

Ready
جاهزين

مجدد حيا

2022

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The electoral program of the candidate for the Maronite seat in the Batroun district, Majd Harb.

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BIOGRAPHY

Majd Harb, born on May 5th, 1991, is a Lebanese lawyer and political activist from the town of Tannourine, Batroun, and resides in Beirut. Majd Harb holds a BA in Lebanese Law and a BA in Political Science from Saint Joseph University - Beirut, and an MA in Commercial Law from Panthéon Asas University - Paris 2 And an Anti-Corruption and Financial Crimes Certificate from the British CISI Institute.

As a lawyer, Harb undertook the tasks of providing legal advice and representation to companies and individuals in various fields, especially insurance companies and commercial companies, in cases of fraudulent bankruptcy, misappropriation of funds, intellectual property, partnership, compliance issues, fight against money laundering, financial crimes and labor law. He also defended freedom of opinion and media freedoms.

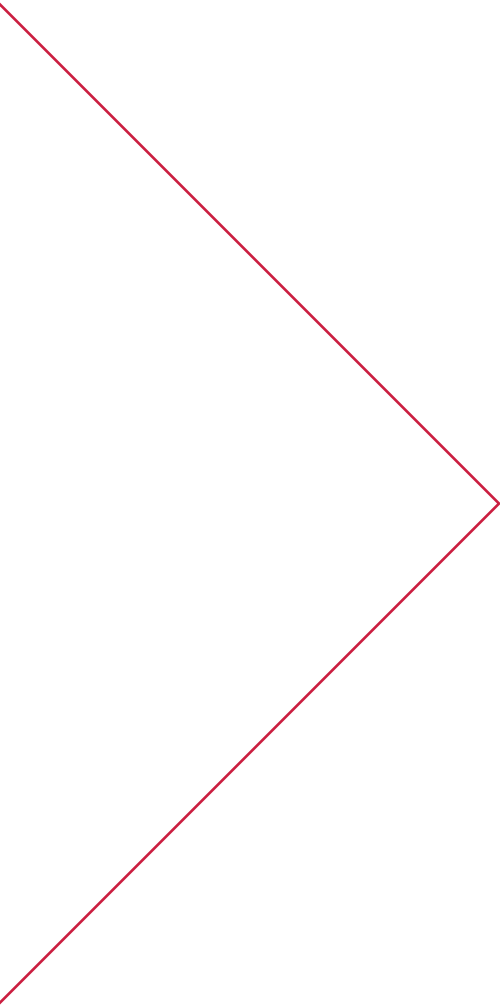
As a political and human rights activist, he provided several reports, the first of which concerned the organization “Hezbollah”, accusing it of money laundering, smuggling and establishing a banking network in violation of the law (Al-Qard al-Hasan) , then on the President of the Lebanese Republic (Michel Aoun) and Prime Minister (Hassan) Diab) after the explosion of the port of Beirut on August 4, 2020, due to their failure to take action to displace the hazardous materials stored in the port, which is considered a precedent in the judicial history of Lebanon, the latest of which involves Lebanese ministers accused of abuse of power and misappropriation of public funds.

He was attorney to defend of activists and media professionals prosecuted for their positions and opinions, and he managed to acquit them.

He is currently practicing law at Harb Law Firm, in which he is a partner, as well as a university lecturer in law.

Reedy





PRELUDE

The extraordinary and tragic circumstances in which the country is going through, which have led to the destruction of Lebanon's entity, state, political system, institutions, economy and criticism, and have depleted and humiliated its people, and left the educated and productive elite of its young men and women, compel us to face the upcoming parliamentary elections with a different spirit than in the previous times, and to call upon the Lebanese citizens to exercise their fundamental role in the establishment of a rightful and strong state.

It is time for a national awareness for a radical change, putting an end to the persecution of the state, stopping political agreements at the expense of national values and principles, and re-building on the basis of a clear political program, committed by a homogeneous group and honest working group.

