Russian Federation
Answers to the chapter “Technical Assistance” of the guiding questions

II. Technical assistance

24. Which specific areas of technical assistance should be covered by the convention?

The question of providing technical assistance should be considered by each state party in the light of its own capabilities. Technical assistance may consist of training, providing assistance and mutual exchange of relevant experience and expertise, including on countering ICT-crime.

25. Which principles should be used to guide technical assistance and capacity-building efforts? Should these include drawing on best practices? How can the convention ensure such assistance takes into consideration a gender perspective?

In matters of technical assistance, states parties should proceed from the principle that such assistance should be provided in the first place for the benefit of developing countries.
Assistance may be provided at the request of the state in need of it.
It must also be assumed that the states parties consider the question of providing technical assistance on the basis of their respective plans and programmes.
Such assistance should also include the use of best practices.

26. What are the specific needs of developing countries in countering the use of information and communications technologies for criminal purposes and how could they be addressed in the technical assistance chapter of the convention?

This is a question for developing countries.

27. Should the convention include provisions on the specific roles of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)? Should it also include provisions on the role of INTERPOL and other relevant international bodies and organizations?

UNODC can assist states parties in providing specialized assistance to other states parties in personnel training to help implement national programs and projects to combat ICT-crime.
The role of Interpol has been mentioned in the previous chapter “International Cooperation”, and INTERPOL can serve as an emergency channel for the transmission of requests for extradition and legal assistance in criminal matters.

28. Which methods and means of providing technical assistance should be covered by the convention?
States may consider assisting each other in research and development related to the types, causes and consequences of ICT-crimes in their respective states, with a view to developing, with the participation of their competent authorities, society and the private sector, strategies and action plans to combat with these types of crimes.

The answer to this question can be combined with the answer to question 1 of this section.

29. Why do some States use the term “technical assistance” and others “capacity-building”? What is the difference between them? Should the convention include provisions on capacity-building? If so, what should they entail?

We will listen to what other states have to say.

30. Should the convention include provisions that are aimed at assisting States parties with resources for a 24/7 point of contact?

Depending on the needs of some states and the capabilities of others, a provision could be made for the possibility of such assistance, but such a provision should not be mandatory.

31. What, if any, could be the role of the private sector and non-governmental organizations in technical assistance or capacity-building?

Such a role may consist in helping to develop strategies and plans to combat crime in this area, as well as principles and standards designed to create a suitable environment for society as an integral part of the information space. The private sector, in particular organizations providing information security services, can play an important role in terms of cooperation between states parties on capacity building, including assistance to developing states in the deployment of infrastructure aimed at ensuring information security. The educational and scientific activities of non-governmental organizations can also be useful in terms of the impact of the use of ICTs for criminal purposes on various spheres of life, as well as information security in general.