

I n t e r n a t i o n a l T e l e c o m m u n i c a t i o n U n i o n

ITU-T

TELECOMMUNICATION
STANDARDIZATION SECTOR
OF ITU

WORLD TELECOMMUNICATION STANDARDIZATION
ASSEMBLY

Dubai, 20-29 November 2012

Resolution 58 – Encouraging the creation of national computer incident response teams, particularly for developing countries

FOREWORD

The International Telecommunication Union (ITU) is the United Nations specialized agency in the field of telecommunications. The ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) is a permanent organ of ITU. ITU-T is responsible for studying technical, operating and tariff questions and issuing Recommendations on them with a view to standardizing telecommunications on a worldwide basis.

The World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA), which meets every four years, establishes the topics for study by the ITU-T study groups which, in turn, produce Recommendations on these topics.

The approval of ITU-T Recommendations is covered by the procedure laid down in WTSA Resolution 1.

In some areas of information technology which fall within ITU-T's purview, the necessary standards are prepared on a collaborative basis with ISO and IEC.

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RESOLUTION 58 (Rev. Dubai, 2012)

Encouraging the creation of national computer incident response teams, particularly for developing countries¹

(Johannesburg, 2008; Dubai, 2012)

The World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (Dubai, 2012),

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. Dubai, 2012) 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,

¹ These include the least developed countries, small island developing states, landlocked developing countries and countries with economies in transition.

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 CIRTs;
- 2 to identify where 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,

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.