

## Your Cyber security Policy

Here's some things to consider:

- What are the tech assets you need to protect?
  - List your laptops, tablets, phones, smart speakers as well as any other devices or equipment that need consideration. Don't forget your IOT devices at home or the office.
- Identify the potential threats to your devices and your business:
  - Things like phishing, malware, etc. but also anything that may be specific to your business.
- Identify what information is allowed for your team to share online and what IP needs to stay in house.
  - What is the acceptable use of business supplied devices?
  - Do they need a VPN or firewall at home if they will be operating remotely?
  - Are there any sites or applications that should not be run?
- How do you want the business to handle and store sensitive information?
  - client details
  - supplier information
  - price lists
  - passwords.
- Set your requirements around passwords:
  - Will you use a password management system? If so, which one?
  - What's your password protocol?
  - How often do you update passwords?
  - How are they stored?
  - What happens when a team member leaves?
- Explain the importance of unique passwords for each site and application.
- What are your email security requirements?
  - zero-trust policy
  - how to block spam and report suspicious emails
  - when should team members be sharing work emails?
  - opening or clicking on links
  - downloading email attachments.
- How do you handle data?
  - How to identify sensitive data?
  - When can your team share information or data?
  - Where and how do you store any physical files/paperwork?
  - Understanding client privacy.
  - Destroying data securely.
  - Respecting client opt in/out of emails and any GDPR protocols.
- Social media and internet access:
  - What sites are appropriate for viewing/accessing during work hours?
  - What information should be shared online?
  - What sites should team members use their work email to log in with?
- Dealing with your technology:
  - How do you store devices when they aren't in use?
  - Setting sleep times on desktops/laptops.
  - Making sure screens are off when people aren't at their desks.
  - Reporting theft.
  - Running updates/security patches – who is responsible and when is this done?
  - Maintaining antivirus software.
  - Scanning USBs and other portable devices for viruses.
- If a cybersecurity incident occurs:
  - How do the team report any incidents?
  - Do these need to be reported/documentated to industry standards?
  - What actions need to be taken internally?
  - How to notify clients if a breach occurs?
  - Roles and responsibilities in event of an attack?