

**Open letter to the Human Rights Council calling for a leap forward
in addressing the negative impact of corruption on the enjoyment
of human rights**

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English

Open letter to the Human Rights Council calling for a leap forward in addressing the negative impact of corruption on the enjoyment of human rights

Human Rights Council

12 May 2025

We, the undersigned 368 civil society organizations and experts from 107 countries, urge the UN Human Rights Council to adopt a strong resolution that works towards implementing commitments made by states and substantially advances efforts to address the negative impact of corruption on the enjoyment of human rights at the upcoming 59th Human Rights Council Session.

Corruption fosters an environment where human rights violations become more prevalent and systemic, as those in power exploit their entrusted positions for personal gain while neglecting the rights and needs of the people they are meant to serve. At the same time, a deteriorating human rights situation makes it more difficult for civil society to investigate and speak out against corruption. This reality underscores the necessity of a human rights-based approach to anti-corruption efforts. Such an approach is also supported by the provisions of the United Nations Convention against Corruption, which emphasizes the need for a comprehensive and multidisciplinary approach to prevent and combat corruption. This approach extends beyond merely addressing criminal liability to encompass social and environmental responsibility, ensuring more holistic and sustainable anti-corruption measures. A human rights approach not only reinforces accountability and fairness but also promotes justice and the common good, which are essential for the rule of law and sustainable development.

As global challenges continue to grow, the role of corruption in precipitating and exacerbating these issues cannot be overlooked. It is crucial to deepen our understanding of states' human rights obligations in addressing corruption to effectively ensure and uphold human rights. This deeper understanding will strengthen global efforts to combat and redress corruption's negative effects on the enjoyment of human rights, especially impacting the most vulnerable and marginalized people and groups. States should urgently and effectively implement proactive, rights-focused measures, ensuring that anti-corruption initiatives not only address legal violations but also promote the common good, equity and safeguard fundamental freedoms.

Successive Human Rights Council resolutions have affirmed that corruption has a negative impact on the enjoyment of human rights by undermining states' ability to fulfill their obligations, as enshrined in international human rights treaties.¹ In the 2021 Political Declaration adopted by the UN General Assembly Special Session (UNGASS) against Corruption, member states recognized the *“negative impact that all forms of corruption, including the solicitation of undue advantages, can have on access to basic services and the enjoyment of all human rights.”*² They pledged to *“prevent and combat corruption and strengthen international cooperation in a manner consistent with our obligations with regard*

¹ See: <https://www.ohchr.org/en/good-governance/resolutions>

² See Resolution A/RES/S-32/1, 2021: <https://docs.un.org/en/A/RES/S-32/1> (pag 2- 3)

to and respect for all human rights, justice, democracy, and the rule of law at all levels.”

Additionally, the UN common position to address global corruption emphasizes the importance of considering corruption-related recommendations issued through the Universal Periodic Review mechanism, the special procedures of the Human Rights Council, and the UN Human Rights Treaty Bodies.³

As the primary international body responsible for the promotion and protection of human rights, the Human Rights Council is, therefore, uniquely positioned to address the linkages between corruption and human rights.

We recognize the importance of the 2015 Advisory Committee report and its insights regarding states’ human rights obligations to prevent corruption from undermining the enjoyment of rights by individuals, identifiable groups and society at large.⁴

This report was a stepping stone in providing research-based advice, offering valuable recommendations that remain valid, relevant, and attainable. Now, a decade later, it is time to move forward and therefore urge the Human Rights Council to adopt a resolution on the negative impact of corruption on the enjoyment of human rights with a substantive mandate that:

- **Requests the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) to take stock of previous Human Rights Council reports and recommendations, including the report of the Advisory Committee, and conduct a comprehensive analytical study, taking into consideration the input of a broad range of stakeholders, that outlines the existing procedural, substantive, and nondiscrimination human rights obligations in the context of corruption and develop clear guidelines for states to implement these obligations.**

As the world faces now, more than ever, increasing challenges to the rule of law and human rights, the Human Rights Council has a unique and urgent responsibility to address corruption’s negative impacts on millions of lives globally.

We urge member states to take strong actions to ensure that the UN human rights system plays an important role in supporting national, regional, and international efforts to combat corruption as an issue that affects people’s lives and society as a whole.

We remain committed to working with the Human Rights Council, OHCHR, and member states to advance this crucial agenda.

Sincerely,

³ See: The UN common position to address global corruption - towards UNGASS 2021, 2020 https://ungass2021.unodc.org/uploads/ungass2021/documents/session1/contributions/UN_Common_Position_to_Address_Global_Corruption_Towards_UNGASS2021.pdf (pag 9-10)

⁴ See: Final report of the Human Rights Council Advisory Committee on the issue of the negative impact of corruption on the enjoyment of human rights, 2015 <https://documents.un.org/doc/undoc/gen/g15/000/55/pdf/g1500055.pdf> (pag 7-8)

Español

Carta abierta al Consejo de Derechos Humanos en la que se pide un paso adelante en la lucha contra el impacto negativo de la corrupción en el disfrute de los derechos humanos

58º período de sesiones del Consejo de Derechos Humanos

12 de mayo de 2025

Nosotros, las abajo firmantes 368 organizaciones de la sociedad civil y expertos de 107 países, instamos al Consejo de Derechos Humanos de la ONU a adoptar una resolución firme que impulse la implementación de los compromisos asumidos por los Estados y avance sustancialmente en los esfuerzos para abordar el impacto negativo de la corrupción en el disfrute de los derechos humanos en la próxima 59ª Sesión del Consejo de Derechos Humanos.

