

# Notfallmanagement Forum 2011

Nürnberg, 12.10.2011

## Der ISO Standard 27031 und Kennzahlen im BCM

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- ISO 27031 – Guidelines for information technology readiness for business continuity
- Kennzahlen für das BCM im ISO 27031
- Verwendung(smöglichkeit) des CERT® Resilience Management Models des Software Engineering Institute der Carnegie Mellon University für BCM Kennzahlen
- BCM Kennzahlen nach ISO 27004
- Zusammenfassung



Information technology

- Security techniques -

Guidelines for information and communication technology  
readiness for business continuity

Vorläufer ist:

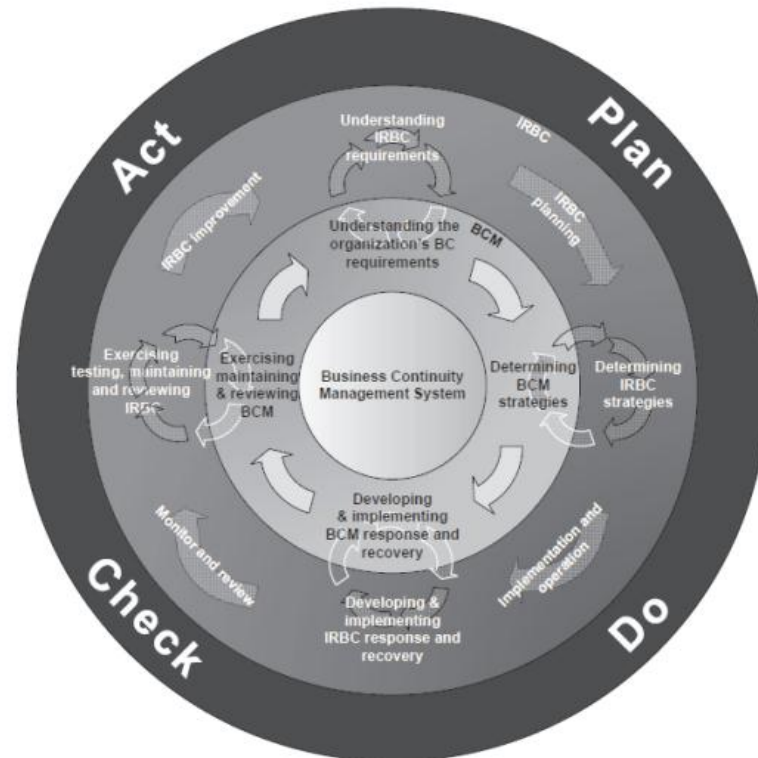
BS 25777:2008

Information and communications technology  
continuity management – code of practice

