

JULY
2013

LEBANESE²⁰⁰⁴⁻²⁰¹¹ National Accounts

COMMENTS AND TABLES



Acknowledgments

The Central Administration for Statistics (CAS) is pleased to release for the first time to its users the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) estimates within a revised National Accounts framework consistent with the latest international standards (SNA 2008). This publication presents the GDP, its breakdown by activity and the expenditure components of the GDP along with comments and tables from 2004 till 2011. This year, a joint publication provides a full explanation of the data sources and the compilation methods.

These figures are crucial for analysing the economy and are of importance to users in the private and public sectors and to the international community.

The work benefitted from the assistance of international partners since 2010 including a Twinning project with Northern Ireland Cooperation Overseas -NICO and the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency-NISRA aimed at building a new and improved system for the production of the Lebanese National Accounts. The work was funded by the EU and led by the National Accounts expert Mr Tim Jones and his counterpart at CAS the statistician Najwa Yaacoub, acting head of the department of Coordination & National Accounts, supported by Ms Liliane Nassr (assistant statistician), Ms Samah Chreif (assistant statistician), Ms Mayssaa Daher (specialist in statistical mathematics) and Mr Hicham Jundi (specialist in business administration). This project allowed CAS to benefit from the expertise of several high level European National Accounts experts: Ms Charlotte Schiltz, expert at the "Institut National de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques- INSEE, France; Mr Robin Youll, Mr Simon Humphries and Mr Colin Mowl, current and former experts at the "Office for National Statistics"- ONS, UK. For the last nine months, the support of Mr Jones was made possible through funding from the UNDP project at the Presidency of the Council of Ministers.

We are grateful to Mr Jones for his dedication, his willingness to share his knowledge and his technical support.

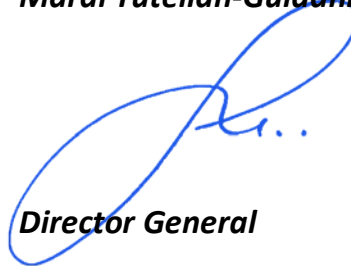
We are also grateful to the Ministry of Finance, the Banque du Liban, the Lebanese Customs, the Ministry of Agriculture and to all counterparts in the public and private sectors who have kindly provided us with the data needed to compile our figures.

The twinning project, under which this work has started, would not have been implemented without the support of the Prime Minister Office especially Mr Samir Nahas and the Project Administration Office team: Ms Lamia Chamas, Ms Maha Siblini, Mr Mohamad Chreif, Ms Hazar Caracalla and Ms Salam Yammout and the support of the EU delegation in Beirut especially Mr

Diego Escalona -Paturel and Mr Francisco Lopez-Menchero. The Prime Minister Office continued to support this project during and after the end of the Twinning project. The support was provided by Mr Samir El Daher the Economic Advisor of his Excellency the Prime Minister and the UNDP team working with him, to whom we are thankful.

Statistical work is a continuous work that is improved through time. We are looking forward to continue working on our National Accounts to improve their quality by improving the methods used and increasing the data sources to better satisfy users' needs.

Maral Tutelian-Guidanian, PhD

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Director General

Foreword

1. In 2012, responsibilities for preparing the national accounts – which since 1997 had been assigned under an interim arrangement to a unit in the Prime Minister’s Office – were transferred back to the Central Administration of Statistics (CAS), which is institutionally entrusted with their preparation. This transfer, long anticipated by the market and international economic organisations, strengthens the governance arrangements for statistical work and analyses and underlines the independence, transparency and integrity of the national accounts preparation process. The expanded set of data upon which the new accounts are based contributes in an important way to improving the quality of the estimates.
2. The methodology for producing the national accounts, particularly the calculation of the gross domestic product (GDP) and nominal and real growth rates, was revised using additional economic data and indicators that previously were unavailable or not collected (notably VAT returns, imports of services, and latest household budget survey 2011-2012), and is consistent with the latest international guide to national accounts framework (UN SNA 2008).
3. The publication this year of the 2011 national accounts, the first produced using the new methodology, includes a technical paper on sources and methods with explanatory notes to the tables as needed. (Going forward, the national accounts would be prepared using 2011 as a base year.) It provides over the period 2004-2010, inter-alia, the comparison of the two sets of results: the initial series prepared in the unit at the Prime Minister’s Office, and the new series based on the new methodology and broader set of data. The comparison shows relatively close outcomes for GDP in absolute terms as well as resulting growth rates, starting however with a lower GDP in 2004 but ending up with a higher GDP in 2010, under the new methodology.
4. Note: The 2011 nominal GDP figure under the new methodology is close to a preliminary figure estimated in early 2012 and intended as an initial indicator of economic activity, although the resulting real growth rates are different mainly due to: (i) a higher GDP deflator (*) compared to the initial estimate; (ii) a higher 2010 nominal GDP under the new methodology raising the base from which the nominal rate of growth is derived ; and (iii) naturally, additional and more accurate data that had become available since the time of the initial estimate.

() GDP deflator (Di) is derived from the overall level of price change as measured by the CPI published by CAS and the inflation on imports (Ip). Di and Ip were both revised in 2012:*

(i) - Ip was altered as the new methodology introduced “services” into the imports component – in addition to “goods” recorded at customs which were solely considered in the initial methodology. This change contributed to a downward revision of Ip from 12% to 9.5%.

(ii) - CPI was adjusted upward to correct for the real impact of house rents on the index.

Samir El Daher
Advisor to the Prime Minister,
Economic Affairs and Development

NEW, UPDATED GDP ESTIMATES FOR LEBANON USING A BROADER SET OF ECONOMIC DATA

The Central Administration for Statistics (CAS) releases in this document new, updated estimates of GDP for Lebanon for the period 2004 to 2011 based on a broader set of economic indicators and data that heretofore were unavailable or not collected.

Highlights

2011 has started to witness the toll that regional political upheavals were taking on Lebanon's economy, in addition to the effects of the economic slowdown witnessed at the global level.

A number of economic activities saw a reduction in the volume of their output, including Textiles & clothing, Hotels & restaurants, Information & communication. This generally followed strong growth in previous years.

Other activities continued to grow, albeit not as strongly as before.

Construction output in particular continued to increase, to a level more than double what it was in 2004

- Real GDP growth is estimated at 2.0% in 2011.
- Inflation in the domestic economy, measured by the GDP deflator, is estimated at 3.4% in 2011¹.
- The level of GDP in current prices is estimated at LBP 60.4 trillion in 2011.
- This reflects an overall increase in demand of around 2%. Imports increased by 1% (in volume terms).

The rest of this document summarises the main features of the estimates, set out in detail in the tables attached. As with National Accounts throughout the world the estimates are subject to revision as more information becomes available and as methods improve. Box 6 provides an assessment of the quality of the new estimates.

¹ The Consumer Price Index as published by CAS showed an increase in prices of 3.1% between December 2010 and December 2011

Main aggregates (Table 1)

The values of **GDP in both current market value and in constant 2010 prices (real terms)** are provided in chart 1. The level of GDP in real terms in 2011 was 45% higher than in 2006. GDP growth slowed in 2011, but was still positive, consolidating the strong growth over the previous four years. The annual percentage changes are shown in chart 2.

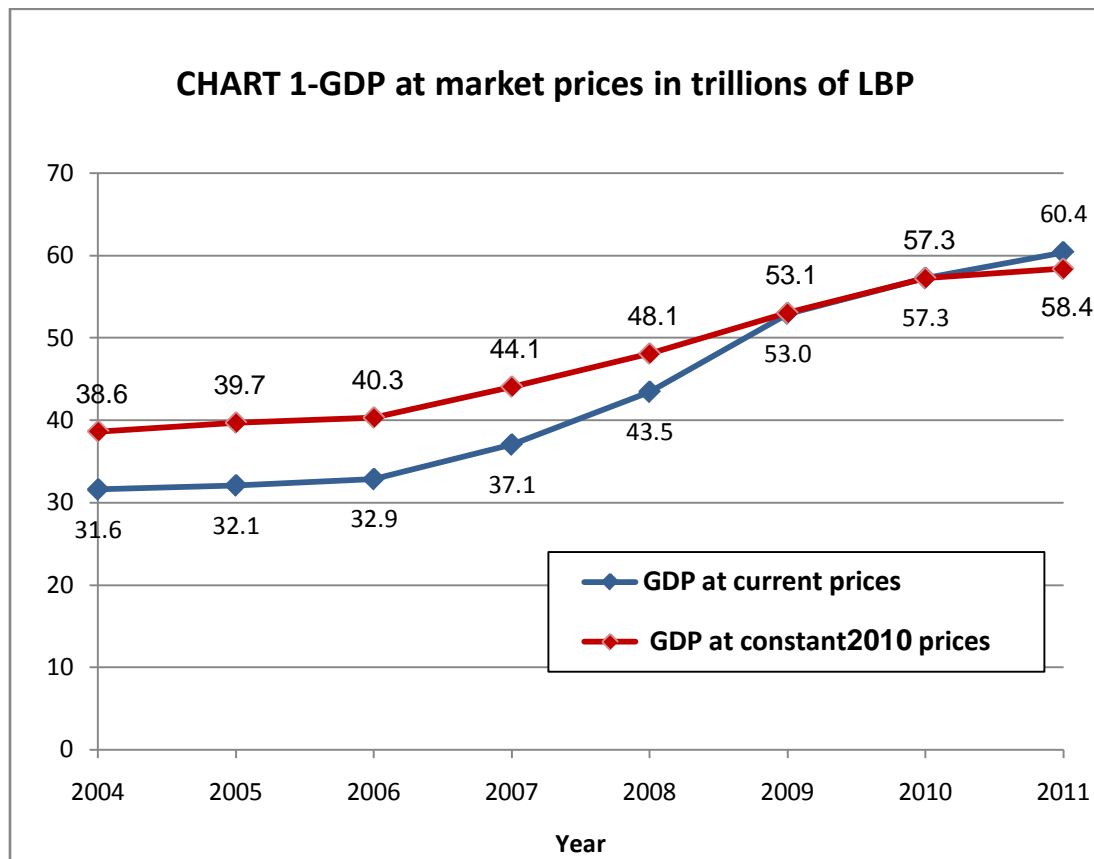
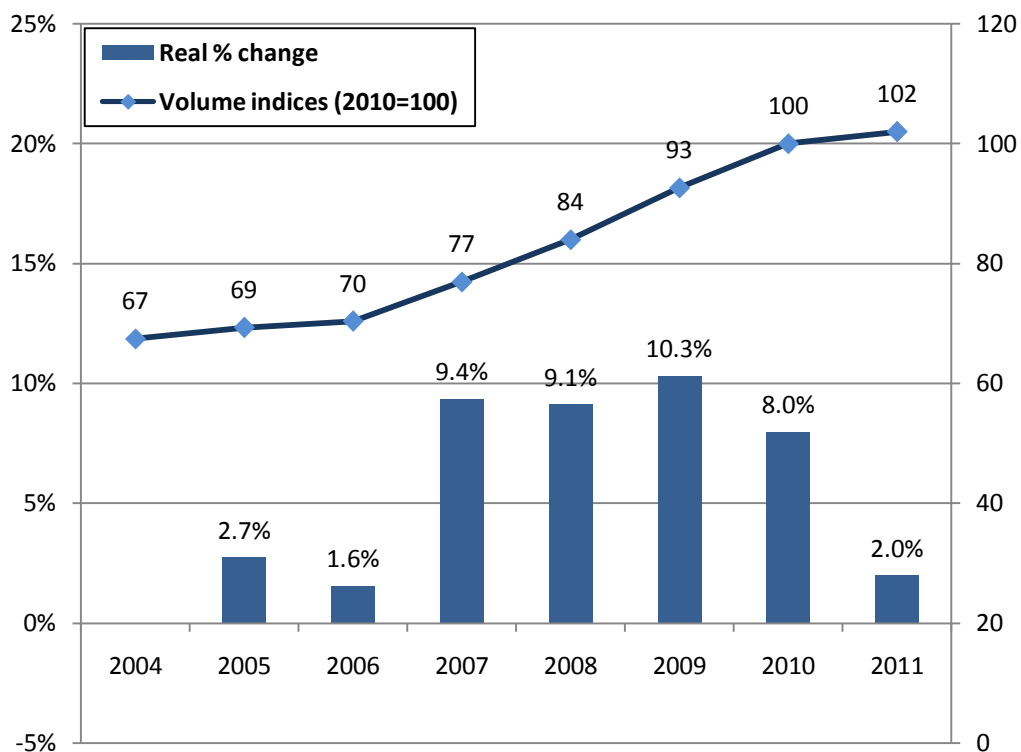


