

Key recommendations for strengthening the next phase of the Implementation Review Mechanism of the UNCAC

Global Civil Society Coalition for the UNCAC¹ Submission to CoSP11

21 November 2025

As the negotiations of the UNCAC Implementation Review Mechanism's (IRM) next phase enter their final stage at the 11th session of the Conference of the States Parties to the UNCAC in Doha, Qatar, the Global Civil Society Coalition for the UNCAC urges States to adopt a resolution that provides for a more effective, efficient, transparent, and inclusive IRM in its next phase. The resolution should establish a clear and relevant follow-up process and lay out a plan for implementation and a specific timeframe for when country reviews should begin, ideally, no later than 2027.

The decision taken in Doha is crucial: it will determine how States' implementation of UNCAC-related anti-corruption frameworks is reviewed and improved upon over the next decade.

The following recommendations are based on: A community consultation of non-government stakeholders; prior UNCAC-related resolutions, the IRM Terms of Reference (ToR); the UNCAC Secretariat's summaries of the States Parties' discussions prior to the negotiations; good practices and experiences of other anti-corruption monitoring mechanisms²; and the unfolding developments during the informal consultations held in Vienna leading up to CoSP11.

A full list of recommendations to strengthen the IRM in its next phase was submitted to the 15th resumed session of the Implementation Review Group.³ **Taking into account the ongoing negotiations, the following aspects should, as a bare minimum, become part and parcel of any agreement on the IRM next phase:**

Scope of the country review⁴

¹ Has been known as the UNCAC Coalition.

² UNCAC Coalition submission to CoSP10 (November 2023): "Strengthening the UNCAC's Implementation Review Mechanism to be Effective, Inclusive and Transparent", <https://uncaccoalition.org/wp-content/uploads/UNCAC-Coalition-CoSP10-Submission-Strengthening-theUNCACs-Implementation-Review-Mechanism.pdf>, that describes other anti-corruption-related monitoring mechanisms that provide concrete examples of good practices that the IRM could draw upon.

³ UNCAC Coalition (June 2025), "Key Recommendations to make the IRM more effective in strengthening UNCAC implementation", Available at: <https://track.unodc.org/uploads/documents/UNCAC/WorkingGroups/ImplementationReviewGroup/16-20June2025/CAC-COSP-IRG-2025-NGO-12.pdf>.

⁴ United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (April 2025), "Summary of discussions held to date on the second phase of the Implementation Review Mechanism": "Based on the deliberations in the Group, there is broad support for the follow-up review to include a focus on the observations emanating from the first review phase, an assessment of other new developments, an assessment of whether technical assistance that had been

To remain relevant, up-to-date, and justify future resources invested in the IRM, the new scope of reviews should address:

- **Progress that States Parties have made to address recommendations successes, good practices, challenges, and observations** identified in previous country review reports.
- **Additional developments as a mandatory requirement**, including new measures adopted and challenges, that have occurred since the completion of previous reviews.⁵
- **Effective Implementation,⁶ or the review of anti-corruption measures in practice**, providing illustrative examples, data, and statistics, and the impact and results achieved.
- **The provision of any technical assistance (TA)** to address observations and recommendations laid out in previous country review reports, its impact and outcomes, and whether additional TA is needed.

Stakeholder participation⁷

- The adopted resolution should provide an **explicit and detailed mandate** for States Parties that wish to enhance their engagement with non-governmental stakeholders in the context of their country reviews and follow-up process. Specifically, States Parties should be encouraged to **enhance the participation of civil society and non-governmental organizations, community-based organizations, the private sector, academia, and the media, at key stages of the country review and follow-up process⁸ in a structured way**, including:
 - In the preparation of responses to the self-assessment checklist through broad consultations with all relevant stakeholders.⁹

requested was delivered and whether it was sufficient, and the identification of new good practices.” Available at: <https://docs.un.org/en/CAC/COSP/IRG/2025/5>.

⁵ Throughout the informal negotiations, less than 3% of States parties objected to the mandatory inclusion of new developments in the second phase scope.

⁶ The words ‘effective’ or ‘effectiveness’ are mentioned 37 times throughout the Convention, including in Article 1 (Statement of purpose): “The purposes of the Convention are: (a) To promote and strengthen measures to prevent and combat corruption more efficiently and effectively;” see also CoSP resolution 10/4, OPs 4 and 6. Available at:

<https://www.unodc.org/corruption/en/cosp/conference/session10-resolutions.html#Res.10-4>.

⁷ United Nations General Assembly Special Session against corruption Political Declaration (June 2021), A/RES/S-32/1, para 79: “We encourage the Conference of the States Parties to the Convention to continue exploring activities, procedures and methods of work aimed at improving cooperation with relevant international and regional organizations and mechanisms and non-governmental organizations in line with the Convention”. Available at: <https://docs.un.org/en/A/RES/S-32/1>; United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (April 2025), “Summary of discussions held to date on the second phase of the Implementation Review Mechanism”, p. 11,52.

⁸ Joint CoSP 10 Statement on Transparency and Inclusion of Civil Society in the Implementation Review Mechanism endorsed by 61 countries. Available at:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/joint-statement-on-transparency-and-the-inclusion-of-civil-society-in-the-implementation-review-mechanism>, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (April 2025), CAC/COSP/IRG/2025/5: “Summary of discussions held to date on the second phase of the Implementation Review Mechanism”, para 52.

⁹ Based on the UNCAC IRM ToR, para 28. Available at:

- During country visits/joint meetings.¹⁰
- Including a space in the country reports dedicated to the views of stakeholders.
- Providing information on the stakeholders involved in the review process and how they were engaged.
- **Reviewing States Parties should be allowed to solicit and consider information and data** provided by non-governmental stakeholders when drafting the country review reports.
- Based on the findings of the country review and identified TA needs, the State Party under review should consider **inviting individuals and groups outside the public sector to contribute to the development and implementation of TA programmes**, upon request.¹¹

Transparency

- **States Parties should be encouraged to publish the full country report.**¹² Ideally, all outcome documents from country reviews should be published promptly on the UNODC website.¹³
- States Parties should **regularly update information on their UNCAC focal points.**¹⁴
- UNODC should **publish a regularly updated, publicly available calendar of country reviews** that provides information on upcoming country visits and estimated dates for the completion of country reviews. This will increase transparency about the country review process and timelines for reviews to help promote greater efficiency and stakeholder engagement.
- UNODC should issue a **press release to announce the completion of the country review**, summarizing the review and its outcomes.¹⁵

[https://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/Publications/ReviewMechanism-BasicDocuments/Mechanism for the Review of Implementation - Basic Documents - E.pdf](https://www.unodc.org/documents/treaties/UNCAC/Publications/ReviewMechanism-BasicDocuments/Mechanism%20for%20the%20Review%20of%20Implementation%20-%20Basic%20Documents%20-%20E.pdf).

¹⁰ Building on the IRM ToR, para 30.

¹¹ CoSP Resolution 10/5, OP 12. Available at:

<https://www.unodc.org/corruption/en/cosp/conference/session10-resolutions.html#Res.10-5>; UNODC (April 2025) CAC/COSP/IRG/2025/5: "Summary of discussions held to date on the second phase of the Implementation Review Mechanism", para 50.

¹² Building on the IRM Terms of Reference, para 38, and strengthening CoSP resolution 8/12, OP4. Available at: <https://www.unodc.org/corruption/en/cosp/conference/session8-resolutions.html>. "Encourages States parties to make their country review reports publicly available, in accordance with paragraphs 36, 37, 38 and 39 of the terms of reference of the Implementation Review Mechanism;"

¹³ 13 States have done so on their UNODC Country Profile Page. See United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, "Country Profiles", <https://www.unodc.org/corruption/en/country-profiles/view/search.html>. Three other States have published the self-assessment checklist on a governmental webpage, and the full report on their UNODC country profile page. See UNCAC Coalition, "UNCAC Review Status Tracker". Available at <https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1uVcQ8xT7bJwkVsQZ7yT6bOfq7gxL4kQBOGOafqNJiCE/edit?gid=0#gid=0>.

