



中南财经政法大学法学院

LAW SCHOOL OF ZHONGNAN UNIVERSITY OF ECONOMICS AND LAW

AI and the Future of Law: Research and Education

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THE UNITED NATIONS' NORMATIVE LOGIC IN THE DIGITAL AGE OF LEGAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING FOR COUNTERING CYBERCRIME

DR. SŁAWOMIR REDO

4 优质教育



16 和平、正义与
强大机构







联合国 A/RES/78/286

大会 Distr.: General
19 June 2024

第七十八届会议
议程项目 14
和平文化

2024 年 6 月 7 日大会决议

[未经发交主要委员会而通过(A/78/L.75)]

78/286. 文明对话国际日



United Nations A/RES/78/286

General Assembly Distr.: General
19 June 2024

Seventy-eighth session
Agenda item 14
Culture of peace

**Resolution adopted by the General Assembly
on 7 June 2024**

[without reference to a Main Committee (A/78/L.75)]

78/286. International Day for Dialogue among Civilizations

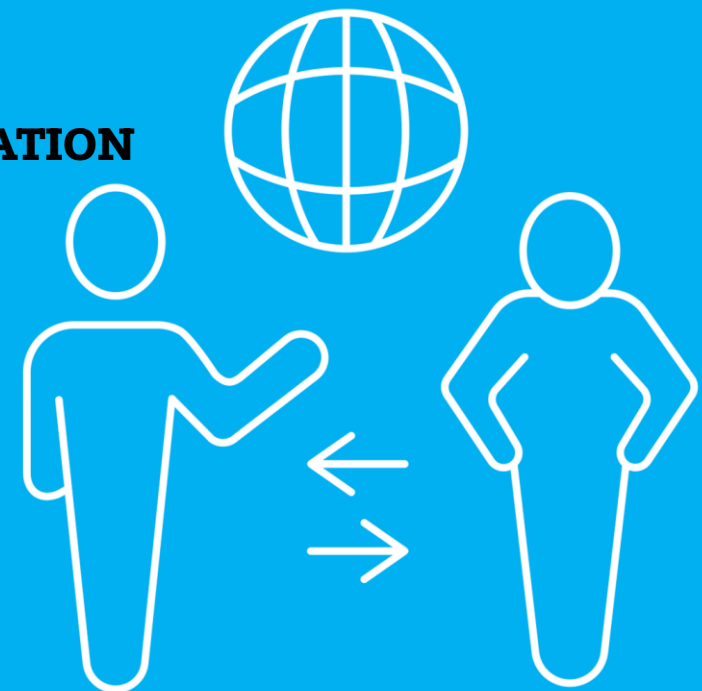


THE KYOTO DECLARATION

**PROMOTING A
CULTURE OF
LAWFULNESS**

8. 邀请会员国查明需要在《京都宣言》涵盖的哪些领域以国际标准和最佳做法为基础进一步编制工具和培训手册，并将这一信息提交预防犯罪和刑事司法委员会，以便委员会在审议联合国毒品和犯罪问题办公室今后可能在哪些领域开展活动的时予以考虑

59. 提供优质教育，促进有关法律和政策的提高认识活动，包括普及与公法有关的全民教育，使公众具备必要的价值观、技能和知识，在尊重法治的基础上，认识到文化多样性，在公众中培养守法文化





ASSEMBLY

- International Law Commission
- Joint Inspection Unit (JIU)
- United Nations Commission on International Trade Law
- Main Committees
- Standing committees and ad hoc bodies

SECURITY COUNCIL

SUBSIDIARY ORGANS

- Counter-Terrorism Committee
- International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals
- Military Staff Committee
- Peacekeeping operations and special political missions
- Standing committees and ad hoc bodies
- Sanctions Committees

