



Statement by
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**Excellencies,
Representatives of Member States and international organizations,
Representatives of national institutions and independent authorities,
Representatives of civil society,
Ladies and gentlemen,**

I am pleased to be participating in this gathering today, which addresses an issue that has transcended the mere technical governance debates, advancing to the forefront of contemporary international discourse on the future of human rights and public policy.

As an independent constitutional body, the National Authority for Probity, Prevention and Fight against Corruption (INPPLC) of the Kingdom of Morocco maintains that the nexus between human rights protection and corruption prevention is no longer merely complementary nor circumstantial.

Rather, it is progressively evolving into a structural interlinkage that redefines the core functions of State institutions and the concept of institutional protection. This shift is driven by the growing recognition that corruption severely impedes the ability of States to guarantee human dignity, justice, and equality.

Corruption has long been framed primarily as an issue of administrative mismanagement or the abuse of power. However, accumulated international experience, the evolution of international human rights law, and the profound impact of corruption on societies demand a shift away from this narrow paradigm, compelling us to focus our approach directly on rights-holders.

We are no longer addressing only misappropriated funds, but actual victims of corruption deprived

of their rights. This approach recognizes gender-based corruption as an inherent barrier to equality and institutional fairness, thus demanding specific attention to its impact on women and girls. As a result, we may need to strengthen our mechanisms, to ensure the inalienable right to an effective remedy.

Accordingly, the central question within the United Nations system is no longer solely how to combat corruption, but rather how to protect human rights through corruption prevention. Furthermore, how do we safeguard human rights from the adverse effects of anti-corruption measures themselves? This marks a critical conceptual and institutional juncture. It necessitates a transition from the mere recognition of the interlinkages between these domains toward rebuilding their nexus on robust, integrated normative foundations. Achieving this requires advancing United Nations resolutions across both mechanisms and ensuring coherence in the development of indicators, guided by a clear multilateral process.

It is time to recognize that the prevention of corruption is evolving into a positive obligation for States to protect rights and freedoms, as well as ensure their effective enjoyment.

Under the evolving international human rights framework, States are required to respect, protect, and fulfill human rights. Consequently, we insist that

this duty includes taking the necessary preventive measures to safeguard these rights from structural risks, including those arising from corruption and integrity deficits.

From this perspective, the prevention of corruption is an essential part of human rights due diligence and a core element of the positive obligations of States to ensure the effective protection of rights. Crucially, this commitment extends to safeguarding civic space and establishing secure reporting channels that formally recognize anti-corruption whistle-blowers as human rights defenders.

This necessitates a progressive transition from the traditional paradigm of «anti-corruption» toward a broader, more comprehensive concept of «institutional integrity.» An institution of integrity goes beyond the mere absence of corrupt practices; it is one that actively protects rights and ensures equality and equity in access to services, opportunities, and justice.

Consequently, we are shifting toward a paradigm centered on the comprehensive mainstreaming of human rights across the entire operational landscape of anti-corruption authorities, including prevention and law enforcement, the policies and strategies drafting and implementation, as well as internal governance and management processes.

Ladies and gentlemen,

The resolutions adopted by the Human Rights Council, alongside ongoing developments in the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption, underscore the critical need for greater coherence across United Nations processes in Geneva, Vienna, and New York.

The structural linkage between integrity and human rights frameworks is not a mere theoretical concept; it is deeply rooted in an integrated international legal architecture. This assertion is predicated on the principle of «systemic integration,» whereby international instruments must be interpreted as a unified system that mutually reinforce each other. Consequently, State obligations under the United Nations Convention against Corruption cannot, under any circumstances, be isolated from their inherent human rights obligations. They are two facets of a single commitment: the protection of the human person and the preservation of human dignity.

Furthermore, we maintain that the traditional separation between these two domains is increasingly inadequate to address contemporary complexities. Today, we could be faced with the imperative to develop what may be labelled «Human rights-based preventive governance,» and, moving forward, the critical need to guarantee the right to an effective remedy for victims of corruption.

In this context, it is essential to go beyond simply recognizing this nexus in theory, toward the establishment of operational institutional partnerships that integrate anti-corruption and human rights systems. This entails forging structural pathways that bring together anti-corruption authorities, national human rights institutions, ombudsman offices, national reporting

mechanisms, civil society, and other relevant stakeholders.

Ladies and gentlemen,

We believe that the time has come to establish more structured channels for dialogue, cooperation, and integration among these institutions, at both the international and national levels. This would facilitate the development of joint approaches across key areas, including: ensuring integrity in the delivery of essential services; safeguarding vulnerable groups from the adverse impacts of corruption; and improving education on human rights and integrity.

Accordingly, we maintain that it would be highly beneficial to adopt a deliberate and progressive approach to strengthening the specialized multilateral frameworks capable of keeping pace with this convergence.

This entails enhancing cooperation among existing mechanisms and encouraging international initiatives that foster a more integrated understanding of this nexus. Such an approach must be fully ready to address the complex nature of the risks threatening the people and their inherent right to a corruption-free environment, ensuring that these risks do not adversely impact the full enjoyment of fundamental rights.

Ladies and gentlemen,

The true challenge before us lies in our collective capacity to build an institutional environment that makes human rights violations inherently difficult and costly. This requires embedding integrity – as a highly incentivized and productive paradigm – into the core structures of the State and society, thereby translating human dignity into a tangible reality in the daily lives of individuals. Within this context, compliance with integrity standards serves as the essential counterpart to ensuring all responsible practices.

Ladies and gentlemen,

In the Kingdom of Morocco, we view the prevention of corruption as an integral pillar of a broader endeavor aimed at protecting the human person and safeguarding their rights. His Majesty the King – may God assist Him – has consistently emphasized that fighting corruption is a cause championed by both the State and society; the State with all its institutions, and society with all its components.

Accordingly, we are committed to initiatives that build institutional bridges between integrity systems and human rights mechanisms. We approach this not merely from the perspective of technical coordination, but as a reflection of our evolving and profound understanding of the interlinkages between these domains. We maintain that the initiatives currently underway in the Kingdom of Morocco, under the Royal guidance, clearly reflect this momentum toward building more integrated approaches to protecting rights and promoting integrity.

Thank you