

Forum: Disarmament and International Security Commission

Main Submitter: Syrian Arab Republic

Co-Submitters: Malaysia

Signatories: Czech Republic, Bulgaria, Jordan, USA, Israel, Chile, Taiwan, Ethiopia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ireland, Iraq, United Kingdom, Algeria, China, Norway, Russian Federation, Afghanistan, Australia, UK, Iraq, Colombia, Eritrea, Albania, France, Turkey, Cyprus, Singapore, Kenya, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bolivia, Finland, Dominican Republic, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Finland.

Topic: Eradicating state-complicit corruption enabling terrorist arms acquisition and operations.

The Disarmament and International Security Commission,

Deeply concerned that corruption within state institutions continues to enable terrorist organizations to acquire advanced weaponry, including drones, Man-portable air-defense systems (MANPADS), and cyber-enabled systems,

Alarmed by persistent regional instability in the Middle East and North Africa, where arms trafficking corridors and proxy conflicts have amplified the operational capabilities of groups such as ISIS and Al-Qaeda affiliates,

Recalling international legal frameworks, including the United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC), the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT), and UNSCR 1540 (2004), which collectively mandate prevention of illicit arms flows and corruption-facilitated terrorism,

Guided by the principle that state accountability is central to global security and the protection of civilians from terrorist violence,

Noting with concern that failure to address systemic state-complicit corruption undermines international counterterrorism efforts, threatens regional stability, and facilitates radicalization and violent extremism,

1. *Condemns* all Member States suspected of directly or indirectly facilitating terrorist arms sourcing through corruption, financial opacity, or selective enforcement by:
 - a. Requesting that the UN publicly identify States whose financial systems exhibit patterns are consistent with arms-related corruption, including but not limited to:
 - i. unregulated cash flows,
 - ii. unexplained procurement channels, and
 - iii. politically protected trafficking networks,

- b. Calling for mandatory international inspections of any State whose officials have been implicated in arms diversion, regardless of national sovereignty claims,
 - c. Encouraging the establishment of multilateral sanctions against governments found to have tolerated or concealed arms-related corruption;
- 2. *Suggests* that nations demonstrating persistent corruption linked to terrorist arms flows be placed under temporary international administrative supervision by:
 - a. Empowering UN-appointed neutral oversight bodies to investigate, monitor, and reform national institutions responsible for arms control,
 - b. Allowing international authorities to assume direct operational control over customs, military depots, or procurement offices when domestic authorities are deemed compromised, and
 - c. Recommending that failure to comply with such oversight be treated as indirect support for terrorist organizations;
- 3. *Calls upon* the United Nations to scrutinize major arms-exporting States whose weapons consistently appear in terrorist weapons stockpiles, disregarding declared agreements with consumers in ways such as but not limited to:
 - a. Demanding mandatory disclosure of all bilateral and private-sector arms contracts to prevent secrecy,
 - b. Recommending bans on manufacturers and exporters whose weapons repeatedly reach non-state threatening armed groups, and
 - c. Encouraging accountability measures whereby arms-exporting governments share legal responsibility for terrorist use of their weapons;
- 4. *Proposes* that States experiencing unexplained disappearances of military arsenals be considered, until proven innocent, negligent contributors to terrorism:
 - a. Requiring such States to undergo compulsory UN investigations into internal corruption,
 - b. Calling for immediate regional penalties, including suspension from defense cooperation agreements, until all missing weapons are accounted for, and
 - c. Suggesting that repeated losses of military materials constitute grounds for international prosecution;

5. *Encourages* the creation of an international database listing and condemning government officials suspected and proven of involvement in arms trafficking or corruption enabling terrorist operations by:
 - a. Requesting that Member States deny visas, freeze assets, and restrict travel for any individuals included in the database, and
 - b. Suggesting that senior officials not cooperating with investigations be treated as implied contributors to terrorism;
6. *Authorizes* the creation of UN “Rapid Intervention Coalitions” to temporarily seize control of any state’s arms programs deemed suspicious through:
 - a. Empowering all Member States to override all domestic procedures in these such zones, and
 - b. Allowing the UN to deploy non-lethal containment units that freeze all governmental decision-making until corruption audits are complete.