CHART 2- Real GDP volume indices with percentage change



BOX 1: DATA SOURCES AND CLASSIFICATIONS

A number of new data sources have been used in these estimates, principally:

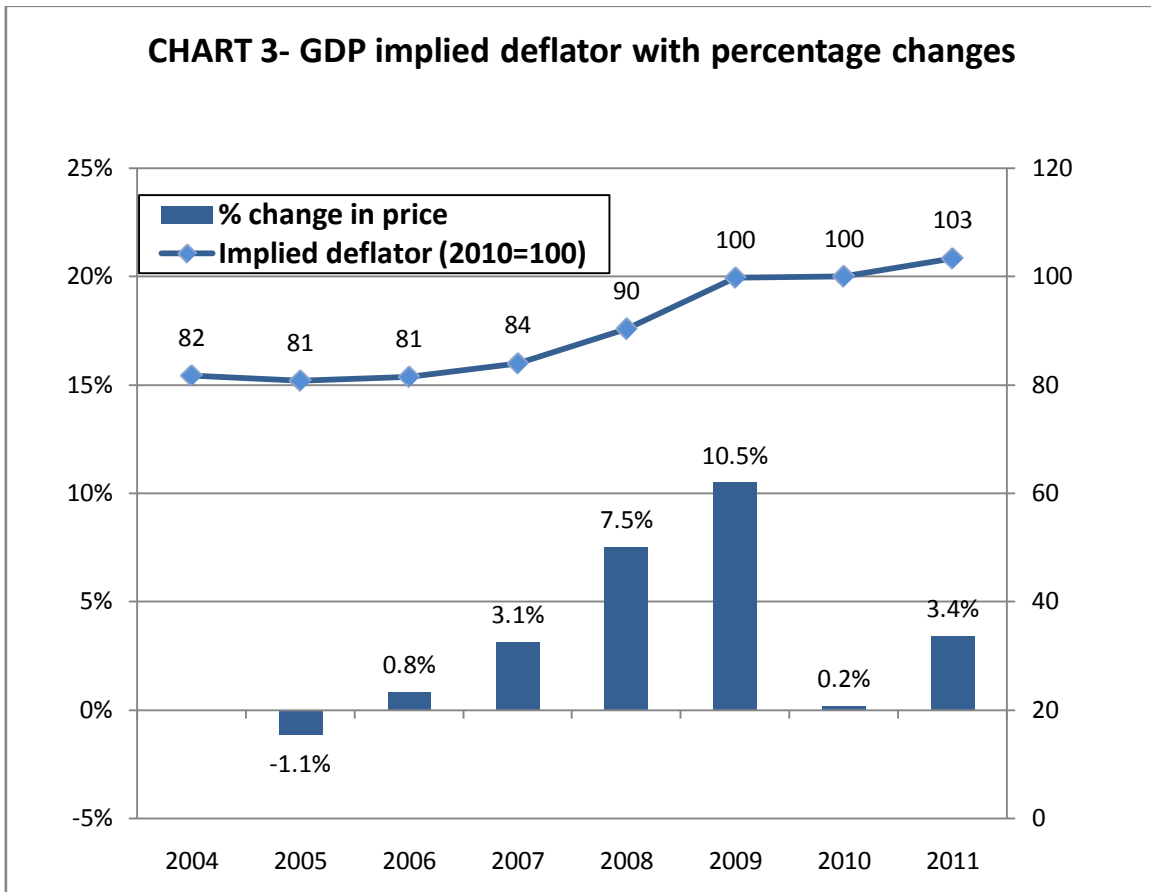
- Quarterly VAT data from the Ministry of Finance
- Household Budget Survey 2011/2012
- CAS Enterprise surveys for 2004-2008

A range of longstanding data sources have also been used, including: Customs statistics for imports and exports of goods; CAS consumer price estimates; airport and port movements; visitor arrivals; domestic cement deliveries; tobacco statistics from La Régie de Tabac; Bank of Lebanon banking statistics; Ministry of Finance government finance statistics; National Social Security Fund (NSSF); Middle East Airlines; Électricité Du Liban (EDL). In the absence of Ministry of Agriculture output surveys in recent years, we are grateful to CREAL for providing their data.

The classification of activities was updated consistent with the new International Standard Industrial classification (ISIC Rev.4). A *Lebanese classification of Products by Activity* (LPA) was developed based on ISIC Rev.4...

The **GDP deflator** is an indicator of domestic inflation for the economy as a whole. In effect it comprises domestic costs such as labour costs plus profit margins. It is what is known as an implicit deflator and is calculated by comparing GDP at current market prices with GDP in volume terms, rather than being directly measured like consumer prices.

The GDP deflator increased by 3.4% in 2011.



Expenditure components of gross domestic product (Table 2)

The growth of domestic expenditure in volume terms slowed in 2011, but still rose by 2%. Final consumption expenditure by both households and government was flat, but capital formation was up by 5%, reflecting a large increase in the net acquisition of valuables (gold bullion). Gross fixed capital formation was little changed from the previous year.

BOX 2: SUMMARY OF METHODOLOGY USED

The estimates are consistent with the latest United Nations System of National Accounts (SNA2008).

Benchmark estimates of GDP and its components at a detailed level were compiled for 2004 and 2011. They were produced from a detailed Supply and Use analysis of goods and services. GDP can be measured in three different ways: the production, income and the expenditure approaches. In principle these three methods should give the same answer but in practice they generate different results due to errors, inconsistencies and omissions in the available data. Supply-and-use tables are a balancing framework that reconciles the three methods of GDP estimation. In Lebanon, however, data to produce an income estimate of GDP were not available. Nonetheless, the framework is a powerful tool even when limited to production and expenditure.

The supply table describes the supply of goods and services, which are either produced by domestic industry or imported and to which margins and taxes on products (including VAT) less subsidies are added. The use table shows where and how goods and services are used in the economy. They can be used either in intermediate consumption — i.e. in the production of something else — or in final use, either for consumption, gross capital formation (capital expenditure) or exports. The use table also shows the income generated in the production process.

Estimates for years between the two benchmark years, 2004 and 2011, were interpolated using data on changes in the various components. For the first time VAT data were among the data series used for this purpose.

A full description of the methodology is given in a separate technical paper.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by kind of activity (Table 3)

In line with the profile of GDP as a whole, major areas of economic activity grew at a slower pace in 2011 than in the previous 4 years.

The main exception was **agriculture and forestry** which registered an increase of 10% in volume terms in 2011, the same increase as in 2010. Other areas that continued to show positive growth but at a slower rate included:

- Manufacturing of **food** products which increased by 6%² in 2011 compared with 11% in 2010.
- **Chemicals, rubber and plastic** manufacturing was up 3% in 2011 following an increase of 9% in the previous year.
- Manufacture of **metals products, machinery and equipment** increased by 7% in 2010 and 2% in 2011.
- **Construction** activity increased by 6% in 2011 following an increase of 10% in 2010.
- **Wholesale and retail trade** activity increased by 1%, following positive growth of 13% in the previous year.

Areas which fell back in 2011 were:

- **Transport** activity down 1% after an increase of 6% in 2010.
- **Textile and leather** manufacturing down 4% similar to the 5% fall in 2010.
- **Wood, paper manufacturing and printing** down 7% after an increase of 11% in the previous year
- **Hotels and restaurants**, fell back by 4% in 2011 compared with an increase of 8% in 2010

BOX 3: INFORMAL AND UNRECORDED ACTIVITY

In Lebanon, as in many countries, activities are carried out by the “informal sector” or are otherwise unrecorded. Allowances amounting to around 30% of recorded output have been included in the estimates to cover the value of such activity, although the precise level remains uncertain.

² Unless otherwise stated % change figures in this release refer to figures in volume/real terms

Structure of economic activity

Table 3.1b shows the structure of economic activity as percentage shares in GDP (see Box 4) at basic prices in 2011.

The main features emerging from this table are:

- Commercial trade and motor vehicle repairs account for 16% of total value added
- Real Estate activities including housing services of owner- occupied dwellings³, housing services for rented dwellings and other real estate activities account for 14% of total value added⁴
- Education, health and social care and personal and community services account for 12 % of total value added
- Manufacturing, mining, quarrying & utilities account for 10 % of total value added
- Public Administration, account for 9% of total value added
- Transport, hotels and restaurants, information & communication account for 9% of total value added
- Financial services account for 7%
- Professional and administrative services account⁵ for 7%
- Construction accounts for 4%
- Agriculture and livestock account for 4%

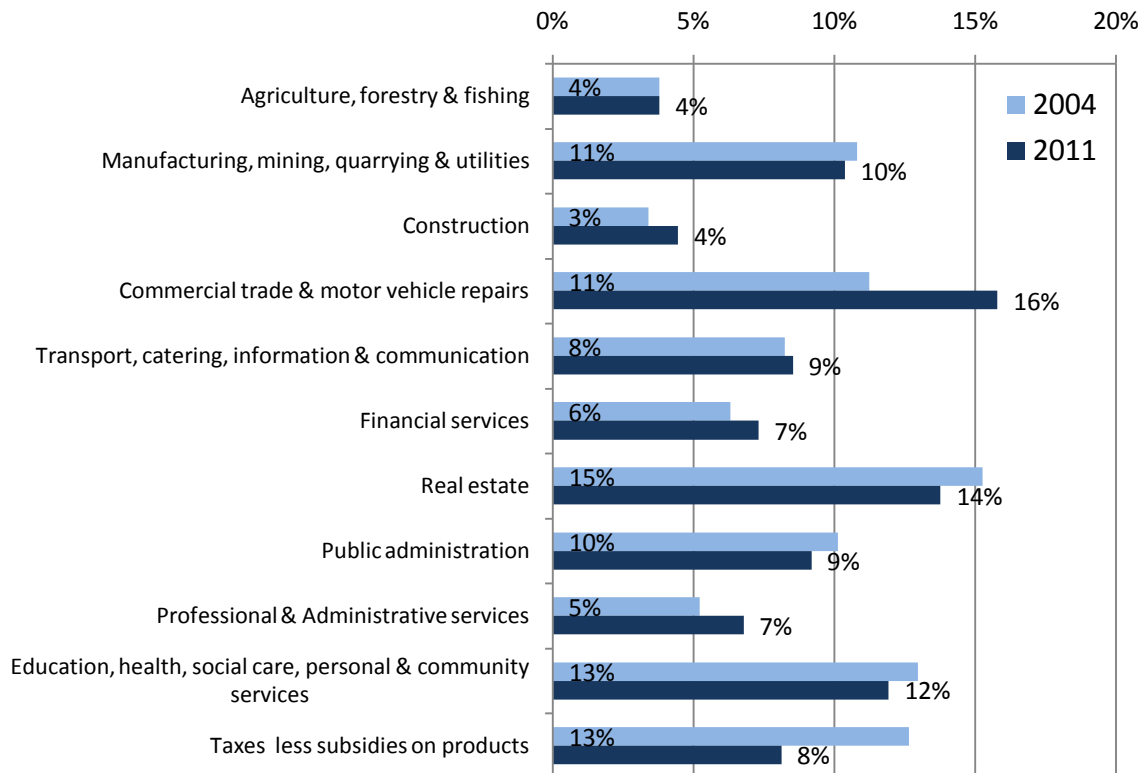
The shares in 2011 were hardly different from the shares in 2004 as shown in chart 4.

³ The housing services of owner- occupied dwellings account for more than half of the output of this activity

⁴ According to ISIC revision 4, **Real estate activities** “include acting as lessors, agents and/or brokers in one or more of the following: selling or buying real estate, renting real estate, providing other real estate services such as appraising real estate or acting as real estate escrow agents. Activities in this section may be carried out on own or leased property and may be done on a fee or contract basis. Also included is the building of structures, combined with maintaining ownership or leasing of such structures. This section includes real estate property managers.”

