Introduction to Business Impact Analysis (BIA)

Date: Oct 2023

ntegrity, effort, unity, compassion and gratitu

Topics

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- Preface: Scenario considered out of scope
- BIA Concepts
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Preface: Objectives of this exercise

- 1. BIA discussed and presented herein focuses on how **UNAVAILABILITY** of the System/Application/Service that could be caused by various reasons which could impact the business.
- 2. Business to **gauge** their tolerance/ threshold level during duress and hardship.
- 3. BIA assessment by the business can determine the following.



System Recovery priority



Compliance & Legal



Company, business, operational strain



Recovery duration (RTO), Backup frequency (RPO)

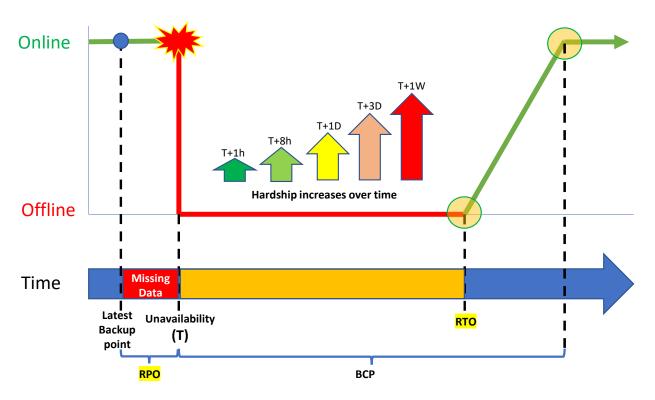


Preface: Scenario considered <u>OUT OF SCOPE</u>

- Data Backup Corruption and complete loss of data
- CyberAttack (i.e. Ransomware, virus, etc.) rendering data irretrievable.
- Theft or espionage
- Events that involves uncontrollable circumstances such as warfare or calamity.
- This exercise is not about setting up the BCP but to estimate the RTO and RPO of the affected business/service.



BIA Concepts

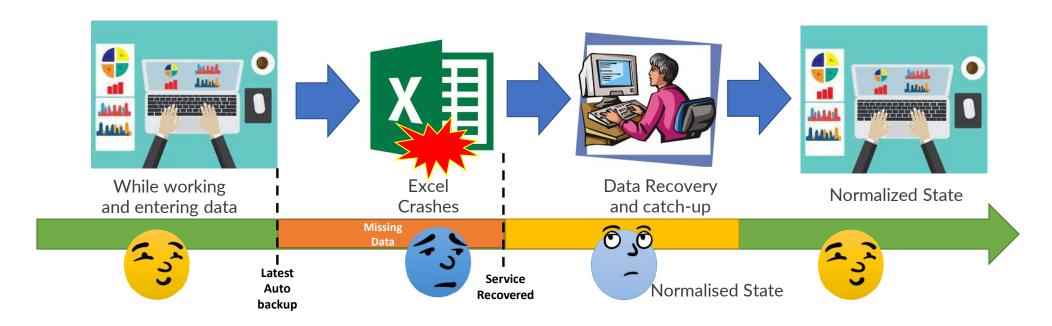


Key Terms	Definition
Online	System/Application/Service is connectable, available and operating as per normal.
Offline	System/Application/Service is unavailable for business use.
RPO	<u>Recovery Point Objective determines the data backup</u> point <u>from which</u> the business identifies can afford to lose. This determines the backup frequency.
Missing Data	Data that is lost between last backup to time of disaster. The amount of data loss or missing during this period can be supplemented with BCP with <u>tolerable</u> impact to business.
Unavailability (T)	An incident that has <u>affected the availability</u> of the System/Application/Service impacting business.
RTO	$\underline{\mathbf{R}}$ ecovery $\underline{\mathbf{T}}$ ime $\underline{\mathbf{O}}$ bjective determines the $\underline{\mathbf{d}}$ uration needed to restore System/Application/Service
ВСР	Business Continuity Plan a set of plan and procedure from business to ensure it can function without the availability of System/Application/Service. (i.e. Manual workarounds)



Understanding RPO

RPO designates the variable amount of data that will be lost or will have to be re-entered upon service resumes.





