Contributions to Agenda Item 5 – Provisions on Technical Assistance

*Provisions on Technical Assistance*

Madam Chair, the Republic of Kenya aligns itself to the statement delivered by the African Union.

Madam Chair, my delegation will now proceed to respond to the next block of guiding questions as follows:

1. Regarding question 24, some of the areas of technical assistance that can be covered by the convention include the following:

   1. Dealing with emerging trends in Cybercrimes.
   2. Real time data collection
   3. Interception of data
   4. Exchange of Information
   5. Training and capacity building of various actors such as investigators and prosecutors including Secondment of law
enforcement officers

6. Joint investigations

7. Sharing best practices

8. Exchange programs

2. **Regarding question 25, Principles**
   some of the principles to be used in technical assistance and capacity building may include transparency and accountability, shared responsibility, gender equality, the integration of domestic processes and the existing capacity in reference to the countering of cybercrime.

**Best Practices**
Drawing on best practices should definitely be included in the provisions for the guidance on technical assistance.

**Gender**
The convention should take into consideration gender perspectives in a bid to ensure there is adherence to equality and inclusivity.

3. **Regarding question 26** the specific needs for countering the use of ICT for crime include: capacity building in dealing with cybercrime, funding, proper infrastructure in dealing with cybercrimes as well as proper institutional and public awareness on cybercrimes. The emerging trends in cybercrimes may be challenging to such countries given the fact that they lack the technical know how to solve them.

   **The issues may be addressed by technical assistance through training and financing the required infrastructure channeling resources geared towards implementing strategies in detecting, preventing and combating cybercrimes.**

4. **In response to question 27** the answer is Yes; the convention should include provisions on the specific roles of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC).

   The convention should also include provisions on the role of
INTERPOL and other relevant international bodies and organizations.

5. **In response to question 28** The convention should consider adopting Benchmarking initiatives between countries where exchange programs for the improvement of the legislative frameworks against ICT crimes can be conducted. The benchmarking processes may be imperative in helping countries progressively counter ICT crimes.

6. **Regarding question 29**

The convention should borrow from Article 29 and 30 of UNTOC.

The convention should include provisions on capacity building and this may entail the provision of refresher courses on cybercrime and ICT issues, fostering of regular exchange programs, mentorships and the creation of public awareness on cybercrime.

7. **In Response to question 30**, Yes, the convention should include such provisions.

8. **Regarding question 31**, the NGOs and the private sectors’ role in technical assistance and capacity building may involve: resource mobilization, capacity building and technical assistance training.

The Private sector and NGOs may be involved in activities of creating awareness, engaging professionals or seeking volunteers with expertise to provide training for countering cybercrimes in form of technical assistance and capacity building.

**Madam Chair**, Kenya also takes note of the proposal by Brazil.

I thank you for your kind attention.