

Individual country and regional group plenary statements

This section provides a short summary compiled from individual country and group statements delivered during the plenary. It highlights key interventions on issues of that can be of particular relevance to civil society, without aiming to cover all discussions comprehensively. Summaries are presented in alphabetical order. While every effort has been made to accurately reflect plenary statements, some details may be incomplete due to audio and technical limitations during the proceedings, and minor inconsistencies or inaccuracies may remain.

Afghanistan

- Linked corruption to prolonged conflict, humanitarian crises, institutional collapse, and erosion of the rule of law.
- Highlighted the proliferation of systemic corruption, organized crime, illicit financial flows, and narcotics trafficking amid weakened governance, with disproportionate impacts on women and girls.
- Emphasized the need for sustained international cooperation and robust accountability mechanisms in fragile and crisis-affected contexts.
- Welcomed the establishment of international investigative mechanisms and underscored the importance of continued political and financial support for international judicial processes to ensure justice and access to remedies for victims.

African Group

- Emphasized prevention under UNCAC Chapter II and highlighted regional initiatives such as Africa Anti-Corruption Day.
- Stressed the impact of illicit financial flows on development and SDGs, and reaffirmed asset recovery as a core principle, calling for the unconditional return of stolen assets, elimination of safe havens, and lifting of barriers such as bank secrecy.
- Supported strengthening the UNCAC Implementation Review Mechanism (IRM), while preserving its intergovernmental nature, and called for additional support to countries still completing review cycles.
- Highlighted the need for technical assistance, capacity building, and technology transfer, particularly for developing, least developed, and conflict or post-conflict countries, on a demand-driven basis.
- Referenced regional leadership in advancing draft resolutions, including on environmental crime and transparency in political financing.

Albania

- Identified combating corruption as a government priority, with a strategic shift toward prevention reflected in the Intersectoral Anti-Corruption Strategy 2024 to 2030, focusing on risk assessment, sector-specific integrity plans, transparency tools, and engagement with citizens, businesses, and youth.
- Reported extensive digitalization of public services, with over 95 percent delivered online and full digitalization targeted by 2026.
- Noted findings from the UNCAC second-cycle review, highlighting progress in preventive structures, whistleblower protection, procurement oversight, and the use

of artificial intelligence in public procurement, alongside positive GRECO assessments on conflict of interest management and asset declaration systems.

- Reaffirmed commitment to addressing remaining UNCAC recommendations and strengthening international cooperation, emphasizing prevention as a central approach and readiness to deepen collaboration with other States Parties.

Algeria

- Algeria reported submitting 54 mutual legal assistance requests and prioritizing asset recovery, including through networks such as StAR. It reaffirmed its position on maintaining the intergovernmental nature of the Implementation Review Mechanism.
- It established the High Authority for Transparency and Prevention of Corruption in 2020 and set up a dedicated whistleblowing agency in 2025. It also introduced electronic whistleblowing platforms, a hotline, and an anti-corruption index applied to 25 public institutions since 2024.
- Algeria issued 54 asset recovery requests to 11 countries and created a multi sectoral committee of experts to coordinate these efforts. It reported using Interpol Silver Notices and the AREMINA network to support informal and faster information exchange.

Angola

- Angola highlighted the adoption of Presidential Decree 169/24, which launches a national strategy to prevent and punish corruption, based on prevention, detection, and repression, with coordinated action across prosecution, inspection, financial intelligence, and central bank authorities.
- It reported legislative reforms including AML and CFT laws, asset responsibility regimes for public officials, internal audit reforms, and public procurement reforms, alongside improved traceability of financial flows, increased inspections, and stronger inter-agency cooperation, while noting ongoing gaps in capacity and technology.
- Angola emphasized the importance of international cooperation and technical assistance, supported strengthening the Implementation Review Mechanism, and rejected the use of sanctions within it, stressing cooperation, learning, and solidarity.

Arab Group

- Reaffirmed UNCAC as an intergovernmental, inclusive, technical, and non-ranking instrument, emphasizing sovereignty and non-interference in domestic affairs.
- Stressed the importance of international cooperation, including mutual legal assistance, to address cross-border corruption, illicit financial flows, and asset recovery.
- Emphasized asset recovery as a priority, calling for strengthened cooperation in tracing, confiscating, and returning stolen assets in line with UNCAC.
- Highlighted the importance of technical assistance, capacity building, and technology transfer, particularly for developing and conflict or post-conflict countries, on a demand-driven basis.
- Supported the UNCAC Implementation Review Mechanism (IRM), welcoming progress and the upcoming second phase, while emphasizing its cooperative and non-ranking nature.

- Referenced strong regional engagement in UNCAC, including hosting multiple CoSP sessions and advancing key resolutions on asset recovery, whistleblower protection, corruption measurement, and international cooperation.
- Highlighted current draft resolutions, including on the second phase of the IRM and the Doha Declaration on AI and technical cooperation.
- Linked anti-corruption efforts to sustainable development and poverty reduction, emphasizing alignment with SDGs and national and regional action plans.

Armenia

- Armenia reported completing its national anti corruption institutional framework by 2023, including the establishment of specialized courts, and noted that it is currently undergoing its second cycle review under the Implementation Review Mechanism.
- It adopted civil confiscation legislation in 2020 and introduced a civil forfeiture law, which has led to the transfer of assets worth over 8 million dollars from former officials as of 2025. It also strengthened transparency by giving investigators direct access to company, real estate, and securities registers.
- Armenia reported steps to institutionalize public participation, including oversight mechanisms in public procurement and the involvement of civil society in strategic policy development. It highlighted transparency in beneficial ownership and political financing as key preventive tools and stressed the importance of resilient institutions to address disinformation and protect public trust.

Australia

- Australia reaffirmed its commitment to UNCAC as a cornerstone of the international anti-corruption framework and highlighted the role of its National Anti-Corruption Commission, operational for over two years, as the designated prevention and enforcement authority under Article 6.
- The country reported major reforms to its electoral integrity framework, including lower disclosure thresholds for political donations, near real-time reporting during elections, shortened annual return periods, reduced donation and expenditure caps, and increased public campaign funding to strengthen transparency and public trust.
- Legislative reforms addressing financial crime and corruption were highlighted, including amendments to the Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Terrorism Financing framework, the Combating Foreign Bribery Act 2024 introducing corporate liability for failure to prevent bribery, and establishment of an Administrative Review Tribunal with merit-based appointments.
- Australia outlined prevention strategies emphasizing public official education, reporting encouragement, conflict-of-interest guidance, and practical advice for state-owned enterprises. It reported the Commonwealth Integrity Survey, revealing nepotism, cronyism, and fear of retaliation as key risks.
- Internationally, Australia supports Pacific regional anti-corruption initiatives under the “Te Tai Wai Vision,” provides technical assistance and training, and stresses multi-stakeholder cooperation involving governments, private sector, civil society, academia, and media.
- Engagement with non-governmental partners includes the Open Government Partnership, the Open Government Forum, and the Bribery Prevention Network, while advocating stronger civil society participation in UNCAC subsidiary bodies.

- Australia emphasized coordination, international partnerships, and multi-stakeholder engagement as essential to fostering integrity, accountability, and global anti-corruption progress.

Austria

- Reported reforms following its 2019–2022 UNCAC review cycle, including a Freedom of Information Act, a new Whistleblower Protection Act, expanded bribery offences to cover political candidates, and compliance risk analysis within the Federal Chancellery.
- Announced co-sponsoring a CoSP11 resolution with Slovenia and Chile to strengthen education on ethical values, integrity, and anti-corruption for children and young people.
- Reaffirmed commitment to civil society participation, planning a dialogue on the UNCAC review executive summary in 2026, and emphasized civil society as a key pillar for prevention and education under UNCAC.

Azerbaijan

- Azerbaijan emphasized that international cooperation is essential to address complex and cross-border corruption schemes and reaffirmed corruption prevention as a government priority.
- It reported amendments to its Anti-Corruption Law strengthening whistleblower protection, adding safeguards against retaliation, and shifting the burden of proof to employers in whistleblower cases to reduce risks and strengthen institutional integrity.
- The country highlighted the value of the UNCAC Implementation Review Mechanism in supporting national reforms and noted ongoing participation in regional and international anti-corruption platforms, including cooperation with the International Anti-Corruption Academy (IACA). It stressed the importance of improving methods to measure corruption and assess the effectiveness of anti-corruption policies.
- Azerbaijan reported implementation of its 2022–2026 National Action Plan on Combating Corruption, focusing on coordinated action across government agencies, civil society engagement, economic development, awareness-raising, and use of technological innovation and electronic public services to enhance transparency, accountability, and public access to information.
- It highlighted the “ASAN Service” one-stop-shop model for public service delivery, providing hundreds of services and reducing corruption risks. Over 30 memoranda of understanding and cooperation agreements have been concluded with other countries and international organizations, with several States adopting similar service centers. The model has received international recognition, including UN public service awards, and aligns with Human Rights Council resolutions promoting transparent and efficient public service delivery.
- Marking the 20th anniversary of its UNCAC accession in 2025, Azerbaijan reaffirmed its commitment to global anti-corruption efforts, ratifying major international conventions and actively participating in frameworks such as GRECO, the OECD Anti-Corruption Network, and IACA. Domestically, a comprehensive legal framework covers extradition, legal assistance, and joint investigations, with the Prosecutor

General's Office playing a key role in international collaboration on issues including money laundering and terrorism financing.

Bahrain

- Bahrain reaffirmed UNCAC as the central framework for preventing and combating corruption, emphasizing corruption as a transnational challenge requiring unified global action and highlighting integrity and transparency as foundational pillars of its Economic Vision 2030 under the King's leadership.
- The delegation reported ongoing development of institutional and policy frameworks to strengthen integrity and transparency, expressed support for the UNCAC Implementation Review Mechanism, and welcomed UNODC-led informal consultations on the next phase of the IRM as constructive for building consensus toward a more effective and sustainable review process.
- Bahrain emphasized its commitment to continue active international cooperation on anti-corruption, grounded in the principle that sustainable development and stability depend on transparency and justice, with no specific references to civil society engagement, asset recovery, or national review outcomes.

Bangladesh

- Framed corruption as a threat to governance, justice, development, and citizen trust, linking reforms to a mass public uprising and interim government guided by the Anti-Corruption Reform Commission.
- Advanced legal and institutional reforms: 2025 ACC Amendment Ordinance for regular asset declarations, Supreme Court Secretariat Ordinance, and law on judicial appointments.
- Addressed large-scale financial crimes, with estimated annual losses of USD 8.2–27 billion; ACC seized or froze over USD 2.4 billion domestically and internationally.
- Prioritized asset recovery via an inter-agency task force and international cooperation; reformed public procurement, restructured the National Board of Revenue, and prepared a strict “no-gift” policy.
- Strengthened civic engagement through open hearings, local committees, school integrity programs, and public campaigns against corrupt officials.
- Near-finalized UNODC Cooperation Framework 2026–2030 focused on anti-corruption.
- Highlighted the moral and practical imperative of asset repatriation to address inequality and support sustainable development, calling for actionable international mechanisms.
- Pledged proactive global partnership, advocating systems where corruption finds no refuge and national wealth benefits citizens.

Belarus

- Maintained long-term commitment to UNCAC, participating in implementation for over 20 years, and completing the sixth multi-year state anti-corruption programme based on crime trends and oversight findings.

- Focused on optimizing public procurement, including state-owned enterprises, strengthening liability for corruption by individuals and legal persons, and expanding legal education.
- Prioritized enhancing preventive measures by public administrators, developing business integrity and risk management mechanisms, addressing criminal use of digital tokens, and promoting societal intolerance of corruption.
- Supported UNCAC processes, including the next phase of the Implementation Review Mechanism, while emphasizing preservation of its founding principles, and backed Uzbekistan's proposal to host the next Conference of States Parties.

Benin

- Benin reported that its High Commission for Preventing and Combating Corruption became fully operational in 2024, focusing on prevention, detection, and awareness-raising, with capacity-building and regional engagement linked to UNCAC implementation and the IRM.
- The delegation noted hosting a second-cycle country visit in May 2025 with Switzerland and The Gambia as reviewers and active participation as a reviewing State.
- Benin established a National Asset Recovery Office to manage frozen and confiscated assets and supported IRM reforms to improve transparency, follow-up of recommendations, and technical assistance.
- Asset recovery was emphasized as central to combating corruption, preventing money laundering and terrorism financing, financing development, and ensuring justice. The National Agency for the Recovery of Confiscated and Seized Assets handles judicially ordered recoveries and assets linked to serious crimes.
- The delegation reaffirmed commitment to international cooperation, highlighting collaboration as essential for recovering stolen assets and promoting economic justice.

Belgium

- Reported legislative and institutional reforms to strengthen the anti-corruption framework, including a proposed financial section within the Federal Prosecutor's Office and new whistleblower protection covering public and private sectors.
- Extended statutes of limitations for corruption cases and expanded extraterritorial jurisdiction, removing the double criminality requirement for prosecuting foreign bribery by Belgian companies.
- Use of criminal settlements in corruption cases involving legal entities to achieve timely enforcement outcomes.
- Support for artificial intelligence under meaningful human control, in line with the Doha Declaration.
- Full commitment to UNCAC implementation and active engagement in CoSP11 resolutions.

Bhutan

- Bhutan reaffirmed its commitment to UNCAC, linking recent improvements in governance and corruption perception to sustained national integrity efforts supported by high-level leadership and political will.
- The delegation reported engagement with the UNCAC Implementation Review Mechanism, noting that its second-cycle executive summary on preventive measures was adopted and that recommendations are being translated into institutional and systemic reforms.
- Prevention is Bhutan's highest priority, with measures including integrity education for children and youth, institutionalized public sector controls, strengthened civil society accountability, promotion of private sector integrity, and establishment of a central beneficial ownership registry to support transparency and asset recovery.
- Bhutan highlighted digitization of administrative data to enable evidence-based policymaking and targeted interventions, alignment with global efforts to improve corruption measurement, and the Gelephu Mindfulness City as a governance model.
- The delegation emphasized the importance of international cooperation on beneficial ownership transparency, digital investigative capacity, and cross-border information sharing, and advocated for enhanced reporting, peer learning, and tailored review sequencing to strengthen the IRM's effectiveness.

Bolivia, Plurinational State of

- Reaffirmed commitment to UNCAC implementation, prioritizing prevention, transparency, open data, citizen participation, international cooperation, and institutional capacity-building, supported by the Plurinational Policy on Digital and Transparent Public Management focused on digitalization, civil society engagement, ethics training, and access to information.
- Implemented a 2025 Annual Anti-Corruption Plan with 21 strategic activities and strengthened the National Anti-Corruption Council.
- Promoted accountability and participation through the Citizens' Transparency Observatory, recording over 443,000 visits by November 2025.
- Expressed openness to technical assistance and international cooperation to further enhance integrity and transparency in public administration.

Botswana

- Botswana is conducting a nationwide forensic audit of government expenditure and finalizing a National Anti-Corruption Policy. It established a public beneficial ownership register and asset declaration requirements for high-risk officials.
- It developed a national implementation plan based on IRM recommendations, enacted a Whistleblowing Act, is reviewing its corruption law to strengthen institutional independence, and amended the Financial Intelligence Act in 2025 to cover virtual assets and non-profits.
- Botswana hosts the Common Africa Anti-Corruption Centre (CAACC), facilitates regional benchmarking visits, and integrates IRM recommendations into its national strategies to advance Sustainable Development Goal 16.
- Following its second-cycle review, it adopted an implementation plan for chapters IV and V, refining the Proceeds of Crime Act and the Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters Act, exploring secure digital channels for extradition, and supporting transparency through beneficial ownership information.

