

# Operational Resilience

## Marketing Presentation

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## Operational Resilience: The World – and Your Business - Interrupted

Earlier this year, very few predicted the unprecedented lockdowns and workplace disruptions that have resulted from COVID-19. Seemingly overnight, businesses are facing challenges across the enterprise that are testing even well-prepared teams.

Businesses today must anticipate any and all contingencies that could dramatically interrupt operations for a significant period of time.

**PANDEMICS** 

**NATURAL DISASTER** 

**SEVERE WEATHER** 

**EMPLOYEE VANDALISM** 

**CYBER ATTACKS** 

**TERRORIST ATTACKS** 

**WORKFORCE STOPPAGES** 

**POLITICAL UNREST** 

## Operational Resilience: The World – and Your Business – Interrupted

**Operational Resilience** is "the ability to prepare for and adapt to changing conditions and disruptions. Resilience includes the ability to withstand and recover from deliberate attacks, accidents, or naturally occurring threats or incidents." (FFIEC Handbook)

Working across five critical areas – Business Continuity, Technology Disaster Recovery, Threat / Risk Assessment, Cyber Resilience, and Third-Party Risk – Sia Partners can support your business in becoming operationally resilient by preparing for, responding to and remediating disruptive events.



## **BUSINESS CONTINUITY**

A system of prevention, mitigation, and recovery from potential threats to a company. It ensures that personnel and assets are protected and able to function and recover quickly in the event of a disaster.



## THREAT/ RISK ASSESSMENT

The Threat/Risk Assessment identifies and prioritizes potential threats using historical and forecast data and assesses their financial and operational impacts on mission critical business functions.



## TECH DISASTER RECOVERY

The recovery of enterprise information technology applications and business supporting infrastructure. Addresses guidelines for returning operations to a normalized state with minimum disruption.



#### CYBER RESILIENCE

The ongoing protection of technology assets and infrastructure from nefarious activity and disruption. Enables organizations to respond and recover from incidents and limit the severity of future attacks.



#### THIRD PARTY RISK

Addresses a firm's dependence on outside parties to perform activities and services. It is measured against the likelihood that an outside party is unable to provide the services required to support a firm's needs.

#### SIA PARTNERS SOLUTIONS

- Governance
- · Technology Assessment
- Crisis Management Framework
- Peer Review
- · Audit and Reg Remediation
- · Second Line of Defense
- · Ad Hoc Solutions

- Business Impact Analysis
- Threat Identification & Analysis
- · Stress Testing
- Legal & Regulatory Assessment
- Vendor Assessment & Selection
- · Comparison & Benchmarking
- Technology & Infrastructure Assessment
- · Disaster Recovery Plan
- Plan Testing & Change Management
- Response & Recovery Strategies
- · System Implementation

- Cybersecurity Awareness & Training
- · Network Security Assessment
- Data Protection & Cloud Security
- Vulnerability Assessment & Penetration Testing
- Incident Response Framework

- · Third Party Risk Reviews
- Service Level Agreement (SLA) Analysis
- Ongoing Third-Party Performance Monitoring
- · Process Design & Procedures
- · Data Management
- · Vendor Continuity Management

#### **COMMUNICATION STRATEGY**

PROCESS RE-ENGINEERING

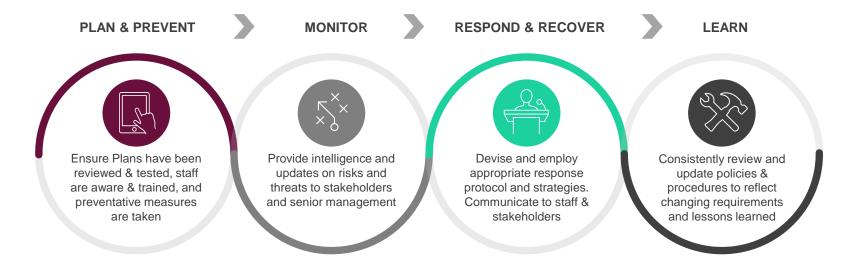
**POLICIES & PROCEDURES** 

STRATEGY & PLANNING

REPORTING

## **Business Continuity**

Business Continuity ('BC') is a system of prevention, mitigation, and recovery from potential threats to an organization's people, infrastructure, process, and assets. Business Continuity Management ensures that the organization is prepared to quickly respond to and recover from business disruptive events.



## **BC PLANNING**

- Business Continuity Plan Template/Structure
- Business Unit Hierarchy
- Recovery Strategies
- Process Taxonomy
- Business Impact Analysis
- Risk Assessment
- · Reporting & Dashboards

## **BC TESTING**

- · Test Scripts and Forms
- Testing Strategy
- Testing Coordination
- Roles and Responsibilities
- Workflows / Approval
- Masking / Access Restriction
- Results / Feedback Process

## **CRISIS MANAGEMENT**

- · Incident Management
- Response Coordination (Internal / External)
- Communication Strategy (Management / Staff)
- Alerts/Banners / Rapid Notification / Hotlines
- Event Logging
- Training (Internal / External)
- Contact Information (Internal / External)

## **Technology Disaster Recovery**

When a company's IT systems and data are compromised by outside threats such as natural disasters, global pandemics, technology failures, cyber-attacks, it is crucial to have a developed recovery plan to restore and maintain core business functions. Disaster recovery focuses on developing a strategy that will help clients businesses return to normal while minimizing interruptions or loss when an unforeseen hardship occurs. Disaster Recovery strategies should be flexible to cover events of varying impacts to the business and should provide leadership with confidence when navigating uncharted waters.



#### **Fault Tolerance**

Despite system or hardware failure, it is imperative for normal operations to keep functioning. Cloud computing allows for business systems to continue operating regardless of technological failure.



#### Sustainability

An effective Disaster Recovery Plan must consider the firm's broader strategy and include future growth plans (locations strategy, third party vendors, organization structure, etc.).



#### **Data Loss**

Data loss management is crucial as more companies rely on data as part of their core products and services. Many customers trust companies in the handling of personal information. Protecting data is critical to keeping the business running and customers happy.



## **Change Management**

A disaster recovery plan needs to be assessed and updated regularly to ensure the recovery model is up to date with new business products, services, and IT systems. Employees should be trained on the plan on an ongoing basis.



## **Network Integration**

A challenge faced in the transition to a DR system is minimizing latency between internal and offsite / cloud-based servers. Network optimization tools can be utilized to monitor and manage movement of data.



## **Recovery Approach**

A disaster recovery plan must be able to support a seamless transition back to a normalized state of business. Businesses should continually test the efficacy of their plan in a variety of scenarios, time periods, and as new threats emerge.

## Threat/Risk Assessment

Threat and Risk Assessments identify and prioritize potential threats using historical and forecast data and assesses their financial and operational impacts on mission critical business functions.

The four steps below make up the Risk Assessment process. Risk Assessments are conducted annually and conclude when the gaps identified in the existing business contingency plan have been identified.



- · Conducted enterprise wide
- Operational (process) and Financial
- · Recovery Time Objectives
- Industry impact analysis
- · Customer impact analysis
- Supplier impact analysis
- Infrastructure analysis
- Threat Identification: Known historical events, predictable (weather), non-predictable/ black swan (e.g. pandemic, terrorism, etc.)
- Threat Analysis: Assignment of probabilities/ likelihoods based on historical and actuarial data
- Prioritization of threats taking into account potential financial, operational, and reputational impacts

- Development of stress test scenarios
- Test business readiness against various selected threat scenarios
- Revise assumptions across BIA and Risk and Threat Assessment
- Impact assumption testing and re-assessment
- Gap Analysis against existing BCP
- Update existing contingency plan

## Cyber Resilience

**Threats** - Cybercrime, natural disasters, infrastructure or technology failures, or staff unavailability are all examples of key business threats.

**Defense** - In an event, infrastructure, data and operations are compromised it is imperative that defensive measures exist to sustain critical enterprise functions.

**Response** - Prevention roadmaps must outline risk mitigating response mechanisms for restoring disruptions to a normalized state preventing future threats.

## **STRATEGY**

- Is your company's Cyber Security program resilient, enough?
- Are you aware of the current Cyber Threats and their impacts?
- Is your organization prepared to respond to Cyber Crime incidents?
- · Organization Governance plan
- Cyber Security / IT Risk assessment
- · Third-Party Security assessment
- · Vendor Selection advisory
- Software Asset management
- · Access Rights management
- Target Operating Model
- · Cybersecurity training & awareness

#### **OPERATIONS**

- Are all devices connected to your system secure?
- Do your systems have adequate and safe backup and recovery?
- Do you have data encryption standards in place?
- Do your systems have business continuity planning / governance?
- Vulnerability Assessment & Penetration Testing
- Cyber-Attack Simulation (Blue Team / Red Team)
- Incident Response Preparation & Testing
- Software Development
- Data Classification / Loss Prevention

## **REGULATORY**

- Do you understand Information Security Regulations across business lines?
- How do you assess Regulatory Compliance with regards to business continuity in the IT space?
- Does your Cyber Security program meet Regulatory Standards?
- Cybersecurity Regulatory Framework
- NYS DFS Part 500 Gap Analysis & Remediation
- SWIFT Customer Security Program Gap Analysis Review & Remediation
- Data Privacy Review & Remediation (GDPR/CCPA Compliance)
- Industry Best Practices (FFIEC, COBIT, NIST, CIS)

## Third Party Risk

Third Party Risk arises from a firm's dependence on outside parties to perform activities or provide services on its behalf. Third party risk is measured against the likelihood that an outside party is unable to provide the activities and/or services required to support a firm's business needs.

## Common risks posed by third parties:

## **Operational**

Operational risk is a firm's risk of business process / function failure due to a third party service outage or the unavailability of a third party's services.

## Compliance/Legal

Compliance and legal risk includes the firm's risk of exposure to potential legal penalties or fines if a third party does not meet certain regulatory requirements.

#### Concentration

Concentration risk is the risk of a third party failure when the business has formed a dependence on such vendor for numerous functions and uses many of the vendor's services throughout the organization.

## **Data Privacy**

Data Privacy risk is the risk that a third party with access to a firm's employee or customer Personally Identifiable Information (PII) misuses such data.

## Reputational

Reputational risk includes the risk of monetary loss, legal action, and any associated press related to these events resulting from third party actions or performance.

## AML/OFAC

AML/OFAC risk is the risk that a third party has vulnerabilities of being non-compliant with BSA/AML requirements or OFAC sanctions regulations.

## **Information Security**

Information Security risk is the risk that a third party with access to confidential or internal business data misuses such data.

## **Financial Health**

Financial Health risk is the risk that a vendor is unable to provide services due to its current financial situation.

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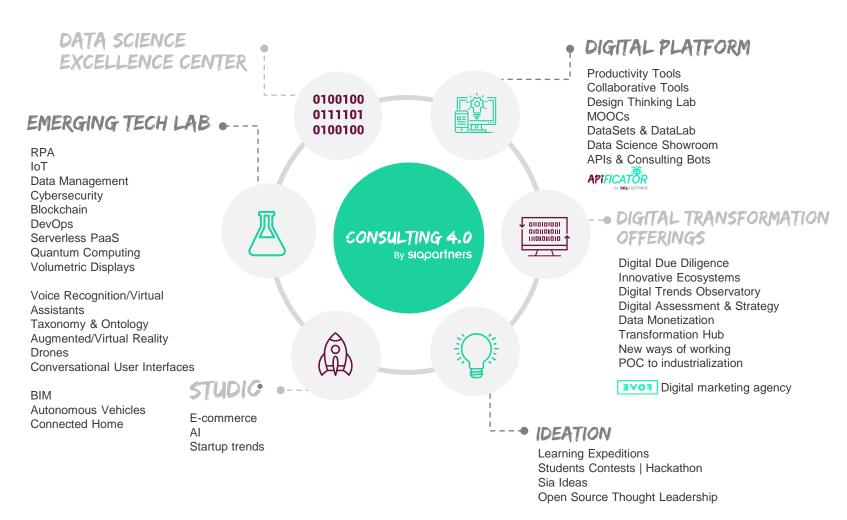
#### **SECTORS**

Banking
Consumer Goods & Retail
Energy, Resources & Utilities
Government
Healthcare
Insurance
Manufacturing
Pharmaceuticals
Real Estate
Tech
Telecommunications & Media
Transportation & Logistics

#### **SERVICES**

Actuarial Sciences
CFO Advisory
Change Management
CIO Advisory
Compliance
Corporate Strategy
Marketing & Customer Experience
Data Science
Digital Transformation
Human Resources
Operational Excellence
Pricing & Revenue Management
Procurement & Sourcing

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