

**Promoting technical assistance and capacity-building to strengthen national measures and international cooperation against 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, 64/179 of 18 December 2009, 65/232 of 21 December 2010, 66/179 of 19 December 2011, 66/181 of 19 December 2011, 67/184 of 20 December 2012 and 67/189 of 20 December 2012,

*Recalling also* Economic and Social Council resolutions 2011/33 of 28 July 2011 on prevention, protection and international cooperation against the use of new information technologies to abuse and/or exploit children, and 2012/19 of 27 December 2012 on strengthening international cooperation in combating transnational organized crime in all its forms and manifestations,

*Welcoming* General Assembly resolution 65/230 of 21 December 2010, on the Twelfth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, and noting that in the Salvador Declaration on Comprehensive Strategies for Global Challenges: Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Systems and Their Development in a Changing World, Member States recommended that the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime should, upon request, provide, in cooperation with Member States, relevant international organizations and the private sector, 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,

*Taking note* of Economic and Social Council resolution 2005/15 of 22 July 2005, in which the Council endorsed the Bangkok Declaration on Synergies and Responses: Strategic Alliances in Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,<sup>1</sup> adopted at the Eleventh United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, whereby Member States reaffirmed the fundamental importance of implementation of existing instruments and the further development of national measures and international cooperation in criminal matters, including cybercrime, and invited the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice to examine the feasibility of providing further assistance in that area under the aegis of the United Nations in partnership with other similarly focused organizations,

*Highlighting* the utility of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime<sup>2</sup> in strengthening international cooperation for the prevention, investigation and prosecution of

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<sup>1</sup> General Assembly resolution 60/177, annex.

<sup>2</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2225, No. 39574.

cybercrime in cases where the offence is transnational in nature and involves an organized criminal group,

*Conscious* of the challenges faced by States in combating cybercrime, and emphasizing the need to reinforce technical assistance and capacity-building activities, based on national needs, for the prevention, prosecution and punishment of the use of information technologies for criminal purposes,

*Welcoming* the effort of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in preparing the newly finalized Global Programme on Cybercrime for the purpose of fulfilling its mandate to provide technical assistance and capacity-building on cybercrime,

*Taking into account* that technical assistance aimed at the strengthening of crime prevention and criminal justice capacities to counter cybercrime will have a direct benefit and impact and will address the needs of practitioners,

*Recalling*, therefore, in particular its resolution 20/7 of 15 April 2011 on the promotion of activities relating to combating cybercrime, including technical assistance and capacity-building,

1. *Takes note* of the outcome of the second meeting of the Expert Group to Conduct a Comprehensive Study on Cybercrime, held in Vienna from 25 to 28 February 2013, in particular that in discussions concerning the study it was noted that there was broad support for capacity-building and technical assistance and for the role of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in that regard;

2. *Invites* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in close cooperation with Member States, to advance the implementation of the Global Programme on Cybercrime;

3. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to present, in due course, the Global Programme on Cybercrime to the standing open-ended intergovernmental working group on improving the governance and financial situation of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

4. *Also requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, on the basis of the needs of requesting States, to strengthen partnerships for technical assistance and capacity-building to counter cybercrime with Member States, relevant organizations, the private sector and civil society;

5. *Further requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to serve as a central data repository of cybercrime laws and lessons learned with a view to facilitating the continued assessment of needs and criminal justice capabilities and the delivery and coordination of technical assistance;

6. *Invites* Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources, where necessary and in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations, for the implementation of the present resolution;

7. *Requests* the Executive Director to submit a report to the Commission at its twenty-third session on the implementation of the

present resolution and the work of the Global Programme on Cybercrime.