

BEYOND THE SILOS – ORGANIZATIONAL RESILIENCE

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Management of Risk

- All organizations face a certain amount of uncertainty and risk.
- In order to assure sustainability of operations and maintain resilience, competitiveness and performance, organizations must have a system to manage their risks.
- The challenge is to determine how much risk and uncertainty is acceptable and how to cost effectively manage the risk and uncertainty while meeting the organization's strategic and operational objectives.
- Given the finite resources of

**Organizational Resilience:
Security, Preparedness, and Continuity
Management Systems—Requirements with
Guidance for Use**

ASIS SPC.1-2009

AMERICAN NATIONAL STANDARD



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Organizational Resilience

- Provides an overall risk profile allowing the organization to better understand the relationships between risks and identify solutions to problems.
- Enables an organization to anticipate and adapt to instabilities to assure

What is Resilience?

Resilience: the adaptive capacity of an organization in a complex and changing environment.

Helps avoid
segregating or



Organizational Resilience

- **Resilience** is the ability of an organization to prevent, resist being affected by an event, or the ability to return to an acceptable level of performance in an acceptable period of time after being affected by an event.
- **Resilience** is the capability of a system to maintain its

Why Organizational Resilience?

- Helps the organization anticipate, prevent, and prepare for and respond to a disruptive incident.
- A resilient organization recognizes the synergies between prevention, preparedness (readiness), mitigation, response,

Organizational Resilience

Proactive & Reactive Strategies

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What Do We Have in the Toolbox?

- Standards can address your organizational resilience needs.



What are Standards?



- Consensus-based specifications which define materials, methods, processes, services or practices.

- Provide a basis for



What is a Management System?

- **Management system** refers to what the organization does to manage its processes, or activities, so that it meets objectives it has set itself, such as:
 - satisfying supply chain requirements,
 - complying with regulations, or
 - meeting security, preparedness and continuity objectives.
- **Management system standards** provide model to follow in setting up and operating a management system.



PDCA or APCI

Model

Approach to structured problem solving focused on continual



Plan (Assess) - Do (Implement) - Check (Confirm) - Act (Improve)

Plan

Define & Analyze
a Problem and
Identify the Root
Cause

Act

Standardize
Solution
Review and
Define Next

Do

Devise a Solution
Develop Detailed
Action
Plan & Implement It
Systematically

Check

Confirm Outcomes
Against Plan
Identify
Deviations and

Issues

Why a Management System?

- Set of benchmarked tools and processes
- Systematically identify risks and problems
- Problem-solving and decision-making tools
- Inclusive process
- Specialized training
- Establishes operational controls/procedures
- Measurable/verifiable goals and methods for accomplishing identified



- reputation and brand
- continual improvement
- bottom line: Proactively improve



Why Management Systems Work

- Needs focused
- Goals driven
- People oriented
 - Leadership driven
 - Involves people at all
 - Promotes cultural change
- Emphasizes process approach
- System approach to management
- Factual basis for decision making
- Continual improvement



