

States parties' participation

The **focal point** coordinates the participation of a State party in one or more country reviews and approves the final submissions drafted by the governmental experts.

The **governmental experts** contribute substantively to the country review process by drafting the responses to the questionnaires and contributing to the written feedback as well as to the list of observations and its summaries, in line with their expertise.

The role of civil society

Consultations at the national level with civil society may be organized to contribute to the responses to the self-assessment questionnaires.

Constructive Dialogues on the review process with relevant stakeholders are held regularly following the sessions of the Working Groups of the Conference of the Parties to UNTOC.

Secretariat support

- **Facilitating** consultations among States parties
- **Training** focal points, governmental experts and relevant stakeholders
- **Assisting** States parties in the use of REVMOD
- **Supporting** the preparation of the written outputs of the review process
- **Monitoring and reporting on** the progress of the review process
- **Servicing** intergovernmental meetings related to the Mechanism



Contact us



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substantive support

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REVMOD technical support

UNited against

#OrganizedCrime



UNODC

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime



UNTOC

REVIEW MECHANISM

Mechanism for the Review of the Implementation of the **UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC)** and the Protocols thereto

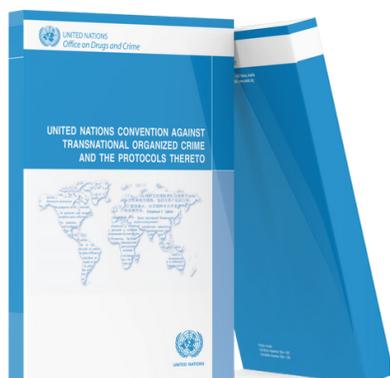
What is UNTOC?

The **United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime** was adopted on 15 November 2000 by the UN General Assembly and entered into force on 29 September 2003.

The Convention, with almost a universal adherence, is the main international legal instrument to prevent and combat transnational organized crime and signifies Member States' recognition of the need for enhanced international cooperation to address it.

The Convention is supplemented by three Protocols:

- The Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children.
- The Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea, and Air.
- The Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, their Parts and Components and Ammunition.



UNTOC Review Mechanism

The **Review Mechanism** is a peer review process among States parties to UNTOC and the Protocols thereto. It is transparent, non-intrusive, inclusive and impartial and it does not produce any form of ranking.

It aims at, *inter alia*:



Supporting States parties in the effective implementation of the Convention and its Protocols.



Gathering and facilitating the exchange of information on States parties' national legislation, successes, good practices and challenges in implementing the Convention and its Protocols.



Helping States parties to identify and substantiate specific needs for technical assistance.



Promoting international cooperation to prevent and combat transnational organized crime.

The review process is composed of:



General review, undertaken in the plenary of the Conference of the Parties to UNTOC, based on a report highlighting trends, patterns and best practices in the implementation of the instruments.



Country reviews, conducted through desk reviews by two reviewing States, mostly online through the secure platform **REVMOD**, in any of the UN official languages.

Through a list of observations, country reviews identify best practices, gaps and challenges in the implementation of the instruments, as well as suggestions and, when necessary, technical assistance needs. The discussions pertaining to country reviews take place in the relevant working groups of the Conference of the Parties to UNTOC.

The review process is structured into four consecutive phases in accordance with **four thematic clusters** of UNTOC and Protocols' articles based on their subject matter. Each review phase lasts for two years:



Phase 1 (Cluster 1): **Criminalization and Jurisdiction.**



Phase 2 (Cluster 4): **International cooperation, mutual legal assistance and confiscation.**



Phase 3 (Cluster 3): **Law enforcement and the judicial system.**



Phase 4 (Cluster 2): **Prevention, technical assistance, protection measures and other measures.**