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IHRC REPORT: the negative impact of the non-repatriation of funds of illicit origin to the countries of origin on the enjoyment of human rights

## By: Amb. Dr. HAISSAM BOU\_SAID (IHRC Ambassador / Special Representative Envoy to Geneva)

The passed proposal created the Stolen Funds Recovery Service in Lebanon and according to it, this department established with the National Anti-Corruption Authority is in charge of coordinating with all judicial, supervisory and security agencies, and with the Special Investigation Commission with regard to prosecutions, information and allegations related to corruption crimes in the aspect related to the recovery of funds derived from corruption crimes. It also prepares strategies and plans for coordinating and following up on money recovery work with administrative and judicial authorities.

The IHRC requests the Lebanese authorities to solve corruption and recover the looted funds:

1- Completion of the legislative system, through the approval of the Special Court for Financial Crimes.

2. IHR Align itself with the Fundamental Principles on the Independence of the Judiciary Adopted by the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, held in Milan on 26 August to 6 December 1985, adopted by United Nations General Assembly resolutions 40/32 of November 29, 1985 40/146 of December 13, 1985 in all its forms.

3- “In order to properly implement the mechanisms for recovering funds that have been linked to illicit enrichment and crimes of combating money laundering and terrorism, which means that the illicit enrichment is determined by the Public Prosecution and the fight against corruption, and so there are powers for the investigation body of the Central Bank, and therefore real work regarding the independence of the judiciary and the degree The first is the Public Prosecutions and the Investigation Commission, as this law does not advance or delay.”