

Financial, Economic, and Development Vision

- 1 > Public Finance Management
- 2 > Reforming Public Administrations
- 3 > Energy Policies
- 4 > Water Management Policy
- 5 > Waste Management Policy
- 6 > Internet and Communications Policy
- 7 > Public Transport Policy
- 8 > Urban Planning and Housing Policy

Vision:

The state of Lebanon achieves growth in a productive economy and advanced infrastructure services.

Strategy and Services:

➤ Section One: Public Finance Management

1- Reduce general operating expenses annually by reducing the number of civil servants while increasing productivity and wages, redesigning, reforming, and modernizing business processes, as well as investing in advanced technology.

2- Increase government revenues

- Increasing the VAT rate on all luxury products in the short and medium term would generate an increase in government revenues.
- Abolishing unconstitutional tax exemptions and mechanisms for tax evasion.
- Eliminating customs taxes by replacing them with VAT.

3- Achieving savings through privatization of the electricity sector in Lebanon

- Organizing the management of private generators, legalizing them, and developing solar farms.
- Opening investment in this sector through various formats such as BOT (Build-Operate-Transfer), PPP (Public-Private Partnership), or others to build, produce, and manage the electricity sector in all governorates and districts.



4- Reducing interest on public debt annually to generate annual savings.

Issuing a national reconstruction loan over 50 years with an interest rate ranging between 2% and 3% and guarantees from international institutions, to:

- Repurchase and cancel all existing debts.
- Finance reforms of the Lebanese administration.
- Invest in technology and infrastructure.
- Ensure the transition from a paid pension system to a funded pension system.

The International Monetary Fund (IMF), the World Bank, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB), and the African Development Bank (AfDB) will partially guarantee the National Restructuring Loan, which will be offered to the central banks and sovereign wealth funds of countries willing to help Lebanon return to the path of peace and prosperity. It will also be offered to Lebanese banks in exchange for

old government bonds and to Lebanese savers both in Lebanon and abroad, presenting it as a national effort to unify and participate in Lebanon's recovery.

5- Establishing the Lebanese Sovereign Wealth Fund (SWF)

The Lebanese Sovereign Wealth Fund will be an independent entity separate from the central bank, responsible for monetary policies and banking supervision.

The mission of the Lebanese Sovereign Wealth Fund is to transparently and efficiently manage national resources on behalf of the Republic of Lebanon, including gas, hydraulic wealth, tourism, as well as national companies like MEA, OGERO, and Casino du Liban, with complete autonomy.

Ownership and assets of all state-owned companies will be transferred from the central bank to the Lebanese Sovereign Wealth Fund and will be operated and/or privatized to reduce public debt if it is in the interest of developing facilities and achieving more efficient production.

The assets and revenues from public service concessions at the national level, such as electricity, water, telecommunications, mobile phones, and road services (garbage collection and wastewater treatment), will be transferred to the Lebanese Sovereign Wealth Fund.



The assets and revenues from gas and hydraulic resources will be transferred to the Sovereign Wealth Fund and immediately utilized.

The annual profits of the Lebanese Sovereign Wealth Fund will be allocated to repaying national debt and the general state budget for infrastructure investments.

6- Activating and developing the public procurement law
The Public Procurement Law will be continuously activated and developed, expanding the powers of the Public Procurement Authority, which oversees all tenders and bids conducted for or through the Lebanese state. This will involve issuing implementing and regulatory decrees, applying strict rules for public procurement offers and contracts. Any public offer or acquisition by the state, army, municipalities, or any public entity must adhere to strict and transparent rules regarding the awarding of state contracts. Public contracts, prepared by specialized independent bodies, must be reserved for companies that meet stringent criteria for specialization, experience, transparency, and internal governance, offering the best quality/price ratio. Companies benefiting from special laws or tax exemptions will not be eligible for these public contracts. Public procurements will be announced via media and electronic platforms.