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

COMMISSIONS AND OTHER SUBSIDIARY ORGANS

| | | | |
|--|--|---|--|
| <p>Functional Commissions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice • Narcotic Drugs • Population and Development • Science and Technology for Development • Social Development • Statistics • Status of Women • United Nations Forum on Forests | <p>Regional Commissions⁶</p> <p>ECA Economic Commission for Africa</p> <p>ECE Economic Commission for Europe</p> <p>ECLAC Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean</p> <p>ESCAP Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific</p> <p>ESCSA Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia</p> | <p>Other Bodies⁸</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Committee for Development Policy • Committee of Experts on Public Administration • Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations • Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues <p>UNAIDS Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS</p> <p>UNEGN United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names</p> <p>UNGGIM Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management</p> | <p>Research and Training</p> <p>UNICRI United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute</p> <p>UNRISD United Nations Research Institute for Social Development</p> |
|--|--|---|--|

SECRETARIAT

DEPARTMENTS AND OFFICES⁷

| | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| <p>EOSG Executive Office of the Secretary-General</p> <p>DCO Development Coordination Office</p> <p>DESA Department of Economic and Social Affairs</p> <p>DGACM Department for General Assembly and Conference Management</p> <p>DGC Department of Global Communications</p> <p>DMSPC Department of Management Strategy, Policy and Compliance</p> <p>DOS Department of Operational</p> | <p>DPO Department of Peace Operations</p> <p>DPPA Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs</p> <p>DSS Department of Safety and Security</p> <p>OCHA Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs</p> <p>OCT Office of Counter-Terrorism</p> <p>ODA Office for Disarmament Affairs</p> <p>ODET Office for Digital and Emerging Technologies</p> <p>OHCHR Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights</p> <p>OIOS Office of Internal Oversight Services</p> | <p>OOSA Office for Outer Space Affairs</p> <p>OSAA Office of the Special Adviser on Africa</p> <p>SRSG/CAAC Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict</p> <p>SRSG/SVC Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict</p> <p>SRSG/VAC Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence Against Children</p> <p>UNDRR United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction</p> | <p>UN-OHRLS Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States</p> <p>UNON United Nations Office at Nairobi</p> <p>UNOP² United Nations Office for Partnerships</p> <p>UNOV United Nations Office at Vienna</p> <p>UN YOUTH United Nations Youth Office</p> |
|--|--|--|--|

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL⁴

Peacebuilding Commission

HLPF⁹
High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development

SPECIALIZED AGENCIES^{1,3}

- FAO** Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
- ICAO** International Civil Aviation Organization
- IFAD** International Fund for Agricultural Development
- ILO** International Labour Organization
- IMF** International Monetary Fund
- IMO** International Maritime Organization
- ITU** International Telecommunication Union
- UNESCO** United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
- UNIDO** United Nations Industrial Development Organization
- UN TOURISM** World Tourism Organization
- UPU** Universal Postal Union
- WHO** World Health Organization
- WIPO** World Intellectual Property Organization
- WMO** World Meteorological Organization
- WORLD BANK GROUP⁵**
 - **IBRD** International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
 - **IDA** International Development Association
 - **IFC** International Finance Corporation

- Notes:**
- 1 Member of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB).
 - 2 The United Nations Office for Partnerships is the focal point vis-a-vis the United Nations Foundation, Inc.
 - 3 These organizations are separate and independent from the United Nations. They have been brought into relationship with the United Nations through relationship agreements.
 - 4 The Trusteeship Council suspended operations on 1 November 1994, as Palau, the last United Nations Trust Territory, became independent on 1 October 1994.
 - 5 International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) and Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA) are not specialized agencies in accordance with Articles 57 and 63 of the Charter, but are part of the World Bank Group.
 - 6 The secretariats of these organs are part of the United Nations Secretariat.



