

Advancing anti-corruption through CoSP10 resolutions: Actions taken by civil society to promote implementation of CoSP10 resolutions

Global Civil Society Coalition for the UNCAC¹ Submission to CoSP11

21 November 2025

At the 10th UNCAC Conference of the States Parties (CoSP10) in 2023, twelve resolutions were adopted to advance the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) across a wide range of anti-corruption issues. Many of these resolutions introduced significant new collective commitments that built upon previous commitments.² CoSP10 saw the adoption of the first-ever dedicated resolutions on several critical topics, including protection of reporting persons, public procurement transparency and integrity, addressing the societal impacts of corruption (gender), and the linkages between organized crime and corruption, while other resolutions laid out important new commitments and follow-up actions to advance other anti-corruption measures.³

¹ Has been known as the UNCAC Coalition.

² UNCAC Coalition, (2024), “Analysis of CoSP10 Resolutions”: <https://uncaccoalition.org/cosp10-analysis-of-adopted-resolutions/>; Blogs on specific resolutions: CMI/U4 Anti Corruption Resource Center Anti-Corruption Resource, (2024): “UNCAC CoSP10 sets a new record with attention to gender in anti-corruption resolutions”: <https://www.u4.no/blog/gender-is-going-mainstream-in-anti-corruption>; Global Initiative against Transnational Organised Crime, (2024): “Politics impede progress at the 10th UNCAC CoSP”: <https://globalinitiative.net/announcements/politics-impedes-progress-uncac-cosp/>; Government Accountability Project press release (19 December 2024): <https://whistleblower.org/press-release/whistleblower-resolution-passes-at-the-10th-conference-of-state-parties-of-the-uncac/#:~:text=Additionally%2C%20the%20resolution%20encourages%20States,whistleblower%20resolution%20passing%2C%20Feinstein%20stated>; Open Contracting Partnership (2024): “UN’s first ever resolution on public procurement: what makes it strong and what’s still missing”: <https://www.open-contracting.org/2023/12/19/uns-first-ever-resolution-on-public-procurement-what-makes-it-strong-and-whats-still-missing/>; Open Ownership (2024): “Updating international commitments to beneficial ownership transparency at the 10th Conference of States Parties to the UN Convention against Corruption: <https://www.openownership.org/en/blog/updating-international-commitments-to-beneficial-ownership-transparency-at-the-10th-conference-of-states-parties-to-the-un-convention-against-corruption/>.

³ Resolutions adopted at CoSP10 include: *Resolution 10/1*: “Promoting Integrity, Accountability and Transparency in the Fight against Corruption”, *Resolution 10/5*: “Measures to address corruption involving organized criminal groups”, *Resolution 10/6*: “Enhancing the use of beneficial ownership information to strengthen asset recovery”, *Resolution 10/8*: “Protection of reporting persons”, *Resolution 10/9*: “Promoting transparency and integrity in public procurement in support of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”, and *Resolution 10/10*: “Addressing the societal aspects of corruption”. See the full list here: <https://www.unodc.org/corruption/en/cosp/conference/session10-resolutions.html>.

Although CoSP resolutions are non-binding – unlike the Convention itself – they are widely recognized as reflecting global consensus among UNCAC States Parties and as setting important minimum standards for current UNCAC implementation. Resolutions should therefore serve as tools to strengthen national anti-corruption efforts, respond to emerging challenges, and include specific follow-up measures to promote global implementation.⁴

National-level implementation of CoSP resolutions

By implementing CoSP resolutions, States Parties can strengthen their anti-corruption frameworks, improve transparency and accountability, and fulfill their UNCAC obligations more effectively and inclusively. States should ensure that resolution implementation is carried out effectively at the national level, with the meaningful engagement of civil society. This can be done by initiating or strengthening consultation mechanisms with civil society to support implementation and oversight. For example, States should solicit the views of civil society in the process of responding to UNODC questionnaires designed to collect data on progress, challenges, and good practices, and should allocate resources to support resolution-related initiatives and the participation of relevant non-governmental stakeholders.