- The country called for structured cooperation with international and regional organizations to coordinate Convention implementation and emphasized drawing on existing anti-corruption frameworks beyond the IRM.

Brazil

- Brazil highlighted climate integrity efforts, safeguards for COP30, and rising public trust reflected in OECD surveys, along with reforms under President Lula, including expanded access through the federal transparency portal.
- It reported legislative changes following the second cycle review, including a 2025 technical cooperation agreement to better coordinate leniency agreements and improve legal certainty, as well as new laws criminalizing conspiracy by organized criminal groups. Brazil also expressed support for the next phase of the Implementation Review Mechanism.
- Brazil hosted a regional conference in 2025 on corruption risks in the mining sector and shared its transparency model with international partners. It also pointed to its work on procurement reforms and monitoring technologies through the G20 Anti-Corruption Working Group.
- It launched a dedicated ombudsman channel for COP30, in English and Spanish, to receive fraud allegations, and presented its “Integrity and Corruption” Plan for 2025 to 2027, which includes 260 actions. On 16 December 2025, Brazil signed the UNCAC Coalition Transparency Pledge, committing to stronger civil society participation in its second cycle review.
- Brazil reported recovering 28 million dollars from Swiss authorities through technical cooperation and said it is using the GlobE Network for direct communication between law enforcement. It supports direct recovery under Article 53 and took part in the UNCAC Silver Notice pilot for global asset tracing.
- Its Financial Intelligence Unit, COAF, is expanding its analytical work using risk based methods and plans to introduce updated IT systems with predictive models in 2026. Brazil also stressed cooperation through the Egmont Group and FATF to track illicit financial flows and support cross border asset recovery.
- Brazil described its institutional approach as combining internal and external oversight, clear referral pathways, and reforms designed to be measurable and visible. It also stressed the need to strengthen chain of custody procedures to prevent evidence tampering in high risk situations, including use of force incidents, and called for more international exchange of transparency indicators and protocols.

Bulgaria

- The delegation reported legislative reforms aligning with UNCAC, including amendments to the Criminal Code expanding bribery offences, harmonizing treatment of domestic and foreign public officials, introducing mandatory parallel financial investigations, and strengthening safeguards for third parties in asset seizure proceedings.
- Advanced judicial reforms, including establishment of a mechanism for accountability of the Prosecutor General in 2023 and preparation of amendments to the Judicial System Act to reinforce judicial integrity and independence.

- Expanded whistleblower protections and developed draft legislation on transparency and integrity in governance, including regulation of lobbying and corruption risk management in public enterprises.
- Completed the second UNCAC review cycle in early 2025 and expressed support for maintaining the Implementation Review Mechanism as intergovernmental, non-intrusive, and focused on exchange of good practices.

Burkina Faso

- Adopted anti-corruption and oversight laws, including Organic Law No. 82-2015, conflict-of-interest and whistleblower frameworks, mandatory asset declarations, codes of conduct, and deadlines for corruption case resolution; established the High Authority for State Control and the National Agency for Recovering Seized and Confiscated Assets.
- Strengthened enforcement and accountability by dismantling criminal networks, conducting public trials, issuing prison sentences, using the “Log Integrity” IT tool to trace financial crimes, expanding e-governance, and improving oversight institutions’ operational capacity; implemented national prevention strategies emphasizing integrity, ethical conduct, transparency, citizen participation, and gender-sensitive campaigns.
- Enhanced asset recovery and international cooperation through improved legal frameworks for confiscation and cross-border enforcement, financial information exchange, technical assistance, digital tools, training of anti-corruption professionals, and support for civil society engagement; reforms contributed to FATF grey list removal in 2025.

Cambodia

- Cambodia reaffirmed commitment to UNCAC implementation since 2007, reporting adoption of the Anti-Corruption Law in 2010 and establishment of the National Council Against Corruption and the Anti-Corruption Unit, with expanded financial and human resources over time.
- Reported implementing its anti-corruption strategy through education, prevention, and law enforcement, including anti-corruption education, preventive measures in public service delivery, procurement, public–private partnerships, recruitment, examinations, and revenue collection, as well as public complaint mechanisms.
- Highlighted enforcement actions, including prosecution of corruption cases and confiscation of illicit assets.
- The Delegation reported adoption of a National Anti-Corruption Strategy for 2025–2030, outlining further actions and continued need for domestic and international support.

Canada

- Canada expressed support for a focused, efficient, inclusive, and transparent UNCAC Implementation Review Mechanism, with assessment of follow-up to first-cycle recommendations and new developments affecting implementation.

- Emphasized on stakeholder participation during country reviews, including civil society, private sector, academia, and media, ensuring continued inclusiveness in the second phase.
- Referenced Canada's capacity-building cooperation with UNODC in Central America and the Caribbean to strengthen legal frameworks, transparency, and accountability.

China

- China combines prevention and enforcement through codes of conduct and legal frameworks and plans to host APEC anti-corruption meetings in 2026. It cautioned against politicizing anti-corruption efforts or using long-arm jurisdiction.
- Since 2023, its national and Hong Kong academies have trained thousands of personnel in anti-corruption systems, public procurement, and financial investigations. China emphasized that technical assistance should be demand-driven, respect national differences, and be free of political conditions.
- It adopted an amendment to the supervision law and implementing regulations, effective June 2025, to strengthen oversight and protect citizens' rights. China also implemented electronic bidding and cost transparency for school meals and launched a three-year action plan for integrity education in schools and on social media.
- China introduced a beneficial ownership register for courts and uses AI and big data for asset tracking and financial investigations. Its "Sky" operation recovered over 100 million yuan in 2024, and it will host another APEC anti-corruption meeting in 2026.
- In 2024, China filed over 877,000 cases targeting high-level, mid-level, and low-level officials, concluded 178 treaties leading to the repatriation of 14,000 individuals, recovered over 89 billion yuan in illicit assets, and provided anti-corruption training to 3,000 officials from more than 100 countries in support of the 2030 Agenda.

Chile

- Chile launched the National Public Integrity Strategy in 2023, organized around five thematic areas and linked to SDG 16.
- It adopted whistleblower protection legislation (Act 21.592) and included civil society in its CoSP11 delegation.
- The country completed its second-cycle review and complied with the UNCAC Coalition's Transparency Pledge.
- Chile established a multi-stakeholder Anti-Corruption Alliance and engaged civil society through side events.
- It also supported efforts to strengthen the transparency and efficiency of the Implementation Review Mechanism.

Colombia

- Reaffirmed commitment to UNCAC as a core instrument for integrity, accountability, and human rights, emphasizing the structural impact of corruption on institutions.
- Advanced prevention through a National Anti-Corruption Strategy coordinating all levels of government, using risk management, transparency measures, and data-driven tools; complemented by a judicial integrity initiative.
- Strengthened whistleblower protection through new legislation and reaffirmed commitment to international cooperation.

- Reported near completion of the second-cycle review and intent to publish; called for a more efficient IRM with reduced duplication and more focused scope.
- Prioritized prevention in high-risk sectors such as public procurement through early-warning systems, standardized model documents, and data monitoring via SECOP II to enhance competition and oversight.
- Applied preventive oversight approaches, including early intervention by prosecutorial authorities and locally tailored actions with subnational entities.
- Emphasized technical assistance and capacity-building needs, particularly in asset recovery, while committing to active IRM engagement.
- Reaffirmed asset recovery as a priority, noting capacity and cooperation challenges; called for stronger tools, including non-conviction-based forfeiture, and more agile international cooperation combining criminal, civil, and administrative measures, with strengthened inter-agency and cross-border coordination.

Congo, The Democratic Republic of the

- The Democratic Republic of the Congo reported intensified anti-corruption efforts under a zero-tolerance policy, including investigations and prosecutions regardless of rank, alongside efforts to align domestic laws with international standards and strengthen oversight bodies such as the Court of Auditors and the Inspectorate of Finance.
- It reported progress in asset confiscation, with recoveries increasing from 2.7 million US dollars in 2023 to over 41 million, and noted the signing of 22 cooperation agreements between financial intelligence units. A draft law to establish a specialized court for economic and financial crimes is currently before parliament.
- The country highlighted ongoing challenges in asset recovery, including limited international cooperation and the existence of safe havens, and called for universal and non-selective implementation of UNCAC. It stressed that recovered assets should be used to support development and improve the well-being of the population.

Costa Rica

- Highlighted a comprehensive legal and institutional framework centered on the National Strategy on Integrity and Prevention of Corruption (2021–2030), based on a whole-of-state and whole-of-society approach, with emphasis on safeguarding civil society and stakeholder participation.
- Reported recent reforms, including a law protecting whistleblowers and witnesses from workplace retaliation, a framework law recognizing access to information as a human right, and the creation of a Public Sector Transparency Index to strengthen accountability.
- Announced completion of the second UNCAC review cycle and commitment to publishing the full country report, as in the first cycle; noted that most prior recommendations have been implemented under coordination of the Office of the Ombudsman for Public Ethics.
- Reaffirmed commitment to transparency and inclusiveness by signing the UNCAC Coalition Transparency Pledge and promoting stakeholder participation in anti-corruption processes.

- Strengthened judicial integrity through a 2022 anti-corruption policy and by coordinating the Specialized Working Group on Judicial Integrity within the Central American and Caribbean Judicial Council.
- Called for reforms to the Implementation Review Mechanism, advocating more concise and up-to-date reports, shorter review cycles, and greater flexibility to reflect legal developments.
- Supported strengthening the IRM in its next phase, including focusing reviews on a single chapter to better capture progress, and expressed expectations for meaningful outcomes at CoSP11.

Croatia

- Croatia outlined reforms under its Anti-Corruption Strategy 2021 to 2030, including measures on transparency in political financing, improved access to information, and new lobbying regulations introduced in 2024.
- It expressed strong support for a more transparent and inclusive Implementation Review Mechanism and emphasized the importance of civil society participation.

Cuba

- Cuba reaffirmed its commitment to UNCAC, emphasizing the value of the Conference, Implementation Review Mechanism (IRM), and intergovernmental working groups in strengthening public policy, prevention, and international cooperation.
- The delegation reported active participation in the IRM both as a State under review and as a reviewing State across both review cycles, involving multiple sectors and civil society.
- Cuba highlighted that 88 per cent of IRM recommendations have been implemented, attributing this to coordinated disciplinary action among state institutions and cooperation with civil society and the private sector.
- Since CoSP10 in 2023, Cuba approved general guidelines for the prevention of corruption and social indiscipline, identifying this as a strategic government objective to improve governance.
- Gender representation was noted, with women holding more than 70 per cent of positions in the judiciary, prosecution services, and oversight bodies.
- On enforcement, Cuba emphasized a zero-tolerance policy toward corruption, reporting that 77 per cent of persons convicted of embezzlement-related offences received custodial sentences of eight to twenty years.
- The delegation stressed that corruption is increasingly transnational and requires international cooperation, particularly for asset recovery in developing countries.
- Cuba reaffirmed support for the cooperative, non-punitive, and intergovernmental nature of the UNCAC review mechanism and encouraged States Parties to strengthen collective implementation and exchange best practices.

Côte d'Ivoire

- Côte d'Ivoire reaffirmed combating corruption as a strategic priority and moral imperative, highlighting UNCAC as the universal framework and valuing the

second-cycle IRM review for strengthening national institutional and legal frameworks.

- The delegation reported recent reforms including the National Anti-Corruption Strategy (2024–2028), the National Digital Data Governance Strategy (2024–2030) to enhance transparency, the National Strategy to Combat Organized Crime (launched October 2025), full digitization of public procurement, and a new seizures and confiscations system aligned with UNCAC chapter V.
- Côte d'Ivoire emphasized progress in asset recovery, including the operational agency for management and recovery of criminal assets, close collaboration with courts such as the Economic and Financial Tribunal, and adoption of legislation in June 2024 expanding confiscation powers to deprive criminals of illicit profits.
- Extensive training programs supported by UNODC, IAC, and French expertise have built capacity among judicial police, magistrates, prosecutors, and judges, resulting in increased requests for assistance and asset transfers; the agency held 14 asset auctions in 2023 and 10 in 2025, recovering over 794,000 USD in assets including vehicles, jewelry, real estate, businesses, agricultural products, and bank accounts.
- Côte d'Ivoire highlighted strengthened international cooperation, addressing legislative gaps identified by FATF and the ICC, systematically engaging partners in investigations, prosecutions, and locating stolen assets, reaffirming commitment to UNCAC objectives, asset recovery, and transparency.

Djibouti

- Djibouti emphasized its accession to UNCAC in 2005 and ongoing legal and institutional reforms centered on the Independent National Commission for the Prevention and Combating of Corruption, whose 2024 mandate requires public, private, and civil society actors to implement integrity, transparency, risk management, procurement compliance, and safe reporting mechanisms.
- The country highlighted preventive measures including a performance-based integrity ranking for public institutions, an upcoming National Compliance and Integrity Label, an asset declaration system for public officials, nationwide awareness campaigns, and youth engagement.
- Djibouti reported implementation of a national anti-corruption strategy with five-year rolling plans, development of a Code of Professional Conduct, public official training, integrity education from primary to university levels, and active participation of civil society, media, and the private sector in monitoring and governance.
- The delegation called for strengthened international cooperation on financial information sharing, asset recovery, mutual legal assistance, and capacity-building, noting engagement with the MENA region, the GlobE Network, and bilateral agreements, while linking national anti-corruption efforts to Vision Djibouti 2035, the AU Agenda 2063, and SDG 16.

Dominican Republic

- The Dominican Republic reaffirmed its commitment to UNCAC and reported accelerated implementation since 2020 through follow-up to self-assessment reviews of chapters II (Preventive Measures) and V (Asset Recovery).

- Legislative and institutional reforms highlighted include: adoption of a new Penal Code criminalizing additional corruption offences, a new Public Procurement Law establishing administrative, criminal, and patrimonial liability, creation of a Ministry of Justice to strengthen justice system coordination, non-conviction-based asset forfeiture legislation, and laws on administration of seized, confiscated, and abandoned assets.
- The delegation reported ongoing work on draft legislation for an autonomous anti-corruption body, a National System of Transparency and Integrity, and laws on conflicts of interest, whistleblower protection, personal data protection, and access to public information.
- Reforms focused on three main pillars: strengthening the independence and capacity of the public prosecutor's office, modernizing the regulatory framework including corporate liability and non-conviction-based forfeiture, and enhancing public asset recovery through a specialized team that recovered over 6.5 billion pesos.
- Measures also include prevention policies, civil servant training on ethics, transparency, and compliance, and increased oversight of public procurement and disclosure systems.
- At the international and regional level, the Dominican Republic emphasized cooperation with public and private sectors, civil society, and academia, participation in regional dialogue and technical assistance initiatives, and engagement in a pilot programme with Colombia and Kenya on the use of data against corruption.
- The delegation highlighted ongoing challenges such as long-standing impunity and evolving corruption risks, viewing asset recovery as both a financial mechanism and a deterrent, and reaffirmed commitment to mutual legal assistance, best practice sharing, and building transparent, resilient public systems.

Ecuador

- Ecuador emphasized corruption's links to organized crime and the importance of effective international cooperation, while strengthening mechanisms for civil society, media, and academia to participate in integrity efforts.
- It highlighted the adoption of a National Public Integrity Policy, an ethics code, and integrity training for over 15,000 public officials, alongside progress on an Asset Recovery Act and AML reforms to enhance prevention and enforcement.
- Ecuador recalled a resolution it sponsored at CoSP10 to improve international information exchange through networks such as GlobE, and expressed hope that CoSP11 would advance agreements on the next IRM phase and the Doha Declaration, stressing full implementation of adopted resolutions.

Egypt

- Egypt highlighted its leadership in the Sharm el Sheikh Declaration and pointed to the role of AI and ICT in areas such as asset recovery, procurement, and anti money laundering.
- It also expressed support for the Doha Declaration on the use of technology.

