

Software and Network Security

- Invest in cybersecurity software, hardware, effective cyber policy development, and security controls.
- Conduct independent audits.
- Keep software patched and up-to-date.
- Employ email and web protection tools.
- Encrypt data.
- Implement a centrally managed anti-virus solution.

Vendor and External Party Management

- Ensure vendors with access to data and systems are actively managed and meet agreed levels of security. Agreements should regulate how vendors meet security requirements.

Training and Awareness

- Provide regular cybersecurity awareness training for all employees, tailored to real life situations.
- Provide specialized training for cybersecurity staff.
- Share challenges and how they were overcome with your network.
- Help others take steps to secure their systems.

Device Security

- Implement mobile device management to secure data on laptops, tablets and smartphones. Employ firewalls.
- Use remote access tools and ensure they are up-to-date.

Incident Response and Planning

- Develop a formal, documented Incident Response Plan with clear guidelines, roles, and responsibilities.

Physical Security

- Wherever important information resides, physical controls should be employed.
- Securely store company laptops or phones.
- Enable auto lock functions.

Data Backup and Cloud Security

- Automate back-ups where possible or maintain regularly.
- Copy your data to a separate, encrypted service, or a device that you can disconnect, store offline, or isolate.
- Test often.
- Refer to cloud security guidelines.
- Select providers that follow and regulations.
- Use access management, intrusion detection, 24/7 monitoring.

Passwords and Authentication

- Use "passphrases" instead of passwords.
- Do not reuse passwords, do not share.
- Enable MFA.
- Use a Password Manager.