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POST-TAËF LEBANESE GOVERNMENTS

**“SOVEREIGN MINISTRIES”
EXCLUSIVE
FOR ZU'AMA AND SECTS**

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Editorial

Powerful Zu'ama in a Powerless State

By Jawad Nadim Adra

Since its independence in 1943, Lebanon continues to face successive crises varying in severity depending on the triggers, the stakes and the regional and international contexts. These crises range from the appointment of civil servants, to parliamentary elections, to squabbling over ministerial portfolios, to governmental and presidential vacancies, to extension or appointment of parliaments as well as to bloody battles that unfolded either intermittently across different regions and periods of time or incessantly as was the case during Lebanon's 15-year Civil War.

All this has translated into a squandering of public funds, wastage of resources, brain-drain, pollution, unemployment, accumulated public debt, growing disparity between the rich and the poor and an absolute collapse in healthcare, education and all other public services. Apparently, the sectarian Zu'ama and we, the people, have failed or rather intentionally opted not to build a state. Talking about a fair and equitable electoral law is in fact nothing but empty rhetoric. If the results of 100 out of 128 parliamentary seats can be known in advance according to 1960s Law, then why not conduct the elections for the remaining 28 seats only?

Any electoral law must be designed to empower state-building and foster citizenship; otherwise Lebanon will forever remain at a serious crossroads. In the seventies, the Lebanese heard about the "Protection of Palestinian Rifle", "Injustice", Isolation of Phalanges Party" (introduced by the leftist National Movement), "Fear", "Eternal Lebanon", as well as about "Strangers" (introduced by the rightist Lebanese Front to refer to the Palestinians). Thus, the Lebanese Zu'ama intentionally lead a Civil War into which the Lebanese citizens were forced.

We hear much today about the "Isolation" or "Blockade of Shia'a", "Hezbollah's Weapons", "Christian Unity", "Sunnis' Dignity", and "Hegemony Over the Christian Decision". Hence, the question that arises is: Do the Zu'ama realize what they are doing?

Powerful leaders build a powerful state. However, this power must be based on citizenship rather than sects and clans. A true leader is one who does not fear his own people nor does he hesitate to give up parliamentary or ministerial seats in order to preserve their rights. This cannot be realized without adopting a proportional non-sectarian electoral law on the grounds that voting in the parliamentary and municipal elections shall be done in the place of residence rather than that of birth. Perhaps Lebanon's leaders will admit tomorrow that they are just like us, i.e. ordinary citizens in a powerful state.

Leader



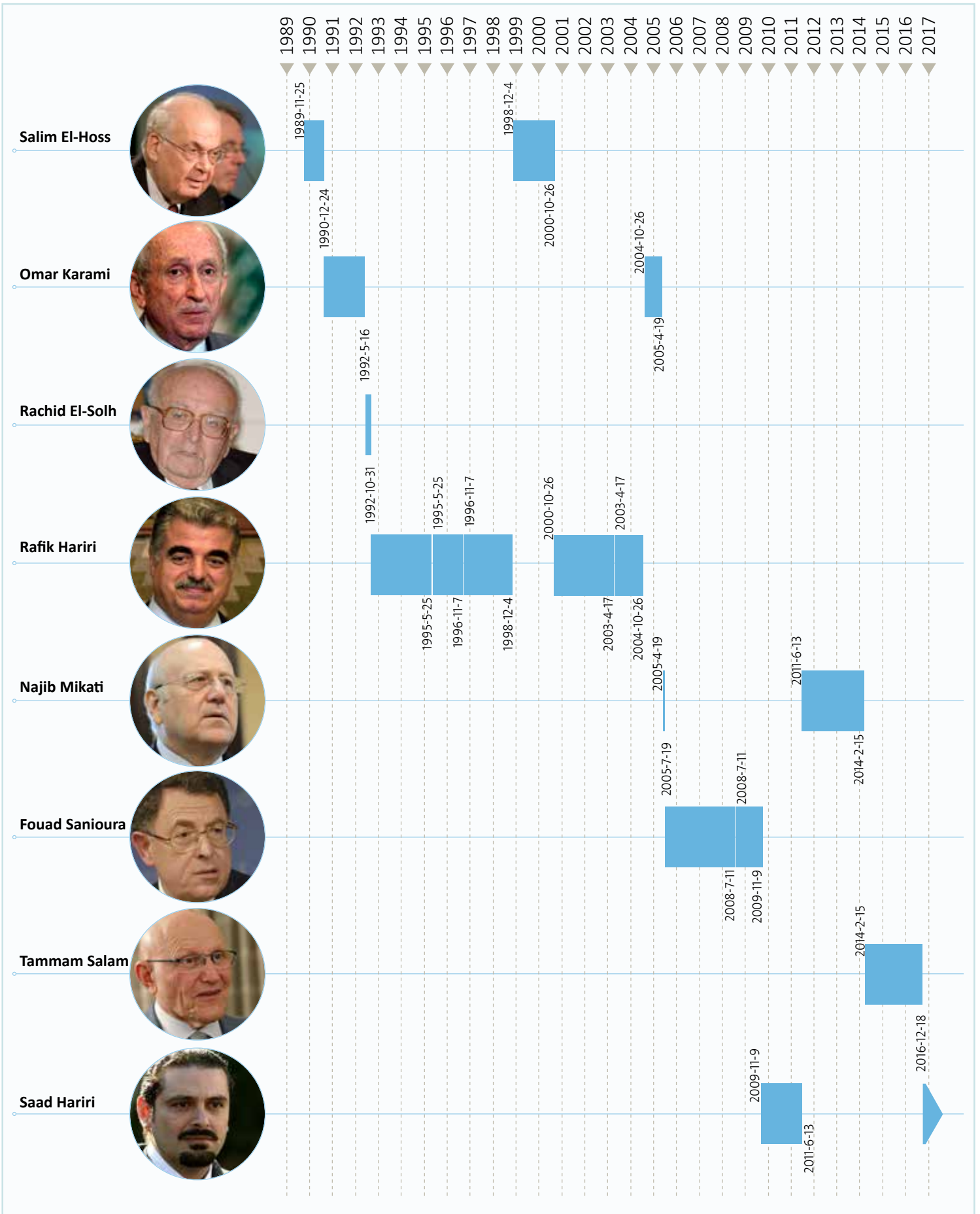
POST-TAËF LEBANESE GOVERNMENTS

“SOVEREIGN MINISTRIES”
EXCLUSIVE
FOR ZU'AMA AND SECTS



Since November 5, 1989, the date of approval of the Lebanese National Accord Document (Taëf Accord) that put an end to the violent actions of the long-lasting civil war (since 1975), until Sunday December 18, 2016, the date of formation of the new Lebanese government, Lebanon has witnessed five presidential eras during which seventeen governments were formed with eight presidents and 453 ministers. Some ministries monopolized particular sects, parties, and ministers.

Post-Taëf Governments (1989-2016) and their Terms



Post-Taëf Lebanese Governments

Seventeen governments have been formed since Taëf Agreement, with eleven comprising 30 ministers each, three comprising 24 ministers each, two comprising 14 ministers each, and one comprising 16 ministers. However, it is noticeable that the five governments of Rafik Hariri, the two governments of Omar Karami, and the two governments of Saad Hariri had thirty ministers. Table No.1 below shows the PMs, size and dates of formation of the seventeen post-Taëf governments (1989-2016).

Table No. 1: The Seventeen Governments (1989- 2016) by PMs, Size, and Dates of Formation

Government	PM	Government Formation Decree		Government Resignation Decree		Number of Ministers	Vote of Confidence*	No-Confidence	Abstention	Government Formation Period	Period for Reading out the Ministerial Statement
		#	Date of Issuance	#	Date of Issuance						
1 st Government	Salim El-Hoss	2	25-11-1989	859	24-12-1990	14	Unanimity of MPs			13 days	1 day
2 nd Government	Omar Karami	860	24-11-1990	2417	16-05-1992	30	37	3	-	5 days	17 days
3 rd Government	Rachid El-Solh	2419	16-05-1992	2898	31-10-1992	24	76	5	3	4 days	14 days
4 th Government	Rafik Hariri	2900	31-10-1992	6810	25-05-1995	30	104	12	3	8 days	12 days
5 th Government	Rafik Hariri	6812	25-05-1995	9499	07-11-1996	30	76	18	5	4 days	12 days
6 th Government	Rafik Hariri	9501	07-11-1996	2	04-12-1998	30	102	19	-	14 days	13 days
7 th Government	Salim El-Hoss	4	04-12-1998	4334	26-10-2000	16	85	-	31	2 days	11 days
8 th Government	Rafik Hariri	4336	26-10-2000	10055	17-04-2003	30	95	6	17	4 days	8 days
9 th Government	Rafik Hariri	10057	17-04-2003	13619	26-10-2004	30	85	12	14	2 days	8 days
10 th Government	Omar Karami	13621	26-10-2004	14321	19-07-2004	30	59	23	13	8 days	10 days
11 th Government	Najib Mikati	14323	19-04-2005	14951	19-07-2005	14	109	1	2	5 days	8 days
12 th Government	Fouad Sanioura	14953	19-07-2005	16	11-07-2008	24	92	14	2	20 days	10 days
13 th Government	Fouad Sanioura	18	11-07-2005	2837	09-11-2009	30	100	5	2	45 days	29 days
14 th Government	Saad Hariri	2839	09-11-2009	5816	13-06-2011	30	122	1	1	135 days	30 days
15 th Government	Najib Mikati	5818	13-06-2011	11215	15-02-2014	30	68	-	1	140 days	23 days
16 th Government	Tammam Salam	11217	15-02-2014	1	18-12-2016	24	94	4	1	315 days	33 days
17 th Government	Saad Hariri	3	18-12-2016	-	-	30	The government has not yet appeared before Parliament			46 days	The government has not yet appeared before Parliament

Source: Government Formation Decrees

* Number of members of Lebanese Parliament is 128.

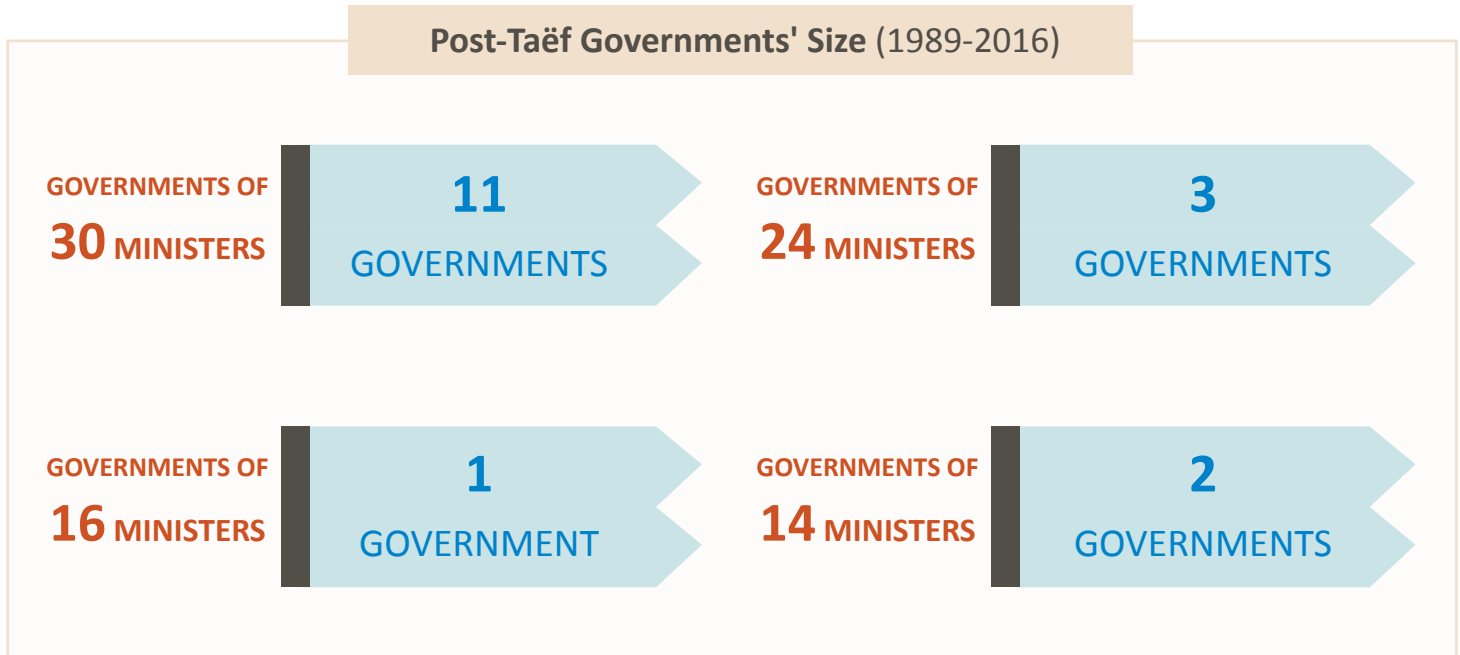


Table No.1 above shows the following:

- Salim El-Hoss's first government gained the greatest confidence (Unanimity of MPS), whereas Omar Karami's second government formed in 2004 had the lowest confidence (59 MPs).
- The formation of both Salim El-Hoss's government in 1998 and Rafik Hariri's government in 2003 was the fastest, taking only two days. However, the formation of Tammam Salam's government took 315 days, the longest period so far in the history of Lebanon.
- The shortest period for preparing and reading out the ministerial statement before Parliament was only one day following the formation of Salim El-Hoss's first government. The longest period was 33 days within the government of Tammam Salam. However, the legal deadline stipulated by the Constitution (Article 64) is 30 days.
- The longest-lasting government was that of Fouad Sanioura. It lasted from July 19, 2005 until July 7, 2009, that is about four years (despite the resignation of some ministers). However, the shortest-lasting government whose mandate ended after three years was that of Najib Mikati (It was formed in 2005 and oversaw the parliamentary elections).

Greatest Vote of Confidence for

Salim El-Hoss's Government
Unanimity of MPs

Shortest Period of Formation

Salim El-Hoss's Government (1998)
& Rafik Hariri's Government (2003)
2 Days

Lowest Vote of Confidence for

Omar Karami's Government
59 MPs

Longest Period of Formation

Tammam Salam's Government (2014)
315 Days

Ministries and Monopolies:

Table No. 2 below shows that some ministries have gradually become confined to specific sects. For instance, the Ministry of Finance was previously distributed among many sects, with Shia'a and Sunni having the lion's share. However, it might become confined today to Shia'a only. The Ministry of Interior was distributed among Sunni, Maronite, and Greek Orthodox, but it might become restricted to Sunni. The same goes for the Ministry of Justice that might become restricted to Sunni, the Ministry of Defense to Greek Orthodox, the Ministry of the Displaced for Druze, and the Ministry of Telecommunications for Maronite. Ministries were distributed among sects as follows:

Table No. 2: Ministries and Sects

Ministry	Sunnis	Shia'a	Druze	Maronite	Greek Orthodox	Greek Catholic	Armenian Orthodox	Armenian Catholic	Evangelical	Christian Minorities	Total
Ministry of Justice	8	-	-	4	2	2	1	-	-	-	17
Ministry of National Defense	1	5	-	1	9	1	-	-	-	-	17
Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Emigrants	2	7	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
Ministry of Interior and Municipalities	6	-	-	5	6	-	-	-	-	-	17
Ministry of National Education and Fine Arts (Later, the Ministry of Education and Higher Education)	9	1	1	4	1	1	-	-	-	-	17
Ministry of Public Works and Transport	4	5	5	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	17
Ministry of Energy and Water	-	6	-	7	-	2	2	-	-	-	17
Ministry of Telecommunications	4	-	2	8	-	2	1	-	-	-	17
Ministry of Finance	8	5	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	17
Ministry of Public Health	1	6	4	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	17
Ministry of Labor	1	7	-	2	5	2	-	-	-	-	17
Ministry of Tourism	1	1	1	6	4	2	2	-	-	-	17
Ministry of Agriculture	-	10	1	1	3	2	-	-	-	-	17
Ministry of Industry and Oil	2	4	-	3	5	4	-	-	-	-	17 (Later, Ministry of Industry)
Ministry of Economy and Trade	4	3	2	1	2	1	1	-	3	-	17
Ministry of Information	1	1	3	2	5	5	-	-	-	-	17
Ministry of Housing and Cooperatives	-	5	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	7 (This ministry was abolished in 2000)
Ministry of Environment	3	-	2	3	3	2	1	1	-	-	15
Ministry of the Displaced	1	-	9	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	15
Ministry of State for Administrative Development	3	4	1	2	2	-	-	2	-	1	15
Ministry of Social Affairs	1	5	1	6	-	1	1	-	-	-	15
Ministry of Youths and Sports	2	4	1	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	11 (The ministry was established in 2000)
Ministry of Culture	1	1	1	3	2	3	-	-	-	-	11
Ministries of State	12	11	10	13	7	11	4	-	-	-	64

Source: Government Formation Decrees

- **Ministry of Justice:** Out of 17 ministers, 8 are Sunni.
- **Ministry of National Defense:** Out of 17 ministers, 9 are Greek Orthodox. The majority of ministers (11 out of 17) are Christians.
- **Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Emigrants:** Out of 17 ministers, 8 are Maronite.
- **Ministry of Interior and Municipalities:** Sunni, Maronite, and Greek Orthodox. No Shiite has ever served this ministry and the majority of ministers (11 out of 17) are Christians.
- **Ministry of National Education and Fine Arts (Later, Ministry of Education and Higher Education):** Out of 17 ministers, 9 are Sunni. The majority of ministers (11 out of 17) are Muslims.
- **Ministry of Public Works and Transport:** Sunni, Druze, and Shia'a. The majority of ministers (14 out of 17) are Muslims.
- **Ministry of Energy and Water:** Shia'a (6) and Maronite (7). No Sunni has ever served this ministry and the majority of ministers (11 out of 17) are Christians.
- **Ministry of Telecommunications:** Out of 17 ministers, 8 are Maronite. No Shiite has ever served this ministry and the majority of ministers (11 out of 17) are Christians.
- **Ministry of Finance:** Out of 17 ministers, 8 are Sunni. 13 out of 17 ministers are Muslims.
- **Ministry of Public Health:** Shia'a and Druze. The majority of ministers (11 out of 17) are Muslims.
- **Ministry of Labor:** Shia'a and Greek Orthodox.
- **Ministry of Tourism:** Out of 17 ministers, 6 are Maronite. The majority of ministers (14 out of 17) are Christians.
- **Ministry of Agriculture:** Out of 17 ministers, 10 are Shia'a. The majority of ministers (11 out of 17) are Muslims.
- **Ministry of Industry and Oil:** All sects.
- **Ministry of Economy and Trade:** All sects.
- **Ministry of Environment:** All sects except Shia'a.
- **Ministry of the Displaced:** Out of 15 ministers, 9 are Druze. No Shiite has ever served this ministry.
- **Ministry of Youths and Sports:** All sects except Maronite.

Sectarian Distribution of some Prominent Ministries in the Seventeen Post-Taëf Governments (1989-2016)

Ministry of Justice	Ministry of National Defense	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Emigrants	Ministry of Interior and Municipalities	Ministry of Finance
Sunni 8/17	Greek Orthodox 9/17	Maronite 8/17	Greek Orthodox 6/17	Sunni 8/17
		Shia'a 7/17	Sunni 6/17	Shia'a 5/17
			Maronite 5/17	

To sum up:

- The Sunni sect had no representation in the Ministries of Energy and Water, Labor (except in the current government where it is represented by Minister Mohammad Kabbara), and Agriculture.
- The Shia'a sect had no representation in the Ministries of Justice, Interior and Municipalities, Telecommunications, Environment, and Displaced.
- The Druze sect had no representation in several ministries, namely the Ministries of Defense, Finance, and Interior and Municipalities, which had long been served by this sect.
- The Maronite sect had no representation in the ministries of Public Works and Transport (except in the current government where it is represented by Minister Youssef Finianos), and Youths and Sports.
- The Greek Orthodox sect had no representation in the ministries of Foreign Affairs and Emigrants, Energy and Water, and Telecommunications.
- The Greek Catholic sect had no representation in several ministries, namely the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Emigrants that had long been served by this sect.

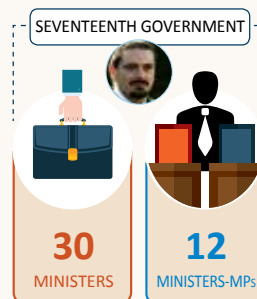
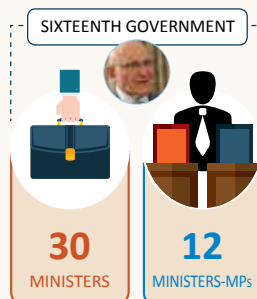
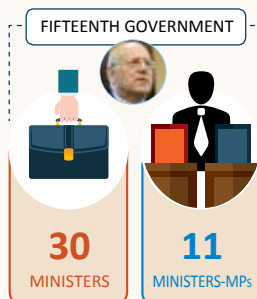
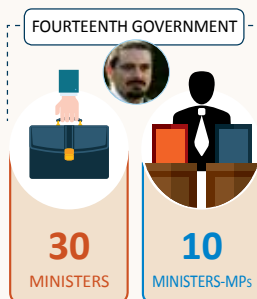
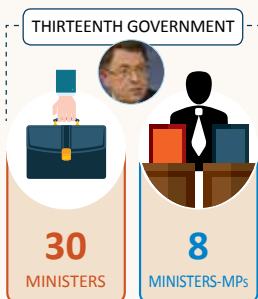
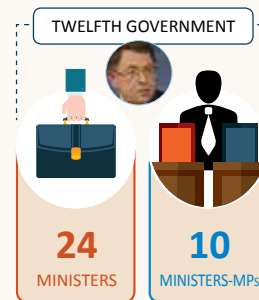
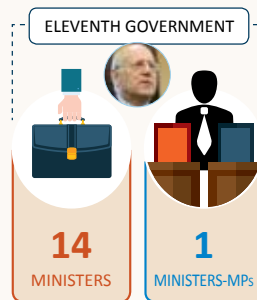
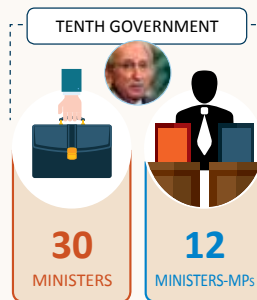
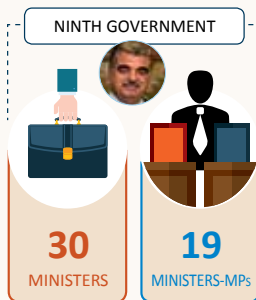
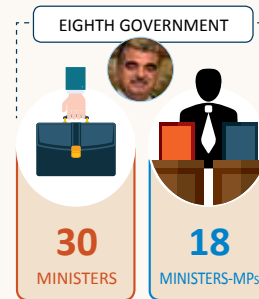
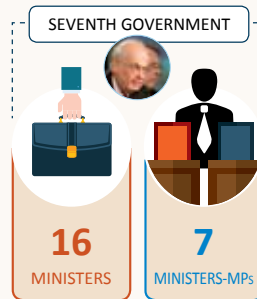
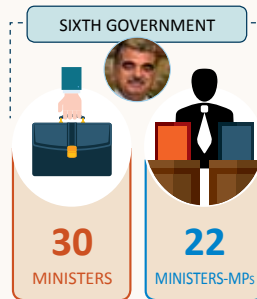
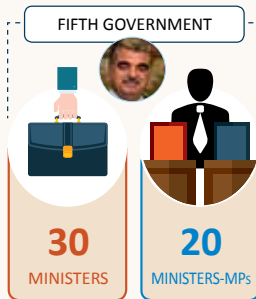
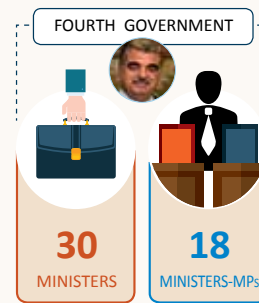
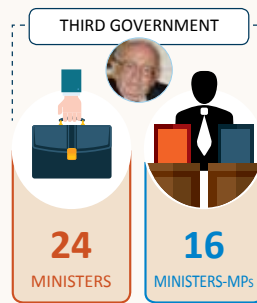
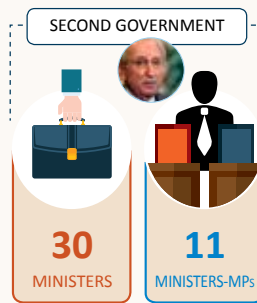
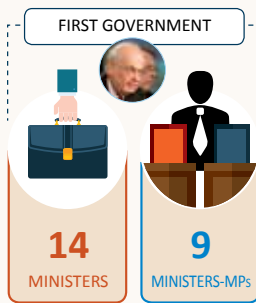
Ministers and Parliamentary Representatives: Half of the Ministers are MPs

