

Committee: Disarmament and International Security Committee

Issue: The threat of systematic corruption to international security

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Position: Co-Chair

PERSONAL INTRODUCTION

Esteemed Delegates,

My name is Orsalia Toutouza and it is both a pleasure and an honor to serve as Co-Chair in the Disarmament and International Security Committee in the 2nd session of the American College of Greece Model United Nations. With this being my fourth time serving as a Student Officer and my 14th conference in total, I have realized that participating in MUN for the past 3 years was an experience that truly altered the way I see the world in which I live. It is unquestionable that MUN is an extremely rewarding and invaluable activity and I wish that this session will be a formidable memory for all.

The issue of systematic corruption is of supreme importance for global stability and calls for immediate and effective response. Through this study guide, you are being provided with some fundamental knowledge on the concept of international security and you are being given the opportunity to familiarize yourselves with key terms and events prior to drafting your resolutions. As the study guide is solely the starting point of your preparation, it is highly advisable that you extend your research beyond and that you are fully informed concerning your delegation's policy.

Should you come up with any question with regards to the topic or the procedures in general, feel free to contact me through my email address (toutouza.orsalia@hotmail.com). I wish you all good luck with your preparation and I hope for fruitful and challenging debates to take place during our session. I am looking forward to meeting you all.

Kindest regards,

Orsalia Toutouza

TOPIC INTRODUCTION

With terrorist attacks taking place on a regular basis and a number of conflicts being active today, international security concerns are now being raised more than ever before. The global community seeks peace and it is now clear that the problem lies within the states' organization and specifically, within the states facing high presence of corruption in their system.

While systematic corruption refers to high level of corruption in the political, financial, and social system of a country, it seems that the negative effects of corruption are not limited within the country. In fact, systematic corruption only seems to be a nation's problem, but in reality, high corruption of a state can easily and quickly escalate into a global threat. The presence of corruption weakens the country's governance and the country is then more vulnerable to external threats, which might range from terrorist groups to other states.

The main problem is that the effect of systematic corruption on international security is a vicious cycle. When international security is not strong enough, anti-corruption initiatives fail and when corruption is not addressed, international security cannot be protected.

Hence, it is unquestionable that nowadays the political unrest, socioeconomic issues and post-conflict disorganization in many member-states might lead many of them to systemic corruption, which will, in turn, lead to international destabilization and absence of global peace. It is imperative that the global community takes action immediately and that political leaders co-operate to establish preventive measures against systematic corruption and to ensure that the present systematic corruption of a state will not become the norm for a number of states and thus that no conflict will be initiated.

DEFINITION OF KEY TERMS

Systematic Corruption

Also referred to as systemic or endemic corruption, systematic corruption describes a state that faces corruption in multiple levels, including the political (e.g. presence of corrupt officials), economic (e.g. unfair selection process for hiring of employees), social (e.g. social inequalities) and legal system (e.g. presence of corrupt judges). More specifically, this type of corruption refers to countries where corruption is integrated in the both the political, the financial and the social system and in cases in which the majority of the country's procedures and

institutions/organizations are being organized and governed by corrupt individuals and/or groups. In most cases, systematic corruption is found in countries with anti-democratic political systems, where “corruption is the rule rather than the exception” and is linked to acts such as bribery, embezzlement and extortion.

Bribery

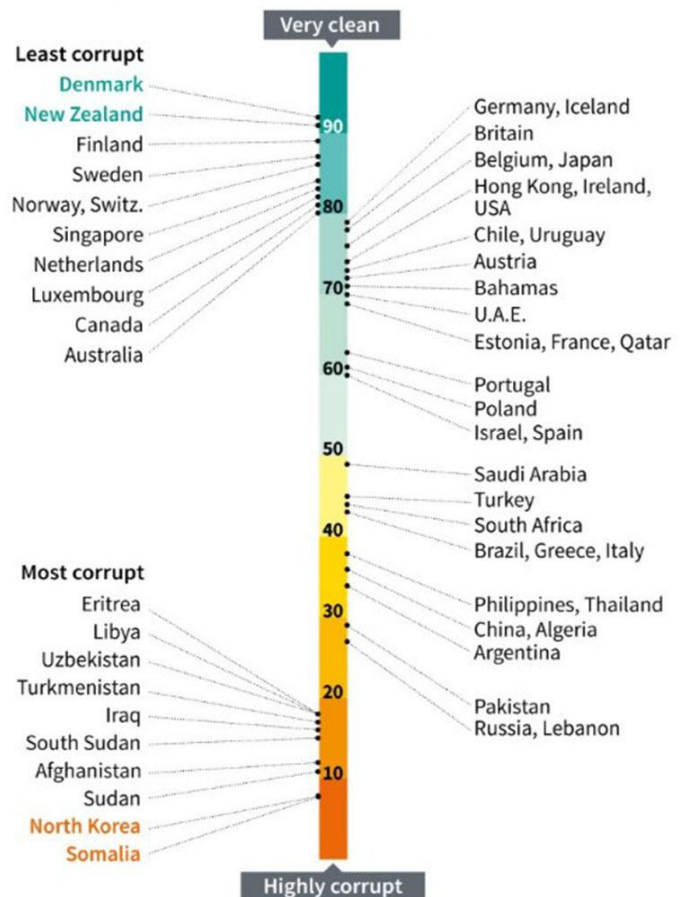
“the act of offering someone money or something valuable in order to persuade them to do something for you”¹

