Madam chair,

I will convey our outlook on the agenda item 5.

As an answer to the Questions 24 and 28, we want to note that, the primary areas of technical assistance, such as training of lawmakers, law enforcement personnel, financial intelligence units, investigators, prosecutors and judicial authorities, public-private partnership, such as the knowledge sharing among the investigation community and ISPs and financial sector can be the nucleus of the related provisions. Additionally, CERTs, CSIRTs and academic institutions may be the other focus area in this matter. The Article 60 of UNCAC, the Article 29 of UNTOC and in relation to the Budapest Convention the experience of Council of Europe on capacity-building can be the roadmap for drafting the relevant provisions of the new convention.

Answer to the Questions 25 and 26 is as follows: Developing countries need assistance in the field of capacity-building, especially law enforcement personnel, prosecutors and judiciary training, access to best practices regarding detection and investigation of cybercrimes and other ICT related crimes and know-how of the SOPs and advanced technical equipment. Technical assistance chapter of the convention may cover the overall needs of the developing countries but should not limit the issues to specific matters, since this field is always in development and new issues may arise in the future.

27. We would wish to see relevant provisions related to the specific roles of the UNODC and INTERPOL, as well as other respective international organizations. UNODC can be the authorized body to coordinate training and research programs in terms of technical assistance.

29. In our understanding, technical assistance is a broad term in comparison to the term “capacity-building”. Due to this difference, we support the use of term “technical assistance”.

30. We are willing to see the specific provisions relating to assistance to member states with resources for a 24/7 point of contact.

31. The role of the private sector is vital in this matter, since they have specialized knowledge and technical resources to share with member states to combat ICT related crimes. NGOs may have better understanding of capacity-building, since they are more focused on research and development of preventive strategies and policies for governmental agencies.

Thanks,
Madam Chair