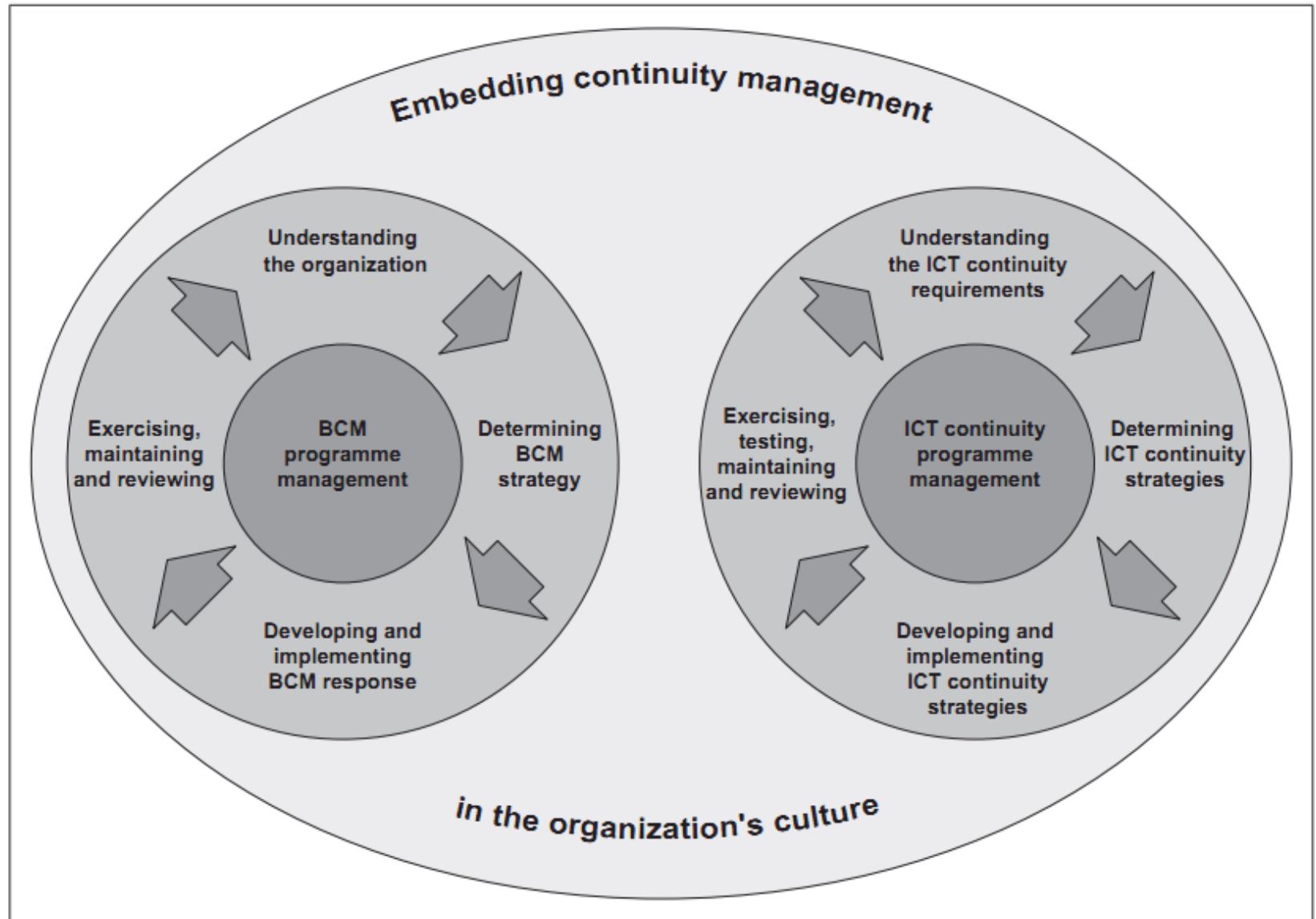


# Was ist neu?

- Anwendung des PDCA-Zyklus



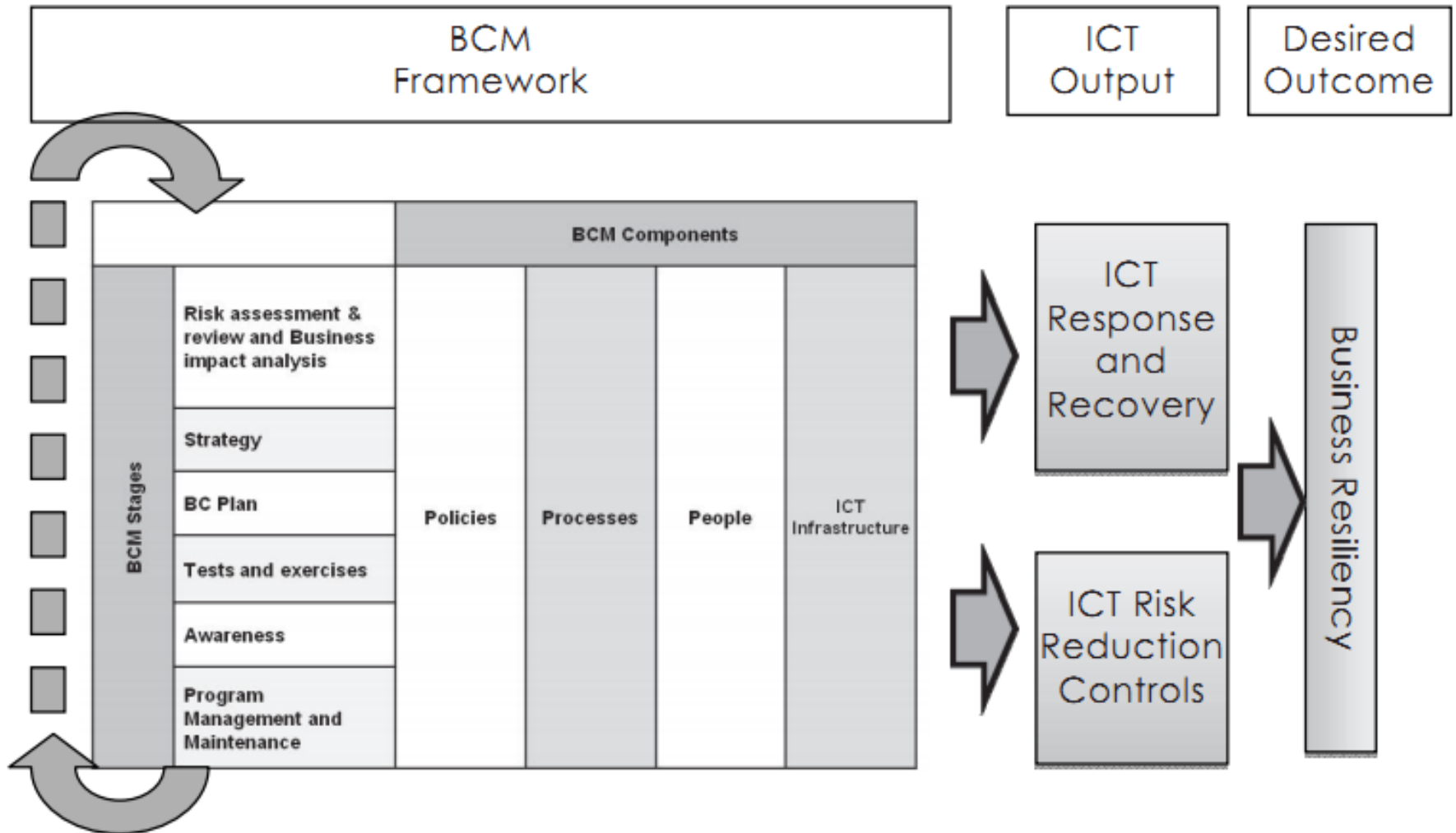
- Kapitel 8.4:
  - 8.4 Measurement of ICT Readiness Performance Criteria
  - 8.4.1 Monitoring and measurement of ICT Readiness
  - 8.4.2 Quantitative and Qualitative Performance Criteria



This International Standard describes the concepts and principles of **information and communication technology (ICT) readiness for business continuity**, and provides a framework of methods and processes to identify and specify all aspects (such as performance criteria, design, and implementation) for improving an organization's ICT readiness to ensure business continuity.



# ICT als Unterstützung für BCM



Dienstleister ?



