



CabinetOffice

CYBER SECURITY STRATEGY OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

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Office of Cyber Security

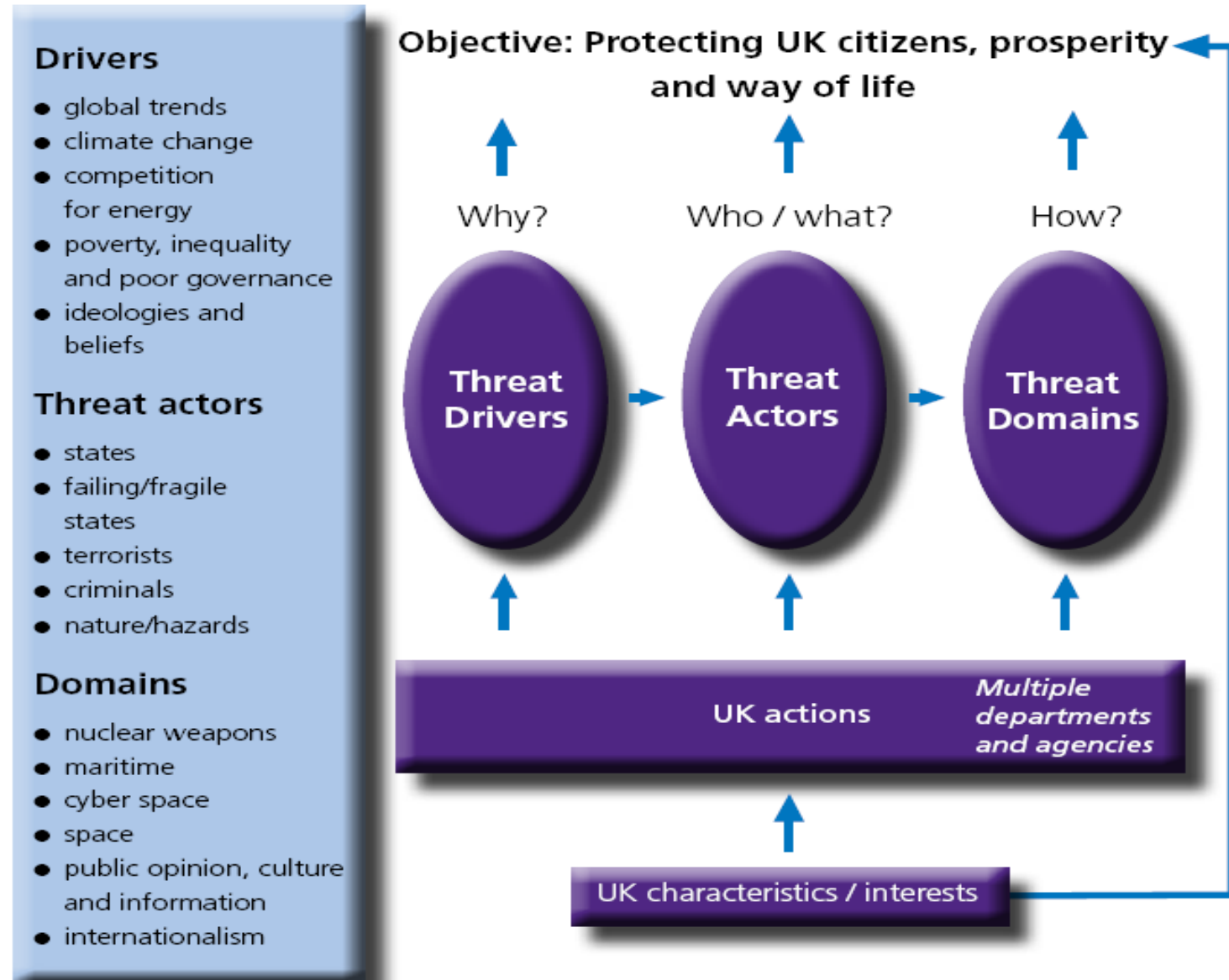
**Making
government
work better**

The National Security Strategy of the
United Kingdom: Update 2009

Security for the Next Generation

June 2009

Figure 1: The United Kingdom's National Security Framework



Drivers

- global trends
- climate change
- competition for energy
- poverty, inequality and poor governance
- ideologies and beliefs

