

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)

Key features

Type of organisation: United Nations Office

Charter/Constitution: Charter of the United Nations:

www.un.org/en/charter-united-nations

Membership:

- Nature: Representatives from governments
- Number: 193 members

Year of establishment: 1997

Headquarters: Vienna, Austria

Country offices: Afghanistan, Iran, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Pakistan, Vietnam

Regional offices: Central Asia (Uzbekistan), South Asia (India), South East Asia and the Pacific (Thailand)

Project offices: Albania, Former Republic of Macedonia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Russia, Serbia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan

Advisors: Azerbaijan, Fiji, Georgia, Ukraine

Secretariat staff: 1 500 (2014)

Total budget: USD 651.1 million (UNODC Consolidated budget for 2016-17)

Type of activity: Policy dialogue, data collection and analysis, information exchange, development of legal instruments, technical co-operation

Sectors of activity: Crime and drug prevention, anticorruption, terrorism prevention

Webpage: www.unodc.org

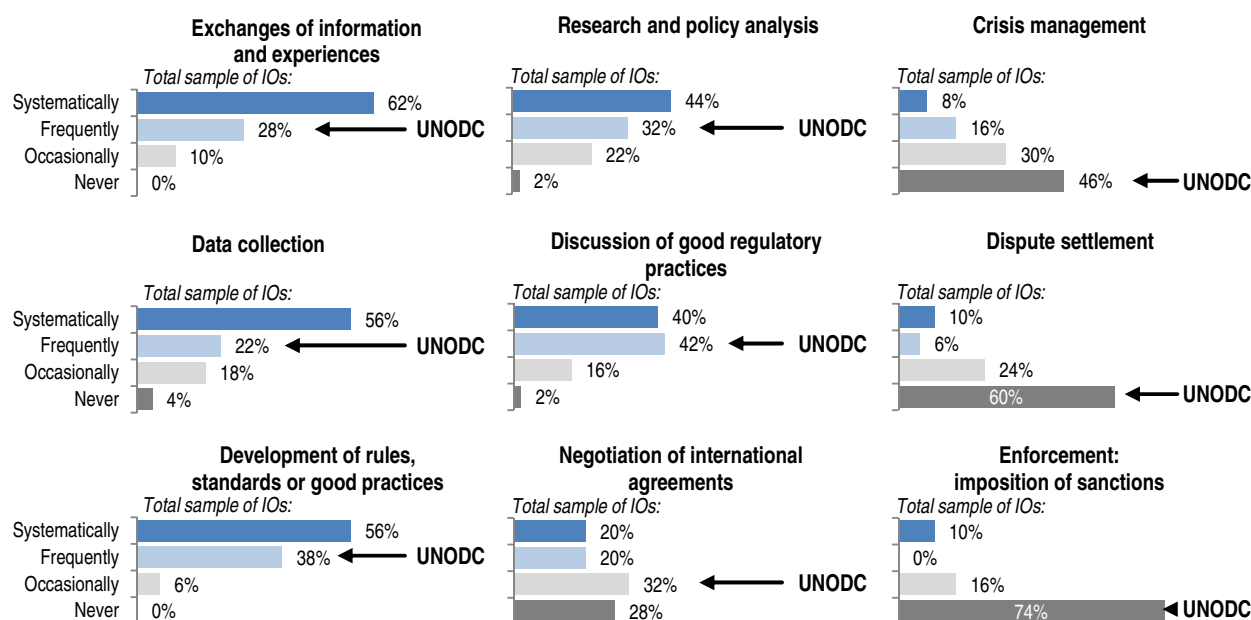
Members

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China (People's Republic of), Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Korea, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia, Moldova, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Russia, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Mandate

UNODC was established to assist the United Nations in better addressing a co-ordinated and comprehensive response to the interrelated issues of illicit trafficking in and abuse of drugs, crime prevention and criminal justice, international terrorism, transnational organised crime and corruption. These goals are pursued through research, guidance and support to governments in the adoption and implementation of various crime, drug, terrorism, and corruption related conventions, treaties and guidelines, as well as technical/financial assistance to member governments in these fields.

IRC processes that take place within the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime



These figures show how each IO compares to other IOs in its IRC processes. The arrow situates the IO in the overall sample.

Categories of legal and policy instruments

	Is it taking place within the IO?	Approximate number
Treaties for ratification by States (excluding the funding one)	√	
Legally binding decisions	√	
Recommendations	√	
Political declarations	√	
Model treaties or law	√	
Production of technical standards	√	
Non-binding guidance/best practices document	√	

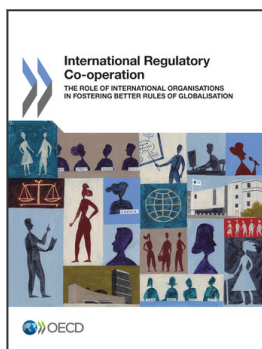
Interactions with other international organisations active in the field

Mechanisms of interaction	Approximate number of IOs involved	Examples
Develop joint instruments	√	
MoU or other agreements	√	
Participate in co-ordinating institution	√	
Joint meetings that provide forum for co-ordination	√	
Observe relevant actions of other bodies	√	
Exchange information	√	

UNODC history

The UNODC is a United Nations office that was established in 1997 as the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention by combining the United Nations International Drug Control Program (UNDCP) and the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Division in the United Nations Office in Vienna. UNODC was renamed as United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in 2002. Much of the operational work of UNODC is based on United Nations conventions (treaties) and their related protocols concerning drug, crime and terrorism. UNODC is a member of the United Nations Development Group.

Source of Figures and Tables: OECD Survey 2015.



From:

International Regulatory Co-operation

The Role of International Organisations in Fostering Better Rules of Globalisation

Access the complete publication at:

<https://doi.org/10.1787/9789264244047-en>

Please cite this chapter as:

OECD (2016), "United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)", in *International Regulatory Co-operation: The Role of International Organisations in Fostering Better Rules of Globalisation*, OECD Publishing, Paris.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1787/9789264244047-55-en>

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