

24th UNCAC Coalition Regional Meeting for Asia-Pacific

From commitment to action

**CoSP11 outcomes & follow-up advocacy for
improved implementation of the UNCAC**

05 March 2026

Backdrop to CoSP11



- An extremely **challenging, rapidly evolving geopolitical context;**
an expectation for 1st time vote on resolutions.
- Immense **challenges for NGOs** with severe funding cuts and shrinking civic space across the globe.
- **Qatar as the host** of the Conference.

Main achievements from a civil society perspective

- **Number of civil society participants:** 460 reps from 177 CSOs registered
- Well attended and dynamic **pre-CoSP Civil society Forum**
- Active & meaningful engagement: **Side events, plenary statements, 54 written submissions**
- High Number of **CSO representatives in country delegations:** 19 reps in 13 States
- The Doha Civil Society Declaration
- **Effective advocacy leading to significant impact on adopted resolutions**

CoSP11 Resolutions



11 resolutions and 1 decision adopted by consensus (some co-sponsored by Asia-Pacific countries)

1	The Doha declaration on AI in preventing and combating corruption (Qatar)	Australia, China, Japan, Maldives, Thailand
2	Second phase of the UNCAC Implementation Review Mechanism (Qatar)	Australia, China, Japan, Pakistan
3	Small island developing countries (Tuvalu, Marshall Islands. Follow-up)	To be published.
4	Follow-up to the Marrakech Declaration on Prevention (Morocco. Follow-up)	Australia, Indonesia, Japan, Philippines, Thailand
5	Measurement of corruption (Saudi Arabia, follow-up)	Indonesia, Japan, Maldives, Pakistan
6	Strengthening education and activities on anti-corruption for young people (Austria, Slovenia, Chile)	

CoSP11 Resolutions (Cont.)



7	Political finance transparency (Norway, Albania, Mongolia , Ghana)	Australia, Indonesia, Micronesia, Sri Lanka
8	Cooperation between Anti-corruption Bodies and Financial Intelligence Units (Palestine)	China, Indonesia, Sri Lanka
9	Corruption as it relates to crimes that affect the environment (Brazil, Namibia)	Japan
10	Enhancing regional cooperation in Central Asia (Uzbekistan)	To be published.
11	Corruption and smuggling of migrants (USA)	Japan

Decision: Venue of CoSP12 in **Uzbekistan**

Resolution implementation



- Resolutions are **not binding but set standards** for UNCAC implementation.
- States Parties are expected to take actions to implement.
- (Co) Sponsoring countries **signal a strong commitment**.
- **CoSP subsidiary bodies** to discuss resolution implementation.
- Several CSOs have published blogs on specific resolutions.

Civil society should play a role in monitoring & implementation of commitments!

Key Takeaways

Our Analysis of CoSP11 resolutions includes:

- **Highlights:** aspects of the resolution that advance commitments, including those that go beyond previous ones.
- What is **missing**
- Notable **follow-up** by the States Parties, UNODC & mandates given to the CoSP subsidiary bodies
- Promoting implementation of resolutions

Challenges and regional anti-corruption priorities identified by the Asia-Pacific network for CoSP11



Challenges

1. Restricted access to information
2. Restrictive or harmful laws affecting civic space
3. Limited or no access to decision making

Anti-Corruption Priorities

1. Beneficial ownership transparency
2. Public procurement transparency
3. Political finance transparency
4. Next phase of the UNCAC Implementation Review Mechanism (IRM)

Civic space, Article 13



- **More references** to “civil society” in CoSP11 resolutions than in CoSP10 resolutions;
- **First time that indigenous peoples and local communities** are included in CoSP resolutions (ECC and SIDS resolutions)
- Meaningful follow-up measures in Marrakech:
 - **Secretariat to identify practical recommendations to implement Article 13**, publish reports on input received, Prevention WG to discuss and consider (consulting civil society did not make it into the final resolution, no specific date on when WG on Prevention would discuss this)
 - **Prevention WG to discuss facilitating access to information** at 17th Session (2026)

Civic space, Article 13

- **In other resolutions civil society participation language was watered down**
 - Environmental defenders did not make it in the ECC resolution; media and academia were also taken out in other instances.
- Stronger language from UNGASS, the Atlanta Declaration on civil society protection is in 3 resolutions; the SIDS resolution has language on creating enabling environments for civil society, academia and the media
- Language proposals on **risks to civil society and developing early warning and protection mechanisms for civil society** did not make it into the resolutions.

