

LEBANON

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MACROECONOMIC AND AGRICULTURAL INDICATORS¹

	UNIT	2000	2005
POPULATION			
Total population	Millions	3.40	3.58
Rural population	Millions	0.45	0.43
Percentage rural/total population	%	13.4	12.00
Total labour force (TLF)	Millions	1.22	1.26
Agricultural labour force (ALF)	Millions	0.05	0.05
ALF/TLF	%	4.02	3.74
	UNIT	2000	2003
PRODUCTION			
Gross domestic product per inhabitant (GDP/Hbt)	\$	4 716	5 201
Agricultural GDP/GDP	%	11.43	12.23
FACTORS OF PRODUCTION			
Area under cultivation	1 000 ha	332	313
Irrigated area	1 000 ha	104	104
Area under cultivation/tractor	Hectares	40.00	37.71
AGRICULTURAL TRADE			
Agricultural imports	Million \$	1 088	1 285
Agricultural exports	Million \$	138	239
Agricultural exports/total exports	%	19.36	15.66
Agricultural imports/total imports	%	17.48	17.92

¹ Source: Med Agri 2005 and UN Population Statistics 2006.

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OLIVE GROWING IN LEBANON

Lebanon produces a yearly average of just over 6 000 t of olive oil. Consumption, which was slightly above 7 000 t in the late 1990s (9 000 t in 1998/99), is just about on a par with production at present. A small volume was imported until 2001/02 to maintain a flow of exports of between 800 and 1 500 t.

1. Historical background

Asia Minor was the cradle of olive growing some six thousand years ago. According to some theories, the olive was first cultivated on the shores of the Mediterranean along the coasts of Lebanon and Palestine, and the Phoenician settlements were the first to domesticate and adapt the wild olive tree to cultivation.

The first reliable evidence of olive growing is from a much later date. Tablets found in Ebla, in northern Syria, dating from the middle of the third millennium mention large-scale oil production, and records from the second millennium BC testify to olive growing in Asia Minor, Lebanon, Palestine, Egypt and the Greek archipelago.

2. Socio-economic importance

Olive growing was a developing sector of Lebanon's agriculture in the 1990s. At the start of the decade, olive crop area (32 000 ha) accounted for just over 10% of the country's total cultivated area; by the year 2000 this percentage had risen to 17% as crop area had expanded by some 24 000 ha (75%) to reach 55 646 ha. In 2004 the total area under olives in Lebanon was assessed at 61 500 t.

During the period 1999–2000 the olive sector accounted on average for 13.6% of final agricultural production. In 2002 olive production was worth LBP 265 thousand million ¹, which represented almost 20% of the value of agricultural plant production and 15% of the value of all agricultural production.

In the year 2000 olives were grown on 198 425 agricultural holdings, of which 96.2% were less than 1 ha in size and covered 73% of olive crop area.

During the 2001/02 crop year, virgin olive oils fetched a producer price of LBP 9 400/kg¹.

The olive sector (olive cultivation + olive oil industries) also plays an active part in stemming rural depopulation by helping to keep the population in rural areas. For instance, in the 1998/99 crop year it provided a total of 22 166 wages/day and in 1999/00 it provided 63 000 wages/day.

¹ EUR 1 = LBP 1 685.4 (Lebanese pounds).

3. Resources and location

Lebanon's olive orchards extend from the coast to an altitude of 1 000m. The olive is generally dry farmed on quite poor soils. Owing to the topography of the land, which is mainly mountainous, terrace cultivation is practised.

Olive crop area has expanded considerably in Lebanon over the last three decades, increasing from some 30 000 ha in 1980 to 55 646 ha towards the end of this decade (17% of cultivated land), of which 52 746 ha (94.8%) are dry-farmed.

The advanced age of the olive orchards (36.2% > 50 years old), particularly in the North of the country, combined with the rough terrain and harsh soil and climatic conditions, lead to a pronounced "on"/"off" pattern of crop bearing. The olive trees of Lebanon are around 150 years old on average.

