A blurred photograph of a person in a dark suit walking away from the camera down a brightly lit hallway with a tiled floor. The image is overlaid with a semi-transparent grid pattern.

PD25888 – Business Recovery Management (in 10 minutes)

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Agenda

- Why is BS25888 being developed; what is it all about?
- How does it relate to BS25999?
- What are some of the key messages it contains?

Business Recovery Management

BRM provides an organization with a capability to recover (restore or reconfigure) to an agreed strategic and operational equilibrium following a single (or series of) damaging incident(s). BRM is defined as...

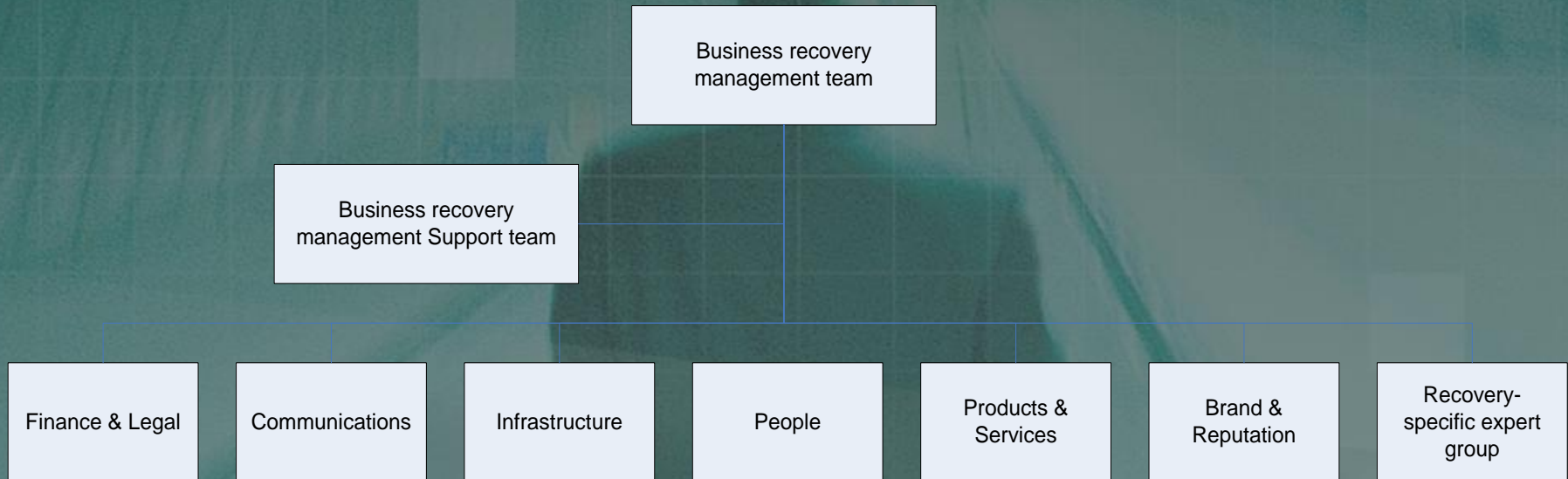
“The process of rebuilding, restoring and rehabilitating the organization following an incident”.

Relationship with BS25999

- BRM is designed to complement the guidance and requirements contained within BS 25999-1:2006 and BS 25999- 2:2007
- PD25888 states...“It is necessary that an organization’s recovery plans interface with any incident/crisis management and business continuity management plans”.
- The size and configuration of the RMT structure depends on the organization, which might be made up of a very small number of individuals or involve numerous subgroups to aid the delivery of the recovery strategy.

BRM Structure

Example of business recovery management structure



NOTE: The RMT may also include external representatives; e.g. architects, local authority planners, loss adjustors, restoration experts, staff counsellors and key suppliers, etc.

The RMT, as the strategic decision-making authority, needs to think beyond immediate recovery troubleshooting into the medium and long-term recovery phase. To help achieve this, a framework should be put in place to ensure the RMT does not become too focused on the short-term recovery.

Source: (PD25888 n.d.)

PD25888 Examples

Some of the issues that might be considered include:

- **Products and services:** Do products/services need to be discontinued and/or new ones brought in?
- **Reassembling infrastructure:** Do new sites need to be acquired? Does new technology need to be implemented?
- **Reassembling staff:** Do new staff/skills need to be acquired? Do staff need to be moved?
- **Logistics:** Do new supplies need to be sourced? Do new methods and routes of transportation need to be developed?
- **Contingency arrangements:** Do new contingency arrangements need to be put in place?
- **Finance:** How are actions going to be financed?
- **Legal:** What are the legal and regulatory implications of any changes?

Source: (PD25888 n.d.)

Situation Assessments

The situation assessment should inform the strategic decisions that need to be taken by the RMT. Some of these might include:

- redirection of resources;
- re-evaluation of priorities;
- re-evaluation of policies/strategies;
- communication decisions.



The End