

25 August 2009

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**Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on  
Review of the Implementation of the United Nations  
Convention against Corruption**  
Vienna, 25 August – 2 September 2009

**Review of the implementation of the United Nations  
Convention against Corruption**

**Communications related to the work of the Open-ended  
Intergovernmental Working Group on Review of the  
Implementation of the United Nations Convention against  
Corruption received by the Secretary General of the United  
Nations and/or the Executive Director of the United Nations Office  
on Drugs and Crime**

The Secretariat wishes to bring to the attention of the Working Group communications related to its ongoing work addressed to the Secretary General and/or received by the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. These communications are transmitted as received for information purposes only.





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FILE: <b>UK</b>	

3rd August 2009

Mr Ban Ki-moon  
Secretary-General of the United Nations  
United Nations Headquarters  
East 46<sup>th</sup> Street and 1<sup>st</sup> Avenue  
New York  
NY 10017

Dear Secretary General

## **Implementation Review of the UN Convention against Corruption**

At the invitation of the International Chamber of Commerce, Transparency International, the United Nations Global Compact, and the World Economic Forum Partnering Against Corruption Initiative (PACI), I am writing to express my support for the UN Convention Against Corruption and to call for action to establish an implementation review mechanism.

The adoption of the UN Convention Against Corruption was an important breakthrough because it recognised that a global framework was needed to combat global corruption. However, its success will remain uncertain until an effective implementation review mechanism is established. Experience with other conventions indicates that review of implementation is important to ensure effective and uniform implementation.

Rio Tinto has long held and implemented robust anti-bribery and anti-corruption policies, practices and procedures, which are integral to the way we work. Initiatives and action to stamp out bribery and corruption wherever and in whatever form they take promote that positive investment climate, which is so important for business and civil society alike.

The UN Convention is an important instrument in the fight against corruption because it covers countries all over the world, emerging as well as developed; and because it addresses a broad range of corrupt practices. The Convention holds the promise of curbing corruption and creating a level playing field for all participants in the global economy.

The UN Convention is a complex legal instrument and requires careful follow-up of its implementation to achieve its objectives. Especially now, in a period of deep financial and economic turmoil, an effective implementation review mechanism is essential.

We recognise that it is up to governments to decide how the review mechanism should be organised. However, we believe that the adoption of a rigorous implementation review mechanism will send a very positive message to international business.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of several fluid, connected strokes. The signature is positioned below the text 'Yours sincerely' and above the name 'Tom Albanese'.

Tom Albanese

cc Antonio Maria Costa, Deputy Secretary-General



Uniting Church in Australia  
SYNOD OF VICTORIA AND TASMANIA

H.E. Secretary General Ban Ki Moon  
United Nations Headquarters Secretariat  
46th Str. & 1st Ave.  
New York, NY, 10017

21<sup>st</sup> August 2009

Dear Secretary General

As faith leaders in our respective jurisdictions, we are writing to express our strong support for the UN Convention Against Corruption. We call for urgent action on the agreement of a review mechanism for the Convention, for immediate adoption at the Conference of the State Parties to be held in Doha in November this year.

UNCAC's global reach is unprecedented. Its strength lies in the balance it achieves between actions needed within a state and those required between states. The Convention is rightly ambitious in its aims and, as such, expectations are high as to its potential to reduce corruption both nationally and internationally.

**Corruption is condemned by all religions.** As faith leaders we believe there is a moral imperative to tackle corruption. Our religious teachings commit us to the pursuit of justice and to stand with those who are economically disempowered and socially marginalised. Corruption undermines the principles of justice and equality, eroding value systems, social cohesion and trust.

Corruption and poverty mutually reinforce injustice. Corruption undermines equitable economic growth and sustainable development. The diversion of public funds, loss of investment and the reduction in tax revenues hits the poorest and most vulnerable hardest. Put simply corruption is at the heart of people's experience of poverty. For poor communities, corrupt practices constitute an insurmountable barrier to quality education, affordable healthcare and decent livelihoods. Corruption steals opportunity and hope.

The success of UNCAC in reducing corruption will hinge on the commitment of State Parties to fully implement its provisions and the establishment of an effective review mechanism to monitor implementation. **In our view, two elements essential for a robust and credible review mechanism are transparency and the participation of civil society.**

Firstly, transparency via the publication of reports and recommendations is vital to ensure that the process is fair and effective. This will also help build support amongst citizens for country efforts to counter corruption. It is an opportunity to celebrate achievements as well as acknowledging where increased efforts are needed in countering corruption. Transparency can strengthen the relationship between governments and their citizens. Honesty and integrity are the moral values that underpin any attempts to tackle corrupt practices and a commitment

Copied to:  
Mr. Antonio Maria Costa, Executive Director, UNODC  
Mr. Dimitri Vlassis, Secretary of the Conference of the States Parties to the UN Convention Against Corruption

to a transparent review mechanism is testimony to political leadership that is mature and accountable.

Secondly, civil society can positively contribute to the implementation of the Convention and the review process. Civil society organisations, including faith groups, provide an important link to communities experiencing poverty; the review mechanism must make room for the voices of men and women living in poverty. Indeed, if those most affected by corruption are not accorded space to feed in to the review, it will be impossible to accurately measure UNCAC's effectiveness.

A review mechanism that is founded upon the principles of transparency and civil society participation will send a clear signal to poor communities that to those they have entrusted power and responsibility are ready and willing to end the scourge of corruption for the benefit of all.

Yours sincerely,

Rev. Corazon C. Abugan  
Minister, Secretariat Ecumenical  
Bishops' Forum, Philippines

Dr. Sushant Agrawal  
Director, Church's Auxiliary for Social  
Action, India

Dr. Mustafa Ali  
Secretary General, African Council of  
Religious Leaders-*Religions for Peace*

Rt. Rev John Arnold  
Auxiliary Bishop in Westminster, UK

Bishop Warlito P. Baldomero  
Dean, Asia Pacific Christian College &  
Seminary

Revd. Luiz Alberto Barbosa  
General Secretary, CONIC, National  
Council of Christian Churches of  
Brazil

Dr Muhammad Abdul Bari  
Secretary General, Muslim Council of  
Britain

Sr. Rosario B. Battung, Religious of  
the Good Shepherd  
Good Shepherd Sisters – Women,  
Justice and Peace and Integrity of  
Creation and Ecumenical Bishops  
Forum Secretariat, Philippines

