



A LEBANESE VISION

178 STEPS TOWARDS A BETTER LEBANON



The Kataeb Party
Lebanese Social Democratic Party



Introduction

Lebanon has undergone radical changes in recent years, reflected in the bankruptcy of the state, the collapse of the system resulting from quotas, corruption, illegitimate arms, and the systematic disruption of constitutional institutions.

These transformations led to a massive Lebanese popular uprising in October 2019 that broke taboos, revealed the hidden and demonstrated the desire of the Lebanese to build a modern and civilized state that transcends all sectarian and regional barriers.

In an attempt to dismantle this unity among the Lebanese, the political class and protected by Hezbollah and its institutional tools, launched a counterattack at every attempt to change the status quo and set the Lebanese people free. This attack manifested in:

- failing to meet constitutional deadlines.
- Suppression of popular protests, unblocking roads by force during demonstrations, and the use of violence and weapons against demonstrators.
- Exploiting the security, judicial and police system to suppress activists.
- Launching media campaigns to demean actors of change and undermine the credibility of opposition figures.
- Spreading “fear of the other” and using violence as a political tool.
- Attempting to spread despair and proclaiming that change will not take place and that the elections will reproduce the same figures..
- Obstructing the investigation of the Beirut port explosion and delaying justice.
- Subjugating the Lebanese by hindering local and international initiatives, impoverishing the citizens, diminishing their purchasing power and failing provide the most basic needs..
- Pushing the Lebanese to emigrate.

Due to this bitter reality, the Kataeb Party sees the upcoming parliamentary

elections as an opportunity to restore Lebanese sovereignty, hold those who contributed in the collapse accountable, reform the political

and economic systems, and implement structural reforms to enhance the Lebanese’s unity and equality within their diversity..

As the Lebanese Kataeb Party has always been clear in its vision and transparent in its stances, the party puts its electoral program for the 2022 parliamentary elections in the hands of the Lebanese people. The program aims to build an independent and sovereign state that respects human rights and diversity; a civil state that is decentralized, neutral, just, and based on a strong and productive free economy.

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A large, dark green tree silhouette, possibly a cedar or cypress, stands prominently in the center of the frame. The tree's branches are spread out, and its trunk is thick and textured. The background is a lighter shade of green, suggesting a sky with soft, white clouds. The overall composition is simple and focused on the tree as a central element.

SOVEREIGNTY

Sovereignty is a constituent principle of the State and an inherent principle of its existence. Despite the withdrawal of the Israeli forces in 2000, and then the Syrian troops in 2005, the Lebanese state and its sovereignty remain defunct. After a long struggle, the institutions of the Lebanese state fell under the grip of Hezbollah after it was handed over to it in 2016 because of a settlement that led to the election of its ally as President of the Republic and the passing of an election law that gave it a majority in the Parliament.

This equation allowed Hezbollah to fully control the sovereignty aspects, supervise the demarcation of borders, launch drones independently from the legitimate Lebanese armed forces, relying on a large arsenal that it uses to intimidate the external and internal actors. Hezbollah has also been engaged in regional cross-border conflicts at the service of the Iranian agenda and has attacked Lebanon's neighbors who have as a result distanced themselves from it. Lebanon became isolated and subjected to sanctions and its fate depends on the negotiations in Vienna.

Add to that, the Palestinian armed presence on Lebanese territory, the involvement of some of its factions in the Iranian axis, the failure to appropriately arm the Lebanese Army, the prevention of its control of and deployment along the Lebanese borders, and the lack of resilience in the face of the economic crisis.

Defense and National Security

Army and Security

- 1. Deploying the army along all the Lebanese borders and in all regions so no geographic area remains outside the sovereignty of the State, including the Palestinian camps and bases.**
- 2. Completing the armament of the Lebanese army and developing a national defense strategy to respond to all the threats to Lebanon's security, its borders' integrity, its territory, and its independence.**
- 3. Implementing the provisions of the Lebanese constitution and international resolutions 1559, 1680 and 1701 in terms of restricting the use of arms to the legitimate Lebanese armed forces, and returning to the armistice agreement between Lebanon and Israel.**
- 4. Preventing any Lebanese citizen from participating in any hostile acts outside Lebanon.**
- 5. Institutionalizing the Supreme Defense Council and transforming it into a permanent coordination body between the specialized agencies to safeguard national security.**
- 6. Defining the role, tasks and powers of each of the security and military agencies and addressing the conflict of powers between them.**
- 7. Establishing the disaster prevention and mitigation body, that was proposed by Martyr Minister Pierre Gemayel, and adopting a national plan for civil protection to respond to natural or industrial disasters.**

The Borders

8. Demarcating the Lebanese land and maritime borders, by all available means, including satellites, to deter any excuse to prevent this process from being completed, and resuming the indirect negotiations in Naqoura and affirming Lebanon's rights in the exclusive economic zone in the South and North.
9. Resorting to all diplomatic means to regain control over the disputed Lebanese territories. This starts first with Syria's implementation of the Security Council resolution that requires it to hand over documents to Lebanon and the Secretary-General of the United Nations that prove the Lebanese ownership of these lands.
10. Enforcing the closure of all illegal crossing sites and the control of legal border checkpoints.