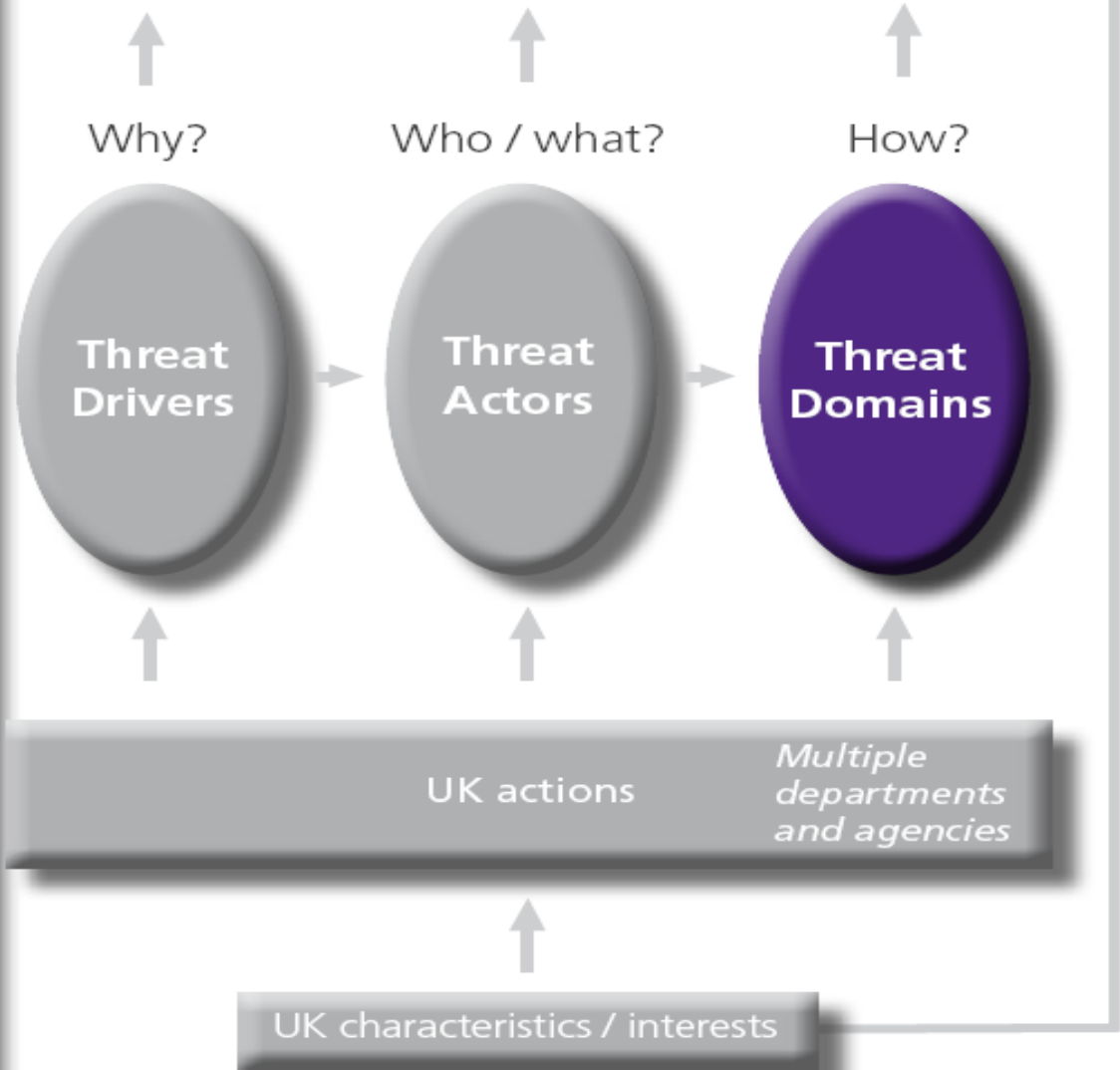
Threat actors

- states
- failing/fragile states
- terrorists
- criminals
- nature/hazards

Domains

- nuclear weapons
- maritime
- cyber space
- space
- public opinion, culture and information
- internationalism

Objective: Protecting UK citizens, prosperity and way of life



Cyber Security Strategy of the United Kingdom

safety, security and resilience in cyber space



June 2009

VISION: Citizens, business and government can enjoy the full benefits of a safe, secure and resilient cyber space: working together, at home and overseas, to understand and address the risks, to reduce the benefits to criminals and terrorists, and to seize opportunities in cyber space to enhance the UK's overall security and resilience.



Securing the UK's advantage in cyber space

To address the UK's cyber security challenges, the Government will:

- **Establish a cross-Government programme** to address the following priority areas in pursuit of the UK's strategic cyber security objectives:
 - *Safe Secure & Resilient Systems*
 - *Policy, Doctrine, Legal & Regulatory issues*
 - *Awareness & Culture Change*
 - *Skills & Education*
 - *Technical Capabilities & Research and Development*
 - *Exploitation*
 - *International Engagement*
 - *Governance, Roles & Responsibilities*
- **Work closely with** the wider public sector, industry, civil liberties groups, the public and with international **partners**;
- **Set up an Office of Cyber Security (OCS)** to provide strategic leadership for and coherence across Government;
- **Create a Cyber Security Operations Centre (CSOC) to:**
 - actively monitor the health of cyber space and co-ordinate incident response;
 - enable better understanding of attacks against UK networks and users;
 - provide better advice and information about the risk to business and the public.

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