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| **Abstract:** | This TD provides the contact/focal points for WTSA Resolution 58, and the proposals in a side-by-side view. |

**Contact/focal points:**

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**Resolution 58 proposals side-by-side**

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| **PROPOSAL 1 (MOD,** [**WTSA C-037\_APT\_Add11**](https://www.itu.int/dms_pub/itu-t/md/17/wtsa.20/c/T17-WTSA.20-C-0037%21A11%21MSW-E.docx)**) (APT)** | **PROPOSAL 2 (MOD,** [**WTSA C-035 ATU Add13**](https://www.itu.int/dms_pub/itu-t/md/17/wtsa.20/c/T17-WTSA.20-C-0035%21A13%21MSW-E.docx)**) (ATU)** |
| MOD APT/37A11/1**#91**RESOLUTION 58 (Rev. Geneva, 2022)Encouraging the creation of national computer incident response teams, particularly for developing countries[[1]](#footnote-1)1(Johannesburg, 2008; Dubai, 2012; Geneva, 2022)The World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (Geneva, 2022),consideringthat Resolution 123 (Rev. Dubai, 2018) 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. Geneva, 2022) 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 mindthat 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, resolvesto 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 Membersto cooperate closely with ITU-T and ITU‑D in this regard. | MOD AFCP/35A13/1**#111**RESOLUTION 58 (Rev. Geneva, 2022)Encouraging the creation of national computer incident response teams, particularly for developing countries[[2]](#footnote-2)1(Johannesburg, 2008; Dubai, 2012; Geneva, 2022)The World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (Geneva, 2022),consideringthat Resolution 123 (Rev. Dubai, 2018) 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. Hammamet, 2016) 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 mindthat 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, resolvesto 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 CIRTs; 2 to establish best practices in setting up CIRTs in line with the ITU toolkit;3 to develop a toolkit for establishing CIRTs in developing countries;4 to identify where CIRTs are needed; 5 to collaborate with international experts and bodies to establish national CIRTs; 6 to provide support, as appropriate, within existing budgetary resources;7 to facilitate collaboration between national CIRTs, such as capacity building and exchange of information, within an appropriate framework;8 to develop model laws for easy harmonisation of laws on cybercrime and migration across all Member States,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 Membersto cooperate closely with ITU-T and ITU‑D in this regard. |

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1. 1 These include the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. 1 These include the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)