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POST-TAËF LEBANESE GOVERNMENTS **SOVEREIGN MINISTRIES EXCLUSIVE FOR SECTS**



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Powerful Zu'ama in a Powerless State

By Jawad Nadim Adra

This article was first written and published in The Monthly- issue No. 166 of January 2017, and we are republishing it today for the reality it portrays has hardly changed.

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 Shi'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

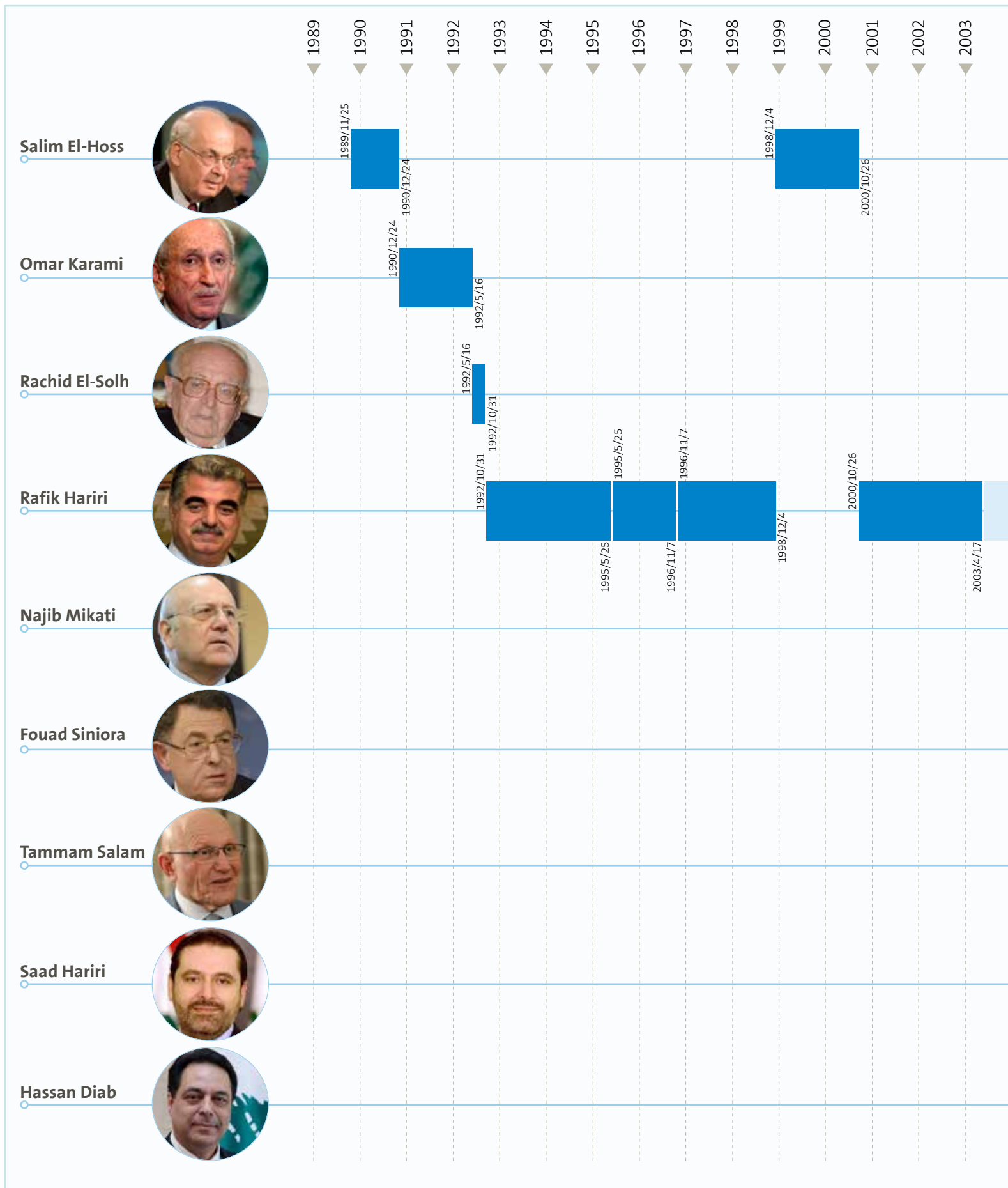


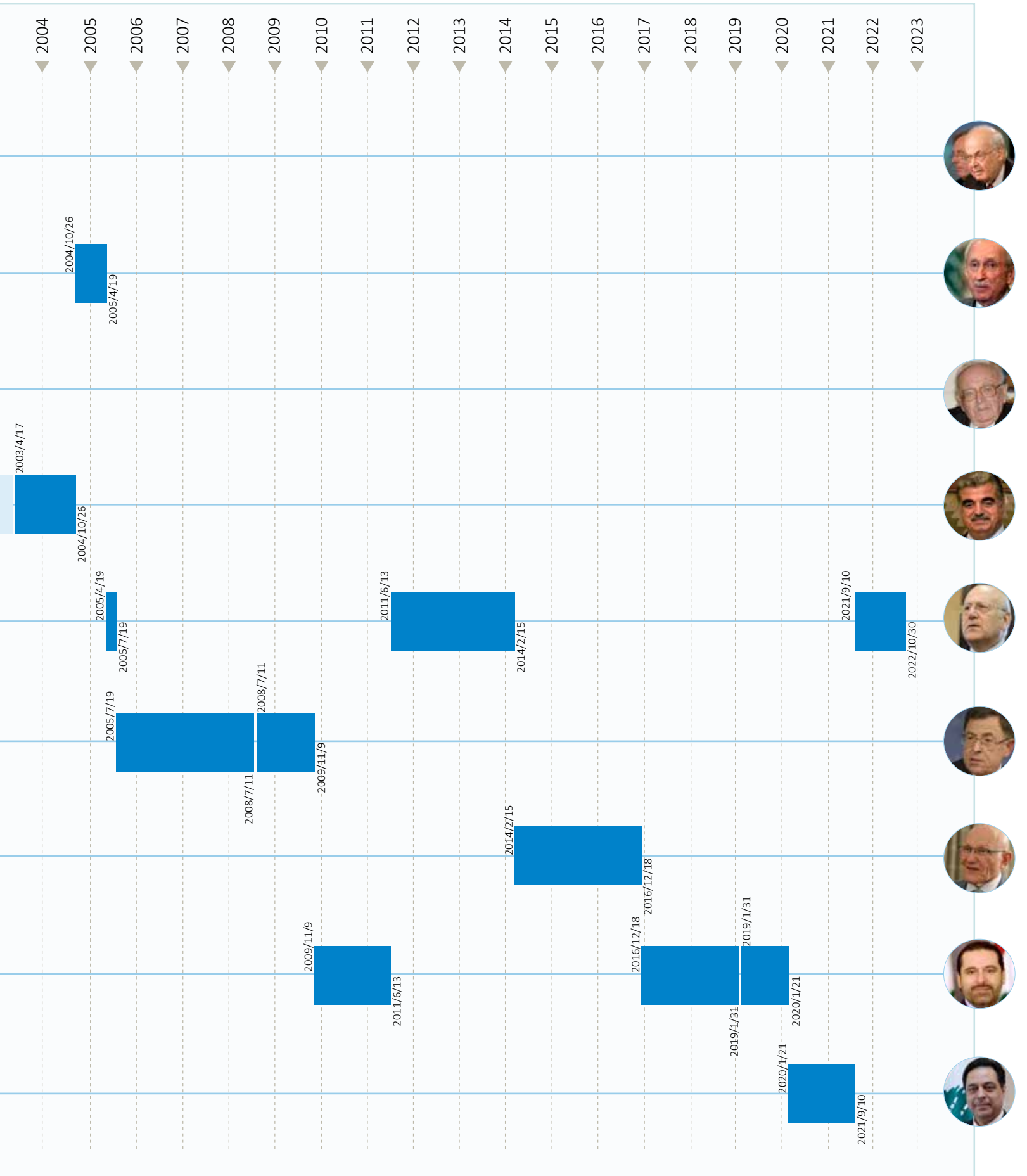


POST-TAËF LEBANESE GOVERNMENTS **SOVEREIGN MINISTRIES EXCLUSIVE FOR SECTS**

Since November 5, 1989, the date of approval of Taëf Accord that brought the violent actions of the long-lasting civil war to a formal end, until Monday October 31, 2022, the end-date of President Michel Aoun's term, Lebanon witnessed five presidential eras and 20 governments (9 prime ministers and 520 ministers), with some ministries being monopolized by particular sects, parties and ministers.

Post-Taëf Governments (1989-2022) and their Terms.





Post-Taëf Lebanese Governments (1989-2022)

Number of ministers, confidence, period of formation and ministerial statement

20 governments have been formed since Taëf Agreement, the majority of which (12) were composed of 30 ministers, four consisted of 24 ministers, two comprised 14 ministers, one included 16 and another one encompassed 20 ministers. What is noticeable, though, is that the five governments of Rafik Hariri, the two governments of Omar Karami and the three governments of Saad Hariri had thirty ministers. Table No.1 below shows the number of ministers in each government, date of formation and resignation, votes of confidence and ministerial statement.

Table No. 1: Formation, Resignation, Votes of Confidence and Ministerial Statement of the 20 Lebanese Governments (1989-2022).

Government	Prime Minister	Government Formation Decree		Government Resignation Decree		# of Ministers	Vote of Confidence	No-Confidence	Abstention	Period Between the Nomination of Prime Minister & the Formation of Government	Period Between the Formation of Government & the Delivery of 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	24-12-1990	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	13	13	2 days	8 days
10 th Government	Omar Karami	13621	26-10-2004	14321	19-07-2004	30	59	24	35	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 Siniora	14953	19-07-2005	16	11-07-2008	24	92	14	2	20 days	10 days
13 th Government	Fouad Siniora	18	11-07-2008	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	121	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	96	-	1	315 days	33 days
17 th Government	Saad Hariri	3	18-12-2016	4338	31-01-2019	30	87	4	1	46 days	10 days
18 th Government	Saad Hariri	4340	31-01-2019	6155	21-01-2020	30	111	6	-	253 days	13 days
19 th Government	Hassan Diab	6157	21-01-2020	8374	10-09-2021	20	63	1	20	34 days	22 days
20 th Government	Najib Mikati	8375	10-09-2021	10943	30-10-2022	24	85	15	-	47 days	10 days

Source: Government formation decrees.

Number of Ministers in Post-Taëf Governments (1989-2022)



Table No.1, page 8, shows the following:

- The first government of Salim El-Hoss gained the highest vote of confidence (unanimity of MPs), while Omar Karami's second government formed in 2004 had the lowest votes of confidence (59 MPs).
- The period of formation with Salim El-Hoss's government in 1998 and Rafik Hariri's government in 2003, was the fastest, taking only two days. However, the period of formation of Tammam Salam's government took 315 days, the longest period so far in the history of Lebanon.
- The shortest period for drafting and presenting the ministerial statement to Parliament was during Salim El-Hoss's first government; only one day following its formation. The longest period was 33 days within the government of Tammam Salam, while the legal deadline stipulated by the Constitution (Article 64) is 30 days.
- The longest-lasting government was that of Fouad Siniora. It lasted from July 19, 2005 until July 13, 2009, that is about four years (despite the resignation of some ministers). However, the shortest-lasting government was that of Najib Mikati. It was formed in 2005, lasted only three months and oversaw the parliamentary elections.
- Hassan Diab's government served the longest period (395 days) as caretaker government.

Highest 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 of Sectarian Monopolies

The table No. 2 below shows that some ministries have gradually become confined to particular sects and thus named after them. For instance, the Ministry of Finance that was shared among many sects, mostly between Shi'a and Sunni, is now almost exclusive to the Shi'a sect. The Ministry of Interior and Municipalities, which had been held by the Sunni, Maronite and Orthodox sects, is now almost exclusive to the Sunni sect. The Ministry of Defense is for the Greek Orthodox sect, the Ministry of the Displaced for the Druze and the Ministry of Telecommunications for the Maronite. Ministries have been distributed among sects as follows:

Table No. 2: Distribution of Ministries by Sect (1989-2022).