¹⁴ Joint CoSP 10 Statement on Transparency and Inclusion of Civil Society in the Implementation Review Mechanism that is endorsed by 61 countries. Available at:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/joint-statement-on-transparency-and-the-inclusion-of-civil-society-in-the-implementation-review-mechanism>.

¹⁵ United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (April 2025), CAC/COSP/IRG/2025/5: "Summary of discussions held to date on the second phase of the Implementation Review Mechanism", para 45.

- UNODC should **publish an online dashboard** of good practices, TA needs, TA being provided, partners involved, and outcomes of such assistance.¹⁶

Reporting on progress

- States Parties should **submit and publish on their UNODC country profile page periodic written progress reports by a firm deadline** following completion of country reviews, using a **standardized template, developed by UNODC**, to facilitate and ensure consistency in reporting. These reports should address progress made on the 2nd phase country review recommendations and other findings, identify ongoing challenges, and provide updates on TA received, and if further TA is needed.¹⁷

Summary

The positions expressed by many States Parties throughout the deliberations, as well as an open letter, signed by 513 organizations, entities, companies, and experts from 124 countries, reflect broad support for strengthening the IRM to increase its impact in preventing and combating corruption. States Parties should therefore adopt a next phase that addresses new developments in countries' UNCAC implementation, and the impact of their measures taken to combat corruption. Additionally, the resolution should provide clearer guidance to countries that wish to enhance levels of transparency and inclusiveness in their country reviews.¹⁸ Without agreeing on these fundamental aspects, the UNCAC IRM in its next phase risks becoming a stagnated, dissipating global mechanism that does not review and promote the Conventions' implementation in practice in a sufficient manner. An implementation review mechanism that, given the immense challenges in the global fight against corruption, will not remain fit for purpose. See the Open letter recommendations and signatories below.¹⁹

¹⁶ United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (April 2025), CAC/COSP/IRG/2025/5: "Summary of discussions held to date on the second phase of the Implementation Review Mechanism", para 51.

¹⁷ United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (April 2025), CAC/COSP/IRG/2025/5: "Summary of discussions held to date on the second phase of the Implementation Review Mechanism", para 23.

¹⁸ See best practice examples of meaningful, transparent and inclusive involvement of civil society in UNCAC reviews here: UNCAC Coalition, "Written submission to CoSP11: Meaningful, transparent and inclusive UNCAC reviews", <https://uncaccoalition.org/wp-content/uploads/Meaningful-transparent-and-inclusive-UNCAC-reviews—CoSP11-submission—Global-Civil-Society-Coalition-for-the-UNCAC—November-2025.pdf>.

¹⁹ UNCAC Coalition, "Open Letter: Enhancing anti-corruption efforts globally by adopting a more effective, transparent, and inclusive UNCAC review mechanism", https://uncaccoalition.org/open_letter_irm/, accessed 21 November, 2025. The signatories include: **Organizations:** +integridad MX, Mexico; 21st Century Community Empowerment for Youth and Women Initiative, Nigeria; 4CHABAB, Morocco; Abrimos.info, Mexico; Abuco-ti Burundi, Burundi; Access Info Europe, Spain; Acción Ciudadana, El Salvador; Acción Ciudadana, Guatemala; Accountability Lab, Global; ACT International, Canada; Action Durable Togo, Togo; Action Jeunesse pour le Développement (AJED-Congo), Republic of the Congo; Action pour l'Education et la Promotion de la Femme (AEPF-Tchad), Chad; Action pour les Droits Humains au Niger, Niger; Afghanistan Cancer Foundation & CORDA-World Welfare, Humanitarian and Development Organization, Afghanistan; Africa Centre for Open Governance (AfriCOG), Kenya; Africa Freedom of Information Centre (AFIC), Uganda; Africa Network for Environment and Economic Justice (ANEEJ), Nigeria; African Center for Governance, Asset Recovery and Sustainable Development, Nigeria, Nigeria; African Centre for Media & Information Literacy, Nigeria; African Children Development (ACD), Lesotho; AfroLeadership, Cameroon; Agriversity, Tanzania; Al-Nahrain Foundation for