Transparency International's Corruption Index

The Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) is an index launched by Transparency International in 1995, through which the 176 countries participating are being annually ranked by the level of corruption they present in their system. Based on expert assessments and detailed surveys, the organization ranks each country on a scale from 100 (little presence of corruption) to 0 (high level of corruption). This index is being taken into maximum consideration by the countries, as it depicts the reality for the population of the country and the effectiveness of the system as a whole.

Corruption in the world

Transparency International's 2014 Corruption Perceptions Index



#1 The Global Corruption Barometer by Transparency International for 2014

Embezzlement

Embezzlement can be defined as the use of financial assets (including both budget and property) by an individual or a group, who is usually in a position of responsibility over them, for personal interests. In most cases, embezzlement is carried out by corrupt officials or the government as a whole.

¹ “Definition of 'bribery'.” Bribery definition and meaning | Collins English Dictionary, www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/bribery.

Extortion

Defined as the criminal practice or act of secretly obtaining financial assets, property and/or services from an individual or organization, through threatening, also referred to as coercion.

Monopolization

The “process of acquiring the complete possession or control of a market”². In most cases, monopolization constitutes an unlawful infringement of the right of all to participate in the market, as opportunities and privileges are being specifically administered to certain individuals.

Bureaucracy

A type of organization that sets the procedures that run within the political system of a state to be complex and characterized by a number of steps to be made. Usually, this type of organization is time-consuming, prevents economic and social development, is linked to corruption of public and private institutions, and is faced as a problem rather than a form of organization.

Centralization

In its general definition, centralization is the process of concentrating all the activities of an organization within a particular location or region. In political science, centralization refers to the decision-making and other actions of the governing body being limited geographically. In other words, centralization describes the government’s power being limited to a specific physical region, which is usually the country’s capital city.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

