Ref: IHRCOUNCIL/GEME/2020/4  February 16th, 2022

**Intersessional Panel Discussion on Challenges and Good Practices in the Prevention of Corruption**

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When institutions disintegrate, the state's prestige weakens, and the hand of power is extended in the mouth of the judiciary, transparency is absent and the country, with all its sectors, becomes a hotbed of corruption and spoilers.

Corruption is not only based on waste from here and theft from there, but on the fusion of political, security and accounting authorities into one mold that cannot be sorted except according to sectarian criteria and is unable to produce outside the framework of clientelism.

This is in short about corruption...

Everyone wonders about the reasons for the phenomenon of corruption in Lebanon in the recent period, and why the leniency in dealing with it?

Accordingly, we say that the continuation of major economic interests, especially those that benefit from power and the absence of oversight, the so-called clientelistic economy arises through the concentration of basic interests and their control over the state and its decision and institutions, the economy and the market.

With this general framework, privatization operations entered all Arab countries, including Lebanon, amid the absence of oversight and accountability, which opens the door to corruption wide open.

When the economic interests in Lebanon merged with the political decision, all political decisions took into account the economic interests, especially in the last thirty years when the Parliament became unable to take decisions.

Therefore, the International Committee for Human Rights considers that:

1. It has become imperative to separate the prosecution from the executive authority, which means not appointing a minister in the government who is a deputy in the House of Representatives in order to activate accountability.
2. Separating the judiciary completely from politics and activating the role of oversight from within the Judicial Council and not through appointments made by the government in order to achieve transparency.
3. Activating the self-regulatory bodies for each sector, with the participation of the popular federations and trade unions.
4. Acknowledgment and proceeding with the criminal financial audit

Yours sincerely

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