Orchards are planted at an average density of 220 trees/ha in irrigated conditions and at 206 trees/ha in dry-farmed conditions. There is an average of 21 trees per dunum. In all, Lebanon has 11 million olive trees, of which 1 million do not yet bear crops. This orchard renewal rate is one of the highest compared with the rates in other fruit tree orchards for which the average is 5%.¹

Mean yields of approximately 2 300 kg olives/ha are obtained, although the volume does fluctuate widely from season to season (1 300/3 400 kg olives/ha).

Orchards are very small, as already explained in the preceding section, since 96.2% of olive holdings are less than 1 ha (figures for year 2000). The small size of plots and the successive divisions of the land into ever smaller units, which is not restricted to olive growing alone, are the biggest hindrances to the development of the agricultural sector. This tendency is more pronounced in olive cultivation, which is the best option for allowing people to maintain their rural roots by cultivating increasingly tinier plots of land without having to be too much on the spot because the olive is not "demanding".

The fact that the numerous olive growers generally have other jobs means that the orchards receive little care, which is an impediment to obtaining quality products and high yields.

The main varieties of olive grown in Lebanon are usually known by the name of Baladi. This covers several varieties, the chief ones of which are now listed:

¹ Ministry of Agriculture, 2002.

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- '**Soury**' ('**Sourani**', '**Souri**'). This is the most important variety in Lebanon where it is found primarily in the North and in the Mount Lebanon area. It is of medium hardiness and its productivity is medium and alternate. When irrigated, it comes into bearing in the second or third year. The fruit is used for producing good quality oil and for green or black pickling. Oil yield is medium to high. It is moderately resistant to drought, cold and salinity but sensitive to olive leaf spot, verticillium wilt and olive knot.
- '**Samakmaki**'. This is grown primarily in the south of Lebanon. Its gives small sized fruit and ripens late.
- '**Airouni**' ('**Ayrounis**', '**little Soury**'). This more or less wild variety is very widespread. It is characterised by late ripening and by its small fruits which give a very low yield of peppery oil.
- '**Baladi**'. This hardy variety is found extensively in the north of Lebanon. It is of ancestral tradition and is often mistaken for the 'Soury' variety.
- '**Chami**'. Originating from Damascus, this early ripening variety is suited principally for table olives.
- '**Edlebis**'. This variety is from the region of Edleb (Syria).

Other varieties, imported chiefly from Italy, Spain and Syria, are starting to spread.

It is noteworthy that roughly 45% of all Lebanon's olive orchards are located in the North of the country (Khoura, Zghorta, Tripoli, Akkar) where the rainfall is 800–1000 mm, soils are quite clayish and sometimes shallow, and problems of erosion and root asphyxiation are observed, caused by winter rains.

About 33% of olive orchards is to be found in the South, where the rainfall is 500 mm. Conditions are more favourable in this region and orchards can be run intensively under irrigation. The remaining 22% is situated in the Mount Lebanon area (Chouf, Baabda, etc.).

4. Processing sector

There were 485 working olive oil mills in the year 2000, only 15% of which employed continuous-extraction systems. The majority of facilities (traditional mills) had a very low processing capacity (around 2 t/8 hr on average).

In the same year there was also one seed oil extraction plant and one edible oil refinery in Lebanon. No data are available on table olive processing or packing plants, or on olive-pomace oil extraction plants or edible oil packing plants.

5. Economic aspects

During the four-year period from 2000/01 until 2003/04 olive oil production averaged 6 100 t, ranging between a low of 5 000 t in the 2001/02 season and a high of 7 500 t in 2003/04.

On average, virgin olive oil fetched a producer price of LBP 7 500¹ in 1999/00 and olive oil fetched a price of LBP 3 500.

Olive oil consumption averaged 6100 t/year through the seasons between 2000/01 and 2003/04, equalling production. Apparent consumption therefore works out at about 5 kg per inhabitant.