UNODC

**20
25**

CCPCJ

COMMISSION ON CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE



Seventy-ninth session
Agenda item 103
Countering the use of information and communications
technology for criminal purposes

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly
on 24 December 2024

[on the report of the Third Committee (A/79/460, para. 11)]

79/243. United Nations Convention against Cybercrimes:
Strengthening International Cooperation for Combating Certain
Crimes Committed by Means of Information and Communications
Technology Systems and for the Sharing of Evidence in Electronic
Form of Serious Crimes

The General Assembly,
Recalling its resolution 74/247 of 27 December 2019, in which it established an
open-ended ad hoc intergovernmental committee of experts, representatives of all
regions, to elaborate a comprehensive international convention on countering the use
of information and communications technology for criminal purposes, taking into
full consideration existing international instruments and efforts at the national,
regional and international levels on countering the use of information and
communications technology for criminal purposes, in particular the work and
outcome of the open-ended intergovernmental Expert Group to Conduct a
Comprehensive Study on Cybercrimes;

Recalling also its resolution 75/212 of 26 May 2021, in which it decided that
the Ad Hoc Committee to Elaborate a Comprehensive International Convention on
Countering the Use of Information and Communications Technology for Criminal
Purposes would carry out its work in New York and Vienna, commencing in January
2022, in order to present a draft convention to the General Assembly at its seventy-
eighth session;

Strongly convinced of the urgent need to strengthen international cooperation to
prevent and combat cybercrime, in view of its negative economic and social
implications and its ability to undermine sustainable development and the rule of law;

Strongly convinced also that the United Nations Convention against
Cybercrime, Strengthening International Cooperation for Combating Certain Crimes

79/243/Rev.1

Please recycle



A/RES/79/243

Date: General
14 December 2024

第七十九届会议

议程项目 103

打击为犯罪目的使用信息和通信技术行为

2024年12月24日大会决议

[根据第三委员会报告(A/79/460, 第11段)编成]

79/243. 联合国打击网络犯罪以及为打击使用信息通信技术系统实施的某些犯罪并共享严重犯罪电子证据加强国际合作公约

大会:

回顾: 2019年12月27日第74/247号决议, 其中大会设立了一个代表所有
区域的不成文政府间专家组, 以拟订一项关于打击为犯罪目的
使用信息和通信技术行为的公约国际条约, 同时充分考虑关于打击为犯罪目的
使用信息和通信技术行为的现有国际文书以及国家、区域和区域层面的现有努力,
并特别考虑信息和通信技术使用中的不成文或半成文国际文书实施的工作成果;

又回顾: 2021年5月26日第75/212号决议, 其中大会决定, 拟订一项关
于打击为犯罪目的使用信息通信技术行为的公约国际条约的特别委员会自
2022年1月起在纽约和维也纳开展工作, 以期向大会第七十九届会议提交一份
公约草案;

坚信: 鉴于网络犯罪对经济社会造成负面影响, 而且能够阻碍可持续发展
和法治, 迫切需要预防和打击这些犯罪加强国际合作;

* 由于技术原因于2023年11月22日发表。

79/243/Rev.1

Please recycle



联合国打击网络犯罪以及为打击利用信息通信技术系统实施的某些犯罪并共享严重犯罪电子证据而加强国际合作公约

此处所含文本仅供参考，并不取代由法律事务厅提供的核证无误的条约副本。

序言
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序言

本公约各缔约国,

铭记《联合国宪章》的宗旨和原则,

注意到信息通信技术一方面具有促进社会发展的巨大潜力, 另一方面也为犯罪分子创造了新的机会, 从而可能导致犯罪率上升, 犯罪活动多样化, 而且还可能对国家、企业以及个人和整个社会的福祉造成不利影响,

关切信息通信技术系统的使用可对刑事犯罪的规模、速度和范围产生巨大影响, 其中包括那些与恐怖主义和跨国组织犯罪有关的犯罪行为, 诸如贩运人口、偷运移民、非法制造和贩运枪支及其零部件和弹药、贩毒和贩运文化财产等,

深信需要优先奉行一项旨在保护社会免遭网络犯罪之害的全球性刑事司法政策, 特别是需要为此制定适当的法律, 确立通用罪名和程序权力, 并促进开展国际合作, 以期在国家、区域和国际各级更有效地预防和打击此类犯罪活动,

决心对发生在任何地方的网络犯罪进行起诉, 使犯罪者无处躲藏,

强调需要加强各国之间的协调与合作, 特别是根据请求向各国特别是发展中国家提供技术援助和能力建设, 包括根据彼此商定的条款转让技术, 以改进国家立法和框架, 并提高国家机关应对一切形式网络犯罪的能力, 包括改进对此类犯罪行为的预防、监测、侦查和起诉, 并在此方面着重强调联合国所发挥的作用,

