二零零八年四月十四日

討論文件

立法會資訊科技及廣播事務委員會

加強電訊應變措施

背景

在二零零七年一月十五日的委員會會議上,電訊管理局(「電訊局」)向委員簡報了二零零六年十二月二十六日和二十七日在呂宋海峽發生的地震(「該事件」)對香港對外電訊服務造成的影響。其後,電訊局在二零零七年四月十七日的委員會會議上,進一步向委員簡報電訊局在該事件後採取的行動。在該次會議上,委員要求電訊局就下列事宜提供進一步資料:

- (a) 電訊局針對類似緊急情況實施的應變計劃,以及在國際直撥服務和互聯網服務等受影響時向公眾發放消息的安排;
- (b) 中小企因該事件蒙受的損害和損失;以及
- (c) 政府當局將採取什麼具體措施,幫助受該事件和日後 互聯網事故影響的中小企。
- 2. 本文件旨在回應委員的具體提問,並向委員簡介本港電訊和互聯網基礎設施的最新發展,以及為進一步加強香港對日後類似事件的應變能力而推行的新措施。

加強網絡事故匯報機制

3. 如遇有可能嚴重影響電訊服務正常運作的重大事件或災難,電訊局須從營辦商取得準確和及時的資料,評估有

關事件或災難的影響,以便協調各電訊營辦商的應變行動。 爲此,電訊局早已設立緊急應變系統,其下設有一個全年 365 日(包括公眾假期)每日 24 小時隨時候命的緊急應變小組,與 相關機構(包括營辦商、相關政府機構和海外政府當局)保持 密切聯繫,以取得緊急事件的第一手資料。營辦商亦必須報 告公共電話網絡事故。鑑於該事件,電訊局已於二零零七年 二月二十八日發出一份新的指引(見附件 A,只有英文版)以 加強匯報機制,規定有關營辦商必須在指定時限內匯報有關 海底電纜系統、對外電訊服務和互聯網服務的事故。

- 4. 正如我們在二零零七年四月十七日向委員會呈交的 文件第 CB(1)1298/06-07(10)號中所報告,倘若發生主要海底 電纜系統事故等問題,有關營辦商須於證實事件後兩小時內 或事件發生後四小時內向電訊局報告。倘若公共電話網絡發 生重大事故,有關營辦商須於證實事故符合匯報準則後一小 時內向電訊局報告¹。
- 5. 自制定該指引以來,電訊局共向營辦商發出九次有關地震的警報(附件 B)。其中,在二零零七年九月台灣附近發生地震後,當局收到三宗因海底電纜系統損壞而導致網絡故障的報告。在是次事件中,有關營辦商已妥善遵從有關指引,在指定時限內向電訊局報告網絡事故,由此證明已加強的匯報機制可行及運作順暢。此外,由於有關營辦商透過將通訊流量轉接至應急線路,香港的國際直撥服務和互聯網服務並沒有受到影響,這證明營辦商的應變措施在發生類似緊急事故時,大致上能夠有效維持香港的對外電訊服務。
- 6. 此外,電訊局亦負責接收和處理公眾對本港電訊服務的查詢和投訴。如電訊局在短時間內收到大量對個別營辦商的查詢或投訴,我們有理由相信該營辦商的網絡發生事故。在此情況下,電訊局會主動聯絡該營辦商,以確認其網絡是否出現故障。雖然這類故障通常只會影響個別營辦商的網絡,但電訊局亦會密切監察其他營辦商的情況。

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¹見「固定及流動網絡營辦商匯報網絡事故的指引」

向公眾發出警告訊息

7. 電訊局完全理解各委員對需要適時向公眾提供有關電訊網絡擠塞或故障消息的關注。故此,若電訊管理局總監於星期一至五(公眾假期除外)上午九時至下午五時期間接獲營辦商提交的事故報告,並認爲一宗重大事件(例如網絡嚴重擠塞或發生事故)已經或可能嚴重影響公共電訊服務²,便會在收到報告後一小時內,透過電視和電台向公眾發出警告訊息。至於在上述時間以外接獲的報告,雖然電訊局可能需要多一些時間確定資料及安排向公眾發出警告訊息,但在切實可行情況下會致力跟隨上述安排。警報發出後,電訊局會繼續知會公眾有關事故的最新情況,以及恢復受影響服務的進度,直至有關事故得到解決爲止。