Strategy and Services:

› Section Two: Public Administration Reform

1- Non-sectarian Administrations

- Administrations and civil servants serve every Lebanese citizen regardless of religion, gender, origin, social status, or residence.
- All civil servants and public employees must refrain from engaging in sectarian affiliations.
- Set professional qualification and quality standards in hiring, managing careers based on merit.
- Systematic exclusion and criminal penalties for corruption and nepotism.

Implementing a civil state is the only guarantee for the independence of the administrations and the army, which is the essential condition for eliminating corruption, nepotism, and bureaucracy in administration.

2- Effective Public Service Serving the Citizen

- Reducing the number of civil servants.
- Increasing salaries of civil servants, aligning benefits and pensions with international standards.
- Reducing the number of official holidays.
- Investing in technology, buildings, and equipment.
- Developing training programs, simplifying, and modernizing government transactions to transition to e-government.
- Improving phone and internet services.
- Adhering to ethical standards and raising customer service standards.
- Implementing internal control procedures and external audits.

Reforming Lebanese administration can lead to significant annual savings in direct costs; improving administrative productivity will have a substantial impact on the overall efficiency of the Lebanese economy. Consequently, it will reduce work time, indirect costs, citizens' travel times, highway network congestion, and pollution.





Strategy and Services:

› Section Three: Energy Policies

1- Establishment of an independent Lebanese Energy Authority

The mission of this institution is to set technical standards, monitor and ensure transparency in bidding processes, regulate the industry and its operators, and regulate prices.

2- Investment in Solar Power Farms

Establish solar energy farms to cover part of the population's electricity needs.

3- Privatization of Electricity in Lebanon

Assign management to qualified local or international operators. This operator must work transparently and under the supervision of the Lebanese Energy Authority.



4- Encouragement of renewable energy plants through Build-Operate-Transfer (BOT)

These new plants will benefit from government financial assistance and tax exemptions in cases of exploiting natural gas, solar energy, wind energy, and hydrogen.

5- Promotion of solar energy use by property owners

Provide solar panel equipment and water heaters as a requirement for building permits, similar to parking requirements, accompanied by favorable financing terms and tax exemptions.



6- Privatization and regional division of the distribution network

Rebuild and privatize the distribution network, imposing the burial of the distribution network and concentrating electric wires, pipes, fiber optics, water, and wastewater collection in a single channel from the source to the final destination.



7- Imposition of heavy taxes on polluting and illegal private generator owners

Eliminate them within five years, monitor their activities, and enforce the submission of their accounts through VAT collection and taxes on their profits. Their profits will be subject to an additional tax on polluting fuel consumption.

Strategy and Services:

› Section Four: Water Management Policy

1- Restoration of owners and independence of the Lebanese Water Management Authority
Tasked with managing, monitoring, and planning water resources, treating them, supervising private operators, and monitoring quality.

2- Issuance of a national technical master plan based on the 2004 plan and the study initiated by Parsons International (PIL).

3- Restoration of Water Bill Collection and Control of the Parallel Market
Immediate cessation of any illegal activity.