Risk Management Impact Matrix (As defined by KSL ERM)

Impact categories/ thresholds	Insignificant	Minor	Moderate	Major	Severe
Financial (US\$)**	< \$200K	\$200K to < \$2M	\$2M to < \$5M	\$5M to < \$10M	\$10M & above
Financial (% of variance from annual budget) – to specify the budget	< 5%	5% - <10%	10% - <15%	15% - <30%	>30%
Reputational Impact	Verbal or unofficial	Isolated letter of complaint.	Several written complaints received.	National media exposure.	International media exposure.
(Include • Media exposure,	feedback received from external parties.		Industry knowledge of incident but no media coverage.	Some public concern	Significant public concern
ComplaintsCustomer loss,		Reputational damage limited to a	Short term reputational impact.	Medium term reputational impact.	Long term reputational impact.
Regulatory/ Contractual impact)	Reputational damage contained internally.	few customers.			
	Do not impact customer relationships.	May lose customer relationships <5% of revenue. Can be recovered/re-built within the short term.	May lose customers that may impact 5% - <10% of revenue in the short-to- medium term. Can be recovered/re- built within the medium term.	May lose customers that may impact 10% - 20% of revenue in the short-to-medium term.	May lose customers that may impact > 20% of revenue in the short-to-medium term.
	No impact to loss of market share	Loss of minimal market share but recoverable in the short term	Loss of moderate market share but recoverable in the medium term.	Loss of significant market share	Loss of market share which results in a loss of its competitive edge in the long term.
		Minor breaches with no liabilities or regulatory impact	Potential breach of any regulation/contract liabilities.	Potentially subject to regulatory scrutiny/ fines/ LDs/ penalties restrictive measures investigation / sanctions or legal actions against the company	Potentially subject to suspension of business activity, revocation of licenses, or large-scale legal action against the company and management (including any criminal charges)

^{**}Standard metric will be based on EBITDA. Other metrics (e.g. revenue or costs) may alternatively be used, where justified.



Risk Management Impact Matrix (As defined by KSL ERM)

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			Moderate	Major	Severe
Operational & HSSE Impact		Incident which could potentially cause:	Repeated incidents which could potentially indicate systemic issues.	Incident which could potentially cause:	Incident which could potentially cause:
(Include impact to • People, • Operational downtime, • Environment,	• First Aid cases/Minor Injuries	Injuries requiring medical treatment.	Incident which could potentially cause: • RWC (Restricted Work Case) or LWC (Loss of Work Case)	Permanent disabilities/ acute injuries/chronic effects.	• Fatality
Asset - Vessel/ Property loss & damage, Security, Loss of business/ personnel info, Regulatory/ Customer requirements & Contract liabilities)	No disruption/off hire days Critical System Unavailability Time <= Recovery Time Objective and affects small group of users within a single BU	Unplanned Operational Downtime for vessel < 2 days Unplanned Operational downtime for shore office/worksites* < 1 day Unplanned Operational downtime for data center/site < 1 hour Critical System Unavailability Time > Recovery Time Objective within 8 office hours and affects a single BU	Unplanned Operational Downtime for vessel 2 days — < 2 weeks Unplanned Operational downtime for shore office/worksites* 1 day — < 1 week Unplanned Operational downtime for data center/site 1 hour — < 12 hours Critical System Unavailability Time > Recovery Time Objective within 3 working days and affects 2 BUs	Unplanned Operational Downtime for vessel 2 weeks – 4 weeks Unplanned Operational downtime for shore office/worksites* 1 week – 2 weeks Unplanned Operational downtime data center/site 12 hours – 24 hours Critical System Unavailability Time > Recovery Time Objective by > 3 working days and affects more than 2 BUs	Unplanned Operational Downtime for vessel > 4 weeks. Unplanned Operational downtime for shore office/worksites* > 2 weeks Unplanned Operational downtime for data center/site > 1 days Critical System Unavailability Time > Recovery Time Objective by > 1 week and affects Enterprise wide
	No impact to environment.	Minor impact to environment, with impact contained internally.	Short term environmental impact, with impact requiring a single external support.	Medium term environment impact requiring multiple external support	Long term/large scale environmental impact requiring multi-tiered response.
	No asset loss No loss of info	Total asset/vessel/property loss/damage < 1% total assets (including incidents resulting from fire, pollution in water, collision, grounding, allision, security incidents)	Total asset/vessel/property loss/damage 1-3% total assets ((including incidents resulting from fire, pollution in water, collision, grounding, allision, security incidents) Loss of business info, which is not confidential/sensitive.	Total asset/vessel/property loss/damage 4-5% total assets (including incidents resulting from fire, pollution in water, collision, grounding, allision, security incidents) Loss of personnel/ confidential/ business sensitive info.	Total asset/vessel/property loss/damage > 5% total assets (including incidents resulting from fire, pollution in water, collision, grounding, allision, security incidents) Significant Loss of personnel/ confidential/ business sensitive info.
			Breach of customer requirements & contract liabilities and/or regulations	Reputational impact Regulatory scrutiny/ fines/ LDs/ penalties restrictive measures/ investigation / sanctions Legal actions against the company	Suspension of business, Revocation of licenses, Heavy regulatory fines/ penalty Legal action against the company & management (including any criminal charges)

^{*}Worksites refer to entire or significant portion of the work area. E.g. For PaxOcean, it refers to the entire or significant area of the shipyard and/or office. For Allgreen, refers to the entire or significant area of the malls, GWSA, office and/or project sites.

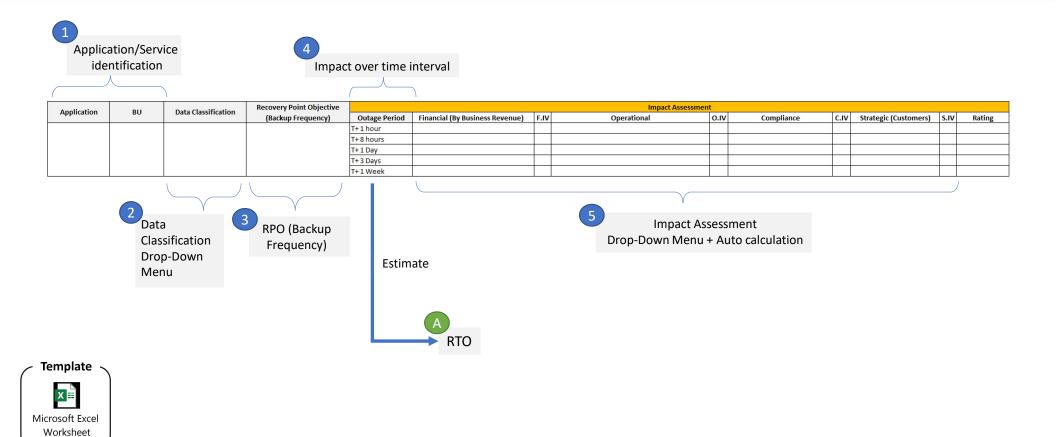


Data Classification

		Assessment Critieria						
Data Classification	Description	Is it publicly available?	Distribution Group	Impacts individuals?	Impacts customers?	Financial Loss?	Regulatory penalties or litigation?	Examples
• Level 0 - Public (or unclassified)	 Content readily and freely available to the public. Content for public distribution; Content is to wider audiences. 	Yes	External	No	No	No	No	Marketing materials; job description; etc.
• Level 1 - Internal	 Internally circulated content that is meant for the staff or vendors with KSL. Default setting for most information transacted within the company. 	No	Internal	No	No	No	No	Internally circulated content or emails. Policies, procedure, etc.
• Level 2 - Confidential	 Content that contains sensitive information that <u>directly impacts individual.</u> Could lead to escalation to senior management. 	No	Internal	Yes	No	Possible	Possible	Personal details (i.e. NRIC, account details, medical details, birth certificate); payslip; Audit Reports; VA Scan reports; etc; Pricings.
• Level 3 - Sensitive	 Controlled information that is tightly controlled by the senior management. Impacts the company substantially. Very limited distribution and audience group. 	No	Internal	Possible	Yes	Yes	Possible	M&A contracts; trade secrets; intellectual properties; etc.

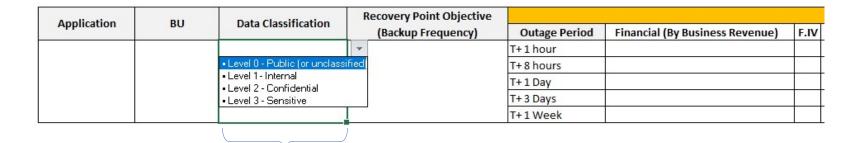


BIA Assessment Template Overview





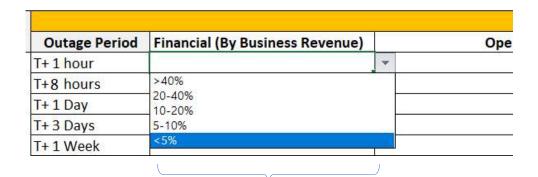
Data Classification Assessment



- Drop-down menu selection of data classification
- Refer to the Data Classification table
- Please take the highest data classification where possible when accounting for all data classifications processed.



Impact Assessment



5x

Impact over time assessment by each row

• Drop-down menu selection for Impact assessment.

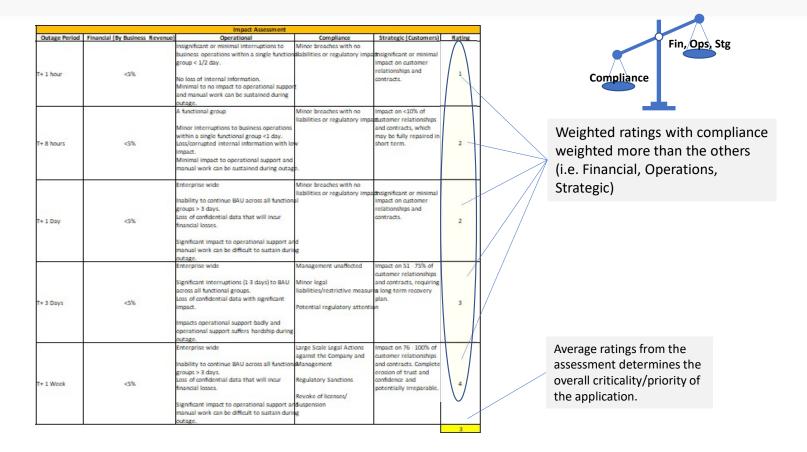
• For no business impact, please select "<5%"

Refer to Risk Management Impact Matrix table for guidance.

• Qualitative estimates by impact over time principle. Impact to business by the first hour, third hour and so on.



