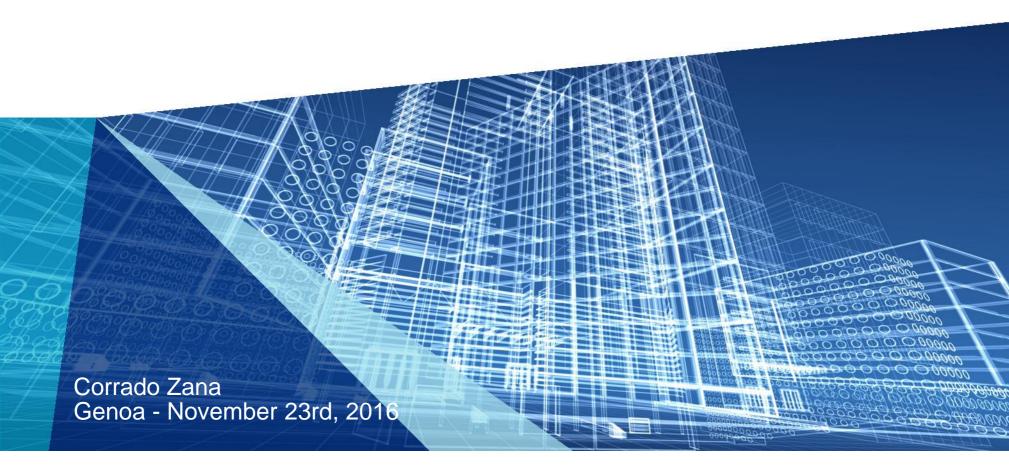
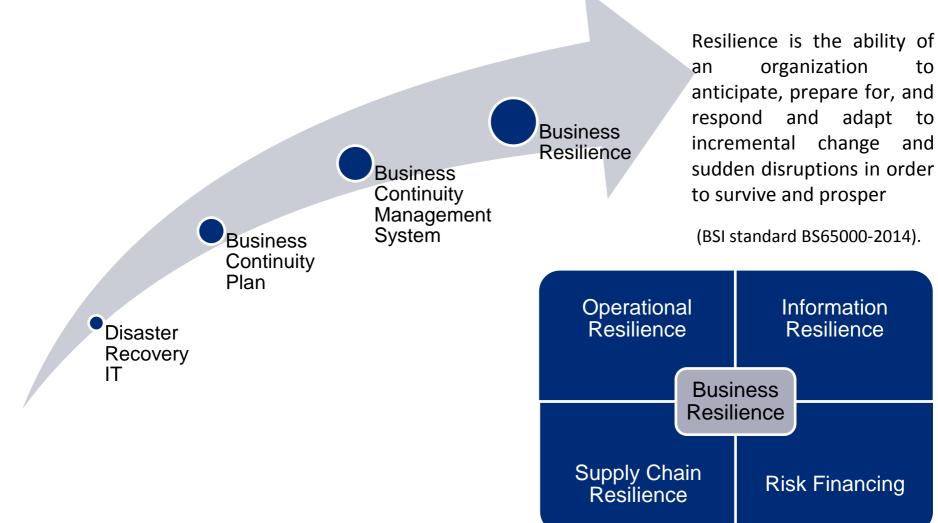
# L'evoluzione della Business Continuity





## **Business Resilience** MRC Approach



to

and

# Introduction Crisis Management Program cornerstones

### **Framework**

- A crisis, according to the standard BS11200, can be defined as "an abnormal and unstable situation that threatens the organization's strategic objectives, reputation or viability"
- These situations and their potential impact on the organization must be properly classified, in order to structure appropriate procedures for crisis management, whose ultimate goal is to minimize the impact.

## **Main goals**

A Crisis Management Program is ultimately designed to reach three main goals:

- Assure an effective decision making process in case of crisis
- Manage expectations of all stakeholders
- Communicate properly

## Introduction Crisis Management framework

The Crisis Management program should be fully **interconnected** with Emergency Response. Incidents have to be properly and timely managed by relevant functions (such as IT, facility, Safety,..) and **escalated** to the Crisis Manager if needed.