該事件對中小企造成的影響

- 8. 該事件當時導致途經呂宋海峽的海底電纜的可用容量大幅減少至正常水平的 10%。香港的公共互聯網服務受到嚴重影響,並影響倚賴公共互聯網作對外通訊的企業。然而,在電訊服務營辦商作出各項應變措施(包括使用衞星及途經中國內地和歐洲的陸上電纜以轉接通訊流量)後,香港與其他地方的通訊及互聯網服務,都能夠在短時間內陸續恢復,國際直撥電話(除台灣和南韓外)及漫遊服務亦於地震後兩天恢復正常。在二零零七年一月二日(即聖誕及新年假期後的第一個營業日),互聯網服務亦能恢復約 80%的國際連線容量。整體來說,在二零零七年一月二日的正常辦公時間內,提供予商業用戶的互聯網服務的質素大致正常。
- 9. 正如我們在委員會文件第 CB(1)1298/06-07(10) 號中所報告,電訊局派員出席了專業資訊保安協會於二零零七年一月舉辦的業界論壇和工業貿易署於二零零七年二月舉辦

² 可能嚴重影響公共電訊服務的重大事件例子,包括重要網絡設施(例如公共電話機樓和流動電話交換中心)全面失靈,或過半數主要海底電纜同時出現故障。

的中小型企業委員會會議,討論該事件的相關事宜及其對中 小企所造成的影響。雖然中小企代表並無具體提供有關該事 件對中小企所造成影響的資料,但他們要求電訊局:

- (a) 制訂應變計劃指引,供有關營辦商遵守;
- (b) 勸籲海底電纜營辦商避免於地震區鋪設電纜;以及
- (c) 要求互聯網服務供應商為中小企提供備份及分流服務。

就上述(a)項,我們已完成有關工作並已於委員會文件第CB(1)1298/06-07(10)號中匯報。至於(b)及(c)項的具體跟進情況,則載於下文第10至12段。

香港電訊及互聯網基礎設施的最新發展

- 10. 香港需要可靠的電訊基礎設施,以確保能抵受日後可能因多個海底/陸上電纜系統出現故障而造成類似是次規模的事件。自該事件之後,有關營辦商已採取多項措施,提升對外通訊容量。香港對外設施的總啟動容量,已由二零零六年十二月的每秒 698 千兆比特(Gbps)增加至二零零七年十二月的每秒 1,323 千兆比特,增幅達 90%。其中海底電纜及陸上電纜容量分別增加了每秒 464 千兆比特和每秒 161 千兆比特(增幅分別爲 99.7%和 70.2%)。這些增加都是透過商業計劃而落實的。陸上電纜的容量增加,表示當再次遇上海底電纜系統重大事故時,將有更多陸上電纜容量可提供作通訊分流之用。增加各項對外設施的整體容量,有助提升香港作爲區內電訊樞紐的地位。
- 11. 在二零零七年一月十五日的委員會會議上,部分出席團體表示以".com"或".net"等海外域名結尾的本地網站,於該事件發生期間不能接達。這是因爲與這些域名相聯的官方根名伺服器(authoritative root name servers)大多設於海外,在該事件發生期間未能接通。由於連接到這些官方根名伺服器的通訊鏈路於該事件發生期間一度中斷,因此用戶

不能接達有關伺服器以獲取相關聯的互聯網規約地址作適當的數據傳送。爲解決此問題,由香港中文大學管理的香港國際互聯網交換中心與 Verisign, Inc. 3合作,於香港設立Regional Internet Resolution ("RIR")站址。該站址已於二零零八年二月起正式運作。隨著香港 RIR 站址的成立,終端客戶(包括商界及中小企)毋須再單靠海外官方根名伺服器接達".com"及".net"域名。因此,設立香港 RIR 站址可改善我們的互聯網服務的彈性,並會進一步鞏固我們作爲區內電訊及互聯網樞紐的地位。

- 12. 有廣泛報道該事件影響區內許多國家/地區。由此可見,單靠香港之力並不能消減因海底電纜系統故障而可能導致服務中斷的威脅。爲此,區內的電訊營辦商已攜手合作,進一步改善區內海底電纜基礎設施的可靠性,包括:
 - (a) 多個亞太國家及地區建議設置新的海底電纜系統,繞 過呂宋海峽地震區以作線路分流。有關財團已與電訊 局接觸,希望把該等新電纜系統連接至香港。電訊局 會提供協助以促成有關計劃;及
 - (b) 共 14 家位於亞太區的電訊公司(包括一家香港電訊 營辦商)已簽署協議備忘錄,以推動一項合作措施, 即若日後發生的重大電纜事故時,有關電訊公司會集 合其所有可供使用的資源以作調配,共同處理有關事 故。