La corrupción fomenta un entorno en el que las violaciones de los derechos humanos se vuelven más prevalentes y sistemáticas, ya que aquellos en el poder se aprovechan de los cargos que se les han confiado para obtener beneficios personales, mientras que descuidan los derechos y las necesidades de las personas a las que deben servir. Al mismo tiempo, la situación deteriorada de derechos humanos dificulta que la sociedad civil investigue y denuncie la corrupción. Esta realidad subraya la necesidad de un enfoque basado en los derechos humanos en los esfuerzos anticorrupción. Tal enfoque también está respaldado por las disposiciones de la Convención de las Naciones Unidas contra la Corrupción, que subraya la necesidad de un enfoque integral y multidisciplinario para prevenir y combatir la corrupción. Este enfoque va más allá de abordar meramente la responsabilidad penal, abarcando la responsabilidad social y ambiental, asegurando medidas anticorrupción más holísticas y sostenibles. Un enfoque basado en los derechos humanos no sólo refuerza la rendición de cuentas y la equidad, sino que también promueve la justicia y el bien común, que son esenciales para el Estado de Derecho y el desarrollo sostenible.

A medida que los desafíos globales siguen creciendo, no se puede pasar por alto el papel de la corrupción en la precipitación y exacerbación de estos problemas. Es crucial profundizar en nuestra comprensión sobre las obligaciones de los Estados en materia de derechos humanos al abordar la corrupción para garantizar y defender eficazmente los derechos humanos. Una comprensión más profunda fortalecerá los esfuerzos globales para combatir y remediar los efectos negativos de la corrupción sobre el disfrute de los derechos humanos, especialmente aquellos que impactan a las personas y grupos más vulnerables y marginados. Los Estados deben implementar de manera urgente y eficaz medidas proactivas y centradas en los derechos, garantizando que las iniciativas anticorrupción no solo aborden las violaciones legales, sino que también promuevan el bien común, la equidad y salvaguarden las libertades fundamentales.

Las resoluciones sucesivas del Consejo de Derechos Humanos han afirmado que la corrupción tiene un impacto negativo en el disfrute de los derechos humanos al socavar la capacidad de los Estados para cumplir sus obligaciones, tal como se establece en los tratados internacionales de derechos humanos.⁵ En la Declaración Política de 2021

⁵ Véase: <https://www.ohchr.org/en/good-governance/resolutions>

adoptada por la Sesión Especial de la Asamblea General de la ONU (UNGASS) contra la Corrupción, los Estados miembros reconocieron el *"impacto negativo que todas las formas de corrupción, incluida la solicitud de ventajas indebidas, pueden tener sobre el acceso a los servicios básicos y el disfrute de todos los derechos humanos"*.⁶ Se comprometieron a *"prevenir y combatir la corrupción y reforzar la cooperación internacional de manera coherente con nuestras obligaciones en relación con todos los derechos humanos y el respeto de los mismos, la justicia, la democracia y el Estado de derecho a todos los niveles"*. Además, la posición común de la ONU para abordar la corrupción mundial subraya la importancia de considerar las recomendaciones relacionadas con la corrupción emitidas a través del mecanismo de Revisión Periódica Universal, los procedimientos especiales del Consejo de Derechos Humanos y los Órganos de Tratados de Derechos Humanos de la ONU.⁷

Como principal organismo internacional responsable de la promoción y protección de los derechos humanos, el Consejo de Derechos Humanos está, por lo tanto, en una posición única para abordar los vínculos entre corrupción y derechos humanos.

Reconocemos la importancia del informe del Comité Asesor de 2015 y sus observaciones sobre las obligaciones de los Estados en materia de derechos humanos para evitar que la corrupción menoscabe el disfrute de los derechos de las personas, los grupos identificables y la sociedad en su conjunto.⁸

Este informe supuso un paso adelante en el asesoramiento basado en la investigación, ofreciendo recomendaciones valiosas que siguen siendo válidas, relevantes y alcanzables. Ahora, una década después, es hora de avanzar, por lo que instamos al Consejo de Derechos Humanos a adoptar una resolución sobre el impacto negativo de la corrupción en el disfrute de los derechos humanos con un mandato sustantivo que:

- **Solicite a la Oficina del Alto Comisionado para los Derechos Humanos (ACNUDH) hacer un balance de los informes y recomendaciones previas del Consejo de Derechos Humanos, incluido el informe del Comité Asesor, y llevar a cabo un estudio analítico integral, tomando en cuenta las contribuciones de una amplia gama de partes interesadas, que describa las obligaciones existentes en materia de derechos humanos procesales, sustantivas y de no discriminación en el contexto de la corrupción, y desarrollar directrices claras para que los Estados implementen estas obligaciones.**

A medida que el mundo enfrenta, más que nunca, desafíos crecientes para el Estado de derecho y los derechos humanos, el Consejo de Derechos Humanos tiene la responsabilidad única y urgente de abordar las repercusiones negativas de la corrupción en millones de vidas a nivel global.