As I believe in Lebanon, its people and its future, that we are capable of rebuilding a strong and rightful state, and as I have the deep belief that we shall not surrender and hand over the state to its usurper, I have resolved to participate in the next parliamentary elections and to present my candidacy for the Maronite seat of the judiciary in Batroun. My objective is to work on reinstating the usurped state, consolidating its sovereignty over all its territory, fighting the corrupt and the corrupters, overthrowing them and reverting to the original moral and national values in an effort to rebuild the state of Law and institutions and to restore our people's right to self-determination, after it was confiscated by illegal armed militias. To work together with those who share my views, in order to be ready and able to carry out the political project on which I run.

It is essential for me to acknowledge that the reform issues included in my program are not only slogans and wishes, but are also based on legislative proposals that I have prepared, and are ready to be put on the table when I join the Parliament after having earned your valuable trust. I will submit these suggestions and cooperate with my allies to endorse them at the Parliament.

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**Liberating the country from
occupation, reforming the
republic and building
a rightful, capable and
modern state of law.**

- 
- 1- Resistance to the occupation**
 - 2- Fighting corruption and maintaining transparency**
 - 3- Refusing to cooperate with the corrupt and subordinates**
 - 4- Adopting planning and proactivity in legislation and monitoring**
 - 5- All Lebanese, including civil servants, are subject to the law**

RESTORATION OF THE REPUBLIC

- 1) Lebanon is a definitive homeland for all its citizens, there is no loyalty or implication of loyalty to other countries, no division or fragmentation of it, and Palestinians and the displaced Syrians shall not be settled.
- 2) Lebanon has been founded on the principles of neutrality since its independence, which calls for working to declare its positive neutrality internationally and officially and committing to neutrality from international and regional conflicts, without renouncing support for the just Palestinian cause, adopting diplomacy to resolve disputes, and preventing Lebanon from being a source of threat to any other country, Maintain friendly relationships with fellows and antagonizing hostiles.
 - **A Bill to declare the positive neutrality of Lebanon.**
- 3) Lebanon is an independent, sovereign, and Free State; it is a civil, democratic, and parliamentary republic, based on respect for public freedoms, including freedom of opinion and belief, and on the equality of duties and rights among all citizens.
- 4) The people are the source of powers and the holder of sovereignty, who exercise it through constitutional institutions, and its political system is based on the principle of separation, balance and cooperation of the authorities, in particular the independent judiciary, and its free economic system guarantees individual initiative and private property.
- 5) Based on the fact that Lebanon is a civil state, the abolishing sectarianism is a national goal that must be pursued through the formation of the National Commission for the Abolition of Sectarianism, as stipulated in the Constitution, and work for the eradication of sectarianism of minds to abolish political sectarianism, starting with the adoption of the optional law on civil marriage.
- 6) It is necessary to restore the legitimate sovereignty and authority of the State over all Lebanese territory through its legitimate military and security forces alone, as well as implementing all relevant UN Security Council resolutions and respecting the national pacts.

Furthermore, it is necessary to demarcate Lebanon's international borders in the south and with Syria in the east and north and to control these borders and prevent contraband through them.

• **A Bill amending the provisions of the Penal Code to increase the penalty for the crime of cross-border contraband and customs smuggling.**

- 7) Stressing the exclusive possession and use of arms by the Lebanese army and the legitimate security forces, as they are the only ones responsible for preserving the country's sovereignty and resisting any occupation of its territory, liberating it and ensuring the security of the nation, system and the citizen. Disbanding all Lebanese and non-Lebanese armed organizations and collecting their weapons, as stipulated in the National Accord document, and considering any political or military association with a country other than Lebanon as treason chargeable by the Lebanese law, supporting the

army and establishing a national guard under the command of the army.

• **A Bill instituting "national service".**

- 8) Limiting the responsibility for the definition and implementation of the country's general policy, in particular foreign and domestic policy, to the Lebanese state and its constitutional authorities.

- 9) As the root of political-administrative corruption lies at the top of the political-administrative hierarchy, I propose:

Rejecting of the so-called governments of national accord, as they are governments of incompatible national contradictions that do not agree on a common project other than the partition of the government, which have led to the collapse of control over governmental actions and have contributed to the generalization of corruption, and demand for governments composed of the parliamentary majority to govern under the control of the opposition minority.

REPUBLIC REFORMS

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORMS

As a result of the practice after the constitutional amendments of 1990, shortcomings have emerged that led to impede the progress of the state, which prompted me to submit proposals for constitutional laws on the following issues:

- 1) To establish a Senate elected on a denominational and confessional basis, without waiting for the election of a House of Representatives on a national, non-denominational basis, whose powers are limited to the following basic issues:
 - Amendment of the Constitution.
 - Election of the President of the Republic.
 - International agreements and treaties.
 - Rethinking the administrative division.
 - The electoral law, the law on nationality.
 - Personal status laws, freedom of belief and practice of religious rites and freedom of religious education.
- 2) It is prohibited to be MP and minister at the same time, as it is not permissible for the MP to be
- 3) the leader and the judge. To require the reporting of each MP's position and vote are among the issues raised to allow citizens to follow the performance of their representatives, in addition to the need for weekly sessions of questioning of governments by MPs, and for direct reporting to the media.
- 4) Independent audit of the accounts of the State, its institutions and the Banque du Liban since the Israeli occupation in 1982 until today, reconsidering the structure of the banking sector and recapitalizing the banks to protect the rights of their depositors, especially the minor among them. Lifting bank secrecy on the accounts of public officials, including presidents, ministers and MPs, after they have been turned into a tool to cover up transactions, bribes, corruption and terrorist financing.
 - **A Bill to amend the Bank Secrecy Act.**
- 5) Abolition of parliamentary exemptions, with the exception of the immunity of expression of opinions and ideas stipulated in Article 39 of the Constitution, and abolition of ministerial, administrative, judicial and

military exemptions. Make civil servants subject to judicial liability before the Ordinary Court for committing common offences, in particular, the crimes of theft, corruption, fraud, forgery and abuse of position, the abolition of special courts such as the Judicial Council and the limitation of the jurisdiction of the Military Court to service-related crimes.

6) In order to avoid the recurrence of presidential elections, as was the case in the last elections, I propose to undertake a constitutional amendment as follows:

- Election of the President of the Republic six months prior to the expiration of the President's term of office. If the Assembly is not convened for this purpose, it shall meet by default three months prior to the expiration of the President's term of office to elect a new President of the Republic.
- To set forth the qualifications for eligibility for nomination to the Presidency.
- Candidates shall renounce any other nationality held by them.
- Set a maximum age for candidates.
- Officially announcing candidates to their candidacy.

- Announce their candidacy for their fortune and that of their wives (or husbands) and minor children in the Official Gazette.
- The deputy or the senate is deemed to have resigned by right in case of absence with no legitimate excuse from the three sessions devoted to the election of the President of the Republic.
- Reinstatement of the President of the Republic

7) To request the Council of Ministers to dissolve the Parliament and the Senate before the expiration of their term in the following cases:

- The two councils, or one of them, have refrained from meeting twice in a row despite the government's request, and following a letter from the President of the Republic inviting them to the meeting.
- Full Budget reimbursement.
- It is not possible to elect a President of the Republic within the time frame established by the Constitution.
- The government could not be formed.

8) In order to prevent the decisions of the Council of Ministers and representatives from being impeded, deadlines have been set for the signature of the Prime

Minister and ministers similar to those set for the President of the Republic, as well as determining new majorities described due to the insistence of the Council of Ministers on a decision rejected by the President of the Republic to restore the balance of their powers.

Setting a deadline of fifteen days for the Prime Minister and the Ministers to sign the decisions of the Council of Ministers, under penalty of being considered enforceable. The necessity for an absolute majority of the Council of Ministers to insist on ordinary decisions when the President of the Republic requests their reconsideration, and a three-fourths majority in decisions on the fundamental issues stipulated in Article / 65 / of the Constitution.

- 9) In order to prevent the country from falling into a state of void when the President of the Republic and the Prime Minister in charge of forming the government are in disagreement, I propose to amend the constitution as follows:

To work on modifying a modern mechanism for parliamentary consultations and government formation, so that the state does

- 10) not fall into a void by setting deadlines for consultations and formation.

In order to avoid the duplication of allegiance to any other than the Lebanese state and to disable the Council of Ministers when its Prime Minister is exposed to any problem that prevents him from exercising his powers, I suggest:

Considering the resignation of the Government in the event of a vacancy in the office of Prime Minister for any reason that prevents the Prime Minister from exercising his powers, and requiring the Prime Minister and the Ministers to renounce any other nationality they may hold, under penalty of being considered as resigning when they are prevented.

- 11) Following proof of the failure of the Supreme Council for the Trial of Presidents and Ministers, I propose: to abolish the Supreme Council for the Trial of Presidents and Ministers, which has proven ineffective or impractical in its existence, and to replace it with the Supreme Court of the Republic for Trial. A judicial commission of inquiry will investigate the request for indictment and decide whether to keep the file or to charge it.

JUDICIAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS

- 1) After the Executive has abused the Judiciary to misuse it in the service of its interests, which is in total contradiction with the principle of separation of powers on which our political system is based, and given the repercussions of this on political life, state administrations and institutions, and in order to prevent this from continuing, I suggest:

Consecrating the election of judges to eight members of the Superior Council of the Judiciary, limiting the power of the Council of Ministers to appoint the Attorney General and the head of the Judicial Inspectorate to the government alone, and granting the Superior Council of the Judiciary the administrative and financial powers that belong to the Minister of Justice, in addition to the power to make arrangements and transfers to the magistrates without the need to issue a decree.

Prevent the appointment of active judges to ministerial or administrative positions before two years have passed since their retirement or resignation and cessation of work, push for a process of radical purification of the judiciary by removing judges whose careers have been marked by suspicion, corruption and political, partisan or sectarian affiliation, and activate the judicial inspection.

- **A Bill instituting the independence of the judiciary and a process of radical reform of the judiciary.**

- 2) To amend the current flawed law on parliamentary elections, restoring the full freedom of citizens to choose all their representatives in order to ensure the accuracy and effectiveness of the political representation of the different groups and generations of the people, within the framework of the unity of the land and the people, and to guarantee the right to vote of the Lebanese in the Diaspora.

- **A Bill to lower the voting age and to amend the law on legislative elections.**

3) The partisan dominance of the administration has rendered them partisan and sectarian strongholds, so I suggest:

a- Work to restore confidence in state institutions, abolish partisan and sectarian domination of them, and require all public officials to resign from their party when appointed to their position.

• **A Bill to amend personnel laws, remove administrative exemptions and hold employees accountable for the execution of departmental decisions that violate laws.**

b- Fight against endemic corruption in political and administrative fields, activate the central judicial inspectorate, especially in public administrations and

establishments, and reactivate control bodies such as the Civil Service Council, the Central Inspectorate, the Court of Auditors and the Disciplinary Council.

c- Prosecute corruption and bribery of those responsible for the waste of public funds, amend and implement the law on illicit enrichment and remove obstacles that have prevented its activation in the past. Pass a law to establish a judicial body to periodically investigate the wealth of public officials.