所有這些措施都會加強我們的電訊基礎設施的可靠性和彈 性,亦會改善提供予終端客戶的服務質素。

香港日後處理類似事件的能力

13. 當局已採取以下措施,以加強本港對日後類似網絡事故的應變能力:

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³ Verisign, Inc. 爲所有.com、.net、.cc 及.tv 域名的官方目錄供應商。

(a) 與相關機構合作

電訊局已與新加坡的資訊通信發展管理局訂立安排,一旦連接香港與新加坡的主要海底電纜系統發生故障,即互通消息。這通報機制將有助我們及早收到警報,以及取得影響本港電訊服務的事故的第一手資料。

(b) 向中小企發出指引

二零零七年九月,政府透過其一站式資訊保安入門網站 發表《中小型企業資訊保安指南》(第三版)(http://www.infosec.gov.hk/tc_chi/promotion/files/sme_guide_2007_chi.pdf),內載新的章節說明災後運作和持續業務運作計劃,供中小企規劃在惡劣情況下的應變計劃時參考。(有關的新章節已節錄於附件 C)

總結

14. 電訊局完全理解公眾希望當局在網絡出現嚴重擠塞或發生電訊服務事故發生時,及早發出知會及警報。爲此,香港的電訊及互聯網基礎設施經已加強,多項改善措施亦已付諸實行。電訊局會保持警覺,並作好準備若公共電訊服務出現故障時,及時向公眾發放有關的消息。

商務及經濟發展局 電訊管理局 二零零八年四月 Guidelines for Cable-based External Fixed Telecommunications Network Services Operators and Internet Service Providers for Reporting Network and Service Outages

Office of the Telecommunications Authority

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Section C4 Flowchart Showing the Main Steps for Reporting Internet

Service Outage

1 <u>Introduction</u>

- 1.1 Public telecommunications networks and services form a critical part of the information infrastructure in Hong Kong. The information on public telecommunications network and service outages is essential to maintain and improve the infrastructure reliability as it provides the basis for the Office of the Telecommunications Authority ("OFTA") to determine whether the patterns of outages justify government interventions or industry cooperation initiatives to prevent the recurrence of similar outages. The critical need for rapid and accurate information is also recognized in times of outages to assess their impacts and to determine whether immediate responses are required to contain or minimise the impacts.
- 1.2 Under their respective licences, public telecommunications operators are obliged to provide their services in a manner satisfactory to the Telecommunications Authority ("TA") at all times. To fulfill his functions and responsibilities in respect of overseeing the operators' compliance with the licensing condition, the TA issues this document entitled "Guidelines for Cable-based External Fixed Telecommunications Network Services Operators and Internet Service Providers for Reporting Network and Service Outages" ("the Guidelines").
- 1.3 The Guidelines should be observed by the cable-based external fixed telecommunications network services operators and Internet service providers (collectively called the operators). In the event of network or service outages, the operators should report the outages to OFTA in accordance with the criteria and timeframes set out in the Guidelines.
- Both the operators and OFTA should play their respective roles in advising the users and the public. The operators, having the first-hand information about the operational status of their networks and services, should be responsible for providing prompt information and advice to their customers on outages or degradation. Where the outage or degradation falls within the reporting criteria, the operator concerned should, in addition to providing information and advice to its customers, report to OFTA within the specified timeframe. OFTA, upon receiving such information, should promptly inform the public and provide guidance where necessary if the outage or degradation is assessed to have significant and territory-wide implications.

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- 1.5 The commercial sensitive information contained in the outage reports submitted by the operators should be treated as confidential and should not be disclosed without consent from the operators concerned.
- 1.6 The Guidelines should be subject to continuous review to keep pace with the technological and market changes in order to safeguard the public interest.

2 Reportable Outage

- 2.1 An outage is defined as a loss of or a significant degradation in the ability of the customer to establish and/or maintain a channel of communication as a result of failure or degradation in the performance of an operator's network or service.
- 2.2 In addition to incidents of software or hardware outage, significant degradation occurs when traffic produces excessive demands on available system resources, resulting in switch congestion or system overload.
- 2.3 The criteria for determining whether an outage event is reportable and the reporting procedures are given in Appendices A, B and C for submarine cable system outage, external telecommunications services ("ETS") outage and Internet service outage respectively. Submarine cable system operators ¹, cable-based external fixed telecommunications network services operators other than submarine cable system operators, and Internet service providers are required to comply with Appendices A, B and C respectively.
- 2.4 The reportable events given in the Appendices A, B and C are by no means exhaustive. Operators should, whenever necessary, report to OFTA on other events that may have significant impact on their network operation or services.