John Beckett  
National Coordinator, Micah  
Challenge Australia

Dr. Bennet Benjamin  
CSI Diaconal Ministry, Church of  
South India

Bishop Elmer M. Bolocon  
Executive Secretary, Ecumenical  
Bishops Forum, Philippines

Rt. Rev Terence Brain  
Bishop of Salford, UK

Ofelia A. Cantor  
Ecumenical Bishops' Forum,  
Philippines

Lord Carey  
103<sup>rd</sup> Archbishop of Canterbury, Vice  
President Tearfund

Reverend Arthur P. Cavalcante  
Pastor of Santíssima Trindade  
Anglican Parrish, São Paulo city  
(IEAB)

Steve Clifford  
General Director, Evangelical Alliance

Tim Costello  
Chief Executive, World Vision  
Australia

Malcolm M Deboo  
Vice President, Zoroastrian Trust  
Funds of Europe (Incorporated)

Rt. Rev Peter Doyle  
Bishop of Northampton, UK

Bishop Ephraim S. Fajutagana  
Iglesia Filipina Independiente

Reverend Paulo Gustavo França  
Pastor of Presbyterian Church, Brazil

Bishop Gabriel A. Garol  
Bishop Emeritus, United Church of  
Christ in the Philippines

Alistair Gee  
Executive Director, Act for Peace,  
National Council of Churches in  
Australia

Rev Dr Santhosh George G  
Presbyter, Church of South India

Kim Vanden Hengel  
CEO of CNEC Partners International

Rt. Rev Crispian Hollis  
Bishop of Portsmouth, UK

Bishop Ivan Ibrahims  
Presiding Bishop of the Methodist  
Church of Southern Africa

Bishop Deogracias Iñiguez  
Co-Chairperson Ecumenical Bishops'  
Forum, Philippines  
Bishop of Caloocan (Roman Catholic)

John Jeffries  
National Director, CBM Australia

Rev. Dr Andre Karamaga,  
General Secretary, The All Africa  
Conference of Churches

Dilowar Hussein Khan  
Director London Muslim Centre, UK

Geo-Sun Kim  
Presbyterian Church in the Republic  
of Korea  
Chairperson, Transparency  
International - Korea

Bishop John Kirby  
Bishop of Clonfert, UK  
Chair of Trocaire,

Lesley-Anne Knight  
Secretary General, Caritas  
Internationalis

Archbishop Emmanuel Kolini  
Anglican Province of Rwanda

Rt. Rev Declan Lang  
Bishop of Clifton  
Chair of Department of International  
Affairs, Catholic Bishops' Conference  
of England and Wales

Rev Nicta Lubaale  
General Secretary, Organisation of  
African Instituted Churches

Rev Alistair Macrae  
President, Uniting Church in Australia

The Most Reverend Thabo Makgoba,  
Archbishop of Cape Town, South  
Africa

Handell Fabrício Martins  
Protestant Theology, Brazil

Rabbi Julia Neuberger  
President Liberal Judaism

Archbishop Bernard Ntahoturi  
Anglican Province of Burundi

Rafael Soares de Oliveira,  
Executive Secretary, Koinonia, Brazil

Bishop Eliezer M. Pascua  
General Secretary, United Church of  
Christ in the Philippines

Rabbi Alan Plancey  
Inter-faith representative of the  
Chief Rabbi, UK

Professor Tariq Ramadan

Sameh Ramadan  
Managing Director, Al Muntada

Rt. Rev John Rawsthorne  
Bishop of Hallam, Chair of CAFOD

Rt Rev Edwin Regan  
Bishop of Wrexham, UK

Rev. Rex R. B. Reyes Jr.  
General Secretary, National Council  
of Churches in the Philippines

Rt Rev Arthur Roche  
Bishop of Leeds, UK

Jorge Luis Nascimento Santana  
Sacerdote Barbalorixá (Candomblé'),  
Brazil

Bishop Francisco Joao Silota  
Diocese of Chimoio , Mozambique  
Second Vice President of The  
Symposium of Episcopal Conferences  
of Africa and Madagascar (SECAM).

Bishop Jessie S. Suarez  
Bishop Assigned to the South Luzon  
Jurisdictional Area – UCCP  
(United Church of Christ in the  
Philippines)

Dr Natubhai Shah MBBS PhD  
Chair, Jain Network

Geshe Tashi Tsering  
Resident Teacher at Jamyang  
Buddhist Centre, London, UK

Archbishop Eliud Wabukala  
Anglican Church of Kenya

Rabbi Jonathan Wittenberg  
Senior Rabbi of the Assembly of  
Masorti Synagogues

## UNCAC REVIEW MECHANISM: URGENCY OF ACTION

The adoption of the UN Convention against Corruption in 2003 created a global framework for combating corruption -- a development of enormous potential. However, UNCAC has not yet been transformed from words to deeds. It has long been recognized that -- given UNCAC's broad scope and its large membership -- an effective implementation review mechanism would be needed. The views expressed herein are shared by a broad coalition of civil society organisations, as well as by leaders of international business.

The First Conference of States Parties (CoSP) held in Jordan in December 2006 agreed that "effective and efficient review of the implementation of the Convention...is of paramount importance and urgent." Extensive intergovernmental negotiations have been held in the last two years on the review mechanism and its terms of reference. It is crucial that the Working Group meeting in Vienna beginning on 25 August reach agreement on concrete proposals for action at the Third CoSP meeting in Doha during the week of 9 November 2009.

The present economic crisis, the worst in more than half a century, highlights the urgency of establishing an effective review mechanism, thereby enabling UNCAC to function as the global anti-corruption framework. Lack of transparency and accountability in financial markets was a root cause of the economic meltdown. It is also clear that the recession has heightened pressure on companies to use corruption to win orders and that financial rescue packages and massive stimulus spending programmes present extensive opportunities for corruption.

This paper has two key messages: first, the urgency of establishing a review mechanism at the Doha meeting; and second, that the mechanism must be effective and publicly credible. The need for prompt action does not justify compromising elements of the mechanism necessary to ensure its effectiveness and its public credibility.

### 1. Urgency of Establishing Mechanism

Failure to take action to establish a review mechanism in 2009 would have damaging consequences. Because the next CoSP after Doha will not meet until 2011, UNCAC's ability to play a timely role in dealing with the present economic crisis would be undermined by inaction. The need for a review mechanism was accepted in unequivocal terms in 2006. Lack of action at Doha would play into the hands of the sceptics who question the UN's ability to make UNCAC work.