→ **Business Advantage**

The “Program” Approach

**Structure, Responsibility
Training, Awareness, Operational
Controls, and Communication**

**Policy and
Management
Commitment**

**Planning,
and Program
Development**

**Review and
Improvement**

**Checking &
Corrective
Action**

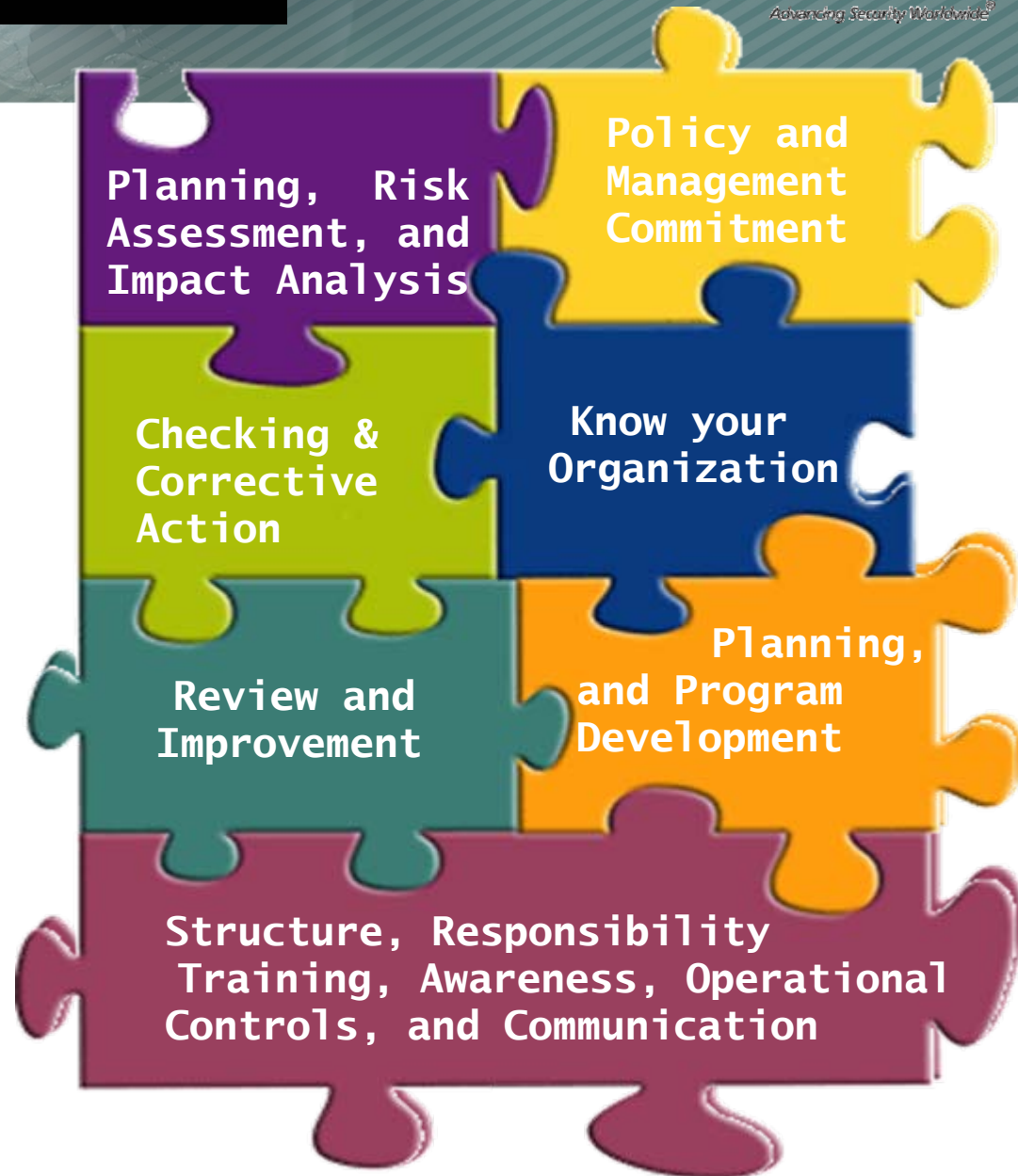
**Planning, Risk
Assessment, and
Impact Analysis**

**Know your
Organization**

**Lists what is
needed – gives
pieces of the
puzzle**

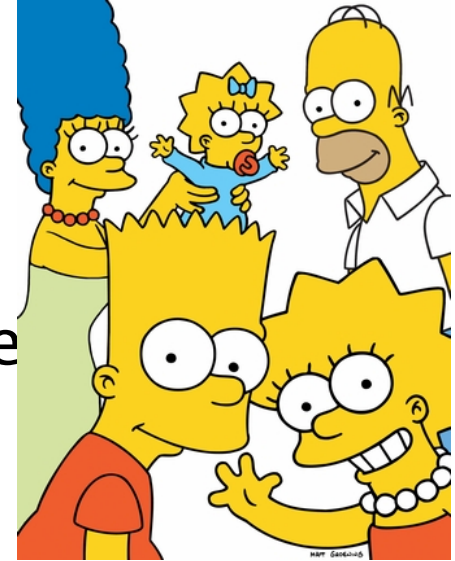
The “Systems” Approach

The systems approach puts the pieces of the puzzle together to see the whole



Security/Continuity Management Standards

- The Security/Continuity Families:
 - ISO/IEC 27001 Family
 - Information Security Management
 - ISO 28000 Family
 - Supply Chain management
 - ISO 22300 Family
 - Societal Security (Security, Preparedness and Continuity Management)
 - ISO 31000 Family
 - Risk Management