According to Article 208 of the Lebanese Constitution, a minister can be a Member of Parliament (MP). In some governments, the majority of ministers were MPs, which might limit the power of MPs to oversee governmental activities. For instance, **the ministers that became MPs (hereinafter referred to as Ministers-MPs) in the sixth government headed by Rafik Hariri, were 22 representing about three quarters of ministers.** The figure below shows the number of Ministers-MPs out of the total number of ministers; they represented about half of the seventeen post-Taëf governments' ministers.

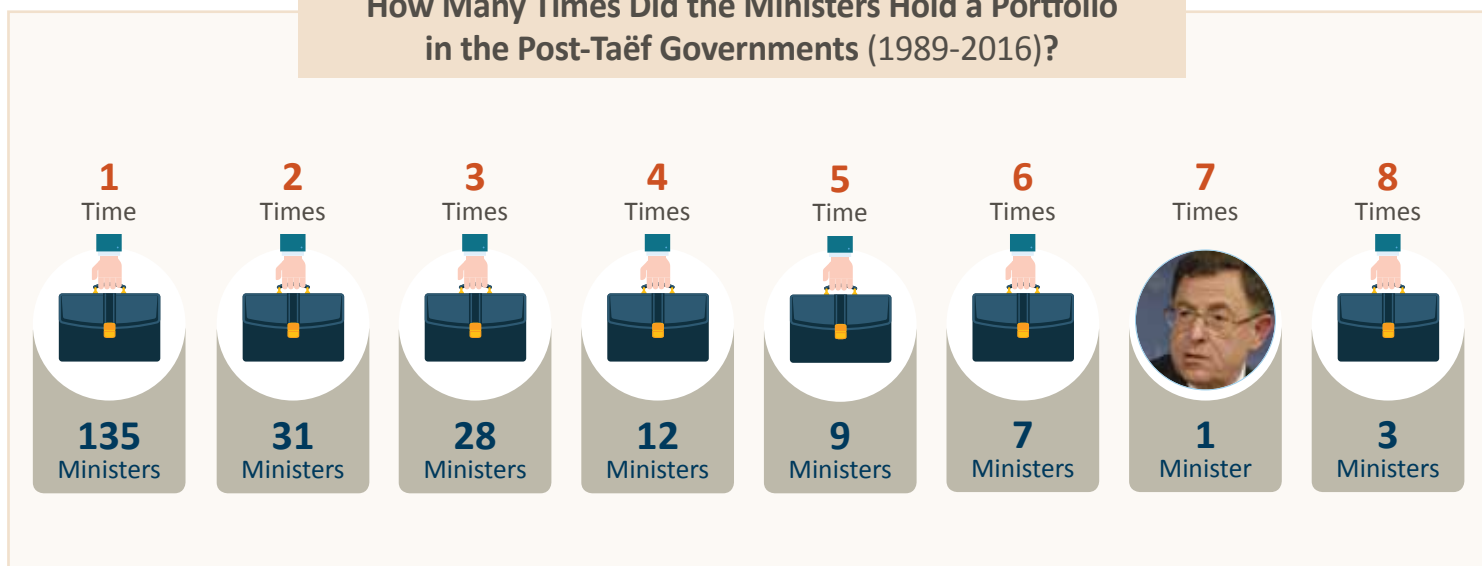
Number of Ministers and Ministers-MPs in the Post-Taëf Governments (1989-2016)

453 MINISTERS

221 MINISTERS-MPs



How Many Times Did the Ministers Hold a Portfolio in the Post-Taëf Governments (1989-2016)?



Sectarian Composition of the Government

Seventeen governments have been formed since the 1989 Taëf Agreement, with eleven (the majority) comprising 30 ministers each (including the Prime Minister), two comprising 14 each, three comprising 24 ministers each, and one comprising 16 ministers. (Table No. 3).

- In the governments of thirty ministers, seats were distributed among sects as follows:

- Maronite, Sunni, and Shia'a: six seats each.
- Greek Orthodox: four seats.
- Druze and Greek Catholic: three seats each.
- Armenian Orthodox: two seats.

N.B.: Sometimes one seat is allocated for Armenian Orthodox and another for Evangelical or Christian Minorities such as Latin.

- In the governments of twenty four ministers, seats were distributed among sects as follows:

- Maronite, Sunni, and Shia'a: five seats each.
- Greek Orthodox: three seats.
- Druze and Greek Catholic: two seats each.
- Armenian Orthodox and Christian Minorities (Evangelical): one seat each.

- In the governments of fourteen ministers, seats were distributed among sects as follows:

- Maronite, Sunni, and Shia'a: three seats each.
- Greek Orthodox: two seats.
- Greek Catholic, Druze, and Armenian Orthodox: one seat each.

- In the government of sixteen ministers, seats were distributed among sects as follows:

- Maronite, Sunni, and Shia'a: three seats each.
- Greek Orthodox, Druze, and Greek Catholic: two seats each.
- Armenian Orthodox: one seat.

5

Presidents

8

Prime Ministers

17

Governments

453

Ministers

221

Ministers-MPs

Table No. 3: Lebanese Governments' Composition

Source: Governments Formation Decrees

Minister's Name & Sect	1989 Government of Salim El-Hoss (14 Ministers)	1991 Government of Omar Karami (30 Ministers)	1992 Government of Rashid El Solh (24 Ministers)	1992 Government of Rafik Hariri (30 Ministers)	1995 Government of Rafik Hariri (30 Ministers)	1996 Government of Rafik Hariri (30 Ministers)	1998 Government of Salim El-Hoss (16 Ministers)	2000 Government of Rafik Hariri (30 Ministers)
Salim El-Hoss (Sunni)	Minister of Foreign Affairs & Emigrants	–	–	–	–	–	Prime Minister, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Minister of Emigrants	–
Michel Sassine (Greek Orthodox)	Deputy Prime Minister & Minister of Labor	Minister of Labor	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nazih El- Bizri (Sunni)	Minister of Economy & Trade	Minister of State	Minister of State	–	–	–	–	–
Georges Saade (Maronite)	Minister of Posts & Telecommunications	Minister of Posts & Telecommunications	Minister of Posts & Telecommunications	–	–	–	–	–
Edmond Rizk (Maronite)	Minister of Justice and Minister of Information	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ali El-Khalil (Shia'a)	Minister of Finance	Minister of Finance	–	–	Minister of Emigrants	–	–	–
Soren Khan Ameryan (Armenian Orthodox)	Minister of Industry & Oil	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Abdallah El-Rassi (Greek Orthodox)	Minister of Health & Social Affairs	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nabih Berri (Shia'a)	Minister of Water & Electricity Resources, and Minister of Housing & Cooperatives	Minister of State	Minister of State	–	–	–	–	–
Walid Jumblatt (Druze)	Minister of Public Works & Transport	Minister of State	Minister of State	Minister of the Displaced	Minister of	–	–	–
Elias El-Khazen (Maronite)	Minister of Interior	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Albert Mansour (Greek Catholic)	Minister of National Defense	Minister of Information	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mohsen Dalloul (Shia'a)	Minister of Agriculture	Minister of Agriculture	Minister of Agriculture	Minister of National Defense	Minister of National Defense	Minister of National Defense	–	–
Omar Karami (Sunni)	Minister of National Education & Fine Arts	Prime Minister	–	–	–	–	–	–
Michel Murr (Greek Orthodox)	–	Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of National Defense	Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of National Defense	Deputy Prime Minister and later Minister of Interior (1)	Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Interior	Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Interior	Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Interior, and Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs	–

Minister's Name & Sect	1989 Government of Salim El-Hoss (14 Ministers)	1991 Government of Omar Karami (30 Ministers)	1992 Government of Rashid El Solh (24 Ministers)	1992 Government of Rafik Hariri (30 Ministers)	1995 Government of Rafik Hariri (30 Ministers)	1996 Government of Rafik Hariri (30 Ministers)	1998 Government of Salim El-Hoss (16 Ministers)	2000 Government of Rafik Hariri (30 Ministers)
Khatchig Babikian (Armenian Orthodox)	–	Minister of Justice	–	–	–	–	–	–
Jamil Kebbe (Sunni)	–	Minister of Health & Social Affairs	–	–	–	–	–	–
Boutros Harb (Maronite)	–	Minister of National Education & Fine Arts	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mohammad Youssef Beydoun (Shia'a)	–	Minister of Water & Electricity Resources	–	–	–	–	Minister of National Education, Youths & Sports, Higher Education, and Vocational & Technical Education	–
Marwan Hamadeh (Druze)	–	Minister of Economy & Trade	Minister of Health & Social Affairs	Minister of Health & Social Affairs	Minister of Public Health	–	–	Minister of the Displaced
Zaher El-Khatib (Sunni)	–	Minister of Public works & Transport	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nadim Salem (Greek Catholic)	–	Minister of State for Administrative Reform	–	–	Minister of State	Minister of State for Industrial Affairs	–	–
Mohammad Jaroudi (Sunni)	–	Minister of Industry & Oil	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sami El-Khatib (Sunni)	–	Minister of Interior	Minister of Interior	–	–	–	–	–
Chawki Fakhoury (Greek Orthodox)	–	Ministry of State for Road, Sea, and Air Transport Affairs	Minister of Public Works & Transport	–	Minister of Agriculture	Minister of Agriculture	–	–
Nicolas Khoury (Greek Catholic)	–	Minister of State	–	–	–	–	–	–
Agop Jokhadrian (Armenian Catholic)	–	Minister of State for Environmental Affairs	–	–	–	–	–	–
Abdallah El- Amin (Shia'a)	–	Minister of State	Minister of Labor	–	–	–	–	–
Asaad Hardan (Greek Orthodox)	–	Minister of State	Minister of State	–	Minister of Labor	Minister of Labor	–	–
Mohammad Beydoun (Shia'a)	–	Minister of Housing & Cooperatives	Minister of Water & Electricity Resources	–	–	–	–	Minister of Energy & Water
Fares Boueiz (Maronite)	–	Minister of Foreign Affairs & Emigrants	Minister of Foreign Affairs & Emigrants	Minister of Foreign Affairs & Emigrants	Minister of Foreign Affairs	Minister of Foreign Affairs	–	–
Samir Geagea (Maronite)	–	Minister of State	Minister of State (2)	–	–	–	–	–