The global civil society community has expressed its strong support for an effective review mechanism. A CSO Coalition Statement dated 20 August 2009, signed by more than 230 organisations, will be submitted to the 25 August Working Group meeting in Vienna. In addition, ahead of the Vienna meeting, more than 50 religious leaders from around the world have called for urgent action on a review mechanism and its adoption in the upcoming Conference of States Parties, in a letter to the UN Secretary General, Ban-Ki Moon.

The international business community has clearly expressed its support for UNCAC, but has also emphasised that an effective review mechanism is needed to make UNCAC work. This position was set forth in the letter to Secretary-General Ban Ki-Moon signed by 24 CEOs of major global corporations, dated 31 May 2009. Adoption of the review mechanism at the Doha meeting would energise business support for UNCAC and make clear that UNCAC's provisions must become part of corporate compliance programmes.

Opposition to specific aspects of the review process should be carefully considered and innovative solutions should be explored. However, it would be a serious mistake to compromise key elements of the mechanism that are necessary to ensure its effectiveness and its public credibility.

### 2. Key Issues

There appears to be widespread agreement on some major elements of the review process, including (a) the responsibility of the CoSP for setting policies and priorities and for providing oversight; (b) the responsibility of the Secretariat (UNODC) for the day-to-day management of the review process; (c) the use of review teams from two countries to conduct country reviews; and (d) the need for an Implementation Review Group.

The following seven unresolved issues are critical to the establishment of a review mechanism that meets the criteria of effectiveness and public credibility, including impartiality and transparency.

#### Need for Country Visits

Desk reviews are useful but not sufficient. Country visits are essential to an effective review process because they are necessary to determine how laws and other anti-corruption measures are functioning on the ground. Country visits are also the best way for review teams to foster and maintain open dialogue and such visits contribute an in-depth understanding of national efforts to implement the Convention. The importance of country visits is fully confirmed by the experience of other review mechanisms, including OECD, FATF and GRECO (Council of Europe).

Country visits should be administered with flexibility. In particular, it would be appropriate to delay visits to particular countries until the government has had adequate time to implement the UNCAC provisions to be covered in the review.

### Composition of Implementation Review Group

A Review Group of 10-15 members would be large enough to provide diversity of professional expertise and reasonable regional balance. Substantially enlarging the Review Group, or making it open-ended, would make it practically impossible for it to function as a cohesive body and would dilute the personal commitment of its members.

The Review Group should consist of distinguished experts in the major professional fields covered by UNCAC. The members of the Review Group should be approved by the CoSP, following a selection process organised by the Secretariat including consultation with governments. They should function as independent experts and not as representatives of their governments.

### Review of Country Reports by Implementation Review Group

Review of country reports should be conducted by the Implementation Review Group, not by the CoSP. Consideration by the Implementation Review Group would ensure impartial and consistent treatment for all countries and provide for timely action. CoSP approval of country reports would be time-consuming and would delay action on recommendations. Because the CoSP meets only every two years, and consists of over 140 governments, it is not well-equipped to review individual country reports. Such reviews would also divert time and attention from the CoSP's important policy-making responsibilities.

### Approval of Country Review Teams

It is essential for the public credibility of the review process that country reviews be conducted fairly and competently. Review teams should include one country from the same region and one from a different region. The countries selected must have the technical expertise in the fields under review to evaluate the country being reviewed. The Implementation Review Group should be consulted on the selection because a lot drawing process may produce unsatisfactory results. The credibility of the process would be undermined if the composition of review teams were subject to the consent of the government of the country being reviewed.

### Non-Governmental Participation

Inputs from civil society and the private sector are essential for an effective review process. The mechanism must provide formal channels for non-governmental inputs. This is consistent with UNCAC Article 13, Participation of Society, as well as with the procedures of other anti-corruption conventions. A process limited to governmental inputs would not have public credibility. It would be inappropriate for the government being reviewed to restrict the sources of information that the reviewers want to obtain.

### Transparency

Reports and recommendations from country reviews, as well as review schedules, must be made public. Publication is essential to make the review process effective and to ensure public credibility. It would undermine public credibility to allow governments to withhold access to country reports from their own citizens; such action would also be inconsistent with UNCAC Articles 10 and 13. Access to country reports is also important to assist other governments through lessons learned, capturing achievements and challenges.

### Funding

A review process covering 140 countries and 57 articles will take many years and will require competent staffing and efficient planning. Adequate and dependable funding is critically important to the success of the review process. Three funding options are under discussion, including the regular UN budget, assessed contributions based on the UN scale of assessments, and voluntary contributions. The decision on funding should be based on which option, or combination of options, will ensure that the funding of the review process will be adequate and dependable.

Satisfactory resolution of the seven issues discussed above is necessary to establish a review mechanism that meets the tests of effectiveness and public credibility. This is essential to enable UNCAC to become the principal global anti-corruption framework.

Fritz Heimann  
Gillian Dell

24 August 2009



[www.uncaccoalition.org](http://www.uncaccoalition.org)

***United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC)  
Intergovernmental Working Group on Review of Implementation***

**CSO Coalition Calls for Adoption of Effective Review Mechanism  
at the Third CoSP, Doha, November 2009**

1. Corruption undermines democracy, the rule of law, human rights, civil liberties and sustainable development. The UNCAC Coalition (the Coalition) believes that the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC), with its worldwide membership and comprehensive anti-corruption framework, is key to dealing effectively with global corruption. In its many provisions on transparency and accountability, the UNCAC includes measures that, if implemented, will contribute to preventing a recurrence of the current global financial crisis.
2. The Coalition is convinced that UNCAC's success in reducing corruption on-the-ground will depend greatly on the adoption of an effective and participatory review mechanism at the Third Conference of the States Parties (CoSP) in Doha, in November 2009. Such a review mechanism is also vital for the success of UNCAC's landmark provisions on asset recovery and the assessment of countries' technical assistance needs, as well as for strengthening international cooperation and enhancing the responsiveness of governments to their citizens.
3. The Coalition considers that the review mechanism should be comprehensive, covering both mandatory and non-mandatory articles, and including the following features:
  - supported by a well-resourced secretariat;
  - assisted by a group of independent experts;
  - based on tested review methods, including peer review and country visits;
  - participatory, involving civil society organisations and other stakeholders;
  - transparent, resulting in published country reports with recommendations;
  - carried out in coordination with regional review mechanisms;
  - funded from the regular UN budget or assessed contributions, supplemented as needed by voluntary contributions.
4. The Coalition is convinced that the effectiveness of any UNCAC review mechanism depends on involvement of civil society and its access to information about the process and its outputs. The Coalition reminds States Parties that they have committed to supporting civil society participation in anti-corruption efforts and to receiving civil society inputs to their deliberations. (UNCAC, Article 13; Rules of Procedure, Rule 17). The Coalition urges them to draw on international best practice in this area, as demonstrated by the review processes of other anti-corruption conventions (notably of the Council of Europe, the OAS and the OECD), all of which provide for civil society inputs and publish country evaluation reports.
5. The Coalition calls on Governments, meeting in Vienna in 25 August - 2 September 2009 as part of the last, pre-CoSP Intergovernmental Working Group on Review of Implementation, to ensure that draft terms of reference for an effective review mechanism are ready for adoption in Doha, in November 2009.
6. Without a robust review mechanism, the effectiveness of UNCAC will be severely compromised, with serious consequences for the lives and livelihoods of citizens around the world and for the credibility of signatory Governments and the United Nations.