All ISO Families have evolved from the original ISO 9000 Family

Meet the Family



ISO 28000 Series of Standards

- ISO 28000:2007
 - Specification for security management systems for the supply chain
- ISO 28001:2007
 - Security management systems for the supply chain -- Best practices for implementing supply chain security, assessments and plans -- Requirements and guidance
- ISO 28003:2007
 - Security management systems for the supply chain -- Requirements for bodies providing audit and certification of supply chain security management systems

INTERNATIONAL
STANDARD

ISO
28000

First edition
2007-09-15

**Specification for security management
systems for the supply chain**

*Spécifications pour les systèmes de management de la sûreté pour la
chaîne d'approvisionnement*



Reference number
ISO 28000:2007(E)

© ISO 2007

What Does the Future Hold?



ISO 28002,
*Resilience in
the Supply
Chain*

ISO 28005,
*Ships and
marine
technology -
Computer
applications -*

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Standards Built to be

- Aligned with the globally accepted standards:
 - ISO 9001:2000 – Quality management
 - ISO 14001:2004 – Environmental management
 - OHSAS 18001:2007 – Occupational health and safety
 - ISO/IEC 27001:2005 – Information technology security
 - ISO 28000:2007 – Security management systems for the supply chain
- Supports consistent and integrated implementation and operation with related management standards

- Provides generic auditable criteria to establish, check, maintain, and improve a management system to enhance prevention, preparedness (readiness), mitigation, response, continuity and recovery from disruptive incidents.