Supporting Transparency and Integrity, Iraq; Albanian Center for Economic Research (ACER), Albania; Alliance for Accountability Advocates Zambia (AAAZ), Zambia; Alliance for Finance Monitoring (ACFIM), Uganda; Alliance Nationale des Consommateurs et de l'Environnement (ANCE-Togo), Togo; ALTAX, Albania; Amalna South Sudan, South Sudan; AMAN Coalition, Palestine; Anti Corruption Coalition Uganda, Uganda; Anti-Corruption Education Consultancy (ACEC), Namibia; Anti-Corruption Trust of Southern Africa (ACT-SA), Zimbabwe; Anti-Corruption Voices Foundation, Tanzania; Anti-Fraud Initiative Ghana (AFIG), Ghana; Armenian Lawyers Association, Armenia; ARTICLE 19 Eastern Africa, Kenya; Asia Pacific Work Station, India; Asociación Chilena de Voluntarios, Chile; Asociación Civil JAPIQAY, Memoria y Ciudadanía, Peru; Asociación Civil por la Igualdad y la Justicia, Argentina; Asociación para una Sociedad más Justa / Association for a More Just Society, Honduras; Associação Fiquem Sabendo, Brazil; Associació SVS (Sitges Voluntaris Socials) - Acció en Blau, Catalonia, Spain; Association Congolaise pour le Développement Agricole ACDA CONGO, Republic of Congo; Association Congolaise pour le Développement Agricole ACDA FRANCE, France; Association de Développement Agricole Éducatif et Sanitaire de Manono, Democratic Republic of the Congo; Association Développement Sans Frontières Tataouine, Tunisia; Association Femme et Action pour le Développement, Guinea; Association for Democracy in the Maldives (ADM), Maldives; Association for Promotion of Sustainable Development, India; Association Guinéenne pour la transparence, Guinea; Association Maçons de l'Éducation, Niger; Association of Administrative Lawyers of Moldova, Moldova; Association Tunisienne de Droit de Développement, Tunisia; AWTAD Anti-Corruption Organization, Yemen; Bahrain Transparency Society, Bahrain; Bamfield Marine Sciences Centre, Canada; Bandung School of Peace Indonesia (Sekodi Bandung), Indonesia; Bangladesh NGOs Network for Radio and Communication, Bangladesh; Bantay Kita, Philippines; Bearing in Mind Action to Save Life Initiative, Nigeria; Belgrade Centre for Security Policy (BCSP), Serbia; Bhutan Transparency Initiative (BTI), Bhutan; Biozid Climate Institute, Bangladesh; Blueprint for Free Speech, Australia; Botswana Watch Organization, Botswana; Bring Light Save Life, Cameroon; Budget Advocacy Network (BAN), Sierra Leone; Bulgarian Congress of the United States of America, United States; Cameroon Human Rights Commission, Cameroon; Cameroon Human Rights League, Cameroon; CENADEP, Democratic Republic of the Congo; Center for Civil Communications, North Macedonia; Center for Fiscal Transparency and Public Integrity, Nigeria; Center for Investigative Reporting, Bosnia and Herzegovina; Center for Media Studies and Peacebuilding CEMESP, Liberia; Center for