20 August 2009

231 Organisations have signed on to this Statement to date, some of which are not members of the UNCAC Coalition. This Statement will remain open for further signatures until the Third Conference of States Parties.

<b>International</b>	<p>Access Info Europe  African Institute of Corporate  Citizenship (AICC)  Amnesty International  Anti Slavery International  Arab Freedom of Information Network  (AFOINET)  Article 19  CAFOD  Christian Aid  CIDSE  CIVICUS  Commonwealth Human Rights  Initiative  Commonwealth Lawyers' Association  Concern Worldwide  EURODAD  European Network on Debt and  Development  European Youth Forum  Financial Intelligence Council  GAATW – (Global Alliance against  Traffic in Women)  Global Witness  Greenpeace International  HELIO International  Human Rights Watch  IANSA - International Action Network  on Small Arms  International Federation of Journalists  International Law Association - UK  Islamic Relief Worldwide  Oxfam International  Tax Justice Network  Tiri  Transparency International  Trocaire</p>	<p>Uniting Church in Australia, Synod of  Victoria and Tasmania  Uniting Justice Australia, Uniting  Church in Australia  World Vision Australia</p>
	<b>Austria</b>	TI Austria
	<b>Bangladesh</b>	TI Bangladesh Bangladesh NGOs Network for Radio and Communication (BNNRC) Institute of Governance Studies, BRAC University
	<b>Brazil</b>	IFC - Instituto de Fiscalização INESC - Instituto de Estudos Socioeconômicos Transparencia Brasil
	<b>Bulgaria</b>	Access to Information Programme TI Bulgaria
	<b>Burundi</b>	Association burundaise des consommateurs (ABUCO) Association Burundaise pour la Defense des Droits des Prisonniers Association Dushirehamwe Centre Ubuntu Human Health Aid - Burundi Positive Women Muslim Network UNIPROBA
	<b>Cameroon</b>	Fondation Humanus FEEDAR & HR Federation of Environmental and Ecological Diversity for Agricultural Revampment and Human Rights
<b>Albania</b>	Center for Development and Democratization of Institutions	<b>Canada</b> Canadians for Accountability FAIR (Federal Accountability Initiative for Reform)
<b>Algeria</b>	Algerian League for the Defense of Human Rights (LADDH) Syndicat National Autonome des Personnels de l'Administration Publique (SNAPAP) Stop Corruption	<b>Chile</b> Fundacion Pro Acceso Chile Transparente
<b>Argentina</b>	Poder Ciudadano Fundacion Mujeres en Igualdad	<b>Colombia</b> Transparencia por Colombia
<b>Armenia</b>	TI Armenia	<b>Denmark</b> TI Denmark
<b>Australia</b>	Act for Peace, National Council of Churches in Australia Australian Council for International Development Caritas Australia CNEC Partners International Make Poverty History Australia Micah Challenge Australia TI Australia	<b>Dominican  Republic</b> Participacion Ciudadana
		<b>East Timor</b> Luta Hamutuk Institute
		<b>Egypt</b> Afro-Egyptian Human Rights Organization (AEHRO) Egyptian Democratic Institut Egyptians against Corruption Elhak the Center for Democracy and Human Rights Forum for Development and Human Rights Dialogue

<b>Egypt</b>	Mothers association for rights & development (MARD)	<b>Iraq</b>	Iraqi Organisation for Human Rights Iraq without Corruption
<b>Estonia</b>	TI Estonia Estonian National Youth Council Tallin University of Technology Põlva Central Library		Iraqi Women Anti-Corruption Iraqi Women Farmers Society Missan Oil Worker Association Tamooz Organisation, Mosul Worker Women Organisation Women's Rights Defense Women for Democracy Shaub for Democracy
<b>France</b>	Amnesty International - France CCFD-Terre solidaire Integrity International Oxfam France SHERPA TI France Vision du Monde	<b>Ireland</b>	CORI Justice DOCHAS Irish Congress of Trade Unions TI Ireland Debt and Development Coalition
<b>Georgia</b>	Georgia Young Lawyers Association Terrorism, Transnational Crime and Corruption Center (TraCCC) TI Georgia	<b>Israel</b>	Movement for Freedom of Information in Israel Movement for Quality Government in Israel Oggen OMETZ - Citizens for Social & Legal Justice The Association for Civil Rights in Israel TI Israel Empowerment and Training Center for Social Change
<b>Greece</b>	TI Greece		
<b>Ghana</b>	West Africa Action Network on Small Arms		
<b>Guatemala</b>	Accion Ciudadana		
<b>Guinea</b>	Association Femmes et Actions pour le Developpement Association Guinéenne pour la Transparence Stat View International	<b>Italy</b>	TI Italy
<b>Haiti</b>	Fondation Heritage Haiti	<b>Japan</b>	TI Japan
<b>Hungary</b>	TI Hungary	<b>Kenya</b>	Africa Centre for Open Governance (AfriCOG) Social Development Network Transparency International Kenya
<b>India</b>	Centre for Applied Sociology Pragati Koraput Social Watch India TI India Women Power Connect CECODECON Centre for Community Economics and Development Consultants Society	<b>Kuwait</b>	Kuwait Transparency Society
<b>Indonesia</b>	Partnership for Governance Reform TI Indonesia INFID -International NGO Forum on International Development TIFA Foundation	<b>Lebanon</b>	Lebanese Transparency Association (LTA)
		<b>Liberia</b>	Actions for Genuine Democratic Alternatives (AGENDA)
		<b>Lithuania</b>	TI Lithuania
		<b>Macedonia</b>	Transparentnost Macedonia Foundation Open Society Institute – Macedonia Youth Educational Forum from Macedonia (YEF)
<b>Iraq</b>	Almonqith Development Without Borders Institution (DWBI) General Student Association, Tikrit Humanitarian Organization for Democracy Iraqi Al-Amal Association Iraqi Centre for Transparency & Anti- Corruption Iraqi Integrity Organisation Iraqi NGOs for Integrity	<b>Malaysia</b>	TI Malaysia
		<b>Mexico</b>	Equipo Pueblo A.C FUNDAR Transparencia Mexicana
		<b>Moldova</b>	TI Moldova
		<b>Morocco</b>	Transparency Maroc