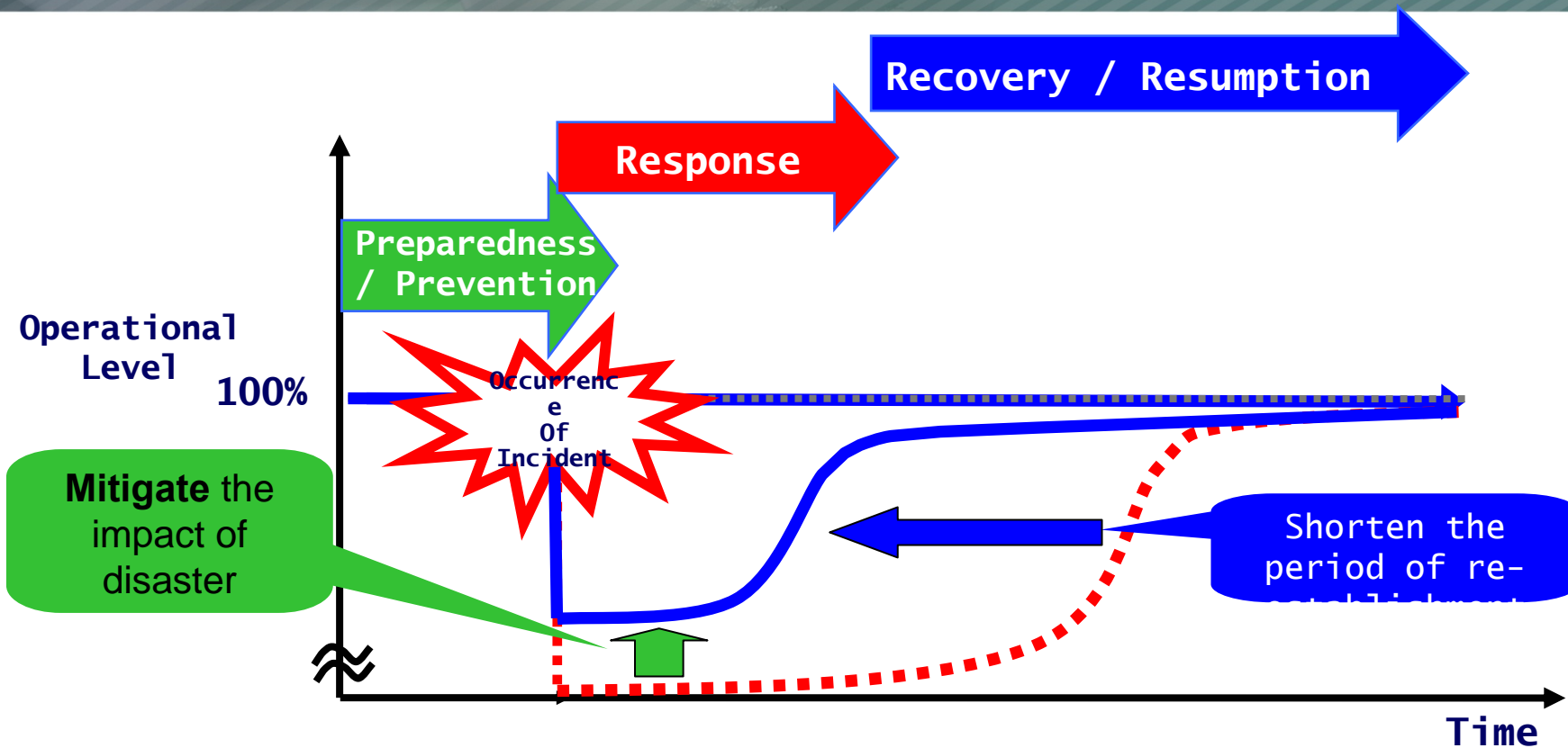
All Hazards Risk Assessment

*Focus on Protection of Critical Assets and
Functions*

*Incident Management Regardless of Event
Trigger*

**Management
of All Hazards
Risks**

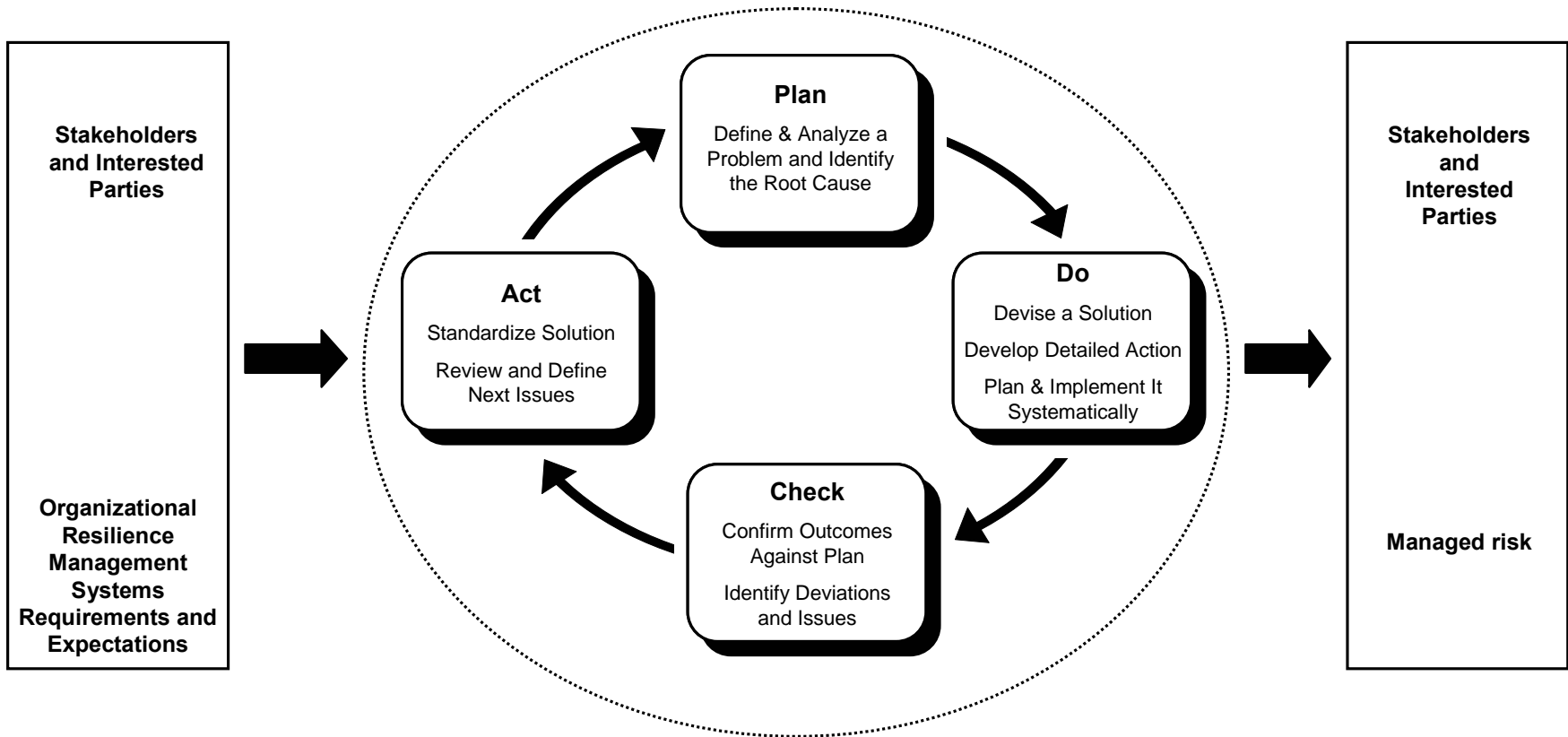
