



System of governance in Lebanon

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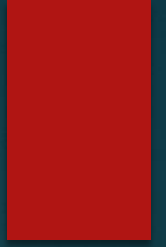
Project plan

- ▶ ▶ Introduction
- ▶ ▶ System of governance in Lebanon
- ▶ ▶ President (Qualifications for the candidate Manner of election, term of office Functions
- ▶ ▶ Where does the president of Lebanon live?
- ▶ ▶ What are the powers of the Lebanese president?
- ▶ ▶ Definition Legislative branch
- ▶ ▶ Legislative branch: description
- ▶ ▶ Legislative Council
- ▶ ▶ The Council of Ministers of Lebanon
- ▶ ▶ Responsibilities and Powers
- ▶ ▶ Definition Judiciary in Lebanon

Introduction

- ▶ ▶ State of Lebanon is located in the continent of Asia, and share borders with Syria, Palestine, and covers an area of up to about 10.230 square kilometers of land, about 170 square kilometers of water, and this with a total area of about 10,400 square kilometers, making it ranked 171 in terms of Area among the countries of the world. Lebanon gained independence in 1943, and considers the Lebanese pound Lebanese currency, and the symbol of the country is the contact 961. [3]
- ▶ ▶
- ▶ ▶ The number of Lebanon's population until the date of May 2 for the year 2018 approximately 6,091,667 million people, based on the last time the United Nations estimates, and constitute a population of 0.08% of the total world population

System of governance in Lebanon



- ▶ Keep track of the state of Lebanon
- ▶ parliamentary system of government, a single
- ▶ pluralistic republic and provides its Constitution
- ▶ of 1926 during the period of the Mandate and
- ▶ the French, which amended several times later,
- ▶ that consists of the House of Representatives of
- ▶ the legislative body and one, called Society
- ▶ National returned in 1979 and was elected for a
- ▶ four-year ballot comprehensive general, and
- ▶ women got the right to vote and to be eligible
- ▶ to run for office in 1953, was the distribution of
- ▶ seats equally between the parliamentary
- ▶ Christian and Muslim communities, according to
- ▶ the agreement in 1989

Where does the president of Lebanon live?

- ▶ The presidential residence is the Baabda Palace, located southeast of Beirut.
- ▶ The president's car is a W221 Mercedes-Benz S 600 Guard armoured
- ▶ limousine and it is escorted by the Republican Guard 's SUVs and other
- ▶ security vehicles including the preceding official state car, an armoured.

President (Qualifications for the candidate)

Manner of election, term of office

Functions

- ▶ The executive branch is the leader of President the highest in the state;
- ▶ who appoints the prime minister, and approved by members of parliament,
- ▶ as the President chooses the Council of Ministers, and shall bear the prime
- ▶ minister responsibility to carry out executive functions daily,
- ▶ and provide advice to the President, and the National Assembly to elect the
- ▶ President, and the cycle continues election in which for 6 years

What are the powers of the Lebanese president?

- ▶ ▶ As described in the constitution, the president is commander-in-chief of the
- ▶ Lebanese Armed Forces and security forces; may appoint and dismiss the
- ▶ prime minister and cabinet; promulgates laws passed by Parliament; may
- ▶ also veto bills; and may dissolve Parliament. In addition, he may also issue
- ▶ "emergency" legislation by decree.

Definition Legislative branch

- ▶ ▶ This entry has three subfields. The description subfield provides
- ▶ the legislative structure (unicameral – single house; bicameral –
- ▶ an upper and a lower house); formal name(s); number of
- ▶ member seats; types of constituencies or voting districts (single
- ▶ seat, multi-seat, nationwide); electoral voting system(s); and
- ▶ member term of office. The elections subfield includes the dates
- ▶ of the last election and next election. The election
- ▶ results subfield lists percent of vote by party/
- ▶ coalition and number of seats by party/coalition in the last
- ▶ election (in bicameral legislatures, upper house results are listed
- ▶ first). In general, parties with less than four seats and less than 4
- ▶ percent of the vote are aggregated and listed as "other," and nonparty-affiliated seats are listed as "independent." Also, the
- ▶ entries for some countries include two sets of percent of vote by
- ▶ party and seats by party; the former reflects results following a
- ▶ formal election announcement, and the latter – following a midterm or byelection – reflects changes in a legislature's political
- ▶ party composition