• **A Bill to consider commercial proxy or irrevocable proxy for the benefit of public service officials in violation of the law and to conceal from them corruption and illegal enrichment.**

**DEVELOPMENT
OF THE REPUBLIC**

- 1) Work to achieve equal rights for women and men in all areas, encourage their participation in public life through appointment, representation and employment, and empower the younger generation in public life.
 - **A Bill to authorize voluntary civil marriage as a practical step toward establishing a civil state that is free from sectarian and ethnic discrimination.**
- 2) Develop a new economic policy to put an end to the rentier economy, which has destroyed the national economy for the benefit of the wealthy owners, encourage individual initiatives and support small and medium-sized enterprises, thus helping to reform the middle class. Supporting growth sectors by focusing on the knowledge economy, digital transformation, information technology and financial services, and working to involve remote areas in the general economy and production by encouraging investment in the countryside in agriculture, industry and tourism, and providing tax incentives and facilities.
 - **A Bill approving tax incentives for businesses established in the countryside.**
- 3) To build a true national economic partnership between Lebanon and the Lebanese in the Diaspora in all political, economic and cultural fields, aiming at realizing the interests of both parties, and encouraging their investments by lifting restrictions. To grant facilities and tax incentives and certain priorities in their competition with international companies in order to achieve economic growth in Lebanon, promote an increase in domestic production and increase the volume of exports abroad, adopting international standards and production technology, which creates decent job opportunities for the Lebanese youth and limits the flow of their immigration, addressing the high unemployment rates, and eradicates poverty.
 - **A Bill granting tax incentives and facilities to expatriate-owned businesses.**
- 4) Working to achieve social justice, especially by approving the Bill on social protection for all Lebanese, which was agreed in 2010 between the International Labor Office and the World Bank, representing workers and employers, and present in

Parliament, to ensure health and life guarantees for the Lebanese once they reach retirement age, and to develop health, education and education laws, including free compulsory basic education for all Lebanese.

- **A Bill to amend the tax system to make it fairer.**

- **A Bill to penalize any hospital that refuses to accept a patient whose emergency condition requires immediate treatment.**

- 5) Adoption of broad administrative, financial and developmental decentralization through elected local councils, allowing the Lebanese of various faiths and sects to preserve their characteristics, traditions and pluralism, which ensures the concept of living together within the framework of a single state, and provides each administrative unit with special revenues that enable its development with part of its own resources, with full commitment to the principle of balanced development for all Lebanese regions, which remains the responsibility of the central authority.

- **A Bill to approve fiscal decentralization.**

- 6) Modernization of the administration, in line with the technological evolution, adopting the digital transformation and the one-stop shop, and bringing the administration closer to the citizens, in what is called the non-exclusivity of administration. To submit an integrated proposal for non-administrative reform, development of public administration and institutions, and abolition of unnecessary public institutions and boards

- **Bill to adopt digital transformation in public administrations and institutions.**

- **Bill to abolish unnecessary public institutions and boards.**

- **Bill for administrative reform.**

- 7) Implementing the Public-Private Partnership Law, which was enacted in this context, and work to expedite the publication of the necessary implementing decrees to proceed with its implementation.

The application of this law to sectors with an investment character, in particular:

a- Electricity: encourage private companies to establish and manage power generation facilities.

b- Creating competition in the telecommunications sector through the introduction of new international companies in the Lebanese market, which inevitably leads to the end of the existing monopoly and, consequently, to the improvement of the service and the decrease of the prices.

- **A Bill to develop the law on telecommunications, liberalize the sector and break the monopoly.**

c- Developing Rafik Hariri International Airport and

establishing of new airports (Rene Moawad Airport and Hamat Airport) and the adoption of the BOT system to implement them.

- **Bill for the establishment and rehabilitation of new airports.**

8) Implement existing laws in the environmental sector, especially the practice of environmental prosecutors in their legally defined functions, and invest natural resources to achieve sustainable development.

- **A Bill on reserves.**

- **A Bill to amend the law on hunting and fishing.**

- **A Bill on natural water resources.**

- **A Bill regulating the extraction and use of renewable energy.**

READY
TO ELECT
A PROJECT?