Other key outcomes



- **Political finance transparency:** first-ever dedicated resolution with the most detailed recommendations on political finance transparency and integrity that exist globally, record number of co-sponsors (59)!
- **Environmental crime and corruption/climate:**
 - Resolution on Corruption relating to crimes that affect the environment: commitments on enforcement and international cooperation, disclosure and use of beneficial ownership, effective access to public information to help enhance public oversight and tackling the role of enablers.
 - SIDS resolution: new commitments on climate finance governance (but only **applies to SIDS States Parties**)
- **Human rights:** Commitments on the interlinkages between human rights and corruption made it into the Marrakech follow-up resolution; also, human rights references in the Doha Declaration

What is missing



1. **Victims of corruption** - no language in any of the resolutions addressing the victims of corruption
2. **Gender and corruption** - Only one mention of gender across resolutions (gender-disaggregated data in SIDS resolution, women and girls were mentioned in some other resolutions)
3. **Linkages with other fora** - far fewer references to the SDG Agenda in resolutions

2nd phase of IRM - Highlights



- **Improvements for civil society participation in reviews:** encourages considering information from civil society stakeholders in preparing review reports, reflecting civil society engagement and views in the full country report & annex
- **Greater transparency of the review process:** publishing upcoming review visit dates, estimated dates for review completion, press-release, compiling information into a document for the IRG
- **Scope** includes: progress made to follow-up from previous reviews, review of technical assistance, implementation in practice, and other information on measures taken relating to UNCAC implementation as provided by State Party under review
- **Structured, public but voluntary progress reporting process** on measures countries have taken after reviews are completed, published before each CoSP

PREVENTING AND COMBATING CORRUPTION THROUGH TRANSPARENCY IN POLITICAL FUNDING- Highlights



1. Transparency

Standardised bookkeeping, Identification of donors above thresholds, incl. sponsors of ads, Comprehensive reporting to oversight authority, Timely publication online with donor identification, incl. before elections, Freedom to seek and receive political finance information.

2. Clean money (or prevent bribery, undue influence)

Restrict corporate donations from anonymous sources, Caps on donations from public contractors, Third-party activity to disclose sponsors, Limits on the amount of donations to prevent bribery and trading in influence, Limits on the amount of donations to prevent bribery and trading in influence.

3. Strong oversight body

Oversight body with necessary independence, staff and resources, Inter-agency cooperation, including election authorities, cross-border, Authority to monitor compliance, refer to law enforcement, and impose sanctions.

4. Civic oversight

Participation of groups outside society, including election monitoring mechanisms, to support political finance transparency, Confidential, safe and secure reporting of corruption offences related to political finance.

5. State neutrality

Prohibits misuse of state resources, Empowers authorities to monitor and detect misuse of state resources, Public funding must be allocated and disbursed with fair and objective criteria.

6. Follow-up to implementation

UNODC to collect information on good practices, challenges and lessons learned, UNODC to develop materials to promote effective implementation of the Resolution, Working Group on Prevention to discuss good practices and challenges at the 18th meeting, UNODC to report on implementation of the Resolution to CoSP 12, UNODC to provide technical assistance in cooperation with other multilateral bodies.

Res. 11/9 Corruption and the environment

- Builds upon [Resolution 8/12](#), lays out many new commitments to help address important gaps and challenges in tackling corruption as it relates to CAE, combating organized crime, money laundering and illicit financial flows.
- **Strengthens enforcement and (cross-border) cooperation**, among authorities and other stakeholders, Articles 49 & 50, (joint investigations and special investigative techniques), asset seizure and recovery, the use of technology, mutual legal assistance.
- **Applying other anti-corruption tools measures**: use and sharing of beneficial ownership information, tackling the role of service providers (enablers), access to information to enhance public oversight, transparency and integrity of public-private sector relationships, procurement
- **Civil society participation**: Recognizes the vital role of “indigenous peoples” and “local communities”, the first time these terms have been explicitly referenced in a CoSP resolution (along with Resolution 11/3).