Civil society's role in the implementation of CoSP resolutions

Civil society has an important role to play in advocating for and monitoring the national-level implementation of CoSP resolutions, and contributing to mandated follow-up actions. Since CoSP10, the network of the Global Civil Society Coalition for the UNCAC and its Working Groups has actively engaged to promote implementation of CoSP10 resolutions and associated follow-up actions at the global, regional, and national levels. Key ways in which civil society has engaged are:

- Advocating with governments to encourage the implementation of resolution commitments and the inclusion of civil society in these processes.⁵
- Encouraging States Parties to respond to UNODC questionnaires, which can be key tools for gathering information on good practices and challenges in implementing resolutions.

⁴ These measures are led by the UNODC and can include: 1) providing technical assistance, 2) raising awareness and building capacity, 3) identifying and sharing good practices and implementation challenges to be discussed during CoSP and its Subsidiary bodies sessions, 4) developing guidance materials, tools, case studies and other resources, and 5) holding expert meetings to develop and update guidance on specific anti-corruption measures.

⁵ UNCAC Coalition, (2025) "Guide for Governments: Supporting Civil Society Meaningful Participation and Contributions around the UNCAC CoSP": <https://uncaccoalition.org/guide-for-governments-supporting-meaningful-civil-society-participation-and-contributions-around-the-uncac-cosp/>.

- Participating in expert meetings⁶, technical discussions, or other CoSP subsidiary bodies-related discussions to promote the implementation of resolution commitments.
- Undertaking research and information-gathering projects to monitor government actions on resolution commitments and document good practices and challenges related to the implementation of specific UNCAC obligations, including parallel reports on resolutions' implementation.⁷
- Organizing events⁸ to raise awareness of specific resolutions and their commitments, including during the NGO Briefing held on the margins the Implementation Review Group (IRG) working group meetings.
- Engaging with UNODC in a structured manner to become part of technical assistance programs.

Actions taken to promote implementation of specific CoSP10 resolutions:

Below is a summary of good practices of civil society organizations (CSOs), the Coalition's Working Groups, anti-corruption experts, and other non-state actors, in promoting CoSP10 resolutions and/or directly contributing to their implementation and monitoring at the national, regional, and global levels.

Resolution 10/1: Atlanta 2023: Promoting Integrity, Accountability and Transparency in the Fight against Corruption

- As part of the IRG annual NGO Briefing (informal part), a panel on protecting civic space was held with the participation of over 90 States, highlighting Resolution 10/1 commitments, challenges in its implementation, and recommendations moving forward for States and in UNCAC fora.⁹

⁶ Open Ownership co-organized and participated in the UNODC expert meeting on Enhancing the Use of Beneficial Ownership Information to Strengthen Asset Recovery held in April 2025:

https://track.unodc.org/uploads/documents/corruption/ViennaIntergovMeeting2025/Concept_note_Intergovernmental_Meeting_on_Enhancing_the_Use_of_Beneficial_Ownership_Information_to_Strengthen_Asset_Recovery_14-15_Apr_2025.pdf.

⁷ For instance, two organizations from North Macedonia are in the process of monitoring and writing short parallel reports on the implementation of key CoSP10 resolutions.

⁸ CSOs from North Macedonia organized a two-day workshop, on June 5–6 2024, to present all CoSP10 resolutions to relevant state institutions and anti-corruption CSOs, followed by drafting recommendations for follow-up actions. See: <https://transparency.mk/en/2024/06/07/workshop-on-the-resolutions-adopted-at-the-10th-uncac-conference-of-the-states-parties-december-2023>.

⁹ See another written submission to CoSP11: UNCAC Coalition, "Protecting and promoting civic society participation in anti-corruption: Fulfilling the spirit and intent of UNCAC Article 13", <https://uncaccoalition.org/wp-content/uploads/Protecting-and-promoting-civic-society-participation-in-anti-corruption---CoSP11-submission---Global-Civil-Society-Coalition-for-the-UNCAC---November-2025.pdf>.