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For the purpose of the Guidelines, the term "submarine cable system operators" refers to the cable-based external fixed telecommunications network services operators who operate submarine cable systems.

3 <u>Information to be Provided by the Operator when Reporting an Outage</u>

- 3.1 When reporting an outage to OFTA, the operator concerned should provide OFTA with the following information, whenever possible:-
 - (a) name of operator;
 - (b) description of incident;
 - (c) date and time of onset of the incident;
 - (d) types and estimated number of customers/end-users affected;
 - (e) affected areas;
 - (f) actions taken; and
 - (g) contact information: name of contact person as well as the person's fixed and mobile telephone numbers and email address.

4 **Updates on Network and Service Status**

4.1 During the recovery stage, the operator concerned should inform OFTA of the status of the affected network/service. Under critical circumstances, OFTA may specify the update frequency and the information to be provided by the operator concerned to facilitate the assessment on the impact of the outage and the progress of recovery of the affected network/service.

5 Incident Report

- 5.1 A preliminary report should be submitted to OFTA within 3 working days from the happening of the incident. The preliminary report should give a detailed account of the incident, the events which lead to the occurrence of the outage and the remedial actions taken.
- Where requested by OFTA, a full report should be submitted to OFTA within 14 working days from the happening of the incident or other deadline as specified by OFTA. The full report should give a detailed account of the measures which have been taken (or will be taken) in order to prevent similar incidents from happening again.

Contact Points

6.1 OFTA's contact points for reporting outage are as follows:-

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6.2 Each operator is required to provide OFTA with the contact information of its focal point responsible for reporting outage to OFTA, including the names, fixed and mobile telephone numbers and email addresses of the first and second contact persons. Whenever, there is any update on the contact information, the operator should inform OFTA of the change at least 5 days before the effective date.

Submarine Cable System Outage

The reporting criteria are given in Section A1. In the event of a submarine cable system outage, the submarine cable system operator should report the outage to OFTA within the timeframe set out in Section A2. Sections A3 and A4 show the examples of submarine cable system outage and the main steps for reporting the outage respectively.

Section A1 Events of Submarine Cable System Outage

	Event	Duration of outage (minutes)
Fishbone/linear	Dual failures in two	> 30
submarine cable	fishbone/linear submarine	
systems	cable systems causing	
	Hong Kong to be unable to	
	communicate with other	
	places by means of these	
	two systems	
Ring or other types of	Failure in a ring or other	> 30
submarine cable	type of submarine cable	
systems	system causing Hong	
	Kong to be unable to	
	communicate with other	
	places by means of that	
	system	
Backhauls	A loss of more than 50 %	> 30
	of the backhaul capacity of	
	a submarine cable system	
	within Hong Kong	

Section A2 Timeframe for Reporting Submarine Cable System Outage

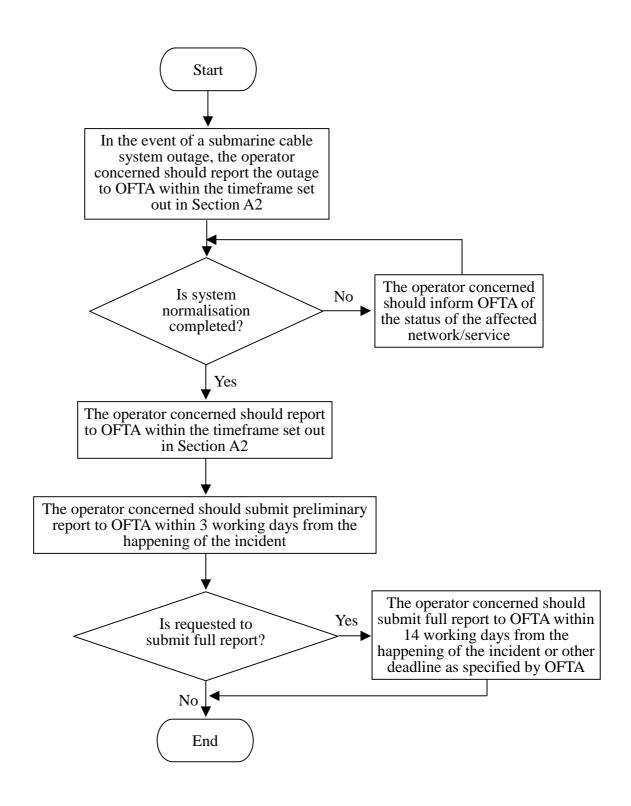
Occurrence Time	Initial Report	System Normalization	
Between 00:00 and	The operator concerned	The operator concerned	
24:00 of each day	should report the	should report to OFTA	
	submarine cable system	within 1 day from the	
	outage to OFTA within 2	completion of system	
	hours from the	normalization. Under	
	confirmation of the	critical circumstances,	
	outage or within 4 hours	OFTA may request the	
	from the happening of	operator concerned to	
	the outage, whichever is	report to OFTA within a	
	earlier. Under critical	shorter period of time.	
	circumstances, OFTA		
	may request the operator		
	concerned to submit the		
	initial report within a		
	shorter period of time.		

