Managed Security
Cyber Essentials 2023 Questionnaire

Marketing Release

April 2023 Version 2.2b

General Information

GENERAL NOTICE

This document is respectfully submitted to you on behalf of the entity designated herein as copyright of the issuing entity ("ACME UC" or "ACME UC Ltd"). ACME UC Limited makes no warranties, express or implied, in this document. Complying with all applicable copyright laws is the responsibility of the user. Without limiting the rights under copyright, no part of this document may be reproduced, stored in or introduced into a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form or by any means (electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, or otherwise), or for any purpose, without the express written permission of ACME UC Limited.

ACME UC Limited, Workstreampeople B.V., Ribbon Communications Inc, Plantronics Ltd., and Microsoft may have patents, patent applications, trademarks, copyrights, or other intellectual property rights covering subject matter in this document. Except as expressly provided in any written license agreement from ACME UC, our provision of this document does not give you any license to these patents, trademarks, copyrights, or other intellectual property. The descriptions of other companies' products in this document, if any, are provided only as a convenience to you. Any such references should not be considered an endorsement or support by ACME UC Limited. ACME UC Limited cannot guarantee their accuracy, and the products may change over time. Also, the descriptions are intended as brief highlights to aid understanding, rather than as thorough coverage. For authoritative descriptions of these products, please consult their respective manufacturers.

COPYRIGHT NOTICE AND CONFIDENTIALITY STATEMENT

This document contains confidential information about ACME UC, its affiliates and/or licensors and their respective businesses, business partners and/or clients, all of which is provided in confidence and may be used by the intended recipient only for the sole purpose of the adjudication of the proposal. It must not be used for any other purpose. Copies of this document may only be provided, and disclosure of the information contained in it may only be made to employees of the intended recipient connected with the negotiations and its named professional advisors who acknowledge its confidential status. Any recipient must not to disclose this information, either wholly or in part, to any other party without prior permission in writing being granted by ACME UC or any entity controlled by, controlling, or under common control with ACME UC.

The names of actual companies and products mentioned herein may be the trademarks of their respective owners. Parts of this document are credited to The IASME Consortium Limited and made available under the Creative Commons BY-SA license. To view a copy of this license visit https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/

www.acmeuc.com

ACME UC Limited Registered in England No. 11940204 VAT GB320555237

1&2 The Barn, Oldwick, West Stoke Road, Lavant, Chichester, West Sussex PO18 9AA

T. +44 (0)203 880 2810 ● F. +44 (0)203 880 2812

ACME UC is a trade name of ACME UC Limited

Business Contact Information

Document Issuing Entity: ACME UC Limited

Document Reference: **Managed Security – Cyber Essentials Questionnaire**

Document Date: 10/4/2022

Validity Period: Not Applicable

Version History

Version	Date	Author	Sections affected
1.0	23/03/2022	FAB	Initial release.
2.1	16/04/2022	FAB	Updated questionnaire and readability
2.2	10/04/2023	FAB	Updated questionnaire (Montpellier) and readability
2.2b	01/08/2023	FAB	Updated based on feedback.

Part Distribution – Marketing Release

Name	Company	Title	Telephone Number	Email Address
John O'Connor	ACME UC	Deployment	+44 (0)20 3880 2810	john.oconnor@acmeuc.com
Frank Bruce	ACME UC	Principal	+44 (0)20 3880 2810	frank.bruce@acmeuc.com

Project Team email: @acmeuc.com

Team Files Team Files

Contents

Background & Purpose

Cyber Security can seem intimidating with many businesses simply not considering the requirements and risks. For businesses transacting in the UK, there are a number of regulatory requirements that are lawfully required.

ACME UC as skilled Microsoft Partners can assist you in meeting these requirements. Getting your started with your existing Microsoft 365 enabling features that have been left unconfigured or extending their use, by providing expertise, capabilities and the know-how that may not be available in-house, the duties of a Cyber Advisor.

Be mindful of the provisions inside the Companies Act 2016 of record keeping and disclosure. As the business is an information owner, the Directors are responsible for managing the organisation's security risks and fulfilling the lawful requirements with things like disclosure in business communications and simple things like having legal email signature and retaining of email records.

There are additionally at least two sets of regulations that apply when using a computer to communicate. The UK General Data Protection Regulation (UK GDPR), tailored by the Data Protection Act 2018 and the Privacy and Electronic Communications Regulations (PECR) 2003 which sit alongside the Data Protection Act and the UK GDPR.

Guide to the UK General Data Protection Regulation (UK GDPR) | ICO
Guide to Privacy and Electronic Communications Regulations | ICO
These give people specific privacy rights and obligations in relation to electronic communications.

Most organisations will be processing personal data of some description. Personal information is any information that can identify a living person. This could be anything from a name or email address to medical information or a computer's IP address. If you are, then you need to comply with the law and be registered with the ICO. The ICO is the UK's independent body set up to uphold and enforce information rights. It provides guides about obligations and how to comply, including protecting personal information, and providing access to official information. These can be found at link: For organisations | ICO

This document does not replace legal advice and if in doubt you should consult with a legal professional that can provide that legal advice.

The business, your organisation, the Directors, must decide what risk, security and assurance you need based on your own data and your own risk profile. But be assured that Cybersecurity isn't optional. 39% of UK businesses identified a cyberattack in 2022 – Gov UK

You should understand risks when sharing information with other organisations and take must steps to help protect yours and your customers data. There are several approaches you can take to protect data including:

✓	Checking to make sure the recipient has independent accreditation that shows good security practice such as Cyber Essentials Plus or ISO 27001
✓	Asking the recipient organisation about their cyber security practices using the 10 steps to cyber security guidance.
✓	Creating a data-sharing agreement between organisations see Data sharing information hub | ICO.
✓	Relying on the reasonable expectation that the organisation you send data to will protect the data as required by legal or regulatory requirements like GDPR or the NIS Directive (if applicable)
✓	Using additional encryption methods described above to protect the data in transit and at rest so you do not have to get any security information from the recipient.

At the time of writing there is no minimum-security standard, however the National Cyber Security Centre (NCSC) offers a number of documents that offer a vision National Cyber Strategy (publishing.service.gov.uk), advice and guidance and a simple baseline of security in the Cyber Essentials certification.

Cyber-attacks come in many shapes and sizes, but the vast majority are very basic in nature, carried out by relatively unskilled individuals. They're the digital equivalent of a thief trying your front door to see if it's unlocked. Cyber Essentials is effective protection from this. It is a government backed scheme that will help you to protect your organisation, whatever its size, against a whole range of the most common cyber-attacks, these are referred to as "commodity attacks".

Cyber Essentials & government contracts

If you would like to bid for central government contracts which involve handling sensitive and personal information or the provision of certain technical products and services, you will require Cyber Essentials Certification. More information is available on the gov.uk website.

The 4 biggest Cyber Threats to Business

#1 Phishing

A popular form of social engineering, phishing attacks trick people into handing over information or installing malicious software on their computers. Scammers achieve this by creating panic or impersonating a person or business the victim recognises.

