

RESOLUTION ON

ADDRESSING THE NEXUS BETWEEN CORRUPTION, ORGANIZED CRIME AND TERRORISM

1. Reiterating that corruption enables organized crime by providing protection, facilitating illegal transactions and obstructing justice, while organized crime fuels corruption through bribery, intimidation and violence,
2. Acknowledging that both corruption and organized crime undermine democratic institutions, erode public trust and threaten economic stability,
3. Noting that corruption and transnational organized crime are also drivers of money laundering and thereby harm financial systems and the economy,
4. Acknowledging that corruption is a major enabler of both crime and terrorism,
5. Highlighting that corruption in public institutions, particularly within law enforcement, border control and financial regulatory agencies, enables criminal and terrorist organizations to operate, raise funds and expand their networks,
6. Observing that the erosion of public trust caused by corruption creates fertile ground for extremist narratives, recruitment and radicalization, particularly among marginalized groups,
7. Alarmed that corrupt practices such as bribery, embezzlement and abuse of authority facilitate the illicit trafficking of weapons, drugs and human beings, thereby providing crucial revenue streams for criminal and terrorist groups,
8. Acknowledging that criminal and terrorist networks often exploit corrupt environments to secure safe havens, procure forged documents and move illicit funds across borders undetected,
9. Pointing out that systemic corruption within judicial systems can obstruct investigations, weaken prosecutions and allow criminal and terrorist actors to evade accountability, perpetuating cycles of violence and instability,
10. Noting that corruption facilitates the infiltration of organized crime networks into all sectors of society, including politics and law enforcement, allowing them to influence decision-making and gain access to privileged information on upcoming law enforcement operations, thus hindering crime detection and investigation,
11. Noting that criminal networks increasingly exploit corruption and abuse legitimate business structures to pursue their illegal activities,
12. Acknowledging that whistleblowing becomes even more challenging when organized crime or terrorism is involved, owing to heightened fears of retaliation,

13. Recognizing the valuable role of civil society, academia, the private sector and the media in identifying, detecting and reporting corruption,
14. Observing the importance of integrating anti-corruption measures into national and regional counter-terrorism strategies, including the establishment of specialized anti-corruption units to investigate financial crimes linked to terrorism,
15. Acknowledging that the integration of artificial intelligence (AI) into public administration and decision-making processes can improve efficiency but also introduces significant risks,

The OSCE Parliamentary Assembly:

16. Urges all OSCE participating States and their parliaments to recognize the critical link between corruption, organized crime and terrorism, and to address these phenomena within integrated national security and governance strategies;
17. Calls upon governments of OSCE participating States and their parliaments to adopt comprehensive anti-corruption strategies as essential components of counter-terrorism efforts, including enhanced financial transparency, stricter oversight of security forces and the establishment of independent anti-corruption agencies with sufficient autonomy and resources;
18. Calls for stronger international co-operation to detect, disrupt and dismantle financial and logistical networks sustained through corruption and exploited by criminal and terrorist groups, through mechanisms such as information sharing, joint investigations and harmonized legal frameworks;
19. Encourages parliaments to legislate to uphold strict transparency measures in public administration, such as open contracting and financial disclosure requirements for public officials, including members of the judiciary;
20. Encourages parliaments of OSCE participating States to take appropriate measures to identify, assess, mitigate and manage corruption risks in the public sector and to strengthen public institutions, especially in their procurement processes, to prevent and address infiltration by organized criminal groups;
21. Recommends that OSCE participating States develop and enhance mechanisms for the prevention, detection, investigation and prosecution of corruption involving organized crime and strengthen law enforcement, judicial and other competent authorities;
22. Encourages the adoption of digital technologies and e-governance solutions to reduce opportunities for corruption and improve accountability;
23. Supports civil society organizations and media in their efforts to investigate and expose corruption and organized crime, ensuring that they have adequate legal protections and access to information;

24. Urges OSCE participating States to take appropriate measures for the protection of reporting persons, witnesses, their relatives and other people close to them, in cases of corruption involving organized criminal groups;
25. Supports the creation and promotion of secure and confidential procedures for reporting corruption involving organized criminal and terrorist groups to competent authorities;
26. Calls upon parliaments of OSCE participating States to provide a safe environment for journalists who report on corruption involving organized criminal groups and to investigate, prosecute and punish threats and acts of violence against them;
27. Recommends that OSCE participating States take appropriate measures, in accordance with the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC), to identify, trace, freeze, seize and confiscate the proceeds of crime, in cases involving organized criminal groups;
28. Supports OSCE participating States, in accordance with the UNCAC, in enhancing their co-operation with national and supervisory authorities, including central banks and, where applicable, the European Central Bank, to strengthen domestic regulatory and supervisory frameworks for banks and other financial institutions, as well as for legal, accounting, real estate and corporate service providers, in order to identify, assess and address their potential role in facilitating or enabling corruption offences involving organized criminal groups and the laundering of proceeds of crime;
29. Supports OSCE participating States in facilitating effective mutual legal assistance in cases of corruption involving organized criminal groups, and addressing challenges and removing barriers to international co-operation;
30. Further recommends that OSCE participating States ensure timely access to adequate, accurate and up-to-date beneficial ownership information on legal persons and arrangements, and the use of beneficial ownership information to investigate and prosecute corruption involving organized criminal or terrorist groups and, where appropriate, to identify and recover criminal proceeds;
31. Invites OSCE participating States to provide capacity-building and technical assistance, including material assistance and training, to prevent and combat corruption involving organized criminal groups;
32. Stresses the need to address corruption and organized crime in sports, including illegal betting, money laundering, fraud, match manipulation and human trafficking, involving networks of investors, facilitators and bettors;
33. Notes that weaknesses in the design, implementation and oversight of digital governance tools, such as e-procurement platforms, electronic voting systems and digital identity (ID) programmes, can facilitate practices of bribery, data manipulation, unauthorized access and unfair advantage in public contracting;
34. Calls upon parliaments of OSCE participating States to adopt technologies such as blockchain, open-data platforms and secure digital ID systems to

mitigate corruption risks, while ensuring that digital systems remain accessible, accountable and resilient to manipulation;

35. Supports the adoption of mandatory transparency standards for AI systems, including audit trails, public disclosure for high-risk applications, and mechanisms for independent review and redress in cases of corruption or misuse;
36. Reaffirms the OSCE PA's determination to work collaboratively with OSCE participating States, international organizations and civil society to combat the interconnected threats of corruption, organized crime and terrorism.