Foreign Policy

11. Adding to the preamble to the constitution a clause stipulating Lebanon's permanent neutrality as per the proposal submitted by the Kataeb and advocating for the recognition by the UN Security Council, the UN General Assembly and the Arab League of its neutral status and its value as a space for dialogue among civilizations, cultures and religions.
12. Restoring Lebanon's international and Arab relations in line with its history as an active member of international forums and a founder of the Arab League.
13. Concluding the file of Lebanese detainees in Syrian prisons by ascertaining their fate and whereabouts and providing reparations to them or their families.
14. Reviewing and amending all Lebanese-Syrian treaties, abolishing the Lebanese-Syrian Supreme Council and the bilateral Security and Defense treaty, and enforcing the diplomatic rules and conventions in the relations between Lebanon and Syria.
15. Carrying out a comprehensive mapping of Syrian refugees in Lebanon, making the necessary international contacts to ease their burden on the country, and calling upon the Arab countries to receive some of them pending their return to Syria.
16. Passing the amnesty law for the Lebanese who left to Israel, which was introduced to parliament by the Kataeb Party.
17. Bolstering the commitment to the Arab Peace Initiative (Beirut Declaration 2002) and the international resolutions related to the Palestinian cause, and organizing an international conference on the issue of Palestinian refugees in Lebanon based on their right of return and rejection of their nationalization, with the aim of reaching a comprehensive plan for sharing the burden of the Palestinian presence in Lebanon with all friendly countries pending their return to their country.
18. Establishing an expatriate financial fund listed in the Stock Exchange Market to invest in Lebanese companies.

A monochromatic green-tinted image showing a hand holding a quill pen over an open book or document. The word "DEMOCRACY" is written in bold, white, uppercase letters across the center of the image.

DEMOCRACY

The deep distrust crisis that erupted between the Lebanese and the ruling class after the October 2019 revolution has undermined the political system in Lebanon, which is supposed to derive its legitimacy from the citizens based on the separation of powers, good governance and the rule of law, three key foundations that are missing at present as a result of corruption and defunct sovereignty.

Lebanon needs to undertake a series of constitutional, legal and structural reforms and to refine its political practice to restore the citizens' confidence in institutions. It further necessitates establishing the rule of law and good governance by strengthening accountability, respecting the Constitution and constitutional deadlines, and consolidating the work of constitutional institutions to re-establish political, economic and social stability.

Building a just and strong state begins with reconciling the citizens with politics by restoring their trust in their representatives and putting political activism at the service of public interest rather than personal interests. This goes in parallel with reforming the political system and the constitutional powers, fully establishing a civil state through the adoption of the necessary legislation while respecting the pluralism of the Lebanese society, enacting decentralization, realizing the independence of the judiciary and strengthening oversight and anti-corruption bodies.

Transparency

19. Developing a "Code of Conduct" for presidents, ministers, representatives and senior public officials to abide by specific rules and regulations throughout their term.
20. Passing a law to lift banking secrecy on the accounts of parliamentarians, ministers, public servants and public contractors and their family members.
21. Approving the proposed law on the independence of the judiciary and amending the mechanisms for the selection of the Supreme Judicial Council and the judicial appointments.
22. Separating the Audit Bureau, the Central Inspection and the regulatory bodies from the executive power to safeguard their independence, and require them to send detailed monthly reports to the parliamentarians.
23. Restricting the management of bids and tenders related to public procurement to the Tender Board.
24. Cancelled set by User

The civil state and constitutional institutions

- 25.** Adopting a new parliamentary elections law based on a single constituency system as per the Kataeb's law proposal, and decreasing the number of seats in Parliament.
- 26.** Establishing a Senate to represent the Lebanese historical communities.
- 27.** Amending the constitution to set the deadlines of all constitutional appointments, including but not limited to assigning a prime minister and forming a government.
- 28.** Amending the bylaws and rules of procedure of the Parliament; this includes requesting the distribution of the agenda of the plenary sessions at least a week in advance during ordinary sessions and 72 hours in advance for exceptional or emergency sessions; adopting electronic voting as per the Kataeb proposal and strengthening human resources by assigning parliamentary assistants, and so forth.
- 29.** Adopting internal rules of procedure for the Council of Ministers, specifying the powers of the Deputy Prime Minister and the Secretary-General and the details related to the implementation of the relevant constitutional provisions.
- 30.** Adopting an optional civil marriage and personal status code.