Res. 11/3: SIDS

- **Climate change:** Preamble acknowledges that climate change poses an [existential threat](#) to SIDS and that integrity, transparency and accountability are essential for the effective use of climate finance and environmental resources; recognizes the linkages between corruption, CAE and the mismanagement of sustainability finance.
- **Climate governance:** Enhance transparency, integrity and accountability mechanisms, including in the planning, disbursement and oversight of funds, in climate finance and natural resources management.
- **Gender and social inclusion:** Collection of gender disaggregated data on the impact of corruption on people in vulnerable situations; take into account social inclusion considerations when developing and implementing anti-corruption strategies and policies, with the special nature of small island developing States (SIDS), with **Indigenous Peoples, local communities and community-based groups.**

CoSP 11 follow-up & advocacy

- Plan of [subsidiary bodies in 2026](#):
 - 18-22 May: IRG & WG on Prevention + **NGO briefing (Open to CoSP 11 observers)**
 - 31 August- 4 September: Resumed IRG
 - 2-6 November: 2nd resumed IRG, WG on International Cooperation, WG on Asset Recovery,
 - **CoSP Special session to adopt the IRM documents**

CoSP follow-up & advocacy in 2026



Discussions on resolution implementation in the COSP Subsidiary Bodies

- Res. 11/2- IRM next phase key documents
(**May, September** Implementation Review Group)
- Res. 11/4- Access to information & Res. 11/6- Anti-corruption education
(**May**, Prevention Working Group)
- Res. 10/5- Corruption and organized crime
(**November**, International Cooperation Working Group)
- Res. 11/8- Collaboration between ACAs & FIUs

CoSP follow-up & advocacy in 2027

In 2027, discussions on:

- Political finance transparency (11/7)
- Corruption & environment (11/9)
- Practical measures for ensuring non-gov participation (11/4)
- Organisation of the future CoSP special session on asset recovery

CoSP11 follow-up: possible action



Civil Society possible action on resolution implementation:

1. Advocate to include civil society in country delegations to follow discussions in relevant subsidiary bodies
2. Encourage the Government to submit information on implementation action ahead of Working Group meetings & deliver statements on issues of priority
3. Support and inform the Government's reporting
4. Make a submission in parallel to the Government's submission (to the Implementation Review Group in May 2026)
5. Monitor States Parties published info on [CoSP subsidiary bodies](#) websites
6. Co-organize events on the margins of the Working Group sessions/CoSP Special session (in collaboration with States parties)

CoSP11 follow-up: possible action

Engage with your government to implement important resolutions

E.g.,

Political financing:

- Publicly welcome the commitment (if your government co-sponsored the resolution) and call for a roadmap to implement the resolution domestically.
- Partner with civil society involved in election monitoring.
- Request a meeting with
 - Election Commission / Election Monitoring Body
 - Anti-Corruption Agency

Environmental Crime and Corruption

- Partner with environmental activists, climate justice groups, and investigative journalists.
- Joint advocacy using the resolution language on areas such as beneficial ownership transparency, access to public information and procurement.
- Push for inter-agency cooperation between anti-corruption agencies and environmental authorities.

CoSP11 follow-up: possible action

Engage with your government to implement important resolutions

E.g.,

Climate finance governance (SIDS Resolution) esp. for Pacific Island States:

- Partner with environmental activists, climate justice groups, and investigative journalists.
- Advocate for:
 - Transparent tracking systems for climate finance inflows and disbursement
 - Oversight mechanisms in planning and allocation
- Push for inclusion of local communities and indigenous groups in climate finance governance.
- Generate or request gender-disaggregated data on corruption risks in climate projects.

Implementation Review Mechanism of the UNCAC

- Request publication of review timelines & civil society consultations.
- Submit shadow reports & monitor government submissions.
- Push for publication of full country reports.

Resources in the pipeline

- CoSP 11 Resolution analysis (updated version)
- CoSP 11 webpage for further updates
- **A summary of CoSP 11 national plenary statement according to issues of priority**
- Summary of UNODC [report on State of UNCAC implementation chapters II and V](#)

Thank you!

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