<b>Morocco</b>	Instance Nationale de Protection de Biens Publics au Maroc	<b>South Africa</b>	Ethics Institute of South Africa Open Democracy Advice Centre (ODAC) Institute for Security Studies- Corruption & Governance Programme
<b>Nepal</b>	Citizens' Campaign for Right to Information (CCRI) Nepal	<b>South Korea</b>	TI Korea
<b>Netherlands</b>	CORDAID	<b>Spain</b>	SUSENTIA TI Spain
<b>Netherlands - Aruba</b>	Rainbow Warriors Core Foundation	<b>Sweden</b>	TI Sweden
<b>Nicaragua</b>	Etica y Transparencia	<b>Switzerland</b>	Aktion Finanzplatz Schweiz Alliance Sud Basel Institute on Governance Bread for all InterAction TI Switzerland
<b>Nigeria</b>	African Youth Empowerment-Nigeria (AYEN) Blossom Nigeria Projects Development Projects and Innovations Centre (DevPro) Independent Advocacy Project Media Rights Agenda Movement for Good Governance Organisation Nigeria Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative Public and Private Development Centre Research and Training for Real Empowerment Socio-Economic Rights & Accountability Project (SERAP) Teditransparency and Economic Development Initiative Women's Right to Education Programme (WREP) Zero Corruption Coalition	<b>Trinidad &amp; Tobago</b>	TI Trinidad & Tobago
<b>Pakistan</b>	TI Pakistan Centre for Peace and Development Initiatives (CPDI)	<b>Turkey</b>	TI Turkey
<b>Palestine</b>	AMAN - Coalition for Integrity and Accountability	<b>Uganda</b>	HURINET-U Water Governance Institute
<b>Peru</b>	Forum Solidaridad Peru	<b>United Kingdom</b>	ATTAC - Jersey Islands  BOND -UK Network of British International Development NGOs British Institute for International and Comparative Law Protimos Rights and Accountability in Development Tearfund TI United Kingdom Voluntary Service Overseas World Vision UK
<b>Peru</b>	Grupo de Trabajo Contra la Corrupción (GTCC)	<b>United States</b>	Global Financial Integrity  Global Accountability Project National Whistleblowers Center Project on Government Oversight TI USA
<b>Peru</b>	Instituto de Defensa Legal	<b>Venezuela</b>	CEDICE TI Venezuela Accion Solidaria Instituto Prensa y Sociedad - Venezuela
<b>Philippines</b>	ALTAHR Coalition against Corruption Evelio B. Javier Foundation Public Services Labor Independent Confederation (PSLINK) Transparency and Accountability Network Ummah Fi Salam	<b>Zimbabwe</b>	Human Rights and Development Trust of Southern Africa (HURIDETSA)
<b>Portugal</b>	Micah Challenge Portugal		
<b>Romania</b>	TI Romania		
<b>Rwanda</b>	TI Rwanda		
<b>Senegal</b>	Forum Civil		
<b>Serbia</b>	TI Serbia		

**Convention des Nations Unies contre la Corruption (UNCAC)  
Groupe de travail intergouvernemental chargé d'examiner l'application de la Convention**

Appel de la Coalition des OSC pour l'adoption d'un mécanisme de suivi efficace lors de la 3ème CEP,  
Doha, novembre 2009

1. La corruption fragilise la démocratie, l'état de droit, fait reculer les droits de l'homme et les libertés individuelles et menace le développement durable. La Coalition de l'UNCAC (la Coalition) considère que la Convention des Nations Unies contre la Corruption (CNUCC, «UNCAC» en anglais) est essentielle pour combattre de manière effective la corruption à l'échelle mondiale, ceci grâce au nombre important de membres qu'elle compte et à son cadre exhaustif en matière de lutte contre la corruption. Dans ses nombreuses dispositions sur la transparence et la responsabilité, la UNCAC a intégré des mesures qui, si elles sont appliquées, contribueront à empêcher une nouvelle crise financière mondiale.

2. La Coalition est convaincue que le succès de la UNCAC pour réduire la corruption sur le terrain va dépendre largement de l'adoption d'un mécanisme de suivi efficace et participatif à la prochaine Conférence des Etats-Parties (CEP) qui aura lieu à Doha en novembre 2009. Un tel mécanisme de suivi est également essentiel pour permettre l'application effective des dispositions décisives de la UNCAC sur la restitution des avoirs, l'évaluation des besoins des pays en matière d'assistance technique mais aussi pour le renforcement de la coopération internationale et l'amélioration du dialogue entre les gouvernements et leurs citoyens.

3. La Coalition considère que le mécanisme de suivi doit être exhaustif, couvrant aussi bien les articles obligatoires que ceux qui ne le sont pas. Le mécanisme de suivi doit être :

- soutenu par un secrétariat ayant les ressources nécessaires à l'exercice de ses fonctions;
- soutenu par un groupe d'experts indépendants;
- basé sur des méthodes de suivi testées, y compris la revue par les pairs et les visites dans les pays;
- participatif, impliquant des organisations de la société civile et d'autres parties prenantes;
- transparent, donnant lieu à la publication de rapports pays par pays contenant des recommandations;
- réalisé en coordination avec les mécanismes de suivi régionaux;
- financé par le budget régulier des Nations Unies ou par des contributions estimées à partir de l'échelle d'évaluation de l'ONU, complétées au besoin par des contributions volontaires.

