



Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption

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Follow-up to the special session of the General Assembly on challenges and measures to prevent and combat corruption and strengthen international cooperation

**Brazil, Egypt, Honduras, Morocco, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and Yemen: revised
draft resolution**

Methodologies and indicators for measuring corruption and the effectiveness of anti-corruption frameworks

*The Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against
Corruption,*

Reiterating its concern about the seriousness of the problems and threats posed
by corruption to the stability and security of societies, undermining the institutions
and values of democracy, ethical values and justice and jeopardizing sustainable
development and the rule of law,

Emphasizing that measuring corruption is a complex and multidimensional task
that requires States parties to take a nationally owned and comprehensive approach,
respecting the principles of sovereign equality and territorial integrity of States and
that of non-intervention in the domestic affairs of other States, as enshrined in article 4
of the United Nations Convention against Corruption,¹

Reaffirming its encouragement to States parties to consider working with other
relevant stakeholders, including the private sector, academia and civil society, in the
development of methodologies and indicators to measure corruption, in accordance
with the fundamental principles of their domestic law,

Acknowledging the holding of the Global Conference on Harnessing Data to
Improve Corruption Measurement, held in Vienna on 31 August and 1 September
2023, which served as a platform for experts in the field of measuring corruption to
engage in comprehensive discussions focused on the diverse experiences and challenges
associated with the task,

Taking note of the Vienna Principles towards a Global Framework for the
Measurement of Corruption, developed at the Global Conference on Harnessing Data
to Improve Corruption Measurement and aimed at guiding future initiatives in the
development and implementation of corruption measurement frameworks and

¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2349, No. 42146.



methodologies to achieve greater accuracy, reliability and usefulness, which may lead to more effective anti-corruption strategies and policies,

Noting with appreciation the progress made by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the United Nations Development Programme and other relevant international and regional organizations in developing evidence-based and multifaceted actions to measure corruption, without duplicating existing efforts, and to provide technical assistance, upon request, to countries intending to conduct surveys and studies on corruption risks, trends and prevalence,

Recalling article 5 of the Convention against Corruption, under which States parties are required to endeavour to periodically evaluate relevant legal instruments and administrative measures with a view to determining their adequacy to prevent and fight corruption, and, as appropriate and in accordance with their legal systems, to collaborate with each other and with relevant international and regional organizations in promoting and developing measures aimed at preventing corruption, including by participating in international programmes and projects,

Re-emphasizing the importance of article 61 of the Convention, in which it is stated that States parties shall consider analysing, in consultation with experts, trends in corruption in their respective territories, as well as the circumstances in which corruption offences are committed, developing and sharing with each other and through international and regional organizations statistics, analytical expertise concerning corruption and information with a view to developing, insofar as possible, common definitions, standards and methodologies, as well as information on best practices to prevent and combat corruption, and monitoring policies and actual measures to combat corruption and making assessments of their effectiveness and efficiency,

Reaffirming article 63, paragraph 4 (b), of the Convention, in which it is stated that the Conference of the States Parties shall agree upon activities, procedures and methods of work to achieve its objectives, including facilitating the exchange of information among States parties on patterns and trends in corruption and on successful practices for preventing and combating it and for the return of proceeds of crime,

Recalling article 63, paragraph 5, of the Convention, in which it is stated that the Conference of the States Parties shall acquire the necessary knowledge of the measures taken by States parties in implementing the Convention and the difficulties encountered by them in doing so through information provided by them and through the Mechanism for the Review of Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption,

Reaffirming its resolution 8/7 of 20 December 2019, in which it encouraged States parties to give adequate consideration and resources to enhance the effectiveness of their national anti-corruption agencies and agencies with anti-corruption responsibilities, consistent with article 6 of the Convention, in order to meet the emerging challenges in preventing and combating different forms of corruption,

Recalling paragraph 1 of its resolution 8/10 of 20 December 2019, in which it requested the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in coordination with the Statistical Commission and in close cooperation and consultation with States parties, to continue expert-level consultations on identifying and refining methodologies on the issue of the measurement of corruption in order to develop proposals on a comprehensive, scientifically sound and objective framework for the purpose of assisting States parties, upon their request, in measuring corruption, consistent with the Convention, and also requested the Office to report thereon to the Conference of the States Parties for its consideration,

Recalling also paragraph 3 of its resolution 8/10, in which it called upon States parties to consider establishing and managing, in accordance with domestic law, repositories of crime and criminal justice data on corruption in accordance with the Convention, covering investigations, prosecutions, convictions and non-trial resolutions, including on transnational cases, pertaining to the liability of both legal and natural persons, and to make such information publicly available for little or no cost on a recurring basis,

Recalling further paragraph 13 of its resolution 9/8 of 17 December 2021, in which it invited States parties and other relevant stakeholders to provide support to specialized initiatives aimed at facilitating research and connecting scholars and academic and research institutions to promote greater collaboration and sharing of resources and ideas, as well as to implement joint global and regional interdisciplinary research projects, including on compliance and collective action,

