

IMPORTANCE OF ICT IN BUSINESS CONTINUITY

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BASICS

- Objectives of any business



- What is Business Continuity ?

Capability of an enterprise to continue with the delivery of products or services at acceptable predefined levels following disruptive incident (ISO 22301)

FRAMEWORKS AND GUIDELINES

- **Business Continuity Institute – Good Practice Guidelines 2018**
 - The GPG takes a collaborative approach to business continuity, ensuring organizations and individuals understand how to work with related management disciplines to successfully implement their business continuity solutions.
- **ISO 22301:2012 Business Continuity Management System**
 - Specifies requirements to plan, establish, implement, operate, monitor, review, maintain and continually improve a documented management system to protect against, reduce the likelihood of occurrence, prepare for, respond to, and recover from disruptive incidents when they arise.
- **ISO 27031:2011 – ICT Readiness for Business Continuity (IRBC)**
 - Describes the concepts and principles of information and communication technology (ICT) readiness for business continuity, and provides a framework of methods and processes to identify and specify all aspects (such as performance criteria, design, and implementation) for improving an organization's ICT readiness to ensure business continuity

WHAT IS BUSINESS CONTINUITY FOR?

- **Incident Prevention** - Protecting Products/Services from threats
- **Incident Detection** - Detecting incidents at the earliest opportunity will minimize the impact to delivery of services/products
- **Response** - Responding to an incident in the most appropriate manner
- **Recovery** - Identifying and implementing the appropriate recovery strategy will ensure the timely resumption of services and maintain the integrity of data.
- **Improvement** – Lessons learned from small and large incidents should be documented, analysed and reviewed.

BUSINESS CONTINUITY LIFECYCLE – BCI & ISO

ISO 22301

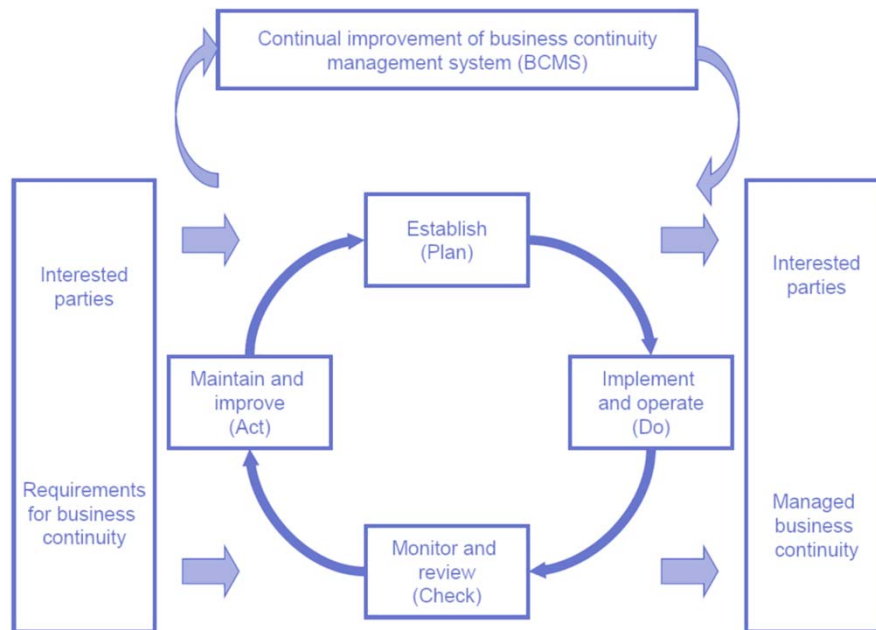


Figure 1 — PDCA model applied to BCMS processes

BCI GPG 2018



KEY PLANNING ELEMENTS

People

Premises

Technology

Information

Suppliers

Processes

BUSINESS IMPACT ANALYSIS – RISK ASSESSMENT

- BIA - Process of analysing activities and the effect that a business disruption might have upon them.

- Use BIA to identify
 - Key processes that deliver a product or service
 - Resource dependencies within the process on
 - People, Premises, Technology, Information, Supplier, Processes
 - Maximum Acceptable Outage (MAO)
 - Recovery Time Objective (RTO)
 - Recovery Point Objective (RPO)

