

Improving UK cyber resilience

Kevin L Head of Cyber Security Communications

Resilience & Cyber4Good 2021 15 September 2021



The pandemic has made cyber security more challenging

Fewer businesses have up-to-date anti-virus software (down from 88% to 83%)

Half of businesses use personal devices for work, but only 18% have a cyber security policy for this

50% of UK firms have a technical cyber security skills gap

39% of businesses suffered a cyber breach or attack in the past 12 months



A global cyber power & a new national cyber strategy



"We will continue to defend the integrity of our nation against state threats and cyber attacks.

Our aim is the status of a science and tech superpower."

Prime Minister - March 2021



The DCMS role in cyber security

- Drive and shape UK and global standards
- Address the cyber security skills gap
- Develop, grow and export secure UK technology
- Ensure the right market incentives or regulations exist



Improving cyber resilience to counter the current threat

Attacks on managed service providers
e.g. Microsoft
Exchange Server

Ransomware

E.g. local authorities (Hackney & Redcar)

Attacks on critical infrastructure

Colonial Pipeline



Improving cyber resilience across the economy

FOUNDATIONS

Improving adoption of guidance, information & standards

CAPABILITIES

Expanding the skilled workforce

MARKET INCENTIVES

Consumer and economic drivers

(e.g. insurance, procurers, investors)

RESPONSIBILITY

Accountability:
improving
governance
and
management
of cyber risk



Building the cyber ecosystem: industry growth



The UK cyber security sector is worth £8.9bn in 2021, up 7% on last year





Building the cyber ecosystem: cyber security skills

Pool



Profession



Public Sector





Technology: securing new and emerging tech



Code of Practice for Consumer IoT Security