⁶ Véase la Resolución A/RES/S-32/1, 2021: <https://docs.un.org/en/A/RES/S-32/1> (pag 2- 3)

⁷ Ver: La posición común de la ONU frente a la corrupción mundial: hacia la UNGASS 2021, 2020 https://ungass2021.unodc.org/uploads/ungass2021/documents/session1/contributions/UN_Common_Position_to_Address_Global_Corruption_Towards_UNGASS2021.pdf (pag 9-10)

⁸ Véase: Informe final del Comité Asesor del Consejo de Derechos Humanos sobre la cuestión de las repercusiones negativas de la corrupción en el disfrute de los derechos humanos, 2015 <https://documents.un.org/doc/undoc/gen/g15/000/55/pdf/g1500055.pdf> (pag 7-8).

Instamos a los Estados miembros a que adopten medidas firmes para garantizar que el sistema de derechos humanos de la ONU juegue un papel importante en el apoyo a los esfuerzos nacionales, regionales e internacionales para combatir la corrupción como un problema que afecta la vida de las personas y la sociedad en su conjunto.

Seguimos comprometidos a trabajar con el Consejo de Derechos Humanos, la ACNUDH y los Estados miembros para avanzar esta agenda crucial.

Atentamente,

Français

Lettre ouverte au Conseil des droits de l'homme appelant à faire un pas en avant dans la lutte contre l'impact négatif de la corruption sur la jouissance des droits de l'homme

Conseil des droits de l'homme

12 mai 2025

Nous, soussignés 368 organisations de la société civile et experts de 107 pays, exhortons au Conseil des droits de l'homme des Nations unies d'adopter, lors de la 59e session du Conseil des droits de l'homme, une résolution forte qui contribue à la mise en œuvre des engagements pris par les États et qui fasse progresser de manière substantielle les efforts visant à remédier à l'impact négatif de la corruption sur la jouissance des droits de l'homme.

La corruption favorise un environnement dans lequel les violations des droits de l'homme deviennent plus fréquentes et systémiques, car les personnes au pouvoir exploitent les postes qui leur ont été confiés à des fins personnelles tout en négligeant les droits et les besoins des personnes qu'elles sont censées servir. Dans le même temps, la détérioration de la situation des droits de l'homme fait qu'il est plus difficile pour la société civile d'enquêter sur la corruption et de la dénoncer. Cette réalité souligne la nécessité d'une approche des efforts de lutte contre la corruption fondée sur les droits de l'homme. Cette approche est également soutenue par les dispositions de la Convention des Nations unies contre la corruption, qui soulignent la nécessité d'une approche globale et multidisciplinaire pour prévenir et combattre la corruption. Cette approche va au-delà de la simple question de la responsabilité pénale et englobe la responsabilité sociale et environnementale, garantissant ainsi des mesures anticorruption plus globales et durables. Une approche fondée sur les droits de l'homme renforce non seulement la responsabilité et l'équité, mais promeut également la justice et le bien commun, qui sont essentiels à l'état de droit et au développement durable.

Alors que les défis mondiaux continuent de croître, le rôle de la corruption dans la précipitation et l'exacerbation de ces problèmes ne peut être négligé. Il est essentiel d'approfondir notre compréhension des obligations des États en matière de droits de l'homme dans la lutte contre la corruption afin de garantir et de défendre efficacement les droits de l'homme. Cette compréhension plus approfondie renforcera les efforts mondiaux pour combattre et réparer les effets négatifs de la corruption sur la jouissance des droits de l'homme, en particulier sur les personnes et les groupes les plus vulnérables et marginalisés. Les États devraient mettre en œuvre de toute urgence et efficacement des mesures proactives axées sur les droits, en veillant à ce que les initiatives de lutte contre la corruption ne se limitent pas aux violations de la loi, mais favorisent également le bien commun, l'équité et la sauvegarde des libertés fondamentales.

Les résolutions successives du Conseil des droits de l'homme ont affirmé que la corruption a un impact négatif sur la jouissance des droits de l'homme en sapant la capacité des États à remplir leurs obligations, telles qu'elles sont inscrites dans les traités internationaux relatifs aux droits de l'homme.⁹ Dans la déclaration politique de 2021 adoptée par la session

⁹ Voir: <https://www.ohchr.org/en/good-governance/resolutions>

extraordinaire de l'Assemblée générale des Nations unies (UNGASS) contre la corruption, les États membres ont reconnu *"l'impact négatif que toutes les formes de corruption, y compris la sollicitation d'avantages indus, peuvent avoir sur l'accès aux services de base et la jouissance de tous les droits de l'homme"*.¹⁰ Ils se sont engagés à *"prévenir et combattre la corruption et à renforcer la coopération internationale d'une manière compatible avec nos obligations en matière de respect de tous les droits de l'homme, de justice, de démocratie et d'État de droit à tous les niveaux"*. En outre, la position commune des Nations unies sur la lutte contre la corruption dans le monde souligne l'importance de prendre en compte les recommandations relatives à la corruption émises par le Mécanisme d'examen périodique universel, les procédures spéciales du Conseil des droits de l'homme et les organes créés en vertu d'instruments internationaux relatifs aux droits de l'homme.¹¹

En tant que principal organe international chargé de la promotion et de la protection des droits de l'homme, le Conseil des droits de l'homme est donc particulièrement bien placé pour examiner les liens entre la corruption et les droits de l'homme.