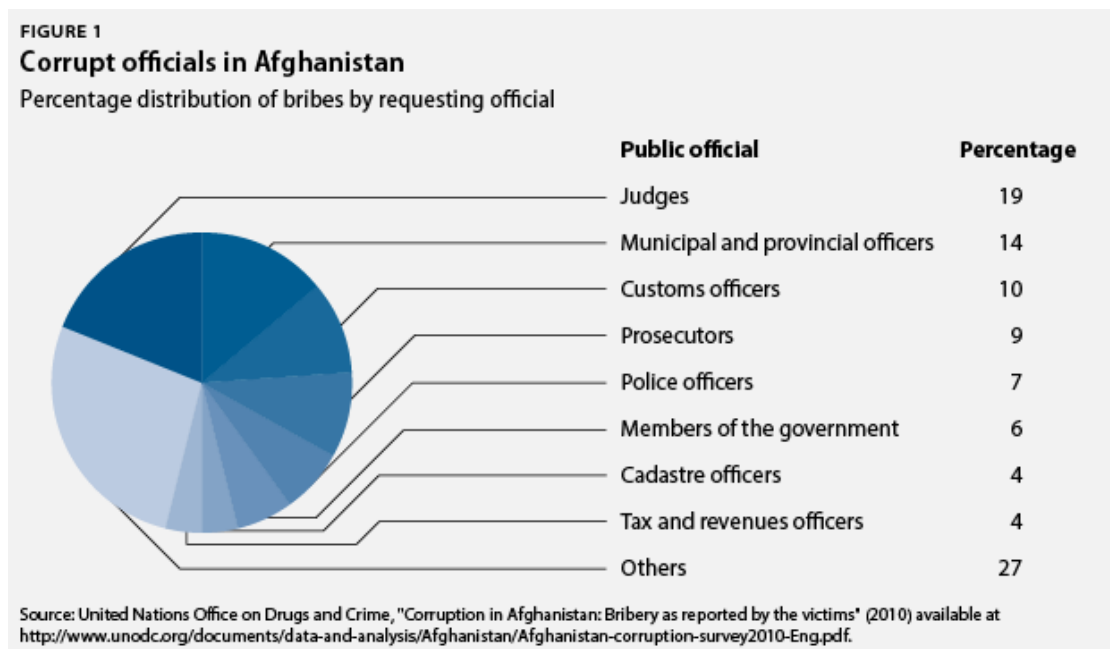
Defining systematic corruption

As mentioned in the definition of systematic corruption, systematic corruption refers to states which face general corruption, which extends far beyond the presence of corrupt officials within the political system. Endemic corruption is not solely limited to an aspect of the system and is more or less the rule under which the government operates and the whole system functions. As this type of corruption

² Legal, Inc. US. “Monopolization.” Monopolization Law and Legal Definition | US Legal, Inc., definitions.uslegal.com/m/monopolization/.

is linked to corruption being present in both the economic, the political, and the social life of a country, it is considered to be a final stage, in that the level of corruption is high and thus more difficult to handle. This is the point at which, in most cases, systematic corruption leads to both internal and external problems.

Within the state, the institutions typically face major organizational issues, with the most common one being bureaucracy. Other than that, there is typically dissatisfaction of the public and the governing body is viewed as an anti-democratic factor which dominates. There have been cases in which this dissatisfaction has even led to revolutions, public uprisings and military coups, with the aim of overthrowing the governing individual/body. However, there are states in which systemic corruption works the other way. The state is not functioning under the order of the elected or not governing individual/body and as a result there is absence of organization and political instability. Examples of both cases will be analyzed in the study guide, through the cases of specific member-states, such as Afghanistan, facing corruption to a great extent. (figure 2)



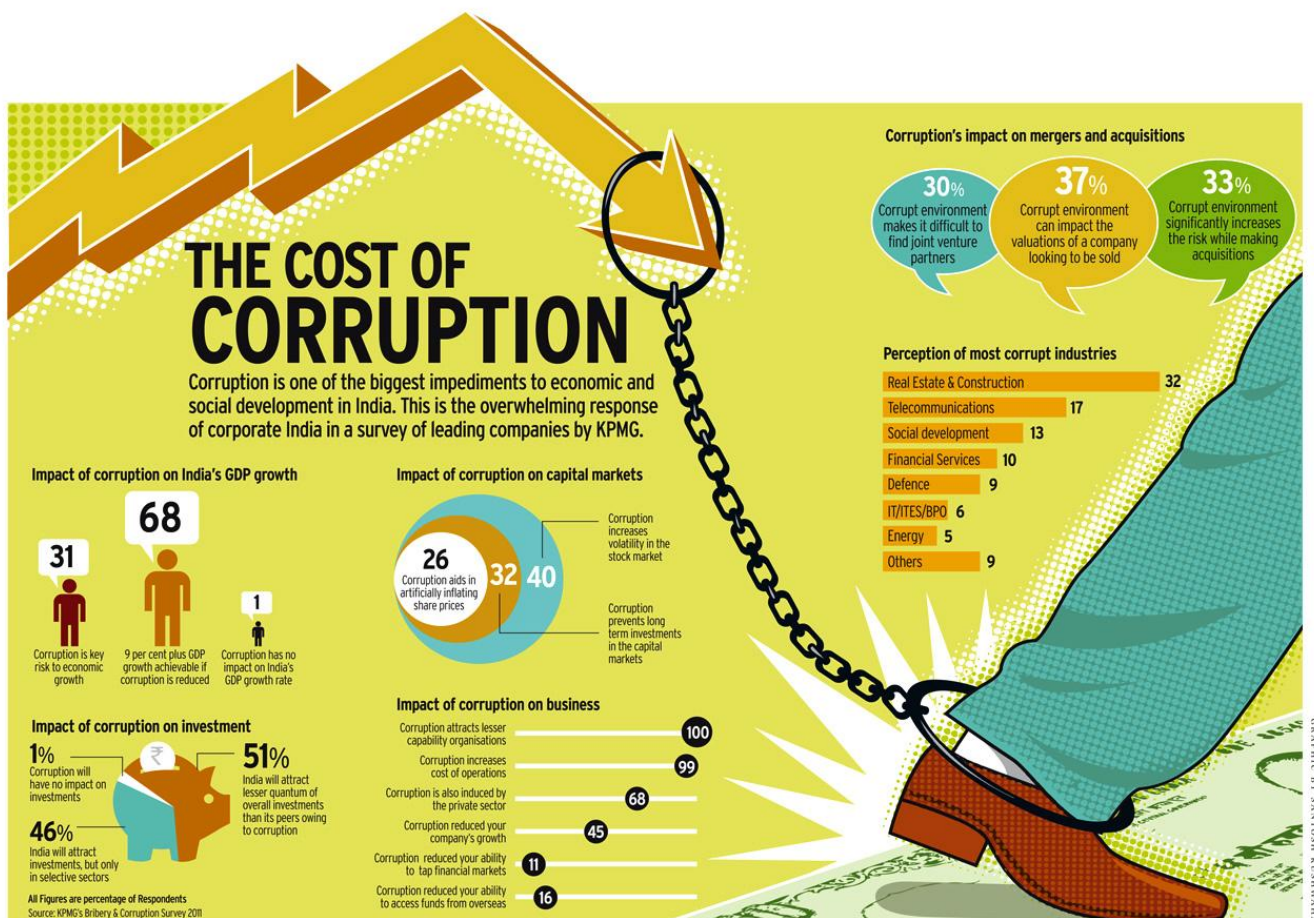
#2 Diagram depicting the percentage distribution of corrupt officials in Afghanistan, which is a key-example when it comes to political corruption