	Sunni	Shi'a	Druze	Maronite	Greek Orthodox	Greek Catholic	Armenian Orthodox	Armenian Catholic	Evangelical	Christian Minorities	Total
Ministry of Justice	8	-	-	6	3	2	1	-	-	-	20
Ministry of National Defense	1	5	-	1	12	1	-	-	-	-	20
Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Emigrants	2	7	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
Ministry of Interior and Municipalities	9	-	-	5	6	-	-	-	-	-	20
Ministry of National Education and Fine Arts (Later, the Ministry of Education and Higher Education)	10	1	3	4	1	1	-	-	-	-	20
Ministry of Public Works and Transport	4	6	5	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	20
Ministry of Energy and Water	-	6	-	8	-	2	4	-	-	-	20
Ministry of Telecommunications	6	-	2	9	-	2	1	-	-	-	20
Ministry of Finance	8	8	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	20
Ministry of Public Health	2	8	4	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	20
Ministry of Labor	1	8	-	4	5	2	-	-	-	-	20
Ministry of Tourism	1	1	2	7	4	2	3	-	-	-	20
Ministry of Agriculture	-	13	1	1	3	2	-	-	-	-	20
Ministry of Industry and Oil	2	4	1	3	-	3	6	-	-	-	19 (Later, Ministry of Industry)
Ministry of Economy and Trade	5	3	2	2	2	2	1	-	3	-	20
Ministry of Information	2	1	4	3	5	5	-	-	-	-	20
Ministry of Housing and Cooperatives	-	5	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	7 (This ministry was abolished in 2000)
Ministry of Environment	4	-	2	4	3	3	1	1	-	-	18
Ministry of the Displaced	1	-	10	3	-	4	-	-	-	-	18
Ministry of State for Administrative Development	3	4	1	4	2	-	-	2	-	2	18
Ministry of Social Affairs	1	5	2	6	-	2	1	1	-	-	18
Ministry of Youth and Sports	2	5	1	-	-	1	5	-	-	-	14 (This ministry was established in 2000)
Ministry of Culture	1	4	1	3	2	3	-	-	-	-	14
Ministries of State	14	12	11	13	10	12	4	-	-	-	76

Source: Government formation decrees.

Post-Taëf Lebanese Governments (1989-2022)

- Ministry of Justice: Sunni (8/20).
- Ministry of National Defense: Greek Orthodox (12/20). The majority of ministers (14/20) were Christians.
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Emigrants: Maronite (11/20).
- Ministry of Interior and Municipalities: Sunni (9/20). No Shiite has ever appointed to head this ministry.
- Ministry of National Education and Fine Arts (Ministry of Education and Higher Education): Sunni (10/20). The majority of ministers (14/20) were Muslims.
- Ministry of Public Works and Transport: Sunni, Druze, and Shi'a. The majority of ministers (15/20) were Muslims.
- Ministry of Energy and Water: Shi'a (6) and Maronite (8). No Sunni has ever appointed to head this ministry and the majority of ministers (14/20) were Christians.
- Ministry of Telecommunications: Maronite (9/20). No Shiite has ever served this ministry.
- Ministry of Finance: It was served equally by Sunni and Shi'a ministers (8 ministers per sect).
- Ministry of Public Health: Shi'a (8/20). The majority of ministers (14/20) were Muslims.
- Ministry of Labor: Shi'a, Maronite and Greek Orthodox.
- Ministry of Tourism: Maronite (7/20). The majority of ministers (16/20) were Christians.
- Ministry of Agriculture: Shi'a (13/20).
- Ministry of Industry and Oil: All sects.
- Ministry of Economy and Trade: All sects.
- Ministry of Environment: All sects except Shi'a.
- Ministry of the Displaced: Druze (10/18). No Shiite has ever appointed to head this ministry.
- Ministry of Youth and Sports: All sects except Maronite.

Sectarian Distribution of some Prominent Ministries (1989-2022)

Ministry of Justice	Ministry of National Defense	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Emigrants	Ministry of Interior and Municipalities	Ministry of Finance
Sunni 8/20	Greek Orthodox 12/20	Maronite 11/20	Sunni 9/20	Sunni 8/20
Maronite 6/20	Shi'a 5/20	Shi'a 7/20	Greek Orthodox 6/20	Shi'a 8/20
			Maronite 5/20	

To sum up:

- The Sunni sect had no representation in the Ministries of Energy and Water, Agriculture and Labor (it was only represented by Minister Mohammad Kabbara).
- The Shi'a sect had no representation in the Ministries of Justice, Interior and Municipalities, Telecommunications, Environment and the Displaced.
- The Druze sect had no representation in 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 Youth and Sports and Public Works and Transport (it was only represented by Minister Youssef Fenianos).
- The Greek Orthodox sect had no representation in the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Emigrants 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.

Government and Parliament: Half of Ministers are MPs

Article 208 of the Lebanese Constitution stipulates that a minister can be a Member of Parliament. In several governments, many MPs were appointed as ministers, which limited their power to control the governmental activities. For example, in the 6th government headed by Rafik Hariri, about three quarters of ministers were MPs, unlike the 19th government that was formed by Hassan Diab in 2020 and did not include any MP. Table No.3 below shows the number of ministers/MPs out of the total number of ministers; they represent about half of the twenty post-Taëf governments' ministers.

Table No. 3: Number of Ministers and Ministers-MPs in the Post-Taëf Governments (1989-2022)

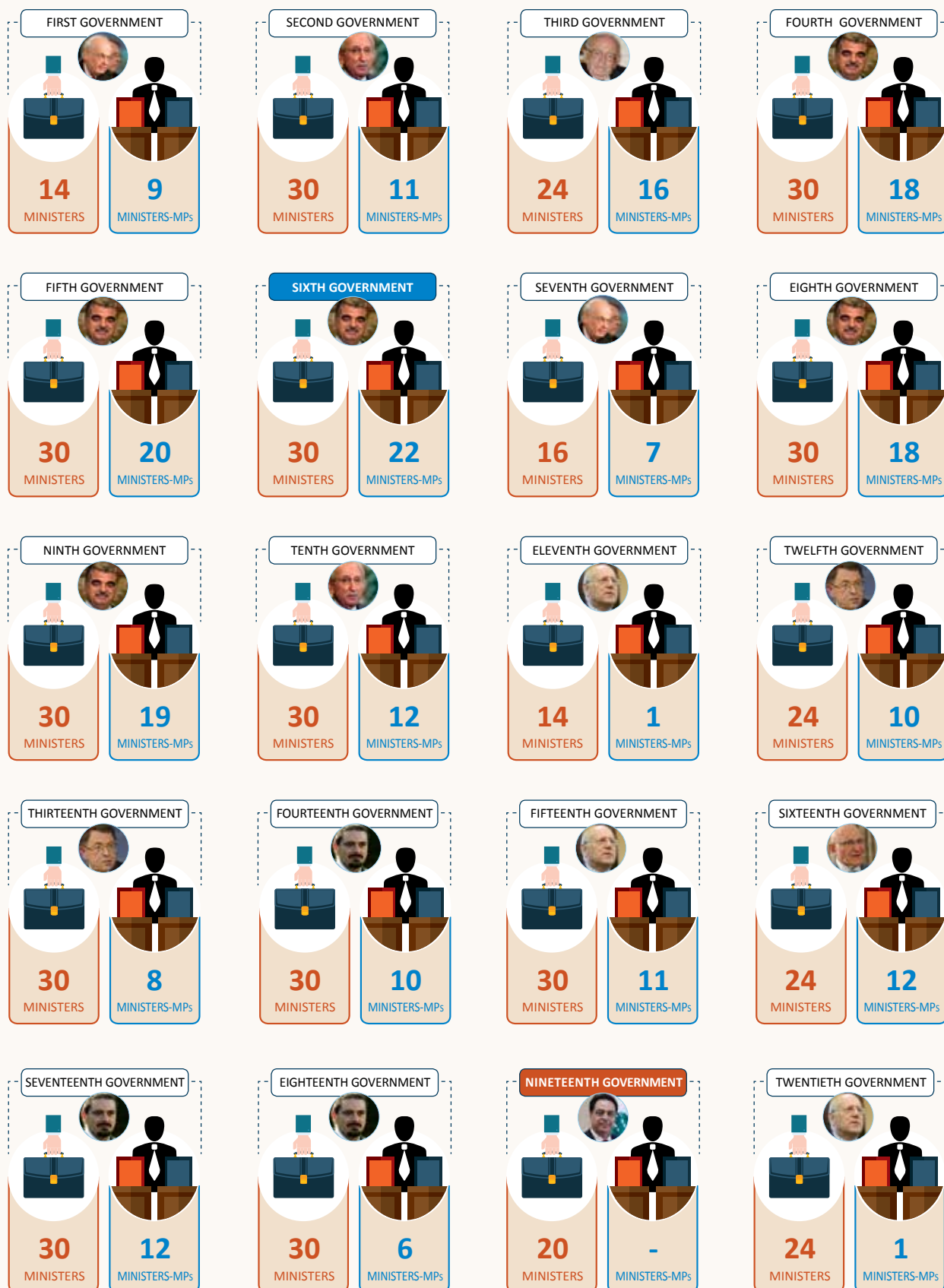
Government	# of Ministers	# of Ministers-MPs out of # of Ministers
1st Government	14	9
2nd Government	30	11
3rd Government	24	16
4th Government	30	18
5th Government	30	20
6th Government	30	22
7th Government	16	7
8th Government	30	18
9th Government	30	19
10th Government	30	12
11th Government	14	1
12th Government	24	10
13th Government	30	8
14th Government	30	10
15th Government	30	11
16th Government	24	12
17th Government	30	12
18th Government	30	6
19th Government	20	-
20th Government	24	1
Total	520	223

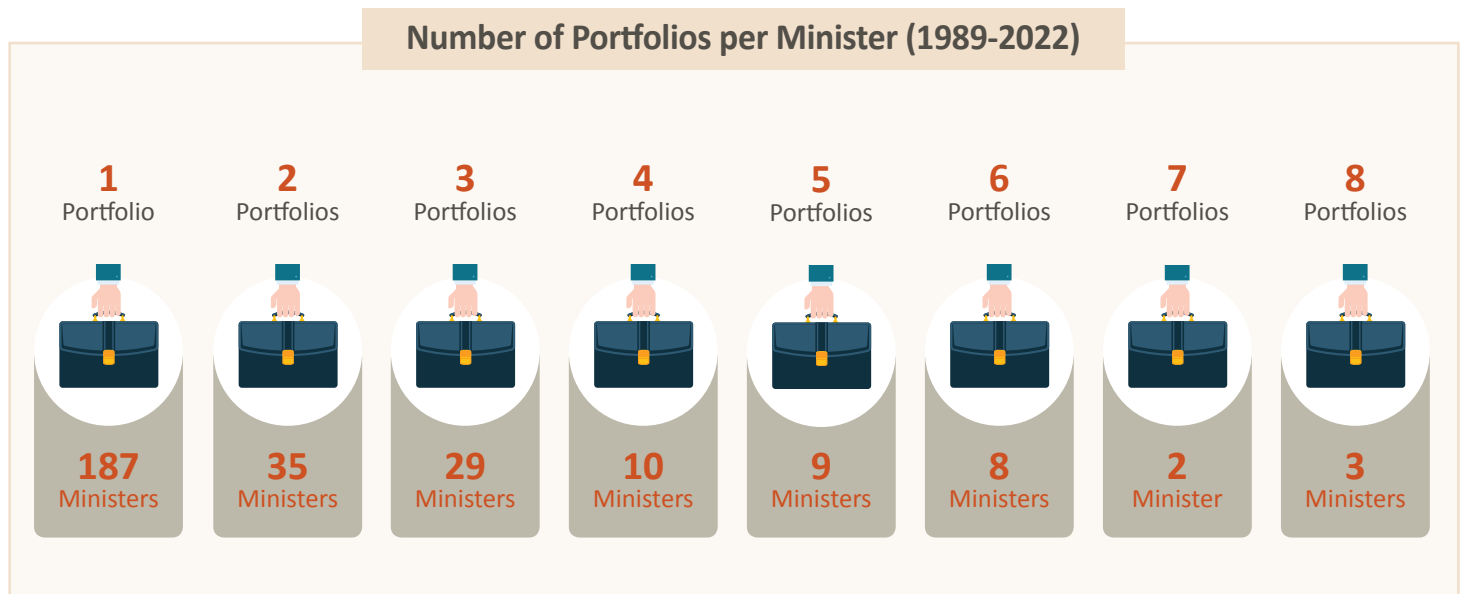
Source: Government formation decrees.

Number of **Ministers** and **Ministers-MPs** in the Post-Taïf Governments (1989-2022)

520 MINISTERS

223 MINISTERS-MPs





Sectarian Composition of the Government

20 governments have been formed since the 1989 Taëf Agreement, with the majority (12) comprising 30 ministers (including the Prime Minister), two consisting of 14 ministers, four including 24 ministers, one incorporating 16 and another one encompassing 20 ministers.

- In the governments of 30 ministers, seats were distributed among sects as follows:
 - Maronite, Sunni and Shi'a: six seats each.
 - Greek Orthodox: four seats.
 - Druze and Greek Catholic: three seats each.
 - Armenian Orthodox: two seats.

N.B.: Sometimes only one seat is allocated to the Armenian Orthodox sect. The second seat is assigned to the Evangelical or Christian Minorities such as Latin.
- In the governments of 24 ministers, seats were distributed among sects as follows:
 - Maronite, Sunni and Shi'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 14 ministers, seats were distributed among sects as follows:
 - Maronite, Sunni and Shi'a: three seats each.
 - Greek Orthodox: two seats.
 - Greek Catholic, Druze, and Armenian Orthodox: one seat each.
- In the government of 16 ministers, seats were distributed among sects as follows:
 - Maronite, Sunni and Shi'a: three seats each.
 - Greek Orthodox, Druze and Greek Catholic: two seats each.
 - Armenian Orthodox: one seat.
- In the government of 20 ministers, seats were distributed among sects as follows:
 - Maronite, Sunni and Shi'a: four seats each.
 - Greek Orthodox: three seats.
 - Greek Catholic and Druze: two seats each.
 - Armenian Orthodox: one seat.

5

Presidents

9

Prime Ministers

20

Governments

520

Ministers

223

Ministers-MPs

2005 Government, Headed by Najib Mikati (14 Ministers)	2005 Government, Headed by Fouad Siniora (24 Ministers)	2008 Government, Headed by Fouad Siniora (30 Ministers)	2009 Government, Headed by Saad Hariri (30 Ministers)	2011 Government, Headed by Najib Mikati (30 Ministers)	2014 Government, Headed by Tammam Salam (24 Ministers)	2016 Government, Headed by Saad Hariri (30 Ministers)	2019 Government, Headed by Saad Hariri (30 Ministers)	2020 Government, Headed by Hassan Diab (20 Ministers)	2021 Government, Headed by Najib Mikati (24 Ministers)	Minister's Name & Sect
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Salim El-Hoss (Sunni)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Michel Sassine (Greek Orthodox)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Nazih El-Bizri (Sunni)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Georges Saade (Maronite)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Edmond Rizk (Maronite)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ali El-Khalil (Shi'a)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Soren Khan Ameryan (Armenian Orthodox)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Abdallah El-Rassi (Greek Orthodox)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Nabih Berri (Shi'a)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Walid Jumblatt (Druze)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Elias El-Khazen (Maronite)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Albert Mansour (Greek Catholic)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Mohsen Dalloul (Shi'a)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Omar Karami (Sunni)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Michel Murr (Greek Orthodox)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Khatchig Babikian (Armenian Orthodox)

Minister's Name & Sect	1989's Government, Headed by Salim El-Hoss (14 Ministers)	1991's Government, Headed by Omar Karami (30 Ministers)	1992's Government, Headed by Rashid El-Solh (24 Ministers)	1992's Government, Headed by Rafik Hariri (30 Ministers)	1995's Government, Headed by Rafik Hariri (30 Ministers)	1996's Government, Headed by Rafik Hariri (30 Ministers)	1998 Government, Headed by Salim El-Hoss (16 Ministers)	2000 Government, Headed by Rafik Hariri (30 Ministers)	2003 Government, Headed by Rafik Hariri (30 Ministers)	2004 Government, Headed by Omar Karami (30 Ministers)
Jamil Kebbe (Sunni)	–	Minister of Health and Social Affairs	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Boutros Harb (Maronite)	–	Minister of National Education and Fine Arts	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mohammad Youssef Beydoun (Shi'a)	–	Minister of Water and Electricity Resources	–	–	–	–	Minister of National Education, Youth & Sports, Higher Education, & Vocational & Technical Education	–	–	–
Marwan Hamadeh (Druze)	–	Minister of Economy and Trade	Minister of Health and Social Affairs	Minister of Health and Social Affairs	Minister of Public Health	–	–	Minister of the Displaced	Minister of Economy and Trade (13)	–
Zaher El-Khatib (Sunni)	–	Minister of Public Works and 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 and Oil	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sami El-Khatib (Sunni)	–	Minister of Interior	Minister of Interior	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Chawki Fakhoury (Greek Orthodox)	–	Minister of State for Road, Sea, and Air Transport Affairs	Minister of Public Works and Transport	–	Minister of Agriculture	Minister of Agriculture	–	–	–	–
Nicolas Khoury (Greek Catholic)	–	Minister of State	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hagop Jokhadarian (Armenian Catholic)	–	Minister of State for Environmental Affairs	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Abdallah El-Amin (Shi'a)	–	Minister of State	Minister of Labor	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Asaad Hardan (Greek Orthodox)	–	Minister of State	Minister of State	–	Minister of Labor	Minister of Labor	–	–	Minister of Labor	–
Mohammad Beydoun (Shi'a)	–	Minister of Housing and Cooperatives	Minister of Water and Electricity Resources	–	–	–	–	Minister of Energy and Water	–	–
Fares Boueiz (Maronite)	–	Minister of Foreign Affairs and Emigrants	Minister of Foreign Affairs and Emigrants	Minister of Foreign Affairs and Emigrants	Minister of Foreign Affairs	Minister of Foreign Affairs	–	–	Minister of Environment (13)	–
Samir Geagea (Maronite)	–	Minister of State	Minister of State (2)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Elie Hobeika (Maronite)	–	Minister of State	Minister of State for Emigrant Affairs	Minister of Social Affairs and later Minister of Water and Electricity Resources (2)	Minister of Water and Electricity Resources	Minister of Water and Electricity Resources	–	–	–	–

	2005 Government, Headed by Najib Mikati (14 Ministers)	2005 Government, Headed by Fouad Siniora (24 Ministers)	2008 Government, Headed by Fouad Siniora (30 Ministers)	2009 Government, Headed by Saad Hariri (30 Ministers)	2011 Government, Headed by Najib Mikati (30 Ministers)	2014 Government, Headed by Tammam Salam (24 Ministers)	2016 Government, Headed by Saad Hariri (30 Ministers)	2019 Government, Headed by Saad Hariri (30 Ministers)	2020 Government, Headed by Hassan Diab (20 Ministers)	2021 Government, Headed by Najib Mikati (24 Ministers)	Minister's Name & Sect
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Jamil Kebbe (Sunni)
	–	–	–	Minister of Labor	–	Minister of Telecommu- nications	–	–	–	–	Boutros Harb (Maronite)
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Mohammad Youssef Beydoun (Shi'a)
	–	Minister of Telecommu- nications	–	–	–	–	Minister of Education and Higher Education	–	–	–	Marwan Hamadeh (Druze)
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Zaher El-Khatib (Sunni)
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Nadim Salem (Greek Catholic)
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Mohammad Jaroudi (Sunni)
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Sami El-Khatib (Sunni)
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Chawki Fakhoury (Greek Orthodox)
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Nicolas Khoury (Greek Catholic)
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Hagop Jokhadrian (Armenian Catholic)
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Abdallah El-Amin (Shi'a)
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Asaad Hardan (Greek Orthodox)
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Mohammad Beydoun (Shi'a)
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Fares Boueiz (Maronite)
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Samir Geagea (Ma- ronite)
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Elie Hobeika (Maronite)

Minister's Name & Sect	1989's Government, Headed by Salim El-Hoss (14 Ministers)	1991's Government, Headed by Omar Karami (30 Ministers)	1992's Government, Headed by Rashid El-Solh (24 Ministers)	1992's Government, Headed by Rafik Hariri (30 Ministers)	1995's Government, Headed by Rafik Hariri (30 Ministers)	1996's Government, Headed by Rafik Hariri (30 Ministers)	1998 Government, Headed by Salim El-Hoss (16 Ministers)	2000 Government, Headed by Rafik Hariri (30 Ministers)	2003 Government, Headed by Rafik Hariri (30 Ministers)	2004 Government, Headed by Omar Karami (30 Ministers)
Suleiman Frangieh (Maronite)	–	Minister of State	Minister of Housing and Cooperatives	Minister of Rural and Municipal Affairs	–	Minister of Public Health	Minister of Agriculture & Minister of Housing and Cooperatives	Minister of Public Health	Minister of Public Health	Minister of Interior and Municipalities
Emir Talal Arslan (Druze)	–	Minister of Tourism	–	–	–	Minister of the Displaced	–	Minister of State	Minister of State	Minister of the Displaced
Nasri El-Maalouf (Greek Catholic)	–	–	Minister of Justice	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Samir Makdissi (Evangelical)	–	–	Minister of Economy and Trade	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vahé Barsoumian (Armenian Orthodox)	–	–	Minister of Industry and Oil	Minister of State and later Minister of Social Affairs (3)	Minister of Industry and Oil	Minister of Industry and Oil	–	–	–	–
Zaki Mazboudi (Sunni)	–	–	Minister of National Education and Fine Arts	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Asaad Diab (Shi'a)	–	–	Minister of Finance	–	–	–	–	Minister of Social Affairs	Minister of Social Affairs	–
Sami Minkara (Sunni)	–	–	Minister of Tourism	–	–	–	–	–	–	Minister of Education and Higher Education
Michel Samaha (Greek Catholic)	–	–	Minister of Information	Minister of Information	–	–	–	–	Minister of Information	–
Rafik Hariri (Sunni)	–	–	–	Prime Minister & Minister of Finance	Prime Minister & Minister of Finance	Prime Minister, Minister of Finance & Minister of Posts and Telecommunications	–	Prime Minister	Prime Minister	–
Reda Wahid (Shi'a)	–	–	–	Minister of the Displaced	–	–	–	–	–	–
Michel Eddé (Maronite)	–	–	–	Minister of Culture and Higher Education	Minister of Culture and Higher Education	Minister of State	–	–	–	–
Bahij Tabarra (Sunni)	–	–	–	Minister of Justice and Administrative Reform	Minister of Justice	Minister of Justice	–	Minister of State	Minister of Justice	–
Asaad Rizk (Greek Catholic)	–	–	–	Minister of Industry and Oil	–	–	–	–	–	–
Georges Frem (Maronite)	–	–	–	Minister of Water and Electricity Resources (4)	–	–	–	Minister of Industry	–	–

	2005 Government, Headed by Najib Mikati (14 Ministers)	2005 Government, Headed by Fouad Siniora (24 Ministers)	2008 Government, Headed by Fouad Siniora (30 Ministers)	2009 Government, Headed by Saad Hariri (30 Ministers)	2011 Government, Headed by Najib Mikati (30 Ministers)	2014 Government, Headed by Tammam Salam (24 Ministers)	2016 Government, Headed by Saad Hariri (30 Ministers)	2019 Government, Headed by Saad Hariri (30 Ministers)	2020 Government, Headed by Hassan Diab (20 Ministers)	2021 Government, Headed by Najib Mikati (24 Ministers)	Minister's Name & Sect
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Suleiman Frangieh (Maronite)
	–	–	Minister of Youth and Sports	–	Minister of State (He resigned and was replaced by Marwan Kheireddine) (12)	–	Minister of the Displaced	–	–	–	Emir Talal Arslan (Druze)
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Nasri El-Maalouf (Greek Catholic)
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Samir Makdissi (Evangelical)
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Vahé Barsoumian (Armenian Orthodox)
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Zaki Mazboudi (Sunni)
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Asaad Diab (Shi'a)
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Sami Minkara (Sunni)
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Michel Samaha (Greek Catholic)
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Rafik Hariri (Sunni)
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Reda Wahid (Shi'a)
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Michel Eddé (Maronite)
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Bahij Tabarra (Sunni)
	Minister of Culture, Education and Higher Education (He replaced Ghassan Salameh)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Asaad Rizk (Greek Catholic)
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Georges Frem (Maronite)