ORMS - Holistic Management Process

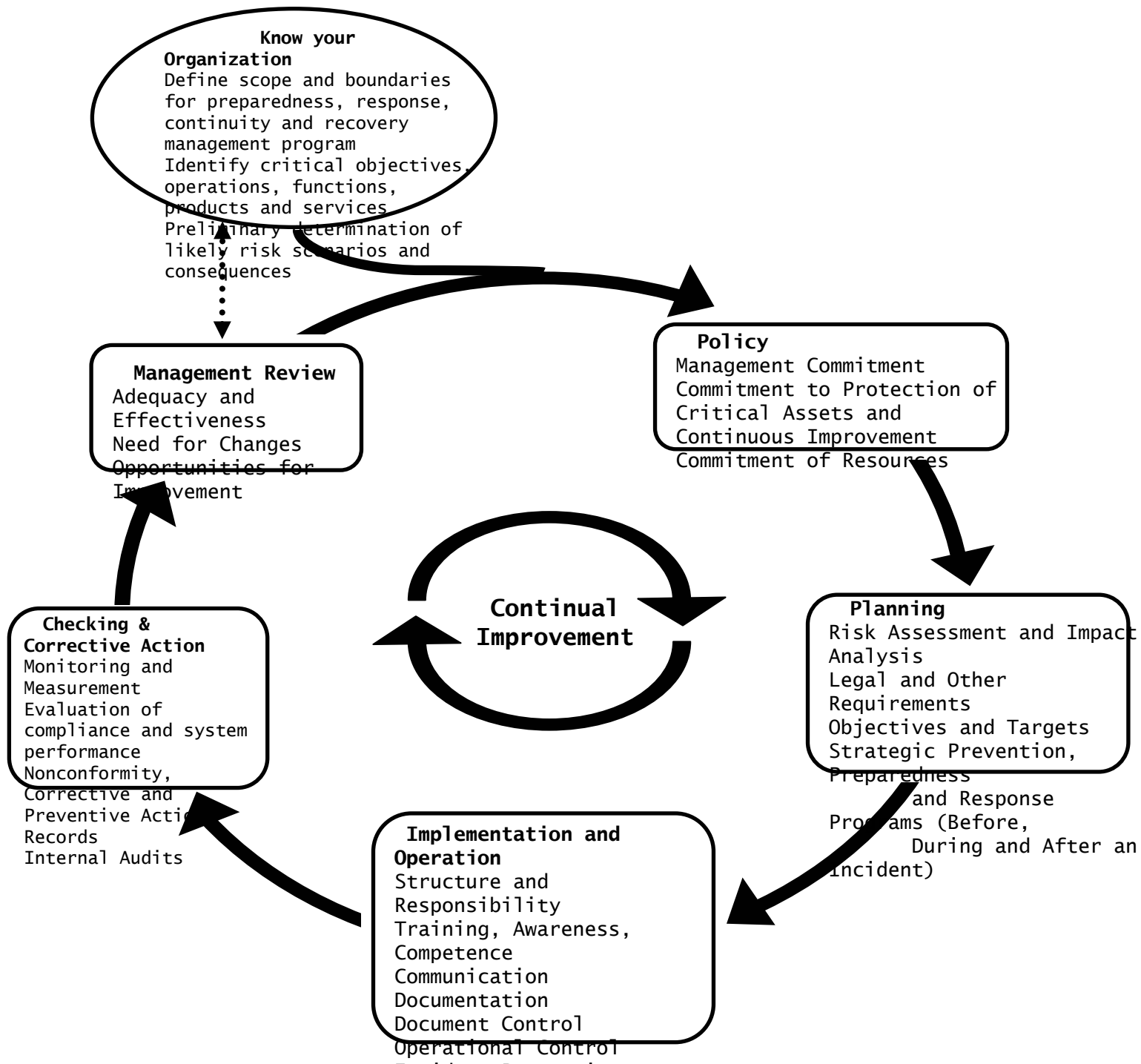


..... Before Introduction/Implementation of ORMS

————— After Introduction/Implementation of ORMS

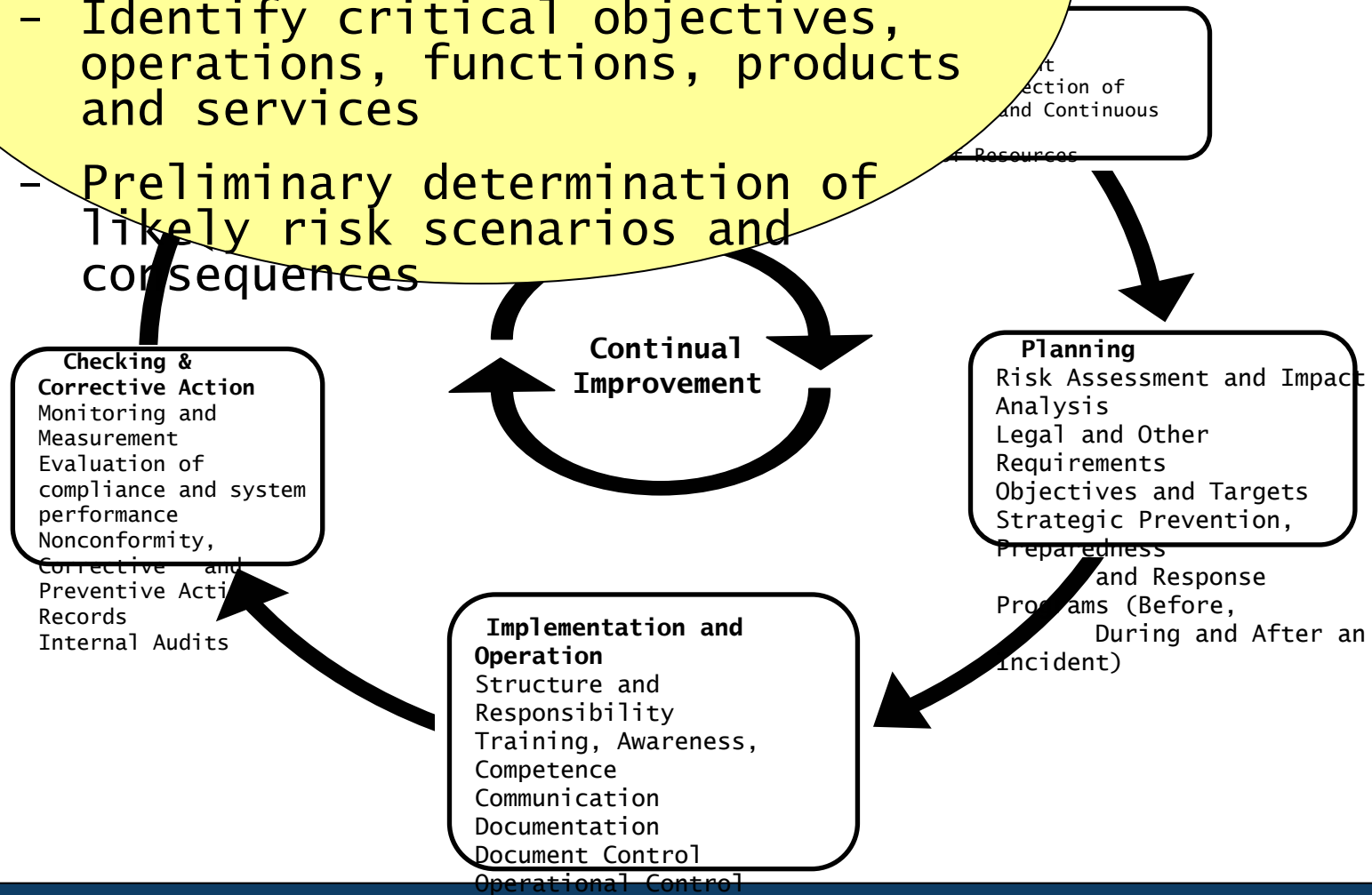
Builds on the PDCA Model





Know your Organization

- Define scope and boundaries for preparedness, response, continuity and recovery management program
- Identify critical objectives, operations, functions, products and services
- Preliminary determination of likely risk scenarios and consequences



