Guiding questions on the chapters on international cooperation, technical assistance, preventive measures, the mechanism of implementation and the final provisions, and the preamble, of a comprehensive international convention on countering the use of information and communications technologies for criminal purposes

III. Preventive measures

32. On which areas should the chapter on preventive measures focus? Are there particular groups, such as children, for whom preventive measures would need to be prioritized?

The Dominican Republic considers that we should be very careful with the preventive measures to avoid stepping into the realm of cybersecurity, which is a subject of another working group within the UN and it’s also very political, while in this committee we are dealing with a criminal justice instrument.

Therefore we should focus the prevention of cybercrime on awareness to the public, specially vulnerable groups, which are the potential victims on the threats and the various modus operandi of cybercriminals.

33. How should Member States prevent cyber-criminal attacks targeting critical infrastructures?

We should not get into critical infrastructure protection in this convention as, like mentioned before, that belongs to the cybersecurity working group.

34. In which areas would the convention require that States parties take measures to cooperate with civil society, the private sector and academia, with a view to preventing the use of information and communications technologies for criminal purposes?

Civil society, the private sector and academia can play a key role in public awareness.

35. Should the convention provide for the designation of a national authority responsible for preventing the use of information and communications technologies for criminal purposes?

No.

36. Should the convention include a provision requiring States parties to create responsibilities for the private sector to establish and implement standards that are aimed at enhancing measures to prevent criminal uses of information and communications technologies?
Should the convention include provisions that are aimed at harmonizing domestic legislation in that regard, in order to provide clear guidance for the private sector to prevent crime?

Only for the internet service providers in regards to digital evidence and child sexual exploitation material and malicious traffic blocking.

Other than awareness, the rest belong to the cybersecurity realm.

37. How should the convention encourage States parties to raise awareness of the threat of cybercrime [criminal uses of information and communications technologies] and encourage companies, organizations and individuals to take action that will make them more resilient to cybercrime [criminal uses of information and communications technologies]?

Creating mass media campaigns and inserting a subject into the curricula of elementary, middle and high schools related to the threats of cybercrime.