4. La Coalition est convaincue que l'efficacité de tout processus de suivi de la UNCAC dépend de l'implication de la société civile et de son accès à l'information sur le processus et ses résultats. La Coalition rappelle aux gouvernements les engagements qu'ils ont pris en vue de soutenir la participation de la société civile et d'en recevoir les contributions (UNCAC, Article 13 ; les Règles de Procédure, Règle 17). La Coalition leur demande de se fonder sur les meilleures pratiques internationales en la matière, telles que démontrées par le processus de suivi des autres conventions anti-corruption (notamment du Conseil de l'Europe, de l'OEA et de l'OCDE), qui, tous, reprennent les contributions de la société civile et publient des rapports d'évaluation des pays.

5. La Coalition lance un appel aux gouvernements qui se réuniront à Vienne du 25 août au 2 septembre 2009 dans le cadre du dernier Groupe de travail intergouvernemental chargé d'examiner l'application de la Convention avant la CEP, pour qu'un travail préparatoire sur un mécanisme de suivi efficace soit prêt à être adopté à Doha, en novembre 2009.

6. Sans un solide mécanisme de suivi, la UNCAC s'avérera très certainement être un échec, avec les conséquences désastreuses sur la vie et les moyens d'existence des citoyens de par le monde, ainsi que pour la crédibilité des gouvernements signataires et des Nations Unies.

231 Organisations have signed on to this Statement to date, some of which are not members of the UNCAC Coalition. This Statement will remain open for further signatures until the Third Conference of States Parties.

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		<b>East Timor</b> Luta Hamutuk Institute
		<b>Egypt</b> Afro-Egyptian Human Rights Organization (AEHRO) Egyptian Democratic Institut Egyptians against Corruption Elhak the Center for Democracy and Human Rights Forum for Development and Human Rights Dialogue

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**Convención de las Naciones Unidas contra la Corrupción (UNCAC)  
Grupo de trabajo intergubernamental sobre el examen de la aplicación de la Convención**

**Coalición de la sociedad civil demanda la adopción de un efectivo mecanismo de revisión  
en la 3ª conferencia de estados partes, Doha, noviembre 2009**

1. La corrupción debilita la democracia, los derechos humanos, las libertades civiles y el desarrollo sostenible. La Coalición UNCAC (la Coalición) cree que la Convención de las Naciones Unidas contra la Corrupción (UNCAC), con una membresía mundial y un completo marco anti-corrupción, es fundamental para abordar efectivamente la corrupción global. Con sus medidas sobre transparencia y rendición de cuentas, la UNCAC incluye medidas que, de ser aplicadas, contribuirán a prevenir una repetición de la actual crisis financiera.
2. La Coalición está convencida que el éxito de la UNCAC en reducir la corrupción a nivel nacional dependerá enormemente de la adopción oportuna de un mecanismo efectivo y participativo para la revisión de la Convención, durante la Conferencia de Estados Parte (CoSP) en Doha, en Noviembre de 2009. Tal mecanismo es vital para el éxito de las medidas ejemplares de la UNCAC en la recuperación de activos y las evaluaciones sobre necesidad de asistencia técnica entre países. El mecanismo es fundamental para fortalecer la cooperación internacional y aumentar la interacción entre gobiernos y ciudadanos.
3. La Coalición considera que el mecanismo de revisión debe ser abarcador, cubriendo tanto los artículos obligatorios como los no-obligatorios. El mecanismo de revisión de la Convención debe:
  - estar apoyado por una secretaría con recursos adecuados;
  - ser asistido por un grupo de expertos independientes;
  - estar basado en métodos probados de examen de la aplicación, incluyendo evaluación entre pares y visitas de país;
  - ser participativo, involucrando a organizaciones de la sociedad civil y otras partes interesadas;
  - ser transparente, basado en la publicación de los documentos utilizados en el proceso. Como resultado deben publicarse los informes nacionales conteniendo recomendaciones;
  - estar coordinado con mecanismos regionales de examen de aplicación (monitoreo);
  - estar financiado por el presupuesto regular de las Naciones Unidas o por contribuciones basadas en la escala de cuotas de la ONU, suplementado por contribuciones voluntarias cuando sea necesario.
4. La Coalición está convencida que la efectividad de cualquier mecanismo de revisión depende de la participación de la sociedad civil y del acceso a la información sobre el proceso y sus resultados. La Coalición recuerda a los Estados Parte que se han comprometido a apoyar la participación de la sociedad civil en los esfuerzos anti-corrupción, y a recibir contribuciones de la sociedad civil en sus deliberaciones (UNCAC, Artículo 13; Reglas de procedimiento, regla 17). La Coalición urge a los Estados Parte a tomar ejemplo de las mejores prácticas en esta área de otras convenciones anti-corrupción (notablemente el Consejo de Europa, la OECD y la OEA), que en todos casos contemplan la recepción de información de la sociedad civil y publican los informes de evaluación de los países.
5. La Coalición llama a los Gobiernos, a reunirse en Viena, Austria del 25 de Agosto al 1 de Septiembre de 2009 como parte del Grupo de Trabajo Intergubernamental en el Examen de la Aplicación de la Convención, para que se produzcan términos de referencia para un efectivo mecanismo de revisión para que sea adoptado en la Conferencia de Estados Parte en Doha, Qatar, en Noviembre de 2009.
6. Sin un efectivo mecanismo de de revisión, la UNCAC será un fracaso, con consecuencias devastadoras en las vidas de los ciudadanos alrededor del mundo, así como para la credibilidad de la UNCAC, de los gobiernos signatarios y de las Naciones Unidas.

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انتلاف منظمات المجتمع المدني يدعو لتبني آلية استعراض فعالة في مؤتمر الدول الأطراف الثالث المقرر عقده في الدوحة، نوفمبر (تشرين الثاني)، 2009.