#2 Hacking

Hacking describes a range of attacks in which a hacker breaks into your computer network to access your data and systems. Hackers typically gain access through malicious software, like spyware, or via a brute force attack, like credential stuffing.

In a credential stuffing attack, the perpetrator uses stolen account information – typically a list of usernames and passwords purchased off the dark web or obtained in a previous breach – to access other accounts belonging to the victim. Some hackers use automated bots to test username and password combinations until they get a match. Credential stuffing leaves little to no trace and is highly effective because many people reuse the same password on multiple accounts.

#3 Ransomware

Ransomware is a type of malicious software that infects the victim's computer, typically though an email attachment or link. One of the most common and effective attack vectors, ransomware encrypts the victim's files or threats to release confidential information unless the victim pays a ransom – usually in the form of cryptocurrency, which is harder to track. What makes ransomware particularly nasty is that there's no guarantee the hacker will keep their word once the victim pays. In recent years, cases of double extortion attacks – in which the perpetrator launches a second strike immediately after the first – have risen considerably. Aside from the financial repercussions, ransomware attacks can erode trust and seriously damage your brand.

#4 Distributed denial of service

Also known as distributed network attacks, distributed denial of service (DDoS) barrages your network resources, such as web servers, with multiple requests. Because network resources have limited capacity, and the channels that connect them have finite bandwidth, DDoS attacks prevent your website from functioning correctly. This results in frustrated customers and lost revenue.

Most of these use commodity attacks delivered by email. So it's pretty shocking that the majority of businesses, with IT staff or outsourced IT, don't have the basic free technologies configured to help disable and prevent these.

Check yourself with this free National Cyber Security Centre Tool
Home | Check your email security (ncsc.gov.uk)

Cyber Insurance

Most business liability insurance policies cover some aspect of cyber liability, up to a specific value. But, as with many insurance products, specific insurance provides more comprehensive coverage. Without insurance, businesses spend £3.6 million on average recovering from cybersecurity breaches. For an enterprise-level business, this cost hurts but can be absorbed. Small businesses face ruin if they're caught by such sudden costs.

If you're interested in cyber insurance, you'll need at least the following safety measures in place:

- Equip PCs with malware protection
- Protect your company network with firewalls
- Securely and regularly back up business data
- Create secure provisioning processes for user access rights and permissions
- Schedule regular security updates

You may recognise these measures as the five technical controls of Cyber Essentials, and you'd be right!

The five controls in Cyber Essentials

1) Use a firewall to secure your internet connections
2) Use secure settings for your devices and software
3) Control who has access to your data and services
4) Protect yourself from viruses and other malware
5) Keep your devices and software up to date

Some UK insurers use Cyber Essentials as a minimum standard to keep risks – and premiums – at an acceptable level. So, if you want cyber insurance, start by getting Cyber Essentials certified.

Cyber Essentials Certification

There are two levels of certification:

Cyber Essentials Self Certification

This self-assessment option gives you protection against a wide variety of the most common cyber-attacks. This is important because vulnerability to basic attacks can mark you out as target for more in-depth unwanted attention from cyber criminals and others. Certification gives you peace of mind that your defences will protect against most common cyber-attacks simply because these attacks are looking for targets which do not have the Cyber Essentials technical controls in place, and Cyber Essentials shows you how to address those basics and prevent the most common attacks.

Cyber Essentials Plus – Audited.

Cyber Essentials Plus still has the Cyber Essentials trademark simplicity of approach, and the protections you need to put in place are the same, but for Cyber Essentials Plus a hands-on technical verification is carried out.

Why Managed Security with ACME UC

Cyber Essentials is a simple baseline. ACME UC is both ISO 9001 and 27001 certified with BSI and we implement regulated and zero trust IT configurations, with associated controls and policies, should you wish to improve from that baseline or have further regulatory compliance requirements.

Unlike other suppliers, which will simply sell you a form to complete as self-assessment and leave you on your own. ACME UC works with you to explain and deploy the recommended baselines of security, working with your business and subcontractors in people training and written policies that underpin your business IT. We provide various continuous security assessment programmes, giving you an on-going peace of mind that a one hit MOT type, self-assessment can't.

Adapting to ever-changing cybersecurity standards is a challenge, needing continuous improvement. The Cyber Essentials scheme is a chance to highlight your company's commitment to protecting client data. We offer all the guidance you need to pass your certification. If your business is a bit more complex and you need to supply additional info, there's no charge for resubmissions.

We will also provide an ongoing active monitor of the safety measures, training and written policy acceptance by your business users. Not leaving the job half done - we will work to secure your email systems, using technology to manage #1, #2 and #3 cyberthreats. We also monitor your website for common misconfigurations and compliance, recommending mitigations of risk for threat #4.

- Attract new business with the promise you have cyber security measures in place.
- Reassure your supply chain that cyber security and data protection is an important priority for your organisation.
- Demonstrate to the ICO that you safeguard sensitive data and are on the right path towards GDPR compliance.
- Allow you to bid for tenders and contracts that require Cyber Essentials certification.

We act as your IT security team in the duties of Cyber Advisors, managing the ever-changing problem of Cyber threat, all underpinned by our Get Uninterrupted Insights & Warranty Support you should expect from a skilled Microsoft Partner.

The technology represents part of the requirements for baseline cyber security, business processes and training of employees is equally important.

Beyond Cyber Essentials - Assurance

The IASME Assurance standard maps closely to several widely recognised cyber security and assurance standards and guides. This means it can be used to demonstrate compliance to many of these standards.

Originally published in 2012 and is now used by a majority of the FTSE350 aligns directly with **10 Steps to Cyber Security** on all topics, the mapping between IASME Assurance and the 10 Steps Guidance is available here

The **UK General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR)** sets out seven key principles that should lie at the heart of an approach to processing personal data. Accountability is the seventh principle and the one that demonstrates that businesses are doing the right thing. IASME Assurance aligns with the vast majority of the ICO's Accountability Framework, the mapping between IASME Assurance and the ICO's Accountability Framework is here

The mapping between IASME Assurance and the Network & Information Systems Regulations (NIS) Cyber Assessment Framework (CAF) can be found here

IASME Assurance maps to the majority of the ISO27001 / ISO27002 controls at achieved or partially achieved level, the mapping between IASME Assurance and ISO27001 can be found here

Successful implementation of ISO 27001 requires careful planning and project management. Unlike the checklist-style of Cyber Essentials, ISO 27001 is an interlocking framework of policies and processes. So, you'll need to create process documents and maintain mandatory records of training, internal audits, and more.

Obtaining **ISO 27001** is about systematically and rigorously testing your information security processes is against the 100+ controls detailed in Annex A of the standard.

They follow a two-stage approach:

- To understand the information flow through your organisation
- At each point to look at the information going in and out of the organisation and of the risks, threats and vulnerabilities to that information.

The first stage will be to understand the boundary of the system; to define what is included and excluded in the system and where responsibility for information management begins and ends. This would cover hardware and software assets and people and processes and associated hazards and risks for each. This would require a review of each of the controls in Annex A and due consideration of legal requirements, contractual obligations, business requirements and the results of the information security risk assessment.

This process is likely to result in several documents including:

- The "Statement of Applicability" detailing the company's position on each of the relevant controls
- The information security risk register detailing the hazards, risks and associated proposed controls.
- The legal register detailing any applicable legislation that needs to be adhered to. This would usually include "other" requirements the company may also need to comply with; specific contractual requirements, specific membership compliance e.g., Cyber Essentials Plus or contractual IT performance KPI's linked to testing or security patch management.

Once the above have been compiled, along with any other necessary procedural documentation, you will need to:

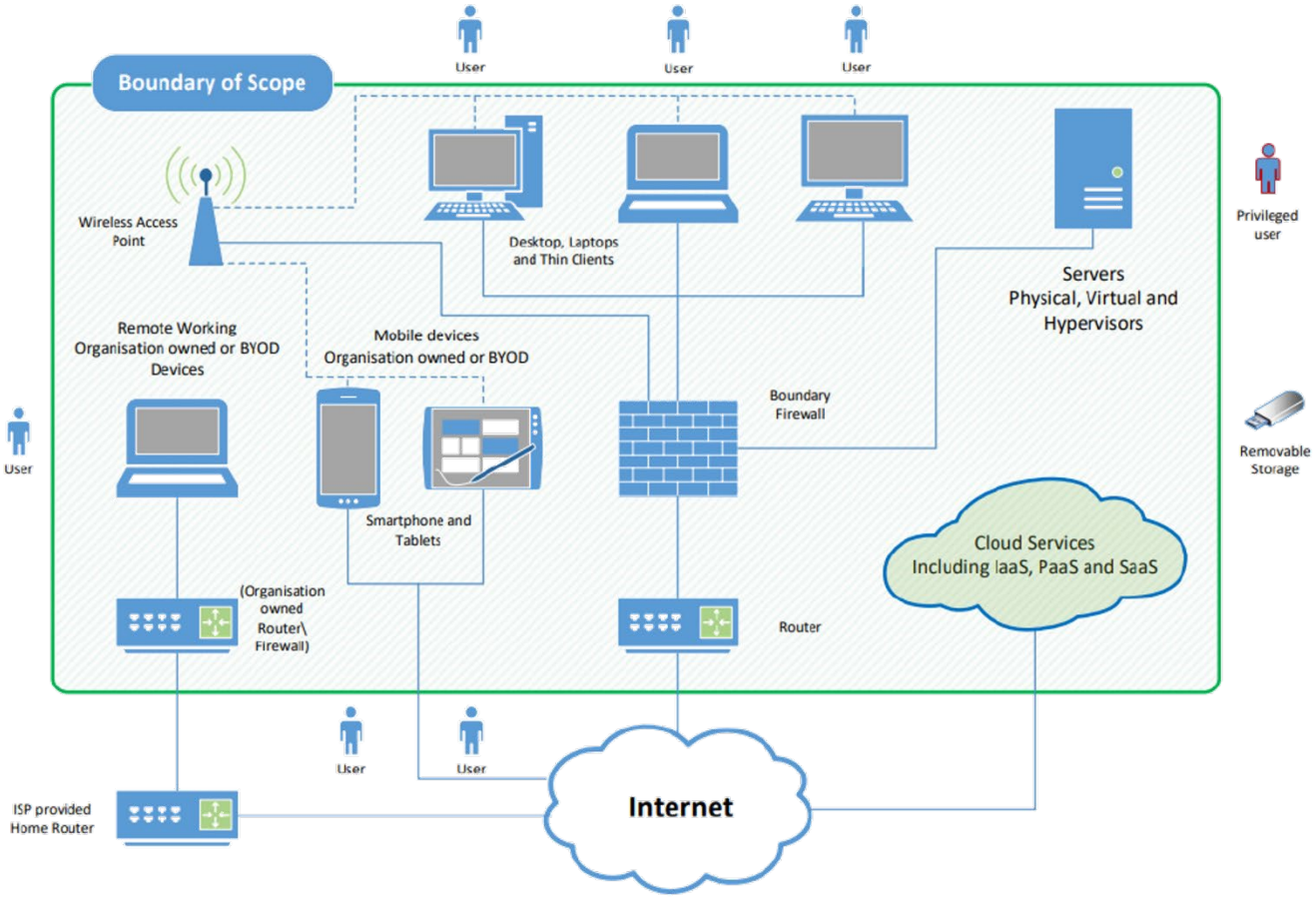
- Audit the entire system prior to certification.
- Undertake a management review meeting.

You are then ready for external assessment by a UKAS approved certification body.

For many topics, the IASME Assurance standard meets or exceeds the requirements of the **NHS Digital Data Security Standards**. In some areas an action, process or tool that is specific to the NHS is referenced by the standard which does not map directly to the IASME Assurance standard. Download the mapping between IASME Assurance and the NHS Digital Data Security and Protection Toolkit here

Cyber Essentials 2023 Questionnaire

Requirements for Certification – What you're going to be asked



The current NCSC standard

See: https://www.ncsc.gov.uk/files/Cyber-Essentials-Requirements-for-Infrastructure-v3-1-January-2023.pdf

No.	Question	Guidance
	In this section we need to know a little about how your organisation is set up so we can ask you the most appropriate questions.	
A1.1	What is your organisation's name (for companies: as registered with Companies House)?	*The answer given in A1.1 is the name that will be displayed on your Cyber Essentials Certificate and has a character limit of 150.* *Where an organisation wishes to certify subsidiary companies on the same certificate, the organisation can certify as a group and can include the subsidiaries' name on the certificate as long as the board member signing off the certificate has authority over all certified organisations.* *For example:* *The Stationary Group, incorporating The Paper Mill and The Pen House* *It is also possible to list on a certificate where organisations are trading as other names.* *For example:* *The Paper Mill trading as The Pen House.*
A1.2	What type of organisation are you?	*"LTD" – Limited Company (Ltd or PLC)* *"LLP" – Limited Liability Partnership (LLP)* *"CIC" – Community Interest Company (CIC)* *"COP" – Cooperative* *"MTL" – Other Registered Mutual (Community Benefit Society, Credit Union, Building Society, Friendly Society)* *"CHA" – Registered Charity* *"GOV" – Government Agency or Public Body* *"SOL" – Sole Trader* *"PRT" – Other Partnership* *"SOC" – Other Club/ Society* *"OTH" – Other Organisation*
A1.3	What is your organisations registration number (if you have one)?	*If you are a UK limited company, your registration number will be provided by Companies House, in Ireland, this will be provided by Companies Registration Office. Charities, partnerships and other organisations should provide their registration number if applicable.* *If a client is applying for certification for more than one registered company, just one registration number can be entered to represent the entire group.*
A1.4	What is your organisations address (for companies: as registered with Companies House)?	*Please provide the legal registered address for your organisation, if different from the main operating location.*
A1.5	What is your main business?	

No.	Question	Guidance	
		Please summarise the main occupation of your organisation. *Academia - Pre Schools* *Academia - Primary Schools* *Academia - Secondary Schools* *Academia - Academies* *Academia - Colleges* *Academia - Universities* *Aerospace* *Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing* *Automotive* *Charities* *Chemicals* *Civil Nuclear* *Construction* *Consultancy* *Defence* *Diplomacy* *Emergency Services* *Energy - Electricity* *Energy - Gas* *Energy - Oil* *Engineering* *Environmental* *Finance* *Food* *Health* *Hospitality - Food* *Hospitality - Accommodation* *Hospitality - Hotels* *IT* *Law Enforcement (Serious & Organised Crime)* *Legal* *Leisure* *Managed Services - IT Managed Services* *Managed Services - Other Managed Services* *Manufacturing* *Media* *Membership Organisations* *Mining* *Other (please describe)* *Pharmaceuticals* *Political* *Postal Services* *Property* *R&D* *Retail* *Telecoms* *Transport – Aviation, Maritime, Rail, Road* *Waste Management* *Water* *Overseas*	
A1.6	What is your website address?	*Please provide your website address (if you have one). This can be a Facebook/LinkedIn page if you prefer.*	

No.	Question	Guidance	
A1.7	Is this application a renewal of an existing certification or is it the first time you have applied for certification?	*If you have previously achieved Cyber Essentials, please select "Renewal". If you have not previously achieved Cyber Essentials, please select "First Time Application".*	
A1.8	What is your primary reason for applying for certification?	*Please let us know the primary reason why you are applying for certification. This helps us to understand how people are using our certifications.*	
A1.8.1	What is your secondary reason for applying for certification?	*Please let us know the secondary reason why you are applying for certification. This helps us to understand how people are using our certifications.*	
A1.9	Have you read the 'Cyber Essentials Requirements for IT Infrastructure' document?	*Document is available on the NCSC Cyber Essentials website and should be read before completing this question set.*	
		https://www.ncsc.gov.uk/files/Cyber-Essentials-Requirements-for-Infrastructure-v3-1-January-2023.pdf	
A1.10	Can IASME and their expert partners contact you if you experience a cyber breach?	*We would like feedback on how well the controls are protecting organisations. If you agree to this, we will provide you with a contact email and ask that you let us know if you do experience a cyber breach. IASME and expert partners will then contact you to find out a little more, but all information will be kept confidential*	
	In this section, you need to describe the elements of your organisations IT system that you want to be covered by the Cyber Essentials certification. The scope should be either the whole organisation or an organisational sub-set (for example, the UK operation of a multinational company). You will also need to answer questions regarding the computers, laptops, servers, mobile phones, tablets and firewalls/routers that can access the internet and are used by the whole organisation or organisational sub-set to access organisational data or services. All locations that are owned or operated by this organisation or sub-set, whether in the UK or internationally, should be considered "in-scope". The level of detail required for devices is as follows: 'Apart from network devices (such as firewalls and routers), all user devices declared within the scope of the certification only require the make and operating system to be listed. We have removed the requirement for the applicant to list the model of the device. This change will be reflected in the self-assessment question set, rather than the requirements document' **A scope that does not include end user devices is not acceptable.** Further guidance can be found here		
	https://iasme.co.uk/articles/scope/		

No.	Question	Guidance	
A2.1	Does the scope of this assessment cover your whole organisation? Please note: Your organisation is only eligible for free cyber insurance if your assessment covers your whole company if you answer "No" to this question you will not be invited to apply for insurance.	*Your whole organisation includes all divisions, people and devices which access your organisations data and services.*	
A2.2	If it is not the whole organisation, then what scope description would you like to appear on your certificate and website?	*Your scope description should provide details of any areas of your business that have internet access and have been excluded from the assessment.* *You will need to have a clear excluding statement within your scope description, for example, "whole organisation excluding development network".*	
A2.3	Please describe the geographical locations of your business which are in the scope of this assessment.	*You should provide either a broad description (i.e., All UK offices) or simply list the locations in scope (i.e., Manchester and Glasgow retail stores).*	
A2.4	Please list the quantities and operating systems for your laptops, desktops and virtual desktops within the scope of this assessment. **Please Note: You must include make and operating system versions for all devices. All user devices declared within the scope of the certification only require the make and operating system to be listed. We have removed the requirement for the applicant to list the model of the device.** **Devices that are connecting to cloud services must be included.** **A scope that does not include end user devices is not acceptable.**	*You need to provide a summary of all laptops, computers, virtual desktops and their operating systems that are used for accessing organisational data or services and have access to the internet.* *For example, "We have 25 DELL laptops running Windows 10 Professional version 20H2 and 10 MacBook laptops running MacOS Ventura".* *Please note, the edition and feature version of your Windows operating systems are required.* *This applies to both your corporate and user owned devices (BYOD).* *You do not need to provide serial numbers; mac addresses or further technical information.*	
A2.4.1	Please list the quantity of thin clients within scope of this assessment. Please include make and operating systems.	*Please provide a summary of all the thin clients in scope that are connecting to organisational data or services (Definitions of which are in the 'CE Requirements for Infrastructure document' linked in question A1.9).* *Thin clients are commonly used to connect to a Virtual Desktop Solution.* ***Thin clients are a type of very simple computer holding only a base operating system which are often used to connect to virtual desktops. Thin clients can connect to the internet, and it is possible to modify some thin clients to operate more like PCs, and this can create security complications. Cyber Essentials requires thin clients be supported and receiving security updates.*** *https://www.ncsc.gov.uk/files/Cyber-Essentials-Requirements-for-Infrastructure-v3-1-January-2023.pdf*	

No.	Question	Guidance	
A2.5	Please list the quantity of servers, virtual servers and virtual server hosts (hypervisor). You must include the operating system.	*Please list the quantity of all servers within scope of this assessment.* *For example, 2 x VMware ESXI 6.7 hosting 8 virtual windows 2016 servers; 1 x MS Server 2019; 1 x Redhat Enterprise Linux 8.3*	
A2.6	Please list the quantities of tablets and mobile devices within the scope of this assessment. Please Note: You must include make and operating system versions for all devices. All user devices declared within the scope of the certification only require the make and operating system to be listed. We have removed the requirement for the applicant to list the model of the device. **Devices that are connecting to cloud services must be included.** **A scope that does not include end user devices is not acceptable.**	*All tablets and mobile devices that are used for accessing organisational data or services and have access to the internet must be included in the scope of the assessment. This applies to both corporate and user owned devices (BYOD).* *You are not required to list any serial numbers; mac addresses or other technical information.*	
A2.7	Please provide a list of your networks that will be in the scope for this assessment.	*You should include details of each network used in your organisation including its name, location and its purpose (i.e., Main Network at Head Office for administrative use, Development Network at Malvern Office for testing software, home workers network - based in UK).* *You do not need to provide IP addresses or other technical information.* *For further guidance see the Home Working section in the 'CE Requirements for Infrastructure Document'.*	
		https://www.ncsc.gov.uk/files/Cyber-Essentials-Requirements-for-Infrastructure-v3-1-January-2023.pdf	
A2.7.1	How many staff are home workers?	*Any employee that has been given permission to work at home for any period at the time of the assessment, needs to be classed as working from home for Cyber Essentials* *For further guidance see the Home Working section in the 'CE Requirements for Infrastructure Document'.*	
		https://www.ncsc.gov.uk/files/Cyber-Essentials-Requirements-for-Infrastructure-v3-1-January-2023.pdf	

No.	Question	Guidance
A2.8	Please provide a list of network equipment that will be in scope for this assessment (including firewalls and routers). You must include make and model of each device listed.	*You should include all equipment that controls the flow of data, this will be your routers and firewalls.* *You do not need to include switches or wireless access points that do not contain a firewall or do not route internet traffic.* *If you don't have an office and do not use network equipment, instead you are relying on software firewalls please describe in the notes field.* *You are not required to list any IP addresses, MAC addresses or serial numbers.*
A2.9	Please list all your cloud services that are in use by your organisation and provided by a third party. **Please note cloud services cannot be excluded from the scope of CE.**	*You need to include details of all your cloud services. This includes all types of services - IaaS, PaaS and SaaS. Definitions of the different types of cloud services are provided in the 'CE Requirements for Infrastructure Document'.* *https://www.ncsc.gov.uk/files/Cyber-Essentials-Requirements-for-Infrastructure-v3-1-January-2023.pdf*
A2.10	Please provide the name and role of the person who is responsible for managing your IT systems in the scope of this assessment.	*This should be the person in your organisation who influences and makes decisions about the computers, laptops, servers, tablets, mobile phones and network equipment.* *This person must be a member of your organisation and cannot be a person employed by your outsourced IT provider.*
	All organisations with a head office domiciled in the UK or Crown Dependencies and a turnover of less than £20 million get automatic cyber insurance if they achieve Cyber Essentials certification. The insurance is free of charge, but you can opt out of the insurance element if you choose. This will not change the price of the assessment package. If you want the insurance, then we do need to ask some additional questions and these answers will be forwarded to the broker. The answers to these questions will not affect the result of your Cyber Essentials assessment. It is important that the insurance information provided is as accurate as possible and that the assessment declaration is signed by a senior person at Board level or equivalent, to avoid any delays to the insurance policy being issued.	
A3.1	Is your head office domiciled in the UK or Crown Dependencies and is your gross annual turnover less than £20m?	*This question relates to the eligibility of your organisation for the included cyber insurance*
A3.2	If you have answered "yes" to the last question, then your organisation is eligible for the included cyber insurance if you gain certification. If you do not want this insurance element, please opt out here.	*There is no additional cost for the insurance. You can see more about it at https://iasme.co.uk/cyber-essentials/cyber-liability-insurance/*

No.	Question	Guidance
A3.3	What is your total gross revenue? Please provide figure to the nearest £100K. You only need to answer this question if you are taking the insurance.	*The answer to this question will be passed to the insurance broker in association with the cyber insurance you will receive at certification. Please be as accurate as possible - figure should be to the nearest £100K.*
A3.4	What is the organisation email contact for the insurance documents? You only need to answer this question if you are taking the insurance.	*The answer to this question will be passed to the insurance broker in association with the cyber insurance you will receive at certification, and they will use this to contact you with your insurance documents and renewal information.*
	Firewall is the generic name for a piece of software or a hardware device which provides technical protection between your network devices and the Internet, referred to in the question set as boundary firewalls. Your organisation will have physical, virtual or software firewalls at your internet boundaries. Software firewalls are included within all major operating systems for laptops, desktops and servers and need to be configured to meet compliance. Firewalls are powerful devices, which need to be configured correctly to provide effective security. Questions in this section apply to boundary firewalls; desktop computers; laptops; routers; servers; IaaS; PaaS; SaaS. Further guidance can be found here	
	https://iasme.co.uk/articles/firewalls/	
A4.1	Do you have firewalls at the boundaries between your organisation's internal networks, laptops, desktops, servers and the internet?	*You must have firewalls in place between your office network and the internet.*
A4.1.1	When your devices (including computers used by homeworkers) are being used away from your workplace (for example, when they are not connected to your internal network), how do you ensure they are protected?	*You should have firewalls in place for home-based workers. If those users are not using a Corporate Virtual Private Network (VPN) connected to your office network, they will need to rely on the software firewall included in the operating system of their device.*
A4.2	When you first receive an internet router or hardware firewall device, it may have had a default password on it. Have you changed all the default passwords on your boundary firewall devices?	*The default password must be changed on all routers and firewalls, including those that come with a unique password pre-configured (i.e., BT Business Hub, Draytek Vigor 2865ac).* *When relying on software firewalls included as part of the operating system of your end user devices, the password to access the device will need to be changed.*
A4.2.1	Please describe the process for changing your firewall password? Home routers not supplied by your organisation are not included in this requirement.	*You need to understand how the password on your firewall(s) is changed.* *Please provide a brief description of how this is achieved.*
A4.3	Is your new firewall password configured to meet the 'Password-based authentication' requirements? Please select the option being used	*Acceptable technical controls that you can use to manage the quality of your passwords are outlined in the new section about password-based authentication in the 'Cyber Essentials Requirements for IT Infrastructure' document.*

No.	Question	Guidance	
	A. Multi-factor authentication, with a minimum password length 8 characters and no maximum length B. Automatic blocking of common passwords, with a minimum password length 8 characters and no maximum length C. A password minimum length of 12 characters and no maximum length D. None of the above, please describe	*https://www.ncsc.gov.uk/files/Cyber-Essentials-Requirements-for-Infrastructure-v3-1-January-2023.pdf*	
A4.4	Do you change your firewall password when you know or suspect it has been compromised?	*Passwords may be compromised if there has been a virus on your system or if the manufacturer notifies you of a security weakness in their product. You should be aware of this and know how to change the password if this occurs.* *When relying on software firewalls included as part of the operating system of your end user devices, the password to access the device will need to be changed.*	
A4.5	Do you have any services enabled that can be accessed externally through your internet router, hardware firewall or software firewall?	*At times your firewall may be configured to allow a system on the inside to become accessible from the internet (for example: a VPN server, a mail server, an FTP server or a service that is accessed by your customers). This is sometimes referred to as "opening a port". You need to show a business case for doing this because it can present security risks. If you have not enabled any services, answer "No". By default, most firewalls block all services.*	
A4.5.1	Do you have a documented business case for all these services?	*The business case should be documented and recorded. A business case must be signed off at board level and associated risks reviewed regularly.*	
A4.6	If you do have services enabled on your firewall, do you have a process to ensure they are disabled in a timely manner when they are no longer required? A description of the process is required.	*If you no longer need a service to be enabled on your firewall, you must remove it to reduce the risk of compromise. You should have a process that you follow to do this (i.e., when are services reviewed, who decides to remove the services, who checks that it has been done?)*	
A4.7	Have you configured your boundary firewalls so that they block all other services from being advertised to the internet?	*By default, most firewalls block all services from inside the network from being accessed from the internet, but you need to check your firewall settings.*	
A4.8	Are your boundary firewalls configured to allow access to their configuration settings over the internet?	*Sometimes organisations configure their firewall to allow other people (such as an IT support company) to change the settings via the internet.* *If you have not set up your firewalls to be accessible to people outside your organisations or your device configuration settings are only accessible via a VPN connection, then answer "no" to this question.*	
A4.9	If you answered yes in question A4.8, is there a documented business requirement for this access?	*When you have decided to provide external access to your routers and firewalls, this decision must be documented (for example, written down).*	

No.	Question	Guidance	
A4.10	If you answered yes in question A4.8, is the access to your firewall settings protected by either multi-factor authentication or by only allowing trusted IP addresses combined with managed authentication to access the settings?	*If you allow direct access to configuration settings via your router or firewall's external interface, this must be protected by one of the two options.* *Please explain which option is used.*	
A4.11	Do you have software firewalls enabled on all your computers, laptops and servers?	*Your software firewall needs be configured and enabled at all times, even when sitting behind a physical/virtual boundary firewall in an office location. You can check this setting on Macs in the Security & Privacy section of System Preferences. On Windows laptops you can check this by going to Settings and searching for "Windows firewall". On Linux try "ufw status".*	
A4.12	If you answered no to question A4.11, is this because software firewalls are not installed by default as part of the operating system you are using? Please list the operating systems.	*Only very few operating systems do not have software firewalls available. Examples might include embedded Linux systems or bespoke servers. For the avoidance of doubt, all versions of Windows, macOS and all common Linux distributions such as Ubuntu do have software firewalls available.*	
	Computers and cloud services are often not secure upon default installation or setup. An 'out-of-the-box' set-up can often include an administrative account with a standard, publicly known default password, one or more unnecessary user accounts enabled (sometimes with special access privileges) and pre-installed but unnecessary applications or services. All these present security risks. Questions in this section apply to servers, desktop computers, laptops, thin clients, tablets, mobile phones, IaaS, PaaS and SaaS. Further guidance can be found here		
	https://iasme.co.uk/articles/secure-configuration/		
A5.1	Where you can do so, have you removed or disabled all the software and services that you do not use on your laptops, desktop computers, thin clients, servers, tablets, mobile phones and cloud services? Describe how you achieve this.	*You must remove or disable all applications, system utilities and network services that are not needed in day-to-day use. You need to check your cloud services and disable any services that are not required for day-to-day use.* *To view your installed applications* *1. Windows by right clicking on Start → Apps and Features* *2. macOS open Finder -> Applications* *3. Linux open your software package manager (apt, rpm, yum)*	

No.	Question	Guidance	
A5.2	Have you ensured that all your laptops, computers, servers, tablets, mobile devices and cloud services only contain necessary user accounts that are regularly used in the course of your business?	*You must remove or disable any user accounts that are not needed in day-to-day use on all devices and cloud services.* *You can view your user accounts* *1. Windows by righting-click on Start -> Computer Management -> Users* *2. macOS in System Preferences -> Users & Groups* *3. Linux using "cat /etc/passwd"*	
A5.3	Have you changed the default password for all user and administrator accounts on all your desktop computers, laptops, thin clients, servers, tablets and mobile phones that follow the Password-based authentication requirements of Cyber Essentials?	*A password that is difficult to guess will be unique and not be made up of common or predictable words such as "password" or "admin" or include predictable number sequences such as "12345".*	
A5.4	Do you run external services that provides access to data (that shouldn't be made public) to users across the internet?	*Your business might run software that allows staff or customers to access information across the internet to an external service hosted on the internal network, cloud data centre or IaaS cloud service. This could be a VPN server, a mail server, or an internally hosted internet application (SaaS or PaaS) that you provide to your customers as a product. In all cases, these applications provide information that is confidential to your business and your customers and that you would not want to be publicly accessible.*	
A5.5	If yes to question A5.4, which option of password-based authentication do you use? A. Multi-factor authentication, with a minimum password length 8 characters and no maximum length B. Automatic blocking of common passwords, with a minimum password length 8 characters and no maximum length C. A password minimum length of 12 characters and no maximum length D. None of the above, please describe	*Acceptable technical controls that you can use to manage the quality of your passwords are outlined in the section about 'Password-based authentication' in the 'Cyber Essentials Requirements for IT Infrastructure' document.* *https://www.ncsc.gov.uk/files/Cyber-Essentials-Requirements-for-Infrastructure-v3-1-January-2023.pdf*	
A5.6	Describe the process in place for changing passwords on your external services when you believe they have been compromised.	*Passwords may be compromised if there has been a virus on your system or if the manufacturer notifies you of a security weakness in their product. You should know how to change the password if this occurs.*	
A5.7	When not using multi-factor authentication, which option are you using to protect your external service from brute force attacks? A. Throttling the rate of attempts B. Locking accounts after 10 unsuccessful attempts C. None of the above, please describe	*The external service that you provide must be set to slow down or stop attempts to log in if the wrong username and password have been tried a number of times. This reduces the opportunity for cyber criminals to keep trying different passwords (brute-forcing) in the hope of gaining access.*	

No.	Question	Guidance	
A5.8	Is "auto-run" or "auto-play" disabled on all your systems?	*This is a setting on your device which automatically runs software on external media or downloaded from the internet.* *It is acceptable to choose the option where a user is prompted to make a choice about what action will occur each time, they insert a memory stick. If you have chosen this option, you can answer yes to this question.*	
A5.9	When a device requires a user to be present, do you set a locking mechanism on your devices to access the software and services installed?	*Device locking mechanisms such as biometric, password or PIN, need to be enabled to prevent unauthorised access to devices accessing organisational data or services.*	
A5.10	Which method do you use to unlock the devices?	*Please refer to Device Unlocking Credentials paragraph found under Secure Configuration in the Cyber Essentials Requirements for IT Infrastructure document for further information.*	
		https://www.ncsc.gov.uk/files/Cyber-Essentials-Requirements-for-Infrastructure-v3-1-January-2023.pdf	
		The use of a PIN with a length of at least six characters can only be used where the credentials are just to unlock a device and does not provide access to organisational data and services without further authentication.	
	To protect your organisation, you should ensure that all your software is always up to date with the latest security updates. If any of your in-scope devices are using an operating system which is no longer supported (For example Microsoft Windows XP/Vista/2003/Windows 7/Server 2008, MacOS High Sierra, Ubuntu 17.10), and you are not being provided with regular updates from the vendor, then you will not be awarded certification. Mobile phones and tablets are in-scope and must also use an operating system that is still supported by the manufacturer. Questions in this section apply to: servers, desktop computers, laptops, tablets, thin clients, mobile phones, routers, firewalls, IaaS and PaaS cloud services. Further guidance can be found here		
	https://iasme.co.uk/articles/security-update-management/		
A6.1	Are all operating systems on your devices supported by a vendor that produces regular security updates? If you have included firewall or router devices in your scope, the firmware of these devices is considered to be an operating system and needs to meet this requirement.	*Older operating systems that are out of regular support include Windows 7/XP/Vista/ Server 2003, mac OS Mojave, iOS 12, iOS 13, Android 8 and Ubuntu Linux 17.10.* *It is important you keep track of your operating systems and understand when they have gone end of life (EOL). Most major vendors will have published EOL dates for their operating systems and firmware.*	