Nous reconnaissons l'importance du rapport 2015 du Comité consultatif et de ses réflexions sur les obligations des États en matière de droits de l'homme visant à empêcher la corruption de compromettre la jouissance des droits par les individus, les groupes identifiables et la société dans son ensemble.¹²

Ce rapport a constitué un pas en avant dans la fourniture de conseils fondés sur la recherche, offrant des recommandations précieuses qui restent valables, pertinentes et réalisables. Aujourd'hui, dix ans plus tard, il est temps d'aller de l'avant et d'exhorter le Conseil des droits de l'homme à adopter une résolution sur l'impact négatif de la corruption sur la jouissance des droits de l'homme, assortie d'un mandat substantiel prévoyant ce qui suit :

- **Demande au Bureau du Haut-Commissariat des Nations Unies aux droits de l'homme (HCDH) de faire le point sur les rapports et recommandations antérieurs du Conseil des droits de l'homme, y compris le rapport du comité consultatif, et de mener une étude analytique complète, en tenant compte des contributions d'un large éventail de parties prenantes, qui souligne les obligations existantes en matière de droits de l'homme sur le plan de la procédure, du fond et de la non-discrimination dans le contexte de la corruption, et d'élaborer des lignes directrices claires à l'intention des États pour mettre en œuvre ces obligations.**

Alors que le monde est plus que jamais confronté à des défis croissants en matière d'État de droit et de droits de l'homme, le Conseil des droits de l'homme a la responsabilité unique et

¹⁰ Voir la résolution A/RES/S-32/1, 2021 : <https://docs.un.org/en/A/RES/S-32/1> (page 2- 3)

¹¹ Voir : La position commune des Nations unies pour lutter contre la corruption dans le monde - vers l'UNGASS 2021, 2020. https://ungass2021.unodc.org/uploads/ungass2021/documents/session1/contributions/UN_Common_Position_to_Address_Global_Corruption_Towards_UNGASS2021.pdf (pages 9-10)

¹² Voir : Rapport final du Comité consultatif du Conseil des droits de l'homme sur la question de l'impact négatif de la corruption sur la jouissance des droits de l'homme, 2015. <https://documents.un.org/doc/undoc/gen/g15/000/55/pdf/g1500055.pdf> (page 7-8)

urgente de s'attaquer à l'impact négatif de la corruption sur des millions de vies dans le monde.

Nous exhortons les États membres de prendre des mesures fortes pour faire en sorte que le système des droits de l'homme des Nations unies joue un rôle important dans le soutien des efforts nationaux, régionaux et internationaux visant à lutter contre la corruption, un problème qui affecte la vie des gens et la société dans son ensemble.

Nous restons déterminés à travailler avec le Conseil des droits de l'homme, le HCDH et les États membres pour faire avancer ce programme crucial.

Je vous prie d'agréer, Monsieur/Madame, l'expression de mes sentiments distingués,

Signatories (listed alphabetically)

National/Regional/ International Non-Governmental Organization

1. Academics Stand Against Poverty (ASAP), USA
2. Access Info Europe, Spain
3. Acción Ciudadana, Guatemala
4. Accountability Lab South Africa, South Africa
5. Accountability Lab Nepal, Nepal
6. Accountability Lab Nigeria, Nigeria
7. Accountability Lab RDC, Republic Democratic of the Congo
8. Accountability Network, Mexico
9. Action Durable, Togo
10. Action Jeunesse pour le Développement, Republic of the Congo
11. Active Citizens Movement (ACM), South Africa
12. African Center for Governance, Asset Recovery and Sustainable Development, Nigeria
13. African Centre for Media & Information Literacy, Nigeria
14. Africa Freedom of Information Centre (AFIC), Uganda
15. Africa Network for Environment and Economic Justice (ANEEJ), Nigeria
16. Al-Nahrain Foundation for supporting transparency and integrity, Iraq
17. Albanian Center for Economic Research (ACER), Albania
18. Alliance for Accountability Advocates Zambia (AAAZ), Zambia
19. Alliance of NPO Networks (ANNET), South Africa
20. ALTAX, Albania
21. Amalna South Sudan, South Sudan
22. Anti-Corruption Trust of Southern Africa, Zimbabwe and South Africa
23. ARTICLE 19, United Kingdom
24. Asociación Acción Ciudadana, El Salvador
25. Asociación Chilena de Voluntarios, Chile
26. Asociación Civil JAPIQAY, Memoria y Ciudadanía, Peru
27. Asociación Civil por la Igualdad y la Justicia, Argentina
28. Assistance Mission for Africa, Republic of South Sudan
29. Association Femme et Action pour le Développement, Guinee
30. Association for Action against violence and trafficking in human beings - Open Gate / La Strada, North Macedonia
31. Association Maçons de l'Education (A.M.E), NIGER
32. Association "Novi put", Bosnia and Herzegovina
33. Association of Administrative Lawyers of Moldova, Moldova
34. Asociación para una Sociedad más Justa (ASJ), Honduras
35. Avocats sans frontières Canada - ASF Canada, Canada
36. AWTAD Anti-Corruption Organization, Yemen
37. Bangladesh NGOs Network for Radio and Communication, Bangladesh
38. Bantay Kita, Philippines
39. Baringo Women and Youth Organization, Kenya
40. Blueprint for Free Speech, Germany
41. Blueprint for Free Speech, Australia
42. Botswana Centre for Public Integrity, Botswana