1. إن الفساد يؤدي إلى تقويض الديمقراطية، وحكم القانون، وحقوق الإنسان، والحريات المدنية، والتنمية المستدامة. إن الإنتلاف الخاص باتفاقية الأمم المتحدة لمكافحة الفساد (الإنتلاف) يؤمن أن اتفاقية الأمم المتحدة لمكافحة الفساد، بأعضائها من مختلف أنحاء العالم وإطارها الشامل لمكافحة الفساد، تمثل الأساس للتصدي بفعالية للفساد العالمي. تتضمن الاتفاقية فيما ورد فيها من أحكام عدة حول الشفافية والمساءلة تدابير من شأنها أن تسهم، حال تنفيذها، في الحيلولة دون تكرار حدوث الأزمة المالية العالمية الراهنة.
2. إن الإنتلاف لعلى قناعة بأن نجاح اتفاقية الأمم المتحدة لمكافحة الفساد في الحد من الفساد على الأرض الواقع سيعتمد اعتماداً كبيراً على تبني آلية ناجعة وتشاركية للاستعراض في المؤتمر الثالث للدول الأطراف المقرر عقده في الدوحة، نوفمبر (تشرين الثاني) 2009. إن هذه الآلية للاستعراض حيوية لإنجاح الأحكام التاريخية الواردة في الاتفاقية بشأن استعادة الأصول، وتحديد احتياجات الدول من المساعدة الفنية، وكذا تعزيز التعاون الدولي وتحسين استجابة الحكومات لمواطنيها.
3. إن الإنتلاف يأخذ في الاعتبار ضرورة أن تكون آلية الاستعراض شاملة، وتغطي المواد الإلزامية وغير الإلزامية، وتتسم بالسمات التالية:
  - تدعمها أمانة زاهرة بالموارد،
  - تساعد مجموعة من الخبراء المستقلين،
  - تعتمد على أساليب استعراض مُجرية، شاملاً ذلك استعراض الأقران والزيارات القطرية،
  - تشاركية، تشرك منظمات المجتمع المدني والأطراف المعنية الأخرى،
  - تتسم بالشفافية؛ مما يتجلى في نشر تقارير قطرية بتوصيات،
  - تنفذ بالتنسيق مع آليات الاستعراض الإقليمية،
  - تمويلها الميزانية الاعتيادية للأمم المتحدة أو الاشتراكات المقررة، وتستكمل احتياجاتها التمويلية، إذا اقتضت الضرورة، من المساهمات الطوعية.
4. إن الإنتلاف لعلى قناعة بأن فعاليات آلية لاستعراض اتفاقية الأمم المتحدة لمكافحة الفساد تعتمد على إشراك المجتمع المدني وعلى حصوله على المعلومات الخاصة بالعملية ومخرجاتها. والإنتلاف يذكر الدول الأطراف بالتزامها بدعم مشاركة المجتمع المدني في جهوده الرامية لمكافحة الفساد، والأخذ بالمدخلات التي يقدمها المجتمع المدني فيما تقوم به هذه الدول من مداولات. (اتفاقية الأمم المتحدة لمكافحة الفساد، المادة 13، القواعد الإجرائية، القاعدة 17). ويحث الإنتلاف الدول الأطراف على البناء على أفضل الممارسات الدولية في هذا المجال، على النحو الذي أظهرته عمليات الاستعراض للاتفاقيات الأخرى لمكافحة الفساد (الإشارة هنا إلى المجلس الأوروبي، ومنظمة الدول الأمريكية، ومنظمة التعاون الاقتصادي والتنمية)، والتي تشترط جميعها الحصول على مدخلات من المجتمع المدني ونشر تقارير التقييم القطرية.
5. الإنتلاف يدعو الحكومات التي ستجتمع في فيينا في الفترة من 25 آب/ أغسطس – 2 أيلول/ سبتمبر 2009، كأخر اجتماع للفريق العامل الحكومي الدولي المعني باستعراض التنفيذ قبل مؤتمر الدول الأطراف، لتكفل إعداد مسودة الشروط المرجعية الخاصة بوضع آلية استعراض فعالة لتكون جاهزة لتبنيها في الدوحة، في نوفمبر/ تشرين الثاني 2009.
6. دون آلية استعراض قوية، ستكون فعالية اتفاقية الأمم المتحدة لمكافحة الفساد على المحك تماماً؛ الأمر الذي ستترتب عليه عواقب وخيمة على حيوات المواطنين في مختلف أنحاء العالم وسبل كسبهم للعيش، فضلاً عن تأثير ذلك على مصداقية الحكومات الموقعة والأمم المتحدة ذاتها.

231 Organisations have signed on to this Statement to date, some of which are not members of the UNCAC Coalition. This Statement will remain open for further signatures until the Third Conference of States Parties.

<b>International</b>	<p>Access Info Europe  African Institute of Corporate  Citizenship (AICC)  Amnesty International  Anti Slavery International  Arab Freedom of Information Network  (AFOINET)  Article 19  CAFOD  Christian Aid  CIDSE  CIVICUS  Commonwealth Human Rights  Initiative  Commonwealth Lawyers' Association  Concern Worldwide  EURODAD  European Network on Debt and  Development  European Youth Forum  Financial Intelligence Council  GAATW – (Global Alliance against  Traffic in Women)  Global Witness  Greenpeace International  HELIO International  Human Rights Watch  IANSA - International Action Network  on Small Arms  International Federation of Journalists  International Law Association - UK  Islamic Relief Worldwide  Oxfam International  Tax Justice Network  Tiri  Transparency International  Trocaire</p>	<p>Uniting Church in Australia, Synod of  Victoria and Tasmania  Uniting Justice Australia, Uniting  Church in Australia  World Vision Australia</p>
	<b>Austria</b>	TI Austria
	<b>Bangladesh</b>	TI Bangladesh Bangladesh NGOs Network for Radio and Communication (BNNRC) Institute of Governance Studies, BRAC University
	<b>Brazil</b>	IFC - Instituto de Fiscalização INESC - Instituto de Estudos Socioeconômicos Transparencia Brasil
	<b>Bulgaria</b>	Access to Information Programme TI Bulgaria
	<b>Burundi</b>	Association burundaise des consommateurs (ABUCO) Association Burundaise pour la Defense des Droits des Prisonniers Association Dushirehamwe Centre Ubuntu Human Health Aid - Burundi Positive Women Muslim Network UNIPROBA
	<b>Cameroon</b>	Fondation Humanus FEEDAR & HR Federation of Environmental and Ecological Diversity for Agricultural Revampment and Human Rights
<b>Albania</b>	Center for Development and Democratization of Institutions	<b>Canada</b> Canadians for Accountability FAIR (Federal Accountability Initiative for Reform)
<b>Algeria</b>	Algerian League for the Defense of Human Rights (LADDH) Syndicat National Autonome des Personnels de l'Administration Publique (SNAPAP) Stop Corruption	<b>Chile</b> Fundacion Pro Acceso Chile Transparente
<b>Argentina</b>	Poder Ciudadano Fundacion Mujeres en Igualdad	<b>Colombia</b> Transparencia por Colombia
<b>Armenia</b>	TI Armenia	<b>Denmark</b> TI Denmark
<b>Australia</b>	Act for Peace, National Council of Churches in Australia Australian Council for International Development Caritas Australia CNEC Partners International Make Poverty History Australia Micah Challenge Australia TI Australia	<b>Dominican  Republic</b> Participacion Ciudadana
		<b>East Timor</b> Luta Hamutuk Institute
		<b>Egypt</b> Afro-Egyptian Human Rights Organization (AEHRO) Egyptian Democratic Institut Egyptians against Corruption Elhak the Center for Democracy and Human Rights Forum for Development and Human Rights Dialogue

