

CASE STUDY OF THE E-GOVERNMENT EFFECT ON LAND MANAGEMENT IN LEBANON AND BELARUS

Lebanon's economy faces a number of challenges. The country has one of the highest debt-to-GDP ratios in the world. In 2017, public debt amounted hundred billions USD. Debt payments account for almost half of government revenue. The large debt is combined with the lack of government plans to reform the basic infrastructure in all public sectors, which makes it important to form innovative development programs. One of these programs is the E-government development program for improving land management on this basis.

The purpose of the study presented in the report is benchmarking, that is, a comparative analysis based on benchmarks. The case study conducted to identify, understand and adapt existing examples of E-government in Belarus to improve business processes in Lebanon. It equally involved two processes: evaluation and comparison. The subject area of research is land management, which, according to some estimates, manipulate up to 60-70% of GDP.

Benchmarking conducted on three groups of key indicators. The first group is a comparative analysis of the state of the land resources in both countries (area, distribution of land categories, legal relations, land legislation, etc.). The second group is a comparative analysis of the economies digitization (remote identification, data infrastructure, IT-platforms for e-information, e-consultation, e-decision making, single-window systems, the existence of a single portal for State e-services, etc.). The third group is a comparative analysis of the degree of land management and land administration digitalization (the quantity and quality of the state land information resources, the number of registered real estate objects, the use of Earth remote sensing data for land use monitoring, the cost and time of execution of administrative procedures, etc.).

The benchmarking results are presented in tabular form with an expert comparative assessment for each distinguished index and allow us to recommend the development paths of Lebanon, despite the significant differences between the compared countries.