Lebanese trade in olive oil is of little economic importance. During the period 2000/01–2003/04, exports barely averaged 800 t/crop year and average imports came to 1 000 t.

Olive oil production in Lebanon first has to contend with competition from products from Syria. It also comes up against the lack of standardisation and quality control of all the products on the Lebanese market. This gives rise to a variety of reactions from producers, processors, marketers and consumers.

6. Table olive subsector

As already explained in section 4, according to the information supplied in the completed questionnaire following this brief introductory note, data are not available on the productive structure of the table olive branch of the sector (number of processing and packing plants).

Looking at the main economic variables for this subsector, it should be noted that production averaged 6 400 t between 2000/01 and 2003/04, compared with 15 000 t in 1992/93 and 10 000 t in 1996/97. The share of the harvest channelled into table olives ranges between 20% and 33% depending on the level of annual production.

Table olive consumption over the same four-year period came to around 7 300 t, which gives an apparent consumption figure of 5 kg per capita. Table olive preparation is a family or cottage industry. Agricultural food processing facilities are rarely involved in this activity.

Trade in table olives is not of great economic importance as Lebanon only exported 400 t and imported 1 400 t during the four years between 2000/01 and 2003/04.

¹ EUR 1 = LBP 1 685.4.

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OLIVE SECTOR PROFILE¹

I. STATISTICS

A. Statistics on production of olive oils, table olives and other edible oils

1. Olive orchard area and yields

a. Changes in area under olives (ha) (N/A – not available):

Year	Area planted during the year		Area grubbed during the year	Total area	
	Trees for oil	Trees for table olives		Trees for oil	Trees for table olives
1996		N/A	N/A		N/A
1997		N/A	N/A		52 710
1998		-289	N/A		52 421
1999		600	N/A		53 021
2000		2 625	N/A		55 646
2001		1 188	N/A		56 834
2002		N/A	N/A		57 570
2003		N/A	N/A		58 700
2004 (estimates)		N/A	N/A		61 500
2005 (estimates)		N/A	N/A		61 700
2010 (estimates)					64 000
2015 (forecasts)					67 000
2020 (forecasts)					71 000

¹ Replies to IOC Executive Secretariat questionnaire.

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b. Total area dedicated to olive growing in 2000 (ha):

Crop	Total area (excluding abandoned orchards)			Bearing area		
	Dry- farmed	Irrigated	Total	Dry- farmed	Irrigated	Total
Table olives	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Oil-olives	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Dual-purpose olives	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total	57 900	3 100	61 000	N/A	N/A	60 000

c. Distribution of olive trees in 1998¹:

Mohafaza	Olive crop area (ha)	No. olive trees			Usable agricultural area (UAA) (%)
		Bearing olive trees	Olive trees not yet bearing	Total no. olive trees	
Mount Lebanon	7 768	1 508 791	95 083	1 603 874	15
North Lebanon	20 963	4 093 356	510 194	4 603 550	40
Békaa	3 144	524 070	138 062	662 132	6
South Lebanon	8 934	1 586 111	124 229	1 710 340	17
Nabatiyé	11 612	2 074 707	182 817	2 257 524	22
Lebanon	52 421	9 787 035	1 050 385	10 837 420	100

d. Average orchard density (no. olive trees/ha):

Type of growing	Trees for oil	Trees for table olives
Irrigated	222	
Dry-farmed	206	

¹ General agricultural census (1998). FAO/Ministry of Agriculture.