That being said, the presence of systematic corruption in a state is not negative only for the state itself. With regards to global stability, the link of systematic corruption of a state to international security will be analyzed in a following section.

Types of systematic corruption

Systematic corruption can be either centralized or decentralized, primarily based on the role of the governing power in the networks of corruption. The networks of corruptions can be defined as unofficial groups, composed by individuals with key-roles in business, politics or society, which are promoting their own interests by actions that usually lead to corruption of a system.

In centralized corruption, the governing power controls and dominates the networks of corruption, which might include government officials, public figures and entities within the political and the economic scene. In a way, the state is involved in the corruption and participates in it, by representing personal interests and usually acting against the public benefit. As an example, Armenia presents high centralized corruption in its system, with the government being a factor of corruption, participating in networks of corruptions and being composed of numerous corrupt officials. Thus, the regime of Armenia is considered to be less democratic, as the benefit of all is not prioritized.



#3 The impact of corruption in the Indian economy. The case demonstrates the most common economical aspects that are affected by the presence of corruption in a state.

In decentralized corruption, the governing power has no link to or control over the networks of corruption and can be described as a powerless body. The networks work independently and have power that exceeds the power of the politician or the government. In such cases, political instability is expected and systematic corruption cannot be easily solved by the governing power, but at least demonstrates that the government is not corrupted. A characteristic example is Georgia, which has faced major corruption, but due to the fact that the government has never been linked to the corruption networks, democratic institutions have been established and democracy rose steadily.

Causes of systematic corruption

Based on the survey-study published in 2017 in the Journal of Economic Surveys, the following table presents the causes of systematic corruption alongside a short explanation.

Cause	Explanation
Political monopolization	When the power is concentrated in a region, the other regions of the state might be neglected and security levels drop, making them more vulnerable to external entities, which include other states or terrorist groups. An example can be found in a province of Yemen, where the people felt neglected by the government, as the taxes were high and major social issues of the region were not properly addressed. Today, this region is run by Al-Qaeda, a major terrorist group, which however operates as a government and has even organized economy, by setting a fair tax system.
Lack of transparency	When the public is not being fully informed regarding the governing power's activities, there is dissatisfaction and concerns might be raised about corrupt individuals in places of trust or responsibility. In particular, it is more difficult to ensure that the actions being taken by these officials are lawful and beneficial to the country rather than to the individual.
Low level of democracy	When the government is not elected and the rule does not lie in the hands of the people, the individual in power concentrates much power in

	his/her hands, while the policy of a whole state relies on solely on the will of the individual.
Weak political participation	The elected power only represents a small part of the population = the ones not having participated are subject to the policy followed by a power elected by few = if the policy fails to address major issues there is public dissatisfaction and higher probability for public uprisings to happen.
Bureaucracy	Within a state, bureaucracy slows down the function of institutions and the interests of the people are, thus, not respected. For example, if an individual is interested in investing, but the process to do so is long and very time-consuming, the potential investor will more likely drop out and, in the long term, economy of the state will not be developed.
Government's Ineffectiveness	Inefficient administrative structures facilitate the action of corrupt officials, individuals and groups. When the government fails to address the population's will, the governing power is automatically more vulnerable to external threats who might grasp the opportunity to overthrow the government.
Low press freedom	The government controlling the press means that it is often not held accountable for its actions and has more freedom to carry out actions that are not lawful, and it means it can influence the public.
Conflicting Incentives	For example, the governing power might wish to opt for higher taxes, in order for social infrastructure to be facilitated, while the people ask for lower taxes, representing their interests. In this case, regardless of whether the power acts based on the public interest, the people might not agree and accuse the power of being corrupt.
Low economic freedom	In such cases, the economically powerful individuals rule and the market is corrupted, with job