Decentralization and Local Governance

- 31.** Establishing a Ministry dedicated to local governance and separating it from the Ministry of the Interior.
- 32.** Passing the Municipal Law proposal submitted by the Kataeb and amending the Municipal Fees and Allowances Law.
- 33.** Passing the decentralization law as per the Kataeb proposal that has been almost entirely discussed in the parliamentary committees, reviewing the current administrative divisions of Lebanon, and providing local councils with broad decision-making, administrative and financial powers.
- 34.** Abolishing pre-censorship of local authorities and reinforcing post-censorship through the establishment and the strengthening of administrative courts and branches of the Audit Bureau in the Governorates
- 35.** Setting an annual and precise schedule in the Council of Ministers for the disbursement to the municipalities of the financial resources and revenues of the telecom sector by the Independent Municipal Fund.
- 36.** Setting an annual and precise schedule in the Council of Ministers for the disbursement of receivables and revenues of the telecom sector by the Independent Municipal Fund to the municipalities

Public Administration

37. Abolishing the Council for Development and Reconstruction and the Funds and agencies that are alternates to the respective Ministries and establishing the Ministry of Planning.
38. Passing the e-government law and its implementing decrees along with a specific timeline for their implementation.
39. Conducting a mapping of the public administration's human resources needs to rid it from fictitious jobs, and redistribute the surplus of efficient public servants in vacant positions in the public sector, or encourage the private sector to recruit the remaining ones in exchange for specific incentives.
40. Stopping all forms of public service recruitment and conducting competitive exams to fill the vacancies in the new public service structure, based on needs and availability of funds.
41. Reform the Central Administration of Statistics and strengthen its role to inform legislation and governmental policies and decisions.





ECONOMY

Lebanon is suffering from an economic crisis that is the worst in its history, mainly resulting from the economic model that was adopted following the Taif Agreement. The political consensus has led to dividing the State's resources among the rival sectarian leaders in the country and establishing a rentier economy that feeds on a state ravaged by corruption.

Fiscal and monetary policies received continued political support, as parties took advantage of their access to state resources to finance their patronage networks. The crony practices have been a major obstacle to economic growth and social justice, and have led to the depletion of the country's foreign exchange reserves, which have accumulated at enormous cost, and to the spread of corruption in all sectors. Those practices also prevented long-awaited reforms and made the country more vulnerable to external events.

With the outbreak of war in Syria and the seizure of power by Hezbollah in Lebanon, Lebanon's relations with Arab countries and the international community deteriorated. This contributed to political and social uncertainty in the country and ignited mistrust in the state and its financial stability. This also undermined foreign currency flows into Lebanon, with the net foreign assets starting the first sustained decline in Lebanon's history.

The widespread of the Covid-19 pandemic at the beginning of 2020, the governmental deadlock, and the devastating explosion of Beirut's port on August 4, 2020, led to increased pressures on the economy.

The old economic model is beyond repair. The only solution lies in setting a new, clear and sustainable economic vision that aims to achieve balanced growth and create job opportunities.

The goals of this new competitive model are to address economic uncertainty at a macro level, regain control of the spiraling monetary situation, return the central bank and private sector banks to a state of solvency, and transition the economy over the medium term to a more competitive and equitable model.

Fiscal Policy

42. Setting an economic vision and then approving a general budget that takes into account the "economic and financial recovery" strategy and respects the principles of unity, annuality, and comprehensiveness, non-allocation of revenues, and commits to the provision and ratification of the public accounts within the constitutional deadlines.
43. Imposing a ceiling to the budget deficit, followed by a gradual reduction in the deficit each year, with the aim of achieving a primary surplus over GDP by 1.5% in 2024.
44. Ending treasury advances to Electricité du Liban to achieve financial balance through:

- Reviewing electricity tariffs.
 - strengthening the collection of bills and the detection and prevention of electricity theft.
 - Providing smart electricity meters to all consumers and adopting prepaid cards for the payment of dues.
 - Improving the governance and management of Electricité du Liban and reducing operating costs.
- 45.** Reforming the public sector by reducing its size and increasing the productivity of the state's administrative apparatus through:
- Conducting a comprehensive mapping of public servants, identifying the surplus and actual needs, and determining the number of public servants to control the wage costs.
 - Adopting a new modern job classification and description system in all public institutions
 - Eliminating all fictitious jobs that are in violation of the laws.
 - Developing a "Workforce Transition Plan", with a focus on providing job opportunities for public servants and relocating them according to government priorities, or training opportunities so they can move to the private sector.
- 46.** Implementing e-governance and digitization of public services.
- 47.** Conducting a forensic audit of the accounts of the Banque du Liban, all ministries, public institutions, and all public procurement and contracting undertaken in the last fifteen years.
- 48.** Combating tax evasion through the automation of customs transactions, strengthening oversight and security, and enforcement of relevant laws especially on the prosecution of smugglers.
- 49.** Reconsidering tax exemptions and replacing useless exemptions with tax incentives that serve the economic strategy.
- 50.** Reforming the tax policy to raise the proportion of direct taxes rather than indirect taxes:
- Enacting a progressive tax policy to ensure social justice, improved collection and compliance and to combat fraud, tax evasion and the hidden economy.
 - Reducing the value-added (VAT) tax for basic commodities and rationalizing the scope of application of specific tax to include all non-essential goods and products.
 - Imposing a solidarity tax on wealth exceeding a specific threshold (i.e, 5 million dollars), in addition to income tax.
- 51.** Collecting some taxes directly at the municipal level, such as the built property tax.

Reconstruction of public debt

52. Developing an “economic and financial recovery” plan so that the vision and policies are clear and constitute a solid basis for negotiations with financial institutions.
53. Starting negotiations immediately with creditors and agreeing on a clear and fair distribution of the total losses incurred by the Lebanese economy, while adopting a public policy aimed at protecting depositors.
54. Establishing a body charged with managing and restructuring the public debt to reduce its size- approximately 200% of GDP at present- to below 90% over the next four years.
55. Establishing a transitional public wealth fund that comprises of the assets of Banque du Liban including the national airline agency (MEA) and Casino du Liban, and state properties and institutions, to be managed by an independent entity to improve the management of these assets and raise their value. The fund would allow depositors to recover their money through the generated profits. In addition, some state institutions shall be privatized after their value has increased, to encourage foreign investors to invest in them.

Monetary policy

56. Injecting foreign currency liquidity through donor countries and the International Monetary Fund to provide foreign cash liquidity, restore confidence, and create the necessary conditions for economic recovery.
57. Passing a temporary capital control law, in line with the recommendations of the International Monetary Fund, to restrict the flow of foreign capital out of the country, while ensuring that depositors are treated fairly and equitably and putting an end to continuous violations and abuses.
58. Recapitalizing the banking sector, reassessing assets, and reducing the number of Lebanese banks through mergers.
59. Imposing forensic audit and oversight of the Banque du Liban to enable the determination of the real losses, especially those resulting from the financial engineering schemes, the depreciation of the Lebanese pound against the US dollar and the default on payment of foreign currency bonds.
60. Imposing an exceptional tax to recover profits and interests resulting from financial engineering.
61. Unifying the foreign exchange rates through technical assistance from the International Monetary Fund by:
 - Removing regulatory barriers to foreign exchange market operations.
 - Establishing a transparent and efficient foreign exchange platform capable of responding to market forces.

- Reducing the role of the Banque du Liban in market-making, and restricting it to manage fluctuations..

Business Environment

62. Reviewing, strengthening and enforcing relevant legislation and regulations, such as the Competition Law, the Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs) Law, and the Judicial Independence Law, the consumer protection law, the intellectual property protection law and others.
63. Passing the Law on Trademarks and Geographical Indications to introduce and promote Lebanese quality products in the international and local markets and to ensure consumer and producer protection.
64. Developing a national export promotion strategy to identify value-added goods and appropriate markets, through cooperation between all relevant ministries and public and private institutions.
65. Strengthening economic diplomacy to identify new markets for Lebanese exports and stimulate mutual investments, in cooperation with countries where Lebanon has some advantages.
66. Reactivating and supporting the Lebanese Export Promotion Agency (LEBEX).
67. Fully exempting the export of Lebanese products from income tax to encourage investment and a productive economy.
68. Activating the work of bilateral business councils and reorienting the Lebanese expatriates to invest the remittances in projects that stimulate development, create job opportunities and accelerate economic growth.
69. Reviewing the existing trade agreements (the Partnership Agreement with the European Union and the Greater Arab Free Trade Zone) to take into account the interest of Lebanon and its productive and commercial sectors.
70. Reviving Lebanon's access to the World Trade Organization and its effective participation in all related negotiations.
71. Create a supportive business environment for women through granting incentives, special policies and specialized training, and securing financial support for these businesses from donors and initiatives in the private sector.
72. Developing a Lebanese-international program to support the youth to launch productive projects with limited capital, especially in areas outside the capital city, and putting in place a housing policy aimed at enabling Lebanese young men and women to own residential apartments at reasonable prices and encouraging them to stay in Lebanon.
73. Creating a technology and innovation zone to support startups and secure a business environment, infrastructure and appropriate incentives to attract relevant investments.