See statement submitted by the UNCAC Coalition to the 15th resumed session of the UNCAC Implementation Review Group (August 2024):

<https://track.unodc.org/uploads/documents/UNCAC/WorkingGroups/ImplementationReviewGroup/28Aug->

- Resolution 10/1's commitments for States to provide the conditions for civil society to contribute to anti-corruption, transparency, and accountability helped generate attention to these issues in other fora, including the G20 Anti-Corruption Working Group (ACWG).¹⁰
- At the September 2025 meeting of the Working Group on Prevention, a panel discussion was held (as mandated by Resolution 10/1) on Article 13 and civil society participation, where panelists included representatives of civil society and multi-stakeholder initiatives.¹¹

Resolution 10/6: Enhancing the use of beneficial ownership (BO) information to strengthen asset recovery

- CSOs have raised awareness about the resolution to promote effective implementation¹², including through collaboration with UNODC to organize regional meetings across Africa, Latin America, and Southeast Asia. Building upon these meetings, CSOs provided technical inputs to the intergovernmental expert meeting on BO transparency (as mandated by Resolution 10/6) to identify and share practices on the use of BO information.¹³
- CSOs joined country delegations to attend the UNCAC Intergovernmental Working Group on Prevention meeting in June 2025, which included civil society representation on a

[6Sep2024/NGO/CAC-COSP-IRG-2024-NGO-2.pdf](#). A civic space panel was also held to discuss the specific commitments in Resolution 10/1 related to implementation of Article 13, participation of society as part of the Working Group on Prevention/IRG meetings in September 2024.

¹⁰ The Anti-Corruption Working Group (ACWG), under the South African Presidency in 2025, [Issue Note](#) reflects three CoSP10 resolutions that are linked with its themes, including CoSP Resolution 10/1, "Atlanta 2023: Promoting integrity, accountability and transparency in the fight against corruption", Resolution 10/5 "Measures to address corruption involving organized criminal groups" and *Resolution 10/8: "Protection of reporting persons"*. The ACWG's outputs include the development of a compendium of good practices on the role of multi-stakeholders in preventing and combatting corruption and a civil society panel discussion on civil society participation in anti-corruption that was held during the ACWG's meeting in June 2025.

¹¹ Representatives of Transparency International and the Open Government Partnership were speakers as part of a panel on participation of society in preventing and fighting corruption, inclusive decision-making processes and the role of non-governmental stakeholders, journalists and the media. The OGP delivered the following panel presentation (September 2025):

[https://track.unodc.org/uploads/documents/UNCAC/WorkingGinputsroups/workinggroup4/2024-September-3-6/Panel presentations/Civil society and non-governmental takeholders/WG 15 Panel Presentation OGP EN.pdf](https://track.unodc.org/uploads/documents/UNCAC/WorkingGinputsroups/workinggroup4/2024-September-3-6/Panel%20presentations/Civil%20society%20and%20non-governmental%20takeholders/WG%2015%20Panel%20Presentation%20OGP%20EN.pdf) discussing challenges, good practices in promoting meaningful civil society participation in anti-corruption and efforts to increase transparency and accountability, including multi-stakeholder approaches.

¹² See submission from the Africa Center for Governance, Asset Recovery & Sustainable Development's on Resolution 10/6 and good practices and challenges on beneficial ownership transparency and use of data in Africa, (June 2025):

<https://track.unodc.org/uploads/documents/UNCAC/WorkingGroups/ImplementationReviewGroup/16-20June2025/CAC-COSP-IRG-2025-NGO-3.pdf>.

¹³ See summary of the intergovernmental meeting:

<https://track.unodc.org/uploads/documents/UNCAC/WorkingGroups/workinggroup2/2025-September-3-5/CAC-COSP-WG.2-2025-CRP.2.pdf>.

panel to discuss BO and Resolution 10/6, and the Working Group meeting on Asset Recovery in September 2025.

