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Trade Brief

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Figures released by the Ministry of Finance, Customs Directorate, indicate a trade deficit of US\$ 6,754 million during January-May 2016, 16 percent higher than the deficit of US\$ 5,828 million registered during the same period of 2015. The US\$ 926 million deterioration in the trade deficit is rooted in significantly higher imports by US\$ 763 million coupled with a decrease of US\$ 163 million in exports during the period under consideration.

Total **imports** reached US\$ 7,862 million during January-May 2016, registering an increase of 11 percent in value terms and 25 percent in volume terms, when compared to the same period of 2015.

- This hike in imports was induced by a significantly higher bill of "Mineral fuel and oil" by 66 percent (US\$ 753 million), reflecting a 76 percent increase in terms of volume. This is due to the registration of US\$ 1,044 million worth of fuel imports to EDL during the first five months of 2016 compared to nil during the similar period of 2015, despite the contraction in the value of non-EDL fuel imports by 25 percent (US\$ 290 million)¹ when compared to the same period a year earlier.
- Imports of "Unwrought & semi-manufactured gold, diamonds, precious stones & metals" witnessed a year-on-year increase of 14 percent (US\$ 47 million) in terms of value, while in volume terms it increased by 2 percent. This discrepancy cannot be attributed to a price variation, since average gold prices remained almost the same with an average of US\$ 1,210.15 per ounce registered during January-May 2015 compared to US\$ 1,209.24 per ounce during the same period of 2016. In fact, the pronounced year-on-year increase in value terms is mainly due to higher imports of "Gold (including gold plated and platinum) unwrought" by 37 percent (against 26 percent in volume), therefore increasing the share of this high value subcategory from 60 percent from total imports of "Unwrought gold, un-mounted diamond & precious stones" during January-May 2015 to 72 percent during the same period of 2016.
- Excluding "Mineral fuel and oil" and "Unwrought gold, un-mounted diamond & precious stones", imports decreased by a mere 1 percent (US\$ 38 million) during January-May 2016 compared to the same period of 2015. In fact, the main decreases were witnessed in "Aircraft engines, Boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances" and "Electrical machinery and equipment" with 10 percent (US\$ 50 million)² and 10 percent (US\$ 33 million)³ respectively compared to the previous year. On the other hand, some categories of imports witnessed a year-on-year increase, mainly "Vehicles other than railway or tramway" and "Pharmaceutical products" with 9 percent (US\$ 55 million)⁴ and with 10 percent (US\$ 46 million)⁵ respectively.
- As for the main import partners, China ranked first during January-May 2016 with a share of 11 percent of total imports, noting that almost 15 percent of imports from this country are "Aircraft engines, Boilers, machinery

Despite the increase in volume terms by 5 percent, the drop in value is mainly attributed to lower international fuel prices with the Brent price dropping from an average of US\$ 57.07 per barrel during Jan-May 2015 to US\$ 37.9 per barrel during the same period of 2016.

² This contraction is mostly attributed to lower imports from the United Kingdom and the United States by 60 percent (US\$ 34 million) and 33 percent (US\$ 16 million) respectively.

³ Mainly due to a decline in imports from Germany by 65 percent (US\$ 22 million).

⁴ This increase is mostly due to a hike in imports from the United States by 22 percent (US\$ 21 million)

⁵ This is attributed to higher imports from the United States, Ireland and Germany by 29 percent (US\$ 15 million), 59 percent (US\$ 12 million) and 17 percent (US\$ 12 million) respectively.

and mechanical appliances". Italy and the United States followed with respective shares of 8 percent and 7 percent.

Exports amounted to US\$ 1,108 million during January-May 2016, reflecting a major decrease of 13 percent compared to the same period of 2015. This drop in value is reflected in a higher decrease of 22 percent in terms of volume.

- Despite the above mentioned drop, exports of "Unwrought gold, un-mounted diamond & precious stones" increased by 3 percent (US\$ 6 million) in terms of value, in contrast with a 36 percent drop in terms of volume⁶.
- Excluding "Unwrought gold, un-mounted diamond & precious stones", exports registered a remarkable year-on-year decrease of 16 percent (US\$ 169 million), partly due to a drop in exports of "Electrical machinery and equipment" by 26 percent (US\$ 25 million)⁷ and exports of "Processed copper" by 28 percent (US\$ 12 million)⁸. On the other hand, few categories registered a year-on-year increase, mainly exports of "Plastics and articles" which rose by 10 percent (US\$ 5 million)⁹.
- From a regional perspective, exports to Arab countries witnessed a year-on-year decrease of 22 percent (US\$ 149 million) during January-May 2016. It is worth mentioning that this decrease is attributed to lower exports to Saudi Arabia, Iraq and the United Arab Emirates by 25 percent (US\$ 41 million)¹⁰, 33 percent (US\$ 33 million)¹¹ and 23 percent (32 million)¹² respectively.
- Lastly, the **breakdown of Lebanese exports by major destination** shows that South Africa and Saudi Arabia were at the top of the list during January-May 2016 with a share from total exports of 13 percent and 11 percent respectively, followed by other regional countries mainly the United Arab Emirates with a share of 9 percent.

⁶ This is mainly due to a large drop in volume of exports of "articles of goldsmiths or silversmiths wares and parts thereof, of precious metal or/of metal clad with precious metal" from 10,202 Kgs during Jan-May 2015 to 3,515 Kgs during the same period of 2016, with a 29 percent drop in their value (from US\$ 449 thousand in Jan-May 2015 to US\$ 320 thousand in Jan-May 2016).