43. Bring Light Save Life, Cameroon
44. Cameroon Anti Corruption Youths Movement (CACYM), Cameroon
45. Cameroonian Human Rights League, Cameroon
46. CEDREFI, Mauritius
47. Center for Civil Communications, North Macedonia
48. Center for Democracy and Development, Malawi
49. Center for Environmental Ethics and Law, USA
50. Center for Fiscal Transparency and Public Integrity, Nigeria
51. Center for Investigative Reporting (CIN) – Bosnia and Herzegovina
52. Center for the Study of Democracy, Bulgaria
53. Central Asian Research Institute on Corruption and Money Laundering, Kyrgyzstan
54. Centro de Justicia y Paz (Cepaz), USA
55. Centre Justice des Droits de l'homme (CJDH), Morocco
56. Centro de Políticas Públicas y Derechos Humanos - Perú Equidad, Peru
57. Centre de Recherche sur l'Anti-Corruption, Democratic Republic of the Congo
58. Centre for Civil and Political Rights (CCPR-Centre), Switzerland
59. Centre for Development and Democratization of Institutions, Albania
60. Centre for Governance Research, Pakistan
61. Centre for Human Rights and Climate Change Research, Nigeria
62. Centre for Minority Rights Development (CEMIRIDE), Kenya
63. Centre for Muslim Youth in Peace and Development, Ghana
64. Centre for Peace and Development Initiatives (CPDI), Pakistan
65. Centre for Security Studies, Bosnia and Herzegovina
66. Centre for the Analysis and Prevention of Corruption (CAPC), Republic of Moldova
67. Centro de Estudios Transdisciplinarios de Centroamérica (CETCAM), Costa Rica/Nicaragua
68. Centro de Políticas Públicas y Derechos Humanos, Peru
69. Children and Young People Living for Peace (CYPLP), Nigeria
70. CiFAR - Civil Forum for Asset Recovery e.V., Germany
71. Civic Alliance, Montenegro
72. Civic Space Institute, Uganda
73. CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation, South Africa
74. Civil Society Legislative Advocacy Centre (CISLAC) /Transparency International Nigeria, Nigeria
75. Coalition Congolaise Contre la Corruption, Republic of the Congo
76. Coalition des OSC pour la Lutte contre la Corruption et la Pauvreté (COSCLCCP), Mali
77. Collectif 24, Democratic Republic of the Congo
78. Community Aid for Humanitarian Organization (CAHO), South Sudan
79. Community Focus Group (CFG), Kenya
80. Compliance Argentina Global, Argentina
81. Consortium of Ethiopian Human Rights Organizations (CEHRO), Ethiopia
82. Construisons Ensemble le Monde, DRC
83. Council on Geopolitics Foundation, Hungary
84. CREFDI, Côte d'Ivoire
85. Cristosal, USA
86. Democracy Development Foundation, Armenia
87. DLM Mexico, Mexico

88. Due Process of Law Foundation (DPLF), USA
89. Eagle Eye Transparency And Integrity Initiative (EETAI), Nigeria
90. Eastern Africa Collaboration for Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (EACOR), Kenya
91. Earth League International (ELI), USA
92. Empower India, India
93. Ethos Innovación en Políticas Públicas, Mexico
94. Eurasian Integrity Youth Academy, Greece
95. Federation of Environmental and Ecological Diversity for Agricultural Revampment and Human Rights (FEEDAR & HR), Cameroon
96. FOL Movement, Kosovo
97. Fonac, Benin
98. Forum Solidaridad Perú, Peru
99. Foundation for Environmental Rights Advocacy & Development (FENRAD), Nigeria
100. Maison des Organisations de la Société Civile (MOSC), Comoros
101. Franciscans International, Switzerland
102. Free State Centre for Human Rights, South Africa
103. Freedom for Eurasia, Austria
104. Freedom of Information Center, Armenia
105. Friends of Angola, USA
106. FUNCICAR - Fundación Cívico Social Pro Cartagena, Colombia
107. Fundación Ciudadanía y Desarrollo - Transparency International Ecuador, Ecuador
108. Fundación Hay Derecho (Rule of Law foundation), Spain
109. Fundación Multitudes, Chile
110. Fundación Nacional para el Desarrollo, Transparency International El Salvador, El Salvador
111. Fundación Poder Ciudadano, Transparency Internacional Argentina, Argentina
112. Ghana Anti-Corruption Coalition (GACC), Ghana
113. Global Actions for Humanity (GOAH), South Sudan
114. Goa Foundation, India
115. Government Accountability Project, USA
116. Government Watch (G-Watch), Philippines
117. Gram Bharati Samiti, India
118. Haki Africa, Kenya
119. HEDA Resource Centre, Nigeria
120. Human Rights Development Centre (HRDC), Bangladesh
121. Human Rights First, USA
122. Human Rights Watch, USA
123. Humanity For The World (HFTW), France
124. Indonesia Corruption Watch, Indonesia
125. Iniciativas de Cooperación Internacional para el Desarrollo (ICID), España
126. Iniciativa Para La Recuperacion de Activos Venezolanos, USA
127. International Federation for Human Rights (FIDH), France
128. Institute for Development Research and Alternatives, Albania
129. Institute for Public Policy Research, (IPPR), Namibia
130. Institute of Social Policy and Research (ISPR), South Sudan
131. Instituto de Direito e Inovação (ID-i), Brazil