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e. Breakdown of olive-growing area, by tree age bracket, in 2000:

Age	Area (ha)	%
< 5 years old	4 340.4	7.8
5–50 years old	31 161.7	56
> 50 years old	20 143.8	36.2
Total	55 646	100

f. Average production yield (kg olives/ha):

Type of tree	1998/99 crop year	1999/00 crop year
Oil-olives	1 300	3 400
Table olives		

2. Production sector

a. Number of agricultural holdings growing olive trees in 2000:

Olive crop area on holding	No. of holdings	Total olive crop area (ha)
< 1 ha	190 861	40 624
1–5 ha	7 244	11 585
6–10 ha		
11–20 ha		
21–50 ha	320	3 437
> 50 ha		
Total	198 425	55 646

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b. Share of olive UAA in Lebanese agriculture, itemised by Mohafazat (source RGA 1998):

Mohafazat	All farmers		Olive holdings			
	No. farmers	Total UAA (ha)	No. olive growers	Total UAA of holdings (ha)	Actual olive UAA (ha)	Share of olive growing (%)
Mount Lebanon	42 146	25 667	25 097	16 035	7 767	48
North Lebanon	56 538	63 727	29 302	35 550	20 963	59
Békaa	35 146	102 948	10 027	19 678	3 144	16
South Lebanon	29 504	29 570	21 015	16 656	8 934	54
Nabatiyé	31 495	26 026	25 347	21 445	11 612	54
Lebanon	194 829	247 938	110 788	109 364	52 420	46

c. Possibilities of mechanisation (cultural practices and harvesting):

Heading	Area (ha)	%
Can be fully mechanised	44 974	80.8
Can be partially mechanised	10 672	19.2
Cannot be mechanised	--	--

d. Share of the olive sector (olive oils and table olives) in the final agricultural production of the country in 1999 and 2000 (excluding stock farming products):

Heading	1999	2000
Olive sector (%)	7.5% of plant production	19.7% of plant production
Final agricultural production	100%	100%

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e. Production infrastructure:

Units	Number	Average production capacity (t/8 hr)
Traditional oil mills	412	2
Oil mills with presses or super-presses	73	12
Continuous-process oil mills (two or three-phase)		
Total oil mills	485	3.5
Table olive processing plants	N/A	N/A
Olive-pomace oil extraction plants	--	--
Seed oil extraction plants	1	30
Edible oil refineries	1	4
Table olive packing plants	N/A	N/A
Edible oil packing plants	N/A	N/A

3. Domestic production of fluid edible vegetable oils and table olives

a. Olive oil and table olive production (t):

Crop years	Production of virgin olive oil	Production of table olives
1996/97	6 500	10 000
1997/98	3 500	3 500
1998/99	7 000	6 000
1999/00	5 000	5 500
2000/01	6 000	7 000
2001/02	5 000	5 500
2002/03	6 000	6 000
2003/04	7 500	7 000
2004/05 (estimates)	6 000	6 000

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b. Olive oil production, by grade, during the 2000/1–2003/04 crop years (crop year: 1 November–31 October):

Grades	Average quantities (t)	%
Extra, up to 1°	600	10
Virgin and ordinary, 1°–3.3°	2 400	40
Lampante, > 3.3°	3 100	50
Total	6 100	100

c. Total table olive production, by type, during the 2000/01–2003/04 crop years (crop years: 1 September–31 August):

Quantities in net drained weight	Average quantities (t)	%
Green table olives	N/A	N/A
Table olives turning colour	N/A	N/A
Black table olives	N/AD	N/A
Total	6 400	30

d. Crop area and domestic production of seed oils:

2003	Sunflower	Soybean	Rapeseed	Cottonseed	Other	Total
Area (ha)	--	--	--	--	--	--
Seed production (t)	--	--	--	--	--	--
Oil production (t)	4 000	--	--	--	--	--

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4. Cost prices during the 2001/02 crop year

a. Production and processing of oil-olives (\$/L):

Place	Headings	Amount		
		(\$/kg)	16.6 L drum	\$/L
Holding	Average production cost of oil-olives	1.18 – 1.28		
Oil mill	Average processing cost of oil-olives	0.20		
Sales	Direct to private individuals		\$50 – 100	3 – 6
	To shops		\$35 – 45	2 – 2.8
	Price of Syrian oil on Lebanese market		\$30 – 40	1.8 – 2.4
	Price of olive oil in Syria		\$25 – 35	1.5 – 2
	Retail price in Lebanon			5 – 8

b. Production and processing of table olives:

- On the holding (LBP/kg)

Headings	Green olives	Olives turning colour	Black olives	All types together
Average production cost of table olives	N/A	N/A	N/A	1 350
Average producer price paid for table olives	N/A	N/A	N/A	1 500
Direct processing aid or subsidy	--	--	--	--

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- At the processing plant (\$/kg):

Headings	Green olives	Olives turning colour	Black olives	All types together
Average processing cost of table olives	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.5
Average producer price paid for table olives	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.33
Direct processing aid or subsidy	--	--	--	--

5. Employment generated by the olive sector (day's wages)

Employment	1998/99 crop year	1999/00 crop year
Olive growing	N/A	N/A
Olive oil/table olive industry	N/A	N/A
Total	22 166/day	63 000/day

B. Statistics on consumption and trade

1. Domestic consumption

- a. Quantities consumed of olive oils, olive-pomace oils and other fluid edible vegetable oils (FEVOs):

Total quantities consumed (t):

Headings	2003/04 crop year	2004/05 crop year
Virgin olive oils consumed by producer households	N/A	N/A
Virgin olive oils sold loose	N/A	N/A
Packed olive oils	N/A	N/A
Packed olive-pomace oils	N/A	N/A
Olive oils used in the food processing industry	N/A	N/A
Olive-pomace oil used in the food processing industry	N/A	N/A
Total olive oils and olive-pomace oils consumed	5 246	5 000

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- **Table olive styles during the 2003/04 crop year (%):**

Styles	Green olives	Olives turning colour	Black olives
Whole ¹	100%	100%	100%
Other	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total	100%	100%	100 %

- b. Consumption of oils and table olives per head (kg/head):**

Edible oils and table olives	2004	2005
Olive oils	1.5	1.0
Olive-pomace oil	--	--
Other edible oils (FEVOs)	10.0	6.0
Table olives	11.5	7.0

2. Trade in edible oils and table olives:

- a. Domestic trade:**

- **Average¹ domestic trading prices for edible oils in 1999/00:**

Average prices (LBP/kg)	Extra virgin olive oil ¹	Lampante virgin olive oil	Olive oil	Refined olive oil	Olive-pomace oil	Seed oils
Wholesale stage	4 000	--	--	--	--	--
Retail stage	7 500	--	5 500	--	--	--
Duties & taxes (VAT, etc.)	--	--	--	--	--	--

¹ May include cracked but not stoned olives.

² EUR 1 = LBP 1 685.4.

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b. International trade:**• Trade in olive oils (t)¹**

Imports/exports	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04
Imports of olive oils	2 000	2 000	0	0
Imports of olive-pomace oils	0	0	0	0
Exports of olive oils	0	0	1 500	1 500
Exports of olive-pomace oils	0	0	0	0

• Trade in other fluid edible vegetable oils (t):

Imports/exports	2001	2002	2003	2004
Soybean oil imports	39 900	30 600	18 800	22 100
Sunflower oil imports	7 600	9 100	16 600	22 800
Cottonseed oil imports	400	300	100	200
Imports of other oils	9 200	8 800	9 000	8 800
Total FEVO imports	57 100	48 800	44 500	53 900
Soybean oil exports	1 500	2 400	700	600
Sunflower oil exports	1 500	700	1 900	6 600
Cottonseed oil exports	--	--	--	--
Exports of other oils	--	--	--	--
Total FEVO exports	3 000	3 100	2 600	7 200

¹ Crop year: 1 November–31 October.