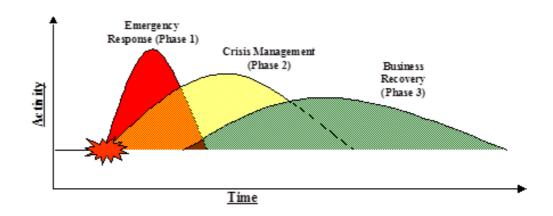
At the same time, the Crisis Management team should be able to activate **Business Continuity / Recovery Plans** if applicable.

It is assumed that certain scenarios could require just the invocation of the Crisis Management team, being Emergency Management and Recovery plans not applicable.

Incident escalation to Crisis Manager, invocation of the Crisis Management plan, declaration of Crisis status, and situation closing should be properly defined.

It is assumed that Crisis Management is **managed centrally**, on the contrary Incident/Emergency management could be controlled locally.

Once initiated, Crisis Management could continue with a variable intensity of activity for a longer period of time, if compared with Emergency and Recovery plan.



# MRC Methodology Definition of scope

**Scope** of Crisis Management Programs could be differently interpreted and defined. However, the ultimate goal should be the **resilience** of the organization. As a matter of fact the majority of Crisis Management Programs are designed to coordinate the organization response in case of major operational disasters and security events such as:

- Loss of premises
- Security accidents
- Severe IT outages
- Cyber attacks and Data Breaches
- Environmental accidents

Moreover, certain scenarios could be included taking in consideration the industry peculiarities (such as sinking of a vessel for a global logistics corporation).

To be mentioned that failure to **comply with applicable laws** and **regulations**, resulting in service interruption, reputational damages, litigations, criminal investigations could be considered in scope.



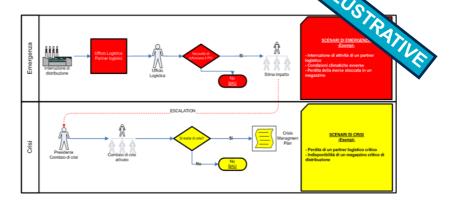
# MRC Methodology preliminary incident evaluation and escalation processes

Both processes are outlined during the 'To Be' phase and finalized during the implementation phase

The classification **guideline** and the **evaluation** process is aimed to define when an incident should be classified as "crisis". This rule should be **tailored** on existing processes in order to avoid misinterpretations and gaps in case of crisis.

The incident notification and escalation shall be streamlined to identify key owners and gates.

Livello di severità	Danni a persone	Danni da interruzione Supply Chain	Danni da non-conformità di prodotto	Danni ai beni di proprietà	Danni alı.
Incidente lieve     Evento con un impatto     negativo sulle risorse     umane e fisiche che può     provocare disservizi poco     rilevanti.	Infortuni minori con assenza dal lavoro <3gg.	Breve interruzione / ritardo di fomitura di < 1 ora Breve interruzione della linea produttiva di < 1 ora Breve indisponibilità di un magazzino di < 1 ora	Non conformità non critica rispetto ai parametri di qualità intemi	Guasti e piccoli principi d'incendio  Danneggiamenti limitati a seguito di eventi naturali (precipitazioni acqua/neve di entità eccezionale)	Incidente mino conseguenze inten- sito, di immediata soluzione (spandimento si terreno pavimentato)
Incidente significativo Evento con ripercussioni contenute sulla continuità delle attività.	Infortuni sul lavoro, con presumibili esti di invalidità rilevante, che colpiscano uno o più dipendenti o terzi. Assenza dal lavoro 399-4099.	Breve interruzione / ritardo di fomitura di < 3 ore Breve interruzione della linea produttiva di < 3 ore Breve indisponibilità di un magazzino di < 3 ore	Non conformità non critica rispetto ai parametri di qualità intemi con potenziale non conformità a parametri normativi	Indisponibilità parziale del sito produttivo senza ripercussioni sulla continuità produttiva	Incidente con conseguenze interne al sito permanenti (contaminazione aree verdi senza conseguenze esterne al sito)
3. Emergenza (Incidente grave) Evento con effettive o potenziali gravi ripercussioni sulla sicurezza e incolumità delle persone e seri danni alle infrastrutture e alla reputazione dell'azienda.	Infortunio grave sul lavoro con conseguenze non letali. Assenza dal lavoro > 40 gg.	Interruzione di fomitura di una materia prima non critica o comunque di < 24 ore Fermo di produzione di < 24 ore Interruzione delle attività di un partner logistico	Imegolarità critica della qualità di prodotto Minaccia di contaminazione dolosa del prodotto ("tampering")	Perdita parziale di infrastrutture tecnologiche principali Danneggiamento o perdita totale della merce stoccata Indisponibilità momentaneo dello stabilimento	Incidente con conseguenze esteme al sito protratte per un periodo di < 24 ore
Crisi     Evento con gravissime     conseguenze su persone,     asset e reputazione     dell'azienda che si     protraggono nel tempo.	Infortunio mortale sui lavoro Sequestro di persona	Internuzione prolungata di britalura di materie prime citi de Causando finternuzione della produzione Fermo di produzione di > 24 ore Indisponibilità di un magazzino critico; Perdita di un parther logistico critico	Non conformità critica di prodotto (qualitativa, normativa ecc.)  Contaminazione dolosa del prodotto ("tampering")  Ritiro/richiamo di prodotto	Distruzione totale dello stabilimento Perdita totale delle in frastrutture tecnologiche	Incidente on conseguenze esteme al sito per un periodo di > 24 ore

