

A brief overview

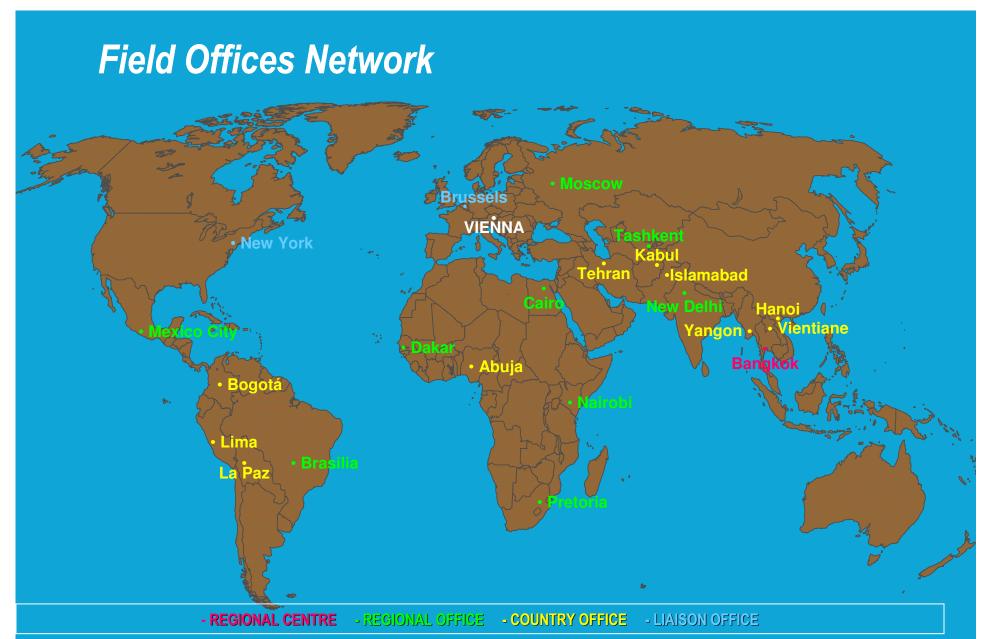




"I have designated Vienna as the centre of the United Nations in our fight against "uncivil society" – those who use the benefits of globalization to traffic illegal drugs, launder money, engage in terrorism and trafficking in human beings."

Kofi Annan







UNODC TOPICS



CRIME

- corruption
- human trafficking
- justice and prison reform
- money-laundering
- organized crime

- drug control
- crop monitoring
- alternative development
- demand reduction
- HIV/AIDS

TERRORISM

terrorism prevention



What we do...

Three main areas of activity

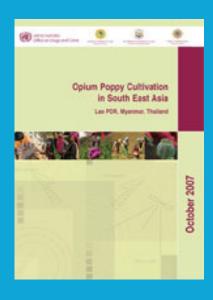
- Research and Policy Analysis
- Normative work (Conventions)
- Technical assistance

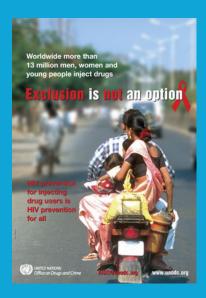


Research and Policy Analysis

- World Drug Report
- Illicit Crop monitoring surveys (opium, cocaine, marijuana)
- Regional crime studies (Balkan study, West Africa cocaine report)
- Policy Reviews (Sweden)
- Toolkits and handbooks









Normative work

Three main conventions

- a) Anti-Drug Conventions
- b) Convention Against Organized Crime (UNTOC)
- c) Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC)



UN anti-drugs conventions

- Convention on Narcotic Drugs (1961) (amended by a Protocol in 1972)
- Convention on Psychotropic Substances (1971)
- Convention against the Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (1988)

Common objectives

- Limit drug production, distribution and consumption to medical and scientific purposes
- Combating money laundering
- International cooperation

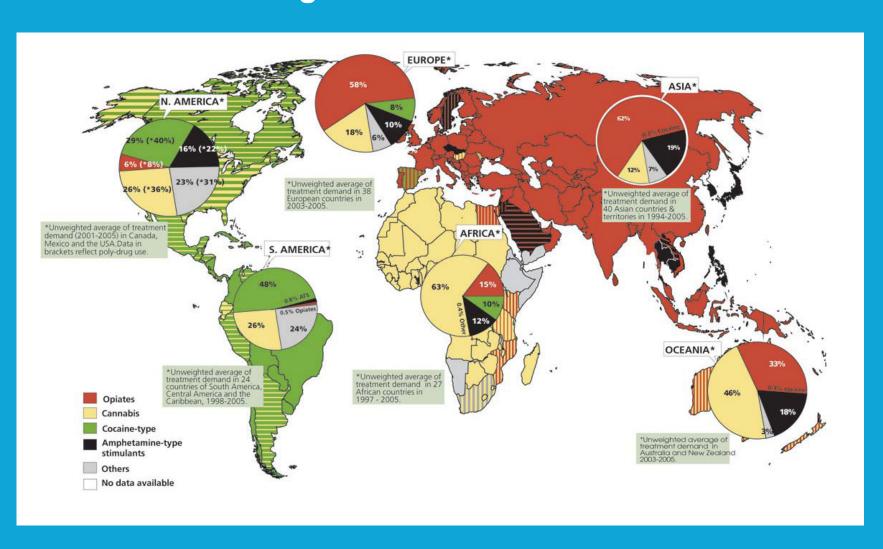








Drug abuse worldwide





The drugs trade







Finances Organized Crime

Finances Terrorists

Harms Development

Deepens vulnerability



Our priorities...

