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|  | World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA-24)New Delhi, 15–24 October 2024 |  |
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| Member States of European Conference of Postal and Telecommunications Administrations (CEPT) |
| PROPOSED MODIFICATION OF RESOLUTION 58 |
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| **Abstract:** | CEPT proposes modifications to this Resolution to highlight the importance of not only supporting the creation of CIRTs, but also of providing tools that can enable national CIRTs to develop their capacity. It also proposes modifications to clarify the role of SG17 in these efforts and to encourage further Member State, Sector Member, Academia, and Associate involvement in SG17’s work. |
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MOD ECP/38A7/1

RESOLUTION 58 (Rev. New Delhi, 2024)

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

(Johannesburg, 2008; Dubai, 2012; Geneva, 2022; New Delhi, 2024)

The World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (New Delhi, 2024),

considering

that Resolution 123 (Rev. Bucharest, 2022) 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 the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly;

*b)* the increasing level of computer use and computer dependency in information and communication technologies (ICTs) 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 former Question 22/1 of ITU‑D Study Group 1 and current Question 3/2 of ITU-D Study Group 2 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 benefits that can be brought from establishing computer incident response teams (CIRTs) on a national basis, for instance, by providing a single point of contact for collaboration and communication between countries, and for helping to coordinate different entities (e.g., sectoral CIRTs) within a country;

*e)* that as cybersecurity issues become more complex, it may become necessary for CIRTs to develop new or different capabilities;

*f)* the importance of coordination within and among the regions to support national CIRTs to build their capacity and to share best practices,

considering

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 international and regional responses to computer security-related incidents and prevention of them, thereby contributing to achieving an effective global ICT infrastructure,

resolves

to support the creation and development of national CIRTs in Member States where support is needed and requested, and as appropriate,

instructs Study Group 17

1 to continue developing Recommendations and potentially tools that national CIRTs worldwide can use to develop their capacity;

2 to proactively explore partnerships with other standard organisations to develop these tools;

3 to collaborate with the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU‑D) and with relevant organizations, including other relevant standards organizations (e.g., the Organization for the Advancement of Structured Information Standards (OASIS)), development partners (e.g., the World Bank) and associations (e.g., the global Forum of Incident Response and Security Teams (FIRST)) to provide technical assistance through workshops aimed at awareness raising, sharing good practices, and providing technical training, based on needs,

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

1 to identify where national CIRTs are needed, particularly in developing countries, and encourage their establishment;

2 to collaborate with international experts and bodies to help countries establish and develop national CIRTs, through improving, developing and/or accelerating ITU-T standards development in this domain;

3 to consider how the work of SG17 can inform ITU members’ understanding of the roles and responsibilities of CIRTs, and take action as appropriate;

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 take necessary action to progress implementation of this resolution,

invites the Member States

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

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

invites Member States, Sector Members, Associates and Academia, as appropriate

1 to consider engaging in the improvement and development of standards in order to support the effective creation and operation of national CIRTs;

2 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)