



**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 RECOGNIZING that the transfer of illicit funds to countries of origin is an imperative
2 international issue that requires immediate global action, while affirming state
3 sovereignty as mentioned in UN Charter Chapter 1 Article 2.1,
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5 BEARING IN MIND that an integral aspect of combating corruption addresses the
6 transfer of funds of illicit origin and returning of such assets to the countries of origin,
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8 AWARE that corruption, as stated in the United Nations Convention Against Corruption,
9 includes illicit activities such as money laundering,
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11 CONCERNED that according to the African Union (AU), Africa loses US \$148 billion
12 annually to corruption, which represents 25 percent of Africa's Gross Domestic Product
13 (GDP),
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15 DEEPLY DISTURBED that the amount of money laundered annually is equal to 3-5
16 percent of global GDP, or US \$600 billion – US \$1.8 trillion per year, according to the
17 International Monetary Fund (IMF),
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19 APPLAUDS the efforts of the United Nations Development Programme's (UNDP's)
20 *Oslo Governance Centre*, developed to facilitate knowledge sharing and networking on
21 democratic governance as well as provide policy guidelines and technical support to 130
22 UNDP country offices in order to ensure anti-money laundering initiatives are being
23 conducted to their fullest capacity,
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25 NOTING that the *Democratic Governance Thematic Trust Fund* (DGTTF) provides an
26 alternative to traditional funding arrangements by facilitating a fast and flexible funding
27 mechanism for innovative projects in anti-corruption initiatives,
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29 RECOGNIZING that the prevalence of money laundering varies according to
30 geographical regions within states,
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32 KEEPING IN MIND that utilizing non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and civil
33 society organizations (CSOs) that educate the population about corruption and money-
34 laundering are often effective ways of preventing further proliferation,

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ENDORISING the use of resources such as the International Monetary Fund’s (IMF) *Standards of Codes and Ethics* and Transparency International’s (TI) *Corruption Perception Index* to facilitate development of anti-corruption policies to combat money laundering,

DESIRING cooperation between national, regional, and global actors in establishing and implementing anti-corruption initiatives to ensure effectiveness of such measures,

AWARE that a strong judiciary, which is an essential part of anti-corruption, is vital in combating illicit activities and holding offenders accountable for their actions,

STRESSING the importance of expanding and updating pre-existing frameworks for dealing with the issue of corruption, such as the New Partnership for Africa’s Development (NEPAD), as a means of utilizing and sharing best practices,

REALIZING that extractive industries, industries that harvest natural resources for use as commodities, including but not limited to oil, gas, and ores, provide unique opportunities for acts of corruption and illicit activity, particularly in developing states,

ACKNOWLEDGING that the origins of illicit activities vary significantly across regions,

1. EMPHASIZES that all Member States should ratify and fully implement the United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC) as a means of promoting anti-corruption and money laundering policies;
2. ENCOURAGES donor countries to increase funding to United Nations bodies, such as the UNDP, and initiatives of these bodies that combat corruption and the transfer of illicit funds, such as the DGTTF;
3. SUPPORTS creation of an initiative under the DGTTF, which focuses on evaluating corruption in geographical regions within failed states, as money laundering is likely to occur in these areas, and to create a framework for enhancement of anti-corruption activities;
4. RECOMMENDS that regional and sub-regional organizations implement approaches for dealing with corruption, such as the Southern Africa Development Community’s (SADC’s) *Protocol on Anti-Corruption*, which establishes mechanisms for Member States to combat illicit activities;
5. EXPRESSES ITS HOPE for further success of the United Nations Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) by focusing on information sharing for best practices between Member States while strengthening and developing judicial institutions;
6. INVITES the DGTTF to create programs to increase public access to information, improve civic participation in government action, and promote transparent and

- 81 efficient government procedures, modeled after the United States Agency for
82 International Development's (USAID) *Anti-Corruption Initiative in Africa*, which
83 furthers public-private dialogue through two levels of implementation,
84 a) Country level should be implemented in five year terms to decrease opportunities
85 for corruption by increasing citizen participation and public access to information
86 and transparency in key government processes,
87 b) Regional level implementation should support programs to foster cooperation
88 among governments and CSOs committed to compliance with anti-corruption
89 standards;
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- 91 7. SUGGESTS that regional economic communities (RECs) create regional programs
92 modeled after the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD)'s *African*
93 *Peer Review Mechanism* (APRM), which has been successful in African states such
94 as Algeria, to encourage regional cooperation in combating and preventing
95 corruption;
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- 97 8. COMMENDS the creation of national programs such as the *Institutional Support for*
98 *Good Governance* program in Kenya, which increased community participation in
99 anti-corruption campaigns to intensify the fight against corruption through the Kenya
100 Anti-Corruption Commission;
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- 102 9. ENCOURAGES CSOs to organize and create projects such as the *United For*
103 *Corruption* (UNICORN) program, which works with trade unions around the world
104 to combat corruption and also works with anti-corruption instruments;
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- 106 10. FURTHER ENDORSES the creation of national programs such as the *Judicial*
107 *System Reform Program* in Mali, financed by the National Legal Training Institute,
108 which improves the quality of the judiciary by ensuring the independence of the
109 judicial system and providing the justice department with adequate resources and
110 training;
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- 112 11. WELCOMES the Organization for Economic and Development's (OECDs)
113 *Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative* (EITI), which focuses on maintaining
114 anti-corruption practices in the extractive industries by recording payments and
115 creating a code of conduct in accounting measures;
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- 117 12. SUPPORTS NGO participation in implementing programs that enhance anti-
118 corruption initiatives, such as the *Publish what You Pay Campaign*, launched in 2002
119 by the Open Society Institute, to encourage governments of resource-rich states to
120 disclose payment from oil, gas, and mining companies in a straightforward, reliable,
121 and comprehensive way that is accessible to civil society in local languages, thus
122 decreasing opportunities for money laundering and other illicit activities;
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- 124 13. APPEALS to the Ad Hoc Committee for the Negotiation of a Convention Against
125 Corruption, a body created specifically to tackle issues related to illicit fund transfers,
126 to outline a plan of action through which funds of illicit origin will be returned;

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128 14. ENCOURAGES initiatives such as the *Technical Workshop on Asset Recovery*, held
129 by the Ad Hoc Committee for the Negotiation of a Convention Against Corruption in
130 Peru in 2002, to provide specialized knowledge and address issues regarding the
131 transfer of funds of illicit origins;

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133 15. WELCOMES regional and international crime prevention agencies, such as
134 International Police (INTERPOL), European Police (EUROPOL) and the United
135 Nations Office of Drugs and Crime (UNODC), to facilitate information sharing
136 through regional and sub-regional seminars and workshops for the return of illicit
137 funds to countries of origin and sharing of best practices;

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139 16. DESIRES North-South cooperation in developing frameworks through which judicial
140 cooperation bodies can be created in order to harmonize legislation regarding the
141 repatriation of illicit assets as proposed by the AU in creating the *AU-EU Judicial
142 Cooperation Group* at the AU-EU Joint Dialogue of 2004, which enhances the
143 likelihood of the recovery of illicit funds.