

**COMMISSION ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT  
(CSTD)**

**Twenty-first session  
Geneva, 14 to 18 May 2018**

**Submissions from entities in the United Nations system and elsewhere on  
their efforts in 2017 to implement the outcome of the WSIS**

**Submission by**

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

This submission was prepared as an input to the report of the UN Secretary-General on "Progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society at the regional and international levels" (to the 21<sup>st</sup> session of the CSTD), in response to the request by the Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 2006/46, to the UN Secretary-General to inform the Commission on Science and Technology for Development on the implementation of the outcomes of the WSIS as part of his annual reporting to the Commission.

<p>DISCLAIMER: The views presented here are the contributors' and do not necessarily reflect the views and position of the United Nations or the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.</p>
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**UNODC contribution to the Report of the Secretary-General assessing progress made  
in 2017 in the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information  
Society  
(13 December 2017)**

*Innovative Policies, Programmes and Projects*

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) continues to harness information communication technology to achieve the SDG targets through delivery of distance learning courses (online and offline) for law enforcement officers and other Member State officials. These courses enable UNODC to deliver capacity building and to address security and human challenges such as transnational organised crime in a cost effective manner and to reach a large audience, with over 30,000 registered users. Ninety percent of users rate the quality of the training as good or excellent. The eLearning courses are developed by UNODC experts and reinforce human rights and gender mainstreaming.

UNODC continued to address the digital divide between countries through the provision of hardware and an offline learning management system in countries with limited internet connectivity.

*Future Actions or Initiatives*

UNODC will continue to expand the range of courses offered through the development of new modules and will localise these courses into multiple languages to improve accessibility.

Recognising that many of UNODCs intended beneficiaries, especially in the developing world, access Internet on mobile devices, mobile optimisation is a priority focus in order to increase accessibility of distance learning services.

*Additional note in relation to the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC)*

Articles 10 and 13 of the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) create obligations for States to increase transparency and to provide access to information. Other articles of the Convention, including article 9 on public procurement and public financial management or article 8(4) are also often implemented through electronic systems. In addition, it has been recognized, particularly in resolutions 6/6 and 6/7 of the Conference of the States Parties to the UNCAC, that the use of ICT can assist in implementing the Convention against Corruption. The Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on Prevention of Corruption, a subsidiary body of the Conference of the State Parties to the UNCAC, examined the use of ICT in implementing the Convention in August 2016. The secretariat report, as well as the submissions and presentations of States are available at this weblink: <http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/treaties/CAC/working-group4-meeting7.html>