El Salvador

- El Salvador reported major legal and procedural reforms, including lifting statutes of limitation for corruption crimes, enabling trials in absentia, and adopting comprehensive AML/CFT legislation. It established a formal national anti-corruption system involving 12 state institutions coordinated by the Public Prosecution Service.
- The country adopted a law creating a National Anti-Corruption Center to facilitate early detection and intelligence-based work, emphasizing prevention through ethics training, integrity codes, and a specialized master's programme for civil servants launched in November 2024, with technical support from UNODC and INL.
- El Salvador strengthened institutional capacity with graduate and post-graduate courses, training for judges and judiciary personnel, and efforts to obtain ISO 37001 anti-bribery certification, including AI-supported auditing and compliance training for 325 public servants across 11 institutions. Specialized units were established, including offices for anti-corruption and AML/CTF within the Supreme Court, alongside modernization of digital services to enhance traceability and reduce petty corruption.
- It emphasized international cooperation, recognizing corruption's transnational nature, and revised its criminal procedural code to align with UNCAC and facilitate mutual legal assistance and extradition, improving engagement with incoming and outgoing requests.
- El Salvador highlighted technical assistance and capacity-building with UNODC, including training on corruption prevention, transparency risk analysis, and use of digital tools in public administration.

Ethiopia

- Ethiopia emphasized corruption as a national security concern and strategic priority, backed by strong political and administrative commitment.
- The delegation reported measures including strengthening the Federal Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission, expanding asset declaration obligations, restructuring public procurement, and increasing digital service delivery.
- Targeted controls were introduced in high-risk sectors such as land administration, revenue and customs, and state-owned enterprises, addressing both individual acts and systemic weaknesses.
- Ethiopia stressed accountability, asserting no official is above the law, and highlighted efforts to promote a culture of integrity through ethics education, youth empowerment, public sector professionalism, and community engagement.
- The delegation called for enhanced international cooperation, including mutual legal assistance, faster financial intelligence exchange, and effective asset recovery, emphasizing justice and development impacts.
- Ethiopia reaffirmed full commitment to UNCAC implementation and urged all States Parties to demonstrate equal seriousness in national measures and international cooperation.

European Union

- Framed corruption as a systemic threat to democracy, human rights, the rule of law, and sustainable development, with disproportionate impacts on vulnerable groups, and linked anti-corruption to SDG 16.

- Emphasized the role of civil society, whistleblowers, journalists, and educators, and supported stronger inclusion of non-state actors in UNCAC processes.
- Reported key reforms, including a new directive on combating corruption by criminal law and the development of the EU's first Anti-Corruption Strategy.
- Highlighted prevention tools such as the Rule of Law Report, covering conflicts of interest, lobbying, revolving doors, asset disclosure, whistleblower protection, and political financing.
- Advanced whistleblower protection, including cooperation with UNODC on a practical toolkit and ongoing evaluation of EU standards.
- Stressed international cooperation and technical assistance, supporting anti-corruption efforts in over 50 countries (including digitalization, institutional strengthening, and work on illicit financial flows).
- Supported a more transparent and inclusive UNCAC Implementation Review Mechanism (IRM), including civil society participation, publication of materials, and stronger visibility of technical assistance needs; confirmed engagement in the second review cycle.
- Promoted integrity education and youth engagement, and linked anti-corruption to broader EU frameworks (e.g. human rights, enlargement, and governance programmes).

Finland

- Finland emphasized CoSP11 as an opportunity to secure an effective future for the UNCAC Implementation Review Mechanism and reaffirmed support for UNCAC as a cornerstone of a rules-based international order.
- The delegation highlighted strong governance rooted in democratic traditions, the rule of law, transparent administration, and free elections, noting the essential role of civil society and investigative journalism in promoting accountability.
- Finland reported that recommendations from its second-cycle UNCAC review informed its 2025–2027 national anti-corruption strategy, developed through inclusive consultations with civil society and research institutions.
- The country reaffirmed commitment to international cooperation via UNODC and co-sponsorship of initiatives on resilient anti-corruption strategies, linking UNCAC implementation to broader goals of peace, security, and accountability.

France

- France reported recovering around 12 billion euros since 2013 and adopted a multi-year anti-corruption plan for 2025 to 2029 in November 2025. It emphasized integrity in public procurement and responses to environmental crime.
- It called for systematic follow-up to recommendations and for review conclusions to be made accessible to the public and technical assistance providers, supporting inclusive review processes involving civil society, academia, business, and the media.
- France adopted a national anti-corruption strategy for development cooperation for 2021 to 2030 and maintains a 5 million euro fund to support anti-corruption actors in West Africa. It also launched the European Procurement Partnership Initiative and implemented projects addressing gender equality in taxation systems.

- It highlighted its institutional framework, including independent bodies such as the HATVP for conflict of interest declarations, and emphasized whistleblower protection, including fines of up to 60,000 euros for obstructing reporting and safeguards against dismissal or discrimination.
- France enacted laws allowing the seizure of proceeds and tools without requiring a direct link to a specific crime and introduced a presumption of laundering for the use of crypto technologies. In 2025, it returned 60 million euros to Uzbekistan and 3.37 million euros to Ukraine, and made 40 mutual legal assistance requests to non EU states.
- It updated its National Risk Analysis for money laundering in 2023 in line with FATF recommendations and strengthened regulatory frameworks for both bank and non-bank institutions, while emphasizing the role of civil society in monitoring implementation of the Convention.

Gabon

- Submitted self-assessment for UNCAC second review cycle and preparing to host reviewing experts from Chad and Libya for chapters II and V.
- Implemented preventive reforms, including mandatory asset declarations for public and political office candidates, expanded private-sector measures, and protections for whistleblowers, witnesses, and victims.
- Adopted a decree creating a dedicated asset recovery body, implemented with support from the National Commission for Combating Corruption and Illicit Enrichment.
- Highlighted the need for technical assistance in financial investigations and digitalization of prevention mechanisms, and emphasized regional cooperation through anti-corruption networks.

Gambia, The

- The Gambia framed UNCAC as central to its democratic transition and governance reforms, aligning national laws and institutions with UNCAC across public finance, procurement, auditing, financial intelligence, oversight, and judicial roles.
- The delegation noted capacity constraints, describing the IRM as a valuable tool for identifying gaps and good practices, and reaffirmed commitment to transparency, cooperation, and engagement with UNODC and other States parties.
- In 2023, The Gambia enacted a new Anti-Corruption Act, creating an independent Anti-Corruption Commission. The delegation highlighted the need for technical assistance to build capacity, develop operational guidelines, strengthen coordination, and support complex investigations including financial crimes, beneficial ownership, and asset recovery.
- The Gambia reported experience with international cooperation and asset recovery following its 2017 democratic transition, which uncovered widespread misappropriation of public resources. Collaboration with the United States from 2020 to 2022 recovered approximately \$3.5 million, with recovered assets intended for reparations to restore public trust.

Georgia

- Set the objective of aligning the national anti-corruption framework with international standards and improving performance in global indices, supported by legislative amendments entering into force in 2026 that redistribute anti-corruption functions.
- Assigned oversight responsibilities to the State Audit Office for asset declarations, political finance, foreign registration, and grants, while mandating the Government Administration to lead anti-corruption policy and strategy development.
- Strengthened preventive mechanisms through enhanced verification of asset declarations, reinforced political finance oversight, new whistleblowing platforms, and development of a national anti-corruption strategy.
- Engaged with international partners, including UNODC and GRECO, and expressed readiness to exchange experience and support peer learning.

Germany

- Reported adoption of new legislation criminalizing influence peddling, including acts outside parliamentary mandates, following COVID-19 procurement cases.
- Indicated preparation of legislation to strengthen asset recovery tools to prevent retention of illicit gains by corruption offenders and money launderers.
- Expressed support for a strong, streamlined, inclusive, and transparent UNCAC Implementation Review Mechanism (IRM), emphasizing civil society participation, visibility, and accessibility.
- Highlighted the importance of follow-up to review recommendations and continued support for civil society observers in UNCAC subsidiary bodies.
- Emphasized links between corruption, environmental crime, and gendered impacts, stressing respect for human rights, due process, freedom of the press, and civic space.
- Endorsed a new IRM review phase and Qatar's draft resolution, calling for streamlined procedures while addressing emerging challenges.
- Supported transparency and civil society engagement through on-site visits, publication of review calendars, consultation lists, and press releases, and committed to publishing a national follow-up report.
- Stressed that technical assistance, international cooperation, and solidarity are central to effective UNCAC implementation, especially amid declining development support and pressure on civic space.
- Reported anti-corruption as a core priority in international cooperation, implementing over 20 dedicated projects and mainstreaming integrity across technical assistance, grounded in a human rights-based approach.
- Highlighted support for non-state actors, including leadership of the Alliance for Integrity and a strategic partnership with Transparency International to build civil society capacities and empower youth.
- Noted multilateral and European engagement, including support for the EU Anti-Corruption Resource Centre, participation in the Team Europe Democracy initiative, and over USD 20 million in 2024 contributions to UNODC.
- Reaffirmed commitment to providing technical assistance globally, particularly in recovery and reconstruction contexts where integrity and accountability are critical.

Ghana

- Ghana reaffirmed UNCAC as the central framework for national anti-corruption efforts, emphasizing prevention, enforcement, asset recovery, strong institutions, and public participation.
- The delegation reported recent measures including the Governance Advisory Council, 2025 Code of Conduct for Government Officials, Presidential Policy Delivery Unit, and development of a second National Anti-Corruption Action Plan.
- Ghana highlighted reforms in public finance and procurement through amendments to the Public Procurement Act, Ghana Electronic Procurement System, Public Financial Management Act, Integrated Financial Management Information System, Fiscal Responsibility Act, and measures to improve beneficial ownership transparency.
- Integrity promotion and civic engagement were emphasized, including youth participation, a National Integrity Award Scheme, a “naming and shaming” mechanism, and reforms addressing conflicts of interest, unexplained wealth, asset declaration, lifestyle audits, illicit enrichment, and digitalization in high-risk sectors.
- Asset recovery was identified as a core priority, with dedicated units in the Office of the Special Prosecutor, Economic and Organized Crime Office, and Financial Intelligence Centre, reporting significant recoveries and active engagement in mutual legal assistance through ARIN-WA, GIABA, the GlobE Network, and the Egmont Group.
- Ghana stressed the importance of technical assistance and international cooperation, highlighting collaboration with UNODC, evaluations of UNCAC implementation, and lessons learned from two completed review cycles (2015 and 2019) informing strengthened investigative capacity, asset recovery, and legal reforms.
- Legislative progress was reported, including enactment of 16 anti-corruption laws such as the Right to Information Act and Witness Protection Act, alongside reforms to anti-money laundering frameworks.
- Challenges remain in cross-border asset recovery, timely mutual legal assistance, information-sharing, access to beneficial ownership data, and emerging risks such as virtual asset tracing. Ghana advocated for enhanced regional cooperation, technical assistance, simplified non-conviction-based forfeiture, and greater global transparency in beneficial ownership.
- Ghana emphasized evidence-based policymaking, including independent evaluations by the Ghana Statistical Service with UNODC support, informing the next National Anti-Corruption Action Plan (2025–2034) with priorities for local-level impact, learning, accountability, and gender- and human rights-responsive interventions.
- The delegation highlighted institutional capacity, including the Office of the Special Prosecutor, Economic and Organized Crime Office, Public Procurement Authority, Internal Audit Agency, and Parliamentary oversight bodies, supporting investigations, prosecutions, and deterrence of corruption.
- Ghana called for co-sponsorship of a UNCAC resolution on transparency in political party and campaign funding, reaffirming commitment to UNCAC and international cooperation as central to sustainable anti-corruption progress.

Greece

- Reported progress since CoSP10 following the 2019 establishment of the National Transparency Authority, including updating the national anti-corruption strategy with

data-driven policymaking, multiannual planning, monitoring, and ownership of reforms.

- Announced the design of a new 2026–2030 strategy based on corruption risk assessments using qualitative and quantitative indicators, with broad consultations including NGOs and the private sector.
- Highlighted strengthened integrity safeguards across public administration, including risk management frameworks, expanded whistleblower protection, enhanced roles for integrity advisors, and new codes of conduct for government members and political advisors.
- Noted deployment of digital tools for investigations, asset declarations, whistleblower protection, and monitoring disciplinary procedures, alongside awareness-raising for civil servants and youth, and continued cooperation with OECD, EU, UNODC, and Council of Europe partners.

Group of 77 and China

- Framed corruption as a major challenge to security, stability, the rule of law, and sustainable development, with links to transnational organized crime, and emphasized full implementation of UNCAC, including prevention under Chapter II.
- Stressed the need to combat illicit financial flows and reaffirmed asset recovery as a priority, calling for the unconditional return of confiscated assets and respect for state sovereignty.
- Called for strengthening international cooperation, including removing barriers to mutual legal assistance and extradition, and denying safe havens to corruption offenders.
- Reaffirmed the intergovernmental, non-ranking nature of the UNCAC Implementation Review Mechanism (IRM), emphasizing respect for sovereignty and opposition to unilateral measures that undermine cooperation.
- Called for sustainable and predictable funding of the IRM through the UN regular budget to ensure its effective and impartial functioning.
- Highlighted the importance of technical assistance, capacity building, and technology transfer, particularly for developing countries, based on national needs and priorities and informed by the review process.
- Linked anti-corruption efforts to the 2030 Agenda, emphasizing their role in resource mobilization, poverty eradication, and the enjoyment of human rights.

GRULAC, The Group of Latin America and Caribbean Countries

- Framed corruption as a major challenge to security, stability, the rule of law, and sustainable development, with links to organized and transnational crime, and reaffirmed its connection to SDG 16.
- Emphasized full implementation of UNCAC, including addressing structural causes of corruption and strengthening preventive measures under Chapter II.
- Highlighted the need to combat illicit financial flows and ensure the return of recovered assets, stressing respect for state sovereignty and the importance of international cooperation.
- Supported strengthening the UNCAC Implementation Review Mechanism (IRM), including expectations for its second phase and the need for sustainable and predictable financing through the UN regular budget.

- Stressed the importance of technical assistance, capacity-building, and international cooperation, including through ICT tools to improve information-sharing and asset tracking.
- Highlighted the link between corruption and environmental crime, calling for stronger prevention, integrity, and enforcement measures.
- Promoted integrity, ethics, and anti-corruption education, particularly targeting children and youth.
- Emphasized transparency, institutional strengthening, and public trust as key components of anti-corruption efforts.

Guatemala

- Presented a legislative agenda including draft laws on whistleblower protection, beneficial ownership transparency, anti-money laundering, public procurement reform, and creation of a Secretariat for Public Integrity, alongside a Code of Ethics and transparency rules for state suppliers.
- Established a National Anti-Corruption model with integrity units in each public body, responsible for implementing integrity systems, ethics training, whistleblower channels, and preventive risk monitoring, coordinated through a national integrity network and supported by an Ethics and Integrity Academy.
- Strengthened enforcement and prevention, with over 400 corruption-related cases reported, efforts to identify systemic patterns, and measures to prevent recurrence.
- Engaged civil society through advisory bodies including private sector, academia, indigenous groups, and other stakeholders, expanded social oversight mechanisms, promoted open government, and implemented integrity education for children, adolescents, and university students, with decentralized local-level approaches.
- Adopted a national Integrity and Anti-Corruption Strategy through 2032, enforced by presidential instruction across the public sector.
- Supported reforms to make the Implementation Review Mechanism more effective, including reducing delays, streamlining procedures, using digital tools, producing concise but substantive reports, and ensuring structured follow-up of recommendations.
- Emphasized inclusive national practices involving civil society, the private sector, indigenous peoples, and academia, and called for similar inclusiveness in the next phase of the Implementation Review Mechanism.