Recalling paragraph 19 of its resolution 9/8, in which it encouraged relevant institutions engaged in anti-corruption activities, such as the United Nations Development Programme and the International Anti-Corruption Academy, to closely cooperate with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and each other to exchange knowledge and develop cutting-edge educational and training programmes and innovative research projects,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution S-32/1 of 2 June 2021, by which the Assembly adopted the political declaration entitled “Our common commitment to effectively addressing challenges and implementing measures to prevent and combat corruption and strengthen international cooperation”, in which States underscored that the anti-corruption work of the United Nations should be strongly linked to and coordinated with measures and programmes contributing to strengthening the rule of law at the national and international levels, and invited the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue coordination and cooperation with the United Nations Development Programme to foster anti-corruption measures enabling the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,²

1. *Acknowledges* the Vienna Principles towards a Global Framework for the Measurement of Corruption as the outcome of the Global Conference on Harnessing Data to Improve Corruption Measurement, and invites States parties, within their means and in accordance with their domestic law, to consider promoting the Principles, as appropriate, including when developing measurement methodologies and indicators to complement national efforts to measure corruption risks, trends and prevalence, and when assessing the effectiveness of their policies and actual measures to combat corruption;

2. *Takes note with appreciation* of the statistical framework for measuring corruption prepared by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in consultation with Member States and national and international stakeholders, and welcomed by the Statistical Commission as a statistically robust framework, and invites the Office to support States parties, upon request, in utilizing the framework as a tool to measure different aspects of corruption in a manner that does not interfere with ongoing corruption investigations, as appropriate and in accordance with domestic law;

3. *Invites* States parties to consider establishing and/or maintaining monitoring and evaluation systems which may yield the amounts of policy-relevant data necessary to prevent and combat corruption more efficiently and effectively;

4. *Encourages* States parties, in accordance with domestic law, as appropriate, to consider utilizing objective methodologies and indicators developed in consultation with national experts and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and/or through broad cooperation across the United Nations system, to measure corruption risks within their respective territories and assess the effectiveness of policies and actual measures to combat corruption, and to consider taking advantage of methodologies and indicators for assessing and evaluating areas where evidence suggests the greatest risks of corruption, as outlined in the Vienna Principles towards a Global Framework for the Measurement of Corruption;

5. *Also encourages* States parties, in accordance with their domestic law, to consider voluntarily sharing good practices, knowledge and information on ways of effectively and efficiently addressing corruption risks and trends;

² General Assembly resolution 70/1.

6. *Invites* States parties, within their means and in accordance with their domestic law, to consider establishing and/or maintaining repositories of relevant data on corruption cases and anti-corruption efforts, to be used within the voluntarily utilized methodologies and indicators for measuring corruption risks, trends and prevalence, as well as for assessing the effectiveness of their policies and actual measures to combat corruption, while protecting ongoing corruption investigations and respecting confidentiality;

7. *Welcomes* the inclusion of the measurement of corruption as a topic for discussion at the fifteenth meeting of the Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on the Prevention of Corruption, to be held in 2024, with a view to sharing experiences regarding the development and implementation of innovative national and international measures to prevent corruption, including good practices, lessons learned and challenges in measuring corruption;

8. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources, to collect data and act as a repository for the development of non-binding guidelines to assist States parties, upon request and on the basis of their needs and priorities, in utilizing various methodologies and indicators for measuring corruption risks, trends and prevalence, as well as for assessing the effectiveness of their policies and actual measures to combat corruption;

9. *Encourages* relevant institutions engaged in anti-corruption activities, such as the United Nations Development Programme and the International Anti-Corruption Academy, to continue closely cooperating with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and, in consultation with the States parties, to exchange knowledge in order to develop innovative research projects aimed at elaborating methodologies and indicators, including through using modern technologies, to assist States parties in more efficiently measuring corruption risks, trends and prevalence, as well as assessing the effectiveness of their policies and actual measures to combat corruption;

10. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, within existing resources, to collect information provided by States parties on a voluntary basis and to report on the progress made and the challenges encountered in the implementation of the present resolution to the Conference at its future sessions and to its relevant subsidiary bodies;

11. *Also requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources, to facilitate knowledge-sharing and collaboration among Member States and relevant stakeholders in the development, refinement and utilization of corruption measurement frameworks and methodologies, including through regional and international workshops, seminars and conferences;

12. *Further requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to provide, upon request and on the basis of the needs and priorities of States parties, technical assistance and knowledge tools through its platforms, including through the Global Resource for Anti-Corruption Education and Youth Empowerment initiative, as well as capacity-building programmes to support research into corruption measurement, in particular in developing countries;

13. *Invites* States parties and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources for the purposes identified in the present resolution, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations.