



BUSINESS CONTINUITY PLANNING IN BANKS

ENSURING RESILIENCE IN THE FACE OF DISRUPTIONS

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Abstract:

In today's rapidly changing business environment, banks face a range of potential risks that can disrupt their operations and threaten their viability. To ensure their resilience in the face of such disruptions, it is essential for banks to have a well-designed business continuity plan (BCP) that outlines procedures for responding to emergencies, maintaining critical business functions, and recovering from disruptions. This paper tackles how having a BCP in place could benefit banks, in addition to providing an overview of the key elements of effective BCPs for banks, including risk assessments, business impact analysis, business continuity exercises, data backup and recovery technologies. The paper also discusses some of the challenges that banks may encounter when developing BCPs such as resource constraints, lack of management's support, complexity of operations, and suggests ways to overcome such barriers. Finally, the paper highlights some recommendations for banks to consider towards establishing an effective Business Continuity Planning.

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What is Business Continuity Planning (BCP) in Banks and why it is important:

Business continuity planning (BCP) is the process aimed at establishing a system of recovery and survival from potential threats that may unexpectedly face any organization to ensure that all processes, assets and human resources are protected, and that the institution is able to resume its core functions smoothly during and after a disruption. The BCP states the essential functions of the business, identifies which systems and processes must be sustained, and details how to maintain them to assure business continuity. BCP is a critical component of operational resilience, which is defined as the ability of organizations to continue serving their clients and meeting their expectations even in an abnormally constrained environment.¹

Therefore, **business continuity planning (BCP)** outlines strategies and procedures to ensure the uninterrupted operation of critical business functions. BCP involves identifying potential threats, assessing their impact, and developing plans to mitigate emerging risks and recover from disruptions. In this context, the main objective of BCP is to ensuring minimal disruption to operations, reduced financial losses, and protection of the bank's reputation.

Accordingly, having a well-structured business continuity planning in place is essential to banks due to the following benefits:²

• Maintains business stability:

BCP is all about helping business operations run even through crises and assuring stability in the overall businesses as it helps organizations quickly cope with sudden incidents that could disrupt its core operations. It draws out a complete set of guidelines for organizations to follow when an incident occurs.

Manages financial loss:

The longer time a business might exert to recover and thrive, there is a much higher potential for financial loss. But, with the right BCP strategy in place, the business can restore its functionality and recover quickly with minimum financial loss.

¹ Bank for international settlements (BIS). (April 2022). Business continuity planning at central banks during and after the pandemic. BIS Representative Office for the Americas.

² Importance of Business Continuity Plan. (2020). VISTA INFOSEC. https://www.vistainfosec.com/blog/importance-of-business-continuity-plan/

Builds customer confidence:

Customers gain trust after witnessing your bank's ability to rapidly recover and survive a catastrophe. Customers will feel more secure dealing with organizations that seems to be completely prepared to manage any severe crises.

• Helps Maintain brand and reputation:

Brands that seem prepared and capable of arising from a crisis will demonstrate their resiliency to their customers. This helps in building a strong brand's image and enhancing reputation in the market.

Competitive Advantage:

Businesses that prove its readiness to handle major incidents, have a competitive edge compared to other competitors in the market as they can cope with the disaster better, and recover quickly. This will give your organization competitive advantage over others showing customers that your bank is among the best.

Builds employees' confidence:

A well-defined BCP boosts employees' confidence and preparedness in the face of disruptions as they become fully acquainted with the organization's core functions. Also, it assures the organization's employees are fully aware of their roles and responsibilities during unexpected incidents.³

However, it is crucial to remember that there is a significant distinction between business continuity planning (BCP) and disaster recovery planning (DRP). The Disaster Recovery Plan is only one component of the overall Business Continuity Plan since it is a plan that focuses on recovering an IT infrastructure and operations after the incident has already occurred.⁴

³ Nemnom, Charbel. (2022). Why Business Continuity is important and effective. Charbelnemnom.com https://charbelnemnom.com/why-business-continuity-planning/#Why Business Continuity Planning is Important

The difference between Business Continuity planning (BCP) and Business Continuity Management (BCM):

Business continuity planning (BCP) and **business continuity management (BCM)** are two related concepts that are often used interchangeably, but they actually refer to different aspects of the same process.

A business continuity plan (BCP) is an essential component of business continuity management (BCM). BCM is the entire management of continuity strategies, and ways of implementing such strategies, whereas BCP refers specifically to the documentation process. ⁵

Hence, business continuity management (BCM) oversees and implements solutions to handle the risk of unanticipated interruptions or crises on the flow of business while minimizing the impact on core business operations.⁶

In summary, BCP is the process of **developing and documenting** a plan that outlines how an organization will continue to operate during and after a disruptive event such as a natural disaster, cyber-attack, or any other crisis.

BCM, on the other hand, involves **implementing** the strategies and plans developed during the BCP process, as well as continually monitoring and updating those plans to ensure they remain effective. BCM is a more holistic approach to business continuity that is integrated into the overall management of the organization.

Overall, **BCP** is responsible for developing a plan, while **BCM** is the ongoing process of managing and implementing that plan to ensure business continuity over the long term.

⁵ Rock, Tracy. (2022). 11 Crucial Parts of BCM Business Continuity Management. INVENIOIT. https://invenioit.com/continuity/bcm-business-continuity-management/

 $^{^6}$ A Complete Guide to Business Continuity Management. Stendard.com. $\underline{\text{https://stendard.com/en-sg/blog/business-continuity-management/}}$

Key Components of an effective Business Continuity Planning (BCP):

A business continuity planning should be designed to provide a comprehensive plan for ensuring the continuity of critical business functions during and after a disruptive event. Although there is no one-size fits all approach when it comes to establishing an effective BCP for banks, however all BCPs should at least contain the following key elements: ⁷

• Business Impact Analysis (BIA):

A business impact analysis (BIA) is the first stage in developing a business continuity planning strategy. This is the process of identifying and evaluating the potential consequences of a disruption to critical business operations. The BIA will assist in determining which business operations are important to the organization's survival and which may be disrupted without substantial implications.

• Risk Assessment:

After identifying the important business processes for the organization, the following step is to examine the risks that might possibly disrupt those operations. Natural disasters, power outages, cyberattacks, and pandemics are all examples of such disruptions. Risk assessment will assist in prioritizing the essential business operations and developing a risk mitigation strategy.

• Business Continuity Strategy:

Based on the risk assessment and business impact analysis, the bank should develop a range of business continuity strategies that specify the procedures that will be done to keep the organization operating in the event of a disruption. These strategies should include both preventive and reactive measures to minimize the impact of disruptive events. Preventive measures may include implementing redundancy in critical systems and infrastructure, while reactive measures may include implementing backup systems and alternative work arrangements.

Recovery Team:

The recovery team is in charge of developing the business continuity plan. The team should be comprised of key employees from throughout the organization. The team should meet on a regular basis to assess the business continuity strategy and identify any necessary adjustments.

• Employees Training and Awareness:

Employees are a critical component of any business continuity plan. Banks should provide regular training to employees on the plan, their roles and responsibilities, and the steps to be taken in the event of a disruption to know what should be done during an emergency. Hence, regular awareness campaigns should be conducted to ensure that all employees are fully aware of the importance of business continuity plan and their role to maintain it.

• Business Continuity Exercises:

Business continuity exercises are simulations of an interruption to business processes. They are carried out to test the effectiveness of business continuity plan in the face of major incidents, then to discover any potential gaps or flows. Business Continuity Exercises should be conducted on a regular basis and should be modified to reflect any changes throughout the organization.

Communication Protocols:

Communication protocols should be established to ensure that all stakeholders are informed and communicated during a disruptive event. This includes internal communication protocols for employees and external communication protocols for customers, regulators, and other stakeholders. Additionally, communication plan should also include various methods for distributing information, such as email, text message, or social media.

Data Backup & Recovery Technologies:

Data backup is a critical component of business continuity that needs to be defined in a bank's BCP. This part will identify the implemented technologies for restoring lost data in a variety of scenarios, along with clear recovery objectives. Technology is a critical part of business continuity. Hence, the BCP should include a recovery strategy based on recent technological tools for maintaining access to critical data in the event of a disruption.

Challenges faced by banks while developing a Business Continuity Plan and ways to overcome them:

Developing an effective BCP can be a complex and challenging process, particularly for banks that face resource constraints and complex operations. Here are some of the key obstacles that banks may encounter while developing BCPs, and ways to overcome them: 89

• Lack of Executive Management's Support:

One of the most common challenges is getting the support of the senior management and key stakeholders. The reason is that the BCP might not align with the business's main priorities and objectives. As a result, the BCP may not obtain adequate resources and financing to be implemented. Furthermore, without the top management's support, the BCP may be misunderstood and rejected by employees.

To overcome this barrier, it is crucial to show the value and the advantages of a well-defined BCP in order to assure the endorsement of top management. In addition to convey the BCP goals and positive expectations consistently, in addition to the potential consequences of not having a BCP in place. Moreover, business leaders have to explain how BCP can keep the business running even through the very worst scenarios. In addition to showing how BCP will benefit the business before, during, and after a crisis.

Insufficient Analysis:

Another common obstacle is undertaking a thorough and realistic analysis of the business continuity requirements and capabilities. This entails identifying the major business functions and processes, the recovery's duration, the potential threats and their impact, besides the resources and strategies required to assure business continuity. If the analysis is insufficient or inaccurate, the BCP might not address the actual demands and the accompanied risks of the business, and it might not be practical or effective in practice.

To overcome this barrier, it is important to use reliable data and methods to guarantee accurate analysis, communicate and consult with experts and different stakeholders regarding the effectiveness of the plan, and to continuously evaluate and update the business continuity plan regularly.

⁸ What are the common challenges and pitfalls of implementing a business continuity plan. LinkedIn https://www.linkedin.com/advice/3/what-common-challenges-pitfalls-implementing-5e

⁹ 8 Most Common Obstacles to Business Continuity Programs. (2019). Preparis. https://www.preparis.com/article/8-most-common-obstacles-business-continuity-programs

Inadequate Testing and Training:

Another common obstacle is neglecting the regular testing and training on the BCP's procedures. Testing and training are crucial to identify and fix any gaps or errors in the BCP, and to measure the preparedness of the business continuity plan's teams and systems during an incident, in addition to raise the awareness and confidence of the staff on the BCP. If testing and training are insufficient or infrequent, the BCP may not support as intended in the face of disruptions.

To overcome this barrier, it is critical to conduct frequent testing on the BCP's procedures, and to provide adequate and regular training and education for employees on the plan, and their exact roles and responsibilities, in addition to document and implement the lessons learned and feedback on the plan.

• Poor Engagement and Coordination:

Another major difficulty in establishing a BCP is maintaining efficient and timely engagement and coordination between key staff members in charge of the development and implementation of the plan. Engagement and coordination are crucial to assign specific roles and responsibilities, and to share information and updates. If the communication and coordination are poor or inconsistent, the BCP may not be executed smoothly or efficiently, and may cause confusion or dissatisfaction. Furthermore, an effective BCP requires every member of staff to know what needs to be done in sudden events, and to get onboard with the plan as well.

To overcome this barrier, it is important to develop accessible communication channels, besides evaluating the effectiveness of engagement and coordination. Otherwise, leaders can also get staff engaged through involving them in the strategic planning process rather than just forcing responsibilities without them understanding why, this will give them a sense of ownership and inclusion. Although it's not realistic for every member of staff to be involved, leaders can still ask for input and innovative ideas from the entire workforce.

Complacency and stagnation

This means assuming that the BCP is complete or perfect, or that the business environment or conditions are stable and predictable. This can lead to neglecting emerging risks or opportunities, as well as failing to strengthen the business continuity plans and its related procedures, which will affect negatively the overall business resilience and competitiveness.

To overcome this barrier, it is important to maintain a proactive and dynamic approach to business continuity plan, and to monitor and review the internal and external factors affecting the BCP and its consistency. In addition to seek continuous improvement for the plan.

Lack of Resources

Implementing BCP requires resources such as time, money, and manpower or specific tools or technology to do business properly. Organizations may struggle to allocate these resources, particularly if they have limited budgets.

To overcome this barrier, it's important to prioritize BCP as a critical function and allocate resources accordingly. There should be a clear budget of the exact costs to develop the plan. Additionally, organizations can explore cost-effective solutions such as cloud-based disaster recovery services. ¹⁰

Complexity of Operations:

Banks have complex operations that involve multiple systems and processes. This complexity makes it challenging to identify all the critical functions and emerging risks. Implementing BCP requires a comprehensive understanding of all these functions and processes and their interdependencies, which can be a daunting task.

To overcome this barrier, banks' leaders could seek outside help. There are various companies that offer integrated business continuity solutions, and they will be able to help with every step of the process, from planning to testing. In addition to presenting top management with examples of how these companies have helped other competitors to thrive and survive.

¹⁰ Cloud disaster recovery (CDR) is a cloud-based solution or managed service that helps you quickly recover your organization's critical systems after a disaster and provides you remote access to your systems in a secure virtual environment.

Recommendations for banks towards establishing an effective BCP:

The ability of banks to continue their operations during and after disruptive events, is critical to preserving financial stability, ensuring customer confidence and maintaining reputation. **To sum up, here are some recommendations for banks towards establishing an effective Business Continuity Planning (BCP):**

• Identify Potential Risks:

Banks should identify and assess potential risks that could disrupt their operations, such as natural disasters, cyberattacks, or pandemics. The risk assessment should be comprehensive and cover all areas of the bank's operations, including technology, facilities, people, and processes.

Clear objectives and scope:

Clearly define the objectives of the business continuity plan and align them with the bank's strategic goals. Determine the scope of the plan, including which business units, processes, and systems will be covered.

• Define critical functions and processes:

Identify the key functions and processes that must be maintained to ensure the continuity of banking services. This may include transaction processing, customer service, cash management, data backups, and IT infrastructure. Prioritize their recovery based on their impact on your overall operations and the time sensitivity of their restoration.

Assign a dedicated team:

Assign a dedicated team responsible for developing, implementing, and maintaining the business continuity plan. This team should be well-versed in risk management and have the authority to make decisions during emergencies. Also, this team should have a clear understanding of the plan's objectives, functions, and procedures. Accordingly, provide them with adequate resources, training, and authority to carry out their responsibilities effectively.

Test the plan regularly:

Banks should regularly test their business continuity plan to ensure that it is effective and up-to-date. Testing can take the form of simulations and exercises. Testing should be conducted at least annually and should involve all key stakeholders.

Review, monitor, and update the plan:

Banks should review, monitor and update their plan on regular basis based on lessons learned, feedback from testing exercises, changing risks, and evolving regulatory requirements to ensure that it remains effective and reflects changes in the bank's operations, technology, and risk profile.

Establish alternate facilities and infrastructure:

Ensure that alternate locations or recovery sites are identified and equipped with the necessary infrastructure to support banking operations in the event of a disruption. This may include efficient IT systems, secure data storage, and appropriate security measures.

Develop communication channels:

Develop effective communication channels to keep stakeholders informed during a crisis. Ensure that communication plans are regularly updated and tested.

• Ensure sufficient resources:

Banks should ensure that they have sufficient resources to implement their business continuity plan effectively. This includes having the necessary staff, technology, infrastructure, and resources to quickly respond to a disruption or crisis.

Invest in technology:

Banks should invest in technology to support their business continuity efforts. This could include, backup data centers, and cloud-based solutions. Technology investments should be based on the bank's risk assessment and should be regularly reviewed and updated.

• Build strong partnerships:

Foster relationships with external stakeholders, including regulators, industry peer, and service providers. Collaborate on shared response strategies, and accessing additional resources during a crisis.

Keep up with regulatory requirements:

Stay informed about regulatory guidelines and requirements related to business continuity planning for the banking industry. Compliance with these standards will help ensure that your plan is comprehensive and aligned with industry best practices.

Consider outsourcing:

Banks may consider outsourcing some of their critical functions to a third-party service provider. However, before outsourcing any function, banks should ensure that the provider has robust business continuity planning in place and conducts regular testing to verify its effectiveness.

Document the plan:

Finally, document the business continuity plan in a comprehensive and easily accessible format. Include detailed procedures, contact lists, recovery strategies, and key information required for decision-making during a crisis, and ensure that all stakeholders have access to it.

By following these key recommendations, banks can develop a well-structured business continuity plan that effectively mitigates risks, protect customer interests, and maintain operational resilience during disruptions. Remember, developing a business continuity plan is an ongoing process. It requires continuous monitoring, testing, and updating to adapt to changing threats and ensure its effectiveness in safeguarding your business operations.

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