

National Investment Reform Agenda Workshop - Lebanon

Grand - Sérail

Beirut - Lebanon



*"The Ongoing Reforms to regulate the Financial
Markets"*

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2. SWOT Analysis of the new framework

1. 1990-2007: The missed opportunity

- Lebanon failure to establish efficient equity markets
 - Limited number of listed companies and concentration in banks
 - Insufficient volume of transactions
 - Meager general public participation in Markets
 - Poor foreign interest in Lebanese Markets



- An illusory success in debt market
 - Oversized Eurobond sovereign debt
 - Poor secondary market activity
 - Concentration in banks' proprietary portfolios
 - Inexistent corporate debt market



- Lebanon's failure to gain a role as a financial center
 - Asset management activities: very few mutual funds and only for domestic investments
 - Wealth management, estate planning, offshore corporate service: provided by few local institutions or branches of foreign institutions and only for domestic investors
 - Lebanon has missed the trends and innovations in investments and Wealth management that were witnessed during the last 15 years such as: private equity funds, structured products, family offices, hedge funds, LBO's...



2. Why a strong non-banking financial sector is important for Lebanon?

- Financial services: A major opportunity for the Lebanese economy
 - Capitalize on Lebanon climate and geography
 - Capitalize on Lebanon skilled man power
 - High value added and innovative industry that could create thousands of qualified and well paid jobs
 - Volume not limited by size of domestic economy



Chapter I :The need for efficient Financial Markets & strong financial services industry (continuous)

- Financial markets: an efficient tool to finance domestic needs
 - Better risk distribution and assessment
 - Provide equity financing
 - Channel liquidity to private sector



- Banking sector in Lebanon: a success story or a burden?
 - Oversized sector with no room for healthy growth
 - Monopoly on resources from deposits leading to major unbalances
 - Incestuous relationship with the public sector.
 - Distorted risk premiums
 - Scarcity of liquidity available for private sector
 - Complacency with public deficit
 - hard landing scenarios more probable because markets do not play a corrective role

3. The needed reforms

- The need for an independent body that would regulate, support and promote the non-banking financial services industry and financial markets
 - Code of commerce and credit empowered BDL: successful story for the banking sector
 - The Constant adaptation of regulations is a must



Chapter I :The need for efficient Financial Markets & strong financial services industry (continuous)

- The need for a more comprehensive legislation
 - Modernization of related Laws (some date from the early 30s)
 - Adaptation to new products and trends



Chapter I :The need for efficient Financial Markets & strong financial services industry (continuous)

➤ The need for fiscal reforms

- Lebanon is not a tax heaven but a tax nightmare
 - Withholding taxes hurting competitiveness in financial services
 - Fiscal stamp horror story
 - Tax rules not in line with IFRS



Chapter I :The need for efficient Financial Markets & strong financial services industry (continuous)

- The need for an independent supervision and a specialized judiciary system
 - Supervision of financial services needs a specific competence
 - Traditional court system: Lengthy, unqualified with regard to Financial Markets, (and corrupted?)



1. The creation of a Regulatory Framework and a Regulatory Body:

- Mission of the Regulatory Body (as per the law):
 - To organize and develop the financial markets
 - To minimize systemic risk
 - To protect investors
 - To implement rules and regulations
 - To supervise
 - To authorize and license



Chapter II :The draft law on Financial Markets (continuous)

➤ Summary of primary functions:

- Rule – Making
- Authorization
- Supervision
- Enforcement



- The Regulatory Body's Board Of Directors (BOD):
 - The BOD is appointed by the Council of Ministers
 - All board members must be free of any other professional occupation
 - Independence of Board members is theoretically guaranteed (none of the members is expandable before the completion of his/her term)
 - Internal structure to be implemented by BOD (divisions, Human resources, Budget,...)



Chapter II :The draft law on Financial Markets (continuous)

- Activities falling under the new body's authority
 - Creation and management of exchanges
 - Authorization for individuals and firms operating in the financial markets
 - Mutual Funds
 - Securitization funds
 - Midclear
 - Initial Public Offerings (IPO) and listings
 - Exceptions: Sovereign bonds, Short term instruments and other instruments to be determined by BOD



- Litigations and breaches (Disciplinary Committee and Special Court)
 - Breaches as defined by the Law: insider trading, unfair or fraudulent disclosure of companies statements, misleading reporting on transactions and market manipulation.
 - The Disciplinary Committee:
The Committee is empowered to sanction (suspension, fines,...) all breaches.



Chapter II :The draft law on Financial Markets (continuous)

- The Special Court:
 - Members of the Special Court are appointed by the Council of Ministers
 - The Court is composed of one high-ranked judge and two experts
 - The Court have jurisdiction over civil and commercial matters only
 - The Court has an exclusive jurisdiction on matters related to financial markets
 - Cases referred by the Regulatory board or the disciplinary committee regarding breaches
 - Litigations submitted by individuals or firms



2- SWOT Analysis of the new framework:

a- Strengths

- Independence of the Regulatory Body
- Empowerment → will allow rule-making without the usual red-tape

b- Weaknesses

- Framework does not include all Financial and ancillary services (insurance, legal, compliance, accounting, market information services)
- Current framework and classification of financial institutions (commercial banks, investment banks, financial institutions, brokerage,...) still in place → not suitable

Chapter II :The draft law on Financial Markets (continuous)

c- Opportunities

- The creation of a new framework will help attract global and regional firms.
- Gain market shares from competing centers (DIFC)

d- Threats

- Will politics and sectarianism affect the appointment of skilled board members?
- Conflicts between BDL and Regulatory Body powers with regards to authorization of firms

Thank you