Legislative branch: description

- ▶ Legislative branch: description: unicameral National Assembly or Majlis al-Nuwab in Arabic or
- ▶ Assemblée Nationale in French (128 seats; members directly elected by listed-based proportional
- ▶ representation vote; members serve 4-year terms); prior to 2017, the electoral system was by
- ▶ majoritarian vote
- ▶ elections: last held on 6 May 2018 (next to be held in 2022)
- ▶ election results: percent of vote by coalition - NA; seats by coalition – Strong Lebanon Bloc (Free
- ▶ Patriotic Movement-led) 25; Future Bloc (Future Movement-led) 20; Development and Liberation
- ▶ Bloc (Amal Movement-led) 16; Loyalty to the Resistance Bloc (Hizballah-led) 15; Strong Republic
- ▶ Bloc (Lebanese Forces-led) 15; Democratic Gathering (Progressive Socialist Party-led) 9;
- ▶ Independent Centre Bloc 4; National Bloc (Marada Movement-led) 3; Syrian Social Nationalist Party
- ▶ 3; Tashnaq 3; Kata'ib 3; other 8; independent 4; composition - men 122, women 6, percent of
- ▶ women 4.6%▶ Lebanon's national legislature is called the Assembly of Representatives (Majlis al-Nuwab in Arabic
- ▶). Since the elections of 1992 (the first since the reforms of the Taif Agreement of 1989 removed
- ▶ the built-in majority previously enjoyed by Christians and distributed the seats equally between
- ▶ Christians and Muslims),...

Legislative Council:

- ▶ ▶ The Legislative Council shall elect the President, and approves the appointment of the President, ▶ as he is responsible for the establishment of the legislative body, and consists of 128 members, ▶ who are elected by voting in a pluralistic multi-member constituencies and the electoral cycle continues for a period of 4 years.

The Council of Ministers of Lebanon

- ▶ The Council of Ministers of Lebanon (French: Conseil des Ministres du Liban) is the executive body of the Republic of Lebanon. Its president is the Prime Minister of Lebanon, and it is appointed by the President of Lebanon with confirmation of the Parliament of Lebanon. It is typically composed of an equal number of Muslims and Christians (although this requirement is not specified in the Constitution). The Council of Ministers is considered to be the "government" of Lebanon by the Constitution.

Responsibilities and Powers

- ▶ ▶ Forming bills for the legislature to vote on. It elaborates the public agenda, and takes the necessary decisions for the implementation of the bills adopted by the House of Deputies.
- ▶ ▶ Acquiesce on the decision of the President to dissolve the Parliament.
- ▶ ▶ Consent on the President's ratification of international treaties.
- ▶ ▶ Approve the dismissal of a minister by the President.
- ▶ ▶ Oversee all civil, military, and security administrations.
- ▶ ▶ It is the power to which the Armed Forces are subjected (however, the President is the commander-in-chief and thus has the final say)

Definition Judiciary in Lebanon

- ▶ This entry includes three subfields. The highest court(s) subfield includes the name(s) of a country's highest level court(s), the number and titles of the judges, and the types of cases heard by the court, which commonly are based on civil, criminal, administrative, and constitutional law. A number of countries have separate constitutional courts. The judge selection and term of office subfield includes the organizations and associated officials responsible for nominating and appointing judges, and a brief description of the process. The selection process can be indicative of the independence of a country's court system from other branches of its government. Also included in this subfield are judges' tenures, which can range from a few years, to a specified retirement age, to lifelong appointments. The subordinate courts subfield lists the courts lower in the hierarchy of a country's court system. A few countries with federal-style governments, such as Brazil, Canada, and the US, in addition to their federal court, have separate state- or province-level court systems, though generally the two systems interact

Judiciary

- ▶ ▶ The Court of Cassation is responsible for dealing with charges against senior government officials,
- ▶ ▶ the highest court in the country, appointed by the Supreme Judicial Council judges of the Court of Cassation, which is headed by the Supreme President of the Court, and includes other judicial officials, appointed by the Council of Ministers and the Parliament members of Constitutional Council.
- ▶ ▶ The last constitutional election cycle for about 5 years of the Council.