132. Integrity and Anticorruption Centre-Asia, Philippines
133. Integrity and Compassion Foundation, Yemen
134. Integrity Initiatives International, USA
135. Integrity Watch, Canada
136. International Lawyers Project, United Kingdom
137. International Women's Fund Azerbaijan, Azerbaijan
138. IPANDETEC, Panama
139. IWATCH, Tunisia
140. Jaringan Pemantau Independen Kehutanan (JPIK), Indonesia
141. Journalists for Human Rights, North Macedonia
142. Justicia Transicional en México, Estrategias contra la Impunidad A.C., Mexico
143. La Strada Foundation against trafficking in Persons and Slavery, Poland
144. La Strada International, Netherlands
145. Laikipia North Community Conservation Initiative, Kenya
146. Lëvizja FOL, Kosovo
147. Libera. Associazioni, nomi e numeri contro le mafie, Italy
148. Ligue Congolaise de Lutte contre la Corruption, Democratic Republic of the Congo
149. Literate Pakistan Programme, Pakistan
150. Kamukunji Paralegal Trust (KAPLET), Kenya
151. Kanungu community efforts for rural transformation, Uganda
152. Karim Khan Afridi Welfare Foundation (KKAWF), Pakistan
153. Kenya Correspondents Association, Kenya
154. Kenya Human Rights Commission, Kenya
155. KICK Corruption out of Uganda (KICK-U), Uganda
156. Kuwait Transparency Society, Kuwait
157. Macedonian Center for International Cooperation (MCIC), North Macedonia
158. Manushya Foundation, Thailand
159. Mexiro A.C., Mexico
160. Migrant Workers Association of Lesotho, Lesotho
161. Mission d'intervention et de sensibilisation contre la traite des êtres humains (Mist), France
162. Mobilization Agency for Paralegal Communities in Africa, Kenya
163. Mouvement pour la Lutte contre l'Injustice, Côte d'Ivoire
164. Movimiento Cultural Igualdad y Futuro LTGB y TS de Ucayali, Peru
165. Muslims for Human Rights (MUHURI), Kenya
166. Namibia Institute for Democracy, Namibia
167. Narasha Community Development Group, Kenya
168. National Campaign for Sustainable Development, Nepal
169. National Whistleblower Center, USA
170. Netherlands Helsinki Committee, The Netherlands
171. NGO's computer literacy shelter welfare Rawalpindi cantt, Pakistan
172. Nouveaux Droits de l'Homme Congo Brazzaville, Republic of the Congo
173. Nyika Institute, Malawi
174. Observatoire Citoyen des Droits et de lutte contre la Corruption, Democratic Republic of the Congo
175. ORG Bahamas Foundation, Bahamas
176. Organisation Tchadienne Anti-corruption (OTAC), Chad

177. Public Affairs Center of Uganda (PAC Uganda), Uganda
178. Pakistan Rural Workers Social Welfare Organization (PRWSWO), Pakistan
179. Panos Institute Southern Africa, Zambia
180. Participación Ciudadana, Dominican Republic
181. Partners Albania for Change and Development, Albania
182. Pay No Bribe Animators (PaNBA) Sierra Leone, Sierra Leone
183. Peace and Education Foundation, Pakistan
184. Peace And Justice Alliance, Canada
185. People's Empowerment Foundation (PEF), Thailand
186. Pištaljka, Serbia
187. Plateforme de la société civile Démocratie, Paix, Élections et Développement durable, Guinea
188. PLAYYA Nigeria Youth Development Initiative, Nigeria
189. Policy Alert, Nigeria
190. PROMAD Infotech Foundation, Nigeria
191. Public-Private Integrity, The Gambia
192. Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law, Sweden
193. RedUva, Colombia
194. Repatriation Group International, USA
195. Research and Right Initiative (RRI), Kenya
196. Réseau Nigérien Anticorruption, Niger
197. Resource Center for Human Rights, Moldova
198. Romanian Academic Society, Romania
199. Sahkar Social Welfare Association, Pakistan
200. Samudayik Sarathi, Nepal
201. Save My Identity, Switzerland
202. Semillas para la Democracia, Paraguay
203. Sensitisation Against Hazard And Crime Initiative, Nigeria
204. Slum Dwellers CBO, Kenya
205. Sujarit Thai, Thailand
206. Society for the Widows and Orphans, Nigeria
207. Socio-Economic Rights and Accountability Project (SERAP), Nigeria
208. Somali Journalists Syndicate SJS, Somalia
209. Spotlight on Corruption, United Kingdom
210. State Capture Accountability Project, Netherlands
211. Sudan Democracy First Group (SDFG), Uganda
212. Sukaar Welfare Organization, Pakistan
213. Sustainable Social Development Organization (SSDO), Pakistan
214. Syri i Vizionit, Kosova
215. Technologies for Economic Development (TED), Lesotho
216. Terra-1530, Moldova
217. The Andy Bryon Initiative, Cameroon
218. The Daphne Caruana Galizia Foundation, Malta
219. The Queer Republic, Kenya and South Africa
220. The Sentry, USA
221. Todos por Medellín, Colombia
222. Transparencia por Colombia, Colombia
223. Transparencia Mexicana, Transparency International Mexico, Mexico