	opportunities and places being administered based on subjective criteria. At the same time, if these individuals seek for positions in politics, they are more likely to dominate because of their financial background.
Large government size	When the government officials are numerous, it is more difficult to detect the corrupt ones . This is the case for India and China.
Social Problems	As the social system is directly linked to the financial and the political one, the presence of severe social problems (such as inequalities and poverty) is indicative of problems in the other systems, often the result of corruption. That being said, revolutions and terrorist groups are more likely to be created during these times, due to great public dissatisfaction.
Political Instability	Political instability facilitates the action of networks of corruption, in that the governing power is not powerful enough to detect these networks and face the corruption in the system. Political instability is typically caused by the involvement of the army in politics, which might lead to military coups and the violent overthrow of the governing power. For example, Egypt has experienced major public protests, leading twice to the downfall of the government during the past decade, and this situation caused great uncertainty among the Egyptian people and destabilized the state, halting economic development and social prosperity.
Low level of education	When the public has not received proper education, it is subject to misinformation and is not able to uncover corrupt officials and individuals. At the same time, the governing power is not controlled by the public and its officials might follow practices of corruption.

Acts of Corruption

In this section, there is a basic explanation of activities and practices that are being carried out by individuals or groups, holding position in the government or not, which intentionally or not lead a state to systemic corruption.

– Bribery

When this practice is carried out by government officials, there is corruption within the government and in cases when bribery also takes place in financial institutions or within the society for serving interests or settling personal problems, there is general corruption, which is actually systematic one. Bribery comes in many forms, as for example in public healthcare centres, where doctors receive extra payment for their service as an exchange for providing help to the patient earlier and the practice ends up becoming the norm of the everyday life and is present in all systems.

– Extortion and blackmail

When assets or property is being removed for an individual or a group and the government is not able or is not intentionally acting against this practice, the individual or groups acting are automatically violating fundamental human rights, such as the right to property and equality against the law. In both cases, the government is corrupt, as its officials are responsible for addressing such phenomena and certainly, are not expected to be the ones carrying them out. With that happening, we are not only detecting corruption in the political system, but in the financial and the social one and thus, there is systematic corruption.

– Abuse of discretion

Defined as “a standard of review used by appellate courts to review decisions of lower courts. A judgment will be termed an abuse of discretion if the adjudicator has failed to exercise sound, reasonable, and legal decision-making skills”³. Briefly, the abuse of discretion refers to cases with judges being biased and making a decision that is unjust and subjective. When abuse of discretion is met in a state, the juridical power is corrupted and as the juridical power is one of the three powers within the state, the state is facing corruption. Usually the phenomenon is demonstrated in the dissatisfaction of the public concerning the juridical system or in a number of judges and other officials being accused of acting subjectively. However, it is unlikely that

³ Staff, LII. “Abuse of Discretion.” LII / Legal Information Institute, 6 Aug. 2007, www.law.cornell.edu/wex/abuse_of_discretion.

the presence of such a phenomenon is linked to the corruption of the whole system, while usually it might only be connected to bribery.

- **Networking**

The concept of networking includes the establishment of relationships with potential employers and individuals, who have a say in hiring decisions. This practice has been named a basic factor that leads to a corrupted hiring process for working positions in the both public and the private sector. A characteristic example is Greece, where for the past years, all governments have been accused of influencing the hiring process in both public and private institutions, by granting positions to certain individuals (due to a pre-election promise or a personal favor).

- **Favoritism**

Following the idea of networking, favoritism involves the favoring of a specific individual or institution, due to personal relationships.

Democratic VS non-democratic states

When dealing with systematic corruption, there is an evident difference between democratic states and non-democratic ones.

Democratic states work under the idea that the people hold the power and as a result, they condemn every action that rises against this idea. Automatically, when this principle is respected, corruption by officials of the government is unlikely to take place and theoretically, the state is less susceptible to systematic corruption. Nonetheless, even in the case of a democratic state being systematically corrupt, the people have the power to raise against the government, ask for elections and are the ones responsible for handling the issue. Any corrupt officials can be easily removed and the chance of the corruption to be turned into a global issue is lower. This is the reason why there are very few examples of conflicts being initiated because of systematic corruption in a democratic state.