Section A3 Examples of Submarine Cable System Outage

- Incidents of submarine cables such as submarine cables being damaged by anchors dropped from ships, dredging fishing nets, earthquakes or other unknown reasons.
- Multiple failures in the backhaul links leading to a loss of more than 50 % of the backhaul capacity of a submarine cable system within Hong Kong.

Note: The list above is by no means exhaustive. Operators should report other submarine cable system outage that is not covered in the list, if deemed necessary.

Section A4 Flowchart Showing the Main Steps for Reporting Submarine Cable System Outage



External Telecommunications Services Outage

The reporting criteria are given in Section B1. In the event of an ETS outage, the cable-based external fixed telecommunications network services operator (other than submarine cable system operator) should report the outage to OFTA within the timeframe set out in Section B2. Sections B3 and B4 show the examples of ETS outage and the main steps for reporting the outage respectively.

Section B1 Event of ETS Outage

Event	Duration of outage (minutes)
A loss of more than 50% of the activated capacity	> 30
between Hong Kong and another place	

Section B2 Timeframe for Reporting ETS Outage

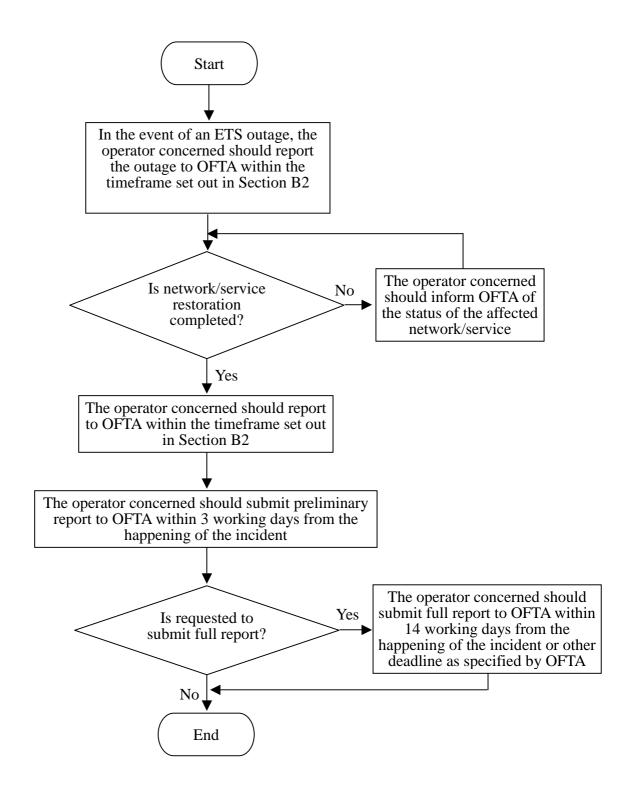
Occurrence Time	Initial Report	Restoration of Service		
Between 00:00 and	The operator concerned	The operator concerned		
24:00 of each day	should report the ETS	should report to OFTA		
	outage to OFTA within 2	within 1 day from the		
	hours from the	restoration of		
	confirmation of the	network/service. Under		
	outage or within 4 hours	critical circumstances,		
	from the happening of	OFTA may request the		
	the outage, whichever is	operator concerned to		
	earlier. Under critical	report to OFTA within a		
	circumstances, OFTA	shorter period of time.		
	may request the operator	_		
	concerned to submit the			
	initial report within a			
	shorter period of time.			

Section B3 Examples of ETS Outage

- Failure(s) in submarine cable system(s) or overland cable system(s) leading to a loss of more than 50 % of activated capacity between Hong Kong and another place.
- Multiple failures in the backhaul links leading to a loss of more than 50 % of backhaul capacity.
- Total failure in the main switch and the standby switch.