⁵ According to ISIC revision 4, **Professional, scientific and technical activities** include: Legal and accounting activities, Activities of head offices; management consultancy activities, Architectural and engineering activities; Advertising and market research, Other professional, scientific and technical activities (Specialized design and Photographic activities ...) ...
Administrative and support service activities include Rental and leasing activities (of motor vehicles, of personal and household goods, of other machinery, equipment ...), Employment activities, Travel agency, tour operator, Security and investigation activities, Services to buildings and landscape activities, office support and other business support activities...

CHART 4- Percentage shares of activities in the GDP



BOX 4: GVA and TAXES less SUBSIDIES ON PRODUCTS

Gross Value Added is the value of output sold at “basic” prices less the cost of inputs used in production of the outputs. Basic prices are the prices received by producers **excluding** VAT and other taxes payable on their products but **including** subsidies received.

Taxes on products include VAT, import and excise duties. Also, according to national accounting conventions, they include the profits of public enterprises when the prices are set at a level designed to generate revenue for the government. In Lebanon, this is the case for telecommunications.

Subsidies, on the other hand, include losses incurred by public enterprises when prices are set well below the level required to cover costs. In Lebanon this is the case for the Electricité du Liban.

GDP at market prices is equal to GVA at basic prices *plus* taxes *less* subsidies on products. Further details are provided in the methodological paper.

Sector accounts (Table 5)

Given the limited amount of data on incomes it is not possible to produce a full set of sector accounts. In particular it is not possible to produce accounts for the households and non-financial corporate sectors. As in previous publications of *Lebanon's Economic Accounts* the tables include sector accounts for the banks and for general government.

BOX 5: NATIONAL INCOME

Previous publications have given estimates of the Gross National Income and Gross National Disposable Income of the country. In principle, these are obtained from GDP by adding net factor incomes from abroad and net current transfers from abroad. On the basis of the data available to CAS at this time, no estimates could be produced of sufficient quality to warrant publication. A number of practical difficulties as well as conceptual issues are involved in defining and measuring these flows.

BOX 6: QUALITY NOTE

Established criteria for assessing the quality of statistics are: accuracy, coherence, relevance, accessibility and clarity, comparability, and timeliness.

All statistics are subject to uncertainty; the estimates can only be approximations to the true values. This is particularly true of complex systems of statistics like the National Accounts. Unfortunately in the case of national accounts there is no objective measure of **accuracy** and range of uncertainty. Unlike single statistics derived from sample surveys, error margins cannot be calculated. Most of the criteria above can only be assessed subjectively.

Coherence between the various components is another key requirement for National Accounts estimates. The main way in which coherence is achieved is through reconciling the different ways of measuring GDP through supply and use analysis. This approach is somewhat less powerful in Lebanon in the absence of reliable income data (Box 2).

However, the construction of new benchmark estimates for 2004 and 2011 generates significant improvements in both accuracy and coherence. This is particularly true of the benchmark for 2011. It is generally accepted that the further away annual estimates of GDP are from the benchmark year the more uncertain they become. Regular updating of the benchmark, say every four to five years, is therefore considered good practice, indeed essential. This depends on having high quality information on household expenditures. Another major step forward has been the use of aggregated quarterly data from the VAT returns, which have been adjusted for the increasing coverage of the VAT system (Box 1).

The new estimates published today are nonetheless subject to a wide range of uncertainty, although perhaps no more so than in many comparable countries. Percentage change figures in the text of the release are rounded to the nearest 1% but cannot be considered as accurate to this degree. The estimates in the tables, especially the more detailed ones, should be considered as impressionistic rather than of an accuracy normally expected in accounts. Users should be wary of over-analysing the figures. The uncertainty derives partly from the absence of important regular surveys such as of producer prices, and detailed data on the costs of production, consumer spending, employment, visitors' expenditure and other transactions with the rest of the world, as well as from the existence of unrecorded activity (Box 3) and the assumptions that are made.

BOX 6: QUALITY NOTE -continued

Relevance and accessibility and clarity can to some extent be assessed from users' feedback which will be collected following publication of the new estimates (see below). Relevance is in part a question of whether the estimates adequately meet users' needs. The user consultation undertaken in December 2010 indicates that users attach great importance to the accounts and would like greater articulation of certain components, for example industrial activity, than is currently possible given the available data. Nevertheless thirty different types of activity are shown in the tables in line with the new International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC Rev.4) which better reflects the structure of modern economies, thereby improving relevance. In the consultation users also asked for greater transparency and clarity, particularly about sources and methods used. The technical paper "*National Accounts Data sources & compilation methods*" published on CAS's website is designed to meet this need. Users also welcomed the transfer of responsibility for the National Accounts from the Prime Minister's office to CAS as a way of improving the perceived independence and integrity of the estimates.

There is considerable scope for an improvement in timeliness of the estimates. Not surprisingly given the exhaustive re-working of sources, systems and methods, the estimates for 2011 are being published well after the end of that year. However the publication of a preliminary estimate for 2012 just a few months after the end of the year is a significant improvement and would represent a satisfactory lag if it could be sustained in future.

Users are invited to comment on the issues raised in this box. Comments should be sent to: Head of National Accounts, Central Administration of Statistics, 5th Floor Finance & Trade Building, Kantari Army Street, Beirut; email: nationalaccounts@cas.gov.lb

**ANNEX: ARITHMETIC COMPARISON WITH THE “ECONOMIC ACCOUNTS OF LEBANON”
PUBLISHED BY THE PRESIDENCY OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS**

Estimates of the National Accounts for Lebanon, for the years starting 1997, had been compiled and published in the Office of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers under the direction of Mr. Robert Kasparian⁶, CAS former Director General. Estimates were based on best available data and resources. The 2011 estimates published by CAS use new updated methods and data sources (especially VAT declarations and CAS economic surveys). The two sets of estimates are not directly comparable because of differences in sources, methods and classifications⁷. Nevertheless differences between the estimates may be of interest to users and the tables below show arithmetic differences at the aggregate level. Comparison at a more detailed level could be potentially misleading.

Table A shows differences in the level of GDP at current prices. The level of GDP in current prices estimated by CAS is lower in the re-worked benchmark year 2004, but higher in 2010. Table B shows differences in annual growth in GDP in real terms. New estimates of real growth rates are higher in all years. Table C shows that there are also differences in the GDP deflator.

Table A: - Comparison of the level of GDP in current prices - billions LBP

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Value at current prices							
CAS estimates	31,593	32,089	32,859	37,050	43,465	52,974	57,300
OPCM estimates	32,328	32,330	33,451	37,624	44,748	52,253	55,965
Difference	-735	-241	-592	-574	-1,283	721	1,335
Difference %	-2%	-1%	-2%	-2%	-3%	1%	2%

Table B: - Comparison of estimates of annual changes in GDP in real terms - %

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
% change in quantity						
CAS estimates	2.7%	1.6%	9.4%	9.1%	10.3%	8.0%
OPCM estimates	0.7%	1.4%	8.4%	8.6%	9.0%	7.0%
Difference	2.0%	0.2%	1.0%	0.5%	1.3%	1.0%

Table C: - Comparison of estimates of annual changes in the GDP deflator - %

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
% change in price						
CAS estimates	-1.1%	0.8%	3.1%	7.5%	10.5%	0.2%
OPCM estimates	-0.7%	2.1%	3.8%	9.5%	7.1%	0.2%
Difference	-0.4%	-1.3%	-0.7%	-2.0%	3.4%	0.0%

⁶ The last set of accounts, “Economic Accounts of Lebanon 2010”, compiled under these arrangements covered the period up to and including 2010.

⁷ The CAS estimates use a classification of industry sectors consistent with the new International Standard Industrial classification (ISIC Rev.4).

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Notes on the tables

Sections 2 and 3 of the tables follow a standard format. Each section presents in order figures for current prices, volume indices, implied deflators and constant prices (prices of 2010 in billions of LBP). In most cases percentage changes on the previous year are also given, though in some cases where appropriate the percentage figures are shares of total GDP rather than year on year changes.

Notes on the tables (continued)

Tables 1.1-1.3: Gross domestic product (GDP)

These three tables provide a summary of the estimates of GDP at market prices. The first shows a time series of GDP for each year since 2004. The second and third tables show a summary of the changes in GDP and its components in the style of the former *Lebanon's Economic Accounts*.

Box A: Gross domestic product at market prices

In this context “**gross**” means before deducting an allowance for the consumption of fixed capital, similar to what in commercial accounting is known as “depreciation”.

Domestic means all production taking place in the territory of Lebanon including production here by foreign owned companies, but excluding any income earned by Lebanese companies from production in other countries.

Market prices are the prices paid by purchasers of the goods and services, including non-deductible taxes.

Coverage of GDP - in principle GDP covers all transactions of goods and services, whether recorded or not, including informal and illegal activity. Although they are not measured directly, allowance is made for such “non-observed” transactions in the estimates.

Tables 2.1-2.5: Expenditure components of gross domestic product

The various ways the time series are calculated and presented are described in Box B.

When viewed from the “expenditure” perspective, GDP consists of three main components. These are final consumption (subdivided into household and government), gross capital formation and net exports, which are the difference between exports of goods and services and imports of goods and services.

As with GDP “gross” in **gross capital formation** (GCF) means before deducting an allowance for the consumption of fixed capital. There are four components of GCF: private gross fixed capital formation (GFCF), public (ie government) GFCF, changes in inventories and net acquisition of valuables (in the case of Lebanon this is gold bullion). Fixed capital includes plant, machinery, vehicles, buildings etc.

Tables 3.1-3.5: Gross domestic product by activity

The figures are calculated and presented as described in Box B. For the difference between GDP and **gross value added** (GVA) at basic prices, please see Box 4 in the commentary.

Activity is the production of particular products, such as agricultural products, chemicals or a service such information and communication services. The list of activities is taken from, and is consistent with, the latest international guidelines, Revision 4 of the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC Rev.4) compiled by the United Nations. Many firms produce more than one type of product and are allocated to a particular activity on the basis of their principal product.

Box B: The ways the figures are calculated and presented

1a Current prices

“Current prices” simply means the prices actually paid at the time i.e. in the year in question. The estimates thus include the effects of inflation. They are derived from the data sources and are given in billions of Lebanese pounds.

1b Percentage shares at current prices

Percentage shares are calculated by dividing each estimate by the corresponding total GDP or GVA and expressing the result as a percentage.

2a Volume indices (chain-linked, 2010 = 100)

Volume indices are the same conceptually as constant price figures (i.e. they express the evolution of GDP with inflation removed) but they are quoted as an index number which takes the value of 100 in the reference year, rather than in billions of Lebanese pounds. The indices are chain-linked, based on estimates at previous year’s prices (see below) for each successive year. They can be used to assess the change between any two years by dividing the second year figure by the first, subtracting one and multiplying by 100.

3a Implied deflators (chain-linked, 2010 = 100)

Implied deflators are price indices obtained from the ratio of current price to constant price figures. This ratio takes the value of 100 in the reference year. They provide an indication of the price levels associated with the estimates.

2b and 3b Percentage changes year on year

The percentage changes from one year to the next of the volume indices and the deflators are calculated in the usual way, **either** by subtracting one from the ratio of the current to previous year figures and multiplying by 100 **or** as the value in the current year less the value in the previous year divided by the previous year value and multiplied by 100. *(An increase of 25% followed by a decline of 20% means no change over the two years.)*

4 Constant prices of 2010 (chain-linked)

Constant price figures are also referred to as “volume” and “real” terms figures. The constant price estimates are similar to those at current prices, but with the inflation taken out. They are expressed in the prices of a reference year, in this case 2010. The figures are quoted in billions of Lebanese pounds (LBP) at constant 2010 prices.

Because of the effect of changing relative prices of different components of GDP, the constant price figures do not add up to the total GDP, except in both the reference year and the year immediately following it.

5 Previous year’s prices

As with the estimates at current prices, the estimates at previous year’s prices are derived from the data sources. These figures are used for aggregation purposes only. Comparisons of the estimates in the columns of this table have no meaning.

Tables 4.1-4.3: Supply use tables for 2011

These tables show the structure of the economy in terms of the flows of goods and services. The figures are given in current prices. They are the result of balancing data from many different sources.