the Study of Democracy, Bulgaria; Central Asian Research Institute on Corruption and Money Laundering, Kyrgyz Republic; Centre for Law and Democracy, Canada; Centre for Muslim Youth in Peace and Development, Ghana; Centre for Peace and Development Initiatives (CPDI), Pakistan; Centre for Peace and Justice, BRAC University, Bangladesh; Centre for Security Studies, Bosnia and Herzegovina; Centre for the Study of Corruption, United Kingdom; Centre for Transparency Advocacy (Independent Service Delivery Monitoring Group), Nigeria; Centre For Women Trade and Economic Sustainability, Nigeria; Centro de Gobernanza Publica y Corporativa, Puerto Rico; Centro de Integridade Publica, Mozambique; Childlink Foundation, Ghana; Children and Young People Living for Peace (CYPLP), Nigeria; CiFAR - Civil Forum for Asset Recovery e.V., Germany; CISE Malawi, Malawi; CIVICUS, South Africa; Civil Expertise, Kazakhstan; Civil Society Legislative Advocacy Centre (CISLAC)/TI-Nigeria, Nigeria; CJDH-Centre Justice des Droits de L'homme, Morocco; CLEEN Foundation, Nigeria; Climate Governance & Biodiversity Alliance -CGBA, Democratic Republic of the Congo; Coalition Climat pour la Biodiversité et le Développement, Republic of the Congo; Coalition Congolaise Contre la Corruption, Republic of the Congo; Coalition des OSC pour la Lutte contre la Corruption et la Pauvreté (COSCLCCP), Mali; Community Action for Health and Development, Kenya; Community And Family Aid Foundation-Ghana, Ghana; Community Focus Group (CFG), Kenya; Community Initiative Action Group Kenya (CIAG K), Kenya; Consortium of Ethiopian Human Rights Organizations (CEHRO), Ethiopia; Construisons Ensemble Le Monde, Democratic Republic of the Congo; Corruption Watch, South Africa; Costa Rica Íntegra, Costa Rica; Council on Geopolitics, Hungary; Criminologists Without Borders, United States; Currie Country Social Change Aboriginal Corporation, Australia; Democracy Monitor PU, Azerbaijan; DigitalSENSE Africa, Nigeria; DLM Mexico, Mexico; Dohovor SK Convention SK, Slovakia; Due Process of Law Foundation, United States; Dukingire Isi Yacu (DIY), Burundi; Dynamique Mondiale des Jeunes (DMJ), Cameroon; Eagle Eye Transparency And Integrity Initiative (EETAI), Nigeria; Echo Public Association, Kazakhstan; EG Justice, United States / Equatorial Guinea; EMPOWER INDIA, India; Engagement Citoyen pour la promotion de la Paix et du Développement (ECPD/DRC), Democratic Republic of the Congo; Engenera AC, Mexico; Entrepreneurship Development and Support Initiative, Nigeria; Environmental Development Initiative, Nigeria; Environmental Investigation Agency UK (EIA UK), United Kingdom; Environmental Investigation Agency US (EIA US), United States; Equal Namibia, Namibia; Ethos, innovación en políticas públicas, Mexico; Eurasian Integrity Academy, Greece; Expert Forum, Romania; Family