Guinea

- Reported comprehensive reform of legal and institutional frameworks to prevent, detect, and sanction corruption, centered on the Anti-Corruption Act with functions including data analysis, early warning, advisory support, assistance to justice authorities, asset recovery, and international cooperation.
- Highlighted a broader legal framework supporting integrity, including the Constitution, laws on public finance and access to information, the Mining Code, Public Procurement Code, and Charter of Political Parties, reflecting political commitment to transparency.
- Completed the second UNCAC review cycle in May 2025 with peer reviewers, using the process to assess progress and identify future priorities.

- Expressed readiness to continue cooperation with UNODC and partners to strengthen prevention, enforcement, asset recovery, and technical assistance.

Guyana

- Guyana highlighted parliamentary oversight of petroleum revenues and reported the extradition of a sitting parliamentarian to the United States.
- It successfully completed a CFATF mutual evaluation and plans to establish a dedicated anti-corruption unit.

Haiti

- Reported structural reforms guided by UNCAC resolutions since CoSP10, led by the Anti-Corruption Unit (ULCC), achieving progress despite challenging national circumstances.
- Adopted an inclusive prevention approach engaging civil society, youth, women, persons with disabilities, media, artists, and the private sector, with initiatives including integrity clubs, anti-corruption summer schools, fairs, and artistic competitions.
- Developed and disseminated a private sector anti-corruption guide aligned with UNODC guidance to promote transparency and zero tolerance for illicit practices.
- Implemented new criminal and procedure codes and initiated national consultations for a new National Anti-Corruption Strategy under Article 5 of UNCAC.
- Strengthened asset recovery frameworks, joining GLONET, adopting a 2023 decree on money laundering, terrorism financing, and WMD proliferation, and drafting a dedicated law on recovery of illicit assets with UNODC support.
- Introduced fiscal and customs reforms to prevent tax fraud, illicit financial flows, and financial crime, alongside specialized units for complex financial crimes.
- Emphasized the transnational nature of corruption linked to organized crime and armed groups, sending 68 reports to judicial authorities from 2021–2025, many involving foreign-based suspects.
- Called for strengthened international cooperation, mutual legal assistance, and capacity-building in financial, technological, and investigative domains, aiming to return seized assets to the State.

Honduras

- Emphasized corruption's impact on public and private sectors, noting its links to drug trafficking and organized crime, and stressed that meaningful progress depends on strong political will, highlighting President Xiomara Castro's commitment to reform.
- Repealed laws limiting transparency, including those on national defense and security documents and the Organic Law on Employment and Economic Development Zones, to strengthen accountability and sovereignty.
- Advanced enforcement and oversight by pursuing the establishment of an International Commission against Corruption and Impunity in Honduras through a UN-backed memorandum of understanding, focusing on independent investigations.
- Adopted the Open State Action Plan 2023–2025 to enhance transparency, implemented voluntary civil servants' bank account reviews, progressed with the

National Transparency and Anti-Corruption Strategy with UNODC support, and strengthened public tender and procurement legislation.

- Reported active participation in the UNCAC Implementation Review Mechanism, reaffirmed commitment to addressing recommendations, and expressed readiness to cooperate with other States parties to ensure CoSP11's success.

India

- Emphasized the central role of the UNCAC Implementation Review Mechanism (IRM) and benefits of peer learning from acting as both reviewed and reviewing State.
- Called for the next IRM phase to be efficient, predictable, non-intrusive, mindful of national capacities, with streamlined documentation, realistic timelines, and no duplication.
- Reported national anti-corruption measures, including digital public infrastructure: direct benefit transfers, e-procurement, real-time public finance systems, faceless service delivery, and digital payments.
- Highlighted enforcement and asset recovery achievements: over USD 1.8 billion recovered from fugitive economic offenders and illicit assets exceeding USD 12 billion attached.
- Noted international engagement: G20 presidency 2023 outcomes on law enforcement cooperation, information sharing, and principles on asset recovery; ongoing capacity-building for officials from Asia, Africa, and small island developing States.
- Announced plans to advance cooperation as BRICS Anti-Corruption Working Group president in 2026.

Indonesia

- Indonesia reported implementing 53 UNCAC review recommendations through legislative reforms, institutional strengthening, and enhanced international cooperation, emphasizing continuous improvement.
- Its National Strategy on the Prevention of Corruption (2018) guided reforms in natural resource governance, beneficial ownership disclosure, digital systems, and preventive work by the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK). Anti-corruption education has been integrated into schools and universities.
- Enforcement actions targeted high-level officials and corporations. Indonesia applied to join the OECD Working Group on Bribery and is finalizing its second review cycle, preparing to engage on the next phase and track implementation progress.
- Technical assistance from UNODC and partners (2023–2025) focused on Chapter II (Preventive measures), including whistleblower systems, public campaigns, workshops on political finance, conflicts of interest, digital evidence, asset seizure, and training on foreign bribery, asset recovery, and anti-money laundering. Sector-specific support included forestry and power sectors, gender and human rights, and inter-agency collaboration.
- Indonesia established a Corruption Eradication unit within the National Police and a Directorate for asset tracing and recovery, emphasizing asset recovery as prevention through deterrence and restitution. It highlighted multi-stakeholder participation,

including government, private sector, academia, media, and civil society, and promoted recognition of corruption as a core crime within ASEANAPOL to enhance cross-border investigations.

- Asset recovery achievements include upgrading the Asset Recovery Center to an Asset Recovery Party within the Attorney General's Office, active participation in regional networks like ARNA and ACAN, recovery of \$5 million in a business email compromise case with the Netherlands and Italy, \$790 million recovered from a crude palm oil corruption case, and \$260 million in ongoing recovery.
- Indonesia emphasized preventive measures as foundational to sustainable governance and public trust, linking prevention to enforcement and asset recovery, and stressed the importance of continued technical assistance, digital innovation, integrity education, and multi-stakeholder collaboration to strengthen UNCAC implementation.

Israel

- Highlighted civil society as vibrant and actively engaged, emphasizing its cooperation with state institutions to promote accountability, reinforce integrity, and support an independent legal system as a key safeguard against corruption and a cornerstone of democratic culture.
- Reported completion of an official on-site visit by the UN review team as part of the second UNCAC review cycle, with over 80 representatives consulted, including government authorities, former enforcement officials, and civil society organizations.
- Noted ongoing collaboration with the evaluation team on formulating review recommendations, expected to be published soon.
- Expressed concern over politicization of the review process, condemning false accusations that hinder constructive discussion and UNCAC implementation.

Italy

- Italy stressed the importance of financial investigations, including the use of Interpol Silver Notices, and pointed to growing risks linked to cryptocurrencies.
- It called for more coordinated implementation of the Palermo and Merida Conventions and emphasized prevention, including through the promotion of civic values.

Iran, Islamic Republic of

- Iran reported updates to its AML legislation, a draft national strategy, and a bill to accede to the Mecca Convention, while expressing concern that unilateral coercive measures undermine asset recovery.
- It enacted the Seventh National Development Plan, mandating rigorous asset recovery, and implemented electronic systems for public procurement and the asset declarations of officials. The country also requested targeted technical assistance for using technology in preventive measures.
- Iran reaffirmed the Implementation Review Mechanism as an intergovernmental and cooperative process, stressed the importance of effective follow-up to recommendations, and cautioned against approaches that do not respect consensus-based decision making.

Iraq

- Iraq reaffirmed its commitment to UNCAC since acceding in 2007, highlighting reforms in prevention, investigation, asset recovery, and international cooperation. It reported digital transformation initiatives within the Integrity Authority, national awareness campaigns targeting youth, and engagement with civil society and the private sector.
- The country emphasized whistleblower protection, adoption of codes of conduct during elections, empowerment of women, and involvement of academia and media in anti-corruption efforts.
- Iraq highlighted asset recovery efforts through regional and international cooperation, while acknowledging ongoing challenges in expediting the return of assets.
- It called for sustained international technical assistance, training, and capacity building, reaffirming its leadership role within the Arab Anti-Corruption Network and reporting academic collaboration with the International Anti-Corruption Academy (IACA).

Japan

- Reported technical assistance through UNODC and Japanese institutions, including UNAFEI, ICITAP-related programs, and JICA, focusing on law enforcement, financial investigations, and analytical capacity.
- Amended the Whistleblower Protection Act in June 2025 to expand coverage, strengthen internal compliance, improve reporting mechanisms, and introduce penalties for retaliation.
- Highlighted prevention as the most effective anti-corruption tool, alongside criminal deterrence measures, including amendments to the Unfair Competition Prevention Act to increase penalties for bribery of foreign officials.
- Reported ongoing second-cycle UNCAC review and participation as a reviewing State, noting peer learning and value of in-person visits.
- Supported a balanced, sustainable, and streamlined IRM with user-friendly self-assessments, manageable workload, and continued effectiveness.
- Emphasized corruption's transnational nature and links to organized crime, making international cooperation and technical assistance essential for prevention, investigation, prosecution, and asset recovery.
- Provided financial and technical support to partner countries, including Ukraine, through targeted training, forensic investigations, and study visits in cooperation with UNODC and JICA.
- Highlighted long-standing bilateral programs via UNAFEI since 1998, including training on early indicators of corruption and practical investigative skills.
- Reported measures to enhance political finance transparency and maintain constitutional separation of powers while engaging constructively in UNCAC discussions.
- Introduced a beneficial ownership list system since January 2022 to improve transparency, support financial due diligence, and facilitate asset recovery.
- Reaffirmed commitment to international cooperation, UNCAC Chapter V implementation, and global asset recovery, ensuring corruption does not remain profitable.

Jordan

- Jordan reported developing a National Integrity Index using sectoral studies with local and international partners to assess rule of law, transparency, accountability, justice, and governance, improving decision-making and institutional performance.
- It launched the National Strategy for Integrity and Anti-Corruption (2026–2030), emphasizing prevention, inclusiveness, digital transformation, asset recovery, and judicial cooperation with international partners.
- Jordan supported resolutions to strengthen accountability and transparency and reaffirmed integrity as a core national philosophy and institutional culture.

Kazakhstan

- Ongoing alignment of national legislation with UNCAC, supported by UNODC and other international partners, linking anti-corruption efforts to investor protection and sustainable development.
- Reorganized national anti-corruption architecture by presidential decree, merging the former anti-corruption agency into the National Security Committee while transferring policy and coordination functions to the Civil Service Agency.
- Addressed emerging risks from virtual assets, including cryptocurrency use and transaction anonymity, through standardized procedures for identifying, seizing, and confiscating illicit digital assets.
- Implemented artificial intelligence and digital analytics in corruption investigations and proposed amendments to criminal procedure legislation to enable parallel financial investigations for tracing illegal digital income and supporting asset recovery.

Kenya

- Kenya highlighted recent legal reforms, including the Conflict of Interest Act (2025), the Whistleblowers Protection Bill (2025), and amendments introducing six-month timelines for corruption and economic crime cases to restore public confidence in the justice system.
- Judicial and enforcement capacity has been strengthened through the Anti-Corruption and Economic Crimes Division of the High Court, nationwide court automation, and e-filing systems. The Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission leads investigations, risk assessments, system reviews, and asset recovery, reporting KES 6.3 billion recovered and ongoing forfeiture proceedings for an additional KES 14 billion. Oversight is reinforced through the Auditor General and the Director of Public Prosecutions.
- Preventive and participatory measures include digital governance platforms, piloting of an electronic government procurement system, and county anti-corruption civilian oversight committees to promote grassroots accountability.
- Looking ahead, Kenya plans to host the African Centre for Anti-Corruption Studies and Research in July 2026 as a regional hub, while actively participating in CoSP11 side events on whistleblower protection, reaffirming support for the African Group, the Group of 77 and China, and full implementation of UNCAC.

Korea, Republic of

- Korea reported measures to strengthen anti-corruption frameworks, including public engagement through the “People’s Idea Box” for the Conflict of Interest Prevention Act and revisions to the Act on the Confiscation and Return of Corruption Property to enhance recovery of criminal proceeds and victim protections.
- The Anti-Corruption and Civil Rights Commission advanced priorities of transparency, societal integrity, and technical support, strengthening whistleblower protections by increasing compensation coverage and using a conciliation system to address reporting disadvantages.
- Legislative and institutional reforms included mandatory asset forfeiture for offenders, proposed non-conviction-based forfeiture legislation, and the establishment of specialized asset recovery units in local Prosecutors’ Offices.
- Korea emphasized international cooperation, sharing its integrity assessment system and conducting training with countries including Sri Lanka, Kosovo, Viet Nam, and South Africa, hosting APEC dialogues, and contributing to UNODC and regional networks such as the Southeast Asia Justice Network.
- The delegation highlighted asset recovery and multilateral cooperation as mutually reinforcing pillars, reaffirming commitment to UNCAC principles and ongoing collaboration with States parties and international partners.

Kuwait

- Kuwait reported implementing recommendations from its first UNCAC review cycle through legislative, procedural, and institutional reforms, including laws strengthening the Anti-Corruption Authority and legislation on international judicial cooperation to facilitate mutual legal assistance and information exchange.
- It stated that it is drafting the next phase of its national integrity and anti-corruption strategy, alongside a national AML/CFT strategy aligned with FATF standards, and highlighted ongoing work on beneficial ownership transparency and financial disclosure systems.
- Kuwait supported accelerating the Implementation Review Mechanism while focusing on follow-up, stressing the importance of examining links between corruption and organized crime and promoting closer coordination between UNCAC and UNTOC frameworks.
- It emphasized improving IRM performance by structuring follow-up to recommendations, particularly legislative and procedural developments, and proposed assessing practical implementation using statistical data and enforcement outcomes.
- Kuwait suggested structuring the next phase into two cycles: one covering chapters II and III on prevention and criminalization, and another covering chapters IV and V on international cooperation and asset recovery, emphasizing alignment with IRM terms of reference and lessons learned from earlier cycles.

Kyrgyzstan

- Kyrgyzstan reaffirmed UNCAC as a comprehensive framework guiding national anti-corruption policy across prevention, criminalization, international cooperation, and asset recovery, with the Prosecutor General designated as the central coordinating authority.

- The country reported adoption of a 2025–2030 State Anti-Corruption Strategy emphasizing practical preventive measures, including corruption risk management, conflict-of-interest regulation, and whistleblower protection. The Ombudsman for the Prevention of Corruption was placed under the Prosecutor General’s Office to strengthen inter-agency coordination. Legislative reforms are ongoing, including a draft law to modernize anti-corruption frameworks and improve measurement and evaluation.
- Kyrgyzstan highlighted active participation in the UNCAC Implementation Review Mechanism, noting that first-cycle recommendations were largely implemented. During the second cycle, a July 2025 country visit supported Chapters II and V, leading to establishment of a specialized asset recovery office within the Prosecutor General’s Office.
- At the regional level, Kyrgyzstan hosted a Central Asian UNCAC conference in November 2025 to enhance collaboration, share experiences, and harmonize implementation approaches. The delegation emphasized a systemic, results-oriented approach, using consistent follow-up to UNCAC recommendations as benchmarks for measurable reform.

Lao People’s Democratic Republic

- Lao PDR emphasized prevention and asset recovery as key parts of its UNCAC implementation. It had adopted a second National Anti-Corruption Strategy (2025–2035), amended the law on state inspection, streamlined administrative procedures, and expanded one-stop services for investors. It also highlighted efforts to digitalize public administration to reduce corruption risks.
- The delegation reported public awareness campaigns, and that the State Inspection Authority had handled investigations and complaints. It noted cooperation with UNODC on training for financial investigations.
- Lao PDR stated that no overseas asset recovery cases had occurred yet but expressed readiness to cooperate internationally. It also reported participation as a reviewing State and engagement with ASEAN anti-corruption initiatives.