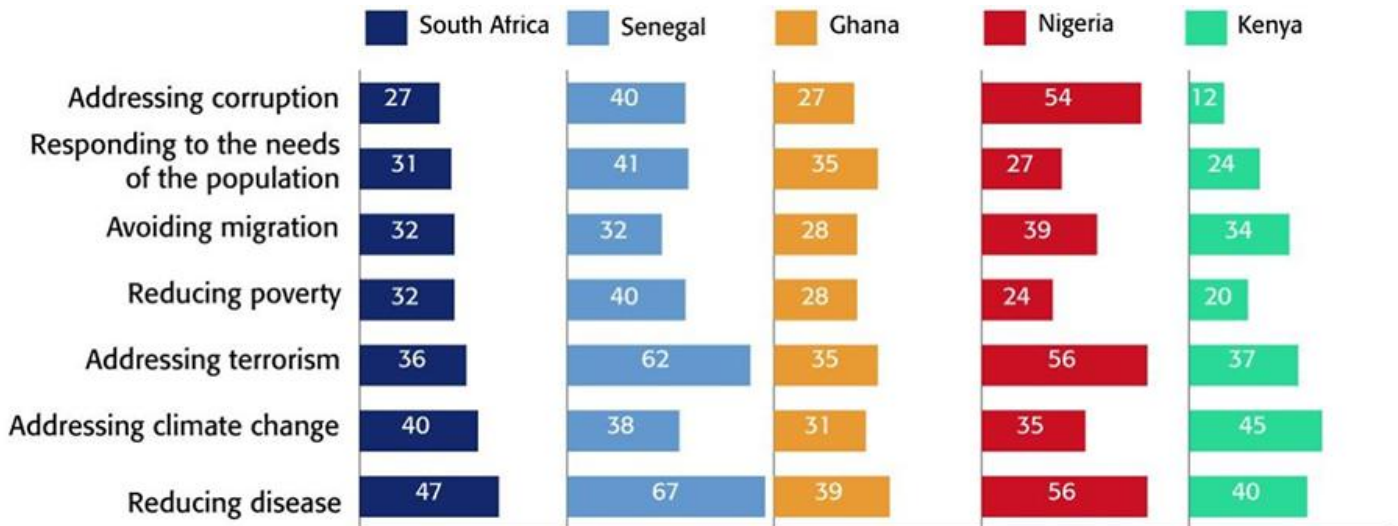
On the other hand, non-democratic states are not only more susceptible to systematic corruption, but they also face more difficulties when it comes to combatting corruption. As the interests of the one or the few are being represented, corruption is, in a way, certain and if not addressed can lead to excessive systematic corruption. An example could be the Republic of Korea. Having an CPI Index placed at 52 and being a democratic state, the Republic of Korea has opted for a constitutional reform, as a way to stop the imperial presidency and prevent corrupt presidents in the future. Hence, it is understood that in this case and generally, the

freedom given to the people in democratic states enables them to act against corruption, which is the most effective of all way.

Link to International Security

While high presence of corruption is extremely negative for the state itself, the impact is even greater when the issue escalates into a global concern. This is done in various steps and if no action is being taken in the very beginning, the results might be detrimental. In the following list, there are the steps which, in most cases, show how a systematically corrupted state might end up being a threat for international security.

1. Systemic corruption within the government leads the state to be disorganized and disorientated, the public institutions are not properly operating and socioeconomic problems are not being addressed by the governing power.
2. Major aspects of the state's life (mainly the economy) are being neglected and there is little to not development within the state. This step is usually mentioned as internal decay.
3. Public dissatisfaction is reflected in poor living conditions, low economic development, and political instability and thus, public uprisings are likely to take place.
4. Terrorist groups are created and act within and outside the state, initiating violent outbreaks in neighboring regions.
5. This can, in turn, lead to conflicts between different countries or the countries facing systematic corruption to be more susceptible to attacks from groups or other countries.
6. External powers get involved, in order to serve their own personal interests and these small-scale conflicts turn into wars, which impede international peace and security.



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#4 The percentages of different states' engagement in some of their main responsibilities. As seen, when the percentage for addressing corruption is low, terrorism is also more difficult to address.