No.	Question	Guidance	
A6.2	Is all the software on your devices supported by a supplier that produces regular fixes for any security problems?	*All software used by your organisation must be supported by a supplier who provides regular security updates. Unsupported software must be removed from your devices. This includes frameworks and plugins such as Java, Adobe Reader and .NET.*	
A6.2.1	Please list your internet browser(s) The version is required.	*Please list all internet browsers installed on your devices, so that the Assessor can understand your setup and verify that they are in support.* *For example: Chrome Version 102, Safari Version 15.*	
A6.2.2	Please list your malware Protection software The version is required.	*Please list all malware protection and versions you use so that the Assessor can understand your setup and verify that they are in support.* *For example: Sophos Endpoint Protection V10, Windows Defender, Bitdefender Internet Security 2020.*	
A6.2.3	Please list your email applications installed on end user devices and server. The version is required.	*Please list all email applications and versions you use so that the Assessor can understand your setup and verify that they are in support.* *For example: MS Exchange 2016, Outlook 2019.*	
A6.2.4	Please list all office applications that are used to create organisational data. The version is required.	*Please list all office applications and versions you use so that the Assessor can understand your setup and verify that they are in support.* *For example: MS 365; Libre office, Google workspace, Office 2016.*	
A6.3	Is all software licensed in accordance with the publisher's recommendations?	*All software must be licensed. It is acceptable to use free and open-source software if you comply with any licensing requirements.* *Please be aware that for some operating systems, firmware and applications, if annual licensing is not purchased, they will not be receiving regular security updates.*	
A6.4	Are all high-risk or critical security updates for operating systems and router and firewall firmware installed within 14 days of release?	*You must install all high and critical security updates within 14 days in all circumstances. If you cannot always achieve this requirement, you will not achieve compliance to this question. You are not required to install feature updates or optional updates to meet this requirement.* *This requirement includes the firmware on your firewalls and routers.*	
A6.4.1	Are all updates applied for operating systems by enabling auto updates?	*Most devices have the option to enable auto updates. This must be enabled on any device where possible.*	

No.	Question	Guidance	
A6.4.2	Where auto updates are not being used, how do you ensure all high-risk or critical security updates of all operating systems and firmware on firewalls and routers are applied within 14 days of release?	*It is not always possible to apply auto updates, this is often the case when you have critical systems or servers, and you need to be in control of the updating process.* *Please describe how any updates are applied when auto updates are not configured.* *If you only use auto updates, please confirm this in the notes field for this question.*	
A6.5	Are all high-risk or critical security updates for applications (including any associated files and any plugins such as Java, Adobe Reader and .Net.) installed within 14 days of release?	*You must install any such updates within 14 days in all circumstances.* *If you cannot always achieve this requirement, you will not achieve compliance to this question.* *You are not required to install feature updates or optional updates to meet this requirement, just high-risk or critical security updates.*	
A6.5.1	Are all updates applied on your applications by enabling auto updates?	*Most devices have the option to enable auto updates. Auto updates should be enabled where possible.*	
A6.5.2	Where auto updates are not being used, how do you ensure all high-risk or critical security updates of all applications are applied within 14 days of release?	*It is not always possible to apply auto updates, this is often the case when you have critical systems or applications, and you need to be in control of the updating process.* *Please describe how any updates are applied when auto updates are not configured.* *If you only use auto updates, please confirm this in the notes field for this question.*	
A6.6	Have you removed any software installed on your devices that is no longer supported and no longer receives regular updates for security problems?	*You must remove older software from your devices when it is no longer supported by the manufacturer. Such software might include older versions of web browsers, operating systems, frameworks such as Java and Flash, and all application software.*	
A6.7	Where you have a business need to use unsupported software, have you moved the devices and software out of scope of this assessment? Please explain how you achieve this.	*Software that is not removed from devices when it becomes un-supported will need to be placed onto its own sub-set with no internet access.* *If the out-of-scope subset remains connected to the internet, you will not be able to achieve whole company certification and an excluding statement will be required in question A2.2.* *A sub-set is defined as a part of the organisation whose network is segregated from the rest of the organisation by a firewall or VLAN.*	

No.	Question	Guidance	
	It is important to only give users access to the resources and data necessary for their roles, and no more. All users need to have unique accounts and should not be carrying out day-to-day tasks such as invoicing or dealing with e-mail whilst logged on as a user with administrator privileges which allow significant changes to the way your computer systems work. Questions in this section apply to: servers, desktop computers, laptops, tablets, thin clients, mobile phones, IaaS, PaaS and SaaS Further guidance can be found here		
	https://iasme.co.uk/articles/user-access-control/		
A7.1	Are users only provided with user accounts after a process has been followed to approve their creation? Describe the process.	*You must ensure that user accounts (such as logins to laptops and accounts on servers) are only provided after they have been approved by a person with a leadership role in the business.*	
A7.2	Are all user and administrative accounts accessed by entering a unique username and password?	*You must ensure that no devices can be accessed without entering a username and password. Users cannot share accounts.* ***Accounts must not be shared.***	
A7.3	How do you ensure you have deleted, or disabled, any accounts for staff who are no longer with your organisation?	*When an individual leaves your organisation you need to stop them accessing any of your systems.*	
A7.4	Do you ensure that staff only have the privileges that they need to do their current job? How do you do this?	*When a staff member changes job role, you may also need to change their permissions to only access the files, folders and applications that they need to do their day-to-day work.*	
	User accounts with special access privileges (e.g., administrative accounts) typically have the greatest level of access to information, applications and computers. When these privileged accounts are accessed by attackers, they can cause the most amount of damage because they can usually perform actions such as install malicious software and make changes. Special access includes privileges over and above those of normal users. It is not acceptable to work on a day-to-day basis in a privileged "administrator" mode. Questions in this section applies to servers, desktop computers, laptops, tablets, thin clients, mobile phones, IaaS, PaaS and SaaS		
A7.5	Do you have a formal process for giving someone access to systems at an "administrator" level and can you describe this process?	*You must have a process that you follow when deciding to give someone access to systems at administrator level. This process might include approval by a person who is an owner/director/trustee/partner of the organisation.*	

No.	Question	Guidance	
A7.6	How does your organisation make sure that separate accounts are used to carry out administrative tasks (such as installing software or making configuration changes)?	*You must use a separate administrator account from the standard user account, when carrying out administrative tasks such as installing software. Using administrator accounts all-day-long exposes the device to compromise by malware. Cloud service administration must be carried out through separate accounts.*	
A7.7	How does your organisation prevent administrator accounts from being used to carry out everyday tasks like browsing the web or accessing email?	*This question relates to the activities carried out when an administrator account is in use.* *You must ensure that administrator accounts are not used to access websites or download email. Using such accounts in this way exposes the device to compromise by malware. Software and update downloads should be performed as a standard user and then installed as an administrator. You may not need a technical solution to achieve this, it could be based on good policy, procedure and regular training for staff.*	
A7.8	Do you formally track which users have administrator accounts in your organisation?	*You must track all people that have been granted administrator accounts.*	
A7.9	Do you review who should have administrative access on a regular basis?	*You must review the list of people with administrator access regularly. Depending on your business, this might be monthly, quarterly or annually. Any users who no longer need administrative access to carry out their role should have it removed.*	
	All accounts require the user to authenticate. Where this is done using a password the following protections should be used: • Passwords are protected against brute-force password guessing. • Technical controls are used to manage the quality of passwords. • People are supported to choose unique passwords for their work accounts. • There is an established process to change passwords promptly if the applicant knows or suspects the password or account has been compromised.		
A7.10	Describe how you protect accounts from brute-force password guessing in your organisation?	*A brute-force attack is an attempt to discover a password by systematically trying every possible combination of letters, numbers, and symbols until you discover the one correct combination that works.* *Information on how to protect against brute-force password guessing can be found in the Password-based authentication section, under the User Access Control section in the 'Cyber Essentials Requirements for IT Infrastructure' document.* *https://www.ncsc.gov.uk/files/Cyber-Essentials-Requirements-for-Infrastructure-v3-1-January-2023.pdf*	