Minister's Name & Sect	1989's Government, Headed by Salim El-Hoss (14 Ministers)	1991's Government, Headed by Omar Karami (30 Ministers)	1992's Government, Headed by Rashid El-Solh (24 Ministers)	1992's Government, Headed by Rafik Hariri (30 Ministers)	1995's Government, Headed by Rafik Hariri (30 Ministers)	1996's Government, Headed by Rafik Hariri (30 Ministers)	1998 Government, Headed by Salim El-Hoss (16 Ministers)	2000 Government, Headed by Rafik Hariri (30 Ministers)	2003 Government, Headed by Rafik Hariri (30 Ministers)	2004 Government, Headed by Omar Karami (30 Ministers)
Fouad Siniora (Sunni)	–	–	–	Minister of State	Minister of State for Financial Affairs	Minister of State for Financial Affairs	–	Minister of Finance	Minister of Finance	–
Mikhael Daher (Maronite)	–	–	–	Minister of National Education and 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 & 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 Administrative Reform	–	Minister of State	–	–
Hassan Ezzeddine (Sunni)	–	–	–	Minister of Vocational and Technical Education	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ali Osseiran (Shi'a)	–	–	–	Minister of State	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mahmoud Abou Hamdan (Shi'a)	–	–	–	Minister of Housing and Cooperatives	Minister of Housing and Cooperatives	Minister of Housing and Cooperatives	–	–	–	–
Mohammad Ghaziri (Sunni)	–	–	–	Minister of Posts and Telecommunications	–	–	–	–	–	–
Adel Kortas (Greek Orthodox)	–	–	–	Minister of Agriculture	–	–	–	–	–	–
Samir Mouqbel (Greek Orthodox)	–	–	–	Minister of Environment	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hagop Yervant Demerjian (Armenian Orthodox)	–	–	–	Minister of Economy and Trade	Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs (5)	Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs	–	–	–	–
Mohammad Bassam Mortada (Shi'a)	–	–	–	Minister of Public Works and 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)	–	–	–	–	–
Abdel Rahim Mrad (Sunni)	–	–	–	–	Minister of Vocational and Technical Education	–	–	Minister of Education and Higher Education	Minister of State	Minister of National Defense
Fayez Shokor (Shi'a)	–	–	–	–	Minister of State	–	–	–	–	–

	2005 Government, Headed by Najib Mikati (14 Ministers)	2005 Government, Headed by Fouad Siniora (24 Ministers)	2008 Government, Headed by Fouad Siniora (30 Ministers)	2009 Government, Headed by Saad Hariri (30 Ministers)	2011 Government, Headed by Najib Mikati (30 Ministers)	2014 Government, Headed by Tammam Salam (24 Ministers)	2016 Government, Headed by Saad Hariri (30 Ministers)	2019 Government, Headed by Saad Hariri (30 Ministers)	2020 Government, Headed by Hassan Diab (20 Ministers)	2021 Government, Headed by Najib Mikati (24 Ministers)	Minister's Name & Sect
	–	Prime Minister	Prime Minister	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Fouad Siniora (Sunni)
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Mikhael Daher (Maronite)
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Omar Meskawi (Maronite)
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Anwar El-Khalil (Druze)
	–	–	–	–	Minister of State for Parliamen- tary Affairs	–	–	–	–	–	Nicolas Fattouch (Greek Catholic)
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Bechara Merhej (Greek Orthodox)
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Hassan Ezzeddine (Sunni)
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Ali Osseiran (Shi'a)
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Mahmoud Abou Hamdan (Shi'a)
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Mohammad Ghaziri (Sunni)
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Adel Kortas (Greek Orthodox)
	–	–	–	–	Deputy Prime Minister	Deputy Prime Minister & Minister of National Defense	–	–	–	–	Samir Mouqbel (Greek Orthodox)
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Hagop Yervant Demerjian (Armenian Orthodox)
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Mohammad Bas- sam Mortada (Shi'a)
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Farid Makari (Greek Orthodox)
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Kabalan Issa El- Khoury (Maronite)
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Joseph Moghaizel (Greek Catholic)
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Abdel Rahim Mrad (Sunni)
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Fayez Shokor (Shi'a)

Minister's Name & Sect	1989's Government, Headed by Salim El-Hoss (14 Ministers)	1991's Government, Headed by Omar Karami (30 Ministers)	1992's Government, Headed by Rashid El-Solh (24 Ministers)	1992's Government, Headed by Rafik Hariri (30 Ministers)	1995's Government, Headed by Rafik Hariri (30 Ministers)	1996's Government, Headed by Rafik Hariri (30 Ministers)	1998 Government, Headed by Salim El-Hoss (16 Ministers)	2000 Government, Headed by Rafik Hariri (30 Ministers)	2003 Government, Headed by Rafik Hariri (30 Ministers)	2004 Government, Headed by Omar Karami (30 Ministers)
Robert Ghanem (Maronite)	–	–	–	–	Minister of National Education & Minister of Youth and Sports	–	–	–	–	–
Estephan Douaihy (Maronite)	–	–	–	–	Minister of Social Affairs	–	–	–	–	–
Al-Fadel Shalak (Sunni)	–	–	–	–	Minister of Posts and Telecommunications	–	–	–	–	–
Yassine Jaber (Shi'a)	–	–	–	–	Minister of Economy and Trade	Minister of Economy and Trade	–	–	–	Minister of Public Works and Transport
Ali Harajli (Shi'a)	–	–	–	–	Minister of Public Works	Minister of Public Works	–	–	–	–
Jean Obeid (Maronite)	–	–	–	Minister of State (He replaced Georges Frem)	–	Minister of National Education & Minister of Youth and Sports	–	–	Minister of Foreign Affairs and Emigrants	–
Fawzi Hobeich (Maronite)	–	–	–	–	–	Minister of Culture and Higher Education	–	–	–	–
Bassem El-Sabeh (Shi'a)	–	–	–	–	–	Minister of Information	–	–	–	–
Akram Chehayeb (Druze)	–	–	–	–	–	Minister of Environment	–	–	–	–
Ayoub Hmayed (Shi'a)	–	–	–	–	–	Minister of Social Affairs	–	–	Minister of Energy and Water	–
Farouk Barbir (Sunni)	–	–	–	–	–	Minister of Vocational and Technical Education	–	–	–	–
Ghazi Seifeddine (Sunni)	–	–	–	–	–	Minister of State	–	–	–	–
Elias Hanna (Greek Catholic)	–	–	–	–	–	Minister of State	–	–	–	–
Ghazi Zaiter (Shi'a)	–	–	–	–	–	–	Minister of National Defense	–	–	Minister of Social Affairs
Michel Moussa (Greek Catholic)	–	–	–	–	–	–	Minister of Labor & Minister of Social Affairs	Minister of Environment	Minister of State	–
Issam Naaman (Druze)	–	–	–	–	–	–	Minister of Posts and Telecommunications	–	–	–
Najib Mikati (Sunni)	–	–	–	–	–	–	Minister of Public Works and Transport	Minister of Public Works and Transport	Minister of Public Works and Transport	–

	2005 Government, Headed by Najib Mikati (14 Ministers)	2005 Government, Headed by Fouad Siniora (24 Ministers)	2008 Government, Headed by Fouad Siniora (30 Ministers)	2009 Government, Headed by Saad Hariri (30 Ministers)	2011 Government, Headed by Najib Mikati (30 Ministers)	2014 Government, Headed by Tammam Salam (24 Ministers)	2016 Government, Headed by Saad Hariri (30 Ministers)	2019 Government, Headed by Saad Hariri (30 Ministers)	2020 Government, Headed by Hassan Diab (20 Ministers)	2021 Government, Headed by Najib Mikati (24 Ministers)	Minister's Name & Sect
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Robert Ghanem (Maronite)
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Estephan Douaihy (Maronite)
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Al-Fadel Shalak (Sunni)
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yassine Jaber (Shi'a)
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ali Harajli (Shi'a)
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Jean Obeid (Maronite)
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Fawzi Hobeich (Maronite)
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Bassem El-Sabeh (Shi'a)
	-	-	-	Minister of the Displaced	-	Minister of Agriculture	-	Minister of Education and Higher Education	-	-	Akram Chehayeb (Druze)
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ayoub Hmayed (Shi'a)
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Farouk Barbir (Sunni)
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ghazi Seifeddine (Sunni)
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Elias Hanna (Greek Catholic)
	-	-	Minister of Industry	-	-	Minister of Public Works and Transport	Minister of Agriculture	-	-	-	Ghazi Zaiter (Shi'a)
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Michel Moussa (Greek Catholic)
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Issam Naaman (Druze)
	Prime Minister	-	-	-	Prime Minister	-	-	-	-	-	Najib Mikati (Sunni)

Minister's Name & Sect	1989's Government, Headed by Salim El-Hoss (14 Ministers)	1991's Government, Headed by Omar Karami (30 Ministers)	1992's Government, Headed by Rashid El-Solh (24 Ministers)	1992's Government, Headed by Rafik Hariri (30 Ministers)	1995's Government, Headed by Rafik Hariri (30 Ministers)	1996's Government, Headed by Rafik Hariri (30 Ministers)	1998 Government, Headed by Salim El-Hoss (16 Ministers)	2000 Government, Headed by Rafik Hariri (30 Ministers)	2003 Government, Headed by Rafik Hariri (30 Ministers)	2004 Government, Headed by Omar Karami (30 Ministers)
Arthur Nazarian (Greek Orthodox)	–	–	–	–	–	–	Minister of Tourism and Environment	–	–	–
Joseph Chaoul (Maronite)	–	–	–	–	–	–	Minister of Justice	–	–	–
Suleiman Traboulsi (Greek Catholic)	–	–	–	–	–	–	Minister of Water and Electricity Resources & 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	Minister of State	Minister of State
Nasser Saidi (Shi'a)	–	–	–	–	–	–	Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry	–	–	–
Issam Fares (Greek Orthodox)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Deputy Prime Minister	Deputy Prime Minister	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 Youth and Sports	Minister of Youth and Sports	Minister of Youth and Sports
Khalil Hrawi (Maronite)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Minister of Public Works and Transport	Minister of State	–
Michel Pharaon (Greek Catholic)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Minister of State	–	–
Ghazi Aridi (Druze)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Minister of Information	Minister of Culture (13)	–
Basil Fuleihan (Evangelical)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Minister of Economy and Trade	–	–
Mahmoud Hammoud (Shi'a)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Minister of Foreign Affairs and Emigrants	Minister of National Defense	Minister of Foreign Affairs and Emigrants
Samir El-Jisr (Sunni)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Minister of Justice	Minister of Education and Higher Education	–
Nazih Beydoun (Shi'a)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Minister of State	–	–
Ali Kanso (Shi'a)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Minister of Labor	–	–

	2005 Government, Headed by Najib Mikati (14 Ministers)	2005 Government, Headed by Fouad Siniora (24 Ministers)	2008 Government, Headed by Fouad Siniora (30 Ministers)	2009 Government, Headed by Saad Hariri (30 Ministers)	2011 Government, Headed by Najib Mikati (30 Ministers)	2014 Government, Headed by Tammam Salam (24 Ministers)	2016 Government, Headed by Saad Hariri (30 Ministers)	2019 Government, Headed by Saad Hariri (30 Ministers)	2020 Government, Headed by Hassan Diab (20 Ministers)	2021 Government, Headed by Najib Mikati (24 Ministers)	Minister's Name & Sect
	-	-	-	-	-	Minister of Energy and Water	-	-	-	-	Arthur Nazarian (Greek Orthodox)
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Joseph Chaoul (Maronite)
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Suleiman Traboulsi (Greek Catholic)
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Hassan Chalak (Sunni)
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Georges Corm (Maronite)
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Karam Karam (Greek Orthodox)
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Nasser Saidi (Shi'a)
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Issam Fares (Greek Orthodox)
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Pierre Helou (Maronite)
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Fouad El-Saad (Maronite)
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Sebouh Hovnanian (Armenian Orthodox)
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Khalil Hrawi (Maronite)
	-	Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs	-	Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs	-	Minister of Tourism	Minister of State for Planning Affairs	-	-	-	Michel Pharaon (Greek Catholic)
	-	Minister of Information	Minister of Public Works & Transport	Minister of Public Works & Transport	Minister of Public Works	-	-	-	-	-	Ghazi Aridi (Druze)
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Basil Fuleihan (Evangelical)
	Minister of Foreign Affairs and Emigrants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Mahmoud Hammoud (Shi'a)
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Samir El-Jisr (Sunni)
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Nazih Beydoun (Shi'a)
	-	-	Minister of State	-	Minister of State	-	Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs	-	-	-	Ali Kanso (Shi'a)

Minister's Name & Sect	1989's Government, Headed by Salim El-Hoss (14 Ministers)	1991's Government, Headed by Omar Karami (30 Ministers)	1992's Government, Headed by Rashid El-Solh (24 Ministers)	1992's Government, Headed by Rafik Hariri (30 Ministers)	1995's Government, Headed by Rafik Hariri (30 Ministers)	1996's Government, Headed by Rafik Hariri (30 Ministers)	1998 Government, Headed by Salim El-Hoss (16 Ministers)	2000 Government, Headed by Rafik Hariri (30 Ministers)	2003 Government, Headed by Rafik Hariri (30 Ministers)	2004 Government, Headed by Omar Karami (30 Ministers)
Ghassan Salameh (Greek Catholic)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Minister of Culture	–	–
Elias Murr (Greek Orthodox)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Minister of Interior and Municipalities	Minister of Interior and Municipalities	–
Ali Ajaj Abdallah (Shi'a)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Minister of Agriculture	–	–
Jean-Louis Kordahi (Maronite)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Minister of Telecommunications	Minister of Telecommunications	Minister of Telecommunications
Elias Skaff (Greek Catholic)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Minister of Industry	Minister of Agriculture
Assem Qanso (Shi'a)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Minister of State	Minister of Labor
Ali Hassan Khalil (Shi'a)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Minister of Agriculture	–
Abdallah Farhat (Maronite)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Minister of the Displaced (13)	–
Karim Pakradouni (Armenian Orthodox)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Minister of State for Administrative Development	–
Ali Hussein Abdallah (Shi'a)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Minister of Tourism	–
Wiam Wahhab (Druze)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Minister of Environment
Alain Tabourian (Armenian Orthodox)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Minister of State
Wafaa Dika Hamze (Shi'a)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Minister of State
Leila El-Solh (Sunni)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Minister of Industry
Mohammad Jawad Khalife (Shi'a)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Minister of Public Health
Youssef Salameh (Maronite)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Minister of State
Ibrahim Daher (Maronite)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Minister of State for Administrative Development
Maurice Sehnaoui (Greek Catholic)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Minister of Energy and Water
Naji Boustany (Maronite)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Minister of Culture
Adnan Addoum (Sunni)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Minister of Justice

	2005 Government, Headed by Najib Mikati (14 Ministers)	2005 Government, Headed by Fouad Siniora (24 Ministers)	2008 Government, Headed by Fouad Siniora (30 Ministers)	2009 Government, Headed by Saad Hariri (30 Ministers)	2011 Government, Headed by Najib Mikati (30 Ministers)	2014 Government, Headed by Tammam Salam (24 Ministers)	2016 Government, Headed by Saad Hariri (30 Ministers)	2019 Government, Headed by Saad Hariri (30 Ministers)	2020 Government, Headed by Hassan Diab (20 Ministers)	2021 Government, Headed by Najib Mikati (24 Ministers)	Minister's Name & Sect
	Minister of Education, Higher Education, & Culture (He resigned & was replaced by Asaad Rizk) (9)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Ghassan Salameh (Greek Catholic)
	Deputy Prime Minister & Minister of National Defense	Deputy Prime Minister & Minister of National Defense	Minister of National Defense	Deputy Prime Minister & Minister of National Defense	–	–	–	–	–	–	Elias Murr (Greek Orthodox)
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Ali Ajaj Abdallah (Shi'a)
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Jean-Louis Kordahi (Maronite)
	–	–	Minister of Agriculture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Elias Skaff (Greek Catholic)
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Assem Qanso (Shi'a)
	–	–	–	–	Minister of Public Health	Minister of Finance	Minister of Finance	Minister of Finance	–	–	Ali Hassan Khalil (Shi'a)
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Abdallah Farhat (Maronite)
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Karim Pakradouni (Armenian Orthodox)
	–	–	–	Minister of Youth and Sports	–	–	–	–	–	–	Ali Hussein Abdallah (Shi'a)
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Wiam Wahhab (Druze)
	–	–	Minister of Energy and Water	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Alain Tabourian (Armenian Orthodox)
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Wafaa Dika Hamze (Shi'a)
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Leila El-Solh (Sunni)
	Minister of Public Health & Minister of Social Affairs	Minister of Public Health (8)	Minister of Public Health	Minister of Public Health	–	–	–	–	–	–	Mohammad Jawad Khalife (Shi'a)
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Youssef Salameh (Maronite)
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Ibrahim Daher (Maronite)
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Maurice Sehnaoui (Greek Catholic)
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Naji Boustany (Maronite)
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Adnan Addoum (Sunni)

	2005 Government, Headed by Najib Mikati (14 Ministers)	2005 Government, Headed by Fouad Siniora (24 Ministers)	2008 Government, Headed by Fouad Siniora (30 Ministers)	2009 Government, Headed by Saad Hariri (30 Ministers)	2011 Government, Headed by Najib Mikati (30 Ministers)	2014 Government, Headed by Tammam Salam (24 Ministers)	2016 Government, Headed by Saad Hariri (30 Ministers)	2019 Government, Headed by Saad Hariri (30 Ministers)	2020 Government, Headed by Hassan Diab (20 Ministers)	2021 Government, Headed by Najib Mikati (24 Ministers)	Minister's Name & Sect
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Mahmoud Abdel Khalek (Druze)
	–	–	–	Minister of State	–	–	–	–	–	–	Adnan Kassar (Sunni)
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Farid El-Khazen (Maronite)
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Elias Saba (Greek Orthodox)
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Elie El-Ferzli (Greek Orthodox)
Minister of Energy and Water & Minister of Industry	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Bassam Yammine (Maronite)
Minister of Finance & Minister of Economy and Trade	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Minister of Environment & Minister of State for Administrative Development	–	Damianos Kattar (Maronite)
Minister of Environment & Administrative Development	Minister of Culture	Minister of Information	Minister of Information	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Tarek Mitri (Greek Orthodox)
Minister of Information and Tourism	Minister of Justice	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Charles Rizk (Maronite)
Minister of Labor & Minister of Agriculture	Minister of Labor (8)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Trad Kanj Hamadeh (Shi'a)
Minister of Interior and Municipalities	Minister of Interior and Municipalities	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Hassan Akif El-Sabeh (Sunni)
Minister of Justice	Minister of Education and Higher Education	Minister of State	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Khaled Kabbani (Sunni)
Minister of Public Works and Transport & Minister of the Displaced	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Adel Hamieh (Druze)
–	Minister of the Displaced	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Nehme Tohme (Greek Catholic)
–	Minister of Finance	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Jihad Azour (Maronite)
–	Minister of Environment (8)	–	–	–	–	–	Minister of Defense	–	–	–	Yacoub Sarraf (Greek Orthodox)
–	Minister of Agriculture (8)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Talal Sahili (Shi'a)

	2005 Government, Headed by Najib Mikati (14 Ministers)	2005 Government, Headed by Fouad Siniora (24 Ministers)	2008 Government, Headed by Fouad Siniora (30 Ministers)	2009 Government, Headed by Saad Hariri (30 Ministers)	2011 Government, Headed by Najib Mikati (30 Ministers)	2014 Government, Headed by Tammam Salam (24 Ministers)	2016 Government, Headed by Saad Hariri (30 Ministers)	2019 Government, Headed by Saad Hariri (30 Ministers)	2020 Government, Headed by Hassan Diab (20 Ministers)	2021 Government, Headed by Najib Mikati (24 Ministers)	Minister's Name & Sect
	–	Minister of Economy and Trade	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Sami Haddad (Evangelical)
	–	Minister of Tourism	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Joseph Sarkis (Maronite)
	–	Minister of Foreign Affairs and Emigrants (8)	Minister of Foreign Affairs and Emigrants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Fawzi Salloukh (Shi'a)
	–	Minister of Agriculture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Pierre Gemayel (Maronite)
	–	Minister of State for Ad- ministrative Development	Minister of State	Minister of State	–	–	Minister of State for Women Affairs	–	–	–	Jean Ogassapian (Armenian Orthodox)
	–	Minister of Youth and Sports	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Ahmad Fatfat (Sunni)
	–	Minister of Energy and Water (8)	Minister of Labor	Minister of State for Ad- ministrative Development	Minister of State for Ad- ministrative Development	Minister of State for Parliamen- tary Affairs	Minister of Youth and Sports	Minister of Youth and Sports	–	–	Mohammad Fneish (Shi'a)
	–	Minister of Public Works and Transport	Minister of Economy and Trade	Minister of Economy and Trade	Minister of Finance	–	–	–	–	–	Mohammad Safadi (Sunni)
	–	Minister of Social Affairs	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Nayla Moawad (Maronite)
	–	–	Deputy Prime Minister	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Issam Abou Jamra (Greek Orthodox)
	–	–	Minister of Education and Higher Education	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Bahia Hariri (Sunni)
	–	–	Minister of State	Minister of State	Minister of Social Affairs	Minister of Public Health	–	Minister of Industry	–	–	Wael Abou Faour (Druze)
	–	–	Minister of Culture	–	–	Prime Minister	–	–	–	–	Tammam Salam (Sunni)
	–	–	Minister of Telecommu- nications	Minister of Energy and Water	Minister of Energy and Water	Minister of Foreign Affairs and Emigrants	Minister of Foreign Affairs and Emigrants	Minister of Foreign Affairs and Emigrants	–	–	Gebran Bassil (Maronite)
	–	–	Minister of Interior and Municipalities	Minister of Interior and Municipalities	–	–	–	–	–	–	Ziad Baroud (Maronite)
	–	–	Minister of State for Ad- ministrative Development	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Ibrahim Chamseddine (Shi'a)
	–	–	Minister of Tourism	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Elie Marouni (Maronite)
	–	–	Minister of Environment	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Antoine Karam (Maronite)
	–	–	Minister of Social Affairs	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Mario Aoun (Maronite)
	–	–	Minister of Finance	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Mohammad Chatah (Sunni)
	–	–	Minister of Justice	Minister of Justice	–	–	–	–	–	–	Ibrahim Najjar (Greek Orthodox)
	–	–	Minister of State	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Youssef Takla (Greek Catholic)

	2005 Government, Headed by Najib Mikati (14 Ministers)	2005 Government, Headed by Fouad Siniora (24 Ministers)	2008 Government, Headed by Fouad Siniora (30 Ministers)	2009 Government, Headed by Saad Hariri (30 Ministers)	2011 Government, Headed by Najib Mikati (30 Ministers)	2014 Government, Headed by Tammam Salam (24 Ministers)	2016 Government, Headed by Saad Hariri (30 Ministers)	2019 Government, Headed by Saad Hariri (30 Ministers)	2020 Government, Headed by Hassan Diab (20 Ministers)	2021 Government, Headed by Najib Mikati (24 Ministers)	Minister's Name & Sect
	–	–	Minister of the Displaced	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Raymond Audi (Greek Catholic)
	–	–	Minister of State	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Nassib Lahoud (Maronite)
	–	–	–	Prime Minister	–	–	Prime Minister	–	–	–	Saad Hariri (Sunni)
	–	–	–	Minister of Education and Higher Education	–	–	–	–	–	–	Hassan Mneimneh (Sunni)
	–	–	–	Minister of Foreign Affairs and Emigrants	–	–	–	–	–	–	Ali Hussein Chami (Shi'a)
	–	–	–	Minister of State	–	–	–	–	–	–	Mona Ofeich (Greek Orthodox)
	–	–	–	Minister of Industry	–	–	–	–	–	–	Ibrahim Dedian (Armenian Protestant)
	–	–	–	Minister of Agriculture	Minister of Industry	–	Minister of Industry	–	–	–	Hussein Hajj Hassan (Shi'a)
	–	–	–	Minister of Telecommu- nications	Minister of Labor (He resigned and was replaced by Salim Jreissati) (11)	–	–	–	–	–	Charbel Nahas (Greek Catholic)
	–	–	–	Minister of State	–	–	–	–	–	–	Adnan El-Sayed Hussein (Shi'a)
	–	–	–	Minister of Tourism	Minister of Tourism	–	–	–	–	–	Fadi Abboud (Maronite)
	–	–	–	–	Minister of Labor	–	Minister of Justice	Minister of State for Presidential Affairs	–	–	Salim Jreissati (Catholic)
	–	–	–	Minister of Social Affairs	–	–	–	–	–	–	Salim Sayegh (Maronite)
	–	–	–	Minister of Environment	–	–	–	–	–	–	Mohammad Rahhal (Sunni)
	–	–	–	Minister of Culture	–	–	–	–	–	–	Salim Wardeh (Greek Catholic)
	–	–	–	Minister of State	–	–	–	–	–	–	Youssef Saadeh (Maronite)
	–	–	–	Minister of Finance	–	–	–	Minister of Interior and Municipali- ties	–	–	Raya Haffar El-Hassan (Sunni)
	–	–	–	–	Minister of Youth and Sports	–	–	–	–	–	Faisal Karami (Sunni)
	–	–	–	–	Minister of Telecommu- nications	–	–	–	–	–	Nicolas Sehnaoui (Greek Catholic)
	–	–	–	–	Minister of Culture	–	–	–	–	–	Gaby Layoun (Greek Orthodox)
	–	–	–	–	Minister of Education and Higher Education	–	–	–	–	–	Hassan Diab (Sunni)

	2005 Government, Headed by Najib Mikati (14 Ministers)	2005 Government, Headed by Fouad Siniora (24 Ministers)	2008 Government, Headed by Fouad Siniora (30 Ministers)	2009 Government, Headed by Saad Hariri (30 Ministers)	2011 Government, Headed by Najib Mikati (30 Ministers)	2014 Government, Headed by Tammam Salam (24 Ministers)	2016 Government, Headed by Saad Hariri (30 Ministers)	2019 Government, Headed by Saad Hariri (30 Ministers)	2020 Government, Headed by Hassan Diab (20 Ministers)	2021 Government, Headed by Najib Mikati (24 Ministers)	Minister's Name & Sect
	–	–	–	–	Minister of State	–	–	–	–	–	Panos Manjian (Armenian Orthodox)
	–	–	–	–	Minister of Information	–	–	–	–	–	Walid Daouk (Sunni)
	–	–	–	–	Minister of Industry	–	–	–	–	–	Vrej Sabounjian (Armenian Orthodox)
	–	–	–	–	Minister of Interior and Municipalities	–	–	–	–	–	Marwan Charbel (Maronite)
	–	–	–	–	Minister of Economy and Trade	–	–	–	–	–	Nicolas Nahas (Greek Orthodox)
	–	–	–	–	Minister of Foreign Affairs and Emigrants	–	–	–	–	–	Adnan Mansour (Shi'a)
	–	–	–	–	Minister of Justice	–	–	–	–	–	Shakib Qortbawi (Maronite)
	–	–	–	–	Minister of National Defense	–	–	–	–	–	Fayez Ghosn (Greek Orthodox)
	–	–	–	–	Minister of Environment	–	–	–	–	–	Nazem El-Khoury (Maronite)
	–	–	–	–	Minister of State	–	–	–	–	–	Ahmad Karami (Sunni)
	–	–	–	–	Minister of the Displaced	–	–	–	–	–	Alaaeddine Terro (Sunni)
	–	–	–	–	Minister of State	–	–	–	–	–	Salim Karam (Maronite)
	–	–	–	–	–	Minister of Education and Higher Education	–	Minister of National Defense	–	–	Elias Bou Saab (Greek Orthodox)
	–	–	–	–	–	Minister of Culture	–	–	–	–	Raymond Arajji (Maronite)
	–	–	–	–	–	Minister of Economy and Trade	–	–	–	–	Alain Hakim (Greek Catholic)
	–	–	–	–	–	Minister of Justice	–	–	–	–	Ashraf Rifi (Sunni)
	–	–	–	–	–	Minister of Labor	–	–	–	–	Sejaan Azzi (Maronite)
	–	–	–	–	–	Minister of Youth and Sports	–	–	–	–	Abdel Motaleb Hen-nawi (Shi'a)
	–	–	–	–	–	Minister of the Displaced	–	–	–	–	Alice Chabtini (Maronite)
	–	–	–	–	–	Minister of Environment	–	–	–	–	Mohammad El-Machnouk (Sunni)
	–	–	–	–	–	Minister of Social Affairs	–	–	–	–	Rashid Derbas (Sunni)
	–	–	–	–	–	Minister of Information	–	–	–	–	Ramzi Jreij (Greek Orthodox)
	–	–	–	–	–	Minister of State for Administrative Development	–	–	–	–	Nabil de Freige (Latin)

	2005 Government, Headed by Najib Mikati (14 Ministers)	2005 Government, Headed by Fouad Siniora (24 Ministers)	2008 Government, Headed by Fouad Siniora (30 Ministers)	2009 Government, Headed by Saad Hariri (30 Ministers)	2011 Government, Headed by Najib Mikati (30 Ministers)	2014 Government, Headed by Tammam Salam (24 Ministers)	2016 Government, Headed by Saad Hariri (30 Ministers)	2019 Government, Headed by Saad Hariri (30 Ministers)	2020 Government, Headed by Hassan Diab (20 Ministers)	2021 Government, Headed by Najib Mikati (24 Ministers)	Minister's Name & Sect
	–	–	–	–	–	Minister of Interior and Municipalities	Minister of Interior and Municipalities	–	–	–	Nohad Machnouk (Sunni)
	–	–	–	–	–	–	Minister of Telecommu- nications	Minister of Information	–	–	Jamal El-Jarrah (Sunni)
	–	–	–	–	–	–	Minister of Tourism	–	–	–	Avedis Guidanian (Armenian)
	–	–	–	–	–	–	Minister of Energy and Water	–	–	–	Cesar Abi Khalil (Maronite)
	–	–	–	–	–	–	Minister of Public Works and Transport	Minister of Public Works and Transport	–	–	Youssef Finianos (Maronite)
	–	–	–	–	–	–	Deputy Prime Minister & Minister of Public Health	Deputy Prime Minister	–	–	Ghassan Hasbani (Greek Orthodox)
	–	–	–	–	–	–	Minister of Social Affairs	–	–	–	Pierre Bou Assi (Maronite)
	–	–	–	–	–	–	Minister of Information	–	–	–	Melhem Riachi (Catholic)
	–	–	–	–	–	–	Minister of Labor	–	–	–	Mohammad Kabbara (Sunni)
	–	–	–	–	–	–	Minister of Culture	–	–	–	Ghattas Khoury (Maronite)
	–	–	–	–	–	–	Minister of Economy and Trade	–	–	–	Raed Khoury (Orthodox)
	–	–	–	–	–	–	Minister of Environment	–	–	–	Tarek El-Khatib (Sunni)
	–	–	–	–	–	–	Minister of State for Ad- ministrative Development	–	–	–	Inaya Ezzeddine (Shi'a)
	–	–	–	–	–	–	Minister of State for Hu- man Rights	–	–	–	Ayman Choucair (Druze)
	–	–	–	–	–	–	Minister of State for Presidency Affairs	–	–	–	Pierre Raffoul (Maronite)
	–	–	–	–	–	–	Minister of State for Combating Corruption	–	–	–	Nicolas Tueni (Orthodox)
	–	–	–	–	–	–	Minister of State for Refugee Affairs	–	–	–	Mouin Merhebi (Sunni)
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Minister of Tourism	–	–	Avedis Guidanian (Armenian)
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Minister of Justice	–	–	Albert Serhan (Greek Orthodox)
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Minister of Economy and Trade	–	–	Mansour Bteich (Maronite)
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Minister of Public Health	–	–	Jamil Jabak (Shi'a)

	2005 Government, Headed by Najib Mikati (14 Ministers)	2005 Government, Headed by Fouad Siniora (24 Ministers)	2008 Government, Headed by Fouad Siniora (30 Ministers)	2009 Government, Headed by Saad Hariri (30 Ministers)	2011 Government, Headed by Najib Mikati (30 Ministers)	2014 Government, Headed by Tammam Salam (24 Ministers)	2016 Government, Headed by Saad Hariri (30 Ministers)	2019 Government, Headed by Saad Hariri (30 Ministers)	2020 Government, Headed by Hassan Diab (20 Ministers)	2021 Government, Headed by Najib Mikati (24 Ministers)	Minister's Name & Sect
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Minister of State for Parliamen- tary Affairs	-	-	Mahmoud Komati (Shi'a)
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Minister of Labor	-	-	Camille Abou Sleiman (Maronite)
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Minister of Social Affairs	-	-	Richard Kouyoumjian (Armenian Catholic)
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Minister of State for Ad- ministrative Development	-	-	May Chidiac (Maronite)
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Minister of Agriculture	-	-	Hassan Al-Lakiss (Shi'a)
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Minister of Telecommu- nications	-	-	Mohammad Choucair (Sunni)
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Minister of State for Information Technology	-	-	Adel Afoui (Sunni)
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Minister of Energy and Water	-	-	Nada Boustani (Maronite)
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Minister of State for Economic Em- powerment of Women and Youth	-	-	Violette Khairallah (Greek Orthodox)
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Minister of Environment	-	-	Fadi Jreissati (Greek Catholic)
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Minister of the Displaced	-	-	Ghassan Atallah (Greek Catholic)
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Minister of Culture	-	-	Mohammad Daoud (Shi'a)
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ministry of State for Refu- gee Affairs	-	-	Saleh Al-Gharib (Druze)
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Minister of State for Foreign Trade	-	-	Hassan Mrad (Sunni)
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of National Defense and Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs and Emigrants	-	Zeina Akar (Greek Orthodox)
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Minister of Foreign Affairs and Emigrants	-	Nassif Hitti (Maronite) (14)
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Minister of Finance	-	Ghazi Wazni (Shi'a)
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Minister of Economy and Trade	-	Raoul Nehme (Greek Catholic)

	2005 Government, Headed by Najib Mikati (14 Ministers)	2005 Government, Headed by Fouad Siniora (24 Ministers)	2008 Government, Headed by Fouad Siniora (30 Ministers)	2009 Government, Headed by Saad Hariri (30 Ministers)	2011 Government, Headed by Najib Mikati (30 Ministers)	2014 Government, Headed by Tammam Salam (24 Ministers)	2016 Government, Headed by Saad Hariri (30 Ministers)	2019 Government, Headed by Saad Hariri (30 Ministers)	2020 Government, Headed by Hassan Diab (20 Ministers)	2021 Government, Headed by Najib Mikati (24 Ministers)	Minister's Name & Sect
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Minister of Interior and Municipali- ties	-	Mohammad Fehmi (Sunni)
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Minister of Industry	-	Imad Hoballah (Shi'a)
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Minister of Public Works and Transport	-	Michel Najjar (Greek Orthodox)
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Minister of Social Affairs & Minister of Tourism	-	Ramzi Moucharafieh (Druze)
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Minister of Energy and Water	-	Raymond Ghajar (Greek Orthodox)
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Minister of Education and Higher Education	-	Tarek Majzoub (Sunni)
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Minister of the Displaced	-	Ghada Chreim (Greek Catholic)
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Minister of Telecommu- nications	-	Talal Hawat (Sunni)
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Minister of Public Health	-	Hamad Hassan (Shi'a)
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Minister of Justice	-	Marie-Claude Najm (Maronite)
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Minister of Labor	-	Lamia Yammine (Maronite)
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Minister of Information	-	Manal Abdel Samad (Druze)
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Minister of Agriculture	-	Abbas Mortada (Shi'a)
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Minister of Youth and Sports	-	Vartine Ohanian (Armenian Orthodox)
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Deputy Prime Minister	Saadeh Al-Shami (Greek Orthodox)
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Minister of Foreign Affairs and Emigrants	Abdallah Bou Habib (Maronite)
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Minister of Environment	Nasser Yassin (Sunni)
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Minister of National Defense	Maurice Slim (Greek Orthodox)
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Minister of Finance	Youssef Khalil (Shi'a)
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Minister of Economy and Trade	Amin Salam (Sunni)
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Minister of Interior and Municipalities	Bassam Mawlawi (Sunni)
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Minister of Industry	George Bouchikian (Armenian Orthodox)