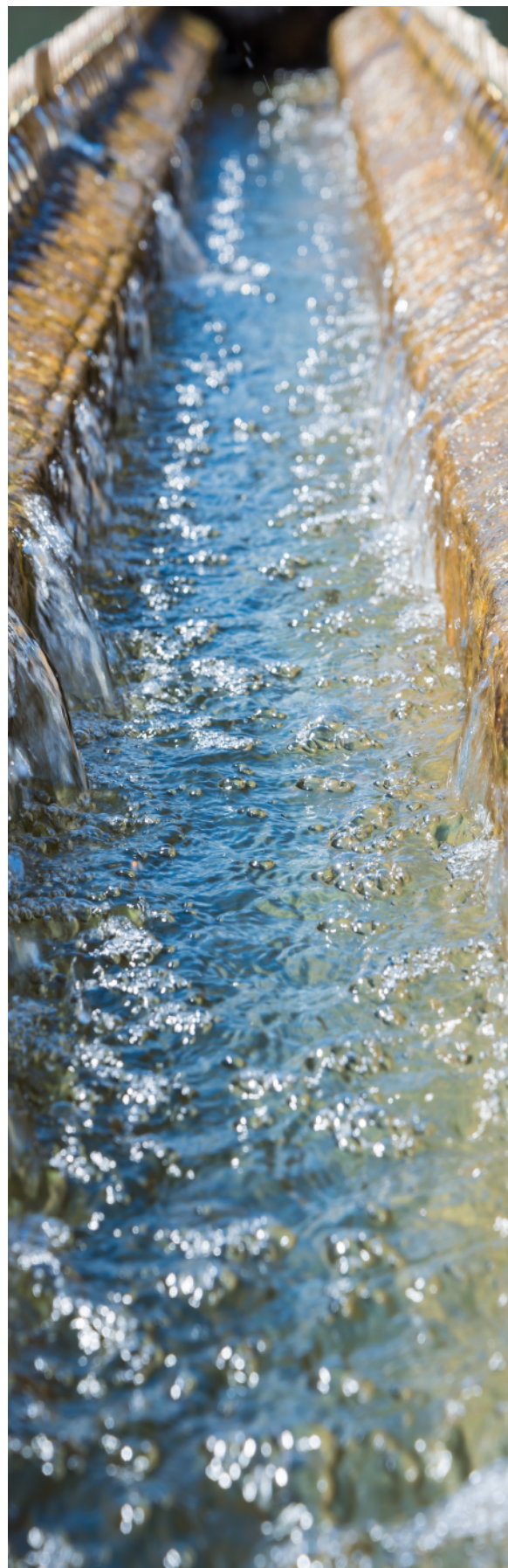
4- Rehabilitation of thousands of kilometers of pipeline network.
Rehabilitating drinking water networks, connecting them to treatment plants and increasing their capacity.

5- Construction of 15 hydroelectric plants on the 23 planned lakes
Integrate hydroelectric plants with solar farms. Repair irrigation networks to improve water use and consumption.

6- Exploitation of the four groundwater reservoirs in Tripoli, Beirut, Qaraoun, and Hasbaya.
Clean the Litani basin as well as Qaraoun lake.

7- Enactment of severe financial penalties against polluters.

8- Cleaning Lakes, Rivers, and Artesian Wells.



Strategy and Services:

› Section Five: Waste Management Policy

1- Establishment of an independent waste management authority responsible for monitoring, surveillance, and policy for waste treatment, recycling, wastewater, and urban pollution.

2- Adoption of a master plan to combat pollution with regulations for waste management, wastewater treatment, pollution control, and recycling of plastics and debris. Appoint an international expert company to assist in implementing and concretely adopting the master plan. This company will also be responsible for technical specifications, tendering process execution, awarding contracts, coordination with regional authorities and private sector operators, and ultimately quality

control and payment delegation.

3- Introduction of municipal waste collection tax: established by the Waste Management Authority and collected by municipalities, this tax will finance and recycle household waste and transport it to regional processing and sorting centers.

4- Decentralized privatization of waste collection

With a commitment to transparency and under the supervision of the regulatory authority responsible for garbage and waste collection at both central and decentralized levels. Waste recycling and conversion will be subject to bids from specialized companies responsible at both levels.





5- Call tenders for wastewater collection and treatment networks at both central and decentralized levels under the supervision of the Waste Supervisory Authority.

6- Imposition of severe financial and penal penalties on polluters

7- Mandatory selective waste sorting at the source for individuals, factories, and companies.

8- Cleaning, decontamination, and rehabilitation of existing landfills, along with beach cleaning campaigns, natural sites, villages, and mountains.

