 18\% |
| China | 79,119 | 110,717 | 10\% |
| United States | 60,627 | 107,613 | 8\% |
| Brazil | 54,867 | 125,559 | 7\% |
| Egypt | 42,542 | 78,087 | 5\% |
| Argentina | 36,830 | 149,484 | 5\% |
| Sudan | 36,653 | 25,824 | 5\% |
| Turkey | 29,193 | 51,380 | 4\% |
| Russian Federation | 29,176 | 107,966 | 4\% |
| India | 26,010 | 17,828 | 3\% |
| Syria | 22,923 | 43,871 | 3\% |
| Romania | 22,339 | 101,502 | 3\% |
| Bulgaria | 16,684 | 65,505 | 2\% |
| Iran | 15,580 | 3,436 | 2\% |
| Holland | 14,546 | 17,273 | 2\% |
| Sri Lanka | 13,853 | 2,419 | 2\% |
| Moldova | 13,302 | 62,685 | 2\% |
| Vietnam | 10,779 | 3,854 | 1\% |
| Thailand | 10,722 | 18,710 | 1\% |
| Italy | 10,496 | 13,696 | 1\% |
| Other countries | 104,135 | 156,836 | 13\% |
| Total | 796,839 | 1,876,899 | 100\% |

## Trade in food products

The trade exchange of agricultural and animal products and the food industry (from customs chapter 1 to customs chapter 24) witnessed an increase in the value of food exports from 687.8 million dollars in 2016 to 701.7 million dollars in 2020 an increase of 2 percent with a record value recorded in 2014 amounting to 781.2 million Dollars.

The value of food imports decreased from 3.3 billion dollars in 2016 to 2.3 billion dollars in 2020 a decrease of 30 percent. Imports recorded a record value also in 2014 amounting to 3.6 billion dollars.

The contribution of food exports in total exports decreased from 23 percent in 2016 to 20 percent in 2020 while the contribution of food imports to total imports increased from 17 to 20 percent.

The most important food exports in 2020 were vegetable and fruit preparations (4 percent), fruits and citrus fruits (3\%), beverages, alcoholic liquids and vinegar ( $2 \%$ ), greases, fats and oils (1\%), and cereal preparations (1 percent).

The most important food imports in 2020 were cereals (3 percent), live animals (3\%), cereal preparations (1 percent), dairy products, eggs and honey (1\%), and cereals and oily fruits (1 percent).

Table 16 Trade exchange of food products (value in thousand dollars)

|  | $\mathbf{2 0 1 6}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 8}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 9}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 0}$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Food exports | 687,837 | 691,505 | 643,692 | 628,102 | 701,736 |
| Total exports | $2,976,600$ | $2,843,536$ | $2,951,825$ | $3,731,350$ | $3,544,495$ |
| $\%$ | $23 \%$ | $24 \%$ | $22 \%$ | $17 \%$ | $20 \%$ |
| Food imports | $3,272,333$ | $3,403,027$ | $3,496,093$ | $3,112,227$ | $2,297,925$ |
| Total imports | $18,705,307$ | $19,582,210$ | $19,979,509$ | $19,239,394$ | $11,309,733$ |
| $\%$ | $17 \%$ | $17 \%$ | $17 \%$ | $16 \%$ | $20 \%$ |
| Food balance | $-2,584,496$ | $-2,711,522$ | $-2,852,401$ | $-2,484,125$ | $-2,484,124$ |
| Food exports/food <br> imports (\%) | $21 \%$ | $20 \%$ | $18 \%$ | $20 \%$ | $31 \%$ |