	2003 Government of Rafik Hariri (30 Ministers)	2004 Government of Omar Karami (30 Ministers)	2005 Government of Najib Mikati (14 Ministers)	2005 Government of Fouad Sanioura (24 Ministers)	2008 Government of Fouad Sanioura (30 Ministers)	2009 Government of Saad Hariri (30 Ministers)	2011 Government of Najib Mikati (30 Ministers)	2014 Government of Tammam Salam (24 Ministers)	2016 Government of Saad Hariri (30 Ministers)
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	-	-	-	-	-	Minister of Labor	-	Minister of Telecommuni- cations	-
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Minister of Economy & Trade (13)	-	-	-	Minister of Telecommuni- cations	-	-	-	-	Minister of Education & Higher Education
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Minister of Labor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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Minister of Environment (13)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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Minister's Name & Sect	1989 Government of Salim El-Hoss (14 Ministers)	1991 Government of Omar Karami (30 Ministers)	1992 Government of Rashid El Solh (24 Ministers)	1992 Government of Rafik Hariri (30 Ministers)	1995 Government of Rafik Hariri (30 Ministers)	1996 Government of Rafik Hariri (30 Ministers)	1998 Government of Salim El-Hoss (16 Ministers)	2000 Government of Rafik Hariri (30 Ministers)
Elie Hobeika (Maronite)	–	Minister of State	Minister of State for Emigrants Affairs	Minister of Social Affairs and later Minister of Water & Electricity Resources (2)	Minister of Water & Electricity Resources	Minister of Water & Electricity Resources	–	–
Suleiman Frangieh (Maronite)	–	Minister of State	Minister of Housing & Cooperatives	Minister of Rural & Municipal Affairs	–	Minister of Public Health	Minister of Agriculture, and Housing & Cooperatives	Minister of Public Health
Emir Talal Arslan (Druze)	–	Minister of Tourism	–	–	–	Minister of Emigrants	–	Minister of State
Nasri El-Maalouf (Greek Catholic)	–	–	Minister of Justice	–	–	–	–	–
Samir Makdissi (Evangelical)	–	–	Minister of Economy & Trade	–	–	–	–	–
Vahe Barsoumian (Armenian Orthodox)	–	–	Minister of Industry & Oil	Minister of State and later Minister of Social Affairs (3)	Minister of Industry & Oil	Minister of Industry & Oil	–	–
Zaki Mazboudi (Sunni)	–	–	Minister of National Education & Fine Arts	–	–	–	–	–
Asaad Diab (Shia'a)	–	–	Minister of Finance	–	–	–	–	Minister of Social Affairs
Sami Minkara (Sunni)	–	–	Minister of Tourism	–	–	–	–	–
Michel Samaha (Greek Catholic)	–	–	Minister of Information	Minister of Information	–	–	–	–
Rafik Hariri (Sunni)	–	–	–	Prime Minister and Minister of Finance	Prime Minister and Minister of Finance	Prime Minister, Minister of Finance, and Minister of Posts & Telecommunications	–	Prime Minister
Reda Wahid (Shia'a)	–	–	–	Minister of Emigrants	–	–	–	–
Michel Edde (Maronite)	–	–	–	Minister of Culture & Higher Education	Minister of Culture & Higher Education	Minister of State	–	–
Bahij Tabarra (Sunni)	–	–	–	Minister of Justice & Administrative Reform	Minister of Justice	Minister of Justice	–	Minister of State

	2003 Government of Rafik Hariri (30 Ministers)	2004 Government of Omar Karami (30 Ministers)	2005 Government of Najib Mikati (14 Ministers)	2005 Government of Fouad Sanioura (24 Ministers)	2008 Government of Fouad Sanioura (30 Ministers)	2009 Government of Saad Hariri (30 Ministers)	2011 Government of Najib Mikati (30 Ministers)	2014 Government of Tammam Salam (24 Ministers)	2016 Government of Saad Hariri (30 Ministers)
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Minister of Public Health		Minister of Interior & Municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minister of State		Minister of the Displaced	-	-	Minister of Youths & Sports	-	Minister of State (He resigned and was replaced by Marwan Kheireddine) (12)	-	Minister of the Displaced
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Minister of Social Affairs			-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	Minister of Education & Higher Education	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minister of Information		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prime Minister		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minister of Justice		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Minister's Name & Sect	1989 Government of Salim El-Hoss (14 Ministers)	1991 Government of Omar Karami (30 Ministers)	1992 Government of Rashid El Solh (24 Ministers)	1992 Government of Rafik Hariri (30 Ministers)	1995 Government of Rafik Hariri (30 Ministers)	1996 Government of Rafik Hariri (30 Ministers)	1998 Government of Salim El-Hoss (16 Ministers)	2000 Government of Rafik Hariri (30 Ministers)
Asaad Rizk (Greek Catholic)	–	–	–	Minister of Industry & Oil	–	–	–	–
Georges Frem (Maronite)	–	–	–	Minister of Water & Electricity Resources (4)	–	–	–	Minister of Industry
Fouad Sanioura (Sunni)	–	–	–	Minister of State	Minister of State for Financial Affairs	Minister of State for Financial Affairs	–	Minister of Finance
Mikhael El-Daheer (Maronite)	–	–	–	Minister of National Education & Fine Arts	–	–	–	–
Omar Meskawi (Maronite)	–	–	–	Minister of Transport	Minister of Transport	Minister of Transport	–	–
Anwar El-Khalil (Druze)	–	–	–	Minister of State	Minister of State for Administrative Reform	–	Minister of Information and Minister of the Displaced	–
Nicolas Fattouch (Greek Catholic)	–	–	–	Minister of Tourism	Minister of Tourism	Minister of Tourism	–	–
Bechara Merhej (Greek Orthodox)	–	–	–	Minister of Interior (later, Minister of State) (1)	–	Minister of State for Adminis- trative Reform	–	Minister of State
Hassan Ezzeddine (Sunni)	–	–	–	Minister of Vocational & Technical Education	–	–	–	–
Ali Osseiran (Shia'a)	–	–	–	Minister of State	–	–	–	–
Mahmoud Abou Hamdan (Shia'a)	–	–	–	Minister of Housing & Cooperatives	Minister of Housing & Cooperatives	Minister of Housing & Cooperatives	–	–
Mohammad Ghraizi (Sunni)	–	–	–	Minister of Posts & Telecommuni- cations	–	–	–	–
Adel Kortas (Greek Orthodox)	–	–	–	Minister of Agriculture	–	–	–	–
Samir Mouqbel (Greek Orthodox)	–	–	–	Minister of Environment	–	–	–	–
Hagop Yervant Demerjian (Armenian Orthodox)	–	–	–	Minister of Economy & Trade	Ministry of Municipal & Rural Affairs (5)	Ministry of Municipal & Rural Affairs	–	–

2003 Government of Rafik Hariri (30 Ministers)	2004 Government of Omar Karami (30 Ministers)	2005 Government of Najib Mikati (14 Ministers)	2005 Government of Fouad Sanioura (24 Ministers)	2008 Government of Fouad Sanioura (30 Ministers)	2009 Government of Saad Hariri (30 Ministers)	2011 Government of Najib Mikati (30 Ministers)	2014 Government of Tammam Salam (24 Ministers)	2016 Government of Saad Hariri (30 Ministers)
-	-	Minister of Culture, Education, and Higher Education (He replaced Ghassan Salameh)	-	-	-	-	-	-
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Minister of Finance	-	-	Prime Minister	Prime Minister	-	-	-	-
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-	-	-	-	-	-	Deputy Prime Minister	Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of National Defense	-
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Minister's Name & Sect	1989 Government of Salim El-Hoss (14 Ministers)	1991 Government of Omar Karami (30 Ministers)	1992 Government of Rashid El Solh (24 Ministers)	1992 Government of Rafik Hariri (30 Ministers)	1995 Government of Rafik Hariri (30 Ministers)	1996 Government of Rafik Hariri (30 Ministers)	1998 Government of Salim El-Hoss (16 Ministers)	2000 Government of Rafik Hariri (30 Ministers)
Mohammad Bassam Mortada (Shia'a)	–	–	–	Minister of Public Works & Transport	–	–	–	–
Farid Makari (Greek Orthodox)	–	–	–	–	Ministry of Information	–	–	–
Kabalan Issa El-Khoury (Maronite)	–	–	–	–	Minister of State (6)	–	–	–
Joseph Moghaizel (Greek Catholic)	–	–	–	–	Minister of Environment (7)	–	–	–
Abdulrahim Mrad (Sunni)	–	–	–	–	Minister of Vocational & Technical Education	–	–	Minister of Education & Higher Education
Fayez Shokor (Shia'a)	–	–	–	–	Minister of State	–	–	–
Robert Ghanem (Maronite)	–	–	–	–	Minister of National Education and Minister of Youths & Sports	–	–	–
Estephan Douaihy (Maronite)	–	–	–	–	Minister of Social Affairs	–	–	–
Alfadel Shalak (Sunni)	–	–	–	–	Minister of Posts & Telecommuni- cations	–	–	–
Yassine Jaber (Shia'a)	–	–	–	–	Minister of Economy & Trade	Minister of Economy & Trade	–	–
Ali Harajli (Shia'a)	–	–	–	–	Minister of Public Works	Minister of Public Works	–	–
Jean Obeid (Maronite)	–	–	–	Minister of State (He replaced Georges Frem)	–	Minister of National Education and Minister of Youths & Sports	–	–
Fawzi Hobeich (Maronite)	–	–	–	–	–	Minister of Culture & Higher Education	–	–
Bassem El-Sabeh (Shia'a)	–	–	–	–	–	Minister of Information	–	–
Akram Chehayeb (Druze)	–	–	–	–	–	Minister of Environment	–	–
Ayoub Hmayed (Shia'a)	–	–	–	–	–	Minister of Social Affairs	–	–
Farouk Barbir (Sunni)	–	–	–	–	–	Minister of Vocational & Technical Education	–	–
Ghazi Seifeddine (Sunni)	–	–	–	–	–	Minister of State	–	–
Elias Hanna (Greek Catholic)	–	–	–	–	–	Minister of State	–	–