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Organizational Resilience Policy

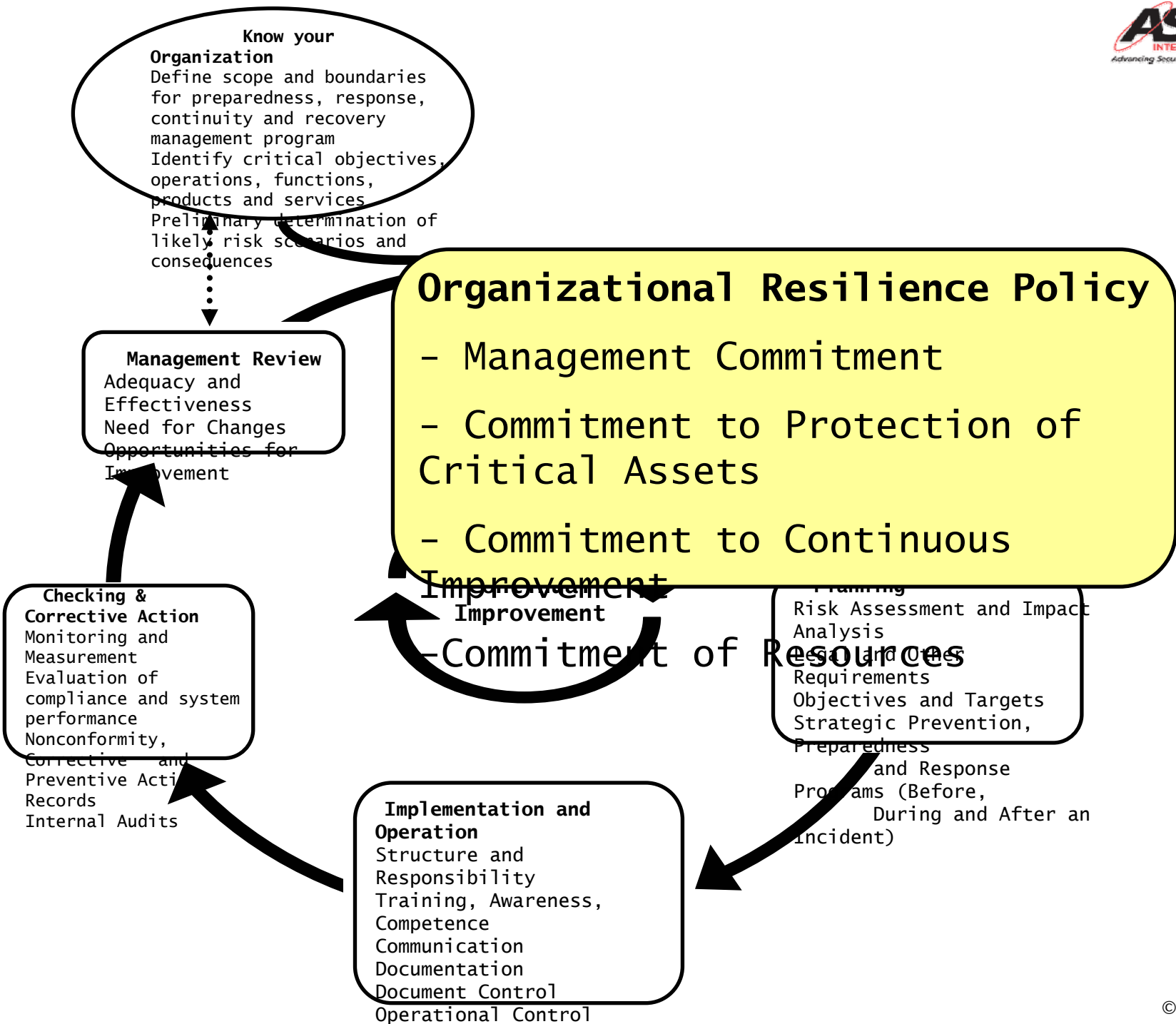
- Management Commitment
- Commitment to Protection of Critical Assets
- Commitment to Continuous Improvement
- Commitment of Resources