LAW BILLS

- A Bill to declare the positive neutrality of Lebanon.
- Bill to amend the provisions of the Penal Code to increase the penalty for the crime of cross-border contraband and customs fraud.
- A Bill instituting “national and social service”.
- A Bill to amend the internal system of the Parliament.
- A Bill to amend the Bank Secrecy Act.
- A Bill to radically reform the judiciary and establish the independence of the authorities.
- A Bill to lower the voting age.
- A Bill to amend the law on parliamentary elections.
- A Bill to amend personnel law, abolish administrative exemptions, and hold employees accountable for the execution of departmental decisions that violate laws.
- A Bill to establish a judicial body to periodically investigate the wealth of officials in the public service. To propose a law to consider commercial proxy or irrevocable proxy for the benefit of public officials as violating the law and covering up corruption and illicit enrichment for them.
- A Bill to establish voluntary civil marriage as a practical step towards the establishment of a civil state that rejects sectarian and ethnic discrimination.
- Propose a law approving tax incentives for businesses established in rural areas.

- A Bill granting tax incentives and facilities to expatriate-owned businesses.
- A Bill to amend the tax system to make it fairer.
- A Bill to amend personnel laws, remove administrative exemptions and hold employees accountable for the execution of departmental decisions that violate laws.
- A Bill to penalize any hospital that refuses to accept a patient whose emergency condition requires immediate treatment
- A Bill to approve fiscal decentralization.
- Bill to adopt digital transformation in public administrations and institutions.
- Bill to abolish unnecessary public institutions and boards.
- Pursue the implementation of the Public-Private Partnership Law, which was enacted in this context, and work towards expediting the publication of the necessary implementing decrees to initiate its implementation.
- A Bill to develop the law on telecommunications, liberalize the sector and break the monopoly.
- Bill for the establishment and rehabilitation of new airports.
- A Bill on reserves.
- A Bill to amend the law on hunting and fishing.
- A Bill on natural water resources.
- A Bill regulating the extraction and use of renewable energy.

My folks in Batroun,

The program that I have entrusted to you today is not only ideas and wishes, but projects and bills that I put in force before I filed my candidacy, which shall be ready to be submitted and I am working on their approval as soon as the results are announced and I join the Parliament.

In conclusion, I am running for election, determined to put all my energies at the service of our country and our fellow citizens, aiming to rebuild the state of law in which all citizens are equal, which ensures them a decent life and a prosperous future, protects the rights of their state and strengthens the spirit of belonging to the homeland and the state.

I aim as well to put an end to the practices that led the country to collapse, especially in the latest period, and that destroyed the homeland and the Lebanese state, stole the citizens' money, disrupted the constitutional authorities, corrupted the political life and allowed the holders of illegal weapons to control the fate of the Lebanese. I am running for election with the commitment to work for the implementation of the electoral program that I mentioned above, and to be in the front line of defense for the rights of the State and the citizens, and to perform my role of control as an MP, over the work of the governments seriously without any compromise and with all my strength.

The day has come to be accountable to those who strike at the nation's interest to achieve their personal, family, sectarian and partisan interests, and to work towards the realization of the public interest of Lebanon and its citizens. I present myself in the service of Lebanon, of the hopes of the citizens, who have become aware of the depth of the crises they have experienced and suffered humiliation, theft and deprivations, to hold accountable those who have led us to the tragedy in which we live, and to work on the basis that the upcoming elections are an opportunity to hold accountable those who have offended and humiliated them, and not for answers Act unable to change and serve the interests of corrupt.

This is the opportunity to stop the suicidal path and to revive a new dawn for them and their country. The future of Lebanon is in the hands of the Lebanese citizens, and a real and effective reform starts with them and is based on their right choices for their representatives.

**WE ARE READY
TO REVIVE LEBANON!**



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