Weighted impact ratings



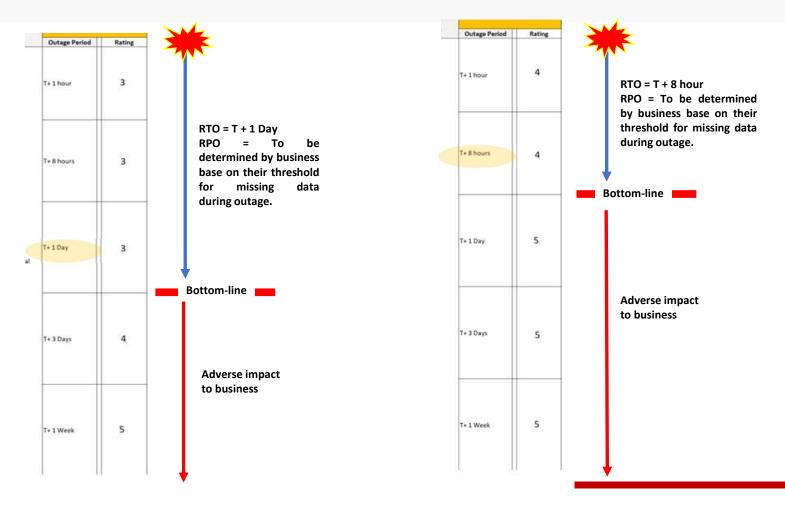


Determining RTO/RPO

		Impact Assessment				
Outage Period	Financial (By Business Revenue)	Operational	Compliance	Strategic (Customers)	Rating	
+1 hour	<5%	insignificant or minimal interruptions to business operations within a single function group < 1/2 day. No loss of internal information. Minimal to no impact to operational support and manual work can be sustained during outage.	Minor breaches with no allabilities or regulatory impa	dissignificant or minimal impact on customer relationships and contracts.	1	
+8 hours	<5%			Impact on <10% of statemer relationships and contracts, which may be fully repaired in short term.	2	RTO = T + 3 Days RPO = To be determined by business on their threshold for missing of during outage.
r+ 1 Day	45%	Enterprise wide inability to continue BAU across all function groups > 3 days. Loss of confidential data that will incur financial losses. Significant impact to operational support an manual work can be difficult to sustain duris outage.	d	ansignificant or minimal impact on customer relationships and contracts.	2	
'+ 3 Days	<5%	Enterprise wide Significant interruptions (1.3 days) to BAU across all functional groups. Loss of confidential data with significant	Management unaffected Minor legal liabilities/restrictive measur Potential regulatory attentic	plan.	3	(Determined by the busines
+ 1 Week	5%	Enterprise wide inability to continue BAU across all functions groups > 3 days. Loss of confidential data that will incur financial losses.	Regulatory Sanctions Revoke of licenses/ Suspension	Impact on 76 - 100% of oustomer relationships and contracts. Complete erosion of trust and confidence and potentially irreparable.	4	Bottom-line risk appetite) Adverse impact to business



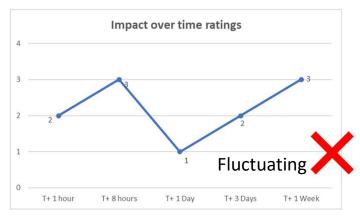
Other examples of determining RTO/RPO

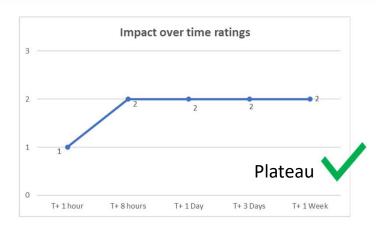


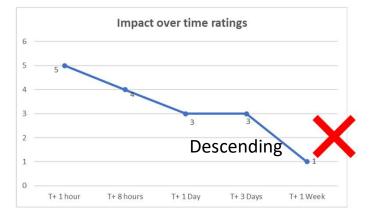


Impact over ratings samples



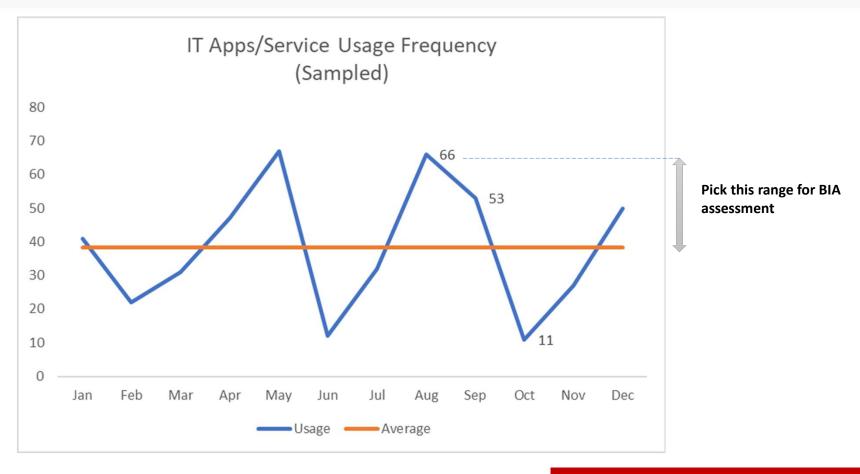








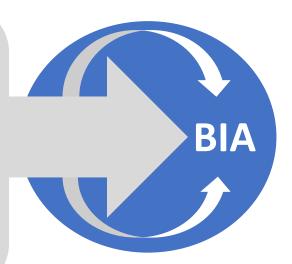
Which period to select for BIA assessment?





When should BIA be done?

- 1 When you introduce a new Business; Process; System; etc.
- 2 When there is a major/ substantial change
- 3 Annual Review exercise





Thank you