Minister's Name & Sect	1989's Government, Headed by Salim El-Hoss (14 Ministers)	1991's Government, Headed by Omar Karami (30 Ministers)	1992's Government, Headed by Rashid El-Solh (24 Ministers)	1992's Government, Headed by Rafik Hariri (30 Ministers)	1995's Government, Headed by Rafik Hariri (30 Ministers)	1996's Government, Headed by Rafik Hariri (30 Ministers)	1998 Government, Headed by Salim El-Hoss (16 Ministers)	2000 Government, Headed by Rafik Hariri (30 Ministers)	2003 Government, Headed by Rafik Hariri (30 Ministers)	2004 Government, Headed by Omar Karami (30 Ministers)
Ali Hamieh (Shi'a)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hector Hajjar (Greek Catholic)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Walid Fayad (Greek Orthodox)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Abbas El-Halabi (Druze)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Issam Charafeddine (Druze)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Johnny Corm (Maronite)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Firas Al-Abiad (Sunni)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Henri Khoury (Maronite)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Moustafa Bayram (Shi'a)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
George Kordahi (Maronite) (15)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Abbas Hajj Hassan (Shi'a)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Georges Kallas (Greek Catholic)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Walid Nassar (Maronite)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Najla Riachi (Minorities)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mohammad Wissam Al-Mortada (Shi'a)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Source: Government formation decrees.

Notes

- 1- Michel Murr assumed the post of Minister of Interior by virtue of Decree No. 5608 of September 2, 1994, following the dismissal of Minister Bechara Merhej who later resigned after being appointed 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- Georges Frem was dismissed and appointed as a Minister of State pursuant to Decree No. 3602 of June 17, 1993. Minister Elias Hobeika replaced him as Minister of Electricity and Water Resources and was then dismissed by virtue of Decree No. 3920 of August 19, 1993 when Minister Jean Obeid took his place.
- 5- Hagop Demirjian resigned on August 6, 1998
- 6- Kabalan Issa El-Khoury resigned on October 24, 1996.
- 7- After his death, Joseph Moghaizel was replaced by Pierre Pharaon under Decree No. 6905 of June 29, 1995.
- 8- Five Shi'a ministers (Fawzi Salloukh, Mohammad Fneish, Talal El-Sahili, Trad Hamadeh, and Mohammad Jawad Khalife) and Minister Yaacoub El-Sarraf (Greek Orthodox) who is close to Emile Lahoud, resigned on November 11, 2006 in protest of the Special Tribunal for Lebanon. The resignation was rejected and none of the resigned ministers was replaced.

2005 Government, Headed by Najib Mikati (14 Ministers)	2005 Government, Headed by Fouad Siniora (24 Ministers)	2008 Government, Headed by Fouad Siniora (30 Ministers)	2009 Government, Headed by Saad Hariri (30 Ministers)	2011 Government, Headed by Najib Mikati (30 Ministers)	2014 Government, Headed by Tammam Salam (24 Ministers)	2016 Government, Headed by Saad Hariri (30 Ministers)	2019 Government, Headed by Saad Hariri (30 Ministers)	2020 Government, Headed by Hassan Diab (20 Ministers)	2021 Government, Headed by Najib Mikati (24 Ministers)	Minister's Name & Sect
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Minister of Public Works and Transport	Ali Hamieh (Shi'a)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Minister of Social Affairs	Hector Hajjar (Greek Catholic)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Minister of Energy and Water	Walid Fayad (Greek Orthodox)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Minister of Education and Higher Education	Abbas El-Halabi (Druze)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Minister of the Displaced	Issam Charafeddine (Druze)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Minister of Telecommu- nications	Johnny Corm (Maronite)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Minister of Public Health	Firas Al-Abiad (Sunni)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Minister of Justice	Henri Khoury (Maronite)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Minister of Labor	Moustafa Bayram (Shi'a)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Minister of Information	George Kordahi (Maronite) (15)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Minister of Agriculture	Abbas Hajj Hassan (Shi'a)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Minister of Youth and Sports	Georges Kallas (Greek Catholic)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Minister of Tourism	Walid Nassar (Maronite)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Minister of State for Ad- ministrative Development	Najla Riachi (Minorities)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Minister of Culture	Mohammad Wissam Al-Mortada (Shi'a)

- 9- Minister Ghassan Salameh stepped down upon his appointment. He was then replaced by Asaad Rizk pursuant to Decree No. 14325, dated April 28, 2005.
- 10- Minister Farid El-Khazen resigned and was replaced by Wadih El-Khazen pursuant to Decree No. 14192 of February 8, 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.
- 14- Minister Nassif Hitti stepped down on August 3, 2020. He was replaced by Minister Charbel Wehbe who resigned on May 19, 2021 after his comments strained ties with his country's traditional Gulf Arab allies and donors. His portfolio was taken over by Defense Minister Zeina Akar.
- 15- Minister George Kordahi was asked to resign on December 3, 2021 after Al Jazeera aired an interview in which he criticized the Saudi intervention in the war in Yemen, saying that the war is "absurd". He was replaced by Minister Ziad Makari on March 10, 2022.

LEBANON'S FINANCIAL CRISIS BOOSTS REAL ESTATE SALES

The economic-financial crisis that Lebanon has been grappling with since end of 2019 has brought about recession and stagnation in most sectors of the economy excluding real estate, which recorded a surge in sales. In view of the difficulty of withdrawing money from banks, withdrawals by check to purchase lands has become the best way to get money out of banks, thus leading to a boom in the real estate market.



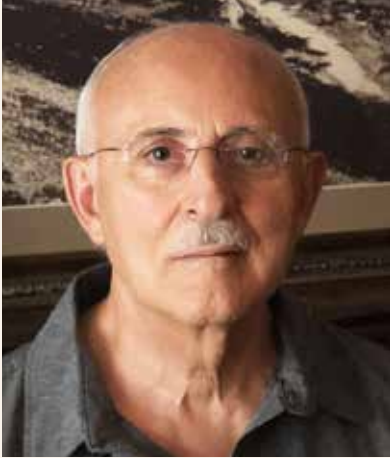
The number of real estate transactions was 73,541 in 2017, valued at USD 9.9 billion. It decreased to 50,352 in 2019, with a value of USD 6.8 billion, then jumped in 2020 to 82,202 valued at USD 14.4 billion, i.e. a growth of 63.2% in the number of transactions and 110% in their value. This increase continued in 2021, reaching 110,094 transactions worth USD 15.5 billion before recording a decline of 18.6% in amount and 5.2% in value during the first ten months of 2022 compared to same period of 2021.

The following table shows the number and value of real estate sales during the period from 2017 to October 2022.

A table showing real estate sales (2017- October 2022).

Period	No. of real estate transactions	Value of real estate transactions (USD billion)
2017	73,541	9.950
2018	60,714	8.130
2019	50,352	6.840
2020	82,202	14.390
January 2021	1,482	USD 220 million
February 2021	589	USD 70 million
March 2021	11,111	2.010
April 2021	9,398	1.250
May 2021	7,434	USD 980 million
June 2021	9,260	1.380
July 2021	8,366	1.220
August 2021	10,413	1.440
September 2021	13,527	1.970
October 2021	11,366	1.400
November 2021	10,708	1.430
December 2021	16,440	2.180
Total in 2021	110,094	USD 15.550 billion
January 2022	7,332	1.290
February 2022	10,665	1.400
March 2022	9,744	1.160
April 2022	4,547	USD 620 million
May 2022	5,013	USD 910 million
June 2022	2,620	USD 380 million
July 2022	445	USD 60 million
August 2022	8,267	1.810
September 2022	7,762	1.540
October 2022	11,006	2.150
Until end of October 2022	67,507	USD 11.320 billion
Until end of October 2021	82,946	USD 11.950 billion

Source: *Information International* based on statistics by the General Directorate of Land Registry and Cadastre (LRC).



A WEDDING AT ISHTAR (4)

By Dr. Hanna Saadah

“Father,” began Judy. “I was intrigued by your group-brains idea. I spent a sleepless spell last night deliberating its ramifying meanings.”

“It’s not my idea, dear. Many thinkers have reiterated the same idea throughout the ages. We don’t want to believe it because it implies that we are all brain slaves—not free to think beyond our time-space cocoons—not free to think beyond our givens, biases, dogmas, and superstitions—and not free to think beyond our cultural mores.”

“Are you implying that we are robots, Father?”

“Robots, indeed, programmed by nature, nurture, culture, and experience. But, unlike robots, we do have the power to challenge and reprogram our brains with enlightenment.”

“And what’s enlightenment, Father?”

“Universal, indiscriminate kindness.”

“Kindness is enlightenment?” gasped Judy.

“Indeed, my dear. Universal kindness is what leads to universal courtesy, universal acceptance, universal sympathy, universal love of humanity, and the love of earth and all of life on it. Kindness is our ladder to joy and to the understanding that our differences are merely programmed brain artifacts. The inherent humility of kindness prompts us to alter our opinions in obeisance to contrary facts. Its inherent empathy helps us love those less fortunate others who are enslaved by toxic brain programs. And its inherent altruism leads us to love those others deemed undeserving of our kindness. That, my dear, is enlightenment.”

“Love alone is fickle; it can abruptly expire, succumb to jealousy, become vengeful, resort to violence, swing to hate, go mad with passion, and lead to confusion. Unlike love, which can abruptly visit and depart the soul, genuine kindness is the soul’s eternal flame. It remains lit and ever stable. Unlike love, it does not expire, or succumb to jealousy, or become vengeful, or resort to violence, or swing to hate, or become mad with passion, or abandon courtesy, or lead to

confusion. Love without kindness is tempestuous and dangerous. Kindness is what enlightens love and guides it away from its fickle and cruel ways. Kindness is love’s gentle mentor.”

Here, Judy turned suddenly pale, her chin quivered, and her eyes moistened with held-back tears.

“She’s crying,” she mumbled.

“Who’s crying?” I asked.

“The Virgin. Look.” She pointed.

“I don’t see tears, darling.”

“Well, I do. Look at the shiny tracks. They’re shimmering.”

“Only the chosen see Her tears”, said Father Ignatius.

“Do you see them, Father?” I softly asked.

“No, but I have seen them before when others couldn’t.”

* * *

Back home, looking exhausted, Judy said, “I’m going to bed.”

“But my aunt has invited us to Sunday lunch.”

“I can’t eat. I’m going to bed.”

“But, darling, she has prepared a special lunch for you with numerous invitees.”

“I’m sorry. I have so much on my mind. All my life, I had thought that love is what leads to kindness. Now, having been enlightened by Father Ignatius, I’m starting to realize that indiscriminate kindness is what leads to universal love and to the humility required to understand others. Realizing that genuine kindness is more trustworthy than love has been mindboggling. I feel hungover. I need to sleep it off.”

I called my Aunt Salam to explain. She was cheerfully gracious. “No problem. Let your bride sleep. She must be exhausted. We’ll have dinner instead.”

“But how about the invitees?”

“They’re all family. They’ll understand.”

* * *

Back in the bedroom, Judy lay in disquieted slumber. Still in her Sunday clothes and shoes, sprawled over the coverlet like a lingering dream, rearranging herself every few breaths as if chasing after her lost saints, she groaned and moaned and mumbled unintelligibly. Perhaps her mind is reprogramming its mind, I wondered, or perhaps she is sailing an ocean, rough with cultural waves and religious storms. I tiptoed out and sat with a poetry book by Talal Haidar, a local poet who writes in vernacular Arabic.

*And, unaware, Earth slipped and tumbled into space
As what happens slips and falls into the past
And what remains is ever less than what has passed
And Earth has spun too many times already
Perhaps She's had enough.*

* * *

Disturbed, Judy slept into the late afternoon. When she awakened, a dawn shone from her visage. "What time is it?" she asked.

