UNODC
and
CYBERCRIME

January 2010

MANDATES

➢ UN Convention Against Transnational Organised Crime

➢ Resolutions,
A. General Assembly,
B. ECOSOC,
C. Crime Commission,
D. Crime Congress.

➢ Inviting UNODC to explore the feasibility of providing assistance to address computer-related crime under the aegis of the United Nations and in partnership with other similarly focused organizations

Mandates Under UNTOC

1) Cybercrime as "Serious Crime"

➤ The most common forms of computer-related crimes fall within the definition in UNTOC as they are;

1. Transnational in nature,

2. Involve an organised criminal group,

3. Committed with the aim of achieving material of financial benefit.

Mandates Under UNTOC

Links between Cybercrime and Organized Crime

➢ Clear links between the most common Cybercrimes an organized crime

➢ Examples: Child Pornography, Identity-Theft (especially Phishing), Denial-of-Service attacks

Mandates Under UNTOC

Transnational Dimension

- ➢ Cybercrime very often has a transnational dimension

- ➢ Result of the underlying network architecture as well as the global availability of services (e-mail provider / hosting provider)

2) Article 2 and Paedophilia

➢ The interpretative note to article 2 of UNTOC indicates that the aim of obtaining a financial or other material benefit could be interpreted broadly to include crimes in which predominant motivation may be sexual gratification.

➢ This would include;

1. Receipt or trade of materials by members of child grooming rings,

2. The trading of children by members of paedophile rings, or

3. Cost sharing among ring members.

3) Article 29

➢ Requires parties to develop specific training programmes for law enforcement personnel (including prosecutors and investigating magistrates)

➢ Subparagraph (h) states that such programmes shall deal with;

> 1. Methods used in combating transnational organised crime through the use of computers,
>
> 2. Telecommunications networks, or
>
> 3. Other forms of modern technology.

Why UNODC?

- ➢ Only global intergovernmental body working in crime prevention and criminal justice

- ➢ Mandate to implement the UNTOC

- ➢ Comparative advantages through specialised technical competence, operational capacity and long term expertise in crime prevention, criminal justice and the rule of law

- ➢ Unique position through ability to promote international cooperation, specific focus on the developing world, role as an honest-broker with a multi-lateral platform and extensive network of field offices

UNODC Objectives

➢ Focus of efforts on the developing world.

➢ No attempt to duplicate or re-invent what is already out there.

➢ Instead, UNODC will look to use/build on/adapt what currently exists, and involve experts and institutions which have already developed and delivered tools and/or training to combat cybercrime.

➢ Ensure partnerships with other stakeholders such as Interpol, Europol, CoE, ITU, EC, UN Member states, and, equally, members of the private sector such as software companies, and ISPs.

Proposed Program on Cybercrime

Objective - to assist developing countries to combat cybercrime; Proposed framework:

➢ 1. Assist Member States in legislative drafting and adoption of adequate legislation, based on country-specific demands and applicable instruments;

➢ 2. Build operational and institutional capacity of law enforcement and judicial bodies in relation to investigation, prosecution, and adjudication of serious crimes, provide training, and improve international cooperation and exchange between law enforcement authorities, including mutual legal assistance;

➢ 3. Mobilise and raise awareness of civil society.

Other Cybercrime Activities

➢ **Active partner in the EC-funded AGIS/ISEC program -** hosted a "Live Data Forensics" training course in June 2009.

➢ **Expert Group Meeting on Cybercrime 6 – 7 October 2009 –** to consider the initiatives/programs already in place by other organizations, institutions, national authorities, and assess as to how best UNODC can collaborate with these existing activities to promote a more coordinated, long-term and sustainable approach to combating Cybercrime in developing countries.

➢ **Conference** "Protecting Children from Sexual Offenders in the Information Technology Era", 11 – 13 December 2009

➢ **Crime Congress 2010 –** special focus and workshops on cybercrime

➢ Summit in Nigeria/West Africa with Microsoft and EFCC

Virtual Forum in Korea

➤ UNODC and the Korean Institute of Criminology (KIC) are developing a virtual forum against cybercrime. This pilot project will create a virtual cybercrime forum on a digital platform for law enforcement/judicial officials, and academics from developing countries.

➤ Will provide;

    1. Training courses,

    2. A research platform,

    3. Technical advice on prevention and investigation of cybercrime.

➤ Expected to be fully online by Crime Congress. The idea would be to further develop this at the regional and then at global level, to other regions.

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THANK YOU