Committee: Disarmament and International Security Commission

Topic: Eradicating State-Complicit Corruption Enabling Terrorist Arms Acquisition and Operations

Submitted by: Russian Federation

Co-submitted by: Norway, Algeria, People's Republic of China, United Kingdom

Signatories: Colombia, Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Bolivia, Kenya, Austria, France, Eritrea, Iraq, Israel, France, South Korea, Canada, Albania, Malaysia, Australia, Syria jordan, DRC, India , Singapore , Eritrea, France, Croatia

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The Disarmament and International Security Commission,

Bearing in mind articles 1 and 2 of the United Nations Charter, which emphasize the importance of respect, harmony, equality, and civility in the United Nations (UN),

Affirming the contents of the United Nations Convention against Corruption (A/RES/54/8), which sets out a guiding framework for all nations to promote the eventual eradication of corruption,

Emphasizing the dangerous nature of terrorism and the need to prevent its proliferation to promote global security,

Recognizing the ubiquitous nature of corruption, both state-complicit and in the private sector, that poses a unique problem to overcome,

Deeply concerned by the growing evidence that state-level corruption directly facilitates the trafficking of weapons to terrorist organizations, empowering these groups to undermine regional stability and international peace,

1. *Recommends* the creation of a Middle Eastern Taskforce Against Corruption (METAC) and a Sahel Taskforce Against Corruption (STAC), recognizing that these two regions have seen, in recent decades, an elevated level of terrorist activity linked to government corruption compared to the rest of the world, tasked with the duties of, among others:
    a. Liaising with regional governments to establish trust between traditionally skeptical of the international community governments and the rest of the world at large,
    b. Assisting regional governments with the development and implementation of policy to combat corruption in the government to reduce the power of terrorist actors over national and local governments,
    c. Investigating how entrenched corruption has become in the framework and bureaucracy of governments in the region;

2. *Urges* member nations to work towards the integration of currently unrecognized states in regions beset by terrorist violence into the wider international community for the purpose of promoting order and security in currently unstable regions with limited governing authority in ways such as, but not limited to:
    a. The creation of an international body composed of representatives from both national government and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to monitor and assist currently unrecognized states as they are integrated with the international community by:
        i. Providing representatives of currently unrecognized states a platform to engage in meaningful and binding negotiations with other nations on the world stage,
        ii. Drafting, at minimum, biyearly reports on the material conditions of inhabitants of unrecognized states to assist and direct humanitarian efforts aiming to eliminate civilian dependency on criminal black markets,
        iii. Acting as an impartial, third party mediator in disputes between unrecognized states and other states that currently hold grievances against said unrecognized nations,

b. The establishment of formal diplomatic and commercial relations between currently unrecognized states and recognized states to support the development of formal economies in regions traditionally underpinned by powerful black market forces;

3. *Considers* assisting in the development of professional military and law enforcement sectors in underdeveloped states to create stronger government apparatuses in regions traditionally characterized by a deficit of government and authorial oversight through:
    a. Making available experienced and knowledgeable military and law enforcement advisors and trainers for the armed and civilian forces of underdeveloped states,
    b. Ensuring a stable supply of essential goods such as body armor, lethal and nonlethal arms, packaged medicaments, and packaged foodstuffs, among others, are supplied to the armed forces of underdeveloped states to the end of ensuring an able-bodied and disciplined law enforcement body,
    c. Offering opportunities to perform joint military training operations between developed and underdeveloped states;

4. *Further urges* member nations to adopt stronger internal measures against corruption, which should include, *inter alia*:
    a. The creation of an internal Ministry of Anti-Corruption, headed by a council of ministers, rather than an individual, for the purpose of:
        i. Evaluating the efficacy of current national anti-corruption measures,
        ii. Overseeing the implementation of new anti-corruption policy,
        iii. Advising policymakers on proposed anti-corruption policy,
        iv. Establishing a robust chain of command for national matters relating to corruption within and outside of a government,
    b. The introduction of penalties for government officials linked to corruption or with ties to known terrorist groups;

5. *Reminds* member states of the fact that corruption and subversive financial activities that contribute to the development and maintenance of criminal black markets and the terrorist acquisition of arms pose an equal threat in both government networks and the private sector, which should not be forgotten;

6. *Encourages* member states to increase surveillance of national public and private financial industries that are particularly vulnerable to money laundering operations:
    a. Establishing a national anti-money laundering supervisory committee, should one not currently exist, for the purpose of, among other things:
        i. Investigating vulnerabilities and weaknesses present in the current financial system that could be exploited by private or public sector employees to fund terrorist cells,
        ii. Acting as advisors for local and national authorities to help strengthen financial security to combat money laundering schemes,
        iii. Supervising and monitoring financial institutions deemed particularly vulnerable or unstable,
    b. Integrating local anti-money laundering authorities with national authorities with the goal of creating cohesive national anti-money laundering frameworks to more effectively combat the financing of the shadow economy,
    c. Allowing anti-money laundering authorities to directly oversee risky financial and credit institutions;

7. *Calls for* increased government monitoring of the bureaucracy within member states aimed at the reduction of corruption amongst government officials through measures such as but not limited to:

a. The increase in strictness of background checks for new hires ensuring that they do not have any previous connections to terrorist organisations or potential vulnerabilities that terrorist organisations could exploit,
    i. Individuals or companies with a history of corrupt practices or links to illicit arms trade;
    ii. Officials previously convicted or under investigation for bribery, embezzlement, or abuse of office;
    iii. Entities involved in suspicious financial transactions or lacking clear ownership transparency;
b. Continuous checks of existing government officials to ensure they do not create or maintain connections with and terrorist organisations at regular intervals during their term of employment,
c. The increase of government salaries and benefits to disincentivise corruption through the taking of bribes and other financial compensations,
d. Requiring that all personnel involved in arms procurement, export, and import undergo continuous vetting and compliance training to mitigate corruption risks;

8. *Supports* the creation of a working group on anti-corruption and counter-terrorism dedicated to finding the most effective ways to counter terrorist led corruption of member state governments, that would be:
    a. Composed of top experts from member states, focused in regional areas to enable the experts to be well versed in regional specifics, and would include:
        i. Military personnel from both member states and UN peacekeeping forces that have dealt with terrorism in the region,
        ii. Government officials from sectors that have been affected by corruption and terrorism,
        iii. Members of NGOs dedicated to the prevention of terrorism and the reduction of corruption
    b. Provide the opportunity to member states to access this expert advice should the need arise.