The first table shows the total output of producers by activity measured at basic prices, their intermediate consumption (inputs of goods and services) and the resulting gross value added.

The second shows, in summary, the supply of and the demand for goods and services, grouped according to ISIC Rev.4. In this table the output of the wholesale and retail sector is allocated in the margins column to the various goods sold. Adjustments are made for the expenditure of residents abroad and that of non-residents in Lebanon, so the allocation of household final consumption to the commodity categories excludes the former but includes the latter.

The third table, the intermediate consumption matrix, shows the use by producers (in columns) of the various commodities (in rows). The detailed figures in this table are only approximate, as exact statistics are not available, so they may not reflect precisely the reality. CAS would be pleased to receive information that would help to improve these details in future.

Tables 5.1-5.2: The sector accounts

A full series of accounts for all institutional sectors is not available. However, accounts for banks (collected by the Banque du Liban) and for general government are presented here, in line with the classification of transactions in the United Nations *System of National Accounts* (SNA) common to all sectors. The general government figures include estimates for municipalities and a number of extra-budgetary government bodies as well as the central government budget.

Table 1.1

Gross domestic product

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Gross domestic product								
At current prices (billions of Lebanese pounds)	31,593	32,089	32,859	37,050	43,465	52,974	57,300	60,419
At constant prices of 2010 (chain-linked)	38,649	39,705	40,323	44,093	48,117	53,075	57,300	58,436
% real change (year to year)		2.7	1.6	9.4	9.1	10.3	8.0	2.0
% change in prices (year to year)		-1.1	0.8	3.1	7.5	10.5	0.2	3.4
overall % change at current prices		1.6	2.4	12.8	17.3	21.9	8.2	5.4
Volume index (2010=100)	67	69	70	77	84	93	100	102
Implied deflator	82	81	81	84	90	100	100	103
GDP (in billions of US dollars)	21.0	21.3	21.8	24.6	28.8	35.1	38.0	40.1
Exchange rate (Lebanese pounds per US dollar)	1,507.5	1,507.5	1,507.5	1,507.5	1,507.5	1,507.5	1,507.5	1,507.5

Table 1.2

Gross domestic product **GDP-E**

Expenditure components (Billions LBP)

2011 Benchmark 2010

Description	SNA code	2010	2011	2011	% change in	
		at current prices	at current prices	at 2010 prices	price	volume
Gross domestic product at market prices	GDP	57,300	60,419	58,436	3.4%	2.0%
Total final consumption expenditure	P3	57,739	61,151	57,901	6%	0%
by households	P31	50,657	53,596	50,849	5%	0%
by government	P32	7,083	7,555	7,053	7%	0%
Gross capital formation	P5	14,226	16,157	14,978	8%	5%
Gross fixed capital formation	P51	14,284	15,428	14,403	7%	1%
private	P51	13,277	14,569	13,606	7%	2%
public	P51	1,006	859	797	8%	-21%
Acquisition less disposal of valuables	P53	-57	729	575		
Net exports		-14,666	-16,889	-14,443		
Export of goods and services	P6	20,778	21,887	21,189	3%	2%
Exports of goods (fob)	P61	7,072	8,094	7,682	5%	9%
Exports of services	P62	13,705	13,793	13,507	2%	-1%
less Import of goods and services	P7	35,444	38,776	35,633	9%	1%
Imports of goods (fob)	P71	26,176	29,361	26,633	10%	2%
Imports of services	P72	9,268	9,415	8,999	5%	-3%

Table 1.3

Gross domestic product GDP

By activity (Billions LBP)

2011 compared with 2010

Description		2010	2011	2011	% change in	
		at current prices	at current prices	at 2010 prices	price	volume
Gross domestic product at market prices		57,300	60,419	58,436	3.4%	2.0%
Taxes on products		7,716	7,533	7,848	-4%	2%
less Subsidies on products		-1,850	-2,628	-1,791	47%	-3%
Gross value added at basic prices		51,434	55,514	52,378	6.0%	1.8%
Agriculture & forestry	A1	1,334	1,481	1,469	1%	10%
Livestock & livestock products; fishing	A2	871	809	891	-9%	2%
Mining & quarrying	B	259	304	275	11%	6%
Manufacturing of food products	C1	635	891	670	33%	6%
Beverages & tobacco manufacturing	C2	465	476	463	3%	0%
Textile & leather manufacturing	C3	173	211	167	26%	-4%
Wood & paper manufacturing; printing	C4	403	381	375	2%	-7%
Chemicals, rubber & plastics manufacturing	C5	376	391	386	1%	3%
Non-metallic mineral manufacturing	C6	607	620	625	-1%	3%
Metal products, machinery & equipment	C7	1,330	1,355	1,361	0%	2%
Other manufacturing	C8	260	237	257	-8%	-1%
Electricity	D	617	789	699	13%	13%
Water supply & waste management	E	598	607	613	-1%	3%
Construction	F	1,960	2,690	2,077	30%	6%
Wholesale & retail trade	G1	8,314	8,918	8,416	6%	1%
Vehicle maintenance & repair	G2	570	620	604	3%	6%
Transport	H	1,846	1,865	1,832	2%	-1%
Hotels & restaurants	I	1,648	1,685	1,585	6%	-4%
Information & communication	J	1,658	1,601	1,608	0%	-3%
Financial services	K	4,203	4,418	4,079	8%	-3%
Real estate	L	7,423	8,317	7,385	13%	-1%
Professional services	M	2,448	2,629	2,586	2%	6%
Administrative services	N	1,387	1,467	1,447	1%	4%
Public administration	O	5,135	5,549	5,495	1%	7%
Education	P	3,306	3,645	3,410	7%	3%
Health & social care	Q	1,552	1,658	1,680	-1%	8%
Personal & community services	R,S,T	2,056	1,900	1,924	-1%	-6%

Table 2.1

Gross domestic product**GDP-E**

Expenditure components

At current prices*Billions of Lebanese pounds*

Description		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Gross domestic product at market prices	GDP	31,593	32,089	32,859	37,050	43,465	52,974	57,300	60,419
Total final consumption expenditure	P3	31,388	31,453	33,163	37,319	44,554	52,024	57,739	61,151
by households	P31	26,775	26,737	28,338	32,178	38,669	45,140	50,657	53,596
by government	P32	4,613	4,716	4,825	5,140	5,886	6,884	7,083	7,555
Gross capital formation	P5	7,181	7,291	6,693	8,933	12,041	13,937	14,226	16,157
Gross fixed capital formation	P51	6,957	6,974	7,147	9,009	11,743	14,536	14,284	15,428
private	P51	6,007	6,102	6,246	8,159	10,924	13,749	13,277	14,569
public	P51	950	872	901	850	819	786	1,006	859
Acquisition less disposal of valuables	P53	223	317	-454	-76	298	-598	-57	729
Net exports		-6,976	-6,654	-6,997	-9,201	-13,130	-12,987	-14,666	-16,889
Export of goods and services	P6	11,442	12,136	12,053	14,163	17,233	18,073	20,778	21,887
Exports of goods (fob)	P61	3,557	3,983	4,080	5,361	6,692	6,237	7,072	8,094
Exports of services	P62	7,886	8,153	7,972	8,802	10,541	11,835	13,705	13,793
less Import of goods and services	P7	18,418	18,790	19,049	23,364	30,363	31,060	35,444	38,776
Imports of goods (fob)	P71	12,886	13,139	13,268	16,801	22,656	23,023	26,176	29,361
Imports of services	P72	5,532	5,651	5,781	6,563	7,707	8,037	9,268	9,415

As percentages of GDP

Description		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Gross domestic product at market prices	GDP	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Total final consumption expenditure	P3	99%	98%	101%	101%	103%	98%	101%	101%
by households	P31	85%	83%	86%	87%	89%	85%	88%	89%
by government	P32	15%	15%	15%	14%	14%	13%	12%	13%
Gross capital formation	P5	23%	23%	20%	24%	28%	26%	25%	27%
Gross fixed capital formation	P51	22%	22%	22%	24%	27%	27%	25%	26%
private	P51	19%	19%	19%	22%	25%	26%	23%	24%
public	P51	3%	3%	3%	2%	2%	1%	2%	1%
Acquisition less disposal of valuables	P53	1%	1%	-1%	0%	1%	-1%	0%	1%
Net exports		-22%	-21%	-21%	-25%	-30%	-25%	-26%	-28%
Export of goods and services	P6	36%	38%	37%	38%	40%	34%	36%	36%
Exports of goods (fob)	P61	11%	12%	12%	14%	15%	12%	12%	13%
Exports of services	P62	25%	25%	24%	24%	24%	22%	24%	23%
less Import of goods and services	P7	58%	59%	58%	63%	70%	59%	62%	64%
Imports of goods (fob)	P71	41%	41%	40%	45%	52%	43%	46%	49%
Imports of services	P72	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	15%	16%	16%

Table 2.2

Gross domestic product**GDP-E**

Expenditure components

Volume indices (chain-linked Laspeyres)*Index numbers 2010 = 100*

Description		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Gross domestic product at market prices	GDP	67	69	70	77	84	93	100	102
Total final consumption expenditure	P3	73	71	73	77	84	94	100	100
by households	P31	72	70	72	76	83	93	100	100
by government	P32	79	80	82	87	89	103	100	100
Gross capital formation	P5	54	55	50	64	80	95	100	105
Gross fixed capital formation	P51	53	53	53	64	77	99	100	101
private	P51	49	50	50	62	77	100	100	102
public	P51	108	96	96	87	78	77	100	79
Acquisition less disposal of valuables	P53	-964	-1,296	1,405	152	-564	1,281	100	-1,003
Net exports		83	63	60	68	81	102	100	98
Export of goods and services	P6	61	65	64	73	80	89	100	102
Exports of goods (fob)	P61	62	68	67	84	92	95	100	109
Exports of services	P62	61	64	63	67	74	87	100	99
less Import of goods and services	P7	67	64	62	70	80	94	100	101
Imports of goods (fob)	P71	67	62	59	68	79	95	100	102
Imports of services	P72	70	70	70	76	82	91	100	97

Percentage changes (year on year)

Description		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Gross domestic product at market prices	GDP		2.7%	1.6%	9.4%	9.1%	10.3%	8.0%	2.0%
Total final consumption expenditure	P3		-3%	3%	6%	8%	13%	6%	0%
by households	P31		-4%	3%	6%	9%	12%	8%	0%
by government	P32		2%	2%	6%	3%	15%	-3%	0%
Gross capital formation	P5		2%	-9%	28%	25%	19%	6%	5%
Gross fixed capital formation	P51		1%	0%	20%	21%	27%	1%	1%
private	P51		3%	0%	24%	24%	29%	0%	2%
public	P51		-11%	0%	-10%	-10%	-2%	30%	-21%
Acquisition less disposal of valuables	P53								
Net exports									
Export of goods and services	P6		6%	-2%	13%	10%	12%	12%	2%
Exports of goods (fob)	P61		9%	-2%	25%	10%	4%	5%	9%
Exports of services	P62		5%	-2%	8%	10%	17%	15%	-1%
less Import of goods and services	P7		-5%	-3%	13%	14%	18%	6%	1%
Imports of goods (fob)	P71		-7%	-4%	15%	16%	20%	5%	2%
Imports of services	P72		-1%	1%	8%	9%	10%	10%	-3%

Table 2.3

Gross domestic product**GDP-E**

Expenditure components

Implied deflators (chain-linked price indices)*Index numbers 2010 = 100*

Description		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Gross domestic product at market prices	GDP	82	81	81	84	90	100	100	103
Total final consumption expenditure	P3	74	77	79	83	92	96	100	106
by households	P31	73	76	78	83	92	96	100	105
by government	P32	82	83	83	83	93	94	100	107
Gross capital formation	P5	94	93	94	98	106	103	100	108
Gross fixed capital formation	P51	92	92	94	98	106	103	100	107
private	P51	93	92	94	98	106	103	100	107
public	P51	88	90	93	98	104	102	100	108
Acquisition less disposal of valuables	P53	40	43	56	87	92	82	100	127
Net exports		57	72	79	93	111	87	100	117
Export of goods and services	P6	90	90	91	94	104	97	100	103
Exports of goods (fob)	P61	81	83	86	91	103	93	100	105
Exports of services	P62	95	93	93	95	104	100	100	102
less Import of goods and services	P7	77	83	87	94	107	93	100	109
Imports of goods (fob)	P71	74	81	85	94	109	92	100	110
Imports of services	P72	85	87	89	94	101	96	100	105

Percentage changes (year on year)

Description		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Gross domestic product at market prices	GDP		-1.1%	0.8%	3.1%	7.5%	10.5%	0.2%	3.4%
Total final consumption expenditure	P3		3.3%	2.8%	5.9%	10.7%	3.6%	4.5%	5.6%
by households	P31		3.8%	3.2%	6.8%	10.5%	3.9%	4.3%	5.4%
by government	P32		0.5%	0.3%	0.5%	11.5%	1.5%	5.9%	7.1%
Gross capital formation	P5		-0.5%	0.6%	4.7%	8.0%	-2.3%	-3.3%	7.9%
Gross fixed capital formation	P51		-0.7%	2.2%	4.9%	8.0%	-2.7%	-3.2%	7.1%
private	P51		-1.2%	2.0%	4.9%	8.1%	-2.8%	-3.3%	7.1%
public	P51		2.7%	3.3%	5.1%	7.0%	-2.4%	-1.9%	7.7%
Acquisition less disposal of valuables	P53		5.7%	32.0%	54.2%	5.9%	-11.5%	22.7%	26.8%
Net exports									
Export of goods and services	P6		-0.3%	1.1%	3.5%	10.5%	-6.1%	2.8%	3.3%
Exports of goods (fob)	P61		2.5%	4.0%	5.1%	13.8%	-10.2%	7.8%	5.4%
Exports of services	P62		-1.6%	-0.3%	2.6%	8.5%	-3.7%	0.4%	2.1%
less Import of goods and services	P7		7.4%	4.4%	8.5%	14.2%	-13.2%	7.4%	8.8%
Imports of goods (fob)	P71		9.5%	5.7%	9.7%	16.5%	-15.6%	8.5%	10.2%
Imports of services	P72		2.9%	1.5%	5.5%	8.1%	-5.4%	4.5%	4.6%

Table 2.4

Gross domestic product GDP-E

Expenditure components

At constant prices (chain-linked) Billions LBP*Referenced to the prices of 2010*

Description		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Gross domestic product at market prices	GDP	38,649	39,705	40,323	44,093	48,117	53,075	57,300	58,436
Total final consumption expenditure	P3	42,251	40,995	42,055	44,704	48,230	54,358	57,739	57,901
by households	P31	36,690	35,301	36,251	38,551	41,912	47,076	50,657	50,849
by government	P32	5,601	5,699	5,812	6,162	6,328	7,292	7,083	7,053
Gross capital formation	P5	7,679	7,834	7,146	9,113	11,376	13,482	14,226	14,978
Gross fixed capital formation	P51	7,533	7,607	7,630	9,164	11,057	14,073	14,284	14,403
private	P51	6,459	6,641	6,663	8,295	10,273	13,298	13,277	13,606
public	P51	1,085	970	971	871	784	772	1,006	797
Acquisition less disposal of valuables	P53	553	743	-806	-87	323	-734	-57	575
Net exports		-12,166	-9,286	-8,832	-9,914	-11,834	-14,909	-14,666	-14,443
Export of goods and services	P6	12,742	13,555	13,311	15,107	16,636	18,573	20,778	21,189
Exports of goods (fob)	P61	4,392	4,797	4,723	5,907	6,478	6,722	7,072	7,682
Exports of services	P62	8,319	8,744	8,575	9,224	10,183	11,878	13,705	13,507
less Import of goods and services	P7	23,868	22,674	22,018	24,889	28,314	33,366	35,444	35,633
Imports of goods (fob)	P71	17,452	16,258	15,528	17,920	20,746	24,983	26,176	26,633
Imports of services	P72	6,508	6,462	6,515	7,010	7,614	8,396	9,268	8,999

Table 2.5

Gross domestic product **GDP-E**

Expenditure components

At previous year's prices (Billions LBP)*For computation only*

Description		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Gross domestic product at market prices	GDP		32,457	32,588	35,931	40,431	47,943	57,191	58,436
Total final consumption expenditure	P3		30,456	32,266	35,251	40,262	50,216	55,260	57,901
by households	P31		25,762	27,457	30,135	34,984	43,433	48,574	50,849
by government	P32		4,694	4,810	5,116	5,278	6,783	6,687	7,053
Gross capital formation	P5		7,326	6,651	8,535	11,151	14,270	14,707	14,978
Gross fixed capital formation	P51		7,026	6,995	8,584	10,870	14,946	14,754	14,403
private	P51		6,176	6,122	7,775	10,104	14,140	13,728	13,606
public	P51		849	873	809	766	806	1,026	797
Acquisition less disposal of valuables	P53		300	-344	-49	281	-676	-47	575
Net exports			-5,324	-6,329	-7,854	-10,982	-16,542	-12,776	-14,443
Export of goods and services	P6		12,173	11,918	13,678	15,597	19,239	20,218	21,189
Exports of goods (fob)	P61		3,884	3,922	5,103	5,879	6,944	6,562	7,682
Exports of services	P62		8,288	7,996	8,575	9,718	12,295	13,656	13,507
less Import of goods and services	P7		17,497	18,247	21,533	26,579	35,782	32,995	35,633
Imports of goods (fob)	P71		12,004	12,550	15,312	19,450	27,283	24,123	26,633
Imports of services	P72		5,493	5,697	6,221	7,129	8,499	8,872	8,999

Table 3.1a

Gross domestic product GDP

By activity

At current prices

Billions of Lebanese pounds

Description		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Gross domestic product at market prices		31,593	32,089	32,859	37,050	43,465	52,974	57,300	60,419
Taxes on products		4,591	4,324	3,959	4,794	5,707	7,405	7,716	7,533
less Subsidies on products		-594	-915	-1,393	-1,483	-2,710	-1,310	-1,850	-2,628
Gross value added at basic prices		27,596	28,681	30,293	33,740	40,467	46,879	51,434	55,514
Agriculture & forestry	A1	718	651	992	1,144	1,167	1,187	1,334	1,481
Livestock & livestock products; fishing	A2	477	485	467	661	790	892	871	809
Mining & quarrying	B	122	134	156	190	216	249	259	304
Manufacturing of food products	C1	320	371	303	294	467	627	635	891
Beverages & tobacco manufacturing	C2	295	316	268	262	331	425	465	476
Textile & leather manufacturing	C3	170	168	166	143	154	164	173	211
Wood & paper manufacturing; printing	C4	244	253	248	279	328	392	403	381
Chemicals, rubber & plastics manufacturing	C5	173	185	170	174	320	359	376	391
Non-metalic mineral manufacturing	C6	332	340	276	367	496	484	607	620
Metal products, machinery & equipment	C7	502	543	676	866	1,155	1,320	1,330	1,355
Other manufacturing	C8	160	142	154	160	191	259	260	237
Electricity	D	670	614	797	877	859	705	617	789
Water supply & waste management	E	424	446	430	483	515	561	598	607
Construction	F	1,078	1,105	1,160	1,485	1,804	2,441	1,960	2,690
Wholesale & retail trade	G1	3,331	3,639	3,881	4,542	6,306	7,340	8,314	8,918
Vehicle maintenance & repair	G2	221	241	264	367	450	524	570	620
Transport	H	994	1,092	1,082	1,289	1,683	1,861	1,846	1,865
Hotels & restaurants	I	754	667	589	582	935	1,510	1,648	1,685
Information & communication	J	853	789	1,037	1,055	1,200	1,314	1,658	1,601
Financial services	K	1,994	2,187	2,567	2,695	3,218	3,524	4,203	4,418
Real estate	L	4,821	5,015	5,118	5,243	5,704	6,260	7,423	8,317
Professional services	M	1,025	1,077	1,075	1,313	1,682	2,156	2,448	2,629
Administrative services	N	622	662	639	852	1,099	1,253	1,387	1,467
Public administration	O	3,196	3,302	3,498	3,780	4,312	5,070	5,135	5,549
Education	P	2,222	2,354	2,342	2,451	2,524	2,917	3,306	3,645
Health & social care	Q	1,015	1,022	1,015	1,074	1,198	1,386	1,552	1,658
Personal & community services	R,S,T	860	882	922	1,111	1,360	1,698	2,056	1,900

Table 3.1b

Gross domestic product GDP

By activity

At current prices*Percentage share of GDP*

Description		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Gross domestic product at market prices		100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Taxes on products		15%	13%	12%	13%	13%	14%	13%	12%
less Subsidies on products		-2%	-3%	-4%	-4%	-6%	-2%	-3%	-4%
Gross value added at basic prices		87%	89%	92%	91%	93%	88%	90%	92%
Agriculture & forestry	A1	2%	2%	3%	3%	3%	2%	2%	2%
Livestock & livestock products; fishing	A2	2%	2%	1%	2%	2%	2%	2%	1%
Mining & quarrying	B	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%
Manufacturing of food products	C1	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Beverages & tobacco manufacturing	C2	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Textile & leather manufacturing	C3	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Wood & paper manufacturing; printing	C4	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Chemicals, rubber & plastics manufacturing	C5	1%	1%	1%	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Non-metallic mineral manufacturing	C6	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Metal products, machinery & equipment	C7	2%	2%	2%	2%	3%	2%	2%	2%
Other manufacturing	C8	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Electricity	D	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	1%	1%	1%
Water supply & waste management	E	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Construction	F	3%	3%	4%	4%	4%	5%	3%	4%
Wholesale & retail trade	G1	11%	11%	12%	12%	15%	14%	15%	15%
Vehicle maintenance & repair	G2	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Transport	H	3%	3%	3%	3%	4%	4%	3%	3%
Hotels & restaurants	I	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	3%	3%	3%
Information & communication	J	3%	2%	3%	3%	3%	2%	3%	3%
Financial services	K	6%	7%	8%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%
Real estate	L	15%	16%	16%	14%	13%	12%	13%	14%
Professional services	M	3%	3%	3%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%
Administrative services	N	2%	2%	2%	2%	3%	2%	2%	2%
Public administration	O	10%	10%	11%	10%	10%	10%	9%	9%
Education	P	7%	7%	7%	7%	6%	6%	6%	6%
Health & social care	Q	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%
Personal & community services	R,S,T	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	4%	3%

Table 3.2a

Gross domestic product GDP

By activity

Volume indices (chain-linked Laspeyres)*Index numbers 2010 = 100*

Description		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Gross domestic product at market prices		67	69	70	77	84	93	100	102
Taxes on products		60	59	57	66	80	95	100	102
less Subsidies on products		86	88	85	85	90	96	100	97
Gross value added at basic prices		69	72	73	79	85	92	100	102
Agriculture & forestry	A1	102	91	99	96	87	91	100	110
Livestock & livestock products; fishing	A2	96	101	86	96	97	103	100	102
Mining & quarrying	B	52	58	65	75	80	94	100	106
Manufacturing of food products	C1	79	80	77	87	88	90	100	106
Beverages & tobacco manufacturing	C2	66	71	71	82	81	89	100	100
Textile & leather manufacturing	C3	85	79	79	93	102	106	100	96
Wood & paper manufacturing; printing	C4	70	75	74	82	91	90	100	93
Chemicals, rubber & plastics manufacturing	C5	77	79	86	102	116	92	100	103
Non-metallic mineral manufacturing	C6	67	81	59	77	86	103	100	103
Metal products, machinery & equipment	C7	62	64	76	94	103	94	100	102
Other manufacturing	C8	85	91	82	95	104	103	100	99
Electricity	D	96	98	87	90	95	106	100	113
Water supply & waste management	E	62	67	66	78	90	92	100	103
Construction	F	53	55	56	67	76	91	100	106
Wholesale & retail trade	G1	67	68	63	74	82	88	100	101
Vehicle maintenance & repair	G2	66	70	73	78	82	91	100	106
Transport	H	66	68	67	73	83	94	100	99
Hotels & restaurants	I	72	67	67	67	80	93	100	96
Information & communication	J	54	56	58	66	75	90	100	97
Financial services	K	55	61	72	78	84	90	100	97
Real estate	L	80	84	86	89	95	98	100	99
Professional services	M	60	64	68	66	71	84	100	106
Administrative services	N	58	67	68	70	78	89	100	104
Public administration	O	73	75	79	85	86	98	100	107
Education	P	95	96	97	99	99	98	100	103
Health & social care	Q	67	69	70	76	76	87	100	108
Personal & community services	R,S,T	55	55	54	56	68	82	100	94

Table 3.2b

Gross domestic product GDP

By activity

Volume indices (chain-linked Laspeyres)*Percentage changes (year on year)*

Description		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Gross domestic product at market prices			2.7%	1.6%	9.4%	9.1%	10.3%	8.0%	2.0%
Taxes on products			-2%	-2%	16%	20%	19%	6%	2%
less Subsidies on products			3%	-3%	0%	6%	6%	5%	-3%
Gross value added at basic prices			3.6%	2.0%	8.1%	7.4%	8.9%	8.2%	1.8%
Agriculture & forestry	A1		-10%	9%	-3%	-10%	5%	10%	10%
Livestock & livestock products; fishing	A2		6%	-14%	12%	1%	6%	-3%	2%
Mining & quarrying	B		11%	13%	15%	6%	17%	7%	6%
Manufacturing of food products	C1		1%	-4%	14%	0%	3%	11%	6%
Beverages & tobacco manufacturing	C2		7%	-1%	17%	-2%	10%	12%	0%
Textile & leather manufacturing	C3		-7%	0%	18%	10%	4%	-5%	-4%
Wood & paper manufacturing; printing	C4		8%	-1%	10%	12%	-1%	11%	-7%
Chemicals, rubber & plastics manufacturing	C5		3%	8%	19%	13%	-21%	9%	3%
Non-metallic mineral manufacturing	C6		20%	-26%	30%	11%	20%	-3%	3%
Metal products, machinery & equipment	C7		3%	20%	23%	9%	-9%	7%	2%
Other manufacturing	C8		7%	-10%	16%	10%	-1%	-3%	-1%
Electricity	D		3%	-11%	4%	5%	12%	-5%	13%
Water supply & waste management	E		8%	-1%	17%	16%	2%	9%	3%
Construction	F		3%	3%	19%	14%	20%	10%	6%
Wholesale & retail trade	G1		2%	-6%	16%	12%	8%	13%	1%
Vehicle maintenance & repair	G2		6%	5%	5%	6%	11%	10%	6%
Transport	H		4%	-1%	8%	14%	13%	6%	-1%
Hotels & restaurants	I		-7%	1%	0%	19%	16%	8%	-4%
Information & communication	J		4%	4%	12%	15%	19%	11%	-3%
Financial services	K		10%	18%	8%	8%	6%	12%	-3%
Real estate	L		4%	3%	4%	7%	2%	2%	-1%
Professional services	M		8%	5%	-3%	8%	19%	19%	6%
Administrative services	N		14%	2%	2%	11%	15%	12%	4%
Public administration	O		3%	5%	7%	1%	15%	2%	7%
Education	P		1%	1%	2%	0%	-1%	2%	3%
Health & social care	Q		3%	2%	8%	1%	14%	14%	8%
Personal & community services	R,S,T		-1%	-2%	5%	21%	20%	23%	-6%

Table 3.3a

Gross domestic product GDP

By activity

Implied deflators (chain-linked)*Index numbers 2010 = 100*

Description		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Gross domestic product at market prices		82	81	81	84	90	100	100	103
Taxes on products		99	95	90	94	93	102	100	96
less Subsidies on products		37	56	88	95	162	74	100	147
Gross value added at basic prices		77	78	81	83	93	99	100	106
Agriculture & forestry	A1	53	53	75	89	101	98	100	101
Livestock & livestock products; fishing	A2	57	55	62	79	93	99	100	91
Mining & quarrying	B	90	89	92	97	104	103	100	111
Manufacturing of food products	C1	63	73	62	53	84	110	100	133
Beverages & tobacco manufacturing	C2	96	96	82	68	88	103	100	103
Textile & leather manufacturing	C3	116	123	122	89	87	89	100	126
Wood & paper manufacturing; printing	C4	87	84	83	85	89	108	100	102
Chemicals, rubber & plastics manufacturing	C5	60	62	53	45	74	104	100	101
Non-metallic mineral manufacturing	C6	81	69	76	78	95	77	100	99
Metal products, machinery & equipment	C7	61	64	67	69	84	106	100	100
Other manufacturing	C8	72	60	73	65	71	97	100	92
Electricity	D	114	101	148	157	147	108	100	113
Water supply & waste management	E	115	112	109	104	96	102	100	99
Construction	F	104	103	105	113	121	137	100	130
Wholesale & retail trade	G1	60	65	74	74	92	100	100	106
Vehicle maintenance & repair	G2	59	60	63	83	96	101	100	103
Transport	H	82	86	87	96	110	107	100	102
Hotels & restaurants	I	64	61	53	53	71	99	100	106
Information & communication	J	95	85	107	97	96	88	100	100
Financial services	K	86	85	85	82	91	94	100	108
Real estate	L	81	81	80	79	80	86	100	113
Professional services	M	70	68	65	82	97	105	100	102
Administrative services	N	77	71	68	88	102	101	100	101
Public administration	O	85	85	86	87	98	100	100	101
Education	P	70	74	73	75	77	90	100	107
Health & social care	Q	98	96	93	92	101	102	100	99
Personal & community services	R,S,T	76	78	83	96	98	101	100	99

Table 3.3b

Gross domestic product GDP

By activity

Implied deflators (chain-linked price indices)*Percentage changes (year on year)*

Description		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Gross domestic product at market prices			-1.1%	0.8%	3.1%	7.5%	10.5%	0.2%	3.4%
Taxes on products			-4%	-6%	5%	-1%	9%	-1%	-4%
less Subsidies on products			50%	58%	7%	72%	-54%	35%	47%
Gross value added at basic prices			0.4%	3.6%	3.0%	11.7%	6.4%	1.4%	6.0%
Agriculture & forestry	A1		1%	40%	19%	13%	-3%	2%	1%
Livestock & livestock products; fishing	A2		-4%	12%	27%	19%	6%	1%	-9%
Mining & quarrying	B		-1%	3%	6%	7%	-1%	-3%	11%
Manufacturing of food products	C1		15%	-15%	-15%	58%	31%	-9%	33%
Beverages & tobacco manufacturing	C2		0%	-15%	-17%	29%	17%	-2%	3%
Textile & leather manufacturing	C3		6%	-1%	-27%	-2%	3%	12%	26%
Wood & paper manufacturing; printing	C4		-4%	-1%	2%	5%	21%	-7%	2%
Chemicals, rubber & plastics manufacturing	C5		4%	-15%	-14%	63%	42%	-4%	1%
Non-metallic mineral manufacturing	C6		-15%	10%	2%	22%	-19%	29%	-1%
Metal products, machinery & equipment	C7		5%	4%	4%	22%	26%	-6%	0%
Other manufacturing	C8		-17%	21%	-10%	9%	36%	4%	-8%
Electricity	D		-11%	46%	6%	-6%	-27%	-7%	13%
Water supply & waste management	E		-2%	-3%	-4%	-8%	7%	-2%	-1%
Construction	F		-1%	2%	7%	7%	13%	-27%	30%
Wholesale & retail trade	G1		7%	14%	1%	24%	8%	0%	6%
Vehicle maintenance & repair	G2		2%	5%	32%	16%	5%	-1%	3%
Transport	H		5%	0%	10%	15%	-3%	-7%	2%
Hotels & restaurants	I		-4%	-13%	-1%	35%	40%	1%	6%
Information & communication	J		-11%	26%	-9%	-1%	-8%	13%	0%
Financial services	K		0%	-1%	-3%	10%	3%	7%	8%
Real estate	L		0%	-1%	-1%	2%	7%	16%	13%
Professional services	M		-2%	-5%	26%	19%	8%	-5%	2%
Administrative services	N		-7%	-5%	30%	16%	-1%	-1%	1%
Public administration	O		1%	1%	1%	13%	3%	0%	1%
Education	P		5%	-2%	3%	3%	17%	11%	7%
Health & social care	Q		-2%	-3%	-2%	10%	1%	-2%	-1%
Personal & community services	R,S,T		4%	7%	15%	2%	4%	-1%	-1%

Table 3.4

Gross domestic product GDP

By activity

At constant prices (chain-linked) Billions LBP*Referenced to the prices of 2010*

Description		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Gross domestic product at market prices		38,649	39,705	40,323	44,093	48,117	53,075	57,300	58,436
Taxes on products		4,633	4,530	4,421	5,112	6,155	7,294	7,716	7,848
less Subsidies on products		-1,591	-1,632	-1,576	-1,569	-1,671	-1,769	-1,850	-1,791
Gross value added at basic prices		35,615	36,881	37,616	40,655	43,667	47,532	51,434	52,378
Agriculture & forestry	A1	1,357	1,219	1,324	1,282	1,160	1,215	1,334	1,469
Livestock & livestock products; fishing	A2	833	880	753	841	847	899	871	891
Mining & quarrying	B	135	151	170	196	207	243	259	275
Manufacturing of food products	C1	505	510	487	555	557	571	635	670
Beverages & tobacco manufacturing	C2	309	330	328	383	377	415	465	463
Textile & leather manufacturing	C3	147	136	136	161	177	183	173	167
Wood & paper manufacturing; printing	C4	280	301	299	329	368	363	403	375
Chemicals, rubber & plastics manufacturing	C5	290	298	323	384	435	344	376	386
Non-metallic mineral manufacturing	C6	408	490	361	470	521	625	607	625
Metal products, machinery & equipment	C7	822	850	1,017	1,255	1,370	1,246	1,330	1,361
Other manufacturing	C8	221	237	212	245	270	268	260	257
Electricity	D	590	605	537	558	584	652	617	699
Water supply & waste management	E	371	398	396	464	539	547	598	613
Construction	F	1,037	1,073	1,101	1,311	1,489	1,786	1,960	2,077
Wholesale & retail trade	G1	5,530	5,629	5,268	6,116	6,829	7,350	8,314	8,416
Vehicle maintenance & repair	G2	376	400	419	442	467	517	570	604
Transport	H	1,210	1,262	1,245	1,347	1,531	1,738	1,846	1,832
Hotels & restaurants	I	1,184	1,097	1,108	1,109	1,323	1,529	1,648	1,585
Information & communication	J	894	928	968	1,088	1,251	1,490	1,658	1,608
Financial services	K	2,332	2,567	3,038	3,272	3,547	3,762	4,203	4,079
Real estate	L	5,965	6,218	6,388	6,631	7,086	7,259	7,423	7,385
Professional services	M	1,466	1,577	1,664	1,609	1,734	2,058	2,448	2,586
Administrative services	N	811	927	942	965	1,075	1,237	1,387	1,447
Public administration	O	3,762	3,868	4,072	4,361	4,405	5,047	5,135	5,495
Education	P	3,153	3,186	3,219	3,268	3,280	3,251	3,306	3,410
Health & social care	Q	1,040	1,069	1,091	1,173	1,187	1,356	1,552	1,680
Personal & community services	R,S,T	1,139	1,126	1,105	1,156	1,394	1,676	2,056	1,924