Infrastructure

- 74.** Rehabilitating the infrastructure through the implementation of public- private partnerships, especially in the sectors of electricity, water, renewable energy, roads, health and so forth to reduce the cost and thereby enhance their competitiveness.
- 75.** Allowing municipalities to produce and manage the production of clean and renewable energy.
- 76.** Carrying out the reforms that were agreed upon at the CEDRE Conference to facilitate the flow of funding required for implementing projects of key importance to the economy.
- 77.** Passing the PPP implementation decrees to enhance sustainable development and promote growth and the employment of human, financial, administrative, regulatory, technological and knowledge skills to finance and build infrastructure.
- 78.** Accelerating the establishment of Liban Telecom to manage and develop the landline network, in addition to creating a third mobile phone network to achieve real competitiveness.
- 79.** Establishing a Ministry of Transportation separate from the Ministry of Public Works aimed at formulating and implementing a comprehensive policy for the land and maritime transport sector.
- 80.** Improving public transportation through tramways in major cities and buses between the coast and the mountain, and the implementation of smart tracking systems.
- 81.** Rehabilitating the civil aviation airports of Qoleiat and Hamat to stimulate economic activity and supporting the equipment and expansion of Riyak military airport.
- 82.** Building parking towers in Beirut and major cities with traffic congestion and insufficient public parking spaces.

Oil and gas sector

- 83.** Ensuring commitment to international and national transparency frameworks by adhering to the Extraction Industries Transparency Initiative, passing the remaining anti-corruption laws, and cooperating with specialized civil society organizations to monitor the activities of the state and the private sector.
- 84.** Passing a modern and transparent law for the establishment of a Lebanese sovereign fund that preserves the proceeds of the oil and gas industry for future generations and invests in economic and local development projects.
- 85.** Adopting an economic strategy for the sector that aims to determine the volume and purpose of the beneficial use of oil and gas in the local economy, and to support other sectors that are directly or indirectly related to the petroleum sector to increase job opportunities and bolster specialized vocational and technical education.

- 86.** Establishing a National Oil Company after the emergence of solid evidence of the existence of commercial petroleum reserves in Lebanon's exclusive economic zone and setting the highest standards of good governance and transparency by not subjecting it to political quotas.

Economic model

Agriculture

Given the important role the agricultural sector plays in the economy, the sector's contribution to the GDP must be increased through:

- 87.** Providing subsidies to support the purchase of agricultural raw materials.
- 88.** Promoting the use of modern methods and technologies to improve crop production and quality.
- 89.** Improving local food production standards and enhancing the transparency of the marketing and distribution chain.
- 90.** Supporting the transition to high-value agriculture such as producing alternatives to tobacco and other low-value crops.
- 91.** Maximizing export potential by facilitating access to international markets and improving quality and competitiveness.
- 92.** Enacting the implementing decrees related to the cultivation of cannabis for medicinal purposes with the aim of producing high-value medical products in line with relevant export regulatory frameworks.

Industry and Tourism

- 93.** Prioritizing high-potential sub-sectors that enjoy competitive advantages such as food industries, consumer products that rely on innovative designs and marketing skills, and sectors related to prefabricated homes and furniture, as well as sub-sectors that require specialized healthcare skills with a focus on medicines and products derived from cannabis.
- 94.** Establishing industrial zones with high-level infrastructure, comprehensive support services, and structural support for each sector.
- 95.** Developing policies that promote leisure tourism for the Gulf and Arab countries, European countries and Lebanese expats, including reducing the cost of tickets to Lebanon on Middle East Airlines.
- 96.** Developing eco-tourism centers, promoting business, religious and medical and health tourism.

Financial Services

97. Enhancing digital banking services and ensuring diversification of the asset base by providing attractive loans to priority productive sectors, in addition to providing optimum levels of cost-efficiency and effective risk management.
98. Introducing and developing non-banking financial services.
99. Transforming Lebanon into an investment destination.
100. Establishing specialized centers of excellence and services intended for regional export.