Latvia

- Highlighted corruption as a global challenge intensified by digitalization and artificial intelligence, noting risks from covert political financing, foreign interference, and information manipulation.
- Outlined initiatives developed with OECD and EU partners, including a methodology for assessing internal controls in public institutions and state-owned enterprises, and a national corruption risk assessment set for implementation in 2026.
- Called for a more transparent, inclusive, efficient, and practical Implementation Review Mechanism, reaffirming strong support for strengthening the IRM.

Lebanon

- Lebanon reaffirmed UNCAC as the foundation of its anti-corruption framework, completing and publishing its full IRM country review and implementing a National Anti-Corruption Strategy adopted in 2020, with updates underway to strengthen law

enforcement, private sector integrity, sectoral risk management, and inclusive civil society participation.

- The National Anti-Corruption Commission has been operationalized with appointments, bylaws, budget, and staffing. It now manages asset declarations, monitors the Right to Information Law, conducts public sector risk assessments, handles complaints, and develops a digital compliance dashboard with UNDP support.
- Enforcement and international cooperation are coordinated through the Ministry of Justice, including mutual legal assistance, asset recovery procedures, oversight of procurement, and legal reforms to enhance prosecution and judicial independence.
- Lebanon has reformed its financial system following FATF recommendations, is restructuring public administration to enhance integrity and transparency, and continues to engage civil society, academia, and international partners to support UNCAC implementation and restore public trust.

Lesotho

- Lesotho reaffirmed its commitment to UNCAC, highlighting corruption's negative impact on development, equality, and social justice, and completed its second-cycle review under the Implementation Review Mechanism with Colombia and Chad as reviewers.
- The Independent Anti-Corruption and Ethics Commission was established in 2025 as a constitutional, independent body, with increased budgets since 2023 and decentralized offices in northern and southern regions.
- Inter-institutional cooperation includes MOUs with domestic oversight bodies and the Special Investigating Unit of South Africa, and technical assistance from UNODC, including training on corruption risk management in October 2025.
- Prevention became a core focus, with district anti-corruption committees, ministry integrity committees, youth anti-corruption committees, and student integrity associations. Anti-corruption education was integrated into the school curriculum, with Grade 8 completed and Grade 9 in progress. Six districts expanded the schools programme, and 650 youths participated in 2025 International Anti-Corruption Day.
- Lesotho established an Asset Recovery Unit under the Money Laundering and Proceeds of Crime Act 2008 to implement UNCAC Chapter V, focusing on seizing criminal assets. Despite challenges like cross-border flows, legal delays, and limited resources, it secured over \$1.1 million in forfeitures in 2025.
- The country reaffirmed its commitment to implementing UNCAC, following up on IRM recommendations, and continued engagement with international cooperation and reporting obligations.

Libya

- Libya outlined the Administrative Oversight Authority as the central body for executive oversight, including administrative, financial, and technical functions to prevent and combat corruption, with a strengthened mandate under Law No. 20 of 2013 to audit, investigate, refer cases to prosecution, participate in judicial proceedings, and engage in regional and international oversight networks.

- The Authority reported transparency and accountability measures, including publication of its 53rd report covering 2011–2023, with a subsequent report planned for local and international dissemination.
- Libya highlighted institutional capacity-building initiatives, including a Training and Development Academy and a dedicated office for asset recovery aligned with UNCAC, UNTOC, and the Arab Anti-Corruption Convention.
- Looking ahead, Libya is preparing a five-year national strategy (2025–2030) to unify oversight, prevention, and anti-corruption efforts across all stakeholders.

Liechtenstein

- The delegation expressed commitment to working constructively with other States parties to advance transparency, uphold the rule of law, and promote good governance.
- Reported ongoing refinement of national anti-corruption frameworks in line with international standards to ensure resilient and responsive institutions.
- Voiced strong support for the UNCAC Implementation Review Mechanism, highlighting its value for dialogue, peer learning, and mutual support, and confirmed active engagement as both a contributing and benefiting State.

Lithuania

- Lithuania emphasized corruption as a tool for political interference and electoral manipulation and reaffirmed the role of independent, well-resourced anti-corruption bodies.
- The delegation highlighted its dedicated anti-corruption agency and efforts to strengthen resilience through corruption risk management, data-driven analysis, integrity leadership, and ethics education.
- Lithuania welcomed acceleration of the UNCAC review process and supported launching the next IRM cycle.
- Speaking as President of EPAC/EACN, it highlighted a CoSP11 side event on emerging technologies and anti-corruption.
- The delegation reaffirmed support for Ukraine’s anti-corruption institutions and reforms.

Malaysia

- Advanced legal and policy reforms, including 2025 amendments to the Whistleblower Protection Act, preparation of a Freedom of Information Bill, and enactment of the Government Procurement Act 2025 to strengthen transparency and safeguards.
- Promoted prevention and public engagement through the Malaysia Clean initiative and broader integrity education efforts across society, aligned with UNCAC preventive measures.
- Reported progress under the National Anti-Corruption Strategy 2024–2028, with 25 of 60 sub-strategies implemented, monitored through internal and public dashboards; supported by a CPI task force and thematic reform groups.
- Strengthened institutional integrity through dedicated integrity units across public institutions and state-linked entities, conducting risk assessments, compliance monitoring, and internal controls.

- Emphasized asset recovery as a central pillar, reporting recovery of over MYR 31 billion, alongside extensive enforcement actions, strengthened financial investigations, and international cooperation, including with the IACCC, NCA, and UNODC; highlighted Operation Sky recovering approximately MYR 700 million.
- Submitted regional initiatives for CoSP11, including the Putrajaya Declaration and ASEAN Action Plan 2026–2028, and supported international efforts on measuring corruption.
- Highlighted active international cooperation and capacity-building, while underscoring the importance of country-led, needs-based technical assistance aligned with UNCAC.
- Identified priority areas for technical assistance, including whistleblower systems, procurement oversight, access to information frameworks, and digital integrity systems such as the Integrity and Governance Management System.

Maldives

- Since acceding to UNCAC in 2007, the Maldives reported strengthening its anti-corruption framework through legislative reforms, preventive measures, and enhanced cooperation, including criminalization of corruption offences in line with the Convention.
- The delegation highlighted that the Maldives Anti-Corruption Commission has seized assets worth over USD 100 million, emphasizing that effective recovery depends on stronger international mutual legal assistance; asset recovery was identified as a critical priority, with a model law submitted to Parliament and the executive.
- The Maldives emphasized the transnational nature of corruption and global coordination, noting its co-hosting with Saudi Arabia of an OIC anti-corruption and integrity forum, which produced principles for strengthening integrity in the tourism sector.
- The delegation reported investments in institutional capacity and prevention, including a National Anti-Corruption Academy, an independent Anti-Corruption Trust Fund, and use of technology such as modern investigation facilities, AI-powered transcription tools, and automated case management systems.
- Looking ahead, the Maldives highlighted emerging risks from digitalization, artificial intelligence, and virtual assets, calling for high-tech support for small island developing States to bridge the digital divide and prevent technology-enabled corruption.

Madagascar

- Madagascar adopted a National Anti-Corruption Strategy for 2025 to 2030, prioritizing transparency in political financing and the use of digital tools to trace illicit financial flows.
- It also called for an international alliance to end impunity for elites.

Mali

- Adopted a national anti-corruption strategy and action plans, a new criminal code covering UNCAC offences, and a criminal procedure code enabling

non-conviction-based forfeiture; removed statutes of limitation for economic and financial crimes linked to public assets.

- Established a national hub for economic and financial crimes, an asset recovery and management agency, strengthened witness and victim protection, annulled certain immunities, and adopted AML/CFT decrees.
- Advanced digitization of public administration and procurement systems; reaffirmed openness to international cooperation under constitutional provisions.
- Called for respect for sovereignty and consensus in shaping the next phase of the UNCAC Implementation Review Mechanism.
- Mali is committed to international cooperation, emphasizes the need to remove obstacles to asset recovery, and stresses support for both state and non-state actors in fighting corruption.

Marshall Islands

- The Marshall Islands reported completion of both UNCAC review cycles (2015 and 2022), noting strengths in criminalization and gaps in prevention, procurement oversight, transparency, beneficial ownership, and public sector ethics.
- The delegation highlighted six constitutional amendments adopted in May 2025, including creation of an independent Ombudsman with investigatory and prosecutorial powers.
- Additional measures include drafting new procurement regulations, enacting the Personal Data Protection Act 2025, and receiving targeted technical assistance from UNODC's Pacific Office.
- Support from UNODC included integrity dialogues, AML/CFT training, and procurement risk mitigation.
- The Marshall Islands emphasized collective action and ongoing reform despite capacity constraints.

Mauritania

- In 2025, it created a National Anti-Corruption Authority to lead preventive policy, integrity promotion, asset declarations, whistleblower protection, and national coordination.
- The country updated anti-corruption laws, expanded asset declaration requirements to MPs and board members, and strengthened international cooperation frameworks, including asset recovery.
- Reforms included public zero-tolerance statements, digitalization of procurement and services, a justice reform plan, and confiscation of illicit assets worth millions.
- Civil society and youth participation was strengthened through governance inclusion and easier establishment of parties and NGOs.
- Mauritania credited UNODC, Morocco, and INTERPOL for technical assistance in capacity-building and asset recovery, enabling operationalization of the Anti-Corruption Authority.
- The delegation reaffirmed cooperation with States parties and emphasized continued technical assistance, especially for asset recovery.

Mexico

- Mexico reaffirmed its commitment to UNCAC, highlighting corruption as a significant economic and social issue and framing anti-corruption as essential for sustainable development and multilateral cooperation.
- Reported preventive measures included reforms in public works and procurement to ensure competitive tenders, regulation of lobbying, and creation of a “Laboratory of Trust and Integrity” to strengthen recruitment and retention in high-risk civil service roles. Ethics and integrity training reached over 300,000 civil servants, supported by integrity education from primary through university levels.
- Results reported included approximately USD 3.8 billion saved in the first year through cancellation of flawed tenders and improved oversight of public contracts, with recovered funds allocated to health, education, and social welfare. The delegation emphasized maintaining public trust through consistent governance and stressed the continued importance of international cooperation and shared responsibility among States Parties.

Mongolia

- Identified anti-corruption as a central government priority, focusing on political corruption, abuse of office, conflicts of interest, and misuse of public and natural resources, and announced 2026 as the Year of Strengthening Discipline and Accountability in the Civil Service.
- Advanced reforms in the justice system, regulatory frameworks, and privatization of selected state-owned enterprises, alongside continued capacity-building of the independent anti-corruption authority.
- Strengthened transparency measures in extractive industries and public procurement, promoted beneficial ownership transparency, and implemented disclosure and verification systems, including under the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative.
- Expanded preventive tools through digital government, open budgets, open data platforms, conflict-of-interest rules, and asset declaration systems.
- Prioritized asset recovery, including commitments to transparent management of recovered assets, and co-sponsored a draft resolution on political finance transparency.

Montenegro

- Montenegro reported that it is in the final stage of judicial reform, describing the process as continuous and central to accountability, and highlighted its role as a regional leader in EU integration in the Western Balkans, noting that judicial credibility is essential for meeting accession standards.
- It outlined measures to strengthen judicial integrity, including reforming the Judicial Council’s composition through constitutional amendments and adopting a Code of Ethics for Judges based on the Bangalore Principles, emphasizing accountability of judges to institutions and citizens and rejecting corruption, influence, or hidden commitments in the judiciary.
- Montenegro reaffirmed its commitment to embedding anti-corruption policies within the justice system, ensuring impartiality, transparency, and public trust.

Morocco

- Morocco emphasized that integrity is central to its development model, essential for trust, effective public policies, and equal access to rights, reporting constitutional and institutional reforms to build a robust national anti-corruption system aligned with UNCAC obligations.
- It highlighted adoption of a National Anti-Corruption Strategy developed through a participatory approach involving civil society and the private sector, and announced plans for a second strategy reflecting institutional maturity and a new generation of reforms, noting that AI is reshaping corruption risks and requires updated responses.
- Morocco called for a three-pillar approach: prioritizing prevention in public policies, supporting follow-up to the Marrakesh Declaration through a consensual draft resolution, and developing accurate measurement systems while addressing new AI-related risks. It emphasized harmonizing global processes, including the Vienna and Geneva frameworks, and acknowledged links between corruption, human rights, development, and climate.
- It underlined the Implementation Review Mechanism's role in assessing national anti-corruption efforts, identifying best practices, and advocated for a comprehensive next phase that includes coordination with other mechanisms, assessment of implementation effectiveness, enhanced transparency, stakeholder participation, and systematic follow-up to recommendations, particularly those related to technical assistance.

Mozambique

- Reaffirmed a zero-tolerance approach to corruption, referencing UNCAC accession and ratification, and reported reforms strengthening the Central Anti-Corruption Bureau and revising the Organic Law of the Public Prosecutor's Office in 2022 to establish specialized offices for asset recovery and economic and transnational crime.
- Adopted a new legal framework on anti-money laundering and countering the financing of terrorism in 2022, alongside national strategies for AML CFT for 2023 to 2027 and anti-corruption in public administration for 2023 to 2032, with removal from the FATF grey list in 2025 cited as a related outcome.
- Strengthened capacity through targeted training of magistrates and investigators, including on asset recovery and digital asset investigations.
- Introduced preventive and citizen-oriented measures, including a real-time complaints system integrating an online portal, WhatsApp chatbot, and complaint tracking mechanism.
- Emphasized the role of the UNCAC Implementation Review Mechanism, data-driven assessment of institutional effectiveness, and the need for enhanced international cooperation to accelerate legal assistance and repatriation of diverted public funds.

Myanmar

- Acceded to UNCAC in 2013; amended anti-corruption law; established corruption prevention units at union, regional, and state levels; implemented public financial management reforms and awareness-raising initiatives.

- Actively participated in both IRM cycles and cooperated with UNODC.
- Emphasized the IRM as an intergovernmental, cooperative, and non-intrusive process respecting sovereignty and non-interference.
- Highlighted asset recovery as central to UNCAC implementation and stressed the need for international cooperation and technical assistance for developing countries.
- Aligned with the joint statement marking UNCAC's twentieth anniversary.

Namibia

- Namibia adopted an Access to Information Act and expanded the investigative powers of the Anti-Corruption Commission, including in relation to money laundering.
- It also strengthened asset seizure powers and introduced reforms to facilitate mutual legal assistance.

Nauru

- Nauru emphasized institutional integrity, good governance, and rule of law, highlighting multi-stakeholder engagement supported by technical assistance from partners including UNODC and peer reviewers.
- Reported follow-up to the UNCAC review, including review of the Ombudsman appointment process and finalization of a National Anti-Corruption Strategy in cooperation with UNODC to strengthen coordinated prevention and enforcement.
- Supported transparency through the planned public release of the second-cycle review report.
- Established a Consumer Protection Authority under the Consumer Protection Act 2024 to address misleading and dishonest practices.
- Updated their Prosecution Policy in 2025 to enhance asset recovery mechanisms and align with FATF standards on proceeds of corruption.

Nepal

- Adopted a zero-tolerance policy against corruption following the formation of an interim government and initiated administrative and institutional reforms emphasizing human rights and inclusive participation.
- Strengthened legal and institutional frameworks, advancing compliance with FATF recommendations on beneficial ownership, sanctions, and asset identification, freezing, and recovery, with oversight led by key bodies including the Commission for the Investigation of Abuse of Authority and the National Vigilance Centre.
- Finalized the second National Anti-Corruption Strategy and Action Plan, enhancing specialized investigative units, digital forensics, cybercrime and procurement auditing, and reinforcing protections for whistleblowers and witnesses.
- Promoted public awareness, school-based ethics education, and collaboration with civil society and media, with asset recovery identified as a national priority.