	2003 Government of Rafik Hariri (30 Ministers)	2004 Government of Omar Karami (30 Ministers)	2005 Government of Najib Mikati (14 Ministers)	2005 Government of Fouad Sanioura (24 Ministers)	2008 Government of Fouad Sanioura (30 Ministers)	2009 Government of Saad Hariri (30 Ministers)	2011 Government of Najib Mikati (30 Ministers)	2014 Government of Tammam Salam (24 Ministers)	2016 Government of Saad Hariri (30 Ministers)
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Minister of State		Minister of National Defense	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	-	Minister of Public Works & Transport	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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Minister of Foreign Affairs & Emigrants		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	-	-	-	-	-	Minister of the Displaced	-	Minister of Agriculture	-
Minister of Energy & Water		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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Minister's Name & Sect	1989 Government of Salim El-Hoss (14 Ministers)	1991 Government of Omar Karami (30 Ministers)	1992 Government of Rashid El Solh (24 Ministers)	1992 Government of Rafik Hariri (30 Ministers)	1995 Government of Rafik Hariri (30 Ministers)	1996 Government of Rafik Hariri (30 Ministers)	1998 Government of Salim El-Hoss (16 Ministers)	2000 Government of Rafik Hariri (30 Ministers)
Ghazi Zaiter (Shia'a)	–	–	–	–	–	–	Minister of National Defense	–
Michel Moussa (Greek Catholic)	–	–	–	–	–	–	Minister of Labor & Social Affairs	Minister of Environment
Issam Naaman (Druze)	–	–	–	–	–	–	Minister of Posts & Telecommunications	–
Najib Mikati (Sunni)	–	–	–	–	–	–	Minister of Public Works & Transport	Minister of Public Works & Transport
Arthur Nazarian (Greek Orthodox)	–	–	–	–	–	–	Minister of Tourism & Environment	–
Joseph Chaoul (Maronite)	–	–	–	–	–	–	Minister of Justice	–
Suleiman Traboulsi (Greek Catholic)	–	–	–	–	–	–	Minister of Water & Electricity Resources, and Minister of Oil	–
Hassan Chalak (Sunni)	–	–	–	–	–	–	Minister of State for Administrative Reform	–
Georges Corm (Maronite)	–	–	–	–	–	–	Minister of Finance	–
Karam Karam (Greek Orthodox)	–	–	–	–	–	–	Minister of Public Health	Minister of Tourism
Nasser Saidi (Shia'a)	–	–	–	–	–	–	Minister of Economy, Trade, and Industry	–
Issam Fares (Greek Orthodox)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Deputy Prime Minister
Pierre Helou (Maronite)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Minister of State
Fouad El-Saad (Maronite)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Minister of State for Administrative Reform
Sebouh Hovnanian (Armenian Orthodox)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Minister of Youths & Sports
Khalil El-Hrawi (Maronite)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Minister of Public Works & Transport
Michel Pharaon (Greek Catholic)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Minister of State
Ghazi Aridi (Druze)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Minister of Information

2003 Government of Rafik Hariri (30 Ministers)	2004 Government of Omar Karami (30 Ministers)	2005 Government of Najib Mikati (14 Ministers)	2005 Government of Fouad Sanioura (24 Ministers)	2008 Government of Fouad Sanioura (30 Ministers)	2009 Government of Saad Hariri (30 Ministers)	2011 Government of Najib Mikati (30 Ministers)	2014 Government of Tammam Salam (24 Ministers)	2016 Government of Saad Hariri (30 Ministers)
–	Minister of Social Affairs	–	–	Minister of Industry	–	–	Minister of Public Works & Transport	Minister of Agriculture
Minister of State	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
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Minister of Public Works & Transport	–	Prime Minister	–	–	–	Prime Minister	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Minister of Energy & Water	–
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Minister of State	Minister of State	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
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Deputy Prime Minister	Deputy Prime Minister	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
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Minister of Youths & Sports	Minister of Youths & Sports	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minister of State	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs	–	Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs	–	Minister of Tourism	Minister of State for Planning Affairs
Minister of Culture (13)	–	–	Minister of Information	Minister of Public Works & Transport	Minister of Public Works & Transport	Minister of Public Works	–	–

	2003 Government of Rafik Hariri (30 Ministers)	2004 Government of Omar Karami (30 Ministers)	2005 Government of Najib Mikati (14 Ministers)	2005 Government of Fouad Sanioura (24 Ministers)	2008 Government of Fouad Sanioura (30 Ministers)	2009 Government of Saad Hariri (30 Ministers)	2011 Government of Najib Mikati (30 Ministers)	2014 Government of Tammam Salam (24 Ministers)	2016 Government of Saad Hariri (30 Ministers)
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Minister of National Defense		Minister of Foreign Affairs & Emigrants	Minister of Foreign Affairs & Emigrants	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minister of Education & Higher Education		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	–	–	–	–	Minister of State	–	Minister of State	–	Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs
	–	–	Minister of Education, Higher Education, and Culture (He resigned and was replaced by Asaad Rizk) (9)	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minister of Interior & Municipalities		–	Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of National Defense	Deputy Prime Minister & Minister of National Defense	Minister of National Defense	Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of National Defense	–	–	–
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minister of Telecommunications		Minister of Telecommunications	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minister of Industry		Minister of Agriculture	–	–	Minister of Agriculture	–	–	–	–
Minister of State		Minister of Labor	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minister of Agriculture		–	–	–	–	–	Minister of Public Health	Minister of Finance	Minister of Finance
Minister of the Displaced (13)		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minister of State for Administrative Development		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minister of Tourism		–	–	–	–	Minister of Youths & Sports	–	–	–
	–	Minister of Environment	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	–	Minister of State	Minister of Telecommunications, and Minister of Youths & Sports	–	Minister of Energy & Water	–	–	–	–
	–	Minister of State	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

2003 Government of Rafik Hariri (30 Ministers)	2004 Government of Omar Karami (30 Ministers)	2005 Government of Najib Mikati (14 Ministers)	2005 Government of Fouad Sanioura (24 Ministers)	2008 Government of Fouad Sanioura (30 Ministers)	2009 Government of Saad Hariri (30 Ministers)	2011 Government of Najib Mikati (30 Ministers)	2014 Government of Tammam Salam (24 Ministers)	2016 Government of Saad Hariri (30 Ministers)
-	Minister of Industry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	Minister of Public Health	Minister of Public Health, and Minister of Social Affairs	Minister of Public Health (8)	Minister of Public Health	Minister of Public Health	-	-	-
-	Minister of State	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	Minister of State for Administrative Development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	Minister of Energy & Water	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	Minister of Culture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	Minister of Justice	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	Minister of State	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	Minister of Economy & Trade	-	-	-	Minister of State	-	-	-
-	Minister of Tourism (He resigned and was replaced by Wadih El-Khazen) (10)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	Minister of Finance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	Minister of Information	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	Minister of Energy & Water, and Minister of Industry	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	Minister of Finance, and Minister of Economy & Trade	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	Minister of Environment & Administrative Development	Minister of Culture	Minister of Information	Minister of Information	-	-	-
-	-	Minister of Information & Tourism	Minister of Justice	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	Minister of Labor & Minister of Agriculture	Minister of Labor (8)	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	Minister of Interior & Municipalities	Minister of Interior & Municipalities	-	-	-	-	-

2003 Government of Rafik Hariri (30 Ministers)	2004 Government of Omar Karami (30 Ministers)	2005 Government of Najib Mikati (14 Ministers)	2005 Government of Fouad Sanioura (24 Ministers)	2008 Government of Fouad Sanioura (30 Ministers)	2009 Government of Saad Hariri (30 Ministers)	2011 Government of Najib Mikati (30 Ministers)	2014 Government of Tammam Salam (24 Ministers)	2016 Government of Saad Hariri (30 Ministers)
-	-	Minister of Justice	Minister of Education & Higher Education	Minister of State	-	-	-	-
-	-	Minister of Public Works & Transport, and Minister of Emigrants	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	Minister of the Displaced	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	Minister of Finance	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	Minister of Environment (8)	-	-	-	-	Minister of Defense
-	-	-	Minister of Agriculture (8)	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	Minister of Economy & Trade	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	Minister of Tourism	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	Minister of Foreign Affairs & Emigrants (8)	Minister of Foreign Affairs & Emigrants	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	Minister of Agriculture	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	Minister of State for Administrative Development	Minister of State	Minister of State	-	-	Minister of State for Women Affairs
-	-	-	Minister of Youths & Sports	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	Minister of Energy & Water (8)	Minister of Labor	Minister of State for Administrative Development	Minister of State for Administrative Development	Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs	Minister of Youths & Sports
-	-	-	Minister of Public Works & Transport	Minister of Economy & Trade	Minister of Economy & Trade	Minister of Finance	-	-
-	-	-	Minister of Social Affairs	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	Deputy Prime Minister	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	Minister of Education & Higher Education	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	Minister of State	Minister of State	Minister of Social Affairs	Minister of Public Health	-
-	-	-	-	Minister of Culture	-	-	Prime Minister	-
-	-	-	-	Minister of Telecommunications	Minister of Energy & Water	Minister of Energy & Water	Minister of Foreign Affairs & Emigrants	Minister of Foreign Affairs & Emigrants

2003 Government of Rafik Hariri (30 Ministers)	2004 Government of Omar Karami (30 Ministers)	2005 Government of Najib Mikati (14 Ministers)	2005 Government of Fouad Sanioura (24 Ministers)	2008 Government of Fouad Sanioura (30 Ministers)	2009 Government of Saad Hariri (30 Ministers)	2011 Government of Najib Mikati (30 Ministers)	2014 Government of Tammam Salam (24 Ministers)	2016 Government of Saad Hariri (30 Ministers)
-	-	-	-	Minister of Interior & Municipalities	Minister of Interior & Municipalities	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	Minister of State for Administrative Development	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	Minister of Tourism	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	Minister of Environment	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	Minister of Social Affairs	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	Minister of Finance	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	Minister of Justice	Minister of Justice	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	Minister of State	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	Minister of the Displaced	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	Minister of State	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	Prime Minister	-	-	Prime Minister
-	-	-	-	-	Minister of Education & Higher Education	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	Minister of Foreign Affairs & Emigrants	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	Minister of State	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	Minister of Industry	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	Minister of Agriculture	Minister of Industry	-	Minister of Industry
-	-	-	-	-	Minister of Telecommuni- cations	Minister of Labor (He resigned and was replaced by Salim Jreissati) (11)	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	Minister of State	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	Minister of Tourism	Minister of Tourism	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	Minister of Labor	-	Minister of Justice

2003 Government of Rafik Hariri (30 Ministers)	2004 Government of Omar Karami (30 Ministers)	2005 Government of Najib Mikati (14 Ministers)	2005 Government of Fouad Sanioura (24 Ministers)	2008 Government of Fouad Sanioura (30 Ministers)	2009 Government of Saad Hariri (30 Ministers)	2011 Government of Najib Mikati (30 Ministers)	2014 Government of Tammam Salam (24 Ministers)	2016 Government of Saad Hariri (30 Ministers)
-	-	-	-	-	Minister of Social Affairs	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	Minister of Environment	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	Minister of Culture	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	Minister of State	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	Minister of Finance	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	Minister of Youths & Sports	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	Minister of Telecommuni- cations	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	Minister of Culture	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	Minister of Education & Higher Education	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	Minister of State	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	Minister of Information	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	Minister of Industry	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	Minister of Interior & Municipalities	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	Minister of Economy & Trade	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	Minister of Foreign Affairs & Emigrants	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	Minister of Justice	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	Minister of National Defense	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	Minister of Environment	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	Minister of State	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	Minister of the Displaced	-	-

2003 Government of Rafik Hariri (30 Ministers)	2004 Government of Omar Karami (30 Ministers)	2005 Government of Najib Mikati (14 Ministers)	2005 Government of Fouad Sanioura (24 Ministers)	2008 Government of Fouad Sanioura (30 Ministers)	2009 Government of Saad Hariri (30 Ministers)	2011 Government of Najib Mikati (30 Ministers)	2014 Government of Tammam Salam (24 Ministers)	2016 Government of Saad Hariri (30 Ministers)
-	-	-	-	-	-	Minister of State	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Minister of Education & Higher Education	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Minister of Culture	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Minister of Economy & Trade	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Minister of Justice	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Minister of Labor	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Minister of Youths & Sports	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Minister of Emigrants	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Minister of Environment	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Minister of Social Affairs	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Minister of Information	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Minister of State for Administrative Development	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Minister of Interior & Municipalities	Minister of Interior & Municipalities
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Minister of Telecommuni- cations
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Minister of Tourism
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Minister of Energy & Water
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Minister of Public Works & Transport
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Deputy Prime Minister & Minister of Public Health
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Minister of Social Affairs

Minister's Name & Sect	1989 Government of Salim El-Hoss (14 Ministers)	1991 Government of Omar Karami (30 Ministers)	1992 Government of Rashid El Solh (24 Ministers)	1992 Government of Rafik Hariri (30 Ministers)	1995 Government of Rafik Hariri (30 Ministers)	1996 Government of Rafik Hariri (30 Ministers)	1998 Government of Salim El-Hoss (16 Ministers)	2000 Government of Rafik Hariri (30 Ministers)
Melhem Riachi (Catholic)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mohammad Kabbara (Sunni)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ghattas Khoury (Maronite)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Raed Khoury (Orthodox)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tarek El-Khatib (Sunni)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inaya Ezzeddine (Shia'a)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ayman Choucair (Druze)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pierre Raffoul (Maronite)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nicolas Tueni (Orthodox)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Moein El-Merehbi (Sunni)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Notes

- 1- Pursuant to Decree No. 5608, dated September 2nd, 1994, Michel Murr served as the Minister of Interior after the dismissal of Minister Bechara Merhej who resigned later following his appointment as a Minister of State.
- 2- Samir Geagea resigned and was replaced by Roger Dib.
- 3- Vahé Barsoumian was appointed as the Minister of Social Affairs to replace Elias Hobeika who became the Minister of Water and Electricity Resources.
- 4- Pursuant to Decree No. 3602, dated June 17th, 1993, Georges Frem was dismissed and appointed as a Minister of State. Minister Elias Hobeika took his place in the Ministry of Electricity and Water Resources, and then was dismissed pursuant to Decree No. 3920, dated August 19th, 1993, when Minister Jean Obeid took his place.
- 5- Hagop Demirjian resigned on August 6th, 1998
- 6- Kaban Issa El-Khoury resigned on October 24th, 1996.
- 7- After his death, Joseph Moghaizel was replaced by Pierre Pharaon pursuant to Decree No. 6905 of June 29th, 1995.

