

**FAQ**  
**Future international convention on countering the use of information and communications technologies for criminal purposes**

14 March 2024

**Is there a United Nations convention on cybercrime?**

Member States are currently negotiating a new convention on countering the use of information and communications technologies for criminal purposes. On 26 May 2021, the UN General Assembly (GA) adopted [resolution 75/282](#), according to which a draft convention is to be provided to the GA at its 78<sup>th</sup> session, which will be held between September 2023 and September 2024.

**Who decided that there should be an international convention on countering the use of information and communications technologies for criminal purposes?**

The GA made this decision on 27 December 2019, by adopting [resolution 74/247](#) on “Countering the use of information and communications technologies for criminal purposes”. This resolution launched the process towards a new international convention on the use of ICTs for criminal purposes, and established an [Ad Hoc Committee](#) to elaborate a “comprehensive international convention”.

**Is there already an international convention on the use of ICTs for criminal purposes/cybercrime?**

There are a number of conventions of varying scope that address the issue of the use of ICTs for criminal purposes/cybercrime, but there is currently no UN legally binding instrument on this subject.

**What is the relationship with existing international instruments?**

According to GA [resolution 75/282](#), the process towards the UN convention shall take into account existing international instruments and efforts at the national, regional and international levels on combating the use of information and communications technologies for criminal purposes. This also includes the outcomes of the [open-ended intergovernmental Expert Group to Conduct a Comprehensive Study on Cybercrime](#), a subsidiary body of the United Nations Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice.

**How are the negotiations conducted?**

Negotiations take place during the sessions of the Ad Hoc Committee according to the roadmap and mode of work for the Ad Hoc Committee, which was adopted at its first session in March 2022. You will find the roadmap, the schedule of sessions and the agenda items to be covered during each session in Annex II to the [Report on the first session](#).

**Are only governments involved in the work of the Ad Hoc Committee?**

GA [resolution 75/282](#) encourages the Chair of the Ad Hoc Committee to solicit inputs from a diverse range of stakeholders such as interested intergovernmental organizations, nongovernmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, as well as other non-governmental organizations, civil society organizations, academic institutions and the private sector. For more information about the engagement of multistakeholders kindly visit the [webpage](#) of the Ad Hoc Committee.

## **What has the Ad Hoc Committee done so far?**

The Ad Hoc Committee convened a three-day organizational session in May 2021 in New York, where it elected Officers of the Committee and discussed an outline and modalities for further activities. The Committee also held informal consultations under the leadership of its Chair to facilitate the fulfilment of its mandates.

On 24 February 2022, the Ad Hoc Committee held a one-day [organizational session](#) in New York, to resolve organizational matters (deciding on the participation of multi-stakeholders, in accordance with paragraph 9 of GA resolution 75/282 and electing two Vice-Chairs of the Bureau of the Ad Hoc Committee).

At its [first session](#) (28 February – 11 March 2022), the Committee conducted a preliminary exchange of views on key elements of the convention. It decided on the [structure of the convention](#), agreed on the [road map and mode of work](#) for the Ad Hoc Committee, including the organizational arrangements for intersessional consultations with multi-stakeholders.

At its [second](#) (30 May – 10 June 2022) and [third sessions](#) (29 August – 9 September 2022), the Ad Hoc Committee undertook a first reading of the chapters on criminalization, the general provisions, procedural measures and law enforcement, international cooperation, technical assistance, preventive measures, the mechanism of implementation and the final provisions, and the preamble, and exchanged views on the basis of the written submissions of Member States.

At its [fourth](#) (9-20 January 2023) and [fifth sessions](#) (11-21 April 2023), the Ad Hoc Committee undertook a second reading of the chapters on the criminalization, general provisions, procedural measures and law enforcement ([A/AC.291/16](#)), as well as on the preamble, the provisions on international cooperation, preventive measures, technical assistance and the mechanism of implementation and the final provisions ([A/AC.291/19](#)), using a consolidated negotiating document prepared by the Chair of the Ad Hoc Committee on the basis of the outcomes of the first reading of those draft chapters during the second and third sessions.

In addition, in line with the methodology for conducting of work by the Ad Hoc Committee at its fourth session (available [here](#)), and the revised methodology for conducting of work by the Ad Hoc Committee at its fifth session (available [here](#)), proposed by the Committee Chair, five co-facilitated informal negotiation groups were created for Member States to exchange views on specific areas identified by the Chair as requiring particular attention and potentially benefitting from focused informal discussions, in order to explore possibilities for compromise and solutions. For more information on the co-facilitated informal negotiation groups, please see [here](#).

The Chair, with the support of the secretariat, prepared a [draft text of the convention](#), based on the outcomes of the fourth and fifth sessions. At its [sixth](#) session (August 29 – 1 September 2023), the Ad Hoc Committee undertook a reading of the draft text of the convention. To facilitate the efficiency of the plenary meetings, the Chair appointed co-facilitators and coordinators to convene informal meetings to further discuss specific issues. The outcome of the sixth session, including its informal meetings, is available [here](#).

The concluding session was held from 29 January to 9 February 2024 in New York. During the session the Ad Hoc Committee considered a [further revised draft text of the convention](#). In addition, the Chair and the co-facilitators on the use of terms convened open-ended informal meetings to further discuss key provisions. The outcomes of the concluding session are available [here](#).

Moreover, five intersessional consultations with multi-stakeholders were held on [24-25 March](#), [13-14 June](#), [3-4 November](#) 2022, [6-7 March](#), and [20-21 June](#) 2023, in line with paragraph 10 of General Assembly resolution 75/282 and the road map and mode of work of the Ad Hoc Committee.

### **What happens next?**

According to resolution 75/282, the Committee convened six negotiating sessions, in Vienna and in New York, as well as five intersessional consultations with multi-stakeholders. A concluding session was held in New York from 29 January to 9 February 2024. In that session, the Ad Hoc Committee decided to suspend its work and to recommend that the General Assembly decides that a reconvened concluding session be held at a later date to allow the Committee to finalize its work and provide the draft convention to the General Assembly at its seventy-eighth session. The General Assembly draft decision is available as [A/78/L.46](#).

### **What is the role of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)?**

UNODC serves as secretariat to the Ad Hoc Committee, including for the sessions held in New York and Vienna. For more information, kindly visit the [homepage](#) of the Committee.

UNODC also has a Global Programme on Cybercrime, mandated to assist Member States in their struggle against cyber-related crimes through capacity-building and technical assistance. For more information: [UNODC Global Programme on Cybercrime](#).