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- Trade in table olives (t)¹

Imports/exports	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04
Imports of green table olives	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Imports of table olives turning colour	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Imports of black table olives	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total table olive imports	1 000	3 500	0	500

Exports of green table olives	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Exports of table olives turning colour	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Exports of black table olives	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total table olive exports	0	0	500	1 000

- Trade in oilseeds (t):

Imports/exports	2001	2002	2003	2004
Soybean imports	1 000	58 900	114 000	64 700
Groundnut imports	12 700	7 000	8 200	8 100
Sunflower seed imports	5 800	14 500	10 900	20 100
Sesame seed imports	20 900	17 900	14 500	21 500
Total seed imports	40 400	98 300	147 500	114 400

Soybean exports	--	--	--	--
Sesame seed exports	400	400	100	300
Sunflower seed exports	--	--	--	--
Exports of other seeds	--	--	--	--
Total seed exports	400	400	100	300

¹ Table olive crop year: 1 September–31 August.

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- c. **Share of the olive sector (olive oils and table olives) in the total agricultural trade of the country in 1999 and 2000 (excluding stockfarming products):**

Heading	1999	2000
Olive sector exports (%)	2	1
Total agricultural exports	100%	100%

Heading	1999	2000
Olive sector imports (%)	6	5
Total agricultural imports	100%	100%

II. ORGANISATION OF PRODUCTION SECTOR

A. General arrangements

1 Governmental intervention concerning production capacity (olive tree, products and by-products) and its modernisation

a. Public or private intervention agencies:

Below is a list of the most recent ongoing activities in Lebanon and the organisations responsible:

1. Ministry of Agriculture:
 - (i) Participating in developing olive oil standards and norms in Lebanon with Libnor.
 - (ii) Representing the Lebanese government on the International Olive Council.
 - (iii) Organising sector regulations and laws.
2. Ministry of Agriculture/EU project implemented by *Istituto per la Cooperazione Universitaria* (ICU):
 - (i) Project active for around three years in South Lebanon (Marjeoun/Hasbaya, ...).
 - (ii) Establishing service centres (mill, storage and laboratory facilities).
 - (iii) Providing extension services to olive oil cooperatives (machinery, training, follow-up, information transfer, brochures, etc.).

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3. SRI International:
 - (i) Supporting external market studies, labelling requirements for export markets.
 - (ii) Supporting the organisation of training courses on improving olive oil quality.
 - (iii) Providing market information for Lebanese olive oil producers.
 - (iv) Promoting Lebanese olive oil at international food shows.
4. Ministry of the Displaced/UNDP:
 - (i) Studies and support for oil mills to improve their standards-Chouf area.
 - (ii) Extension services for growers in the Chouf area.
5. Ministry of Industry/ELCIM: Studies of mills (industrial aspects of oil production) and improvement requirements.
6. Rene Moawad Foundation:
 - (i) Improving olive oil quality in Batroum Caza.
 - (ii) Supporting the sale of olive oil from the region to external markets (mostly France).
 - (iii) Providing extension support for producers and mills.
7. Ministry of Industry: Regulatory control through the development of regulations for mills.
8. Ministry of Environment: Regulatory control through the development of regulations for the disposal of olive oil residues.
9. Ministry of Agriculture/American University of Beirut-Faculty of Agriculture: Focus on organic production including olive and olive oil production through the "Health Basket Program".
10. World Vision: Developing organic production including olive oil production.

b. Practical details of intervention:

Government policy to support agriculture in general and olive cultivation in particular entails: direct support for cooperative associations and farmers by providing them with fertilisers and pesticides, distribution of nursery plants, and distribution of mechanical harvesters through the Ministry of Agriculture; purchase of 100 000 tanks of olive oil at US\$53 per tank through the Higher Relief Committee. The government developed a two-year action plan for the sector for implementation in 2004 and 2005 in cooperation with different stakeholders in the fields of olives and olive oil, including the Ministry of Agriculture, private sector, cooperatives, relevant NGOs. ...

