

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

**Forum:** United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

**Issue:** Addressing governmental corruption and instability in Bangladesh

**Main submitter:** The People's Republic of China

**Co-submitter:** The Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, The Federal Republic of Nigeria, The Islamic Republic of Iran

UNITED NATIONS OFFICE ON DRUGS AND CRIME,

*Acknowledging with concern* the socio-political unrest and subsequent collapse of the Bangladeshi government on August 5, precipitated by widespread protests triggered by the reintroduction of the national job quota system, which exacerbated public dissatisfaction and led to significant consequences, including the loss of at least 1,000 lives,

*Recognizing* that these protests, which began with 500 university students in Dhaka, rapidly spread across the country, driven by concerns over the national job quota system and broader issues such as wealth inequality, inadequate employment opportunities, and systemic governance challenges,

*Concerned* that while Bangladesh's economy has experienced rapid growth, the benefits have not been equitably distributed, contributing to rising political and economic instability, with the concentration of power among a small elite fostering corruption and undermining public trust in government institutions,

*Emphasizing* that the underlying issues of wealth inequality, limited employment opportunities, and rising corruption have significantly contributed to the unrest, and reflect broader, systemic challenges within Bangladesh's political and economic framework,

*Acknowledging* the role of corruption in exacerbating the country's instability, as evidenced by Bangladesh's ranking as the 31st most corrupt country globally on the Corruption Perception Index and its position as the 39th least stable country according to the Fragile States Index,

*Affirming* the need for comprehensive and collaborative measures to address corruption, promote economic stability, and ensure that all citizens of Bangladesh can equitably benefit from the country’s growth, while respecting its sovereignty and national priorities,

1. Affirms that all external support should align with Bangladesh’s national priorities, allowing it to lead its anti-corruption reforms respectfully and independently;
2. Encourages voluntary bilateral and multilateral cooperation with Bangladesh, offering technical and financial assistance to strengthen its anti-corruption commissions, judiciary, and law enforcement in accordance with UNCAC article 60 and 62, tailored to its specific needs and development goals, through a multitude of means including but not limited to,
3. Establishing training programs which will focus on law enforcement officers to reduce tension in conflicts and prevent crime especially during political instability;
4. Supporting voluntary partnerships with international organizations like the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and Transparency International to share best practices and conduct regular assessments, targeting three partnerships annually;
5. Urging annual training programs for government officials on transparency and accountability, targeting 500 government officials per year based on Bangladesh’s requests;
6. Encouraging Bangladesh to strengthen its judiciary and establish at least two specialized judicial units for handling corruption cases by 2026, in line with national priorities;
7. Requesting the establishment of a national corruption prevention unit aimed at detecting corruption in government sectors;
8. Enhancing the independence of courts and introducing measures to address judicial misconduct;
9. Recommends alignment of domestic anti-corruption laws with the United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC), aiming for a progressive alignment of up to 75% of laws by 2028, ensuring respect for national sovereignty;
10. Endorses the creation of independent monitoring bodies to oversee anti-corruption efforts, aligning with UNCAC, after the adoption of laws outlined in UNCAC by the Bangladeshi government with a goal of two such bodies being established by 2026, submitting bi-annual progress reports to Bangladesh’s government and the UNODC,coherent with Bangladeshi Policy;
11. Urges the establishment of a transparent system for reporting foreign financial aid use, ensuring public access to the annual reports, with a dedicated government webpage to be set up by 2025, based on Bangladesh’s capacity;
12. Promotes the use of innovative governance tools, including AI platforms, to enhance transparency, and encourages technology-sharing through initiatives like the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), based on mutual interest and Bangladesh’s strategic goals;
13. Emphasizes the importance of economic development in combating corruption, advocating for job creation, infrastructure development and inclusive growth, and a 10% reduction in youth unemployment by 2028, as part of Bangladesh’s broader economic strategy and calls upon international cooperation to support vocational training and create 1 million new jobs by 2030 in line with Bangladesh’s workforce strategy;
14. Advocates the development of government-led community programs to educate citizens on their rights and corruption reporting mechanisms, aiming to reach 1 million citizens by 2027 and approves enhanced legal protections for whistleblowers, establishing a national protection program by 2025, upon Bangladesh’s request,
15. Introduce robust protections and incentives for whistleblowers to expose corruption;
16. Encourage the inclusion of community leaders, including religious figures, civil society organizations, and grassroots advocates, in promoting anti-corruption values and practices, respecting the diversity of Bangladeshi society and ensuring alignment with the government’s approval;
17. Reaffirms the importance of regional and South-South cooperation to share best practices and experiences in addressing corruption, promoting knowledge exchange and sustainable development,
18. Suggesting to form a regional anti-corruption task force under the Bangladeshi Government with the assistance provided by Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) or South Asian association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC), involving Countries willing to help, only upon Bangladesh's request;

10. Advocate for targeted sanctions (e.g., travel bans, asset freezes) on individuals found guilty of corruption in Bangladesh.

11. Invites to the establishment of a council to create for economic support during the rebuilding period of the Bangladeshi government to establish stability during the momentary period of distress to be under the joint jurisdiction of both the UNDP and the Bangladeshi up till 2026, given the consent of the Bangladeshi government, the reach of the support includes but is not limited to,

a) Support for Infrastructure

b) Support for a Governmental rebuild including governing and non-governing parties

c) Support for educational reform and improvements

12. Calls for a reform in the Bangladeshi government, given the cooperation of the Bangladeshi state, and establish a state ruled by hereditary leadership, in order to erase all forms of corruption in Bangladesh,

13. Encourages all member states to send their refugees to bangladesh, upon the consent of the Bangladeshi government, to strengthen the economy and directly decrease governmental corruption by improving the root cause;

14. Suggests to deport all illegal immigrants in Bangladesh to prevent crime and corruption;