224. Transparencia Venezuela, Venezuela
225. Transparency International Anticorruption Center (TIAC), Armenia
226. Transparency International Bangladesh, Bangladesh
227. Transparency International Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bosnia and Herzegovina
228. Transparency International Defence and Security (TI-DS), UK
229. Transparency International España, Spain
230. Transparency International EU, Belgium
231. Transparency International France, France
232. Transparency International Georgia, Georgia
233. Transparency International Ghana, Ghana
234. Transparency International Initiative Madagascar, Madagascar
235. Transparency International Ireland, Ireland
236. Transparency International Kazakhstan, Kazakhstan
237. Transparency International Malaysia, Malaysia
238. Transparency International Moldova, Moldova
239. Transparency International New Zealand, New Zealand
240. Transparency International Taiwan, Taiwan
241. Transparency International Russia in exile, Russia
242. Transparency International Secretariat, Germany
243. Transparency International Sri Lanka, Sri Lanka
244. Transparency International U.S., USA
245. Transparency International Zambia, Zambia
246. Transparency Morocco, Morocco
247. Tribal Rights Watch, Pakistan
248. Triune Foundation, Nigeria
249. Ufuq Organization for Human Development, Iraq
250. UNCAC Coalition, Austria
251. Union Women Center, Georgia
252. Uniting Church in Australia, Synod of Victoria and Tasmania, Australia
253. Universal Peace and Violence Amelioration Centre (UPVAC), Nigeria
254. UPR Info, Switzerland
255. Uzbek Forum for Human Rights, Germany/Uzbekistan
256. Victim Support Asia, Republic of South Korea
257. WARIS Comité des Droits Humains, Gabon
258. WASP, South Africa
259. Whistleblowers of America, USA
260. Whistleblowing Canada Research Society, Canada
261. Women and Modern World Social Charitable Center (CWMW), Azerbaijan
262. Women In Democracy And Governance (WIDAG), Kenya
263. Xnet, Institute for Democratic Culture in the Digital Era, Spain
264. Zimbabwe Women Against Corruption Trust, Zimbabwe

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270. Akram, Noreen – International Lawyer, Human Rights Activist, Researcher, Italy
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273. Anthony, Richard – Anti-corruption Expert, Nigeria
274. Aras, Vladimir – Criminal Law Professor (UFBA), Brazil
275. Arndt, Craig – Lawyer, UNCAC Coalition Individual Member, Thailand
276. Baiye Mbu, Nelson – Civic Space Analyst, Cameroon
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278. Bhatt, Hitesh – Expert, USA
279. Biegus, Olga – Anti-corruption expert, Poland
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284. Bouzid, Samir – secrétaire général du Centre justice des droits de l'homme, Maroc
285. Bouzo, Daiana – International Consultant, Spain
286. Burke, Betsy E – Retired US Justice Department Attorney, USA
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288. Cepeda Cuadrado, Daniela – Senior Adviser, Norway
289. David-Barrett, Elizabeth – Director, Centre for the Study of Corruption, University of Sussex, UK
290. Downs, Anna – Senior Government Specialist, International Republican Institute, USA
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292. Estrada, María de los Ángeles – Expert, activist, academic and consultant, Mexico
293. Forster, Robert – Advisor, CMI, Norway
294. Forattini, Fernando – Marie Curie Postdoctoral Researcher, Ireland
295. Garcia, David – Researcher, Universidad Carlos III de Madrid, Spain
296. Gatwech, Ter Manyang – The Center for Peace and Advocacy (CPA), South Sudan
297. Gbam, Janet – Senior Programme Officer, Digital Rights and Freedom of Expression (ARTICLE 19 West Africa), Senegal
298. Gwiazdon, Kathryn – Chair, Ethics Specialist Group, IUCN World Commission on Environmental Law, USA
299. Hasan, Manzoor – Executive Director, Centre for Peace and Justice, BRAC University, Bangladesh

