



**MMUN 49
GENERAL ASSEMBLY**

Topic: Preventing and Combating Corrupt Practices and Transfer of Funds of Illicit Origin and Returning such Assets to the Countries of Origin

Submitted by: General Assembly Second Committee

The General Assembly,

- 1 DEEPLY CONCERNED that corruption is a threat to the stability of societies, the
2 establishment and maintenance of the rule of law, and the economic and political
3 progress of sovereign states,
4
5 RECALLING A/AC.261/12, in reference to the Ad Hoc Committee for the Negotiation
6 of a Convention against Corruption formed by the United Nations, detailing the transfer
7 of funds of illicit origin, derived from acts of corruption, in a global capacity,
8
9 RECALLING the Charter of the United Nations Chapter 4, Article 13: “The General
10 Assembly shall initiate studies and make recommendations for the purpose of:
11 a. promoting international co-operation in the political field and encouraging the
12 progressive development of international law and its codification;
13 b. promoting international co-operation in the economic, social, cultural,
14 educational, and health fields, and assisting in the realization of human rights and
15 fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion”,
16
17 REEMPHASIZING the Charter of the United Nations Chapter 10, Article 66:
18 “(1)The Economic and Social Council shall perform such functions as fall within
19 its competence in connection with the carrying out of the recommendations of the
20 General Assembly
21 (2) It may, with the approval of the General Assembly, perform services at the
22 request of Members of the United Nations and at the request of specialized agencies.
23 (3) It shall perform such other functions as are specified elsewhere in the present
24 Charter or as may be assigned to it by the General Assembly,”
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26 EMPHASIZING the importance and validity of the United Nations Convention Against
27 Corruption,
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29 RECOGNIZING the need for on-going international cooperation, as implemented in
30 General Assembly Resolution 2001/13,
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32 FURTHER RECOGNIZING the authority of Transparency International in providing
33 nonbiased and accurate assessments concerning corruption within States,
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35 RECOGNIZING Transparency International's levels of corruption and list of countries
 36 participating in corruption as defined by the United Nations and asks that each state
 37 establish and legalize national chapters in concert with Transparency International
 38 designed to fight corruption at a national level, inclusive with their global network,
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40 REAFFIRMING that corruption, as defined in the United Nations Global Compact
 41 Principle 10, can be defined in part as "the abuse of entrusted power for private gain",
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43 RECOGNIZING the need for transparency among nations, as it encourages fiscal
 44 responsibility and accountability among States,
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46 FURTHER RECOGNIZING that much funding, allocated to both developed and
 47 developing nations and designated for purposes of economic development, is lost to illicit
 48 practices,
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- 50 1. URGES all States to comply with the United Nations Convention Against
 51 Corruption;
 - 52 a. Article 5, section 3: each State Party shall inform the Secretary-General of
 53 the United Nations of the name and address of the authority or authorities
 54 that may assist other States Parties in developing and implementing
 55 specific measures for the prevention of corruption,
 - 56 b. Article 46, section 13: "Each State Party shall designate a central authority
 57 that shall have the responsibility and power to receive requests for mutual
 58 legal assistance and either to execute them or to transmit them to
 59 competent authorities",
 - 60 c. Specifically Chapter VII, Mechanisms for implementation Article 63,
 61 providing the implementation mechanisms;
 62
- 63 2. ENCOURAGES all states to comply with Transparency International's
 64 objectives;
 65
- 66 3. CALLS UPON all states to comply with the United Nation's Anti-Corruption
 67 Bill, which states, "Countries are required to establish criminal and other offences
 68 to cover a wide range of acts of corruption. This includes not only basic forms of
 69 corruption, such as bribery and the embezzlement of public funds, but also trading
 70 in influence and the concealment and 'laundering' of the proceeds of corruption";
 71
- 72 4. RECOMMENDS that the Economic and Social Council assemble a group
 73 consisting of individuals working for the IMF, World Bank, the UNODC, UNDP,
 74 and Transparency International to work together to submit comprehensive
 75 quarterly reports to the Economic and Social Council,
 - 76 a. That the Economic and Social Council combines the reports made by
 77 Transparency International, the World Bank and the IMF, in order to
 78 create a comprehensive list of corrupt countries and the sources of their
 79 corruption;

- 80 b. That the Economic and Social Council make these reports available to the
81 General Assembly;
- 82
- 83 5. URGES all states who fall upon the list of corrupt practices, as created by the
84 Economic and Social Council, to adhere to the procedures outlined in the
85 Convention Against Corruption;
- 86
- 87 6. REQUESTS co-operation among all nations in order to obtain laundered items
88 and/or criminals with the intent of return to the original country through a non-
89 corrupt government;
- 90
- 91 7. RECOMMENDS to the Economic and Social Council that heavily indebted
92 nations be rewarded for successfully preventing and combating corruption by
93 receiving forgiveness for a portion of their debts owed to the IMF and World
94 Bank;
- 95
- 96 8. FURTHER RECOMMENDS to the Economic and Social Council that United
97 Nations organizations, including but not limited to the FAO, UNICEF, and
98 UNESCO, increase aid for states which are found by the reports to the Economic
99 and Social council to be fighting corruption,
- 100 a. The Economic and Social Council will proportionally assign additional aid
101 by assessment of need.