Niger

- Reported ongoing major institutional reforms to restore public authority, strengthen governance, and ensure rigorous management of public resources.

- Highlighted the creation of a national commission to combat economic, financial, and fiscal crime as a key tool for prevention, protection, and enforcement.
- Emphasized anti-corruption efforts anchored in national priorities while contributing to multilateral cooperation based on mutual respect, equality among States, and recognition of national specificities.
- Reaffirmed commitment to UNCAC principles, pledging to meet obligations through sovereign responsibility and constructive international cooperation.
- Stressed the central role of technical assistance as a strategic support tool, aligned with national priorities, respectful of State sovereignty, and aimed at sustainably strengthening institutions and domestic jurisdictions.
- Reported structural reforms to reinforce national anti-corruption architecture, including strengthened oversight mechanisms, specialized institutions, and a principle of zero tolerance for impunity.
- Called for technical assistance to be requested and led by the beneficiary State, adapted to national legal and institutional realities, and focused on skills transfer, training, and local ownership.
- Emphasized sustainability, partnership, coordination, and complementarity in technical assistance to avoid duplication and maximize impact.
- Recognized the importance of international cooperation in addressing transnational corruption, including capacity building, sharing best practices, legal and administrative support, asset recovery, combating illicit financial flows, and repatriation of stolen assets.
- Reaffirmed willingness to engage in constructive cooperation grounded in trust, partnership, shared responsibility, and respect for sovereign choices.

Nigeria

- Nigeria enacted legislation on proceeds of crime and tax reforms and introduced a centralized, automated asset forfeiture system.
- It highlighted its exit from the FATF grey list in October 2025 and emphasized the use of beneficial ownership registers.
- The country focused on strengthening financial investigation skills and requested targeted support for beneficial ownership transparency and digital forensics.
- Nigeria mentors counterpart institutions in the West African subregion through its Financial Intelligence Unit and specialized agencies.
- It enacted the Proceeds of Crime Recovery and Management Act in 2022 and is developing an automated, centralized national database for recovered assets.
- Nigeria leads the West and Central Africa regional group of the Egmont Group and participates in Interpol Civil Notice for international cooperation.

Norway

- Norway emphasized that corruption undermines democratic governance, the rule of law, sustainable development, and public trust, and highlighted declining global support for governance despite rising corruption risks.
- Reported increasing financial support for anti-corruption through development assistance and the launch of a new international anti-corruption strategy, supporting actors including UNODC, the International Centre for Asset Recovery, the Stolen

Asset Recovery Initiative, UNDP, the World Customs Organization, Open Contracting Partnership, Open Ownership, civil society organizations, and independent media.

- Highlighted the outcome of the Fourth Financing for Development Conference, recognizing anti-corruption as essential for domestic resource mobilization, tax reform, and private investment, and reaffirmed UNCAC implementation as central to these commitments.
- Norway expressed concern over shrinking civic space and threats to journalists, activists, and whistleblowers, and emphasized the importance of protecting them as key actors in exposing corruption and ensuring accountability.
- Announced, together with Albania, Ghana, and Mongolia, a draft resolution on transparency in political finance, and called for support to strengthen democratic integrity and prevent undue influence.
- Emphasized the importance of technical assistance for effective UNCAC implementation, linking anti-corruption to market access, climate finance, and investment, and supported expanded capacity-building, data systems, and corruption measurement frameworks.
- Highlighted the transnational nature of corruption and supported stronger international cooperation, including South–South collaboration, information exchange, and equal partnerships to share best practices and resources.
- Norway underscored the importance of transparency, independent oversight institutions, free media, and civil society participation to ensure effective implementation and impact of anti-corruption efforts.
- Reaffirmed commitment to inclusive engagement, reporting consultations with civil society, academia, and the private sector in CoSP11 preparations, and emphasized that meaningful anti-corruption efforts require openness to diverse perspectives and active stakeholder participation.

Oman

- Oman reaffirmed its commitment to combating corruption as part of its national development vision “Oman 2040,” emphasizing integrity, accountability, and efficiency in public finance management, and highlighting knowledge exchange and international cooperation as key tools for reinforcing integrity and sustainable development.
- It reported the launch of its National Integrity Plan (2022–2023), aligned with international best practices, structured around legislative reform, institutional integration, social education, international cooperation, and oversight, and involving government entities, the private sector, and civil society with clearly defined roles and responsibilities.
- Oman highlighted the role of its Financial and Administrative Oversight Authority, including the publication of annual summaries on scrutiny and detection of financial and administrative violations, and reaffirmed engagement in regional and international cooperation networks, including GlobE and Arab integrity networks.

Pakistan

- Pakistan reported a comprehensive revamp of its national anti-corruption institution over the past two years, including AI-based investigations, digitalization of

operations, establishment of land directorates, and a public feedback mechanism to improve transparency, efficiency, and accountability.

- The country highlighted significant asset recovery results through voluntary returns, court-ordered confiscations, plea bargains, and other legal mechanisms, with substantial amounts returned to victims of corruption.
- Pakistan expressed concern about investment and residency schemes in safe havens that lack checks on the origin of wealth, noting these facilitate laundering of illicit gains, and reported that requests for cooperation are often obstructed by broad human rights or politically exposed person considerations.
- It supported strengthening the UNCAC Implementation Review Mechanism to enhance effectiveness, transparency, and inclusiveness, and advocated simplifying mutual legal assistance procedures. Pakistan emphasized stronger international cooperation for timely freezing, confiscation, and repatriation of stolen assets, and called for targeted technical assistance in financial forensics, digital evidence management, asset tracing, and public integrity systems.
- The country reported participation in pilot reviews and publication of executive summaries, noting that UNCAC offences have been criminalized domestically, and stressed the importance of international cooperation and asset recovery in the face of safe havens for corrupt actors.
- Pakistan proposed integrating assessments of non-responsive legal systems into the IRM, developing methodologies to measure the effectiveness of anti-corruption agencies, and establishing digital platforms for real-time monitoring and reporting.

Palau

- Reported development of Palau's first National Anti-Corruption Strategy, led by the Office of the Attorney General as UNCAC focal point.
- Highlighted roles of key institutions in prevention and accountability, including the Office of the Special Prosecutor and Public Auditor for confidential reporting, and the Financial Institutions Commission and Financial Intelligence Unit for AML and financial oversight.
- Emphasized the importance of international cooperation and technical assistance, acknowledging support from UNODC and the UNCAC Implementation Review Mechanism.
- Strengthened cross-border cooperation through INTERPOL membership since 2023, enabling use of the I-24/7 network to enhance information exchange and support investigations into corruption and transnational crime.

Palestine, State of

- The State of Palestine reported operating under highly constrained conditions due to occupation-related restrictions affecting state institutions, civil society, and the private sector, but noted achieving tangible anti-corruption results.
- It launched a cross-sectoral National Anti-Corruption Strategy (2023–2025), developed with government institutions, civil society, and the private sector, and supported by international partners, strengthening prevention, risk management, and integrity functions alongside law enforcement.

- Palestine highlighted submitting draft resolutions to CoSP11 and its role as President of the Fifth Session of the Arab Convention against Corruption, implementing activities with Arab states, and welcomed continued cooperation and support from international partners.

Papua New Guinea

- Papua New Guinea reaffirmed its commitment to UNCAC, linking anti-corruption to security, stability, and sustainable development, while noting systemic challenges and the need for stronger whistleblower protections.
- It reported progress under the National Anti-Corruption Plan 2020–2025 (under review) and the long-term Strategy 2010–2030, including digitalized procurement, audit and district committees, risk assessments, and capacity-building for integrity institutions, judiciary, and law enforcement.
- Digital reforms included steps toward a Right to Information Policy and joining the UN Convention against Cybercrime in October 2025.
- The “One Shot” platform was used to coordinate anti-corruption, money laundering, and terrorist financing efforts.
- Papua New Guinea welcomed the new UNODC office, actively participated as a reviewing State, completed Samoa’s review, and hosted a UNODC workshop to track implementation.
- Regionally, it engaged with Pacific Islands anti-corruption networks and received ongoing support from Australia, New Zealand, and the EU.

Paraguay

- Reaffirmed commitment to UNCAC and reported adoption of Law No. 7389/24 establishing a National Regime for Integrity, Transparency, and Corruption Prevention, led by an independent Comptroller General as coordinating authority.
- Implemented the framework with over 200 transparency and anti-corruption units across public institutions and launched a National Citizens’ Reporting Portal in February 2025, receiving more than 500 reports in its first months.
- Promoted private sector integrity through the “Integrity Seal” programme, recognizing 39 companies for strong compliance systems and responsible business practices.
- Advanced integrity education initiatives led by the Comptroller General, targeting children and youth.
- Reported progress under the UNCAC review, including adoption of the executive summary of the second-cycle country review and acknowledgment of UNODC and peer support.

Peru

- Strengthened risk management, ethical standards, and safe complaint mechanisms, alongside enhanced access to public information and active transparency obligations, enabling more effective citizen oversight.
- Reforms respond to UNCAC IRM recommendations, including mandatory asset and income declarations for civil servants, judicial integrity offices, and anti-bribery directives.

- Adopted non-conviction-based forfeiture in 2019, enabling asset recovery without prior convictions, recovering over USD 194 million in six years, addressing money laundering and illicit enrichment.
- Emphasized asset recovery as a national priority, with coordination between financial intelligence and judicial institutions and active participation in international cooperation.
- Reaffirmed commitment to UNCAC, the IRM, and collaborative engagement with States parties to strengthen institutions, transparency, and resilience against corruption, recognizing the transnational nature of illicit flows.

Philippines

- The Philippines emphasized the growing complexity and transnational nature of corruption, noting the need for strong institutions to maintain public trust. It reported digitization and transparency reforms led by the Office of the President and the Office of the Ombudsman.
- The country highlighted the new Government Procurement Act, which integrates digital oversight, beneficial ownership disclosure, and public participation. It reported actions against a major corruption scheme in flood control projects, including charges against senior officials.
- The Philippines focused on institutional strengthening, digitization, access to public records, and youth engagement, while expressing openness to enhanced international cooperation on asset recovery, procurement, transparency, and technology-enabled corruption.

Poland

- Emphasized the importance of civil society participation, media freedom, and whistleblower protection as key components of effective anti-corruption efforts.
- Highlighted active engagement in UNCAC, OECD, and GRECO frameworks, stressing multi-stakeholder participation in the second phase of the UNCAC Implementation Review Mechanism.
- Reported enforcement and prevention measures, including specialized prosecutorial units, guidelines on foreign bribery cases, and annual asset declaration controls for approximately 500,000 public officials.
- Noted ongoing legislative reforms and preventive education, including extensive training programmes conducted by the Central Anti-Corruption Bureau.
- Highlighted cooperation with the private sector, including initiatives targeting corruption in sports and match-fixing.

Portugal

- Portugal described corruption as a threat to democracy, human dignity, social justice, and sustainable development, framing anti-corruption as a human rights and governance issue.
- It outlined an ambitious national anti-corruption agenda focused on prevention, detection, and accountability, anchored in coordinated institutional action, transparency, and civic engagement.

- Under the General Regime for the Prevention of Corruption, public and private entities are required to adopt compliance programmes, including risk prevention plans, codes of conduct, training, and whistleblowing channels.
- Portugal highlighted its National Anti-Corruption Mechanism as an independent body supporting integrity systems, monitoring compliance, and promoting best practices, including through an AI-based tool.
- Emphasized education and youth engagement to foster a culture of integrity and encouraged multi-stakeholder cooperation with civil society, academia, and the private sector.
- Portugal reported domestic use of artificial intelligence to support investigations and expressed support for digital tools and public digital infrastructure to enhance transparency while respecting privacy and fundamental rights.
- It also reaffirmed strong support for the UNCAC Implementation Review Mechanism.

Qatar

- Emphasized the global economic, social, and human costs of corruption, highlighting the need for coordinated international action under UNCAC.
- Identified obstacles to effective anti-corruption efforts, including weak institutions, limited transparency, excessive bureaucracy, cross-border crime, and insufficient technological and data systems, and stressed the importance of international cooperation, technical assistance, and capacity building, particularly for developing and post-conflict countries.
- Announced the launch of the National Strategy for Enhancing Integrity, Transparency and Preventing Corruption (2025–2030) on 8 October 2025, aligned with Qatar National Vision 2030.
- Highlighted Qatar’s role in hosting CoSP3 (2009) and CoSP11, and initiatives such as the Sheikh Tamim bin Hamad Al Thani International Anti-Corruption Excellence Award, the Global Programme for the Implementation of the Doha Declaration, the Global Judicial Integrity Network, and international anti-corruption training centers.
- Reaffirmed commitment to strengthening legislative and institutional frameworks, enhancing international cooperation, and supporting countries most in need.

Romania

- Romania highlighted its National Anti-Corruption Strategy and expressed support for a strengthened Implementation Review Mechanism with meaningful stakeholder engagement.
- It emphasized inclusive evaluation systems involving civil society, academia, and the private sector to monitor progress on its anti-corruption strategy, aligning with the EU position and viewing the IRM as a platform for learning and trust building.
- Romania reported adopting a new law on revolving doors, introducing lobbying transparency requirements, and ratifying the Convention on the Bribery of Foreign Public Officials. It is operationalizing a new strategic framework beyond 2025, informed by a criminological study to be completed by the end of 2025.
- The National Agency for the Management of Seized Assets (ANABI) directs 50 per cent of confiscated proceeds toward prevention, education, victim protection, and capacity building. ANABI manages a range of assets, including virtual currencies

valued at over 200 million euros, and uses the digital ROARMIS system for integrated asset management.

Russian Federation

- The Russian Federation reaffirmed long-standing commitment to UNCAC, noting accession over 20 years ago strengthened its national anti-corruption framework. The delegation emphasized preserving the intergovernmental, technical, non-punitive, and non-intrusive character of the Implementation Review Mechanism, including absence of grading, and stressed that all documentation for the next phase must be adopted intergovernmentally.
- Highlighted international cooperation and asset recovery as central priorities, citing engagement through CIS, BRICS, G20, APEC, bilateral channels, and the Eurasian Group on Money Laundering, while expressing concern over politicization, unilateral coercive measures, and refusals to provide mutual legal assistance. The delegation called for smooth information exchange, enhanced cooperation on virtual assets, and strengthened enforcement for service providers.
- Domestic enforcement and preventive measures were reported, coordinated through the Prosecutor General's Office and the Ministry of Internal Affairs, with multiple agencies involved. Russia noted training of civil servants and judges, conflicts-of-interest oversight, monitoring of politically exposed persons, and educational campaigns promoting zero tolerance for corruption. Enforcement outcomes included 552 criminal cases initiated in 2025, dismantling organized groups, compensation for damages doubling compared to 2024, 234 corruption cases in construction, 65 individuals prosecuted, and assets seized totaling approximately \$155 million. Legislative actions included liability for intermediaries ("mules"), and penalties for bribery up to 15 years imprisonment and fines equal to the bribe.
- Russia reported robust work on asset recovery, including non-conviction-based measures, tracking and freezing illicit assets, and coordination through Rosfinmonitoring, Investigative Committee, and Prosecutor General's Office. Mutual legal assistance requests numbered 49 in 2025, with some refusals on non-legal grounds; efforts in 2024–2025 included recognition and enforcement of foreign court decisions, highlighting challenges in asset return. Russia stressed technical assistance, international training, and cooperation to enhance capacity in prevention, investigation, and recovery, particularly in the context of globalization and digitalization.
- Anti-corruption outreach included public disclosure of arrests and seizures, large-scale youth engagement programs such as "Together Against Corruption," and promotion of zero tolerance principles, aiming to reinforce public deterrence, transparency, and integrity across national institutions.