300. Hartevelt, Lisa – Director of Policy and Communications / Chair of the UNCAC Coalition WG Environmental Crime and Corruption, Wildlife Justice Commission, Netherlands
301. Hernández, José Ignacio – Law Professor, USA
302. Herrera Hernández, Pablo Alejandro – Regional Coordinator, UNCAC Coalition / Consultant, Brocoli Consultores, Mexico
303. Heywood, Paul M. – Sir Francis Hill Chair of Politics, University of Nottingham, United Kingdom
304. Hussain, Syed Zulfiqar – Director, Drug Advisory Training Hub (DATH) a project of Youth Council for Anti Narcotics, Pakistan
305. Igbinedion, Simeon – Faculty of Law, University of Lagos, Nigeria
306. Illiash, Iryna – Independent Consultant, USA
307. Itigbri, Ogagaoghene Jesse – President/CEO, Nigeria
308. Iyoma, Fortuné Bongo – Directeur Exécutif National/Nouveaux Droits de l'Homme Congo Brazzaville Republic of the Congo
309. Jayasundara, Janithrika – Research Analyst, Governance and Anti-Corruption at Verité Research, Sri Lanka, Sweden
310. Juwita, Ratna – Visiting Research Fellow (University of Groningen), Indonesia
311. Kelly, Kristy – Associate Research Scholar, Columbia University, USA
312. Kobetbet, Jeremiah – Human Right Defender, Kenya
313. Kubbe, Ina – Professor/Tel Aviv University, Israel
314. Kudler, Harold – Psychiatrist, USA
315. Lang, Katharina – Manager Human Rights, WWF, Germany
316. Lemaître, Sophie – PhD in law, Researcher, Member associate of the Institut de l'Ouest : Droit et Europe - Université de Rennes, France
317. Links, Frederico – Research Associate, Institute for Public Policy Research (IPPR), Namibia
318. Luguja, Maliki Ayuba – Human rights activists / Lawyers / Z.I Hyalaba & Associates, Nigeria
319. Ma, Sijie – Associate Professor, Northwest University of Political Science and Law, China
320. Maguchu, Prosper Simbarashe – Assistant Professor, Faculty of Law, VU Amsterdam, Netherlands
321. Malide, Ahmed – Président de la MOSC Anjouan, Comores
322. Martinez Rivera, Jorge – Director of Whistleblower Chile, Chile
323. Matendere, Sandra – Executive Director, Zimbabwe Women Against Corruption Trust, Zimbabwe
324. Mavunjina, Martin – Senior Program Advisor – Transitional Justice, Kenya
325. Mbogoh, Annette – Board Member, IPOA, Kenya
326. Mohondro, Kelly – Retired federal employee, psychologist & veteran, USA
327. Mukami, Purity – Data Expert, Kenya
328. Munyoki, Benjamin – Project Officer, Catholic diocese kitui- Caritas, Kenya
329. Murray, Matthew – Professor, USA
330. Mutembei, Gideon – Association of Freelance Journalists, Kenya
331. Mwangi, Justa – Postdoctoral Researcher in Corruption Studies, Kenya
332. Naidoo, Brian – ACM, South Africa
333. Niyibitanga, Cassien – Activist, Egypt

334. Nnanna Nwafor, Comrade Nelson – Human & Environmental Rights Advocate, Nigeria
335. Mwelesa, Michelle – Advocacy Officer, Civic Freedoms Forum, Kenya
336. Nwosa, Isioma – National Human Rights Commission Abuja, Nigeria
337. O'Connell, Michael – Consulting Victimologist, Australia
338. OkonkwoAbutu, Emmanuela – Program Officer, African Center for Governance, Asset Recovery and Sustainable Development Goals, Nigeria
339. Olaya Garcia, Juanita – Head, Impactools - Organisational Change / UNCAC Coalition Honorary Member, Germany
340. Oliveira, Ana Paula – Independent Consultant and Affiliated Expert Kennis, Austria
341. Olmedo, Juan Pablo – Lawyer, Chile
342. Pandey, Dilip – Socio-political activist, ex MLA, India
343. Pilon, André Francisco – Associate Professor / University of São Paulo / International Academy of Science, Health & Ecology, Brazil
344. Pomier Flobinus, Audrey – Lobbyist & Humanitarian Diplomat, France
345. Radoane, Diana – Anti-corruption expert | Certified Fraud Examiner | Social Impact Strategist, Romania
346. Ramasastry, Anita – Professor of Law and former Special Procedures Mandate Holder (2016-2022), UN Working Group on Business and Human Rights, USA
347. Ramirez, Maria Heliana – President, Hostile Workplace Recovery, LLC, USA
348. Rodriguez-Garcia, Giovanna – Academic Researcher and Consultant, Colombia
349. Rogan, Andrew – Program and Anti-Corruption Officer, USA
350. Romero, Adriana Maria – Independent Consultant, Colombia
351. Roht-Arriaza, Naomi – Distinguished Professor of Law (emerita); Vice-President, UNCAC Coalition Coordination Committee, USA
352. Salcedo Albert, Tomas – Expert, Canada
353. Saleem, Khalid – Research Scholar, United Kingdom
354. Sarmiento, Maria Gabriela – VP, Founder, Save My Identity, Switzerland
355. Saswati – Independent Consultant, India
356. Shakeel, Azwar – Consultant and Legal Advisor at the Human Rights Commission of Pakistan, Pakistan
357. Shuaibi, Azmi – Anti corruption adviser, Palestine
358. Signate, Fatoumata – Human rights and anticorruption campaigner, Senegal
359. Stimpel, Cynthia – Friends of Whistleblowers, South Africa
360. Suskind, Dorothy – Associate Professor, USA
361. Tanim, Jeshadul Hoque – Public Interest Whistleblower, Bangladesh
362. Tello Arista, Irene – Co-Chair, Action4Justice, Austria
363. Vandekerckhove, Wim – Professor of Business Ethics, EDHEC Business School, France
364. Waheed, Mian Abdul – National Peace and Justice Council, Pakistan
365. Wieslander, Malin – Associate Professor, Linköping University, Sweden
366. Williams, Sope – Professor of Law, Stellenbosch University, South Africa
367. Ronda Zelezny-Green – Gender Independent Consultant, Spain
368. Zivkovic, Suzana – Anti-corruption and Gender Mainstreaming consultant, Sweden