Strategy and Services:

➤ Section Six: Internet and Telecommunications Policy

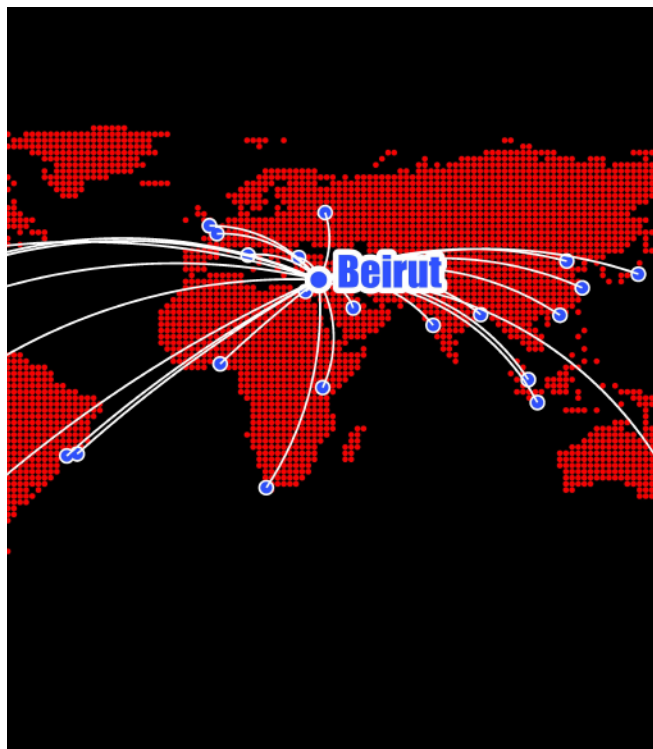
1- Establishment of an independent Lebanese telecommunications Authority to regulate and monitor the telecommunications market. It will be responsible for establishing terrestrial and underwater internet infrastructure. This program will manage the distribution and activity of the fiber optic network in close cooperation with regional and municipal authorities.

2- Abolition of OGERO's monopoly and opening the landline market to competition

3- Licensing mobile operators and opening the market to Free competition
with at least three mobile operators.

4- Funding operation and maintenance of the internet network through an annual tax imposed on any citizen subject to income tax.

5- Doubling the capacity of submarine cables and investing in the fiber optic network



Strategy and Services:

› Section Seven: Public Transport Policy

- 1- Master plan for the road network including highways in cities and rural areas that provide tunnels and bridges to alleviate traffic congestion.
- 2- Prohibition of commercial activities on highways and reorganization of access to shopping centers that have developed illegally there.
- 3- Master plan for public transportation and rail networks including buses and trams between cities and rural areas.
- 4- Bus lines concessions for private operators based on strict specifications and public tenders.
- 5- Development of tram networks in cities and establishment of a train network connecting coastal cities with public stops.
- 6- Strict standards for road network construction and maintenance with division of local and national competencies.
- 7- Tax reform and technical inspection of vehicles with an annual tax to finance road network maintenance.






Strategy and Services:

› Section Eight: Urban Planning and Housing Policy

1- Master plan for urban planning across the country, including cities and non-buildable areas to preserve nature, with strict and harmonious architectural standards to respect national regional architectural harmony, parking restrictions, public transportation, pollution control, waste management, and electrical and fiber optic wires. (Impose strict supervision by competent authorities such as the Engineers' Syndicate, urban planning, and municipalities and apply construction standards regarding earthquake resistance and public safety).

2- Construction of 10,000 social housing units annually for 15 Years, allowing to rehouse 470,000 people living in slums

A low-angle photograph of a tall building under construction. The building has a mix of grey and reddish-brown facade panels. Scaffolding is visible on the left side. A large construction crane is positioned behind the building, extending across the upper part of the frame. The sky is a clear, vibrant blue. In the bottom right corner, there is a decorative pattern of green dots.

and refugee camps. Implementation of balanced development policies to encourage internally displaced people to return to their original villages.

3- Imposition of heavy fines on any unfinished construction, and non-compliance with urbanization standards and architectural codes.

4- Reform the management of the real estate registry, the process of obtaining building permits, punishing the corrupt, holding officials accountable, enforcing parking spaces, listing solar water heaters, and providing "completion bonds".

5- Protection of natural reserves and historical sites from all forms of encroachments.

6- Abolition of property rights for all illegal constructions by replacing them with a non-renewable 20-year lease contract with a mandatory return to the state after the expiry of the lease.