Rwanda

- Rwanda highlighted digital reforms to improve transparency and efficiency, including e-procurement, e-licensing, e-auctions, and an Integrated Case Management System for courts.

- It emphasized asset recovery, with laws and procedures in place to reclaim proceeds of corruption and related crimes.
- Rwanda actively participates in regional and international cooperation on asset recovery, guided by national laws and multilateral agreements, and reaffirmed commitment to ongoing engagement in global anti-corruption efforts.

Senegal

- Senegal reported extensive follow-up to IRM recommendations, including a national anti-corruption strategy, press code, whistleblower law, access to information law, asset declaration reforms, and specialized financial crime units.
- Reforms contributed to its removal from FATF and EU grey lists, with UNCAC obligations integrated into long-term governance strategies, and continued cooperation with UNODC emphasized.
- Senegal established specialized structures, including the Anti-Corruption Office, National Asset Recovery Office, and Financial Intelligence Unit, supported by specialized judges and enhanced financial investigation powers.
- Since 2022, Senegal recovered over \$4.7 million through seizures of bank accounts and real estate, strengthening the financial autonomy of the Asset Recovery Office, projected to exceed 50% by 2026.
- An electronic beneficial ownership register was implemented in 2023, enhancing transparency and enabling international information requests. Senegal reaffirmed commitment to UNCAC and the Palermo Convention.

Seychelles

- Reaffirmed commitment to UNCAC, noting ratification in 2006 and the 2016 Anti-Corruption Act, with the Anti-Corruption Commission operational for over eight years pursuing grand corruption cases despite resource constraints.
- Amended the Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters Act to enable direct requests for assistance from other central authorities.
- Called for UNODC and States parties to prioritize reform of mutual legal assistance systems through better coordination, technology, and infrastructure improvements.
- Emphasized the need for political will, public support, and international cooperation to strengthen anti-corruption frameworks, including asset declarations, beneficial ownership registers, whistleblower protection, and illicit enrichment provisions.
- Highlighted challenges including limited resources, political interference, staff shortages, and threats to agency independence, such as frequent leadership changes.
- Urged States parties to commit to a more efficient global system for mutual legal assistance and asset recovery, ensuring faster exchange of evidence and return of stolen assets to support public services.

Singapore

- Reported completion of both UNCAC review cycles and support for a constructive, non-adversarial Implementation Review Mechanism.
- Emphasized the growing complexity of transnational corruption, including digital technologies and cross-border illicit financial flows.

- Strengthened operational cooperation through the Corrupt Practices Investigation Bureau, including information sharing and enforcement coordination.
- Joined the GlobE Network in November 2024 to enhance cross-border collaboration.
- Reaffirmed a zero-tolerance approach to corruption based on a merit-based system and emphasized international cooperation grounded in mutual trust and respect for domestic legal frameworks.

Slovakia

- Reported completion of both UNCAC review cycles, with country reports publicly available on the UNODC portal.
- Highlighted continued engagement in the UNCAC framework and adherence to the 2020 UNCAC Review Transparency Pledge.
- Adopted a Code of Conduct for ministers and senior officials, reinforcing ethical standards in high executive positions.
- Established a Council of Anti-Corruption Coordinators in 2023 to coordinate corruption prevention, integrity, and risk management across ministries and central state bodies.
- Reaffirmed support for the next UNCAC review cycle and emphasized the importance of international cooperation and peer learning.

Slovenia

- Slovenia described the Implementation Review Mechanism as a key tool for guiding states in implementing UNCAC obligations and strengthening integrity frameworks, including asset declarations, conflict of interest rules, and lobbying regulation.
- It emphasized integrity as a core prevention measure underpinning a zero tolerance approach to corruption and stressed that integrity should be built from an early age through education systems.
- Slovenia reported efforts to integrate integrity-related content across all levels of education, including pilot projects in kindergartens, primary, and secondary schools involving educators and hundreds of children and young people.
- Slovenia shared lessons from these pilots, noting the importance of educators leading by example, the need for training and self-reflection, and the role of school leadership in creating an integrity-supporting environment. It highlighted the value of embedding integrity across existing curricula, ensuring age-appropriate and interactive content, and involving both educators and students in evaluation, with reported positive impacts on learning environments.
- It also reported that, together with Austria and Chile, it tabled a draft resolution to promote a global movement to strengthen integrity among children and young people through education systems, with the aim of building societies that reject corruption both in practice and by conviction.

Solomon Islands

- Reaffirmed responsibility as a State party since 2012 to prevent corruption, promote transparency and accountability, and ensure enforcement in line with UNCAC.
- Reported evolution of its anti-corruption framework, including adoption of a revised National Anti-Corruption Strategy and Action Plan 2024–2027, addressing gaps from

the earlier 2017–2019 strategy and strengthening stakeholder engagement across government, private sector, civil society, and communities.

- Integrated recommendations from both UNCAC review cycles into the revised strategy to strengthen implementation.
- Emphasized a collaborative and adaptive approach, acknowledging continued technical support from partners including UNODC and UNDP.

Somalia

- Somalia's anti-corruption efforts are conducted alongside peacebuilding and rule of law restoration, reflecting decades of conflict and institutional collapse. Accession to UNCAC reinforces the country's commitment to international norms, complemented by governance and fiscal reforms that supported HIPC completion and strengthened public financial management, transparency, and accountability.
- Engagement with the UNCAC Implementation Review Mechanism is treated as a capacity-building process. The first review cycle assessed Somalia's legal and institutional framework, recognizing progress in financial oversight, audit functions, and anti-money laundering measures, while identifying priority areas for further reform. Implementation focuses on enforcement, coordination, and strengthening institutional mandates.
- Somalia emphasizes its AML/CFT framework to address corruption, illicit financial flows, and security risks, noting strengthened legislation, enhanced financial intelligence, and improved inter-agency coordination. Planned legislative amendments target UNCAC alignment on corruption criminalization, asset recovery, international judicial cooperation, and whistleblower protection. International cooperation and technical assistance, especially for cross-border asset recovery and investigations, remain priorities.

South Africa

- South Africa amended its AML/CFT legislation and established an independent anti corruption directorate within the National Prosecuting Authority, citing its exit from the FATF grey list as evidence of strengthened financial systems.
- It completed both IRM cycles and adopted a strategy emphasizing cooperation with civil society, youth, and business, highlighting the integration of gender considerations and proposing that future reviews assess practical implementation through statistics and follow-up on recommendations.
- South Africa integrated gender considerations into its anti corruption work and established the SIU Anti Corruption Cyber Academy to provide training on beneficial ownership and cyber forensics. It highlighted regional cooperation through workshops on asset forfeiture and placement programmes for investigators and prosecutors.
- It prioritized border management reforms to prevent bribery and illicit financial flows, while strengthening whistleblower protection under the Protected Disclosures Act. Public procurement is being modernized with digital systems and risk based oversight mechanisms to ensure open competition.

- South Africa reported freezing orders totaling 31.3 billion rand and recoveries of 13.4 billion rand as of August 2025. It is reviewing its Extradition Act and International Cooperation in Criminal Matters Act to better align with UNCAC obligations.

Spain

- Reaffirmed commitment to multilateralism, international cooperation, and full UNCAC implementation as essential for public integrity, trust in democratic institutions, and economic growth.
- Anchored anti-corruption approach in the 2030 Agenda, emphasizing SDG 16 on accountable institutions and SDG 5 on gender equality; stressed that corruption disproportionately affects vulnerable groups, including women, and called for gender-based integration across all policies.
- Highlighted adoption of the 2024 Plan of Action for Democracy and the 2025 State Plan to Combat Corruption to consolidate a modern national integrity system.
- Reported progress in open governance through the Fifth Open Government Plan and co-chairing of the Open Government Partnership Steering Committee.
- Strengthened institutional measures, including ethical codes, integrity risk management, reporting channels, monitoring mechanisms, whistleblower protection legislation, and creation of an independent whistleblower authority.
- Reinforced enforcement and accountability capacities by expanding the Office of the Prosecutor and establishing specialized prosecutorial units for economic crimes and crimes against public administration, alongside the existing special prosecutor against corruption and organized crime.
- Structured the State Plan around five pillars and fifteen measures, covering prevention, risk control, investigative and judicial capacities, asset recovery, and public awareness; implementation overseen by a high-level interministerial commission and includes plans for an independent public integrity agency.
- Welcomed commitments from the Fourth International Conference on Financing for Development, emphasizing anti-corruption as central to sustainable development, including legal and institutional strengthening, fiscal transparency, international cooperation, whistleblower protection, and civil society participation.
- Urged States to translate commitments into concrete actions and affirmed willingness to engage in UNCAC mechanisms, promoting inclusive, preventive, evidence-based approaches with civil society involvement, open data, responsible digital innovation, and robust public oversight.

Sri Lanka

- Highlighted anti-corruption reforms as a roadmap for fostering a culture of integrity across governance, aligned with UNCAC and SDG 16.
- Established internal affairs units in all public institutions under a February 2025 Presidential Secretariat directive to strengthen controls and address misconduct.
- Identified the institutional framework for enforcement, oversight, and investigation, with the Commission to Investigate Allegations of Bribery or Corruption (CIABOC) as the lead body supported by multiple agencies.

Switzerland

- Switzerland expressed strong support for the UNCAC IRM, emphasizing transparency, peer learning, and follow-up on recommendations.
- Conducting Benin's review jointly with The Gambia, highlighting Benin's transparency and constructive engagement.
- Federal Council preparing a new national anti-corruption strategy for 2026–2029, aligned with UNCAC and OECD recommendations.
- Progress in asset recovery, including return of significant illicit assets and ensuring benefits reach affected populations.
- Supported UK-led initiative to increase transparency in asset recovery through systematic publication of major cases.
- Completed second-cycle review on chapters II and V and committed to following up on recommendations, using peer review for structured dialogue and mutual learning.
- Promoted efficiency, predictability, and practical use of review outcomes while respecting national capacities, reaffirming commitment to a robust IRM.
- Provided technical assistance for asset freezing, evidence gathering, and repatriation through case-by-case consultations, emphasizing respect for national and international law.
- Supported key international initiatives including the International Center for Asset Recovery, Stolen Asset Recovery Initiative, and Civil Forum on Asset Recovery.
- Delivered long-term technical support at the country level, notably in Mozambique, Tanzania, and the Republic of Moldova
- Signed restitution agreements in 2025, including 8 million Swiss francs from Equatorial Guinea for health services, and \$182 million from Uzbekistan for health and education projects.
- Co-convenes the Addis Process expert meetings on asset return and sustainable development, promoting good practices and integrating asset recovery with Financing for Development.

Syrian Arab Republic (observer)

- Syria attended CoSP11 as an observer, presenting anti-corruption as a key part of national reconstruction and institutional transition toward integrity, transparency, and accountability.
- The delegation acknowledged entrenched systemic corruption from past governance, including weakened administration, eroded merit-based systems, and limited oversight.
- Asset recovery was highlighted as a sovereign right, with recovered funds seen as essential for public services, and Syria called for international support through legal cooperation.
- Reforms are led by the Central Authority for Oversight and Inspection, moving from reactive oversight to preventive measures, including modernized legislation, stronger independent oversight bodies, and transparency standards.
- Societal oversight and engagement with citizens and whistleblowers were emphasized to rebuild trust, linking anti-corruption to human rights and sustainable development.
- Syria expressed readiness for international cooperation, technical assistance, and training, and indicated plans to ratify UNCAC, viewing it as a practical framework for its anti-corruption agenda.

Tajikistan

- Highlighted digitalization as a central anti-corruption measure, with around 90 percent of public services using non-cash payments, alongside a unified electronic services platform, e-procurement systems aligned with international standards, and implementation of the ASYCUDA customs system; civil service salaries increased by 120 percent over five years as part of integrity measures.
- Reported an internal assessment of the second UNCAC review cycle, with 54 recommendations fully implemented, 10 partially implemented, and 3 pending, alongside progress in implementing the State Anti-Corruption Strategy to 2030 and integration of remaining actions into the 2026 to 2030 plan.
- Announced a joint regional draft resolution by Central Asian countries to strengthen anti-corruption cooperation and invited support from States Parties.

Tanzania, United Republic of

- Tanzania reaffirmed UNCAC commitment, aligned with the African Group and G77 and China, emphasizing corruption as a major governance challenge and reporting completion of both review cycles, which provided guidance for national reforms on prevention, enforcement, and asset recovery.
- The delegation highlighted extensive legal, institutional, and policy reforms, including updates to the Prevention and Combating of Corruption Act, Anti-Money Laundering Act, Economic and Organised Crime Control Act, Public Procurement Act (2023), Companies Act, Proceeds of Crime Act, Public Audit Act, and Public Leadership Code of Ethics Act, alongside implementation of the National Anti-Corruption Strategy and Action Plan, Phase IV, focusing on institutional integrity, risk management, ethical leadership, and broader civil society and private sector participation.
- Oversight institutions were reinforced, including the Prevention and Combating of Corruption Bureau, Financial Intelligence Unit, National Audit Office, and Ethics Secretariat, with the Supreme Audit Institution playing a critical role in risk-based audits, emergency fund oversight, and supporting PCCB investigations to strengthen accountability, transparency, and public trust.
- Asset recovery was strengthened through Proceeds of Crime Act amendments, non-conviction-based forfeiture, foreign order enforcement, corporate veil lifting, and national guidelines, coordinated across PCCB, National Prosecution Service, FIU, police, and National Audit Office; bilateral, regional, and international cooperation was enhanced via MOUs, mutual legal assistance, and networks including ARIN.
- Tanzania emphasized sustained capacity-building in financial investigations, audits, beneficial ownership identification, and international cooperation, while acknowledging challenges such as delays in mutual legal assistance, fragmented laws, and limited international partnerships, reaffirming commitment to continued collaboration to deter corruption, fund development, restore justice, and maintain public trust.

Thailand

- Thailand reported ongoing legislative reforms, including provisions addressing SLAPPs in corruption cases and a review of the Organic Act on Anti-Corruption to introduce special investigative techniques and stronger evidence-gathering tools.
- Emphasized beneficial ownership transparency, asset recovery, whistleblower protection, and digital transformation of investigative systems.
- Thailand highlighted active participation in the Implementation Review Mechanism and the GlobE Network, stressing international cooperation for asset tracing and mutual legal assistance.
- Expressed commitment to a pragmatic, results-oriented second phase of the IRM and support for its effective implementation.

Timor-Leste

- Timor-Leste highlighted Law No. 7/2020 as the foundation of its anti-corruption framework, covering prevention, asset declarations, and sanctions, with over 2,300 public officials submitting declarations by mid-2024.
- In May 2025, it completed its second-cycle UNCAC review on prevention and asset recovery, involving civil society, the private sector, and reviewing experts from Bulgaria and the Marshall Islands, supported by UNODC.
- The country acknowledged gaps in procurement, digitalization, whistleblower protection, political financing, access to information, and beneficial ownership, and reported adoption of asset recovery and management laws aligned with UNCAC and FATF standards, including a successful \$41 million international asset recovery.
- Timor-Leste identified priorities: finalizing a national anti-corruption strategy, strengthening legal and digital systems, and building operational capacity for financial investigations and asset recovery, while safeguarding civic space under UNCAC Article 13.
- The second-cycle review is expected to conclude in 2026, with the country committed to publishing the report and executive summary and implementing recommendations in line with national priorities.
- The delegation emphasized ongoing engagement with the IRM, valuing the peer-review process and UNODC support, and reaffirmed its commitment to UNCAC as central to national anti-corruption efforts.