Note: The list above is by no means exhaustive. Operators should report other ETS outage that is not covered in the list, if deemed necessary.

Section B4 Flowchart Showing the Main Steps for Reporting ETS Outage



Internet Service Outage

The reporting criteria are given in Section C1. In the event of an Internet service outage, the Internet service provider should report the outage to OFTA within the timeframe set out in Section C2. Sections C3 and C4 show the examples of Internet service outage and the main steps for reporting the outage respectively.

Section C1 Events of Internet Service Outage

	Event	Duration of outage (minutes)
External Connectivity	A loss of 50 % or more of the total bandwidth to HKIX	> 30
Connectivity	A loss of 50 % or more of the total bandwidth to local peers	> 30
	A loss of 50 % or more of the total bandwidth to any one of the following destinations:-	> 30
	 USA/North America Mainland China Asia Pacific countries UK/Europe 	
	Total bandwidth utilization to any one of the following destinations reaching or exceeding 95 %:-	> 30
	 HKIX Local Peers USA/North America Mainland China Asia Pacific countries UK/Europe 	
	or	

	Event	Duration of
		outage (minutes)
External	Total bandwidth utilization to any one of	> 30
Connectivity	the following destinations dropping to 50 % or below (with reference to the date/time of the previous week):-	
	 HKIX Local Peers USA/North America Mainland China Asia Pacific countries UK/Europe 	
Core	Degradation of service or failure of critical	> 30
Network	components including, but not limited to, DNS, routers or switches that would affect/potentially affect 10,000 or more users	
User	Degradation of service or failure of critical	> 45
Connectivity	components including, but not limited to, DHCP, or authentication servers that would affect 10,000 or more users	

Section C2 <u>Timeframe for Reporting Internet Service Outage</u>

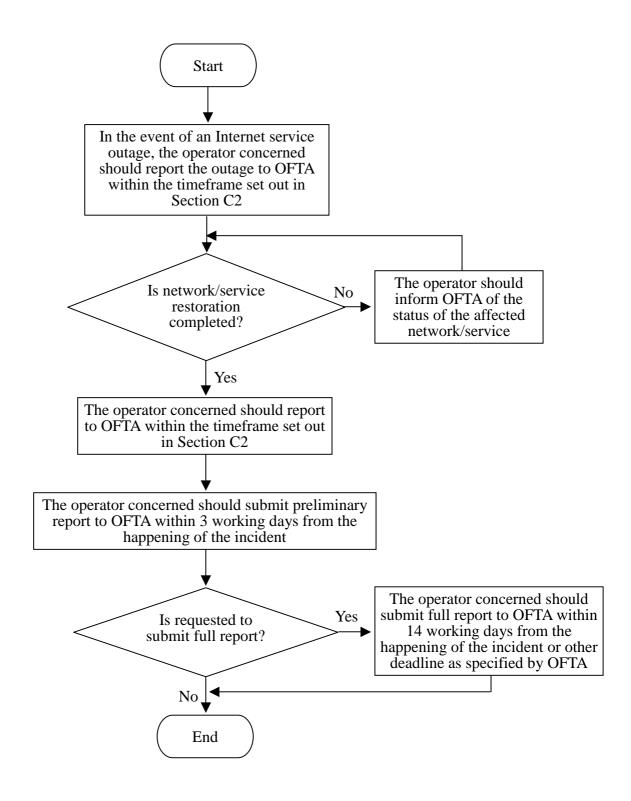
Occurrence Time	Initial Report	Restoration of Service	
Time Zone 1	The operator concerned	The operator concerned	
(Between 08:30 and	should report the	should report to OFTA	
01:00 of next day)	Internet service outage	within 2 hours from the	
	to OFTA within 1 hour	restoration of the	
	from the happening of	network/service	
	the outage		
Time Zone 2	The operator concerned	The operator concerned	
(Between 01:00 and	should report the	should report to OFTA	
08:30)	Internet service outage	within 2 hours from the	
	to OFTA within 1 hour	restoration of the	
	from the happening of	network/service or by	
	the outage or by 08:30,	08:30, whichever is later	
	whichever is later		

Section C3 Examples of Internet Service Outage

- A loss of 50 % or more of the total connection bandwidth to HKIX.
- A loss of 50 % or more of the total bandwidth to any one of the following destinations:-
 - ➤ Mainland China
 - > US
 - ➤ UK/Europe
 - ➤ Asia Pacific countries.
- 95 % or more of the total bandwidth utilization of connections to HKIX is constantly reached for 30 minutes.
- 10.000 or more users are unable to connect to the Internet.
- Failure of core routers/switches causing 10,000 or more users to be unable to access to the Internet.

