

military and security establishments, in public and mixed agencies and in independent authorities as may be required to achieve National Reconciliation, except for first category positions and their equivalent positions therein which shall be equally shared by Christians and Moslems with no position being confined to either sect.

b. Abolishing the mention of religion and sect in the identity card

3 - Other Reforms.

a. Administrative Decentralization

- 1 - The Lebanese State is but one unified State with a powerful centralized authority.
- 2 - The authority of Governors and of Deputy Governors shall be extended and all the departments of the State shall be represented in the Administrative regions at the highest level possible so as to facilitate the provision of services to the citizens and to respond locally to their needs.
- 3 - Reconsidering administrative divisions so as to secure national fusion and to preserve cohabitation and the unity of land, people and institutions.
- 4 - Adopting maximum administrative decentralization on the level of small administrative units (Kada' and below) by way of electing a council for each Kada' headed by a deputy governor so as to insure local participation.
- 5 - Adopting a unified development plan encompassing the nation and able to develop the Lebanese regions economically and socially, and strengthening the resources of the Municipalities, the Unified

Municipalities and the Municipality Unions with necessary financial means.

b- The Courts

- a. In order to secure the submission of all responsibilities and citizens to the supremacy of the Law and to secure the conformity of the Legislative and Executive authorities to the postulate of cohabitation and to the basic rights of the Lebanese citizens stipulated in the Constitution:
 - 1 - The Supreme Council stipulated in the Constitution shall be formed with its mission being the impeachment of Presidents and Ministers. A special law devoted to the Council's legal proceedings shall be decreed.
 - 2 - A Constitutional Council shall be established for the purpose of interpreting the Constitution and of monitoring the constitutionality of the Laws and to rule on all disputes and appeals relating to Parliamentary and Presidential elections.
 - 3 - The following parties have the right to consult with the Constitutional Council regarding the interpretation of the Constitution and the monitoring of the constitutionality of the laws:
 - a.. The President of the Republic.
 - b. The Head of Parliament.
 - c. The Prime Minister.
 - d. Certain percentage of the members of Parliament.
 - b - To safeguard the principle of harmony between