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Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

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Item 6 of the provisional agenda*

World crime trends and emerging issues and responses in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice

Chile, Mexico and Peru: draft resolution

Promotion of technical assistance and capacity-building to combat cybercrime

The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 55/59 of 4 December 2000, 55/63 of 4 December 2000, 56/121 of 19 December 2001, 63/195 of 18 December 2008 and 64/179 of 18 December 2009,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolution 2009/22 of 30 July 2009, as well as resolutions 2007/12 of 25 July 2007 and 2007/19 of 26 July 2007 on the strategy for the period 2008-2011 for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime,

Bearing in mind that the Salvador Declaration on Comprehensive Strategies for Global Challenges: Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Systems and Their Development in a Changing World,¹ adopted by the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, noted that the development of information and communications technologies and the increasing use of the Internet created new opportunities for offenders and facilitated the growth of crime,

Conscious of the challenges faced by States, in particular developing countries, in combating cybercrime, and emphasizing the need to reinforce technical assistance and capacity-building activities for the prevention, prosecution and punishment of the use of information technologies for criminal purposes,

* E/CN.15/2011/1.

¹ A/CONF.213/18, chap. I, resolution 1.



Acknowledging the importance of stepping up international cooperation in order to facilitate the prevention, investigation, prosecution and punishment of cybercrime, including through the provision of technical assistance for the adoption and improvement of national legislation,

Welcoming General Assembly resolution 65/230 of 21 December 2010, on the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, which recommended that the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime should, upon request, in cooperation with Member States, relevant international organizations and the private sector, provide technical assistance and training to States to improve national legislation and build the capacity of national authorities, in order to deal with cybercrime, including the prevention, detection, investigation and prosecution of such crime in all its forms, and to enhance the security of computer networks,

Recalling that the Salvador Declaration adopted by the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice acknowledged the vulnerability of children and called upon the private sector to promote and support efforts to prevent sexual abuse of children and their exploitation through the Internet, and recalling also the decision of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to engage in a thematic discussion during its twentieth session on the topic “Protecting children in a digital age: the misuse of technology in the abuse and exploitation of children”,

Emphasizing the usefulness of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime² in strengthening international cooperation on the prevention, investigation and prosecution of cybercrime when the offence is transnational in nature and involves an organized criminal group,

Recalling, in that context, that the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime requires States parties, to the extent necessary, to initiate, develop or improve specific training programmes for its law enforcement personnel, including prosecutors, investigating magistrates and customs personnel, and that such programmes may deal with methods used in combating transnational organized crime through the use of computers, telecommunications networks or other forms of modern technology,

Stressing the importance of protecting human rights and privacy while combating cybercrime,

Recognizing the role of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in the provision of technical assistance through its thematic and regional programmes, and recalling that, in the development and implementation of its technical assistance programmes, it should aim for sustainable and long-lasting results in the prevention, prosecution and punishment of crime, in particular by building, modernizing and strengthening criminal justice systems, as well as promoting the rule of law, and should design such programmes to achieve those aims for all components of the criminal justice system, in an integrated way and with a long-term perspective, thereby increasing the capacity of requesting States to prevent and suppress the various types of crime affecting societies, including organized crime and cybercrime,

² United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2225, No. 39574.

1. *Reaffirms* the request to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in cooperation with Member States, relevant international and regional organizations and the private sector, upon request, to continue to provide technical assistance and training to States, especially with regard to the prevention, detection, investigation and prosecution of cybercrime in all its forms;

2. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in partnership with Member States and relevant international and regional organizations and the private sector, to consider the feasibility of developing a comprehensive action plan for the provision of technical assistance and capacity-building for combating cybercrime that will include the following elements:

(a) Action in response to the needs of developing countries with regard to material resources and the training of experts;

(b) Technical assistance and capacity-building for the purposes of investigation and prosecution, including international cooperation;

(c) Action in response to the misuse of information technologies, including the Internet, for child abuse and exploitation, especially in developing countries;

(d) Identification and development of secure methods for reporting such crimes;

(e) Exchange of information and best practices in combating cybercrime, including for prevention;

(f) Public education and awareness-raising, including among Internet users, and the conduct of information campaigns;

3. *Also requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to strengthen cooperation with Member States, relevant organizations, such as the International Criminal Police Organization, the European Police Office, the International Telecommunication Union, the European Commission and the Council of Europe, as well as with the private sector, including computer companies and Internet service providers, on combating cybercrime;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its twenty-second session on the implementation of the present resolution.