



Chairmanship: Georgia

## 583rd PLENARY MEETING OF THE FORUM

1. Date: Wednesday, 1 July 2009

Opened: 10 a.m.

Closed: 10.45 a.m.

2. Chairperson: Mr. I. Giorgadze

3. Subjects discussed – Statements – Decisions/documents adopted:

Agenda item 1: GENERAL STATEMENTS

*Recent developments in the United Kingdom's efforts to strengthen its national security and its cyber security arrangements:* United Kingdom (Annex)

Agenda item 2: SECURITY DIALOGUE

(a) *Presentation by Mr. Pierre Surprenant, Chief Technical Advisor of the Montenegro Demilitarization Programme (MONDEM), UNDP:*  
Mr. P. Surprenant (FSC.DEL/133/09 OSCE+), Montenegro (FSC.DEL/134/09 OSCE+), FSC Co-ordinator for Projects on Stockpiles of Conventional Ammunition (Denmark), United States of America

(b) *Donor's visit to Tajikistan concerning the OSCE capacity-building project on small arms and light weapons (SALW), stockpile management and security (phase II), undertaken from 14 to 21 June 2009:* Luxembourg

Agenda item 3: ANY OTHER BUSINESS

*Matters of protocol:* Romania, Czech Republic, Georgia, Sweden

4. Next meeting:

Wednesday, 8 July 2009, at 10 a.m., in the Neuer Saal



**Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe  
Forum for Security Co-operation**

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Annex

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**583rd Plenary Meeting**

FSC Journal No. 589, Agenda item 1

**STATEMENT BY THE DELEGATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM**

Mr. Chairperson,

I would like to bring to the attention of the Forum some recent developments in the United Kingdom's efforts to strengthen its national security, and its cyber security, arrangements.

On 25 June the Cabinet Office published the first annual update to the United Kingdom's National Security Strategy. Publication of the document was supported by a parliamentary statement from the Prime Minister, Gordon Brown.

The update, entitled "Security for the Next Generation" builds on the principles of the first UK National Security Strategy (published in March 2008) and sets out the progress against commitments made at the time of the first strategy. It assesses the main threats to UK national security as well as global drivers of insecurity (including climate change and competition for energy). The updated strategy includes a statement of the key characteristics of the United Kingdom and its place in the world, drawing out the implications for the UK's national security.

The update reflects the impact of the economic downturn, and how this has affected the British Government's assessment of the threats to UK national security. It also reflects other key developments over the past year; the ongoing terrorist threat, developments in Afghanistan and South Asia and pandemic flu.

The United Kingdom's first national Cyber Security Strategy was published alongside the update. This announced the creation of two new organizations better to co-ordinate the cyber security work of Government.

In policy terms the Strategy is an update and does not contain significant shifts in HMG's national security policy. The principle of multilateralism is a major principle underlying the strategy, which specifically recognises the role of diplomacy in achieving the UK's national security goals.

Full copies of both strategy documents are available at the following internet addresses:

[http://www.cabinetoffice.gov.uk/reports/national\\_security.aspx](http://www.cabinetoffice.gov.uk/reports/national_security.aspx)

[http://www.cabinetoffice.gov.uk/reports/cyber\\_security.aspx](http://www.cabinetoffice.gov.uk/reports/cyber_security.aspx)

Thank you, Mr. Chairperson. I should be grateful if you would attach this statement to the journal of the meeting.