
**Name of the convention:**

**Acronym or short name:** UNOCC

**International organisation in charge of it:** United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)

**Summary description (in plain language):**
This Convention and its related three (3) Protocols are established to promote and combat trans-national organized crime more effectively.

The Convention urges States to adopt legislative measures to criminalize intentional offensive acts such as “Participation in an Organized Criminal Group” (Art. 5), “Laundering of Proceeds of Crime” (Art. 6), “Corruption” (Art. 8) and “Obstruction of Justice” (Art. 23).

States are also requested to establish legislative systems necessary for suppressing organized crime, such as:

- Confiscation and/or Seizure of Proceeds of Crime, Property etc. (Art. 12)

- Jurisdiction over the offences committed in its Territory, or on board of its Flag Vessel etc.

  States are also entitled to establish its Jurisdiction over the offences committed to its people or committed by its people. (Art. 15)

- Extradition of an organized crime group or person requested to extradited. (Art. 16)

**Date of signature:** Adopted on 15 November 2000 (at 55th UN Assembly)

**Date of coming into force:** 29 September 2003

**Dates of revision:**

**Reasons of revisions:**

**Situation of Ratification:** (as at April 2011) 147 Signatories
**Stakes for ports:**

While the Convention stipulates legislative measures for States against Trans-national Organized Crime, some specific articles such as Jurisdiction over the offences committed in its Territory, or on board of its Flag Vessel (Art.15), or Extradition of an organized crime group or person requested to extradited,(Art.16) are also possible to be applied for cases of piracy.

**Links with other conventions:**

**Key-words:** Organized Criminal Group, Money-Laundering, Confiscation, Seizure, Proceeds of Crime, Freezing

**Internet hyperlink with other website:**

(full text)