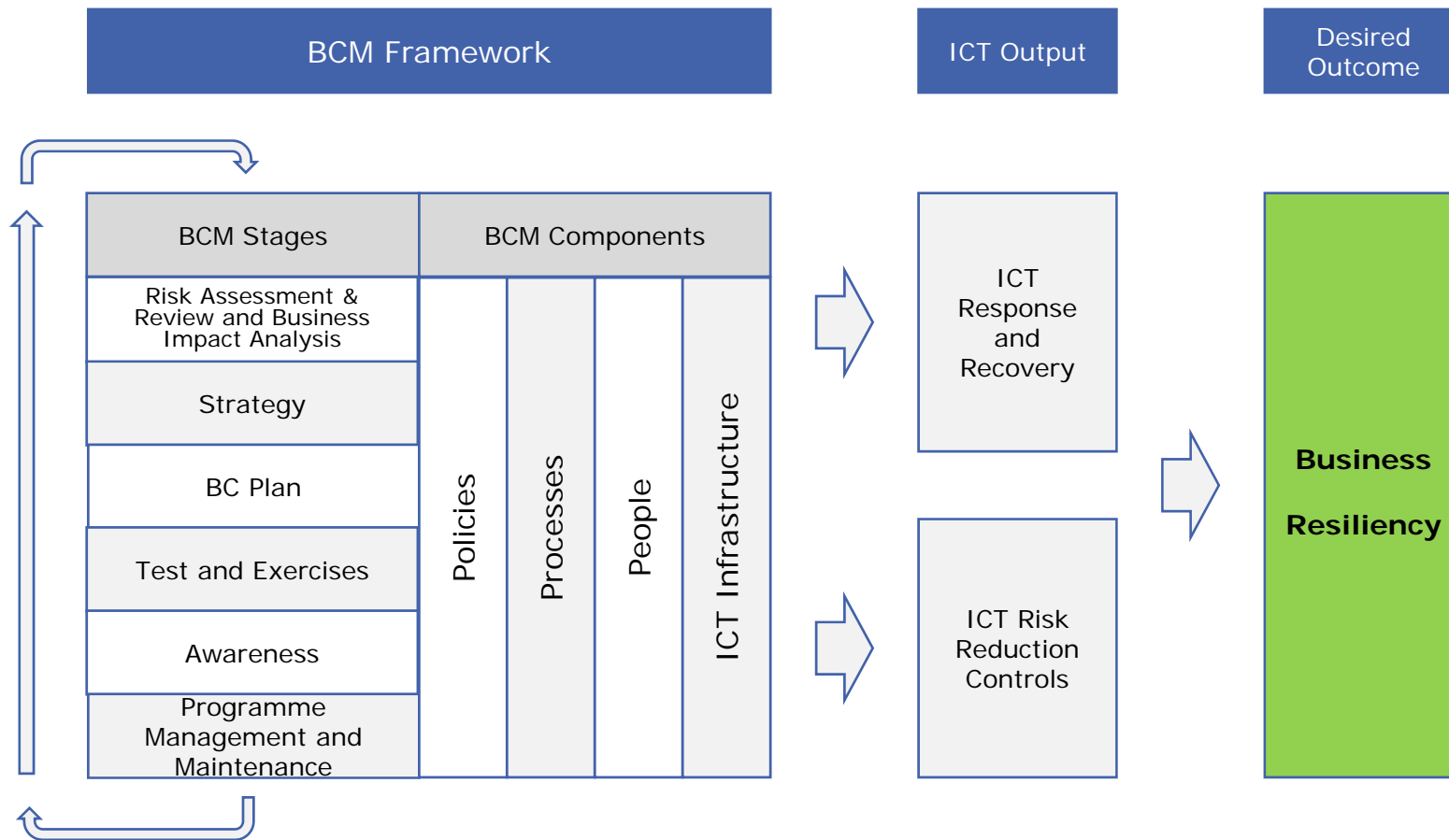
- Conduct Risk Assessment on resource dependencies to identify
 - Single Points of failure
 - Unacceptable concentration of risk in particular areas

DESIGN STRATEGIES

- Mitigation strategies could be
 - Diversification
 - Replication
 - Stand by
 - Post Incident acquisition
 - Do nothing

- Based on needs such as
 - Budget
 - Resource availability
 - Potential costs and benefits
 - Technological constraints
 - The organization's risk appetite
 - The organization's existing BC strategy
 - Regulatory obligations

ROLE OF ICT IN BUSINESS CONTINUITY



BENEFITS OF ICT READINESS FOR BUSINESS CONTINUITY - (IRBC)