- Open Ownership has worked with the UNODC to produce a set of case studies in specific countries on good practices and challenges with beneficial ownership information.¹⁴

Resolution 10/8: Protection of reporting persons

- CSOs have carried out trainings, awareness-raising, and other activities to promote implementation of the resolution among States Parties,¹⁵ using the resolution as part of their advocacy efforts to strengthen States' whistleblower protection laws.¹⁶
- UNODC has collaboratively worked with CSOs on technical assistance and other follow-up measures as mandated by Resolution 10/8, including in organizing events and trainings, bringing together members of the government and civil society to raise awareness about the resolution and to train them on whistleblower protection based on the resolution.¹⁷
- UNODC worked with CSOs to develop the questionnaire for the international study (as mandated in the resolution) and is collaborating with them on the study itself,¹⁸ as well as in the joint development of a toolkit, which is now being designed and should be available soon.
- The Government Accountability Project (GAP) and the UNCAC Coalition's Working Group on Protection of Whistleblowers and Other Reporting Persons have carried out a project to survey CSOs' perspectives on implementation of Resolution 10/8 implementation, and presented the initial findings in a submission to the June IRG meeting.¹⁹

¹⁴ See the conference note paper with case studies relating to Resolution 10/6 on beneficial ownership, which highlights specific examples in countries relating to challenges and good practices related to the resolution commitments, see: <https://track.unodc.org/uploads/documents/UNCAC/WorkingGroups/workinggroup2/2025-September-3-5/CAC-COSP-WG.2-2025-CRP.3.pdf>.

¹⁵ As one example the Whistleblowing International Network carried out a training on the resolution in a global ethics forum hosted by the Institute for Chartered Accountants for England & Wales that was attended by 140 persons in the room and 800 online.

¹⁶ See Whistleblower International Network and Protect's [Open Letter](#) sent in September 2025 to the UK Secretary for Business and Trade urging to accept an amendment to the Employment Rights Bill to strengthen whistleblower protections and cites the resolution, specifically the commitments in the resolution to "develop appropriate measures to fully and effectively provide protection against unjustified treatment" of reporting persons and "establish and strengthen confidential complaint systems and protected internal reporting systems that are accessible, diversified and inclusive to facilitate timely reporting of corruption."

¹⁷ UNODC and PPLAAF co-organized several activities, including in the Democratic Republic of Congo, bringing together members of the government and civil society representatives. UNODC has also invited Pistalkja at several occasions to inform participants about the resolution development and to train them on whistleblower protection based on the resolution (for example in Malaysia and Saudi Arabia).

¹⁸ UNODC has worked with the Government Accountability Project (GAP) and other CSOs on the study.

¹⁹ Government Accountability Project and UNCAC Coalition Working Group on Protection of Whistleblowers and Other Reporting Persons, "From Principle to Practice: Civil Society Perspectives on Implementing Resolution 10/8 on the Protection of Reporting Persons", (June 2025):

- The CSO Costa Rica Íntegra is developing a practical guide for whistleblowers, drawing upon the resolution's commitments.²⁰

Resolution 10/9: Promoting transparency and integrity in public procurement in support of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

- Resolution 10/9 included comprehensive, actionable language on many technical aspects of preventing corruption in public procurement, as detailed by the Open Contracting Partnership.²¹
- The development of non-binding guidelines on the use of Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) to prevent and detect corruption in public procurement, as mandated in the resolution, included inputs from governments, multilaterals, and the involvement of civil society.
- An expert meeting in Vienna in September 2025 included civil society representatives to finalize the guidelines mandated in the resolution, which will be published at CoSP 11 and used to guide reforms that align with the UNCAC and Resolution 10/9 at the national and sub-national level.
- CSOs have promoted the resolution's implementation in national advocacy and in publications and submissions.²²

Resolution 10/10: The Societal Impacts of Corruption

- The Coalition's Working Group on Gender, Inclusion, and Corruption is carrying out a research project on mainstreaming gender in anti-corruption efforts to identify good practices and promising initiatives undertaken by States, international and regional organizations, and civil society actors.²³

<https://track.unodc.org/uploads/documents/UNCAC/WorkingGroups/ImplementationReviewGroup/16-20June2025/CAC-COSP-IRG-2025-NGO-7.pdf>.