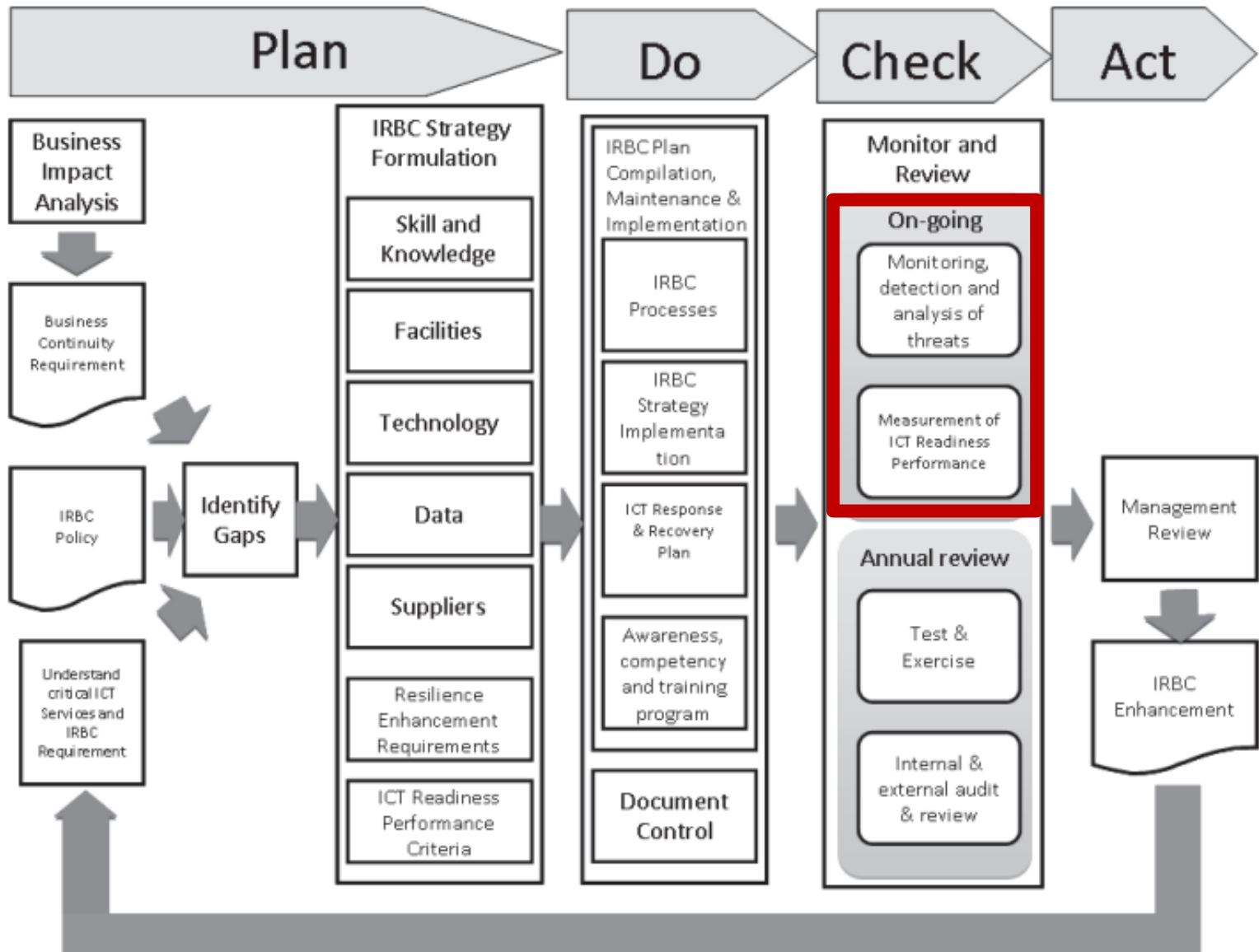
## Elemente

- People
- Facilities
- Technology
  - Hardware
  - Network
  - Software
- Data
- **Processes**
- **Suppliers**





# Neuer Teilaspekt





## 6.3.2 Understanding critical ICT services

.... The RTO of the critical ICT services will invariably be less than the business continuity RTO.



**Quantitative criteria** may include:

- a) over a given period time, the **number of incidents that have not been detected prior to disruption** (this can provide an indication of the completeness of detection and alert mechanisms);
- b) **detection time for incidents;**
- c) **number of incidents** that cannot be effectively contained **to reduce impact;**
- d) **availability of data sources** to indicate emergence of incidents through trend monitoring of events; and
- e) **time to react and respond** to detected emerging incidents.



## 8.4 Measurement of ICT Readiness Performance Criteria

**Qualitative criteria** may include determining the efficiency of the processes used in planning, preparing, and executing the activities of IRBC and can be measured through:

- a) **survey** using structured or unstructured questionnaire;
- b) **feedback** from participants and stakeholders;
- c) conduct of **feedback workshops**; and
- d) **other** focused **group meeting**.



CERT ® Resiliency Management Model, v1.0

Generic Goals and Practices

June 2009



# Generic Goals and Practices

This document describes the generic goals and practices that the organization deploys to attain successively improving degrees of process institutionalization and **capability maturity for operational resiliency management.**

...

...

...generic goals and practices are applied universally across all process areas throughout the CERT Resiliency Management Model.



... Monitoring and controlling the process involves **establishing appropriate metrics and measuring appropriate attributes** of the process or work products produced by the process.

...

**Das hilft nicht!**



Information technology

Security techniques

Information security management

**Measurement**





This International Standard gives recommendations concerning the following activities as a basis for an organization to fulfil measurement requirements specified in ISO/IEC 27001:

- a) **developing measures** (i.e. base measures, derived measures and indicators);
- b) **implementing and operating** an Information Security Measurement Programme;
- c) **collecting and analysing** data;
- d) developing measurement **results**;
- e) **communicating** developed measurement **results to** the relevant **stakeholders**;
- f) **using** measurement **results** as contributing factors **to** ISMS-related **decisions**;
- g) **using** measurement **results** to identify needs **for improving** the implemented ISMS, including its scope, policies, objectives, controls, processes and procedures; and
- h) facilitating **continual improvement** of the Information Security Measurement Programme.