 $^{^{7}}$ This decrease is partly attributed to lower exports to Saudi Arabia by 67 percent (US\$ 13 million).

 $^{^{8}}$ This decrease is mainly due to lower exports to South Korea by 42 percent (US\$ 9 million).

 $^{^{9}}$ Driven by an increase in exports to Syria by US\$ 8 million.

¹⁰ Driven by a drop in several categories of exports, mainly "Electrical machinery and equipment", "furniture, bedding and mattresses" and "printed books, newspapers" by US\$ 13 million, US\$ 6 million and US\$ 4 million respectively.

¹¹ With lower exports in most categories of which "live animals" by US\$ 8 million and "Sugars and sugar confectionery" by US\$ 7 million.

¹² This drop is due to a y-o-y decrease of 52 percent (US\$ 28 million) in exports of "Unwrought gold, un-mounted diamond & precious stones" and 96 percent (US\$ 7 million) in exports of "Copper and articles thereof" during the aforementioned period.

Table 1: Trade activity by value

(IC\$\psi \ \)	2015	2016	% Change	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	% Change
(US\$ millions)	May	May	May 16/15	Jan – May	Jan - May 16/15				
Imports	1,486	1,630	10%	9,169	9,160	8,713	7,099	7,862	11%
of which mineral fuel & oil	244	346	42%	2,854	2,279	2,038	1,145	1,899	66%
-EDL registered fuel imports	0	177	NA	1,292	454	529	0	1,044	NA
-Non EDL fuel imports	244	169	-31%	1,562	1,825	1,508	1,145	855	-25%
of which Unwrought & semi- manufactured gold, diamonds, precious									
stones & metals	64	87	35%	707	601	435	333	380	14%
Exports	293	237	-19%	1,827	1,967	1,387	1,272	1,108	-13%
of which Unwrought gold, un-mounted diamond, & precious metals	50	59	19%	755	482	260	203	209	3%
Trade Balance	-1,192	-1,393	17%	-7,342	-7,193	-7,326	-5,828	-6,754	16%

Source: Directorate General of Customs, Ministry of Finance

Table 2: Trade activity by volume

0.600	2015	2016	% Change	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	% Change
(Millions of kgs)	May	May	May 16/15	Jan – May	Jan - May 16/15				
Imports	1,244	1,516	22%	6,850	6,221	6,389	6,057	7,577	25%
of which mineral fuel & oil	439	736	68%	3,199	2,435	2,340	2,098	3,695	76%
-EDL registered fuel imports	0	360	NA	1,505	455	560	0	1,498	NA
-Non EDL fuel imports	439	376	-14%	1,694	1,980	1,781	2,098	2,198	5%
of which Unwrought & semi- manufactured gold, diamonds, precious									
stones & metals (Kgs)	157,992	166,037	5%	391,438	544,688	420,714	420,054	429,233	2%
Exports	207	125	-40%	929	1,287	762	775	607	-22%
of which Unwrought gold, un-mounted diamond, & precious metals (Kgs)	5,077	3,082	-39%	58,623	34,110	18,958	23,114	14,757	-36%
Trade Balance	-1,037	-1,391	34%	-5,921	-4,934	-5,627	-5,281	-6,970	32%

Source: Directorate General of Customs, Ministry of Finance

♣ The distribution of the top traded products is as follows:

Table 3: IMPORT Distribution by Product (in US\$ million)

Rank	Product	Jan- May	%	Jan-May	%	Value	%
Kank	rroduct	2015	Share	2016	Share	Change	Change
1	Mineral fuels and oils	1,145	16%	1,899	24%	753	66%
2	Vehicles and accessories, cranes & lorries	618	9%	674	9%	55	9%
3	Pharmaceutical products	470	7%	516	7%	46	10%
4	Aircraft engines, Boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances	508	7%	458	6%	-50	-10%
5	Unwrought & semi-manufactured gold, diamonds, precious stones &						
3	metals	333	5%	380	5%	47	14%
6	Electrical machinery and equipment	329	5%	296	4%	-33	-10%
7	Plastics and articles thereof	248	3%	250	3%	2	1%
8	Iron and steel	211	3%	226	3%	15	7%
9	Articles of apparel and clothing	224	3%	221	3%	-3	-1%
10	Dairy produce; birds' egg	132	2%	119	2%	-13	-10%
	Others	2,881	41%	2,824	36%	-57	-2%
	Total	7,099	100%	7,862	100%	763	11%

Source: MOF, DGC

Table 4: EXPORT Distribution by Product (in US\$ million)

D1.	D., 1t	Jan- May	%	Jan- May	%	Value	%
Rank	Product	2015	Share	2016	Share	Change	Change
1	Unwrought & semi-manufactured gold, diamonds, precious stones &						
1	metals	203	16%	209	19%	6	3%
2	Aircraft engines, Boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances	79	6%	80	7%	0	0%
3	Electrical machinery and equipment	96	8%	71	6%	-25	-26%
4	Essential oils and resinoids; perfumery, cosmetics	55	4%	58	5%	4	6%
5	Plastics and articles thereof	47	4%	52	5%	5	10%
6	Preparations of vegetables	57	4%	52	5%	-5	-9%
7	Miscellaneous edible preparations	35	3%	41	4%	5	15%
8	Beverages, spirits	39	3%	30	3%	-9	-23%
9	Furniture, bedding, mattress	37	3%	30	3%	-7	-20%
10	Processed copper	41	3%	30	3%	-12	-28%
	Others	580	46%	456	41%	-125	-21%
	Total	1,272	100%	1,108	100%	-163	-13%

Source: MOF, DGC



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