MAJOR COUNTRIES AND ORGANIZATIONS INVOLVED

Egypt

In 2012, public dissatisfaction, because of the non-effective governance of the Morsi administration, led to major street protests against the government, resulting in the overthrow of Morsi (Arab Spring). The political turmoil gradually developed to systematic corruption, with the market being left unattended, the society facing controversies regarding the political situation and the political system being destabilized and corrupted. That being said, many terrorist groups were formed during that period which were acting within Egypt and in neighboring countries, such as Iraq and Syria. A characteristic example of such a group is the Muslim Brotherhood, an official terrorist group, mainly active in the Middle East.

Syria

Syria has always been a victim of systematic corruption, notorious for being placed in the bottom of Transparency International's Corruption Index. The monopolization of the economy led to great social unrest, while the government of Bashad al-Assad did nothing to counteract corruption. In 2011, a number of mass protests took place in Syria, calling for political reform and transparency from the political leader Bashad al-Assad, while the government responded with violence. Finally, the result of those protests expressing the frustration of the citizens with their corrupted political system was the Syrian Civil War, which has led to instability in the Middle East and to hundreds of thousands of people losing their lives.

China

With high-profile members of the Chinese government being accused for involvement in unethical activities contrary to their position, China is committed to tackling corruption, under its leader Xi Jinping. China is believed to be systematically corrupt, as individuals in positions of trust or responsibility have been found to be corrupt, a situation that has deeply affected China's decision-making on economic and social reforms. However, the issue has been acknowledged by the government and important initiatives are run at the moment, such as the Anti-Corruption campaign under Xi Jinping, initiated in 2012 .

Iraq

Political turmoil in Iraq over the past decade significantly affected the economic and political system, while Iraq's government has been accused of corruption within its action. That being said, Iraq is vulnerable to external threats, as shown by the past many states target at Iraq due to its corrupt system. United States of America's intervention has been facilitated by the situation, while the unsafe environment has enabled the formation of ISIS, a major terrorist group, harboring threats for the whole world.

Israel

With its system being similar to that of Iraq, the systematically corrupt government and the humanitarian violations perpetrated in society resulted in the creation of Hamas, a terrorist group based in Israel. With its primary goal is limited to acting against the Israeli government, its actions have expanded and the whole region is now being threatened.

Greece

The current decision of Greece to sale arms to Saudi Arabia came down for criticism, as those weapons could potentially be used against civilians in the Yemeni civil war. Amnesty International voiced its opposition and the global community expressed great concern over the case. This decision is linked to Greece's systemic corruption, since it is believed that this deal serves economic interests of political and business figures, rather than the interests of Greece as a state.

United States of America

The United States of America phenomenally face sporadic corruption, with their index being, by no means, alarming. Be that as it may, the state occasionally deals with individuals committing fraud and with the networks of corruption and thus, as the cases of corruption pile up, corruption becomes the government's

governing policy and is to be regarded as endemic. Another example of corruption can be found in the privatization of the public sector, with favoritism and meritocracy dominating the selection processes. In fact, the current president has been accused of dominating the public sector, by providing positions to family members and friends. In the long-term, USA being systematically corrupt will deeply influence the global security, as the USA are involved in a number of conflicts worldwide.

Japan

Prime Minister Shinzo Abe has taken the decision to remilitarize Japanese forces, as a step towards solidifying his power. Nevertheless, the impact of such a decision on the region is alarming, as it is possible that such a policy will increase the hostile situation in the area and will result in tension between Japan and neighboring countries, such as China, the Russian Federation and DPRK.

Transparency International

Transparency International is a non-governmental organization which targets at combating corruption globally and acting against policies that may lead to corruption. Apart from providing states with guidance and aid, Transparency International has created the Corruption Perceptions Index and the Global Corruption Barometer, in order to detect and monitor corruption in an international level.

TIMELINE OF EVENTS

Date	Description of event
January 2002	Negotiations started for the establishment of the UN Convention Against Corruption
2005	Transparency International's Defense and Security Program co-operates with Colombia regarding defense integrity pacts
December 2005	The UN Convention against Corruption enters into force
August 2006	UNCAC Coalition is established

February 2011	Transparency International the UNODC offer joint training sessions for civil society organizations
Spring 2011	Arab Spring; countries, as for example Tunisia, Egypt, Syria, Bahrain, and Yemen, rose against their governments due to political dissatisfaction and after investigation
March 2013	The Transparency International's National Integrity System Assessments project in the European Neighborhood East Region begins

RELEVANT RESOLUTIONS, TREATIES AND EVENTS

Conventions and declarations

United Nations Convention against Corruption

The only legally binding instrument against corruption which is universally supported, with the exception of 15 UN member-states, among which there are Syria, Chad and DPRK. Within the convention there are suggestions for raising public awareness concerning corruption, criminalizing all acts of corruption, including bribery and favoritism, promoting international dialogue and offering technical assistance to all states combatting corruption.

Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security

UN declaration which includes articles referring to the decision of the UNSC to hold periodic meetings which will monitor and discuss the level of international security, the creation of effective collaborative systems of securing by all member-states rather than formatting military alliances and to the request of financial assets by all member-states, in order to support and organize the UN Peacekeeping forces.

Resolutions

ECOSOC Resolution 2006/24 on the topic of “International cooperation in the fight against corruption”

The United Nations Convention against Corruption is being recognized and the-participation of all member-states in the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption is strongly being recommended.⁴

⁴ “ECOSOC Resolution 2006/24 - International cooperation in the fight against corruption .” *UN.org*, United Nations-Economic and Social Council.

UNGA A/RES/51/59 on the topic of “Action against corruption”

The role of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice regarding the issue has been intensified.⁵

Events

International Anti-Corruption Day

Annual event, under the auspices of the United Nations, which takes place on 9 December and includes actions that aim to inform the public about the negative effects of corruption.

Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption (COSP)

Conference established by article 63 of the United Nations Convention against Corruption, with the view of it being the fundamental policy-making organ of the Convention. The Conference takes place every two years and adopts resolutions, while proposing anti-corruption measures to UN organs.

PREVIOUS ATTEMPTS TO SOLVE THE ISSUE

Nowadays, as the systematic corruption is trending and international security is under constant threat, a number of organizations have taken notice and act against endemic corruption.

To begin with, the United Nations have been particularly active, through its agencies and especially through the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC). With the United Nations Convention against Corruption, the global community became aware of the issue and the majority of member states have become parties of this legally binding convention. The Development Goals have also been helpful, as goal 9 (industry, innovation and infrastructure) and 10 (reduced inequalities) are promising and offer hope that corruption will be dealt. However, the action of the UN dates back to 2000, when the UN stressed the importance of creating an international legal organ to deal with corruption, with no significant action being taken.

Other than the UN, Transparency International is greatly involved in the issue, as an international organization that not only seeks to promote collaboration among states, but also suggests and aids at the implementation of anti-corrupt measures, which are typically fostering political participation and the provision of

⁵ “A/RES/51/59.” *UN.org*, United Nations - General Assembly, 12 Dec. 1996.

financial assets for socioeconomic development. Apart from that, as mentioned previously, the Corruption Perceptions Index is an invaluable tool for governments.

POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS

Reaching the end of the study guide, it is now clear that systematic corruption is a global issue rather than a national one. While writing your draft resolution, you should keep in mind that as the UN, you have to act against corruption in both states and generally via preventive methods and measures. In this session, I attach some measures that could be proposed. However, you are strongly being advised to extend beyond these ideas and use them as a base, on which you may add measures in accord to your delegation's policy.

Measures to ensure global stability and security

- The UN has to truly be a platform for dialogue and co-operation.
- Counter-terrorism initiatives could be put into effect.
- Exchange of ideas and observations among member-states should not only be recommended, but also facilitated

Measures to combat systematic stability in each state

- Set penalties to all corrupt officials, individuals and groups, which will be accepted by all member-states
- Financial aid provided to all states must be monitored by the UN, in order to detect phenomena such as bribery, embezzlement and /or extortion and act accordingly
- Humanitarian aid must be provided to help people suffering from problems due to systematic corruption

Measures to prevent systematic corruption

- Foster civil participation by means such as public awareness campaigns and workshops promoting the political participation of all
- Ensure the provision of sufficient financial and counselling aid to all member-states by the World Banks and the International Monetary Fund
- Suggest that states facing corruption in a specific system (political, economic or political) are monitored by the UN and are receiving immediate advice and help on how to combat this corruption
- Review anti-corruption programs, taking into consideration the potential use of technology to track corruption
- UN investigating in states to be allowed
- Transparency in electoral procedures to be ensured by UN subsidiary bodies

Measures to prevent systematic corruption from posing an international threat

- Peacekeeping forces to be provided by the UN if there is a chance of attack by another state or terrorist group, as if there is systematic corruption in the state, police forces and the army is more likely to be corrupt and fail to address the crisis immediately and collaboratively
- Security measures to be personalized when a state faces systematic corruption, in that corruption and the type of attack might vary among states and thus, the UN and the state itself should opt for certain practices (ex. peacekeeping forces, address the issue to the UNSC)

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