**PACP-11**

**PRELIMINARY APT COMMON PROPOSAL**

**modification TO Resolution 58**

**ENCOURAGING THE CREATION OF NATIONAL COMPUTER INCIDENT RESPONSE TEAMS, PARTICULARLY FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES**

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| **Abstract:** |  |

The adoption of ICT systems is increasing rapidly and so are the threat surfaces and the security incidents. The security and reliability of ICT systems is critical and require institutional framework responding to security incidents. Therefore, creation of National Computer Incident Response Teams (CIRTs) is very important in different domains/sectors to ensure the cyber-security.

**Introduction**

WTSA Resolution 58 emphasizes upon encouraging the creation of national computer incident response teams, particularly in developing countries.It recognizes that the increasing adoption level of ICT in developing countries will also give rise to increasing attack and threat on ICT networks through computers. Considering that there is relatively low level of Computer emergency preparedness especially in developing countries, there are possible scenarios of increasing attacks and threats on ICT which may affect the high level of interconnectivity of ICT networks. The effective functioning of CIRTs in developing countries will serve to improve the level of developing countries’ participation in world computer emergency response activities and contribute to achieving an effective global ICT infrastructure.

**Proposal**

APT members propose to revise the resolution 58 broadly with respect to identification of sectors for setting up of CIRTs and best practices including the integration with organizational BCM and Crisis management plan. The proposal also suggests to review the current progress for the implementation of Resolution 58

**Annex:**

Resolution 58

**Annex**

**MOD**

RESOLUTION 58(REV. Hyderabad, 2020)

(Hyderabad, 2020; *Johannesburg, 2008; Dubai, 2012*)

Encouraging the creation of national computer incident response teams, particularly for developing countries[[1]](#footnote-1)1

(Johannesburg, 2008; Dubai, 2012)

The World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly ( Hyderabad, 2020),

considering

that Resolution 123 (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) of the Plenipotentiary Conference instructs the Secretary-General and the Directors of the three Bureaux to work closely with each other in pursuing initiatives that assist in bridging the standardization gap between developing and developed countries,

recognizing

*a)* the highly satisfactory results obtained by the regional approach within the framework of Resolution 54 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2020) of this assembly;

*b)* the increasing level of computer use and computer dependency in information and communication technologies (ICT) within developing countries;

*c)* the increasing attacks and threat on ICT networks through computers;

*d)* the work carried out by the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU‑D) under Question 22/1 of ITU‑D Study Group 1 on this subject,

noting

*a)* that there is still a low level of computer emergency preparedness within many countries, particularly developing countries;

*b)* that the high level of interconnectivity of ICT networks could be affected by the launch of an attack from networks of the less-prepared nations, which are mostly the developing countries;

*c)* the importance of having an appropriate level of computer emergency preparedness in all countries;

*d)* the need for establishment of computer incident response teams (CIRTs) on a national basis and the importance of coordination within and among the regions,

*e)* the work of Study Group 17 of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) in the area of national CIRTs, particularly for developing countries, and cooperation between them, as contained in the outputs of the study group,

bearing in mind

that well‑functioning CIRTs in developing countries will serve to improve the level of developing countries' participation in world computer emergency response activities and contribute to achieving an effective global ICT infrastructure,

resolves

to support the creation of national CIRTs in Member States where CIRTs are needed and are currently absent

*instructs the Director of the Telecommunication Standardization Bureau, in collaboration with the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau*

1 to identify best practices to establish national CIRTs including the integration with organisational Business Continuity Management(BCM) and Crisis management plan;

2 to identify where national CIRTs are needed;

3 to collaborate with international experts and bodies to establish national CIRTs;

4 to provide support, as appropriate, within existing budgetary resources;

5 to facilitate collaboration between national CIRTs, such as capacity building and exchange of information, within an appropriate framework;

6. to review the current progress for the implementation of Resolution 58 and share the report;

invites the Member States

1 to consider the creation of a national CIRT as a high priority;

2 to collaborate with other Member States and with Sector Members,

invites Member States and Sector Members

to cooperate closely with ITU-T and ITU‑D in this regard.

1. 1 These include the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)