

A graphic illustration on a dark blue background featuring various business and technology icons: a speech bubble, a magnifying glass, a compass, a smartphone, a person's head profile with a cloud and lightning bolt inside, a coffee cup, and a shopping cart. The text 'BUSINESS CONTINUITY' is written in large, white, bold, sans-serif capital letters at the bottom of the graphic.

# BUSINESS CONTINUITY

# Keeping The Business Running Despite Disruption

# BUSINESS CONTINUITY PLANNING

## WHEN

When we think our business has grown to such an extent that problems with stop us operating for anything more than a short period will damage our relationship with our customers and future business prospects

## WHY

Because we want to understand and overcome the following:

Which parts of the business are least able to overcome disruption

What types of event will cause most damage to us

## HOW

By creating a plan for each department to keep operating in disruptive conditions

By looking at which department plans are most complicated

# EXAMPLE SITUATIONS TO COVER

## Disruption Of Staff Or Suppliers

- Strikes / lockouts / sit-ins by our workforce or supplier's
- Supplier commercial dispute
- Supplier bankruptcy / exit from certain business lines
- Transportation / commuting problems

## Workplace Incidents

- Severe accidents causing shutdown whilst investigation takes place
- Fire / flooding at our premises
- Loss of services (e.g. telecoms / power / water)

## Force Majeure

- Short term political changes (e.g. emergency visa restrictions)
- Severe weather / Earthquakes
- Pandemic outbreak
- War

# HOW FAR DO WE GO?

## MINI

- At a minimum, we should have a contact list of our team members
- Even without further planning, at least we are able to contact everyone in the event of emergency
- If we stop here then responses will always have to be on-the-fly

## MIDI

- Create back-up plans for our key processes and systems -- how quickly can they come online, what is the insurance cost?
- Communications -- IT (email, internet, intranet), fixed and mobile phone lines
- Office and factory space, servers and power / heating / light

## MAXI

- What are the critical events that could cause the most damage or are high likelihood?
- How can we create off-the-shelf plans and create extra robustness in the way we do business day-to-day?
- How can we improve detection of these events so we can start acting in advance or immediately after?

# CONTINUITY PLAN ELEMENTS



# CREATING THE CONTACT LIST

1

Even if you don't create a plan, it is key to have a contact list so at least people can be informed of the plan

Covers all team members and should include relevant personal details, but be careful about privacy and PII\*

2

Define responsibility for using the contact list

Who decides that there is an emergency?

What happens if they are unavailable?

3

Create the sustainability:

Plan for periodic refresh

Testing plan (check that the details are correct)

# USING THE CONTACT LIST

**CHECK  
OK**

Call each person -- are they okay?

**IF NOK...**

What help do they need?

How long will it take for them to become okay? (assume a long time if inappropriate to ask)

How does this impact the plan (what can they no longer do)?

**IF OK...**

Do they know what their designated role is?

Do we need them to do anything additional?

Do they have the resources they need to hand?

Do they need to do anything at this time? How to stay in touch?

- Understand the key services and assets we rely on (telecoms, buildings)
- If they were unavailable, could we quickly resource or would we be stuck?
  - If yes, create response plan (e.g. list of alternate suppliers and set-up steps)
  - If no, investigate asset / service duplication (e.g. on-site generators)
- What types of event are the key assets susceptible to?
  - Example failure mode: critical IT equipment has a specialist sprinkler system in case of fire, but floors above do not and it could get flooded if they go off
- What is the cost / benefit of reducing the probability or severity of these events?
  - It may be that a permanent fix is too expensive but creating a high quality plan with retained emergency providers for fast response is not



# CHOOSING THE RIGHT DEPTH OF PLAN

Having a good and up-to-date contact list is the minimum we should do

If an emergency caused us to work in an unconventional way (e.g. temporary offices), how much would it hurt our business?

If it is “a lot”, we should create back-up plans

How much time and money can we afford to spend on continuity plans?

High quality plans will need time and money spent on them

# WHAT DOES IT TAKE?



Data On  
Who  
Does  
What  
And  
Which  
Assets  
Are Key



Thinking  
About  
Failure  
Modes  
For Our  
Business



Look At  
Ways To  
Keep  
Our  
Business  
Running



Buy-In  
To The  
Trade-  
Offs  
Within  
The Plan



Spending  
To Lower  
The Risk  
Of Certain  
Events Or  
Duplicate  
Key  
Assets



Time To  
Create  
And  
Update  
The Plan



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