



The enforcement arm of this agency could be an “Internetpol,” devoted solely to cyber-crime, providing information to national governments for follow-up by national police forces and justice systems. National cyber-security centers could be a key component of this international cyber-security umbrella. A key pre-requisite in order to ensure the effectiveness of such a system would also be the rapid implementation of cyber-security legislation in as many countries as possible.

In this regard, the ITU (with the mandate given by the World Summit on the Information Society to implement Action Line C5 on cyber-security) and the Council of Europe are doing excellent work in trying to encourage national governments around the world to implement cyber-security legislation. The ITU has in particular made major progress in raising awareness, sharing best practices and in particular supporting developing countries through the development of the Global Cybersecurity Agenda.

The Geneva Security Forum is dedicated to continuing its active involvement and partnership with all relevant actors, particularly ITU and the Council of Europe in initiatives, which further the goal of solving the cyber-security challenges identified above.

## SEC 1 – TACKLING CYBERTHREATS

No country or operator acting alone can ensure its own cybersecurity; global partnerships are therefore necessary and unavoidable. The day-to-day functioning of the global economy, basic services, health programs and individual activities rely on efficient and fully operational Information and Communication Technologies.