

**Addendum 5 to
Document WTDC14/22-E
4 February 2014
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SOURCE: United States of America

TITLE: Proposal for modifications to ITU-D Resolution 69 - Creation of national computer incident response teams, particularly for developing countries, and cooperation between them

Background

Information and communication technologies (ICTs) are integral to the economic and social development of all nations as well as to the development of the information society. Security is an essential element of the operation and use of ICTs and requires that all persons involved be aware of security and take action appropriate to their role. As the use of ICT continues to grow, cybersecurity and the means of responding to its challenges continues to be a priority among members. During the last four years, the ITU-D's Programme 2 and Question 22-1/1 both continued to work in this area. The Programme undertook many activities that offer development assistance to members and encourage cooperation among members. Q 22-1/1 developed products and materials to support countries in developing national cybersecurity capabilities, to convene experts, and to contribute to ongoing information sharing on best practices. The Question also identified key areas of common concern as well as gaps, based on contributions to a compendium and a survey, respectively.

Discussion

The evolving nature of ICT drives an equally evolving cybersecurity challenge and the United States believes that it is important to keep the two Resolutions that address cybersecurity current in their recognition of the status of the broad ITU-D cybersecurity effort and to resolve a current and relevant set of goals for the next for years. One of the Resolutions is Resolution 69 *Creation of national computer incident response teams, particularly for developing countries, and cooperation between them*. Both the BDT and Question 22-1/1 have performed well in engaging developing countries in a collaborative effort with this community, and the collaboration momentum needs to be maintained.

Proposal

USA/22/5 Modifications to Resolution 69 are proposed to update the text, limit redundancies, and reinforce the importance of cooperation among all stakeholders including Member States, the private sector, the technical community, and organizations at the national, regional, and international level, which is critical to improving cybersecurity and was central to the success of both Question 22-1/1 and Programme 2 during the 2010-2014 study period.

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RESOLUTION 69 (REV. DUBAI, 2014)

Facilitating creation of national computer incident response teams, particularly for developing countries¹, and cooperation between them

The World Telecommunication Development Conference ([a Dubai, 2014](#)),

recalling

a) Resolutions 101, 102, and 130 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Rev. Guadalajara, 2010) that stress the need for collaboration;

b) Resolution 69 (Rev. Hyderabad, 2010) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC), and the need to improve coordination and capacity to respond to cybersecurity challenges,

recognizing

a) the exposure of developing countries to attacks and threats targeting information and communication technology networks through computers, and that they could better prepare for such attacks and threats and the increasing level of fraudulent activity by these means;

b) the results of the work on Question 22-1 by Study Group 1 of the ITU Telecommunications Development Sector and its reports and coursework on this subject, which includes support for the creation of computer incident response teams (CIRTs) and establishing public/private partnerships;

c) the work of BDT Programme 2 to bring together Member States and others to assist countries in building national incident management capabilities, such as CIRTs;

d) the importance of having an appropriate level of computer emergency preparedness in all countries, particularly developing countries, by establishing CIRTs on a national basis, and the importance of coordination within and among the regions and of taking advantage of regional and international initiatives in this regard,

noting

a) that there is an improved, but still a low level of computer emergency preparedness within developing countries;

b) that the high level of interconnectivity of telecommunication /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 need for the establishment of CIRTs on national basis and the importance of coordination among all relevant organizations,

resolves

- 1 to invite Member States and Sector Members with experience in this area:
 - to establish national CIRTs where needed;

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

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- to collaborate closely with [all relevant stakeholders](#) in this regard, taking into consideration Resolution 58 ([Rev. Dubai, 2012](#)) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly;

2 to instruct the Director of the Telecommunication Development Bureau to give the necessary priority to this, by:

- promoting national, regional, [and international](#) best practices, for establishing CIRTs, as identified by the relevant ITU study groups, [such as Question 22-1/1](#), and by other relevant organizations [and stakeholders](#);

- preparing the training programmes necessary for this purpose and continuing to provide support as required to those developing countries that so wish;

- [promoting](#) collaboration between national CIRTs at the regional [and global](#) level, by encouraging the participation of developing nations [in regional and global projects and organizations](#);

- [working to achieve these goals while avoiding duplication of effort with other organizations](#);

3 to instruct Question [22-1/[1](#)], within its mandate, [to continue](#) to contribute to the implementation of this resolution, also taking into consideration the work carried out by ITU-T in this issue.

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