



Political Vision

- 1 > Lebanon as a Free, Sovereign, Democratic state
- 2) Decentralization and administrative reform
- 3> Productive economy

Vision:

Lebanon is an independent, democratic civil state with full citizenship as its covenant.

Mission:

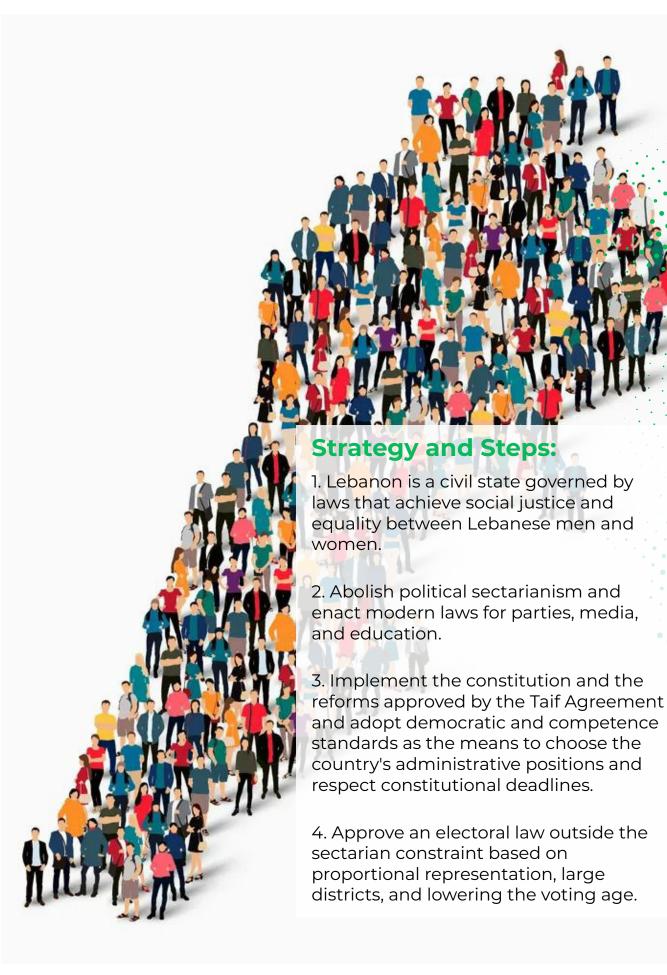
Lebanon, as a homeland, is greater than its sects, and the state of citizenship derives its legitimacy from its citizens, not according to rules that limit political and administrative representation to sects.

Building a just, democratic civil state is a priority,

A state capable of protecting its borders and resources, operating in accordance with the constitution, and international treaties and agreements.

The state in Lebanon is an urgent national, economic, and social necessity that must be based on a constitution that protects public and private freedoms, and laws that achieve social justice and ensure equality in public jobs based on competence. A state that meets the citizens' basic living conditions of water, electricity, housing, and transport, and ensures all laws guarantee equality between men and women.





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Strategy and Steps:

> Section One: Lebanon as a Free, Sovereign, Democratic state

- 1. Lebanon as an oasis of public freedoms and human rights as guaranteed by the constitution.
- 2. Establish the best relations with its Arab brothers and all countries, based on equality and not entering regional and international axes.
- 3. Prevent the settlement of Palestinians, provide humane conditions for them, and work for the return of Syrian refugees to their country.
- 4. Protect borders and national unity, guaranteed by the Lebanese army, and the decision of war and peace and national unity is a sovereign decision decided exclusively by the central state.
- 5. Complete the demarcation of maritime and land borders and restore state control over border facilities.

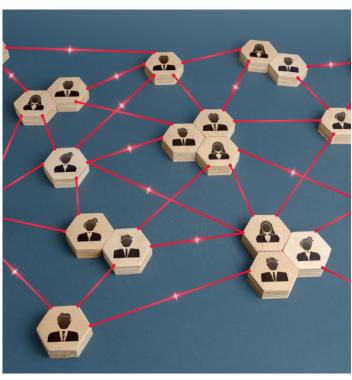


Strategy and Steps:

> Section Two: Decentralization and administrative reform

- 1. Implement expanded administrative decentralization to achieve balanced development.
- 2. Approve laws and application decrees guaranteeing the independence of the judiciary.
- 3. Ensure the separation of the legislative and executive powers.
- 4. Strengthen the roles of regulatory councils.
- 5. Adopt a performance indicator system for public sector jobs from the top of the hierarchy to the bottom.
- 6. Establish joint-stock companies for investment at the level of new administrative divisions, breaking monopolies.
- 7. Open ministry centers to the government electronic transformation program to facilitate citizen services within the current service network until the complete transition to electronic services.
- 8. Restructure the public sector: streamline the number of public sector employees while creating job opportunities in the private sector.





Strategy and Steps:

> Section Three: Productive economy

- 1. Reduce interest rates on bank deposits to encourage investment.
- 2. Make currency serve the economy and expand exchange rate margins to allow the economy to automatically correct its indicators, especially the trade deficit.
- 3. Apply the correct concept of the general budget, correct its items, adhere to legal deadlines, and adopt international financial standards that specify certain ratios for the state's debt, its service, GDP, deficit, and export.

- 4. Rehabilitate seaports, provide investment opportunities, and management for experienced foreign companies.
- 5. Establish a railway network to facilitate the transport of goods from the Mediterranean basin to Europe and the Arabian Gulf.
- 6. Establish free economic zones.
- 7. Establish a fund to support and establish small and medium national and foreign companies, support tax exemptions and facilities for them, and create a national agency to encourage investment.







8. Adopt and protect industry from competition, improve production conditions, conclude beneficial international economic agreements, facilitate tax and financial aspects and establish tech factories.

9. Support and encourage agriculture financially and tax-wise, improve its productivity, protect it from competition, and benefit from crops with higher profitability.