Knowledge economy

101. The Lebanese economy should keep pace with global development, especially in terms of transitioning to a digital economy by joining the wave of e-government, providing digital services, conducting operations electronically, and identifying specific sectors that are pioneers in the field of the digital economy regionally and globally.





SOCIETY

The Lebanese are going through the harshest crisis a country can witness. It robbed them of a decent life, wiped out the middle class and the poor, and deprived marginalized groups of the least basic means of survival.

Since its inception, the Kataeb Party believes that human freedom and dignity constitute the *raison d'être* of Lebanon; that human and society issues cannot be held hostage to political settlements and deadlocks.

Public institutions are expected to respond to the needs of citizens, especially in light of such an economic crisis. The marginalized groups shall not be neglected be them poor families, people with special needs, women, the elderly, children, workers or unemployed lacking any social safety net.

At present, implementing social justice measures should be prioritized through the development of a clear social policy that goes hand in hand with an economic plan. This policy aims to lift the suffering of the Lebanese citizens imposed by the economic collapse, preserve their right to a decent life, and protect public freedoms and human rights. Furthermore, a health policy shall be developed to safeguard the safety of people and society. Moreover, quality education and labor policies should be adopted to promote equal opportunities and decent work rights and protections. Additionally, social cohesion shall be consolidated to allow the Lebanese to rise again and the youth who have emigrated out of hopelessness to return to their country.

Human rights and public freedoms

102. Abolishing the Ministry of Information and General Security's prior censorship of cinematic and artistic works, and reviewing the powers and functions of the National Media Council to include digital media.
103. Abolishing the death penalty and replacing it with hard labor.
104. Expanding the powers of the defense and interior parliamentary committee to strengthen the mechanism for monitoring the performance of the military and security services and ensure respect for human rights and public freedoms.
105. Abolishing the Supreme Council for the trial of Presidents and Ministers.
106. Amending the Military Judiciary Law as per the Kataeb proposal, to restrict the powers of the military court to cases involving the military only, transferring the authority to consider all disputes arising between military and civilians to the civil courts exclusively, guaranteeing the right to defence and fair trial, and training military court judges at the Institute of Judicial Studies prior to their appointment.
107. Building new prisons, rehabilitating the existing ones, and improving the conditions of prisoners in line with human rights.

108. The implementation of the law on alternatives to imprisonment, especially social service, conditional freedom and other measures aimed at rehabilitating rather than punishing those sentenced.
109. Reducing pre-trial detentions, and preventing phone arrests by public prosecutors.
110. Eliminating all forms of discrimination against women in laws related to personal status, nationality, labor, social security and the penal code.
111. Passing the law prohibiting the marriage of minors and setting 18 years as the minimum age for marriage.
112. Setting a 30% women's quota in parliamentary and municipal elections and public administration.
113. Repealing the provisions of the Penal Code that criminalize homosexuality.
114. Enacting a law to regulate the employment of migrant domestic workers and protect their rights and punish the deprivation of their liberty.
115. Including a gender perspective in all legislation, action plans and strategies.

Healthcare

116. Expediting the establishment of the National Drug Agency and the passing of the relevant implementing decrees.
117. Expediting the establishment of the central laboratory to ensure the quality of drugs and to preserve the health of citizens through the registration and monitoring of legitimate medicine in the market and price control.
118. Adopting a sustainable drug policy based on drug quality, with the primary aim of supporting the local pharmaceutical industry, maintaining scientific offices and playing a major role in research.
119. Unifying the social security funds, adopting a unified drug card for all citizens and allocating all grants and financial aid to support the drug card.
120. Adopting the free health insurance law for those over 65 years of age. This measure will alleviate the burden of the health bill for the elderly, i.e. those most in need of such care. Amending the Labor and social security codes to meet the requirements of health coverage for all workers and their dependents.
121. Activating the health card for the uninsured and determining the state's contribution according to a pre-budget, so patients can benefit from hospitalization services at reduced prices in government and private hospitals.
122. Regulating the relations of private hospitals and social security funds at all levels, strengthening oversight and providing hospitals their overdue financial rights, provided that their hospitalization capacity does not exceed 50% of the number of required beds