Togo

- Adopted the 6 May 2024 Constitution establishing a High Authority for Transparency, Integrity, and Anti-Corruption, expected to be operational in 2026.
- Developed an anti-corruption education project to integrate integrity awareness into teaching and training curricula, supporting early-stage societal engagement.
- Highlighted challenges including the need for specialized training for officials and stronger international cooperation to build national expertise.

Tonga

- Reaffirmed commitment to full UNCAC implementation, highlighting the particular vulnerability of small island developing States and supporting the SIDS-related resolution.

- Completed both first and second UNCAC review cycles, publishing executive summaries online, and acknowledged contributions of UNODC and reviewing States in identifying areas for improvement.
- Emphasized the need for technical assistance and adequate resources, proposing a dedicated, funded regional Pacific platform aligned with the “Teina Vision” plan to support UNCAC implementation.

Tunisia

- Tunisia reaffirmed its long-standing commitment to UNCAC, ratified in 2008, linking its anti-corruption framework to the 2022 Constitution’s principles of separation of powers, judicial independence, and protection of freedoms.
- The delegation highlighted the value of the UNCAC Implementation Review Mechanism (IRM), noting that Tunisia has been reviewed since 2010 and is undergoing its second-cycle review, with legislation largely meeting international standards on criminalizing abuse of power and harm to public funds.
- Prevention efforts included strengthened laws and Decree No. 54 criminalizing cybercrime and IT misuse for corruption, supported by judicial, administrative, and financial mechanisms.
- Tunisia emphasized that good governance and anti-corruption are essential for protecting economic and social rights and reaffirmed its commitment to UNCAC implementation.

Türkiye

- Reaffirmed a zero-tolerance policy against corruption and outlined ongoing legal and institutional reforms to enhance transparent and accountable governance.
- Highlighted engagement of civil society, media, academia, and the private sector as part of UNCAC commitments and expressed support for the Implementation Review Mechanism, noting completion of the first review cycle in 2018.
- Supported all resolutions under discussion at the conference.
- Reported extensive international judicial cooperation through new agreements, memoranda, and participation in asset tracing and recovery initiatives.
- Emphasized the use of artificial intelligence and digitalization, referencing the National AI Strategy (2021) and adoption of ethical principles for public officials’ AI use in 2024.
- Addressed measures against illegal online gambling and betting, linking them to money laundering risks and calling for strengthened international cooperation.

Turkmenistan

- Turkmenistan reported continued commitment to UNCAC and active participation in the Implementation Review Mechanism as a tool for assessing progress and strengthening national anti-corruption policy.
- The country highlighted adoption of an updated five-year national action plan, focusing on legislative reform, preventive mechanisms, digitalization of administrative processes, public legal awareness, and international cooperation.

- Turkmenistan noted reforms to the inter-agency commission coordinating anti-corruption efforts to ensure coherent action, effective follow-up on international recommendations, and practical implementation of initiatives.
- The delegation emphasized engagement in regional and international cooperation through UNODC, UNECA, the GlobE Network, and the International Anti-Corruption Academy, alongside awareness-raising initiatives to promote integrity across government, education, and civil society.

Tuvalu

- Reported completion of the second UNCAC Implementation Review cycle and active follow-up on identified challenges.
- Conducted a national consultation process with government, civil society, private sector, and media to inform a national anti-corruption strategy, building on efforts since 2019; validated four thematic pillars, with formal adoption planned by mid-2026.
- Highlighted engagement in regional and international processes, including the Implementation Review Group and Pacific preparatory meetings.
- Co-sponsored a CoSP11 resolution on strengthening UNCAC implementation in small island developing States, linking integrity and accountability to climate governance and equitable access to climate finance.

Türkiye

- Reaffirmed a zero-tolerance policy against corruption and outlined ongoing legal and institutional reforms to enhance transparent and accountable governance.
- Highlighted engagement of civil society, media, academia, and the private sector as part of UNCAC commitments and expressed support for the Implementation Review Mechanism, noting completion of the first review cycle in 2018.
- Supported all resolutions under discussion at the conference.
- Reported extensive international judicial cooperation through new agreements, memoranda, and participation in asset tracing and recovery initiatives.
- Emphasized the use of artificial intelligence and digitalization, referencing the National AI Strategy (2021) and adoption of ethical principles for public officials' AI use in 2024.
- Addressed measures against illegal online gambling and betting, linking them to money laundering risks and calling for strengthened international cooperation.

Uganda

- Uganda adopted beneficial ownership laws and AML legislation and is implementing digital reforms, including e-procurement and automated asset declaration systems.
- It emphasized a whole-of-society approach, viewing citizens as active partners in anti-corruption efforts.

Ukraine

- Ukraine reported that anti-corruption remains a national security priority, with the system continuing to operate under wartime conditions. It highlighted accelerated digitalization and data-driven approaches to maintain functionality and resilience.

- The country emphasized its mandatory electronic asset declaration system, one of the world's largest, enabling preventive anti-corruption measures and supporting transparency of public officials' financial information.
- Ukraine referenced its new national anti-corruption strategy, informed by annual surveys of corruption perceptions and experiences, to guide evidence-based reforms.
- Ukraine underlined that corruption undermines fundamental human rights, dignity, and trust between citizens and the state.
- The delegation stressed the importance of international cooperation in asset recovery, including information sharing, mutual legal assistance, and the use of modern technology, linking recovery efforts to rule of law, justice, and public trust.

United Arab Emirates

- The United Arab Emirates highlighted combating corruption as a key priority for development and the rule of law, emphasizing integrity, accountability, and transparency at the highest political level.
- The delegation reported strengthening its legislative and institutional anti-corruption framework in alignment with UNCAC, adopting best practices for effective implementation.
- The UAE stressed the importance of regional cooperation through the Gulf Cooperation Council, noting that joint initiatives have reinforced institutional and legislative frameworks and enhanced regional anti-corruption efforts.
- The statement highlighted the Abu Dhabi Declaration Programme, implemented with UNODC, as a platform to support collaboration between oversight institutions and anti-corruption bodies, with supreme audit institutions playing a central role in prevention and enforcement.

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

- The United Kingdom announced a new Anti Corruption Strategy for December 2025, with a focus on professional enablers, beneficial ownership registers, and the use of AI in investigations. It reported asset freezes in the hundreds of millions and plans to host a Countering Illicit Finance Summit.
- It reported that the IACCC has identified 994 million pounds in stolen assets since CoSP10 and supported the freezing of 315 million pounds. The United Kingdom also led a joint statement committing to publish data on grand corruption asset recovery based on agreed international standards.

United States of America

- Framed corruption as a key enabler of transnational organized crime, including drug trafficking, human trafficking, migrant smuggling, and online fraud.
- Reported designation of multiple transnational criminal organizations as terrorist entities and sanctions on over 270 individuals and entities linked to organized crime and corruption.
- Announced tabling of a CoSP11 resolution on corruption facilitating migrant smuggling, urging States Parties to strengthen measures against bribery, abuse of office, and obstruction of justice.

- Criticized the current Implementation Review Mechanism (IRM) as inefficient and insufficiently transparent, calling for concise, accessible reports, mandatory follow-up, inclusion of qualitative and quantitative data, and publication of findings.
- Emphasized UNODC-managed public accountability for deadlines and transparency, warning it may oppose the next-phase resolution without substantial reforms.
- Highlighted corruption as a facilitator of organized crime, narcotics trafficking, terrorism, cybercrime, and financial crime, stressing technical assistance as a key countermeasure.
- Stated that U.S. technical assistance is targeted, results-oriented, conditional on measurable impact, and directed toward countries demonstrating willingness to prosecute bribery, money laundering, and public corruption.
- Reported investment of hundreds of millions of dollars in technical assistance and called on other States Parties to increase contributions while substantiating their needs through an improved IRM.
- Urged prioritization of technical assistance for projects with clear anti-corruption and anti-crime objectives, cautioning against diverting resources to ideological or extraneous initiatives.
- Highlighted prevention as preferable to enforcement, identifying corruption in criminal justice systems and public procurement as major vulnerabilities enabling organized crime.
- Reported organizational reforms, including the creation of the Money Laundering Narcotics and Forfeiture Section and designation of 19 criminal organizations as foreign terrorist entities to enhance asset recovery.
- Stressed asset recovery as a priority, highlighting successful prosecutions of cartels and money laundering organizations while noting global recovery rates remain low.
- Called for stronger international cooperation, use of FATF best practices, and prioritization of asset recovery to disrupt proceeds of transnational crime.
- Strengthened mutual legal assistance (MLA) through specialized teams in the DOJ's Office of International Affairs, streamlining requests, and promoting extradition, deportation, and informal pre-MLA cooperation.
- Encouraged use of technology to enhance communication, reduce costs, and expedite processes, sharing best practices at CoSP and intergovernmental expert meetings.
- Criticized lack of global progress on UNGASS political declaration commitments, highlighting gaps in criminalizing foreign bribery and prosecuting criminal organizations.
- Reported proactive U.S. measures, including increased prosecutions, visa restrictions, and targeting transnational criminal organizations and corrupt associates, urging other countries to take similar action.

Uzbekistan

- Uzbekistan emphasized that combating corruption is a central state priority under presidential leadership.
- The delegation reported a shift toward a comprehensive UNCAC-aligned anti-corruption ecosystem, including: strengthened compliance units across ministries, state bodies, and state-owned enterprises; conflict of interest legislation; whistleblower incentives; extensive digitalization of over 800 public services;

transparent procurement systems; and large-scale integrity education via a Virtual Anti-Corruption Academy reaching over four million people.

- Uzbekistan highlighted expanded engagement of civil society, youth, and media, supported by NGO grants.
- The delegation reported measurable results, including a 30 per cent reduction in corruption-related crimes and offenders, and improved international governance indicators.
- Uzbekistan outlined further initiatives, including civil servant integrity resilience assessments, a regional anti-corruption research center, a planned national compliance certification system, an AI-based corruption risk analytics center, and strengthened whistleblower protections under UNCAC article 33.
- The delegation reported ongoing discussions with the UNCAC Secretariat on potentially hosting CoSP12.

Vanuatu

- Vanuatu reaffirmed its UNCAC commitment, noting corruption as a key barrier to development, governance, and the rule of law, and stressed international cooperation for small island States.
- It implemented a National Anti-Corruption Strategy with UNODC support, established an anti-corruption authority, and advanced digitalization of government services.
- Draft legislation on anti-corruption, bribery, and whistleblower protection is planned for Parliament in 2026. Prevention efforts include education, capacity-building, transparency in procurement, internal audits, and citizen oversight.
- Vanuatu participates in the Pacific Unity Against Corruption initiative and commits to asset recovery, mutual legal assistance, and the UNCAC Implementation Review Mechanism to track progress and share best practices.
- The country emphasized ongoing promotion of integrity, accountability, and transparency through collective action.

Venezuela, The Bolivarian Republic of

- Reported reaffirmation of founding signatory status to UNCAC and framing of corruption within the broader context of unilateral coercive measures, sanctions, and asset freezes imposed by foreign States, including more than USD 30 billion in frozen assets.
- Highlighted Venezuela's rejection of what it describes as unlawful seizure and forced sale of key foreign assets (e.g., CITGO), pledging to pursue accountability and non-recognition of such actions.
- Reaffirmed commitment to UNCAC's principles, multilateral cooperation, and national sovereignty while opposing external interference.
- Framed public ethics and corruption prevention as foundational to institutional stability and social justice, reporting implementation of a cross-cutting prevention strategy across state institutions and academia.
- Emphasized communal and social oversight mechanisms to monitor local infrastructure projects and promote shared responsibility in public asset management.

- Underscored universities' role in prevention through ethics education and training professionals to high ethical standards.
- Identified the constitutional role of the Comptroller General in ensuring legality and public asset oversight, supported by robust internal audit controls, and cited asset declarations as a key preventive tool.
- Reported strengthening of the Financial Intelligence Unit's technological capacity and prioritization of cooperation with States that respect sovereignty to enhance due diligence and tracing of suspicious flows.
- Expressed support for a global alliance on integrity, emphasizing asset recovery and return as central prevention measures and readiness to share experiences internationally.
- Framed asset recovery as both a legal and ethical obligation to citizens, with illicit proceeds redirected to public services such as health, education, and infrastructure.
- Noted mechanisms for immediate asset return, extradition, and anti-money-laundering coordination, with frameworks such as the Organic Law on Non-Conviction Based Forfeiture to bolster recovery efforts.
- Highlighted alternative control mechanisms (in lieu of a public beneficial ownership register) and absence of a statute of limitations for corruption crimes to enable ongoing action and asset restitution.

Yemen

- Yemen recalled being among the first countries to accede to UNCAC, incorporating its provisions into domestic law and adopting successive national anti-corruption strategies. It emphasized active participation in the Implementation Review Mechanism, including joint reviews with Morocco on Chapters II (Prevention) and V (Asset Recovery).
- The country highlighted commitment to international cooperation, asset recovery, and accountability, joining regional and global networks such as GlobE, and signing agreements to support information exchange, technical assistance, and good practice sharing.
- Yemen acknowledged that anti-corruption efforts are carried out under severe economic constraints and ongoing instability, referencing the 2025 inclusive economic reform programme and the establishment of a national commission to strengthen the framework.
- The country emphasized civil society and private sector engagement in anti-corruption activities and noted that the Conference of States Parties provides an opportunity to mobilize international support for peace, regional stability, transparency, and effective UNCAC implementation.

Zambia

- Zambia reaffirmed its commitment to UNCAC and aligned with the African Group and Group of 77 and China.
- The executive summary of its second-cycle UNCAC review (chapters II and V) was approved for publication by Algeria and the Central African Republic.
- Zambia emphasized the IRM's importance for informing the next phase and expressed appreciation for the review process.

- The country reported implementing a revised National Anti-Corruption Policy coordinating all stakeholders and engaging the private sector through symposiums since 2022.
- A comprehensive anti-corruption approach was highlighted, covering prevention, prosecution, asset recovery, and forfeiture, with recovered funds redirected to tertiary education.
- Key legal and institutional reforms include the Economic and Financial Crimes Court, Anti-Corruption Act amendments, Access to Information Law (2024), a draft National Asset Recovery Policy, and digitalization of the companies register with beneficial ownership requirements.
- Zambia supported launching the next IRM phase at CoSP11, emphasizing practical review reports for policymakers, civil society, and partners.
- The delegation called for continued, needs-based technical assistance to strengthen national capacities and UNCAC implementation.

Zimbabwe

- Zimbabwe reaffirmed its commitment to UNCAC and reported implementation of its first National Anti-Corruption Strategy (2020), establishing a coordinated framework for prevention, enforcement, and stakeholder participation, with investigations of thousands of cases and recovery of over USD 20 million.
- It announced the second National Anti-Corruption Strategy (2026–2030) to strengthen a multi-stakeholder, whole-of-society approach, supported by a whistleblower and witness protection bill and the creation of a Witness Protection Unit.
- Zimbabwe emphasized prevention through integrity committees, international cooperation, youth engagement, and support for a strengthened, non-punitive IRM guided by national priorities.
- It completed its second-cycle review, hosting reviewers from Angola and Gabon, and highlighted the IRM's role in improving transparency, accountability, and institutional capacity.
- The country stressed the need for enhanced technical assistance, simplified tools for developing States, peer learning, and stronger follow-up mechanisms to turn recommendations into action.
- Zimbabwe actively engages in international cooperation through memorandums of understanding, joint investigations, and regional forums like the Association of Anti-Corruption Authorities in Africa and SADC anti-corruption initiatives.
- It acknowledged challenges in mutual legal assistance, including delays or non-responses, and recommended clearer guidelines, timelines, and strengthened cooperation to improve cross-border asset tracing and enforcement.