Management Review
 Adequacy and Effectiveness
 Need for Changes
 Opportunities for Improvement

Checking & Corrective Action
 Monitoring and Measurement
 Evaluation of compliance and system performance
 Nonconformity, Corrective and Preventive Action Records
 Internal Audits

Implementation and Operation
 Structure and Responsibility
 Training, Awareness, Competence
 Communication
 Documentation
 Document Control
 Operational Control

Planning
 Risk Assessment and Impact Analysis
 Requirements
 Objectives and Targets
 Strategic Prevention, Preparedness and Response Programs (Before, During and After an Incident)



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 Commitment of Resources

Planning

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- Legal and Other Requirements
- OR Management Objectives and Targets
- Strategic Prevention, Preparedness Response and Continuity Programs (Before, During and After an Incident)

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Checking & Corrective Action
 - Performance Monitoring and Measurement
 - Evaluation of compliance and system performance
 - Exercises and Testing
 - Nonconformity, Corrective and Preventive Action

Competence
 Communication
 Documentation
 Document Control
 Operational Control

- Control of Records
 - Audits

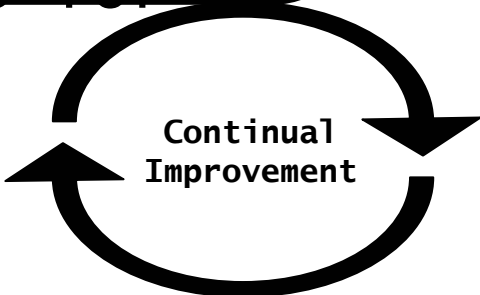
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Define scope and boundaries
for preparedness, response,
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- Adequacy and Effectiveness
- Need for Changes
- Opportunities for Improvement

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Checking & Corrective Action
Monitoring and
Measurement
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Implementation and Operation
Structure and
Responsibility
Training, Awareness,
Competence
Communication
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Document Control
Operational Control

Keep in mind – An ORMS

- Is a **dynamic management** system
 -
 - THAT'S WHAT MAKES IT WORK!!
 - Organization must **use** the tools, not just **have** them.
- Is more than compliance - includes safety, energy, water etc. and non-regulated impacts
- **Supports mission!**
- Takes time - it is a process, not an event

Standards Auditing

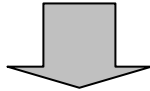
- **Audit:** systematic, independent and documented process for obtaining audit evidence and evaluating it objectively to determine the extent to which audit criteria are fulfilled.
 - **Internal audits, sometimes called first-party audits,** are conducted by, or on behalf of, the organization itself for management review and other internal purposes, and may form the basis for an organization's declaration of conformity.
 - **External audits include those generally termed second- and third-party audits.**
 - **Second-party audits** are conducted by parties having an interest in the organization, such as

Accreditation and Certification (Registration) Bodies

Relevant Standards

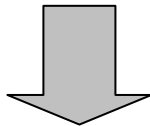
Accreditation Bodies

An organization (usually a national standards body associated with ISO) that checks certification bodies and, provided their certification assessment processes pass muster, accredits them i.e. grants them the authority to issue recognized certificates.



Certification (Registration) Bodies

An independent external body that issues written assurance (the certificate) that it has audited a management system and verified that it conforms to the requirements specified in the standard.



Organization

Implements standard – may seek formal recognition (certification) by a specialized third party body.

ISO/IEC 17011:2004

Conformity assessment -- General requirements for accreditation bodies accrediting conformity assessment bodies

ISO/IEC 17040:2005

Conformity assessment -- General requirements for peer assessment of conformity assessment bodies and accreditation bodies

ISO 28003:2007

Security management systems for the supply chain -- Requirements for bodies providing audit and certification of supply chain security management systems

ISO/IEC 17021:2006

Conformity assessment -- Requirements for bodies providing audit and certification of management systems

Certified Lead Auditor

ISO 19011:2002

Guidelines for quality and/or environmental management systems auditing

ISO 28000:2007

Specification for security management systems for the supply chain

Thank You



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