Japan’s Response to the Guiding Questions regarding Agenda Item 5

Question 24:
Technical assistance could cover, for example, the following areas: (1) development of domestic laws and regulations and training of law enforcement officials on investigation and prosecution of cybercrimes; (2) training of law enforcement officials to facilitate extradition and mutual assistance and support for the implementation of the Convention including the development of the 24/7 contact point; (3) raising awareness among the private sector and the general public on counter-cybercrime measures. In addition, establishing a provision on the specific roles of the UNODC and the INTERPOL in regards to technical assistance could be considered.

Question 25:
We support establishing a provision based on Articles 29 and 30 of UNTOC for the provision of technical assistance and capacity building “to the extent permitted by domestic law” and “to the extent possible.” Technical assistance and capacity-building should be provided in accordance with the capabilities of the Party and for the benefit of the recipient Party, upon request. Technical assistance and capacity-building efforts should use each Party’s best practices in combating cybercrime. To consider gender perspectives, the Convention could include a provision about setting opportunities to discuss gender perspectives in technical assistance and capacity building at a conference body for the support for technical assistance and capacity building and the implementation of the convention.

Question 26:
We have already explained the areas that could be covered in the technical assistance chapter in Question 24, but we would like to listen carefully to the comments made at this meeting as well as examine the submissions from each Member State regarding the specific needs of developing countries, and consider detailed provisions in light of these inputs.

Question 27:
Our answer is yes. We believe that technical assistance in this Convention should facilitate the capacity-building programs that have already been implemented by UNODC and INTERPOL. At the same time, we should consider what kind of provisions should be made in such a way that they will be useful in the fight against cybercrime without
hindering existing efforts, while also listening to the thoughts of each organization.

**Question 28:**
In addition to the sharing of best practices directly among the Parties, it would be beneficial to stipulate provisions regarding capacity building through international organizations such as UNODC.

**Question 30:**
We support inserting some provisions on support for the implementation of the Convention, including the development of 24/7 contact points, in the Technical Assistance chapter.

**Question 31:**
The supply of infrastructure and platforms in cyberspace heavily relies on the private sector, and the private sector plays an important role in prevention. NGOs also have accumulated knowledge in this field. We could consider stipulating that, in providing training programs and equipment to developing countries, cooperation, including the provision and use of expertise and technology, could be sought from the private sector and NGOs, if such cooperation can be obtained on a voluntary basis.