"Five-thirty."

"How was your aunt's lunch?"

"She postponed it until seven tonight."

"Postponed it?"

"Yes, darling. You are the guest of honor, and nothing happens without you."

"Oh, how sad."

"What's so sad?"

"I can't remember my dreams. They were so dreadful, so wonderful, and so beautiful. I so wanted to share them with you," she gasped. Then, as an afterthought, she asked, "Is Father Ignatius invited?"

"He's Aunt Salam's son-in-law. I'm sure he'll be there."

"Good. I'd better get ready then. I awoke with so many questions on my mind. I need to write them down before I lose them like I lost my dreams."

* * *

Dinner was lovely and the invitees included many relatives and friends, all of whom welcomed Judy with eager eyes, smiling words, and cheerful chatter. When it was time to eat, Judy did not recognize any of the featured foods. "Is this raw meat?" she quizzed pointing to the kibbi.

"Everything you see is cooked," I reassured.

"I don't know how to choose," she blushed.

"I'll fill your plate for you."

"Father Ignatius," she suddenly squealed and ran to greet him, leaving me with two full hands. "Would you please come sit with us?"

* * *

We chose a private table on the veranda, overlooking the olive plain, which sat like a green mountain lake surrounded by glowing towns that crowned its hilly shores. There, in the cool night, Judy's wish came true. Father Ignatius, wearing a sunset smile, extricated himself from the social bouquet that entangled him and joined us.

"Do you like our food?" asked Father.

"So far, I've loved everything I've tasted."

"Aunt Salam is the family's master chef and the town's culinary consultant. I've been after her to write a cookbook for posterity, but she says that she wouldn't do it because it would require a lot of measurements and she never measures."

With growing impatience, Judy held down her curiosity until dinner was over, coffee was served, and the invitees started bidding us goodnight and trickling out.

"Quietude invites conversation," solicited Judy, addressing Father Ignatius. "Seeing the weeping rock and the weeping Virgin filled my mind with restless questions."

"What type of questions, dear?"

"Questions about group brains."

"Is that the first time you realize that we have been programmed by our groups?" asked Father.

"Yes. This idea has blurred my worldview; I can't see as clearly as I used to."

"Try to ask your mind to think of nothing," challenged Father. "Try it now. Close your eyes and try to think of nothing."

Judy closed her eyes and sat motionless. Frowns furrowed her face, her chin quivered, and her lips pursed. Father Ignatius and I waited. After a seemingly long while, she gasped as if she had just come up from an underwater dive. "I can't do it," she bubbled with clenched fists.

"Only death can silence the brain," explained Father. "While alive, our brains continue to churn and think, day and night, without respite."

"So, what does that mean, Father?"

"It means that we do not control our brains; it is our brains that control us. Our brains are wild horses, dear. If you do not train them, they will throw you off and injure you. But if you train them well, they will take you places, and the better you train them, the farther they will take you."



CHEHABIYET AL-FAOUR IN ZAHLE

ChehABIYET Al-Faour is one of the villages that has been recently established in the Qada' of Zahle.

Etymology

The village was so-called for its inhabitants belong to the Arabian tribe of Al-Faour, the great-grandfather of Arab Al-Hrouk who are also residents.

Location

Situated in the Qada' of Zahle at an altitude of 900 m, ChehABIYET Al-Faour is 55 km from Beirut and stretches across an area of 4 million m².

Population and Houses

The village has 80 shops and 650 houses, with a population of about 4,200 people who belong to the Sunni sect.

Local Authorities

ChehABIYET Al-Faour municipality was established in 2019 under Resolution No. 1644 of September 13, 2019, after being separated from the Municipality of Terbol.

Voters

ChehABIYET Al-Faour voters are estimated at about 3,000, of whom:

- 1,100 cast their ballots in Terbol
- 1,500 cast their ballots in Dalhamiyeh
- 400 vote in neighboring villages and towns

Economic Life

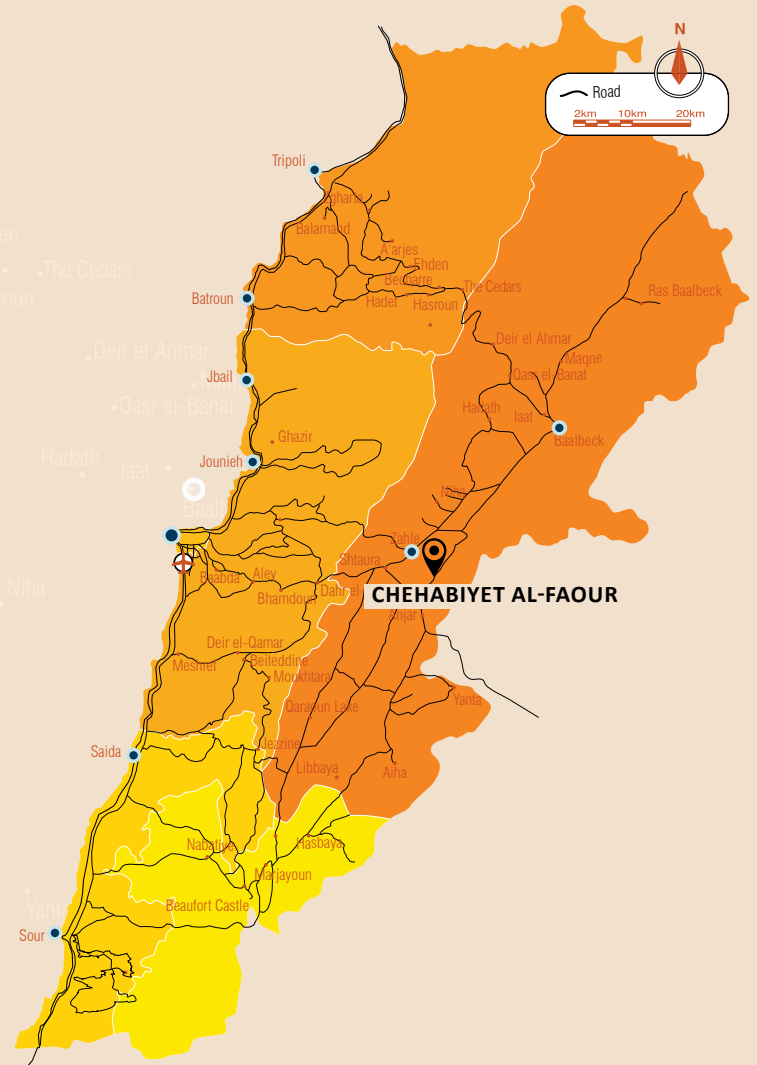
The residents depend on livestock and crop farming as their main source of living. They also work in the village's shops and are engaged in agricultural projects in Zahle and Beqa'. The unemployment rate is yet very high among the youth, reaching about 60% (compared to a national rate of about 35%).

Problems

The village lacks infrastructure; it has neither a sewage network nor good roads. Its residents have long been deprived of the Lebanese nationality, which had been acquired by many in 1994.

Reasons for Creation

ChehABIYET Al-Faour has been established in the Qada' of Zahle under Law No. 175 of August 29, 2011, which stipulates



the following: "...Since ChehABIYET Al-Faour includes among its families no less than 3,500 people and it is far from the two nearest neighboring villages Terbol and Kfar Zabad... and since the mayors of the neighboring villages are ignorant of the personal, civil and living conditions of ChehABIYET Al-Faour inhabitants ... a new municipality shall be created so as to protect their best interest."

Although, by virtue of the said Law, the village was named "ChehABIYET Al-Faour", Al-Hrouk clan seeks to change the name to "ChehABIYET Al-Hrouk" so that it reflects more accurately the village's demographics.

ABU TASS FAMILY

From Rmeish

Abu Tass is a family name that may seem meaningless, but in fact it is not. The word “Tass” designates a vessel made of copper, used either for drinking water or for washing hands before eating. It also means the charm, the beauty and the handsomeness. Therefore, the forefather of this family was either handsome and good-looking, or a drunken man so the family name was derived from “Abu Kass” (the one who drinks Arak and wine excessively), or a handsome and a drunken man, so he was given the title “Abu Tass”.

Family Members

Abu Tass family members are estimated at about 52.

Sectarian Affiliation

Abu Tass family members belong to the Maronite sect.

Whereabouts

Abu Tass family members reside in the southern village of Rmeish, Qada' of Bint Jbeil.

ARDROMLI FAMILIES

“Sunni” in Beirut

Ardromli family is one of the smallest families in Lebanon.

Etymology

Ardromli family is of Ottoman origin (from Erzurum in Turkey). It has moved to Lebanon and Syria during the Ottoman rule.

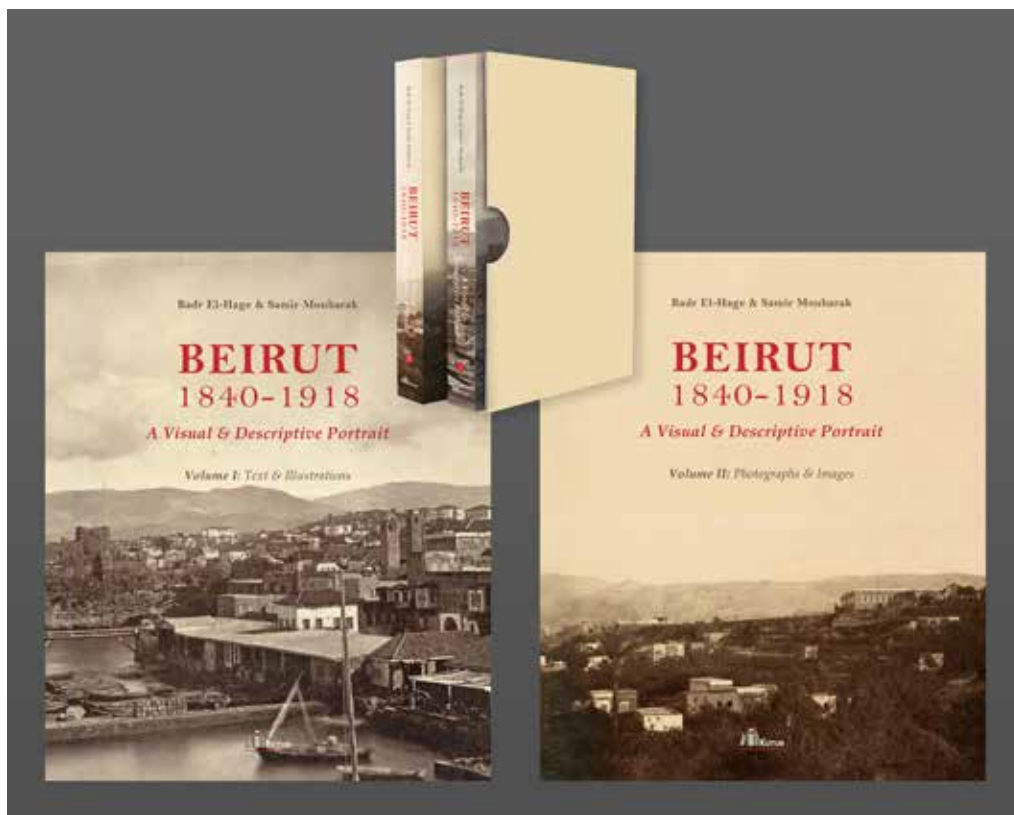
Family Members

The Ardromlis number 35. They are Muslim Sunni and reside in Hay El Mazraa, Beirut.

BEIRUT 1840-1918

A VISUAL & DESCRIPTIVE PORTRAIT

"KUTUB Ltd." has recently published a two-volume English book by the scholar Badr El-Hage and former diplomat Samir Moubarak entitled "*Beirut 1840-1918, A Visual & Descriptive Portrait*". The publication outlines the history of Beirut through research on the history and evolution of photography and photo development, thus providing, in addition to the photos captured by professional photographers such as Louis Vignes, photos of amateur photographers that complement the city's image. The book contains, in its first volume, chapters on the primary landmarks of the city of Beirut, corroborated by old photographs. The second volume is a catalog full of photos, split into titles (port, coast, interior design, architecture, famine, professions, streets, etc.).



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