



Students' Movement for International Organization (MSOI)

Youth branch of the Italian Society for International Organization (SIOI)

Italian Member of WFUNA-Youth



United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime is a UN agency established in 1997 with the purpose of assisting the UN in better addressing a coordinated, comprehensive response to the interrelated issues of illicit trafficking in and abuse of drugs, crime prevention and criminal justice, international terrorism, and corruption. UNODC has three primary functions: research, guidance and support to governments in the adoption and implementation of various crime, drug, terrorism-, and corruption-related conventions, treaties and protocols, as well as technical/financial assistance to said governments to face their respective situations and challenges in these fields. Main areas UNODC is involved in are organized crime and trafficking, corruption, crime prevention and criminal justice reform, drug abuse prevention and health and terrorism prevention. UNODC is a global leader in the fight against illicit drugs and international crime. It operates in all regions of the world through an extensive network of field offices. UNODC is a creator of many international treaties and conventions like United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, United Nations Convention against Corruption, The Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances etc. It also publishes a yearly World drug report.

UNODC: Cybercrime and terrorism

The phenomena of cybercrime and terrorism are too often viewed as separate. However, in reality there is close connection between them, that is why the UNODC considers the two great problems in the link and tries to take legal action to tackle both of them simultaneously. Different international treaties define “cybercrime” as “offenses ranging from criminal activity against data to content and copyright infringement” [The Council of Europe's Cybercrime Treaty, 2005], or as “activities such as fraud, unauthorized access, child pornography, and cyberstalking”. [The State of the Law on Cyberjurisdiction and Cybercrime on the Internet, 1997-98]. But the United Nations Manual on the Prevention and Control of Computer Related Crime includes “fraud, forgery, and unauthorized access” [United Nations, 1995] in its cybercrime definition. Which means that all the information sources, data bases, online instruments and even advertising power of the Internet can be used as a tool for various types of terrorism, which obviously has numerous dimensions. And yet there is no global convention on cybercrime and terrorism as its integral part and it is believed that one should be adopted on the United Nations level and, certain efforts must be taken to ensure the similarity of provisions in the individual countries. It is especially actual because cyberspace is today one of the great legal frontiers - from 2000 to 2008, the Internet has expanded at an average rate of 305 % on a global level. Dozens of international organizations have achieved compromise in the field of legislation that might help prevent cybercrime, but General Assembly's Resolutions 55/63 of 4 December 2000 and 56/121 of 19 December 2001 on “Combating the criminal misuse of information technologies”, are considered to be the most important. Taking into account their content we should try to come up with new suggestions.



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