Note: The list above is by no means exhaustive. Operators should report other Internet service outage that is not covered in the list, if deemed necessary.

Section C4 Flowchart Showing the Main Steps for Reporting Internet Service Outage



<u>電訊局就地震發出的警報及</u> 有關地震對香港對外電訊服務造成的影響 (自二零零七年二月二十八日起計)

日期	地點	對海底電 纜造成的 影響	對香港對外 電訊服務造 成的影響	於指定時 限內報告 事故
二零零七年四月二十日	呂宋海峽	沒有	沒有	不適用
二零零七年九月七日	近台灣 蘇澳	三條海底電纜損毀	透過通訊轉接,香港的互聯網及國際直撥電話服務不受影響。	有
二零零七年九月十二日	印尼 蘇門答臘	沒有	沒有	不適用
二零零八年二月十八日	近台灣 台東	沒有	沒有	不適用
二零零八年二月二十日	菲律賓 群島地區	沒有	沒有	不適用
二零零八年三月三日	呂宋海峽	沒有	沒有	不適用
二零零八年三月五日	近台灣 台東	沒有	沒有	不適用
二零零八年三月廿九日	菲律賓 群島地區	沒有	沒有	不適用
二零零八年四月一日	呂宋海峽	沒有	沒有	不適用

《中小型企業資訊保安指南》(第三版)節錄

3.2 應變管理

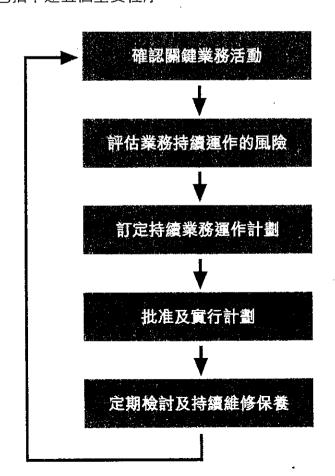
資訊系統易於受多種外界因素破壞,由較輕的如短期停電、磁碟機故障,以至較嚴重的如設備毀壞、火災及自然災害等也會發生。透過管理、運作及技術控制,大多數的 風險及其影響可避免或消除。應訂定應變計劃,以受到災難性破壞時維持關鍵業務活動及系統的運作。

應變計劃可分多種,其中最常見的兩種為持續業務運作計劃及運作復原計劃。持續業務運作計劃著重確保在服務中斷事件發生時及之後,一個機構的關鍵業務活動仍可持續運作,而運作復原計劃則提供詳細程序以助資訊科技系統的復原。

3.2.1 持續業務運作規劃

持續業務運作規劃涉及訂定持續業務運作計劃,確保在發生人為事故或天災時,關鍵 業務活動能在預定時間內復原至可接受的水平,從而減少對機構造成的損失。實行持 續業務運作計劃對每種業務而言,均十分重要。

持續業務運作規劃包括下述五個主要程序:



3.2.1.1 確認關鍵業務活動

如發生事故,公司應了解需集中處理的項目。持續業務運作規劃的第一步,是確認讓公司可繼續營運的最關鍵業務活動所在,故須充分了解業務,包括目標、產品、服務、 資源、設施、供應商、顧客及互相影響的因素。

關鍵業務活動是維持業務持續運作的要素,如無法進行,便會引致:

- 重大收益損失:
- 不能符合規管或合約要求;
- 影響運作效率;或
- 顧客流失/影響商譽。

在確認關鍵業務活動後,應逐項分析,根據其對達成公司策略目標的重要程度,釐定 復原關鍵業務活動的優次及目標。應考慮的常見問題包括:

- 如活動無法進行,對公司有什麼運作、財務或其他競爭上的影響?
- 活動需在什麼時限復原,以確保公司繼續營運?
- 公司能承受多少資料及經濟損失?