认识到网络犯罪的受害者人数日益增多, 需要为这些受害者伸张正义, 而且有必要在为预防和打击本公约所涵盖的犯罪行为而采取





| LEVEL | KEY PRINCIPLE | QUALITY OF EDUCATION & TRAINING (SDG 4) | PEACE, JUSTICE, STRONG INSTITUTIONS (SDG 16) |
|--|---|--|--|
| <i>Pre-school/kindergarten</i> | Human-centred, privacy-first AI with age-appropriate design and transparent caregiver control (build norms early; rights-respecting defaults). 1,2,8,9 | Build early social norms, fairness, empathy and help-seeking through play; require age-appropriate design, meaningful caregiver consent, data minimization and encryption for any tool used in early years. 1,2,8,9 | Establish child-sensitive oversight and redress; engage families and local institutions to promote a Culture of Lawfulness and prevent violence/exploitation; maintain proportionate, non-intrusive monitoring norms. 6,7,8 |
| <i>Primary & secondary</i> | Whole-school AI and cybersecurity literacy with secure-by-design data systems and teacher capacity. 1,2,3,8 | Integrate digital/media literacy and UN-aligned civics (ethics, honesty, privacy); deploy secure-by-design platforms; ensure proportionate monitoring, transparent notices, and accessible redress to protect learning. 1,2,8 | Institutionalize restorative, proportionate responses and school-to-justice diversion; standardize incident reporting, legal-aid referral, and victim-support protocols for children and women; maintain continuity of education in crises. 6,7 |
| <i>University (tertiary)</i> | Rights-anchored AI governance, access to justice, and rule-of-law competencies, using E4J Cybercrime Modules and localized pedagogy. 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,10,14 | Embed legal ethics, integrity and academic honesty across programmes; adopt E4J Cybercrime Modules with participatory, assessment-aligned, and localized teaching (focus Modules 3—legal frameworks & human rights; 10—privacy & data protection; 4–6—digital forensics & investigations); teach data-protection/privacy law, administrative/constitutional limits on automation, children’s rights and best-interests tests, equality/non-discrimination in AI contexts, and comparative AI governance; run legal-method/policy-design studios translating GA guidance into education/justice policy; require professional-responsibility for AI use (confidentiality, client consent, explainability, with proportionality analysis). 1,2,3,5,8,10, 14 | Operate rule-of-law/anti-corruption/access-to-justice clinics and UNODC-linked practicums; teach digital-evidence law (admissibility, authenticity, chain-of-custody, disclosure) and fair-trial safeguards when authorities use AI; require public-procurement and oversight law for public-sector AI (transparency, audit, refusal rules), and election-law modules on information integrity and verifiable procedures; connect research/clinics to the UN Global Dialogue and the Independent International Scientific Panel; integrate E4J Modules on international cooperation (7), interpersonal cybercrime (12), organized crime (13), and information operations (14) to reinforce lawful cross-border evidence handling and comparative practice. 2,3,4,6,7,10,14 |
| <i>Post-graduate / professional training</i> | Advanced technical, investigative and governance capabilities that protect rights while preventing, detecting, investigating and remedying cybercrime. 2,6,7,10 | Train educator-of-educators and sector leaders in privacy-preserving pedagogy, explainability, secure deployment and monitoring; develop open labs to operationalize minimization, encryption, purpose limitation and child-sensitive remedies across ed-tech. 1,2,8 | Specialize in lawful cross-border e-evidence, provenance/integrity verification, digital forensics, trauma-informed victim support, joint exercises and regional centres of excellence via UNODC and partners. 6,7,10 |

1-2-3

Early safeguards



Start privacy-by-design and integrity education in early childhood

System safeguards



Protect learning system-wide
Implement age-appropriate design, caregiver consent, encryption from pre-school, pursue cyber literacy

Delineate SDG 4 secure learning and SDG 16 justice capacity, supported by national awareness and international cooperation for resilient information and electoral systems. Create secure-by-design platforms, proportionate monitoring and redress, and use privacy-respecting secure assessments to model integrity

Legal education



Legal education for strong institutions.
Pair secure online learning and privacy-preserving analytics with clinics on chain-of-custody and digital evidence, AI procurement oversight, human-rights impact assessments, anti-corruption, and public outreach linked to UN Global Dialogue and the scientific panel



For educators and ed-tech leaders: Focus on privacy-preserving teaching tools, clear guardrails, and real-world checks that these tools protect students.