UNODC believes in international drug policies

based on

Health, Security and Development



UN anti-crime conventions

Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (Sep. 2003)
 main international instrument in the fight against transnational organized
 crime

Protocols on:

- Trafficking In Persons (entered in force in Dec 2003)
- Smuggling Of Migrants (entered in force in Jan 2003)
- Firearms (entered in force in July 2005)
- Convention Against Corruption (December 2005)
 the first legally binding global anti-corruption agreement



UNODC anti-crime programmes







Smuggling of migrants

Corruption

Illicit firearms







Terrorism

Human trafficking

Cybercrime



UNODC's activities against organised crime

- Assist Member States in the ratification and implementation of the TOC Convention;
- Develop and promote best practice in countering organized crime across the globe;
- Promote evidence-based crime-fighting policies
- Assess and help draft national legislation
- Collect data for policy analysis
- Criminal justice and prison reform



Fighting human trafficking – a modern form of slavery

- Prevent trafficking
- Protect the victims
- Punish the criminals

 Prevent smuggling of migrants















Terrorism

UNODC

- Helps States to ratify and implement (16) international legal treaties and related domestic legislation
- Helps States to cooperate with one other
- Provides assistance in strengthening national criminal justice systems
- Helps States to ratify and implement the firearms protocol of the 2003 Convention against transnational crime





Over 600 million weapons are circulating worldwide, contributing to some 300,000 death per year



UN's anti-terrorism work

UNODC supports:

Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC) of the Security Council

Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate (CTED)

Aircraft Convention (1963) Unlawful Seizure Convention (1970) Civil Aviation Convention (1971) Airports Protocol (1988) Diplomatic Agents Convention (1973) Hostages Convention (1979) Nuclear Materials Convention (1980) Maritime Convention (1988) Fixed Platform Protocol (1988) Plastics Exposives Convention (1991) Terrorists Bombing Convention (1997) Terrorists Financing Convention (1999) Nuclear Terrorism Prevention Convention (2005)



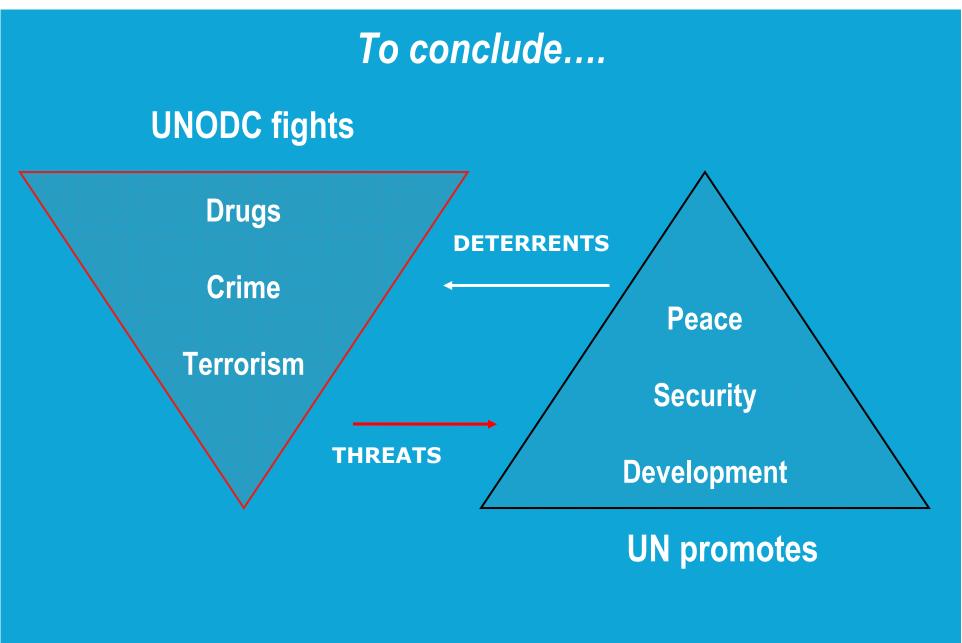
UN convention against Corruption (UNCAC) 2003

(entered into force in December 2005)

- Preventive Measures
- Criminalisation of bribery, embezzlement and money laundering
- Enhanced international cooperation on extradition and mutual legal assistance
- First ever measures on asset recovery
- Technical cooperation to strengthen implementation of its provisions









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