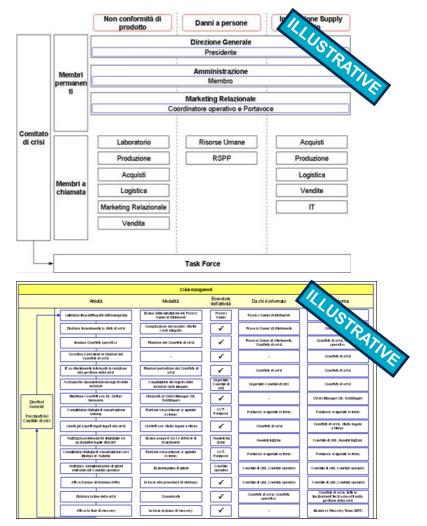


## MRC Methodology Crisis Management Team

The core and engine of any CM Program is the **CM Team**. An outcome of the 'To-Be' phase is the design of one or more options about members to be part of the CMT, their roles and all tools needed to support them.

Team members could be senior representatives from key staff functions and business lines. The CM team is often chaired by the most senior executive. Corporate Security is frequently requested to provide the Crisis Manager, in charge of operations. This should be confirmed or changed in this phase.

The CMT members could be provided with a "Crisis Management Handbook" supporting the decision making process. Also **RACI matrixes** and **stakeholders map** are key working tool, to be periodically refreshed, that could be created during the Implementation phase for the specific support of the CMT. CMT could also take advantage of specific **tools** and **facilities** ("War Room"), needed to allow two-ways communications and secure operations.



# MRC Methodology Crisis Communication

**Crisis Communication** should be part of the exhaustive Crisis Management Program, but role and extension of the Crisis Communication plan should be defined taking in consideration business and organization characteristics.

Crisis Communication could be delegated to the **internal Communication function** and/or to external **communication specialists**.

However, the Crisis Management team should be provided with sound communications **guidelines** able to direct the internal and external communication process. A stakeholder map should be in place to cover all possible recipients and fine-tune messages taking in consideration all different needs. **Social networks** may be included in this Program.

#### Objectives

- Foresee
- Be prepared

#### Tools

- Plans and procedures regularly update and tested
- Employees trained and informed
- Technical and financial resources available and regularly controlled

#### Objectives

- Evaluate the actions made
- Improve plans with the "Lessons learned"

#### Tools

 Procedures for the closing of the crisis status and the evaluation of actions made

#### Objectives

- Verify and evaluate the event
- Determine the response
- Notify and activate
- Plan (strategies)
- Release "First Response" news

#### Tools

- Teams with defined roles and responsibilities
- Procedures for the evaluation and the notification
- Procedures for a prompt communication to key stakeholders

#### Objectives

- Communicate and inform the stakeholders and the media
- Protect the reputation
- Monitor the event, the feedbacks in order to align the strategies in live time

#### Tools

- Communication Team
- People with specified roles and trained (spokesperson, media monitor, Next of Keen procedure responsible, etc)
- Procedures for the release of communication

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