²⁰ UNCAC Coalition, "Strengthening Whistleblower Protection & Transparency of the UNCAC Review in Costa Rica: A Civil Society Impact Story", <https://uncaccoalition.org/followupactivitiescostarica/>.

²¹ See Open Contracting Partnership's blog "UN's first ever resolution on public procurement: what makes it strong and what's still missing", (December 2023), <https://www.open-contracting.org/2023/12/19/uns-first-ever-resolution-on-public-procurement-what-makes-it-strong-and-whats-still-missing/>.

²² Transparency International Ireland mentioned resolution 10/9 in its Submission to the Office of Government Procurement (OGP) National Public Procurement Strategy Consultation, (May 2025): https://transparency.ie/resources/submissions/2025_submission_OGP_PublicProcurementStrategy. See also submissions to the 1st 15th resumed IRG session from Indonesia Corruption Watch, (August 2024): "Enhancing Public Engagement Oversight by Internal Auditors in Public Procurement without the Risk of Retaliation": <https://track.unodc.org/uploads/documents/UNCAC/WorkingGroups/ImplementationReviewGroup/28Aug-6Sep2024/NGO/CAC-COSP-IRG-2024-NGO-10.pdf>.

²³ The research builds on responses from countries to UNODC's surveys, on responses from the Working Group members, desk research and contributions from experts in gender and anti-corruption. It will result in a Brief published by U4 Anti-Corruption Resource Centre in early 2026.

- Organizations have promoted implementation of the commitments at both the global level and the national level, for example, by making submissions to the IRG that call upon States to implement resolutions in an effective and timely manner.²⁴

Summary

CoSP resolutions are effective only when meaningfully implemented, with the participation of relevant civil society actors to ensure a whole-of-society approach in combating corruption.

Currently, most countries are not systematically reporting on implementation²⁵ and there are also few examples of countries soliciting and considering the input of civil society. Therefore, we call on States Parties to take the following steps:

1. Adopt meaningful resolutions that are implementable and include concrete outputs, ideally providing more detailed guidance on how to implement the UNCAC.
2. Recognize and promote the role of non-governmental stakeholders in resolutions.
3. Ensure that resources are allocated to the implementation of resolutions, in particular when those require the convening of expert meetings, the development of guides, and the provision of technical assistance.
4. Provide opportunities for civil society to engage in implementation, ideally through formally recognizing civil society's role in implementing relevant commitments within the resolution's text, and consultations of civil society, including in technical assistance.
5. Proactively reach out to national civil society and seek their views and involvement in implementation efforts.
6. Periodically provide comprehensive information on progress made to implement resolutions,²⁶ identifying good practices and challenges (referring to specific operative paragraphs), plans to address identified challenges, and reflecting and considering civil society's views.

²⁴ See submission from Transparency International to the 1st 15th resumed IRG session, (August 2024) which includes focus on Resolution 10/10:

<https://track.unodc.org/uploads/documents/UNCAC/WorkingGroups/ImplementationReviewGroup/28Aug-6Sep2024/NGO/CAC-COSP-IRG-2024-NGO-8.pdf>.

²⁵ For example, a clear minority of the States parties responded to UNODC questionnaires about CoSP10 resolutions. UNODC in most cases does not solicit views of civil society on resolution implementation, including when a [UNODC questionnaire](#) focused on collecting information regarding the participation of civil society actors in anti-corruption efforts and barriers to participation.

²⁶ States can provide written and oral updates on CoSP resolution implementation at CoSPs and at working group meetings and publish these on their websites.