Therapy Association of The Gambia, The Gambia; Fédération des Coopératives des Pays de Mayoko FECOPAM Congo, Republic of the Congo; Fédération des Coopératives des Pays de Mayoko FECOPAM France, France; Federation of Environmental and Ecological Diversity for Agricultural Revampment and Human Rights (FEEDAR & HR), Cameroon; FIDH - International Federation for Human Rights, France; Fiquem Sabendo, Brazil; Fonac, Benin; Foundation for Environmental Rights Advocacy and Development FENRAD Nigeria, Nigeria; Freedom for Eurasia, Austria; Freedom of Information Center of Armenia, Armenia; Friends of Angola, Angola; Fundación B77, Ecuador; Fundación Ciudadanía y Desarrollo, Ecuador; Fundación Hay Derecho, Spain; Fundacion Multitudes, Chile; Fundación Nacional para el Desarrollo - Transparencia Internacional El Salvador, El Salvador; Fundacion para el Desarrollo de la Libertad Ciudadana - Transparencia Internacional Panama, Panama; Fundación Poder Ciudadano, Transparency International Argentinian Chapter, Argentina; Fundacja Akademia Antykorupcyjna, Poland; Fundamental Human Rights & Rural Development Association (FHRRDA), Pakistan; Fundeps, Argentina; GAMMUN Centre for Care and Development Nigeria, Nigeria; GDT-PWYP-MIEOCCO, Morocco; GGTNIGERIA, Nigeria; Ghana Anti-Corruption Coalition (GACC), Ghana; Ghana Integrity Initiative, Ghana; Global Civil Society Coalition for the UNCAC, Global; Global Financial Integrity, United States; Global Organization of Parliamentarians Against Corruption (GOPAC Oceania), Australia; Global Peace and Development Organization (GPDO), Liberia; Global Witness, United Kingdom; Goa Foundation, India; GONG, Croatia; Good Governance Africa, South Africa; Government Accountability Project, United States; Government Transparency Institute, Hungary; Green Island Foundation, India; Green Network Organization – GNO, Myanmar; Groupe de réflexion pour l'avenir et la construction du Tchad (GRACTHAD), Chad; Grupo de Ajuda para O Desenvolvimento Comunitario, Mozambique; Guinée Anti Corruption Plus (GAC+), Guinea; HAND Social Enterprise, Thailand; Hawkmoth, The Netherlands; HEDA Resource Centre, Nigeria; Hope for Communities and Children Initiative (H4CC), Nigeria; House of Africa, Chad; Human Rights and Environment Improvement Center (HREIC), Nepal; Humanity For The World (HFTW), France; IBGC - Brazilian Institute of Corporate Governance, Brazil; Improve Your Society Organization, Yemen; Impunidad Cero, Mexico; Indonesia Corruption Watch (ICW), Indonesia; Iniciativa de Transparencia, Anticorrupcion y Digitalizacion, Mexico; Iniciativa para la Recuperación de Activos Venezolanos (INRAV), United States; Instance Nationale de Protection des Biens Publics et de la Transparence au Maroc (INPBPTM'), Morocco; Institute for Democracy and Mediation (IDM), Albania; Institute for Development Research and Alternatives (IDRA), Albania; Institute for Public Policy Research, Namibia; Institute of Legislative Ideas, Ukraine; Instituto Anticorrupción, Colombia; Instituto de Direito e Inovação (ID-i), Brazil; Integrity Initiatives International Europe, The Netherlands; Integrity Initiatives International, United States; Integrity Watch Afghanistan, Afghanistan; Integrity Watch Liberia, Liberia; Integrity Watch, Canada; International Association for Innovative Solutions to Global Solutions, Austria; International Association of World Peace Advocate, Nigeria; International Centre for Ethnic Studies, Sri Lanka; International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES), United States; International Governance Institute Cameroon, Cameroon; International Institute for Ethical Governance and Accountability, South Africa; International Lawyers Project, UK; International Movement for Advancement of Education Culture Social & Economic Development (IMAECSSED), India; International Youth Council-Yemen (IYCY), Yemen; Ipandetec, Panamá; Iraqi alliance for Energy Governance and Sustainable development, Iraq; Jamaa Resource Initiatives, Kenya; Jordan Transparency Center, Jordan; Journalists for Human Rights, North Macedonia; Jusoor Center, Libya; Just Access e.V., Germany; Justice for Wildlife Malaysia, Malaysia; K-Monitor, Hungary; Keen and Care Initiative (KCI), Nigeria; Kenya Human Rights Commission, Kenya; Khyber Integrated Network for Development (KIND), Pakistan; Kigoma Development Organization, Tanzania; Kosova Democratic Institute, Kosovo; Kosovo Law Institute, Kosovo; La Strada International, The Netherlands; Leadership Watch, Nigeria; Lëvizja FOL / FOL Movement, Kosovo; Libera - Associazioni, nomi e numeri contro le mafie, Italy; Ligue Congolaise de Lutte contre la Corruption LICOCO, Democratic Republic of the Congo; Lumière Synergie pour le Développement, Senegal; Macedonian Center for International Cooperation (MCIC), North Macedonia; Maison des Organisations de la Société Civile (MOSC) Anjoun, Comores; MANS, Montenegro; Media Rights Agenda (MRA), Nigeria; Mexiro A.C., Mexico; MIDJ (Mouvement Ivoirien des Droits de la Jeunesse), Côte d'Ivoire; Migrant Workers Association of Lesotho, Lesotho; Muslim Family Counselling Services, Ghana; Muyad Social Services, Ghana; National Campaign for Sustainable Development Nepal, Nepal; National Union of Bank Employees, Malaysia; National Whistleblower Center, United States; Natural Resource Governance Institute, US (Global focus); Natural Resources Justice Network, Malawi; Netherlands Helsinki Committee, The Netherlands; Network of University Legal Aid Institutions (NULAI) Nigeria, Nigeria; New Apostolic Centre for Development (NCD), Nigeria; NF Civic Alliance, Montenegro; NGO "NOVA Energiya", Ukraine; NGOs Computer Literacy Shelter Welfare Rawalpindi Cantt (NCLSW International), Pakistan; Nouveaux Droits de l'homme Congo