**ISM ersetzen durch BCM**



## Wichtige Anmerkung für SMEs (KMUs)

For **SMEs** (Small and Medium Enterprises) **a less comprehensive information security measurement program will be sufficient**,

whereas **large enterprises** will implement and operate **multiple Information Security Measurement Programmes**.

A single Information Security Measurement Programme may be sufficient for small organizations, whereas for large enterprises the need may exist for multiple Information Security Measurement Programmes.



# Messgrößen für das BCM

- übertragen aus Anhang
- übernommen, wenn sinnvoll für BCM
- ergänzt



## Beispiel einer Messwertbeschreibung

Parameter	Erläuterung
Zielvorgabe	Prozentsatz der in der Notfallorganisation beteiligten Personen mit Stabs- und Leitungsfunktionen, die mindestens geschult sein müssen
Messwerte	Prozentsatz, (erfolgreich) geschulter Personen dividiert durch Personen gesamt
Datenquellen	Teilnehmerlisten der Schulungen Notfalldokumentation E-Schulungs-Tools
Messintervall	jährlich



## Weitere Messwerte 1/2

- geschulte Notfallteams
- BCM-Schulungen
- geplante und durchgeführte externe Reviews
- durchgeführte Self-Assessments
- aufgetretene Notfälle
- durch Prävention verhinderte Notfälle
- BCM Maßnahmenverfolgung  
(geplant, durchgeführt, verschoben)
- Management-Beteiligung an BCM-Veranstaltungen
- Dienstleisterverträge mit BCM-Klauseln
- BCM-Audits bei Dienstleistern



## Weitere Messwerte 2/2

- Anzahl erfolgreicher / nichterfolgreicher Tests (wichtig: Testvorgaben)
- relative Anzahl erfolgreicher Recovery von Einzelsystemen (Test und Notfall)
- Abdeckungsgrad kritischer Prozesse durch Tests
- Abdeckungsgrad Notfallszenarien durch Tests
- Aktualität der Notfallplanung bzgl. Veränderungen / Neuerungen
- Aktualität der Dokumentation
- Aktualität der BIA



# Zusammenfassung

- Klein anfangen, später ggf. wachsen
- Berichtswesen Top-Down konzipieren
- Vorgaben mit Geschäftsleitung klären
- Einbetten in Kennzahlensystem des Unternehmens



Die schlimmsten Fehler werden nicht durch falsche Antworten verursacht.

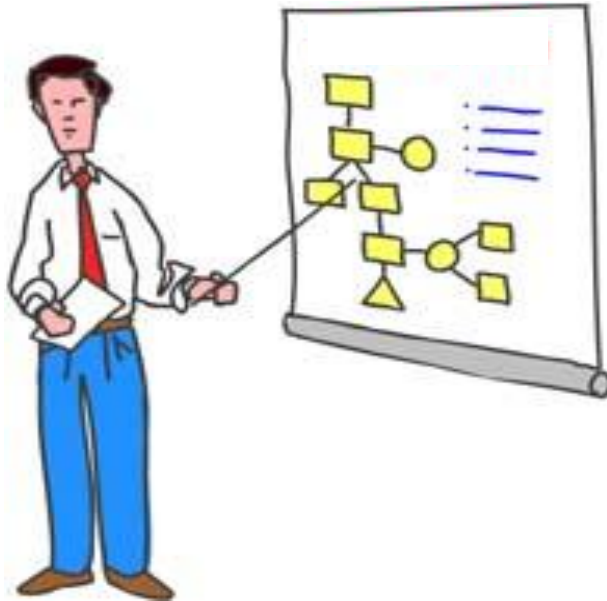
Die größte Gefahr besteht darin, dass die falschen Fragen gestellt (Messwerte erhoben) werden.

nach Peter Drucker





# Vielen Dank für Ihre Aufmerksamkeit!



Dipl.-Math.

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