# Business Continuity Planning Information Security

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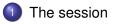
Autumn 2011 - Week 13



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Business Continuity Planning

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- 2 Response Planning
- 3 Continuity Strategies
- Insurance and Responsibility
- 5 Closure



#### Session objectives

- understand the relationship between incident response, disaster recovery, and business continuity
- be able to identify risks and possible solutions to business continuity



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#### 1 The session

## Response Planning

- 3 Continuity Strategies
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## Incident response and disaster recovery

- Incident response
- Disaster recovery

Introduced before; what do we mean?



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## Incident response and disaster recovery

- Incident response (IR)
  - immediate action
  - effective IR should mean negligible effect on operation
  - serious disasters may be out of scope for IR
- Disaster recovery
  - restoring status quo
  - restoration may take time
  - production loss may incur while we wait



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## **Business Continuity Plans**

- keep the business going
  - when incident response falls short
  - while we wait for disaster recovery
- BCP supplements IR and DR
- The scope is the most serious incidents
  - when IR/DR is insufficient



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# Why is BCP important?

#### What happens if you loose email connection for

- ...10 minutes?
- ...1 hour?
- ...4 hours?
- ...2 days?
- ...a week?
- ...a month?



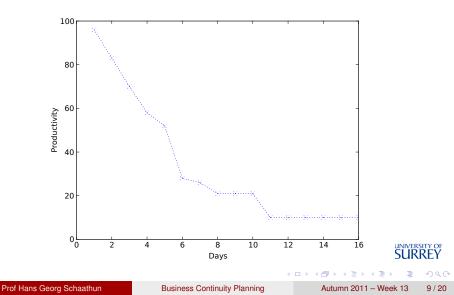
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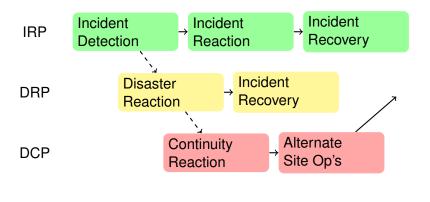


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## Incidents and Productivity



# **Contingency Planning**





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#### Continuity Strategies

4) Insurance and Responsibility





## What are the challenges in a disaster?

- Hardware
- Software and configuration
- Data (restored from backup)
- Location Buildings



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#### **Dedicated sites**

# Hot Sites a fully functional computing facility installed and configured for the organisation

- Warm Site a partially installed computing facility. It typically includes server hardware, but not applications and workstations.
  - Cold Site is just a spare building where a computing facility may be installed



#### Shared facilities

Time-Share several organisations share a hot/warm/cold site. This gives more value for money, assuming that two organisations will not hit simultaneous disasters...

Service Bureaus provide a service for a few, such as an agreement to provide physical facilities in the event of a disaster

Mutual Agreements is some agreement between organisations to assist eachother in the event of a disaster.



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#### **Different facilities**

#### Server and Data Centres High-security facilities. Security-aware management. Good planning is common. PC-s and Workstations Are often forgotten. Left to the attention of individual users.



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## **Remote Storage**

- Backup is an obvious control
- Most common threats to control are
  - media decay and disk failure
  - user errors (deleting the wrong file)
- Rarer events include fire and theft
- Remote storage is essential to avoid losing both in the same event
- BCP: roll out the backup on an alternate site
  - can you do it quickly enough?

Do you make remote backups as frequently as local backups?



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# Continuity Planning versus Insurance

#### Is insurance an alternative to continuity planning?

- Insurance will normally cover recovery.
- It will rarely cover consequential loss
  - such as lost productivity
- Extended down-time may cause irrepairable loss



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### Conclusions

- Business Continuity Planning supplements other plans for security
- Where other plans focus on resolving a situation
  - BCP only provides a temporary solution
  - to keep going while the other plans are executed
- BCP often includes a backup facility
  - to run operations temporarily

