

**ENCOURAGING THE CREATION OF NATIONAL COMPUTER INCIDENT RESPONSE TEAMS,
PARTICULARLY FOR DEVELOPING COUNTR**

	Abstract	Introduction	Proposal
1	Resolution – 58 is regarding the role of Computer Incident Response Teams (CIRTs)	Resolution - 58 addresses the urgent need for establishing the national computer incident response teams (CIRTs) across all nations, with a focus on bridging the cybersecurity gap between developed and developing countries	Name of national Computer Incident Response Team (CIRT) may be updated as national Cyber Incident Security Response Team (CSIRT), as appears more accurate reflection of scope
2	In today's digital world, cyber threats in ICTs are constantly evolving, the role of Computer Incident Response Teams (CIRTs) has become more critical than ever.	Recognizing the increasing reliance on ICTs and the vulnerabilities exposed, this Resolution calls for collaborative efforts between the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) and its Member States to achieve a stronger, more secure global ICT infrastructure.	Word – ‘Cyber’ encompasses a broader range of threats than just computers, including those targeting mobile devices, networks, and even operational technology
3	These specialized teams act as the first line of defence against cyber attacks protecting vital information and ensuring the smooth operation of critical infrastructure.		To harmonization with international trends – as many countries and organizations are already using "CSIRT" as the preferred term
4			As ICT networks pertaining to critical infrastructure like Telecom, Power and Transport could be affected by the launch of an attack, modifications in the relevant points are suggested.

Resolution - 64

INTERNET PROTOCOL ADDRESS ALLOCATION AND FACILITATING THE TRANSITION TO AND DEPLOYMENT OF INTERNET PROTOCOL VERSION 6

	Abstract	Introduction	Proposal
1	Resolution – 64 call to accelerate the migration from IPv4 to IPv6.	The exhaustion of IPv4 addresses poses a significant challenge	As per the statistics released by Google, present adoption rate of IPv6 is only 43%, so more than half of the Internet traffic flows through IPv4 networks.
2	IPv4 stands for fourth version of the Internet Protocol (IP), is the most widely used version of IP	IPv6 provides a vastly larger address space, paving the way for future growth and applications, including the Internet of Things (IoT).	India is the global leader in IPv6 deployment
3	IPv4 has proved as most reliable and efficient protocol, widely supported by most of the devices and networks. Now IPv4 is running out of addresses.	IPv6 protocol includes improved security features that can help to protect networks from cyber-attacks	Changes are suggested in the Resolution – 64 to accelerate the migration from IPv4 to IPv6.
4	IPv6 stands for Internet Protocol version 6, is the next generation of the Internet Protocol. IPv6 addresses are 128 bits long, so provides very much larger address space than IPv4, having 2^{128} or about 340 undecillion (10^{36}) possible addresses.	IPv6 can improve the speed and reliability of network communications. IPv6 supports more efficient routing, to reduce congestion on the internet and supports multicasting, sending messages to a group of devices, a very useful feature for IoT devices.	It is suggested to initiate stakeholders consultations to arrive at a sun-set clause for standalone IPv4 networks, so that all the networks after that date have capability of IPv4 as well as IPv6.
5	Considering the exhaustion of IPv4 addresses migration from IPv4 to IPv6		It is suggested that Member State should share best practices, experience and expertise