PHILIPPINE STATEMENT

Item 7. Provisions on Mechanisms of Implementation
6 to 7 September 2022

Thank you, Madame Chair.

In response to the group of questions under the Provisions on the Mechanism of Implementation, we submit the following:

First, the Convention may consider establishing a Conference that shall meet periodically to:

a. Improve the capacity of state parties to combat and respond to cybercrime by assessing the specific needs of each for technical assistance and to promote international cooperation;

b. Review the processes for the effective implementation of this instrument;

c. Facilitate the exchange of information on significant legal or technological developments pertaining to cybercrime and the collection of evidence in electronic form; and

d. Identify challenges that may be encountered and the effects of any declaration or reservation made, and make recommendations to improve the Convention and its implementation.

We recognize that the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ) acts as the principal policy-making body of the UN in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice; provides a forum for exchanging expertise, experience, and information for strategy formulation; and is focused on targeted periodic reviews of implementation.

And thus, second, the convention may consider provisionally entrusting these responsibilities to the CCPCJ until such time that the convention is able to meet as a Conference of States Parties and is able to constitute its own working group(s).

Lastly, to ensure that the implementation mechanism makes the best use of the experience and expertise of relevant sectors as aforementioned, the Commission could provide guidance in developing an inclusive, multi-stakeholder approach in cybercrime prevention and criminal justice policies. The Commission may facilitate the participation of the relevant stakeholders, contributing to an open, responsive, and accountable decision-making process. It is fundamental to promote and increase the participation of all relevant actors in the prevention of cybercrime.
We are cognizant that the private sector remains to be one of the key movers of technological innovation. They introduce data-driven technologies that can potentially alter significant aspects of human activities. Thus, it is crucial to secure their commitment and participation in making sure that their products, services, or platforms are resilient against cybercrime. It is our view that public-private partnerships, based on mutual trust and confidence in response to the multifaceted challenges encountered in the fight against cybercrime, are helpful not only for raising awareness but also for the prevention of cybercrime.

Thank you, Madame chair.

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