



Statement of the National Institution for Human Rights on the occasion of the International Anti-Corruption Day

09 December 2014

The United Nations celebrates, on December 9 of each year, the International Anti-Corruption Day, the General Assembly adopted on October 31, 2003 the United Nations Convention against Corruption, which entered into force in December 2005, where the General Assembly has identified the 9th of December as the International Day for the fight against corruption in order to raise awareness of the problem of corruption and the role of the Convention in combating and preventing it.

Corruption is the salient face of the abuse of power or of public jobs for the purpose of achieving a private gain, it is a complex social, political and economic phenomenon affecting all countries, as it contributes to the undermining of democratic institutions and slows economic development, and also leads to the deviation of the rule of law from its purposes.

The seriousness of corruption lies with the consequent inability of the State to meet the challenges in the construction or upgrading of the infrastructure needed for growth and development, as well as its sever impact on the effectiveness and efficiency of state agencies in performing their duties towards the individuals benefiting from services in various public areas as basic rights to them.

On this occasion, the National Institution commends the issuance of Decree Law No. (4) of 2001, as amended, relating to the prohibition and anti-money laundering, which determines the shapes of this crime and their connections and



the consequential penalties on them, in addition to the decision of the Minister of Finance No. (8) of 2012 concerning the establishment of a committee in charge of putting policies to ban and combat money laundering. The Institution also commends the issuance of Decree Law No. (16) for 2002 on the National Audit Office Act as amended by Decree-Law No. (49) of 2010, under which shall have jurisdiction of particularly verifying the safety and legality of the use and proper management of funds including the administrative aspects by checking the implementation of laws, administrative decisions, and monitoring the performance of entities controlled in the framework of neutrality, transparency and credibility.

The National Institution asserts that the consecration of integrity and anti-corruption entails creating comprehensive reform programs that enjoys strong political support to gain strategic significance based on the diagnosis of the problem and deal with its causes, also requires the establishment of specialized agencies in combating corruption that has full independence and linked to the supreme power in the state, with no subject to any other authority, including the provision of financial independence and self-censorship. In addition to encouraging the local media to do continuous campaigns about it through the dissemination of information, educate individuals and develop opposing values, and provide all support for civil society organizations to enable them perform their role in laying the foundations of civic culture through education, training, publishing and media, to detect the types of corruption and raise awareness of its harmful effects.

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