Based on the NV sent by UNODC, which seeks the views of States on the General Assembly’s political declaration on fighting corruption, we are pleased to provide you with our views on the structure and content of the political declaration which we will divide into two parts: Internal and international in addition to a common topic.

First: On the internal part:

We suggest that the political declaration explicitly indicate the need to provide support to States parties in terms of developing their policies and laws and empowering their institutions. This is to be done through the support of:

**National anti-corruption strategies through:**
- Providing technical support to develop strategies in line with international standards and by benefiting from successful experiences and lessons learned, in line with the national context;
- Providing support in implementing strategies through building specialized human capacities and in implementing specific areas of work in strategies (for example: systems to simplify procedures, training, digitization and information systems, ...);
- Establishing comparative studies between the different approaches adopted in national anti-corruption strategies;
- Providing continuous support for developing and implementing a media plan to explain strategies and warn about the risks of corruption and its cost to society and the economy and the need to combat it.

**Anti-Corruption Agencies: National Anti-Corruption Bodies - Oversight Bodies – Judiciary**
- Providing technical assistance to develop laws for anti-corruption agencies in line with international standards and by granting these agencies the independence and powers sufficient to carry out their role effectively;
- Providing support to build capacity for specialized anti-corruption personnel and provide them with the necessary tools to carry out their work;
- Enhancing the communication between anti-corruption agencies in various countries to exchange experiences and expertise;
- Supporting anti-corruption bodies, especially in informing citizens of anti-corruption efforts and the reality of corruption by developing national indicators and data;

**Banking authorities through:**
- Enhancing the role of financial and banking supervisory authorities in order to help in combating corruption and granting them the necessary independence and powers to conduct their work;
- Enhancing the role of banks, financial institutions and correspondent banks to conduct due diligence on the operations they perform, especially regarding beneficial ownership, ownership structure and administration of their clients.

- Enhancing coordination among the agencies concerned with fighting corruption (national anti-corruption bodies - supervisory bodies, the judiciary, banking organizations), and establishing and developing electronic platforms that highlight successes in combating corruption regionally and internationally.
Lebanese Republic

**Anti-corruption Legislation through:**
- Providing technical support for the development of anti-corruption legislation, in particular: the Anti-Corruption Law and the Law on the establishment of the National Anti-Corruption Authority, the Law for the Protection of whistle-blowers, the Law for the Recovery of Assets and Funds Derived from Corruption, the Law and Mechanisms to Prevent Conflicts of Interest, the Law on Illicit Enrichment and Asset Declaration, and the law on the right to access information.
- Highlighting explicitly the need to involve civil society and give it the space necessary to play its role in fighting corruption.
- Highlighting the necessity of cooperation between the different national anti-corruption competent authorities: Anti-corruption authorities, Law enforcement authorities, Public prosecution, and the courts.

**Sectoral Approaches to Preventing Corruption**
- Corruption Risks Management: Supporting countries in adopting sectoral approaches to preventing corruption through assessing the risks of corruption in specific priority sectors and providing support to develop specific solutions to address these risks which would reduce the possibility of corruption.

**Second: On the international part**
1. Facilitating administrative mechanisms for communication between anti-corruption bodies in the stage of collecting information to build cases before referring to the relevant judicial authorities;
2. Facilitating cross border judicial cooperation and cooperation between all specialized agencies across borders in exchanging evidence and implementing rulings;
3. International cooperation in the framework of enforcing confiscation and asset recovery decisions, as it is an essential and deterrent step in depriving criminals of criminal proceeds.

**Third: Explicitly indicating the need to support and enhance the UNCAC Implementation Review Mechanism.**