No.	Question	Guidance	
A7.11	Which technical controls are used to manage the quality of your passwords within your organisation?	*Acceptable technical controls that you can use to manage the quality of your passwords are outlined in the new section about password-based authentication in the 'Cyber Essentials Requirements for IT Infrastructure' document.*	
		https://www.ncsc.gov.uk/files/Cyber-Essentials-Requirements-for-Infrastructure-v3-1-January-2023.pdf	
A7.12	Please explain how you encourage people to use unique and strong passwords.	*You need to support those that have access to your organisational data and services by informing them of how they should pick a strong and unique password.* *Further information can be found in the password-based authentication section, under the User Access Control section in the Cyber Essentials Requirements for IT Infrastructure document.*	
		https://www.ncsc.gov.uk/files/Cyber-Essentials-Requirements-for-Infrastructure-v3-1-January-2023.pdf	
A7.13	Do you have a documented password policy that includes a process for when you believe that passwords or accounts have been compromised?	*You must have an established process that details how to change passwords promptly if you believe or suspect a password or account has been compromised.*	
A7.14	Do all your cloud services have multi-factor authentication (MFA) available as part of the service?	*Where your systems and cloud services support multi-factor authentication (MFA), for example, a text message, a one-time access code, notification from an authentication app, then you must enable for all users and administrators. For more information see the NCSC's guidance on MFA.* *Where a cloud service does not have its own MFA solution but can be configured to link to another cloud service to provide MFA, the link will need to be configured.* *A lot of cloud services use another cloud service to provide MFA. Examples of cloud services that can be linked to are Azure, MS365, Google Workspace.*	
A7.15	If you have answered 'No' to question A7.14, please provide a list of your cloud services that do not provide any option for MFA.	*You must provide a list of cloud services that are in use by your organisation that do not provide any option for MFA.*	
A7.16	Has MFA been applied to **all** administrators of your cloud services?	*It is required that all administrator accounts on cloud service must apply multi-factor authentication in conjunction with a password of at least 8 characters.*	
A7.17	Has MFA been applied to **all** users of your cloud services?	*All users of your cloud services must use MFA in conjunction with a password of at least 8 characters.*	

No.	Question	Guidance	
	Malware (such as computer viruses) is used to steal or damage information. Malware is often used in conjunction with other kinds of attack such as 'phishing' (obtaining information by confidence trickery) and social network sites (which can be mined for information useful to a hacker) to provide a focussed attack on an organisation. Anti-malware solutions (including anti-virus) are available from commercial suppliers, some free, but usually as complete software and support packages. Malware is continually evolving, so it is important that the supplier includes detection facilities which are updated as frequently as possible. Anti-malware products can also help confirm whether websites you visit are malicious. Questions in this section apply to servers, desktop computers, laptops, tablets, thin clients, mobile phones, IaaS, PaaS and SaaS Further guidance can be found here		
	https://iasme.co.uk/articles/malware-protection/		
A8.1	Are all of your desktop computers, laptops, tablets and mobile phones protected from malware by either: A - Having anti-malware software installed and/or B - Limiting installation of applications by application allow listing (For example, using an app store and a list of approved applications, using a Mobile Device Management(MDM solution)) or C - None of the above, please describe	*Please select all the options that are in use in your organisation across all your devices. Most organisations that use smartphones and standard laptops will need to select both option A and B.* ***Option A*** *- option for all in-scope devices running Windows or macOS including servers, desktop computers, laptop computers* ***Option B*** *- option for all in-scope devices* ***Option C*** *- none of the above, explanation notes will be required.*	
A8.2	If Option A has been selected: Where you have anti-malware software installed, is it set to update in line with the vendor's guidelines and prevent malware from running on detection?	*This is usually the default setting for anti-malware software. You can check these settings in the configuration screen for your anti-virus software. You can use any commonly used anti-virus product, whether free or paid-for as long as it can meet the requirements in this question. For the avoidance of doubt, Windows Defender is suitable for this purpose.*	
A8.3	If Option A has been selected: Where you have anti-malware software installed, is it set to scan web pages you visit and warn you about accessing malicious websites?	*Your anti-malware software or internet browser should be configured to prevent access to known malicious websites. On Windows 10, SmartScreen can provide this functionality.*	
A8.4	If Option B has been selected: Where you use an app-store or application signing, are users restricted from installing unsigned applications?	*Some operating systems which include Windows S, Chromebooks, mobile phones and tablets restrict you from installing unsigned applications. Usually you have to "root" or "jailbreak" a device to allow unsigned applications.*	

No.	Question	Guidance	
A8.5	If Option B has been selected: Where you use an app-store or application signing, do you ensure that users only install applications that have been approved by your organisation and do you maintain this list of approved applications?	*You must create a list of approved applications and ensure users only install these applications on their devices. This includes employee-owned devices. You may use mobile device management (MDM) software to meet this requirement, but you are not required to use MDM software if you can meet the requirements using good policy, processes and training of staff.*	

Appendix A

Duties of the Cyber Advisor

For Reference

ID	Duty	Description
D1	Conduct Cyber Essentials gap analysis.	The advisor will assess the organisation and its internet-facing IT identifying where the organisation meets and fails to meet the Cyber Essentials controls.
D2	Develop and present reports on the status of Cyber Essentials controls.	After completing a gap analysis, the advisor will prepare a report targeted at senior leadership within a business, detailing the Cyber Essentials requirements that are met and those that are not met. For those not met, the report will describe why the control is not met, the risks the business are exposed to, and the recommended actions the company should take.
D3	Agree remediation activities for Cyber Essentials controls.	The advisor will work with the business, its IT Team (if they have one) and the senior leadership team to agree on the remediation activities which should be implemented.
D4	Plan remediation activities sympathetically to operations activities.	The advisor will plan remediation activities that align to the risk and business priorities agreed with the senior leadership team.
D5	Implement remediation activities sympathetically to operational activity.	The advisor will implement or guide technical teams in implementing remediation activities that align with the risk and business priorities agreed with the senior leadership team.
D6	Develop and present post-remediation/engagement reports.	Either post-remediation or at the end of the engagement, the advisor will prepare and present a report aimed at the business's senior leadership team; this will summarise the engagement, detail any remediation work completed, point out any residual risk with recommendations for reducing those risks.