

Cyber Essentials & DSPT

- **Compare**
- **Contrast**
- **Compliment**



Intro:

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- Cyber Essentials Assessor
- Cyber Essentials Certifying Body
- Rugby Referee
- Rubiks Puzzle Champion!





Cyber Essentials & DSPT

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- **Contrast**
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Feature	DSPT	Cyber Essentials
Primary purpose	Demonstrate compliance with data protection & information governance in health/social care	Demonstrate baseline cyber security protection against common threats
Scope	Broad: covers digital + paper records, staff behaviour, policies, governance, incident handling	Narrower: focuses on technical cyber security controls only
Target audience	UK health & social care organisations (e.g. NHS, care providers)	All organisations across any sector
Key focus areas	Data protection, confidentiality, training, governance, processes, IT security	5 Controls: firewalls, secure config, access control, malware protection, patching
Type of assessment	Self-assessment toolkit (no mandatory audit)	Certification (self-assessment + optional independent audit for Plus)





Feature	DSPT	Cyber Essentials
Mandatory?	Required for NHS and often for social care contracts	No, but often required for government contracts
Sector-specific?	Yes – tailored to care sector requirements	No – generic, not sector-specific
Covers paper records & verbal info?	Yes	No (digital only)
Certification output	“Standards Met” / “Standards Exceeded”	Formal Cyber Essentials certificate
Insurance included?	No (can support claims)	Includes £25k Cyber Insurance
Regulatory recognition	Recognised by NHS, CQC, local authorities	Recognised by UK government (NCSC-backed scheme)
Relationship to each other	Broader framework; can incorporate Cyber Essentials evidence	Can support DSPT; Cyber Essentials Plus can help achieve higher DSPT rating
Cost	Free (government-funded support programme)	Paid certification £320-£600





5 Controls / Areas

1. **Firewalls & Routers**
2. **Secure Configuration**
3. **Security Updates**
4. **Access Control**
5. **Malware Protection**





1. Firewalls & Routers

- **Improper configuration** – Leaving default settings or not customizing rules, which can allow unauthorized traffic.
- **Ignoring updates** – Failing to apply firmware updates or patch vulnerabilities.
- **Ports that are open** – Is there a documented business case to have these open?





2. Secure Configuration

- **Using default passwords** – Not changing factory credentials.
- **When staff leave** – Disabling accounts, revoking access.
- **Disabling AutoRun** – When you plug in a USB drive, DON'T let it auto run.



A disgruntled ex-employee at a Singaporean IT firm caused carnage after deleting over 180 servers

The staff member was angry about his dismissal and sought to get his own back



A disgruntled ex-employee deleted 180 [virtual servers](#) from his company's systems in rage following his dismissal, dealing significant damage to the company.

The company in question, IT firm NCS, suffered damages of \$918,000 Singaporean dollars, equivalent to roughly \$678,000 US dollars.

The employee, Kandula Nagaraju, has been sentenced to two years and eight months in jail on one count of [unauthorized access](#) to computer material, with another charge taken into consideration for sentencing, according to reporting from [CNA](#).

Nagaraju reportedly exploited his prior access to NCS' quality assurance system to carry out the breach. Following his dismissal in 2022, he used administrator login credentials to gain unauthorized access to the system from between January and March 2023.



3. Security Updates

- **Delaying updates** – Ignoring update prompts or postponing patches.
- **Using unsupported systems** – Continuing to use software or operating systems that no longer receive security updates.
- **Not automating updates** – Relying on manual updates and missing critical patches.



Co-op cyber attack affects customer data, firm admits, after hackers contact BBC



“We’re patching like mad!”



4. Access Control

- **User Account Separation** – Have a separate admin account with elevated privileges and a standard account for day to day work.
- **Privilege creep** – Letting users retain access they no longer need.
- **Weak password practices** – Reusing passwords or using easily guessed ones.





5. Malware Protection

- **Clicking suspicious links or attachments** – Falling for phishing or drive-by download attacks.
- **Disabling antivirus software** – To speed up the computer or run untrusted software.
- **Ignoring alerts** – Overlooking or not reporting malware warnings or unusual system behaviour.



Why become Cyber Essentials Certified?





DSPT & Cyber Essentials

Key Takeaway

DSPT = governance + people + process + data + tech

Cyber Essentials = technical cyber security fundamentals





DSPT & Cyber Essentials

How they work together

(They are complementary, not competing!)

Many organisations:

- Use Cyber Essentials for technical controls

- Use DSPT for full compliance (especially in health/social care)

Having Cyber Essentials Plus can:

- Reduce effort in DSPT

- Help achieve a higher DSPT rating ("Standards Exceeded")





DSPT & Cyber Essentials

When to use each

Choose **DSPT** if you:

Work with NHS or social care data

Need to meet regulatory/data protection obligations

Choose **Cyber Essentials** if you:

Want a baseline cyber security certification

Need it for government contracts or assurance

Use **both** if you:

Are in health/social care AND want strong cyber posture





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Certified Cyber Security Assessor



Thank you!!!
Any questions?