Table 3.5

Gross domestic product GDP

By activity

At previous years' prices (Billions LBP)*For calculation only*

Description		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Gross domestic product at market prices		32,457	32,588	35,931	40,431	47,943	57,191	58,436	
Taxes on products		4,489	4,220	4,577	5,772	6,763	7,833	7,848	
less Subsidies on products		-609	-884	-1,387	-1,579	-2,869	-1,370	-1,791	
Gross value added at basic prices		28,577	29,252	32,741	36,239	44,049	50,727	52,378	
Agriculture & forestry	A1	645	707	961	1,034	1,222	1,304	1,469	
Livestock & livestock products; fishing	A2	504	415	522	666	838	865	891	
Mining & quarrying	B	136	151	180	202	253	266	275	
Manufacturing of food products	C1	324	354	345	295	478	697	670	
Beverages & tobacco manufacturing	C2	315	314	313	258	365	476	463	
Textile & leather manufacturing	C3	158	168	196	157	160	155	167	
Wood & paper manufacturing; printing	C4	263	251	272	312	324	435	375	
Chemicals, rubber & plastics manufacturing	C5	178	200	202	197	253	392	386	
Non-metallic mineral manufacturing	C6	398	251	360	407	596	471	625	
Metal products, machinery & equipment	C7	519	650	835	945	1,050	1,410	1,361	
Other manufacturing	C8	171	127	178	176	190	251	257	
Electricity	D	687	544	829	917	960	667	699	
Water supply & waste management	E	456	443	505	561	524	612	613	
Construction	F	1,115	1,133	1,381	1,687	2,164	2,678	2,077	
Wholesale & retail trade	G1	3,391	3,405	4,505	5,071	6,788	8,303	8,416	
Vehicle maintenance & repair	G2	236	252	278	388	498	578	604	
Transport	H	1,038	1,077	1,171	1,466	1,910	1,977	1,832	
Hotels & restaurants	I	698	674	590	695	1,081	1,627	1,585	
Information & communication	J	885	823	1,165	1,213	1,429	1,463	1,608	
Financial services	K	2,196	2,588	2,765	2,922	3,414	3,936	4,079	
Real estate	L	5,026	5,152	5,313	5,603	5,844	6,400	7,385	
Professional services	M	1,102	1,136	1,039	1,415	1,997	2,565	2,586	
Administrative services	N	712	673	655	950	1,265	1,405	1,447	
Public administration	O	3,285	3,477	3,746	3,819	4,941	5,158	5,495	
Education	P	2,246	2,378	2,378	2,460	2,503	2,965	3,410	
Health & social care	Q	1,044	1,042	1,092	1,087	1,368	1,586	1,680	
Personal & community services	R,S,T	851	865	965	1,339	1,636	2,083	1,924	

Table 4.1

Production by activity**2011***Billions of Lebanese Pounds*

Product category	ISIC Rev. 4	Total output	Input- output ratio	Inter- mediate consum- ption	Gross value added
Gross domestic product at market prices					60,419
Taxes <i>less</i> subsidies on products					4,905
Total all activities		105,621	47%	50,107	55,514
Agriculture and forestry	A1	1,979	25%	498	1,481
Livestock & livestock products; fishing	A2	1,115	27%	306	809
Mining and quarrying	B	448	32%	144	304
Manufacture of food products	C1	4,084	78%	3,193	891
Manufacture of beverages & tobacco	C2	1,048	55%	572	476
Manufacture of textiles, clothing & leather	C3	827	74%	616	211
Manufacture of wood & paper products; printing	C4	1,313	71%	932	381
Manufacture of petroleum, chemicals, rubber & plastics	C5	1,638	76%	1,247	391
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	C6	1,936	68%	1,316	620
Manufacture of metal products, machinery and equipment	C7	4,053	67%	2,698	1,355
Furniture & other manufacturing	C8	962	75%	725	237
Electricity	D	5,037	84%	4,248	789
Water supply; sewerage, waste management etc	E	1,162	48%	555	607
Construction	F	11,359	76%	8,669	2,690
Commercial trade & motor vehicle repairs	G	15,733	39%	6,195	9,538
Transport	H	3,684	49%	1,819	1,865
Accommodation and food service activities	I	3,811	56%	2,126	1,685
Information and communication	J	3,410	53%	1,809	1,601
Financial & insurance activities	K	6,058	27%	1,640	4,418
Real estate activities	L	10,181	18%	1,864	8,317
Professional, scientific and technical activities	M	4,859	46%	2,230	2,629
Administrative and support service activities	N	3,248	55%	1,781	1,467
Public administration & international	O	6,167	10%	618	5,549
Education	P	5,212	30%	1,567	3,645
Human health & social work activities	Q	3,583	54%	1,925	1,658
Personal service activities nec	V	2,714	30%	814	1,900

Source: Central Administration for Statistics

Table 4.2

Supply use balance**2011***Billions of Lebanese Pounds*

Product category	ISIC Rev. 4	Supply				Total	Use				
		Imports of goods & services	Output at basic prices	Margins	Taxes less subsidies on products		Inter- mediate demand	Househd final consmptn	Govt final consmptn	Gross capital formation	Exports of goods & services
Total		38,776	105,621		4,905	149,302	50,107	53,596	7,555	16,157	21,887
Agriculture and forestry	A1	1,121	1,979	697	39	3,836	1,494	2,098			244
Livestock & livestock products; fishing	A2	549	1,115	300	3	1,967	1,095	869			3
Mining and quarrying	B	608	448			1,056	764	13			279
Manufacture of food products	C1	2,517	4,084	1,286	275	8,162	1,226	6,376			560
Manufacture of beverages & tobacco	C2	585	1,048	443	599	2,675	256	2,289			130
Manufacture of textiles, clothing & leather	C3	1,364	827	2,075	303	4,569	545	3,777			247
Manufacture of wood & paper products; printing	C4	868	1,313	1,011	67	3,259	2,534	470			255
Manufacture of petroleum, chemicals, rubber & plastics	C5	10,843	1,638	2,846	1,283	16,610	9,022	6,033			1,555
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	C6	666	1,936	543	191	3,336	2,928	310			98
Manufacture of metal products, machinery and equipment	C7	10,981	4,053	3,209	1,488	19,731	6,373	3,930		5,430	3,998
Furniture & other manufacturing	C8	990	962	886	152	2,990	592	1,539		505	354
Electricity	D	260	5,037		-2,589	2,708	1,051	1,657			
Water supply; sewerage, waste management etc	E	21	1,162		35	1,218	161	501			556
Construction	F	753	11,359		250	12,362	1,725	494		9,332	811
Commercial trade & motor vehicle repairs	G	398	15,733	-13,554		2,577	660	761			1,156
Transport	H	721	3,684		148	4,553	2,134	1,063			1,356
Accommodation and food service activities	I		3,811		140	3,951	404	3,547			
Information and communication	J	843	3,410	258	2,292	6,803	3,853	1,981			969
Financial & insurance activities	K	754	6,058		1	6,813	3,516	2,049			1,248
Real estate activities	L		10,181			10,181	2,432	6,859		890	
Professional, scientific and technical activities	M	2,124	4,859		52	7,035	3,381	61			3,593
Administrative and support service activities	N		3,248		87	3,335	2,620	715			
Public administration & international	O	29	6,167		60	6,256	200		5,979		77
Education	P		5,212			5,212	108	4,051	1,053		
Human health & social work activities	Q		3,583		3	3,586	261	2,802	523		
Personal service activities nec	V	192	2,714		26	2,932	327	2,350			255
Travel credits & debits	W	1,589				1,589	445	-2,999			4,143

Source: Central Administration for Statistics

Table 4.3
Production and inputs

2011

Billions of Lebanese Pounds

Product category	Total	A1	A2	B0	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7
		Agriculture and forestry	Livestock & livestock products; fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufacture of food products	Manufacture of beverages & tobacco	Manufacture of textiles, clothing & leather	Manufacture of wood & paper products; printing	Manufacture of petroleum, chemicals, rubber & plastics	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	Manufacture of metal products, machinery and equipment
Total output	105,621	1,979	1,115	448	4,084	1,048	827	1,313	1,638	1,936	4,053
Gross value added	55,514	1,481	809	304	891	476	211	381	391	620	1,355
Input/output ratio	47%	25%	27%	32%	78%	55%	74%	71%	76%	68%	67%
Total intermediate consumption	50,107	498	306	144	3,193	572	616	932	1,247	1,316	2,698
Agriculture and forestry	1,494	31			981	183	82	58			
Livestock & livestock products; fishing	1,095				946		0	0	0		0
Mining and quarrying	764			31	6	1			0	372	
Manufacture of food products	1,226		204		471	22	6	3			0
Manufacture of beverages & tobacco	256				17	3			2	0	
Manufacture of textiles, clothing & leather	545	0	0	0	1	0	416	22	4	1	3
Manufacture of wood & paper products; printing	2,534	6	3	3	36	8	3	479	31	19	70
Manufacture of petroleum, chemicals, rubber & plastic	9,022	314	10	9	132	161	25	121	869	191	148
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	2,928					7		0	0	375	7
Manufacture of metal products, machinery and equipm	6,373	2	5	42	34	21	18	29	40	69	1,873
Furniture & other manufacturing	592	3	2	2	12	17	5	2	11	11	1
Electricity	1,051	3	2	1	47	3	4	12	6	39	39
Water supply; sewerage, waste management etc	161	30	1	1	9		0	3	4	4	8
Construction	1,725			0	11	0	1	1	2	8	8
Commercial trade & motor vehicle repairs	660	1	1	1	14	3	2	11	10	14	28
Transport	2,134	19	16	45	35	18	7	20	25	32	75
Accommodation and food service activities	404	1	0	0	4	4	1	4	4	2	5
Information and communication	3,853	22	17	1	32	17	11	25	23	25	92
Financial & insurance activities	3,516	40	30	6	113	29	11	31	58	61	109
Real estate activities	2,432			0	117	3	6	9	12	11	47
Professional, scientific and technical activities	3,381	19	8	2	71	60	8	33	100	45	50
Administrative and support service activities	2,620	6	5		68	6	6	52	28	20	108
Public administration & international	200				2	0	0	1	7	7	1
Education	108				1	1	0	2	1	1	2
Human health & social work activities	261				1	0	0	1	0	2	1
Personal service activities nec	327	1	0	0	7	3	1	4	4	2	6
Travel credits & debits	445			0	26	2	3	9	6	7	19

Source: Central Administration for Statistics

Table 4.3

continued

Production and inputs**2011***Billions of Lebanese Pounds*

Product category	ISIC Rev. 4	Total	C8	D0	E0	F0	G0	H	I0	J	K0	L0
			Furniture & other manufacturing	Electricity	Water supply; sewerage, waste management etc	Construction	Commercial trade & motor vehicle repairs	Transport	Accommodation and food service activities	Information and communication	Financial & insurance activities	Real estate activities
Total output		105,621	962	5,037	1,162	11,359	15,733	3,684	3,811	3,410	6,058	10,181
Gross value added		55,514	237	789	607	2,690	9,538	1,865	1,685	1,601	4,418	8,317
Input/output ratio		47%	75%	84%	48%	76%	39%	49%	56%	53%	27%	18%
Total intermediate consumption		50,107	725	4,248	555	8,669	6,195	1,819	2,126	1,809	1,640	1,864
Agriculture and forestry	A1	1,494							159			
Livestock & livestock products; fishing	A2	1,095	23						125			
Mining and quarrying	B	764	253			101						
Manufacture of food products	C1	1,226	10						477			
Manufacture of beverages & tobacco	C2	256							233			
Manufacture of textiles, clothing & leather	C3	545	38	2	0	3	2	1	18	1	1	1
Manufacture of wood & paper products; printing	C4	2,534	115	30	15	608	344	31	31	180	149	12
Manufacture of petroleum, chemicals, rubber & plastics	C5	9,022	63	3,631	121	601	900	483	65	46	37	61
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	C6	2,928	7			2,502			30			
Manufacture of metal products, machinery and equipment	C7	6,373	76	117	84	3,008	315	115	73	133	35	20
Furniture & other manufacturing	C8	592	0	13	9		72	11	48	17	15	6
Electricity	D	1,051	6	290	14	14	150	5	56	37	48	71
Water supply; sewerage, waste management etc	E	161	1	17	3		16	6	6	7	5	2
Construction	F	1,725	2	20	1	35	148	4	47	27	52	1,128
Commercial trade & motor vehicle repairs	G	660	4	8	34		286	127	12	13	7	4
Transport	H	2,134	19	18	12	57	431	426	28	37	58	34
Accommodation and food service activities	I	404	2	6	8	16	63	33	11	23	11	4
Information and communication	J	3,853	17	22	54	151	634	138	139	625	140	26
Financial & insurance activities	K	3,516	22	23	46	507	926	167	105	133	308	386
Real estate activities	L	2,432	22	0	40	43	703	25	279	137	91	19
Professional, scientific and technical activities	M	3,381	27	23	11	388	701	68	110	165	363	70
Administrative and support service activities	N	2,620	10	26	77	583	159	157	54	158	222	15
Public administration & international	O	200	0	0		4	143	2	4	4		1
Education	P	108	1	0		5	11	2	2	9		0
Human health & social work activities	Q	261	1	0	3	5	6	0	3	1		2
Personal service activities nec	V	327	1	1	2	6	48	4	5	17	79	2
Travel credits & debits	W	445	4	0	20	31	136	15	5	38	19	0