2003 Government of Rafik Hariri (30 Ministers)	2004 Government of Omar Karami (30 Ministers)	2005 Government of Najib Mikati (14 Ministers)	2005 Government of Fouad Sanioura (24 Ministers)	2008 Government of Fouad Sanioura (30 Ministers)	2009 Government of Saad Hariri (30 Ministers)	2011 Government of Najib Mikati (30 Ministers)	2014 Government of Tammam Salam (24 Ministers)	2016 Government of Saad Hariri (30 Ministers)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Minister of Information
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Minister of Labor
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Minister of Culture
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Minister of Economy & Trade
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Minister of Environment
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Minister of State for Administrative Development
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Minister of State for Human Rights
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Minister of State for Presidency Affairs
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Minister of State for Combating Corruption
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Minister of State for Refugee Affairs

- 8- Five Shia'a ministers (Fawzi Salloukh, Mohammad Fneish, Talal El-Sahili, Trad Hamadeh, and Mohammad Jawad Khalife) , in addition to minister Yaacoub El-Sarraf (Greek Orthodox), resigned on November 11, 2006 in protest of Special Tribunal for Lebanon. The resignation was rejected and the resigned ministers were not replaced.
- 9- Minister Ghassan Salameh resigned from the government upon his appointment. He was then replaced by Asaad Rizk pursuant to Decree No. 14325 of April 28th, 2005.
- 10- Minister Farid El-Khazen resigned and was replaced by Wadih El-Khazen pursuant to Decree No. 14192 of February 8th, 2005.
- 11- Minister of Labor, Charbel Nahas , resigned in 2012 and was replaced by Salim Jreissati.
- 12- Minister Talal Arslan resigned and was replaced by Marwan Kheireddine.
- 13- Abdallah Farhat, Ghazi Aridi, Marwan Hamadeh, and Fares Boueiz resigned in 2004.

“SOVEREIGN MINISTRIES”:

FIEFDOMS FOR THE ZU'AMA OF MAJOR SECTS

Since the 1989 Taëf Agreement, the issue of “sovereign ministries” and their distribution among the major sects has been a point of contention during the formation of Lebanese governments. It was standard practice that these ministries (Ministry of National Defense, Ministry of Interior and Municipalities, Ministry of Finance, and Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Emigrants) are fiefdoms for Zua’ama and, additionally and gradually, for the four major sects (Sunni, Shia’a, Maronite, and Greek Orthodox).

Therefore, nowadays, it is hard or even impossible for ministers from another sect (for instance, Druze or Catholic) to hold the office of such ministries. Anyways, if the minor sects hold "sovereign portfolios", this does not mean that there is a state-building project.



The Lebanese Ministries

By Virtue of Law

1

The Prime Minister

2

**Ministry
of Justice**

3

**Ministry
of Foreign Affairs
and Emigrants**

4

**Ministry
of Public Works
and Transport**

5

**Ministry
of Finance**

6

**Ministry
of Interior
and Municipalities**

7

**Ministry
of National
Defense**

8

**Ministry
of Education and
Higher Education**

9

**Ministry
of Public Health**

10

**Ministry
of Economy
and Trade**

11

**Ministry
of Agriculture**

12

**Ministry
of Telecommuni-
cations**

13

**Ministry
of Labor**

14

**Ministry
of Information**

15

**Ministry
of Energy
and Water**

16

**Ministry
of Tourism**

17

**Ministry
of Culture**

18

**Ministry
of Environment**

19

**Ministry
of the Displaced**

20

**Ministry
of Youths
and Sports**

21

**Ministry
of Industry**

22

**Ministry
of Social Affairs**

23

**Ministry
of State for Administrative Development**

24

**Ministry
of State for Parliamentary Affairs**

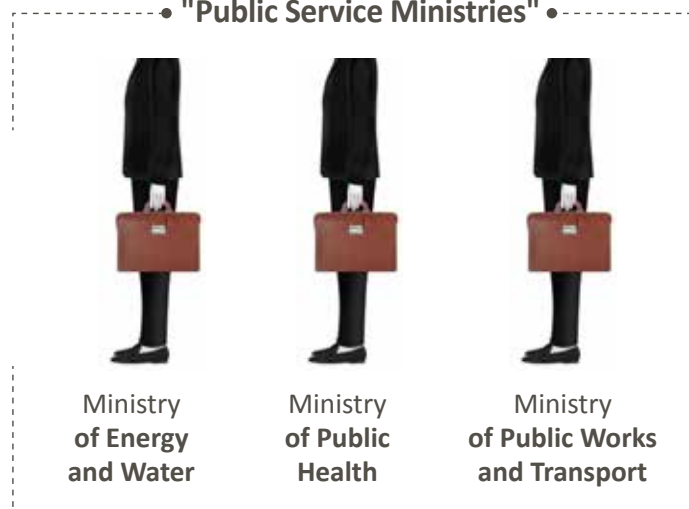
"Sovereign Ministries"

There is no constitutional or legal provision that defines Sovereign and Non-Sovereign/ Public Service Ministries. Political parties agreed to consider the abovementioned ministries dealing with security, foreign, and financial affairs as "Sovereign Ministries". However, the other ministries (Ministry of Public Works and Transport, Ministry of Public Health, Ministry of Energy and Water, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Social Affairs, and Ministry of Agriculture) are considered Public Service Ministries whose importance varies in accordance with their budgets and tasks. As for the Ministries of Justice and Telecommunications, they have a paramount importance given their impact and role. Table No.1 below shows the distribution of Lebanese Ministries in accordance with the Law.

• "Sovereign Ministries" •



• "Public Service Ministries" •



• "Prominent Ministries" •



Post-Taëf "Sovereign Ministries"

Since the adoption of Taëf Agreement until the formation of Prime Minister Saad Hariri's government, Lebanon has had 17 governments in which the four "sovereign ministries" were equally and carefully distributed among the four major sects (i.e. during the seventeen governments, each sect had a ministry), but did not fully respect the rotation as no Shiite politician served the Ministry of Interior and Municipalities and no Orthodox politician held the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Emigrants. In effect, the "sovereign ministries" were distributed as follows:

- Shia'a and Maronite Zua'ama took over the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Emigrants (Shia'a: seven times, and Maronite: eight times).
- Shia'a and Greek Orthodox took over the Ministry of National Defense (Shia'a: five times, and Greek Orthodox: nine times).
- Greek Orthodox, Sunni, and Maronite took over the Ministry of Interior.
- Shia'a and Sunni took over the Ministry of Finance (Sunni: eight times, Shia'a: five times).

Although Shia'a politicians abandoned the Ministry of Finance for a period of 22 years (from 1992 until 2014), they took it over in the first three governments after Taëf. Table No. 1 shows how the "sovereign ministries" are distributed among the four major sects.

Table No. 1: Post-Taëf Governments' "Sovereign Ministries" and their Sectarian Distribution

Ministry	Shia'a Ministers	Sunni Ministers	Maronite Ministers	Greek Orthodox Ministers	Greek Catholic Ministers
Finance	5	8	3	1	-
National Defense	5	1	1	9	1
Interior and Municipalities	-	6	5	6	-
Foreign Affairs and Emigrants	7	2	8	-	-
Total 68	17	17	17	16	1

Source: Government Formation Decrees

"Sovereign Ministers"

As shown in Table No. 3, some politicians served many times as "sovereign ministers", while others served only once: Rafik Hariri held thrice the Ministry of Finance, Mohsen Dalloul served thrice the Ministry of National Defense, Fares Boueiz hold the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Emigrants five times, Elias Murr took over the Ministry of National Defense four times, and Michel Murr served thrice the Ministry of Interior and Municipalities.

In addition to the aforementioned ministries, there are also the Ministry of State for Administrative Development and the Ministry of State for Parliamentary Affairs.

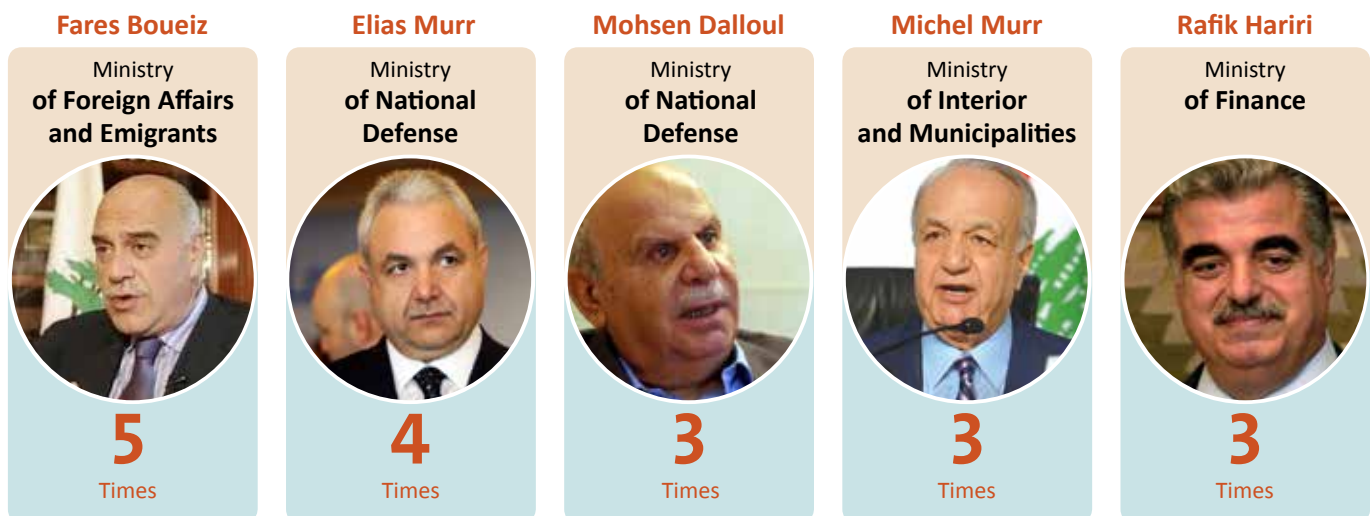


Table No. 3: Sovereign Ministries according to Presidential and Governmental Eras

Source: Government Formation Decrees



Elias Hrawi
24-11-1989 / 24-11-1998 (9 years)