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This plan featured promotional activities for olive oil in addition to other technical aspects.

c. Ongoing and/or planned programmes for olive orchard improvement or reorganisation:

A. Appropriate fertilisation

1. Proper use of fertilisers	* Dissemination of information on the proper type and timing of fertilisation
	* Support to reduce the cost of soil tests by accredited laboratories
	* Dissemination of information in the form of demonstration plots/activities on alternative, cost-reducing fertilisation methods

B. Appropriate pest and disease control

1. Peacock eye disease	* Supply of chemicals for growers, cooperatives, municipalities
	* Support for spraying (trucks, high-volume sprayers, etc.)
	* Dissemination of information on proper fungicide application (small and large-scale application).

d. Modernisation programme for the olive oil industry (olive oils and olive-pomace oils) and utilisation of by-products:

Activities included in the two-year action plan:

A. Cleanliness of premises and environment

	* Cleanliness and maintenance of machinery: changing of filters after pressing, cleaning of equipment at the beginning and end of the season, replacement of filters and equipment damaged during or at the end of the season, etc.
	* Record keeping of cost and maintenance of mill equipment
	* Renovation of old mills

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e. Modernisation programmes for the table olive processing industry:

- ELCIM Project.

2. Designations of origin, geographical indications, other:

a. Agencies that grant and protect *designations of origin* and *geographical indications*:

A national committee has been established to organise implementation mechanisms. There are “geographic indications” for several areas producing olive oil; however, they are currently registered as “trade marks”.

b. “Organic” *designations* granted at national level for virgin olive oils

- Legislation under preparation.

III. ORGANISATION OF TRADE AND CONSUMPTION SECTORS

General arrangements

1. International trade; customs duties and miscellaneous aid for edible oils, oilseeds and table olives

a. Olive oils and olive-pomace oils:

Commodities	HS code ¹	Imports ²	Exports ²
Olive oils, virgin and/or refined	15 09	70%	--
Olive-pomace oils, crude and/or refined	15 10	15%	--

¹ Nomenclature of the Harmonised Commodity Description and Coding System.

² Taxes (+), refunds (-), premiums (-) or other.

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b. Other main fluid edible vegetable oils, crude and/or refined:

Commodities	HS code ¹	Imports ²	Exports ²
Soybean oil	15 07	5%	--
Groundnut oil	15 08	5%	--
Sunflower oil	15 12	5%	--
Cottonseed oil	15 12	5%	--
Rapeseed/colza oil	15 14	5%	--
Corn oil	15 14	5%	--

c. Olives intended for uses other than oil production:

Commodities	HS code ¹	Imports ²	Exports ²
Olives provisionally preserved	07 11 20	5% cust., 10% VAT	--
Olives prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar	20 05 70	7%	--

d. Export aid:

Commodities	Type of aid	Amount
Olive oils	Purchase of 100 000 tanks	US\$53/tank
Table olives		
Seed oils		
Oilseeds	No taxes	

¹ Nomenclature of the Harmonised Commodity Description and Coding System.

² Taxes (+), refunds (-), premiums (-) or other.

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2. Marketing and consumption on the domestic market during the 2000/01 crop year

a. Direct subsidies or aid for domestic edible oil consumption:

i) Olive oils and olive-pomace oils:

- --

ii) Other edible oils:

- No

b. Domestic trading arrangements for all edible oils and table olives (transportation, packing, labelling, etc.):

i) Olive oils, olive-pomace oils and other edible oils:

- National standards.

ii) Table olives:

- National standards.

c. Food standards applicable to edible oils and table olives:

i) Olive oils, olive-pomace oils and other edible oils:

- National standards with reference to IOC standard.

ii) Table olives:

- National standards.

d. Trade standards applicable to edible oils and table olives:

i) Olive oils, olive-pomace oils and other edible oils:

- In conformity with standards of country of export.

iii) Table olives:

- Standards applicable in the country of import.

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e. General measures to protect food consumption of oils and table olives:

i) Olive oils, olive-pomace oils and other edible oils:

- Food control measures, and quality control.

ii) Table olives:

- Food control regulations.

f. Measures to curb fraud:

i) Body:

- Consumer Protection Department.
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