<b>Egypt</b>	Mothers association for rights & development (MARD)	<b>Iraq</b>	Iraqi Organisation for Human Rights Iraq without Corruption
<b>Estonia</b>	TI Estonia Estonian National Youth Council Tallin University of Technology Põlva Central Library		Iraqi Women Anti-Corruption Iraqi Women Farmers Society Missan Oil Worker Association Tamooz Organisation, Mosul Worker Women Organisation Women's Rights Defense Women for Democracy Shaub for Democracy
<b>France</b>	Amnesty International - France CCFD-Terre solidaire Integrity International Oxfam France SHERPA TI France Vision du Monde	<b>Ireland</b>	CORI Justice DOCHAS Irish Congress of Trade Unions TI Ireland Debt and Development Coalition
<b>Georgia</b>	Georgia Young Lawyers Association Terrorism, Transnational Crime and Corruption Center (TraCCC) TI Georgia	<b>Israel</b>	Movement for Freedom of Information in Israel Movement for Quality Government in Israel Oggen OMETZ - Citizens for Social & Legal Justice The Association for Civil Rights in Israel TI Israel Empowerment and Training Center for Social Change
<b>Greece</b>	TI Greece		
<b>Ghana</b>	West Africa Action Network on Small Arms		
<b>Guatemala</b>	Accion Ciudadana		
<b>Guinea</b>	Association Femmes et Actions pour le Developpement Association Guinéenne pour la Transparence Stat View International	<b>Italy</b>	TI Italy
<b>Haiti</b>	Fondation Heritage Haiti	<b>Japan</b>	TI Japan
<b>Hungary</b>	TI Hungary	<b>Kenya</b>	Africa Centre for Open Governance (AfriCOG) Social Development Network Transparency International Kenya
<b>India</b>	Centre for Applied Sociology Pragati Koraput Social Watch India TI India Women Power Connect CECODECON Centre for Community Economics and Development Consultants Society	<b>Kuwait</b>	Kuwait Transparency Society
<b>Indonesia</b>	Partnership for Governance Reform TI Indonesia INFID -International NGO Forum on International Development TIFA Foundation	<b>Lebanon</b>	Lebanese Transparency Association (LTA)
<b>Iraq</b>	Almonqith Development Without Borders Institution (DWBI) General Student Association, Tikrit Humanitarian Organization for Democracy Iraqi Al-Amal Association Iraqi Centre for Transparency & Anti- Corruption Iraqi Integrity Organisation Iraqi NGOs for Integrity	<b>Liberia</b>	Actions for Genuine Democratic Alternatives (AGENDA)
		<b>Lithuania</b>	TI Lithuania
		<b>Macedonia</b>	Transparentnost Macedonia Foundation Open Society Institute – Macedonia Youth Educational Forum from Macedonia (YEF)
		<b>Malaysia</b>	TI Malaysia
		<b>Mexico</b>	Equipo Pueblo A.C FUNDAR Transparencia Mexicana
		<b>Moldova</b>	TI Moldova
		<b>Morocco</b>	Transparency Maroc

<b>Morocco</b>	Instance Nationale de Protection de Biens Publics au Maroc	<b>South Africa</b>	Ethics Institute of South Africa Open Democracy Advice Centre (ODAC) Institute for Security Studies- Corruption & Governance Programme
<b>Nepal</b>	Citizens' Campaign for Right to Information (CCRI) Nepal	<b>South Korea</b>	TI Korea
<b>Netherlands</b>	CORDAID	<b>Spain</b>	SUSENTIA TI Spain
<b>Netherlands - Aruba</b>	Rainbow Warriors Core Foundation	<b>Sweden</b>	TI Sweden
<b>Nicaragua</b>	Etica y Transparencia	<b>Switzerland</b>	Aktion Finanzplatz Schweiz Alliance Sud Basel Institute on Governance Bread for all InterAction TI Switzerland
<b>Nigeria</b>	African Youth Empowerment-Nigeria (AYEN) Blossom Nigeria Projects Development Projects and Innovations Centre (DevPro) Independent Advocacy Project Media Rights Agenda Movement for Good Governance Organisation Nigeria Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative Public and Private Development Centre Research and Training for Real Empowerment Socio-Economic Rights & Accountability Project (SERAP) Teditransparency and Economic Development Initiative Women's Right to Education Programme (WREP) Zero Corruption Coalition	<b>Trinidad &amp; Tobago</b>	TI Trinidad & Tobago
<b>Pakistan</b>	TI Pakistan Centre for Peace and Development Initiatives (CPDI)	<b>Turkey</b>	TI Turkey
<b>Palestine</b>	AMAN - Coalition for Integrity and Accountability	<b>Uganda</b>	HURINET-U Water Governance Institute
<b>Peru</b>	Forum Solidaridad Peru	<b>United Kingdom</b>	ATTAC - Jersey Islands  BOND -UK Network of British International Development NGOs British Institute for International and Comparative Law Protimos Rights and Accountability in Development Tearfund TI United Kingdom Voluntary Service Overseas World Vision UK
<b>Peru</b>	Grupo de Trabajo Contra la Corrupción (GTCC)	<b>United States</b>	Global Financial Integrity  Global Accountability Project National Whistleblowers Center Project on Government Oversight TI USA
<b>Peru</b>	Instituto de Defensa Legal	<b>Venezuela</b>	CEDICE TI Venezuela Accion Solidaria Instituto Prensa y Sociedad - Venezuela
<b>Philippines</b>	ALTAHR Coalition against Corruption Evelio B. Javier Foundation Public Services Labor Independent Confederation (PSLINK) Transparency and Accountability Network Ummah Fi Salam	<b>Zimbabwe</b>	Human Rights and Development Trust of Southern Africa (HURIDETSA)
<b>Portugal</b>	Micah Challenge Portugal		
<b>Romania</b>	TI Romania		
<b>Rwanda</b>	TI Rwanda		
<b>Senegal</b>	Forum Civil		
<b>Serbia</b>	TI Serbia		