For justice professionals: Teach cross-border electronic evidence, digital forensics, trauma-informed support, and joint exercises through the network of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.



Cybercrime
TEACHING GUIDE

The Cybercrime Executive Academy is a concept within the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime's broader work to combat cybercrime. The UNODC's Global Programme on Cybercrime develops high-level, comprehensive training and strategies for member states to prevent and respond to cybercrime. These initiatives include both online and offline educational materials, capacity-building support for national criminal justice systems, and international cooperation frameworks like the potential cybercrime convention.



Run plain-language national campaigns on cyber hygiene and how to check where information comes from, with easy ways to report issues and get help.

At the same time, strengthen public services and elections with resilient systems, clear roles, and transparent communication in incidents

3

Unlike Member States or intergovernmental organizations like the European Union, the UN cannot provide an incisive regulatory framework. What is listed in the table is just a number of ideas tossed out and to be picked as one wants. However, two points seem clear:

- a common thread throughout all levels of education and training to counter cybercrime by assisting or developing new skills to those affected by the advancements of cybercrime due to AI progress, with special focus on “women and children” (=“succeeding generation”);
- In 2024, the General Assembly (GA) mandated:
 - initiating a comprehensive global framework for dialogue on digital cooperation and AI governance. The Dialogue convenes annually for up to two days in the margins of existing UN conferences and meetings, alternating between Geneva and New York, featuring thematic discussions and presentation of the Scientific Panel's annual report. **FYI:** A high-level multi-stakeholder informal meeting launched the Dialogue in September 2025 during the General Assembly's high-level week, with the first formal Dialogue scheduled back-to-back with the International Telecommunication Union „AI for Good Global Summit” in Geneva in 2026, and the second aligned with the Forum on Science, Technology and Innovation for the SDGs in New York in 2027 (GA/RES/79/1);
 - establishing the Independent International Scientific Panel on AI and the Global Dialogue on AI Governance to deliver annual, evidence-based, non-prescriptive assessments for non-military AI and to convene inclusive policy discussions aligned with the Global Digital Compact, i.e., part of the UN Pact for the Future (GA/RES/79/325).



AGENDA

OVERALL THEME

Accelerating crime prevention, criminal justice and the rule of law: Protecting people and planet and achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in the digital age

AGENDA ITEM 1

Advancing innovative and evidence-based crime prevention strategies towards social, economic and environmental development

AGENDA ITEM 2

Promoting people-centered, inclusive and responsive criminal justice systems in a world of continuous change

AGENDA ITEM 3

Addressing and countering crime - including organized crime and terrorism in all its forms and manifestations - in new, emerging and evolving forms of crime

AGENDA ITEM 4

Working better together to elevate cooperation and partnerships, including technical and material assistance and training, - at the national, regional and international levels - in crime prevention and criminal justice

WORKSHOP 1

Building resilient societies, with a focus on protecting women, children and youth – fostering engagement, education and the culture of lawfulness

WORKSHOP 2

Ensuring equal access to justice for all - towards safe and secure societies while respecting the rule of law.


WORKSHOP 3

Getting ahead – strengthening data collection and analysis to better protect people and planet in times of new, emerging and evolving forms of crime


WORKSHOP 4

Turning the digital age into an opportunity: promoting the responsible use of technologies in crime prevention and criminal justice

REGISTRATION

 Registration period: **2 January – 22 April 2026**

 Administered online through **INDICO**

 More information on the Congress website:

<https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/crimecongress/registration.html>





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