ITU-APT Foundation of India (IAFI)

PROPOSAL FOR MODIFICATIONS TO RESOLUTION 69 ON FACILITATING THE CREATION OF NATIONAL COMPUTER INCIDENT RESPONSE TEAMS, PARTICULARLY FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES, AND COOPERATION AMONG THEM

Area of Proposal (Please mark "X" in front of the appropriate item)
_X_   Resolutions/Recommendations/Decisions
Summary: Proposed amendments to WTDC Resolution 69 aim to enhance the effectiveness of Resolution 69 in addressing the evolving cyber-security challenges faced by developing countries.
Expected Results: APT COMMON PROPOSAL
References:

1.   INTRODUCTION

Resolution 69 (Rev. Kigali, 2022) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC) plays a crucial role in fostering the establishment and strengthening of national Computer Incident Response Teams (CIRTs), especially in developing countries. Since its adoption, the cyber-security landscape has rapidly evolved, with new threats and technological advancements. This proposal aims to amend Resolution 69 to reflect these changes, enhance international cooperation, and further support developing countries in building robust cyber-security capabilities. The amendments focus on promoting information sharing, addressing emerging threats, and ensuring the sustainability of CIRTs.

2.   PROPOSALS

IAFI's proposed amendments aim to enhance the effectiveness of Resolution 69 in addressing the evolving cyber-security challenges faced by developing countries. By promoting information sharing, incorporating emerging technologies, and ensuring the sustainability of CIRTs, these changes will contribute to a more secure and resilient global cyberspace. The suggested amendments are in track changes, and Resolution 69 is attached as Annexure 1.

RESOLUTION   69   (Rev. Kigali, 2022)

Facilitating the creation of national computer incident response teams, particularly for developing countries, and cooperation among them

The World Telecommunication Development Conference (Kigali, 2022), *recalling*

a)   Resolutions 101, 102 and 130 (Rev. Dubai, 2018) of the Plenipotentiary Conference, which stress the need for collaboration;

b)   Resolution 58 (Rev. Geneva, 2022) of the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA), on encouraging the creation of national computer incident response teams (CIRTs), particularly in developing countries[1];

c)   Resolution 50 (Rev. Geneva, 2022) of WTSA, on cyber-security,

recognizing

the highly satisfactory results obtained by the regional approach adopted within the framework of Resolution 69 (Rev. Buenos Aires, 2017) of the World Telecommunication Development Conference;

a)   the increasing level of computer use and computer dependency in information and communication technologies (ICTs) in developing countries;

b)   the exposure of developing countries to malicious cyber-activities targeting ICT networks, and that they could be better prepared for such malicious cyber-activities and for the increasing level of fraudulent activities by these means;

c)   the need to improve cooperation and capacity to respond to cyber-security challenges;

d)   the results of the work carried out to date under Question 3/2 by Study Group 2 of the ITU Telecommunication Development Sector (ITU-D) and its reports and coursework on this subject, which include support for the creation of CIRTs and establishing public-private partnerships;

e)   the work carried out to date by the Telecommunication Development Bureau (BDT), to bring together Member States and other stakeholders to assist countries in building national incident management capabilities, such as CIRTs;

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

f)   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, including ITU cooperation with regional and global projects and organizations, such as the Forum of Incident Response and Security Teams (FIRST), the Organization of American States and the Asia-Pacific Computer Emergency Response Team, among others;

g)   that emerging telecommunications/ICTs are being applied as part of technical measures against malicious cyber-activities;

h)   the work of Study Group 17 of the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) on cyber-security information exchange (CYBEX) techniques,

considering

considering *further* the increasing sophistication and frequency of cyber-attacks, including ransomware, distributed denial-of-service (DDoS) attacks, and supply chain attacks, targeting critical infrastructure and essential services,

noting

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

b)   that the high level of interconnectivity of telecommunication/ICT networks could be affected by malicious cyberactivity from networks of less-prepared nations, which are mostly the developing countries;

c)   *considering g)* in Resolution 130 (Rev. Dubai, 2018), which states that, in order to protect these infrastructures and address these challenges and threats, coordinated national, regional and international action is required for prevention, preparation, response and recovery from computer security incidents, on the part of government authorities, at the national (including the creation of CIRTs) and sub-national levels, the private sector and citizens and users, in addition to international and regional cooperation and coordination, and that ITU has a lead role to play within its mandate and competencies in this field;

d)   that the establishment of CIRTs requires ongoing and appropriate resourcing in order to be successful and sustainable;

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

f) the need for the establishment of CIRTs on a national basis, as appropriate, including CIRTs responsible for government-to-government cooperation, and the importance of coordination among all relevant organizations;

g) the ITU Global Cyber-security Agenda;

h) the increasing use of new and emerging telecommunications/ICTs in all aspects of life, including digitalization of government services, which need to be highly protected;

i) that CIRTs can help address the urgent need to enhance security and build confidence and trust in the use of ICTs,

resolves

1 to invite Member States and Sector Members with experience in this area:

i to establish national CIRTs, including CIRTs responsible for government-to-government cooperation, where needed or currently lacking, as appropriate;

ii to collaborate closely with relevant organizations, and ITU-T, in this regard, taking into consideration;

iii to facilitate exchanging best practices among their national CIRTs;

iv to encourage the use of emerging telecommunications/ICTs, , to encourage the use of emerging telecommunications/ICTs to enhance technical capabilities of CIRTs in threat detection, analysis, and response, while also considering the ethical implications and potential misuse of these technologies;

v to raise their needs with the ITU regional and area offices;

2 to instruct the Director of BDT to give the necessary priority to this, by:

i promoting national, regional and international best practices for establishing CIRTs, as identified to date by the relevant ITU study groups, such as ITU-D Study Group 2 under Question 3/2 and ITU-T Study Group 17, and by other relevant organizations and experts;

ii providing CIRTs with capacity development, particularly in areas of new and emerging telecommunications/ICTs, for cyber-security through the ITU regional and area offices, taking into account the financial resources;

iii preparing the training programmes necessary for this purpose and continuing to provide

	support as required to those developing countries that so wish;
iv	promoting collaboration between and among national CIRTs, including CIRTs responsible for government-to-government cooperation, industry CIRTs and academia CIRTs, in accordance with national legislation, at the regional and global level, by encouraging the participation of developing countries in regional and global projects and in the work of relevant organizations such as FIRST, and regional organizations, among others;;
v	working to achieve these goals while avoiding duplication of effort with other organizations;
3	to instruct ITU-D Study Group 2, under Question 3/2, within its mandate, to

contribute to the implementation of this resolution, also taking into consideration the work carried out by ITU-T Study Group 17, on this issue.