Brazzaville, Republic of the Congo; Ns Medico India Foundation, India; Nyika Institute, Malawi; OBEGEF, Portugal ; Observatoire Citoyen des Droits et de lutte contre la Corruption en RDC, Democratic Republic of the Congo; Observatoire de Lutte contre la Corruption et les Malversations Economiques, (OLUCOME), Burundi; Observatoire National de Lutte Contre la Corruption, Haiti ; Observatório Social de Mato Grosso, Brazil; Observatorio Nacional Ciudadano, Mexico; OCEAN - Organisation Congolaise des Écologistes et Amis de la Nature, RDC; Oil Workers' Rights Protection Organization Public Union, Azerbaijan; Onshor, Tunisia; Open Azerbaijan Initiative, Azerbaijan; Open Contracting Partnership, Global; Open data association, Ukraine ; Open Data Charter, Argentina; Open Ownership, United States; Organisation pour la Lutte Contre les Stupéfiants, Boissons Prohibées, Tabagisme et Alcoolisme (OLCOS), Burundi; Organisation Tchadienne Anti-Corruption (OTAC), Tchad; oživení, z.s. Czechia; Pakistan Rural Workers Social Welfare Organization (PRWSWO), Pakistan; Pan African Health Professionals Organisation, Ghana; Pan-African Lawyers' Union, Tanzania; Participación Ciudadana, República Dominicana; Partners Albania for Change and Development, Albania; Partners Serbia, Serbia; Partnership for Transparency, USA; Partnerships for Integrity (P4I), Germany; Peace and Justice Alliance, Canada; People's Empowerment Foundation (PEF), Thailand; Pištaljka, Serbia; Planète verte RDC, Democratic Republic of the Congo; Plateforme de la société civile Démocratie, Paix, Élections et Développement durable en Guinée (Plateforme DPEG), Guinea; PLAY!YA Nigeria Youth Development Initiative, Nigeria; PLAY!YA, Germany; Policy Alert Africa, Nigeria; Professionals For Humanity (PROFOH), Ghana, Nigeria, South Africa, Germany, Ireland, United States, India, Nepal; Projonma Academy, Bangladesh; PROMAD Foundation, Nigeria; Public Association for Assistance to Free Economy, Azerbaijan; Public Eye, Switzerland; Public Services Labor Independent Confederation (PSLINK), Philippines; Public-Private Integrity, The Gambia; Publiez ce que vous payez Congo-Brazzaville, Republic of the Congo; Publiez Ce Que Vous Payez Madagascar, Madagascar; Publish What You Pay (PWYP) Indonesia, Indonesia; Publish What You Pay Australia, Australia; Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law, Sweden; Regroupement Panafricain des Associations des Étudiants au Cameroun (RAEC), Cameroon; Rencontre pour la Paix et les Droits de l'Homme (RPDH), Republic of the Congo; Repatriation Group International, United States; Réseau des Organisations de la Société Civile pour l'Economie Verte en Afrique Centrale ROSCEVAC, Gabon; Réseau Nigérien Anticorruption (RENAC), Niger; Réseau Nigérien des Défenseurs des Droits Humains, Niger; Resource Justice Network (Publish What You Pay), United Kingdom; Rise Renovation Relief, Tanzania; Romanian Academic Society, Romania; Rural Area Development Programme (RADP), Nepal; Rural Development Organization, Pakistan; Rwenzori Anti Corruption Coalition, Uganda; Samudayik Sarathi, Nepal; Science et Technologie Africaines pour un Développement Durable (STADD), Togo; Science et Technologie Africaines pour un Développement Durable (STADD), Togo; Sêk Strategies, LLC, United States; Semillas para la Democracia, Paraguay; Sensitisation Against Hazard And Crime Initiative, Nigeria; Sieć Obywatelska Watchdog Polska, Poland; Sigaw ng Kabataan Coalition (SKC), Philippines; Social Watch Benin, Benin; Society for the Widows and Orphans (SOWIPHANS), Nigeria; Socio-Economic Rights & Accountability Project (SERAP), Nigeria; Somali Journalists Syndicate (SJS), Somalia; Spotlight on Corruption, United Kingdom; Stat View International, Guinea; Stichting Mission Lanka, The Netherlands; StopCorrupt, Luxembourg; Stratos SEIS - Economía de Inclusión Social, Spain; Students for Global Democracy Uganda, Uganda; Studies and Economic Media Center, Yemen; Success Capital, Botswana; Sudan Democracy First Group (SDFG), Uganda; Sukaar Welfare Organization, Pakistan; Support Umbrella Nepal, Nepal; Sustainable Social Development Organization (SSDO), Pakistan; Syndicat Chrétien des Travailleurs du Congo, Democratic Republic of the Congo; Syri i Vizionit, Kosovo; Technologies for Economic Development – TED, Lesotho; Terra-1530, Moldova; Thai Youth Anti-Corruption Network, Thailand; The Center to Combat Corruption and Cronyism (C4), Malaysia; The Daphne Caruana Galizia Foundation, Malta; The Future We Need; The Good Lobby, Italy; The platform to protect whistleblowers in Africa (PPLAAF), France ; The Sentry, United States; TOJIL, Mexico; Transformation Resource Centre, Lesotho; Transparencia Mexicana, Mexico; Transparencia por Colombia, Colombia; Transparencia Venezuela, Venezuela; Transparency Advocacy, Uganda; Transparency Information Technology Initiative (TransparencIT), Nigeria; Transparency Initiative Seychelles, Seychelles; Transparency International – Rasheed, Jordan; Transparency International Anticorruption Center (TIAC), Armenia; Transparency International Australia, Australia; Transparency International Bangladesh, Bangladesh; Transparency International Brazil, Brazil; Transparency International EU, Belgium; Transparency International France, France; Transparency International Georgia, Georgia; Transparency International Germany, Germany; Transparency International Ghana, Ghana; Transparency International Greece, Greece; Transparency International in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bosnia and Herzegovina; Transparency International Initiative Madagascar, Madagascar; Transparency International Ireland, Ireland; Transparency International Italy, Italy; Transparency International Kenya, Kenya; Transparency International Lebanon, Lebanon;