Prime Minister and Government's Term	Finance Minister	Sect	Political Affiliation	Minister of National Defense	Sect	Political Affiliation
Selim Hoss 25-11-1989 / 24-12-1990	Ali Al Khalil	Shia'a	"Independent"*	Albert Mansour	Greek Catholic	"Independent"
Omar Karami 24-12-1990 / 16-5-1992	Ali Al Khalil	Shia'a	"Independent"	Michel Murr	Greek Orthodox	"Independent"
Rashid El Solh 16-5-1992 / 31-10-1992	Asaad Diab	Shia'a	"Independent"	Michel Murr	Greek Orthodox	"Independent"
Rafik Hariri 31-10-1992 / 25-5-1995	Rafik Hariri	Sunni	Future Movement	Mohsen Dalloul	Shia'a	"Independent"
Rafik Hariri 25-5-1995 / 7-11-1996	Rafik Hariri	Sunni	Future Movement	Mohsen Dalloul	Shia'a	"Independent"
Rafik Hariri 7-11-1996 / 4-12-1998	Rafik Hariri	Sunni	Future Movement	Mohsen Dalloul	Shia'a	"Independent"

	Minister of Foreign Affairs and Emigrants	Sect	Political Affiliation	Minister of Interior and Municipalities	Sect	Political Affiliation
Selim Hoss 25-11-1989 / 24-12-1990	Selim Hoss	Sunni	"Independent"	Elias Khazen	Maronite	"Independent"
Omar Karami 24-12-1990 / 16-5-1992	Fares Boueiz	Maronite	"Independent"	Sami El Khatib	Sunni	"Independent"
Rashid El Solh 16-5-1992 / 31-10-1992	Fares Boueiz	Maronite	"Independent"	Sami El Khatib	Sunni	"Independent"
Rafik Hariri 31-10-1992 / 25-5-1995	Fares Boueiz	Maronite	"Independent"	Bechara Merhej	Greek Orthodox	"Independent"
Rafik Hariri 25-5-1995 / 7-11-1996	Fares Boueiz	Maronite	"Independent"	Michel Murr	Greek Orthodox	"Independent"
Rafik Hariri 7-11-1996 / 4-12-1998	Fares Boueiz	Maronite	"Independent"	Michel Murr	Greek Orthodox	"Independent"

(Endnotes)

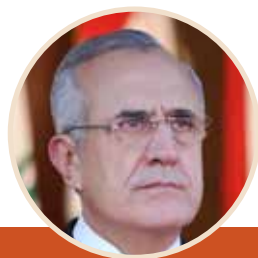
* An independent politician is one who is not directly affiliated with any specific political party or movement.



Émile Lahoud
24-11-1998 / 24-11-2007 (9 years)

Prime Minister and Government's Term	Finance Minister	Sect	Political Affiliation	Minister of National Defense	Sect	Political Affiliation
Selim Hoss 4-12-1998 / 26-10-2000	Georges Corm	Maronite	"Independent"	Ghazi Zeaiter	Shia'a	Amal Movement
Rafik Hariri 26-10-2000 / 17-4-2003	Fouad Sanioura	Sunni	Future Movement	Khalil Hrawi	Maronite	"Independent"
Rafik Hariri 17-4-2003 / 26-10-2004	Fouad Sanioura	Sunni	Future Movement	Mohammad Mahmoud	Shia'a	Amal Movement
Omar Karami 26-10-2004 / 19-4-2005	Elias Saba	Greek Orthodox	"Independent"	Abdul Rahim Mrad	Sunni	"Independent"
Najib Mikati 19-4-2005 / 19-7-2005	Dimyanoss Kattar	Maronite	"Independent"	Elias Murr	Greek Orthodox	"Independent"
Fouad Sanioura 19-7-2005 / 11-7-2008	Jihad Azour	Maronite	Future Movement	Elias Murr	Greek Orthodox	"Independent"

	Minister of Foreign Affairs and Emigrants	Sect	Political Affiliation	Minister of Interior and Municipalities	Sect	Political Affiliation
Selim Hoss 4-12-1998 / 26-10-2000	Selim Hoss	Sunni	"Independent"	Michel Murr	Greek Orthodox	"Independent"
Rafik Hariri 26-10-2000 / 17-4-2003	Mohammad Hammoud	Shia'a	Amal Movement	Elias Murr	Greek Orthodox	"Independent"
Rafik Hariri 17-4-2003 / 26-10-2004	Jean Obeid	Maronite	"Independent"	Elias Murr	Greek Orthodox	"Independent"
Omar Karami 26-10-2004 / 19-4-2005	Mohammad Mahmoud	Shia'a	Amal Movement	Suleiman Frangieh	Maronite	Marada Movement
Najib Mikati 19-4-2005 / 19-7-2005	Mohammad Mahmoud	Shia'a	Amal Movement	Hassan Sabeh	Sunni	Future Movement
Fouad Sanioura 19-7-2005 / 11-7-2008	Fawzi Salloukh	Shia'a	Amal Movement	Hassan Sabeh	Sunni	Future Movement

**Michel Suleiman**


25-5-2008 / 25-5-2014 (6 years)

Prime Minister and Government's Term	Finance Minister	Sect	Political Affiliation	Minister of National Defense	Sect	Political Affiliation
Fouad Sanioura 11-7-2008 / 9-11-2009	Mohamad Chatah	Sunni	Future Movement	Elias Murr	Greek Orthodox	"Independent"
Saad Hariri 9-11-2009 / 13-6-2011	Raya Al Hassan	Sunni	Future Movement	Elias Murr	Greek Orthodox	"Independent"
Najib Mikati 13-6-2011 / 15-2-2014	Mohammad Safadi	Sunni	Future Movement	Fayez Ghosn	Greek Orthodox	Marada Movement
Tammam Salam 15-2-2014 / 18-12-2016	Ali Hassan Khalil	Shia'a	Amal Movement	Samir Mouqbel	Greek Orthodox	"Independent"
	Minister of Foreign Affairs and Emigrants	Sect	Political Affiliation	Minister of Interior and Municipalities	Sect	Political Affiliation
Fouad Sanioura 11-7-2008 / 9-11-2009	Fawzi Salloukh	Shia'a	Amal Movement	Ziyad Baroud	Maronite	"Independent"
Saad Hariri 9-11-2009 / 13-6-2011	Ali Al Shami	Shia'a	Amal Movement	Ziyad Baroud	Maronite	"Independent"
Najib Mikati 13-6-2011 / 15-2-2014	Adnan Mansour	Shia'a	Amal Movement	Marwan Charbel	Maronite	"Independent"
Tammam Salam 15-2-2014 / 18-12-2016	Gebran Bassil	Maronite	Free Patriotic Movement	Nouhad Machnouk	Sunni	Future Movement

**Michel Aoun**

since 31-10-2016

Prime Minister and Government's Term	Finance Minister	Sect	Political Affiliation	Minister of National Defense	Sect	Political Affiliation
Saad Hariri since 18-12-2016	Ali Hassan Khalil	Shia'a	Amal Movement	Yaacoub El-Sarraf	Greek Orthodox	Free Patriotic Movement
	Minister of Foreign Affairs and Emigrants	Sect	Political Affiliation	Minister of Interior and Municipalities	Sect	Political Affiliation
Saad Hariri since 18-12-2016	Gebran Bassil	Maronite	Free Patriotic Movement	Nouhad Machnouk	Sunni	Future Movement



GOVERNMENT REFUSES TO HOLD THE CONSTITUTIONALLY BINDING PARLIAMENTARY BY-ELECTIONS

Following the Parliament's approval of MP Robert Fadel in its meeting on October 18, 2016 and the election of MP Michel Aoun as President of Lebanon on October 31, 2016, two parliamentary seats became vacant. The Constitution states that the Lebanese government must hold the parliamentary by-elections to fill in the vacancy, but the government could fail to carry out this constitutional duty.

The Constitutional Text

Article 41 of the Constitution stipulates: “Should a seat in the Parliament become vacant, the election of a successor begins within two months. The mandate of the new member does not exceed that of the old member whose place he is taking; however, should the seat in the Parliament becomes vacant during the last six months of its mandate, no successor may be elected.”

The Government to Abide by or Breach the Constitution

Since 1992, Parliaments have witnessed fourteen vacancies because of resignation, natural death, or assassination. In some cases, the government upheld the Constitution and filled in the vacancies within the legal deadline. In other cases, it breached the Constitution and did not hold the by-elections within the constitutional time-limit. As shown in Table No.1, the by-elections were not held until the end of Parliament’s term. In fact, the government breached the Constitution in three cases; it delayed the elections by more than two months in two cases (the assassination of MP Pierre Gemayel and the death of MP Michel Helou), and did not hold the elections in the third case (the assassination of MP Antoine Ghanem). Among the thirteen elections, four were held by acclamation, six by predetermined results, and three witnessed intense elections and competition, namely the by-elections held in Matn Qada’a in 2002 (after the death of MP Albert Moukheiber), the 2007 by-elections of Matn (after the assassination of MP Pierre Gemayel), and the 2012 by-elections of Koura (after the death of MP Farid Habib).

Table No.1 also indicates that the political parties had secured the victory of their supported candidates in ten elections. However, the candidate who won three elections was at odds with the political party supporting the deceased MP (Ghassan Moukheiber in Matn, Camille Khoury in Matn, and Pierre Daccache in the Third District of Mount Lebanon). The late MP Edmond Naïm was backed up by the Lebanese Forces and MP Pierre Daccache was supported by the Free Patriotic Movement and got the approval of the Lebanese Forces, which led him to win the elections by acclamation).

Table No. 1: Vacant Parliamentary Seats and By-elections (1992-2016)

Electoral District	Name of Deceased MP	Date of Vacancy	Date of By-elections	Period between the vacancy and by-elections	Elected MP
Mohafazat North Lebanon	Abdallah Al Rassi	5-1-1994	27-2-1994	One month and 22 days	Karim Abdallah Al Rassi (the son of the deceased MP)
Mohafazat Beirut	Joseph Moghaizel	29-5-1995	16-7-1995	One month and 17 days	Nasri al-Maalouf
Mohafazat Beirut	Khatchig Babikian	4-11-1999	19-12-1999	One month and 16 days	André Tabourian, supported by Armenian parties, won the by-elections by acclamation
Second District of Mount Lebanon	Albert Moukheiber	13-4-2002	2-6-2002	One month and 20 days	Ghassan Moukheiber, the nephew of the deceased MP, won the by-elections. He declared his victory by decision of the Constitutional Council after Mirna Murr and her uncle Gabriel Murr (the candidates with highest votes) filed an appeal before the Constitutional Council.
South Lebanon District	Mostafa Saad	25-7-2002	15-9-2002	One month and 20 days	Osama Saad, the brother of the deceased MP, won by acclamation.
Third District of Mount Lebanon	Pierre Helou	2-8-2003	14-9-2003	One month and 12 days	Henri Pierre Helou, the son of the deceased MP.