Human dignity and social security

123. Reforming the syndicates and trade unions and unifying the unions of each sector after dismantling the fictitious ones and adopting a transparent and just electoral system.
124. Reforming the National Social Security Fund.
125. Unifying the public social security funds for all workers in the private and public sectors and automation of the unified fund.
126. Enacting elderly social benefits to grant them an appropriate and fair pension.
127. Strengthening home care for vulnerable groups especially the elderly, children and persons with special needs.
128. Strengthening the capacities of the Ministry of Social Affairs and building an accurate and up-to-date national social registry.
129. Developing a housing policy aimed at enabling the Lebanese to own residential apartments at reasonable prices.
130. Creating a network of cooperation between associations in Lebanon to organize social work.
131. Gradually shifting from a foreign exchange support program to direct cash transfers to households and integrating a comprehensive social protection scheme in the annual budget.
132. Developing the scope of the National Poverty Targeting Program while enhancing work incentives to prevent permanent reliance on government assistance.
133. Fully implementing Law 220/2000 on persons with special needs, especially in relation to making public spaces, buildings, sidewalks and gardens more accessible and inclusive, and granting tax incentives to private employers to provide them with inclusive job opportunities.
134. Introducing an unemployment insurance program to protect workers and their dependents during forced unemployment.
135. Providing more protectionist interventions to marginalized groups, strengthening the capacities of social service providers, particularly specialized care institutions, and redirecting resources toward low-income groups.
136. Introducing the concepts of accountability, transparency, and good governance, by implementing quality standards for associations that provide social work.
137. Conducting a periodic review of economic indicators to link income to the cost of living.
138. Creating a fund to secure a permanent pension for workers with permanent disabilities.

Pluralism and cultural diversity

139. Optional teaching of Armenian, Syriac, and languages of the recognized confessions at public and private schools.
140. Establishing a public library comprising all publications and research related to the history, causes and issues of the diverse Lebanese religious and cultural communities.
141. Reviving the cultural, intellectual, artistic and literary heritage, conducting a mapping of the heritage and cultural buildings on the Lebanese territory in order to classify and protect them, developing a comprehensive strategy for their restoration in partnership with their owners and relevant donors, and implementing a plan for the excavation and restoration of antiquities across Lebanon.
142. Activating the national commission for arts and crafts to organize this sector and ensure its sustainability and promote its role in rural development.
143. Supporting Lebanese film and artistic productions and emerging writers to strengthen the Lebanese cultural industry.

Educational policy

144. Decentralizing the Lebanese University and establishing regional complexes to ensure the development of the areas outside Beirut and reduce the cost of living, housing and transportation for students.
145. Ceasing the provision of new licenses to establish private universities to ensure the quality of education, and restricting new programs to those that meet the needs of the labor market, and rescinding the licenses of universities that do not meet the minimum educational standards.
146. Activating and institutionalizing the work of the Supreme Council of Higher Education and appointing the assessment entity to oversee and enhance the education level and ensure its compatibility with the needs of the labor market in coordination with the National Employment Agency.
147. Merging public schools and providing transportation for students from neighboring areas, according to a strategic plan that ensures quality education by rationalizing the disbursement of human, financial, and technical capabilities.
148. Putting an end to the current contracting scheme and introducing a new mechanism for recruiting teachers that takes into account their academic achievements, their language fluency, their training, their years of experience in education and the results of their written and oral exams.
149. Strengthening and modernizing the education inspection board and establishing a joint public-private body to assess and enhance the quality of education.

150. Developing a unified history book that includes the different accounts of historical events and respects the different perspectives of the different parties and allows the students to draw their own conclusions.
151. Review the law on higher technical education in terms of years of education and training, and the classification of certificates and degrees. Strengthening the Higher Council for Technical Education and developing a new vocational and technical curriculum and improving the perception of the value of technical education.

$$1+1=2$$

$$2+2=$$

$$3+0$$



A large, leafy tree in a forest, with the word 'ENVIRONMENT' overlaid in white text. The image is a full-page background with a green tint. The tree is the central focus, with its branches spreading out across the frame. The leaves are dense and vibrant green. The word 'ENVIRONMENT' is written in a bold, white, sans-serif font, centered horizontally and slightly below the vertical center of the image. The background shows a dense forest of similar trees, creating a sense of depth and a natural setting.

ENVIRONMENT

The environmental situation in Lebanon has reached a catastrophic level after the dumping of solid waste in the sea, poisoning the air and polluting rivers, threatening natural reserves to build arid dams, destroying mountains with quarries, random construction, and destroying archaeological and cultural sites. This entailed serious economic losses and dangerous consequences for life in its human, vegetarian and animal dimensions.

The preservation of Lebanon's natural and cultural resources is an integral part of preserving the national identity and facing the nepotism, favoritism and political clientelism that are destroying cultural heritage and natural beauty.

Therefore, Lebanon needs an action plan that includes clear legislation and policies to address environmental problems, and distances the environmental issue from all forms of political strife.

