

Cyber Security Checklist for SMEs

IT security step by step, no dedicated security team required

This checklist is for managing directors and staff responsible for IT in small and medium-sized companies. It covers the essential basics, from passwords and backups to a simple incident plan. Work through the items at your own pace and tick off what is already in place.

Passwords and access

- ☐ Introduce a password manager and use a unique, long password for every service.
Without a password manager, unique passwords per service are not realistic in daily work.
- ☐ Enable multi-factor authentication (MFA) at least for email, cloud services and remote access.
- ☐ Change default passwords on routers, printers, NAS devices and other hardware.
- ☐ Grant administrator rights only to people who genuinely need them.
A standard user account is enough for everyday work.
- ☐ Avoid shared accounts. Every person works with their own login.
- ☐ Disable all accounts of departing employees on their last working day.
A fixed offboarding checklist makes sure no account is forgotten.

Devices and updates

- ☐ Keep a simple inventory of all devices, software and important accounts.
You cannot protect what you do not know about.
- ☐ Turn on automatic updates for operating systems, browsers and applications.
- ☐ Replace software and devices that no longer receive security updates.
- ☐ Make sure active malware protection is running on every computer.
On Windows, the built-in Microsoft Defender is sufficient.
- ☐ Enable full-disk encryption on all laptops.
On Windows this is BitLocker or device encryption, on Apple it is FileVault. Modern smartphones are usually encrypted by default.
- ☐ Set an automatic screen lock on all devices.

Backups

- ☐ Back up your data following the 3-2-1 rule.
Three copies, two different types of storage, one copy off-site.

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- ☐ Automate your backups.
Manual backups tend to be forgotten in daily business.

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- ☐ Keep at least one backup copy disconnected from the network.
That way it survives a ransomware attack.

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- ☐ Test your restore process at least twice a year.
A backup only counts once you have proven you can restore from it.

Network and Wi-Fi

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- ☐ Set up a separate guest Wi-Fi for visitors and private devices.
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- ☐ Protect your company Wi-Fi with WPA2 or WPA3 and a long password.
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- ☐ Allow external access to your company network only through a VPN.
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- ☐ Keep the firmware of your router and firewall up to date.

Phishing and email

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- ☐ Train your team to spot phishing emails at least twice a year.
Short sessions with real examples work better than one long training session per year.
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- ☐ Always confirm payment instructions and changed bank details by phone using a known number.
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- ☐ Define who suspicious emails should be reported to.
Nobody who reports should fear consequences. Not even after clicking a link.

Incidents and suppliers

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- ☐ Create an emergency contact list: who is informed internally and who is your external IT contact.
Keep a printed copy too. In a real incident your systems may be down.
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- ☐ During an incident, document times, affected systems and actions taken from the very start.
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- ☐ Clarify in advance when a data breach must be reported to the data protection authority.
Under the GDPR the general deadline is 72 hours.
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- ☐ Check whether your company falls under Austria's NISG 2026 (NIS2) from October 2026.
The law takes effect on 1 October 2026 for medium-sized and larger companies in 18 sectors, affected companies must register by 31 December 2026.
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- ☐ For new cloud services, check where the data is stored and whether a data processing agreement is in place.
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- ☐ Ask your IT providers how they handle MFA, updates and backups themselves.

If you need support with any of these points, Frankford's IT-Solutions in Innsbruck is happy to help. Just get in touch, no strings attached.