Electoral District	Name of Deceased MP	Date of Vacancy	Date of By-elections	Period between the vacancy and by-elections	Elected MP
First District of Beirut	Gebran Tueni	12-12-2005	5-2-2006	One month and 23 days	Ghassan Tueni, the father of the deceased MP, won by acclamation.
Third District of Mount Lebanon	Edmond Naïm	23-1-2006	19-3-2006	One month and 26 days	Pierre Daccache won by acclamation.
Beirut District	Walid Eido	13-6-2007	5-8-2007	One month and 22 days	Mohammad Amin Itani won with support from Future Movement, the party to which the deceased MP belonged.
Matn District	Pierre Gemayel	21-11-2006	5-8-2007	Eight months and a half	Camille Khoury, backed by the Free Patriotic Movement, won against Amine Gemayel, the father of the deceased MP.
Mennieh-Dennieh District	Hashem Alamed-dine	29-4-2010	13-6-2010	One month and 15 days	Kazem Al Kheir won with support from the Future Movement, the party to which the deceased MP belonged.
Koura District	Farid Habib	31-5-2012	15-7-2012	One month and 15 days	Fadi Karam won with support from the Lebanese Forces, the party to which the deceased MP belonged.
Jezzine District	Michel Helou	27-6-2014	22-5-2016	One year and 11 months	Amal Abou Zeid won with support from the Free Patriotic Movement, the party to which the deceased MP belonged.
Third District of Mount Lebanon	Antoine Ghanem	19-9-2007	The by-elections were not held, although the remaining period of Parliament's term was more than six months and approx. two years.	-	-

Source: Information-International

Note:

- 1- The parliamentary immunity of Yahya Shamas, MP of Baalbeck -Hermel District, was lifted on November 24th, 1994 and the by-elections were not held to fill in the vacant seat.
- 2- The parliamentary immunity of Habib Hakim, MP of Matn District, was lifted on December 8th, 1999 and the by-elections were not held to fill in the vacant seat. Some legal experts consider that immunity lifting does not definitely lead to a permanent vacancy. Hence, what should be awaited for is the final verdict to be issued by the Lebanese judiciary against the said MP.

Today's Reality

There are currently two vacant parliamentary seats in Tripoli and Kessrouan. Considering that there are still six months until the end of Parliament's term (June 20th, 2017), the government is obliged to hold the by-elections. Yet, as in the past, this will not take place.



GHOUMA'S IMPACT HAS REACHED USA

After Donald J. Trump won the presidential election in the United States, we began to hear about “Ghouma”, a Lebanese village located in the Qada’a of Batroun. This is because one of its former inhabitants, Walid Fares, has become one of the Foreign Policy Advisors to the new US President.

Etymology

According to Anis Freiha, “Ghouma” may be of Syriac origin “Guma”, which means “a hole or a pit”. It may also mean “wild iris”, a flower that might have been anciently planted in this village. But there are some people who suggest that the word “Ghouma” means the “low ground”.

Location

Ghouma is located in the Qada’a of Batroun, about 60 km from Beirut at an altitude of 450m above sea level. It can be accessed via the route Beirut - Batroun - Jran - Smar Jbeil -Guma. It is a small village in terms of area (merely 121 hectares).

Population and Housing

The number of registered inhabitants is estimated at about 600 people belonging to the Maronite community. In fact, most of them live outside the village since the number of residents is no more than around 150 people spread over its 60 houses.

Voters

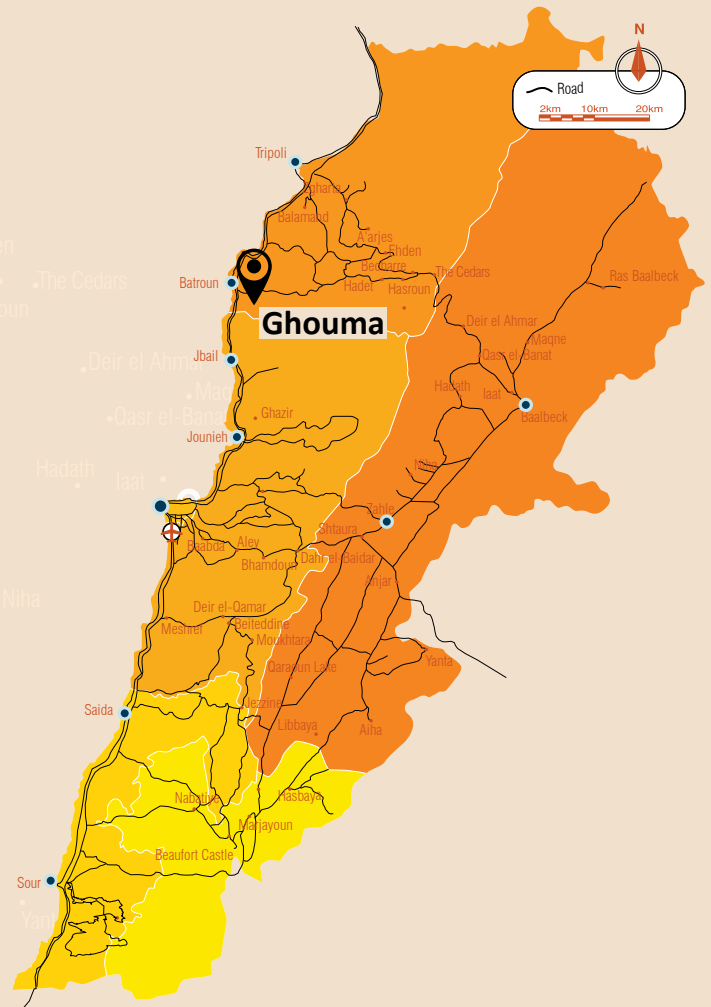
The number of registered voters in the 2000 elections was 312, of whom only 128 voted. It decreased to 307 in the 2009 parliamentary elections where only 174 voted. In the *Ikhtiyariah* elections of May 2016, the number of voters declined to 300 as the population of this village had not grown.

Voters are distributed among the following families:

- Abi -Nader: 53 voters
- Daher: 15 voters
- Abi -Haidar: 6 voters
- Dergham: 35 voters
- Antoun: 25 voters
- Khattar: 10 voters
- Fares: 10 voters
- Tannous: 10 voters
- Mikhael: 5 voters
- Youssef: 10 voters
- Abboud: 16 voters
- Hanna: 16 voters
- Toubia: 12 voters
- Basbous: 25 voters
- Nehme: 25 voters
- Francis: 22 voters
- Akel: 7 voters

Local Authorities

The village has no municipality. The local authority is only confined to the Mayor “Hanna Gerges” who was elected by acclamation in the *Ikhtiyariah* elections of May 2016.



Educational and Civil Institutions

There is no school in “Ghouma” due to its small number of students who study instead in the schools of nearby villages. However, there is the Cultural and Social Club of “Ghouma”, which is active in the cultural and social-intellectual fields, highlighting the intellectual creativity of its inhabitants.

Economic Life

There are no real job opportunities available in “Ghouma”. The main source of livelihood in this village is agriculture, particularly the cultivation of olive crops.

AL-HUSSAN FAMILIES

Lebanese Christian Families

“Al-Hussan” is the name of one of the animals symbolizing strength, vitality, and eagerness. Some Lebanese Christian families bear this name. We do not know the reason for this, but it is possible that calling them by this name goes back to their strength and vitality.

Number of Members

Members of “Al-Hussan” families number about 90.

Political Affiliation

“Al-Hussan” families belong to the Greek Orthodox community with a few individuals belonging to the Greek Catholic and Sunni communities.

Whereabouts

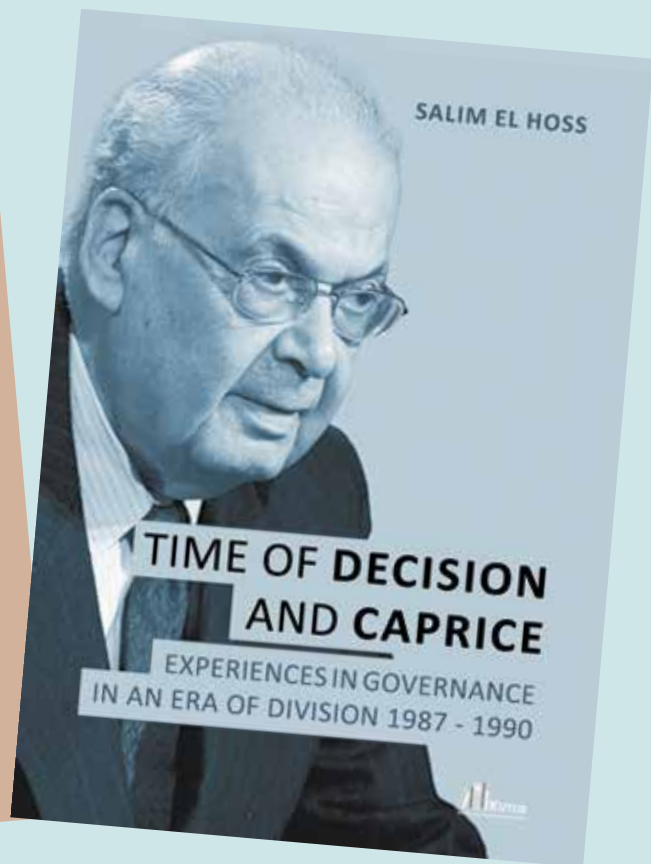
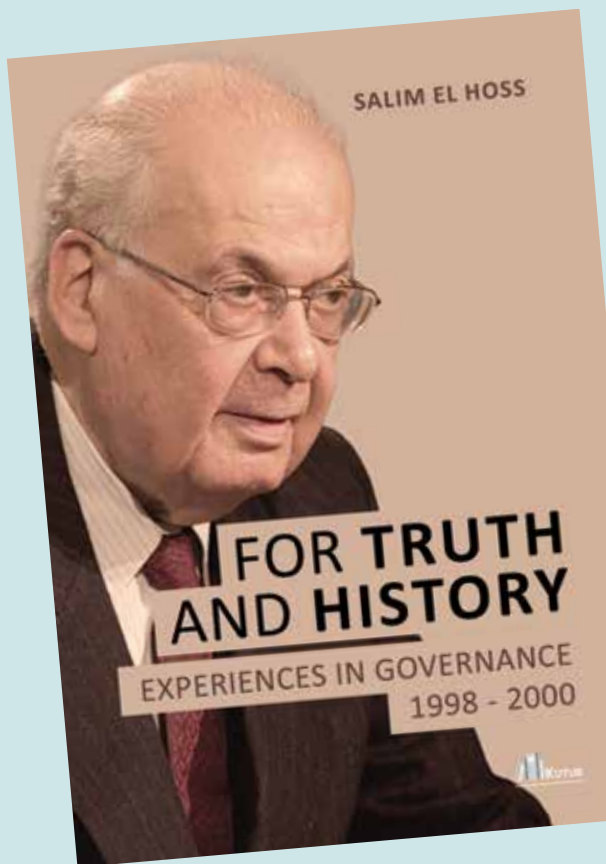
According to their places of birth, members of “Al-Hussan” family are distributed among the following regions:

- Aita el-Fakhar, located in the Qada’a of Rashaya: 75 individuals (the majority). This village is considered the home of “Al-Hussan” family.
- Borj Hammoud, located in the Qada’a of Matn: 8 individuals.
- Mazra’a, located in Beirut: 3 individuals (Sunni Muslims).

New Releases by Dar Kutub

"FOR TRUTH AND HISTORY" AND "TIME OF DECISION AND CAPRICE"

"KUTUB Ltd." published recently two English books for the former Lebanese Prime Minister Dr. Salim El Hoss, respectively entitled *"Time of Decision and Caprice: Experiences in Governance in an Era of Division 1987-1990"* and *"For Truth and History: Experiences in Governance 1998-2000"*. The first book spans over the most critical period in Lebanese history marred by division in governmental authority and political turmoil leading to the Taëf accord. It also shed lights on the decisions taken and actions undertaken by Dr. El Hoss himself during his office term in order to preserve the unity of Lebanon. In the second book, the writer lists the experiences he encountered during his governmental era as an attempt to reveal the facts and implications of a critical interval (1998- 2000) in the history of Lebanon. He concluded his book by saying: **"By assassinating me politically, some wanted to erase my life history from the memory of this country. My life history in the service of the country is the dearest possession that I own, and the most precious legacy that I leave to my grandchildren. I do not regret anything that I did. I did not any time ask anything for myself, nor did my hands commit anything that would weigh down on my conscience"**.



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