Source: Central Administration for Statistics

Table 4.3

continued

Production and inputs**2011***Billions of Lebanese Pounds*

Product category	ISIC Rev. 4	Total	M0	N0	O0	P0	Q0	V0
			Professional, scientific and technical activities	Administrative and support service activities	Public administration & international	Education	Human health & social work activities	Personal service activities nec
Total output		105,621	4,859	3,248	6,167	5,212	3,583	2,714
Gross value added		55,514	2,629	1,467	5,549	3,645	1,658	1,900
Input/output ratio		47%	46%	55%	10%	30%	54%	30%
Total intermediate consumption		50,107	2,230	1,781	618	1,567	1,925	814
Agriculture and forestry	A1	1,494						
Livestock & livestock products; fishing	A2	1,095						
Mining and quarrying	B	764						
Manufacture of food products	C1	1,226			34			
Manufacture of beverages & tobacco	C2	256						
Manufacture of textiles, clothing & leather	C3	545	1	13	4	1	13	0
Manufacture of wood & paper products; printing	C4	2,534	50	28	14	223	31	18
Manufacture of petroleum, chemicals, rubber & plastics	C5	9,022	34	62	124	93	675	46
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	C6	2,928						
Manufacture of metal products, machinery and equipment	C7	6,373	54	61	16	25	59	51
Furniture & other manufacturing	C8	592	18	37	29	27	216	10
Electricity	D	1,051	11	10	61	54	28	40
Water supply; sewerage, waste management etc	E	161	6	6	8	6	7	4
Construction	F	1,725	16	12		136	33	33
Commercial trade & motor vehicle repairs	G	660	17	24	3	15	12	7
Transport	H	2,134	40	578	21	34	29	20
Accommodation and food service activities	I	404	19	128	1	14	32	9
Information and communication	J	3,853	832	148	73	378	95	115
Financial & insurance activities	K	3,516	104	69	10	68	96	59
Real estate activities	L	2,432	115	135	139	144	136	197
Professional, scientific and technical activities	M	3,381	429	190	50	177	70	142
Administrative and support service activities	N	2,620	377	196	33	69	133	52
Public administration & international	O	200	9	2		2	10	1
Education	P	108	13	3		48	5	2
Human health & social work activities	Q	261	1	3		10	221	1
Personal service activities nec	V	327	39	58	1	15	17	3
Travel credits & debits	W	445	46	18		28	8	5

Source: Central Administration for Statistics

Table 5.1

Banks		S122					
<i>Billions of Lebanese Pounds</i>							
Description		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
PRODUCTION ACCOUNT							
Resources							
FISIM	P1f	2,309	2,424	2,945	3,083	3,722	3,800
Interest received	P1f1	7,722	8,810	8,992	9,985	11,163	11,321
Interest paid	P1f2	-5,413	-6,386	-6,046	-6,902	-7,441	-7,522
Other output	P1z	582	682	827	932	1,018	1,063
Output	P1	2,891	3,106	3,773	4,015	4,740	4,863
Uses							
Intermediate consumption	P2	798	874	1,054	1,118	1,280	1,291
<i>Gross Value Added (GVA)</i>	<i>B1g</i>	<i>2,092</i>	<i>2,232</i>	<i>2,718</i>	<i>2,897</i>	<i>3,460</i>	<i>3,572</i>
GENERATION OF INCOME ACCOUNT							
Resources							
Gross Value Added (GVA)	B1g	2,092	2,232	2,718	2,897	3,460	3,572
Uses							
Compensation of employees	D1	874	948	1,138	1,239	1,409	1,522
Other taxes on production	D29	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<i>Operating surplus, gross</i>	<i>B2g</i>	<i>1,219</i>	<i>1,284</i>	<i>1,580</i>	<i>1,658</i>	<i>2,051</i>	<i>2,049</i>
ALLOCATION OF PRIMARY INCOME ACCOUNT							
Resources							
Operating surplus, gross	B2g	1,219	1,284	1,580	1,658	2,051	2,049
Property income, received	D4	7,391	8,373	8,480	9,285	10,379	10,222
Interest received	D41	7,000	7,880	7,941	8,528	9,265	9,192
Other property income recvd	D42	391	493	539	757	1,114	1,029
Total resources = total uses		8,609	9,657	10,061	10,943	12,429	12,271
Uses							
Property income, paid	D4	7,000	7,880	7,941	8,528	9,265	9,192
Interest paid	D41	7,000	7,880	7,941	8,528	9,265	9,192
Dividends etc paid	D42	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<i>Balance of primary incomes, gross</i>	<i>B5g</i>	<i>1,610</i>	<i>1,777</i>	<i>2,120</i>	<i>2,415</i>	<i>3,164</i>	<i>3,079</i>
SECONDARY DISTRIBUTION OF INCOME ACCOUNT							
Resources							
Balance of primary incomes, gross	B5g	1,610	1,777	2,120	2,415	3,164	3,079
Uses							
Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.	D5	206	224	281	316	417	445
Miscellaneous current transfers	D75	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<i>Gross disposable income</i>	<i>B6g</i>	<i>1,403</i>	<i>1,553</i>	<i>1,838</i>	<i>2,099</i>	<i>2,747</i>	<i>2,634</i>
= <i>Gross saving</i>							

Source: Banque du Liban, classified to SNA categories by CAS

Continued

Banks

Billions of Lebanese Pounds

Description	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
CAPITAL ACCOUNT							
Resources							
Gross saving	B8g	1,403	1,553	1,838	2,099	2,747	2,634
Uses							
GFCF	P51	-71	267	552	329	699	1,037
Net lending/(borrowing)	B9	1,474	1,286	1,287	1,771	2,048	1,596
FINANCIAL ACCOUNT							
Resources							
Net lending/(borrowing)	B9f	1,474	1,286	1,287	1,771	2,048	1,596
Net incurrence of financial liabilities	FL	7,310	10,884	17,992	31,687	18,507	13,622
Deposits	F22	6,073	11,355	17,907	29,240	17,695	14,117
Deposits of residents	F221	5,247	9,157	14,635	21,155	14,963	7,950
Deposits of non residents	F222	826	2,199	3,272	8,085	2,732	6,167
Shares (less dividends paid)	F5x	1,325	-457	-358	-259	-364	88
Other accounts payable	F8	-88	-14	443	2,706	1,176	-583
Uses							
Net acquisition of financial assets	FA	8,785	12,170	19,279	33,458	20,555	15,219
Currencies and deposits	F2	2,807	7,252	7,391	22,971	10,825	8,796
Currency	F21	0	61	62	23	29	17
Deposits	F22	2,807	7,191	7,329	22,949	10,796	8,779
Deposits with Lebanese banks	F221	-1,946	717	9,715	16,085	7,710	9,126
Deposits with foreign banks	F222	4,754	6,474	-2,386	6,864	3,086	-348
Debt securities	F3	4,496	1,231	5,890	5,498	381	-137
Loans	F4	1,583	3,622	6,036	5,069	9,318	5,729
Other accounts receivable	F8	-103	65	-38	-80	32	831

Source: Banque du Liban, classified to SNA categories by CAS

Table 5.2

General Government

S13a

Billions of Lebanese Pounds

Description		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
PRODUCTION ACCOUNT							
Resources							
Output	P1	4,928	5,284	6,021	7,037	7,201	7,726
Sales of non-market output	P11	90	98	95	96	100	106
Non-market output (not sold)	P13	4,838	5,186	5,927	6,941	7,101	7,621
Uses							
Intermediate consumption	P2	791	810	1,079	1,155	1,194	1,249
<i>Gross Value Added (GVA)</i>	<i>B1g</i>	<i>4,137</i>	<i>4,475</i>	<i>4,943</i>	<i>5,881</i>	<i>6,007</i>	<i>6,478</i>
GENERATION OF INCOME ACCOUNT							
Resources							
Gross Value Added (GVA)	B1g	4,137	4,475	4,943	5,881	6,007	6,478
Uses							
Compensation of employees	D1	3,460	3,732	4,127	5,072	5,202	5,592
<i>Operating surplus, gross</i>	<i>B2g</i>	<i>677</i>	<i>742</i>	<i>816</i>	<i>809</i>	<i>804</i>	<i>885</i>
Consumption of fixed capital	P51c	677	742	816	809	804	885
ALLOCATION OF PRIMARY INCOME ACCOUNT							
Resources							
Operating surplus, gross	B2g	677	742	816	809	804	885
Taxes on production and imports, received	D2	4,738	5,856	6,965	8,852	8,320	9,164
Taxes on products	D21	4,234	5,338	6,306	8,131	7,531	8,338
Value added tax (VAT)	D211	1,660	2,003	2,584	2,889	3,193	3,300
Taxes and duties on imports excl. VAT	D212	461	561	686	768	810	777
Other taxes on products	D214	2,113	2,774	3,036	4,474	3,528	4,261
Other taxes on production	D29	504	518	659	721	789	826
less Subsidies, paid	-D3	-1,448	-1,525	-2,567	-2,350	-1,951	-2,793
Subsidies on products	-D31	-1,261	-1,345	-2,536	-1,223	-1,778	-2,628
Other subsidies on production	-D39	-187	-180	-31	-1,127	-173	-167
Interest received	D41	342	331	311	534	393	443
Total resources = total uses	TRUE	4,309	5,405	5,525	7,845	7,567	7,699
Uses							
Interest paid	D41	4,338	4,695	4,957	5,784	5,893	5,655
<i>Balance of primary incomes, gross</i>	<i>B5g</i>	<i>-29</i>	<i>710</i>	<i>568</i>	<i>2,061</i>	<i>1,674</i>	<i>2,044</i>
SECONDARY DISTRIBUTION OF INCOME ACCOUNT							
Resources							
Balance of primary incomes, gross	B5g	-29	710	568	2,061	1,674	2,044
Current taxes on income, wealth, etc.	D5	2,145	2,270	2,942	3,317	3,840	4,238
Income taxes	D51	1,184	1,308	1,564	1,839	2,050	2,423
Other direct taxes	D59	961	962	1,378	1,478	1,790	1,815
Social contributions	D61	1,828	1,938	2,129	2,592	2,731	2,842
Current transfers within government	D73	670	846	810	1,062	1,176	919
Miscellaneous current transfers	D75	285	298	328	335	363	374
Total resources = total uses		4,899	6,063	6,777	9,368	9,783	10,417
Uses							
Social benefits	D62	1,766	1,828	1,972	2,306	2,474	2,531
Current transfers within government	D73	927	934	982	1,188	1,400	934
International corporation	D74	14	6	57	42	66	27
Miscellaneous current transfers	D75	147	141	194	203	166	234
<i>Gross disposable income</i>	<i>B6g</i>	<i>2,045</i>	<i>3,154</i>	<i>3,572</i>	<i>5,630</i>	<i>5,677</i>	<i>6,691</i>

Continued

General Government

S13a

Billions of Lebanese Pounds

Description		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
USE OF INCOME ACCOUNT							
Resources							
Gross disposable income	B6g	2,045	3,154	3,572	5,630	5,677	6,691
Uses							
Final consumption expenditure	P3	4,838	5,186	5,927	6,941	7,101	7,621
Gross saving	B8g	-2,793	-2,032	-2,355	-1,311	-1,424	-930
CAPITAL ACCOUNT							
Resources							
		-2,260	-1,518	-1,919	-505	-1,242	-772
Gross saving	B8g	-2,793	-2,032	-2,355	-1,311	-1,424	-930
Capital transfers received	D9	533	514	436	806	182	158
Total resources = total uses		-2,260	-1,518	-1,919	-505	-1,242	-772
Uses							
Capital transfers paid	D9	454	330	367	371	394	288
GFCF	P51	906	850	819	786	1,006	859
Net lending/(borrowing)	B9	-3,619	-2,698	-3,105	-1,662	-2,642	-1,918

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