



# The UK's National Cyber Security Strategy 2016 – 2021

Vision for 2021: The UK is secure and  
resilient to cyber threats, prosperous and  
confident in the digital world



- **The National Security Strategy (2015)** identified cyber attacks as a top level National Security threat.
- The UK's new National Cyber Security Strategy was **published in November 2016**.
- The Strategy is **supported by £1.9 billion transformative investment**, almost double the amount invested in the previous five years.





# National Cyber Security Strategy 2016-2021: New approaches and significant elements

**Our vision: we are secure and resilient to cyber threats,  
prosperous and confident in the digital world**



**DEFEND**

against cyber threats



**DETER**

our adversaries



**DEVELOP**

our skills and capabilities

**Supported by £1.9bn of transformative investment  
over 5 years and INTERNATIONAL partnerships**



## **Strategy: New approaches and significant elements (Why)**

- The UK needs to keep pace with the changing and increasing threat
- Market forces are not driving the pace and scale of action needed in the short term
- The Government cyber landscape was too complex for stakeholders



## Strategy: New approaches and significant elements (What)

- **Simpler, better Government role:** Created the National Cyber Security Centre, part of GCHQ and the single point of advice in HMG on cyber security and world class incident management capabilities
- **Technical defences at scale:** Supporting industry to develop active cyber defence capabilities to automatically tackle phishing, block malicious domains and IP addresses, and disrupt malware attacks



## Strategy: New approaches and significant elements (What)

- **The right levers:** Ensuring we have the right regulatory framework in place to ensure organisations protect themselves from cyber attacks
- **Greater investment:** Increased funding for intelligence and law enforcement, closing the cyber skills gaps, supporting the UK's cyber security sector and making sure the public understands how to stay cyber safe



# Strategy: What hasn't changed?

## Partnership

*Working with the Devolved Administrations, all parts of the public sector, businesses, institutions, academia and citizens.*

## Responsibility

*It is the responsibility all organisations to manage cyber security risks. Businesses and organisations must understand that, if they are the victim of a cyber attack, they are liable for the consequences.*

## Opportunity

*The UK is a leading digital economy. We can be a world leader in cyber security with a innovative growing sector, and a sustainable, diverse cyber workforce.*



## **DEFEND**

against cyber threats

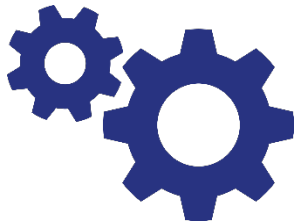
- Active cyber defence measures implemented by industry, that automatically protect UK internet users from the vast majority of high-volume/ low-sophistication cyber-attacks.
- All new Government digital services will be 'secure by default'
- Greater support to our CNI and other premium groups from the economy and society through the creation of the National Cyber Security Centre
- Better, more joined up incident management capability in the National Cyber Security Centre





**DETER**  
our adversaries

- Established offensive cyber capabilities that can be deployed at the time and place of our choosing
- Identify and disrupt terrorist cyber actors
- Continued, greater investment in law enforcement capability to tackle cybercrime



## DEVELOP

our skills and capabilities

- Encourage an innovative, growing cyber security industry, underpinned by world leading scientific research and development
- Create a self-sustaining pipeline of talent providing the skills to meet our national needs across the public and private sectors
- Develop the cutting-edge analysis and expertise to enable the UK to meet and overcome future threats and challenges



## International Capacity Building

- Cyber security is a global challenge - international thread throughout the strategy.
- British Government has supported cyber security capacity building projects in the Commonwealth since 2013.
- Through our programme the CTO have developed the Commonwealth Cyber Governance Model (2014) and continue to help countries develop and implement cyber security strategies; work on combating cyber crime; and promote standards on information assurance.