Transparency International Lithuania, Lithuania; Transparency International Malaysia, Malaysia; Transparency International New Zealand, New Zealand; Transparency International Pakistan, Pakistan; Transparency International Romania, Romania; Transparency International Russia in exile; Transparency International Spain, Spain; Transparency International Sri Lanka, Sri Lanka; Transparency International Switzerland, Switzerland; Transparency International U.S., United States; Transparency International UK, United Kingdom; Transparency International Zambia, Zambia; Transparency International-Moldova, Moldova; Transparency International, Germany; Transparency International, Taiwan Chapter, Taiwan; Transparency Maldives, Maldives; Transparency Mauritius, Mauritius; Transparency Morocco, Morocco; Transparency Task Force, United Kingdom; Ufuq Organization for Human Development, Iraq; UK Anti-Corruption Coalition, United Kingdom; United Social Welfare Society, Pakistan; Uniting Church in Australia, Synod of Victoria and Tasmania, Australia; Uruguay Transparente, Uruguay; Uzbek Forum for Human Rights, Germany; Victim Support Asia, South Korea; Voluntary Organization for Vulnerable Community Development (VOVCOD), Sri Lanka; Vouliwatch, Greece; WAVE Foundation Africa, Nigeria; Whistleblowers of America, United States; Wildlife Justice Commission, The Netherlands; Woman and Modern World Social Charitable Center (CWMW), Azerbaijan; Women Empowerment Against Poverty of Nepal (WEAPON), Nepal; Women in Democracy and Governance (WIDAG), Kenya; Women's Federation for World Peace International, United States; WWF International, Switzerland; Xnet, Institute for Democratic Digitalisation, Spain; Yemeni Observatory for Human Rights, Yemen; Youth Network for Reform (YONER Liberia), Liberia; Zambia Council for Social Development (ZCSD), Zambia.

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