

Reference: CU 2016/50/DTA/OCB/CSS

The Secretariat of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) presents its compliments to the [[[AddressLine1]]] and has the honour to draw the attention of the Government to resolution A/RES/65/230, in which the General Assembly, inter alia, requested the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (Crime Commission) to establish, in line with paragraph 42 of the Salvador Declaration, an open-ended intergovernmental expert group, to be convened prior to the twentieth session of the Commission, to conduct a comprehensive study of the problem of cybercrime and responses to it by Member States, the international community and the private sector, including the exchange of information on national legislation, best practices, technical assistance and international cooperation, with a view to examining options to strengthen existing and to propose new national and international legal or other responses to cybercrime. Accordingly, the Comprehensive Study on Cybercrime, prepared by the UNODC under the auspices of the open-ended intergovernmental expert group to conduct a comprehensive study on cybercrime, was presented to the Crime Commission at its twenty-second session.

Furthermore, the attention of the Government is drawn to Crime Commission resolution 22/7, in which the Commission requested the Secretariat to translate the comprehensive study on cybercrime into all six official languages of the United Nations and to disseminate it in due time to Member States, for their comments, in order to assist the open-ended intergovernmental Expert Group in the performance of its mandate.

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In addition, the Secretariat would like to recall that, in the Doha Declaration adopted at the thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, Member States noted the activities of the open-ended intergovernmental expert group to conduct a comprehensive study of the problem of cybercrime and responses to it by Member States, the international community and the private sector, and invited the Crime Commission to consider recommending that the expert group continue, based on its work, to exchange information on national legislation, best practices, technical assistance and international cooperation, with a view to examining options to strengthen existing responses and to propose new national and international legal or other responses to cybercrime.

The Government is hereby informed that the Comprehensive Study on Cybercrime is now available in all official United Nations languages at the UNODC website:

<http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/organized-crime/emerging-crimes.html>

Moreover, in line with Crime Commission resolution 22/7, the Government is hereby invited to provide comments on the study, which will be reproduced as received by the Secretariat. Such comments should be sent to the Secretariat **at the latest by 13 May 2016**. The above-mentioned comments may be submitted to the Conference Support Section, Organized Crime and Illicit Trafficking Branch, Division for Treaty Affairs of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, by e-mail to untoc.cop@unodc.org.

The Secretariat would like to note that the translations of the study are not official United Nations translations¹; thus, should the Government have any queries or comments regarding the format of the translated documents, these may be addressed separately to Ms. Tania Banuelos, Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Officer, by e-mail to tania.banuelos@unodc.org.

24 February 2016



¹ As indicated in the statement of financial implications for Crime Commission resolution 22/7, “With regard to the request contained in operative paragraph 4, it was estimated that additional extrabudgetary resources in the amount of \$634,600 would be required for the translation and dissemination of the Comprehensive study on Cybercrime (287 pages in 6 languages).” (E/CN.15/2013/CRP.10 , Annex XVII). Extrabudgetary resources received by the Secretariat for the translation of the study were sufficient to carry out only outsourced translation, which was done through previously procured translation companies.