Solid waste management

152. Enacting the implementation decrees and executive measures of the solid waste management law after the introduction of the necessary amendments that are in line with the European Union environmental and scientific benchmarks, and adopting the national strategy for solid waste management that includes practical measures to mitigate waste.
153. Encouraging sorting at the source and incentivizing the recycling industries provided that the management of waste be decentralized with state oversight.
154. Passing the Kataeb's law proposal to cancel the debt owed by relevant municipalities to the Independent Municipal Fund because of solid waste management contracts approved exclusively by the Council of Ministers without the endorsement of the relevant municipal councils.
155. Appointing a regulatory body for the solid waste sector under the tutelage of the Ministry of Environment, whose task is to supervise the implementation of the action plans and support the Tenders Board, municipalities and their unions in conducting the necessary tenders for collection, transportation, sweeping, sorting, treatment and energy recovery.
156. Adding the expenses of establishing and operating treatment and energy recovery centers across Lebanon to the budget of the Ministry of Environment, provided that the collection, sweeping and sorting remain under the authority and budget of the municipalities and their unions.

Urban Planning

157. Amending the construction code to adopt clear environmental standards and benchmarks, such as green buildings for energy savings.
158. Declaring the green areas surrounding Greater Beirut as protected areas, approving the required legislation and decrees for that purpose, and increasing green spaces in cities by creating and maintaining public streets, squares and green parks.
159. Closing all illegal and unlicensed quarries and requiring their owners to contribute to their rehabilitation, and refraining from granting any new license to establish or restore any quarry except in the eastern chain of Lebanon Mountains, and reinforcing a strict oversight of excavations and constructions in mountainous areas often used as cover for new quarries.
160. Compiling all environmental legislative texts in one code, imposing the strict implementation of the Environmental Protection Law, passing the pending implementation decrees, and preventing the execution of any public or private project without the approval of the Ministry of Environment based on an environmental impact study.
161. Finalizing the master plans and land use maps as per the national physical master plan for the Lebanese territory, and undertaking a comprehensive review of previous master plans to comply with the requirements of preserving the forest, agricultural and mountainous areas as well as rivers and beaches.
162. Regulating the Economic Zones in confined areas and eliminating infringements after paying eviction settlements (factories of all kinds, slaughterhouses, car repair shops, ports, airports, fuel stations, etc.).
163. Developing a general master plan for urban strategic planning in the regions, to preserve the characteristics of the Lebanese villages and reduce their transformation into piles of concrete.

Water resource management and quality insurance

164. Completing the creation of mountain lakes in line with the ten-year plan adopted in 2002.
165. Reassessing the unexecuted dams and transforming them into river terraces, thus reducing the cost of construction, their negative environmental impact and the risk of collapses and geological cracks and increasing hydropower revenues.
166. Building water towers via cooperation between water institutions, large municipalities

and municipal unions to provide safe drinking water to all houses in cities and villages.

167. Investing in bolstering the efficiency of water distribution networks that waste at present more than 50% of the water, including installing meters for subscribers and a smart grid that permits shutting off the service for those who do not settle their bills.
168. Ensuring the quality of water resources through its monitoring by the Ministry of Environment, enforcing "the polluter pays" principle, and setting clear and binding conditions for investing in groundwater and surface water.
169. Finishing the construction of the sewage networks across Lebanon, connecting them to refining stations, and finding sustainable solutions for the disposal of waste resulting from the refining process.

Maritime, river and mountain public domains

170. Securing the connection of beaches and river precincts, demolishing concrete installations and replacing them with wood, and obliging touristic establishments to refine wastewater and rationalize water use.
171. Conducting a comprehensive mapping of public properties and developing a national strategy for their investment and utilization.
172. Declaring mountainous, maritime and river public domains as natural reserves and stopping the grant of any new construction and investment licenses therein.
173. Adopting a national plan, in partnership with the private sector and donor countries, to reforest the Cedars line and the strip adjacent to the beaches.
174. Aborting all the demarcation and liberation processes of communal lands in villages, preventing their conversion into individual property, their disposal and sale, and reinforcing their afforestation and reforestation.

Air quality

175. Producing electricity from natural gas to decrease pollution and improve air quality.
176. Adopting an incentive-based tariff policy for low-emission transport, and encouraging the import of non-polluting buses rather than touristic cars.
177. Imposing strict conditions for transportation, storage and preservation of construction materials to ensure that air quality control and prevent any impact on groundwater.
178. Increasing fines for factories that do not use filters for their emissions, and equipping all factories with emission sensors, along with launching a national online database to monitor and publish the data related to the emissions of all factories in Lebanon around the clock.



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