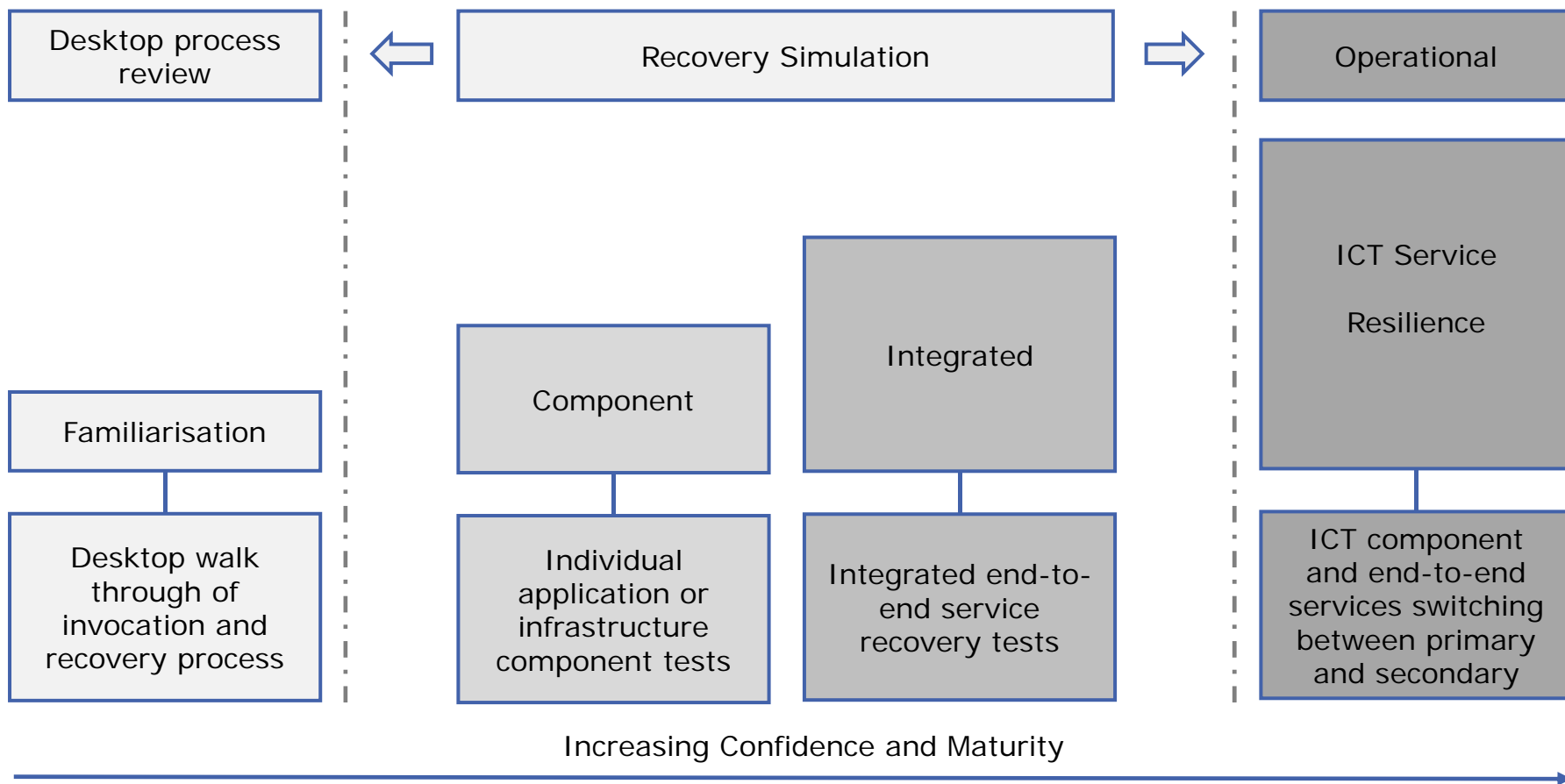
- Understands the risks to continuity of ICT services and their vulnerabilities
- Identifies the potential impacts of disruption to ICT services
- Encourages improved collaboration between its business managers and its ICT service providers (internal and external)
- Develops and enhances competence in its ICT staff by demonstrating credible responses through exercising ICT continuity plans and testing IRBC arrangements

BENEFITS OF ICT READINESS FOR BUSINESS CONTINUITY (CONT.)

- Provides assurance to top management that it can depend upon predetermined levels of ICT services and receive adequate support and communications in the event of a disruption
- Provides assurance to top management that information security (confidentiality, integrity and **availability**) is properly preserved, ensuring adherence to information security policies
- Provides additional confidence in the business continuity strategy through linking investment in IT solutions to business needs and ensuring that ICT services are protected at an appropriate level given their importance to the organization

VALIDATION & EXERCISE

- Create exercise plans and scenarios to test out recovery readiness



MAINTENANCE & CONTINUAL IMPROVEMENT

- Conduct an Audit of BC programme
- Create Measurement criteria – then Measure
- Take corrective action when a failure occurs
- Conduct Management Reviews of audit results, corrective actions, residual risks, lessons learnt and so on

BUSINESS CONTINUITY AWARENESS



Working together to improve organizational resilience



DISCUSSION
PLANNING
COOPERATION
MEETING
DEVELOPMENT
COORDINATION
BREAKING SILOS
AGREEMENT
BUY-IN
SHARING
ALIGNMENT
CHALLENGED PARTNERSHIP
UNDERSTANDING
COMMUNICATION
TEAMWORK
TRUST
TOGETHER
END GOAL
BAU

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Business Continuity
Emergency Management | Risk Management | Communications | Health and Safety
Crisis Management | Facilities Management | ICT Security | Human Resources | Physical Security

Q & A

Thank you!

REFERENCES



www.thebci.org



www.iso.org