關於每項經確認的關鍵業務活動,公司須找出進行活動所需的各種輔助資源,以及缺乏資源對業務的影響,而應考慮的資源範疇載列如下:

- 人:
- 資訊科技(服務、應用系統、網絡、數據);
- 數據及話音通訊;
- 文件及記錄;
- 實體基建、主要設備及設施;以及
- 外部服務/產品的依賴。

3.2.1.2 評估業務持續運作的風險

無論公司業務規模如何,均可能發生災禍,因而應為關鍵業務活動進行風險評估,以確定潛在風險,並評估會阻礙業務運作的事故所發生的可能性及影響。公司應了解會使業務運作嚴重受阻的事故。各類災禍均應予以考慮,一些常見的威脅包括:

- 天災,例如地震、火災、颱風、水浸;
- 重要設備/資訊系統/設施受破壞;
- 對外電訊服務受阻;
- 公用設施服務中斷,例如電力故障;
- 人命傷亡、疾病、健康及安全問題;以及
- 恐怖活動及網上襲擊。

就各種威脅進行的風險評估可能有不同的結果。一些無須採取行動,另一些則須訂定 持續業務運作規劃,並增加資源,以作支援。風險評估有助公司估量災禍事故可能造 成的影響。接着,可按照機構的目標,包括關鍵資源、對業務運作造成的影響、可容 許的服務中斷時限及復原優次,以訂定風險的次序。

3.2.1.3 訂定持續業務運作計劃

持續業務運作計劃可讓公司作好準備,以應付最壞的情況,使業務運作暢順,減少服務受阻及經濟損失。計劃只需加入讓公司繼續營運的關鍵業務活動。

根據關鍵業務活動及潛在風險的分析結果,便可訂定業務持續運作及復原策略。選取 策略的因素包括業務活動的關鍵性、開支、復原時間及保安。

持續業務運作計劃涵蓋的常見項目載列如下:

- 個人角色和責任:
- 啟動條件:
- 須依循的程序:
- 升級處理計劃:
- 處理事故的緊急應變程序;
- 臨時運作程序:
- 復原程序:
- 後備程序:以及
- 維修保養時間表及測試計劃的程序。

就小型公司而言,持續業務運作計劃可能只是一份安全放置在遠離主要工作間的文件, 內載緊急聯絡資料、場外資料備份儲存媒體的地點、保險合約複本及營運業務所需的 其他關鍵物品。

購買合適保險可視為整個業務持續運作過程的一部分,以補償不能完全避免或控制的 風險所引致的損失。購買保險應視乎預計造成損失的可能性及程度而定。須注意的是, 保險並不處理業務復原工作,故不應視為有效的持續業務運作計劃的代替品。

在實施計劃前,應進行測試,以確保計劃能有效落實,可包括模擬、業務運作過程、 技術復原、在後備地點進行復原程序、供應商設施及服務等測試。

3.2.1.4 批准及實行計劃

在訂定持續業務運作計劃後,徵求批准及支持亦十分重要。

實施持續業務運作計劃期間須注意的事項:

- 持續業務運作計劃應以文件記載,並分發給各員工,以供在事故發生前後及期間 依循。
- 應為職員提供培訓,讓他們了解業務持續運作的程序、其個人責任及實施計劃須 採取的行動,確保各項程序能有效進行。
- 持續業務運作計劃的複本應存放於遠程地點及經常更新內容,保安程度須與主要 地點相同。
- 實施持續業務運作計劃及以助機構繼續營運所需的其他物品,例如場外資料備份 儲存媒體及保險合約的複本,亦應存放於遠程地點。
- 公司或需預先與外部機構作出安排,確保能及時回復運作,例如設施接達及電訊系統。

3.2.1.5 定期檢討及持續維修保養

為使業務持續運作安排能符合現況及有效,應定期測試、檢討及持續維修保養。

- 定期檢討、測試、核實持續業務運作計劃文件及技術方案 (例如每年進行)。
- 如業務/環境有新需求或變更,應按需要修訂現行程序。
- 有關程序應納入機構的更改管理計劃內,確保業務持續運作事宜能獲適當處理。
- 持續業務運作計劃及測試結果,應作獨立審核及檢討。

3.2.2 運作復原規劃

運作復原規劃是一套就資訊系統制定運作復原計劃 (DRP) 的程序,以復原資訊科技運作設施。運作復原計劃包括一套完善的計劃文件,以處理資訊系統及/或主電腦場地因出現災難以致無法運作及數據全失的情況。

運作復原計劃應包括詳細的資訊系統備份程序、復原資訊系統的程序 (如在另一電腦場地復原的程序),以及在災難後主電腦場地復原數據的程序。有關備份和復原程序的進一步資料,請參考「第3.7節:備份和復原」。

制定計劃時應考慮資訊系統的主電腦場地在災難後可能有一段時間不可使用,且另一電腦場地的資訊系統的運作不能達到理想水平 (即可能需要人手操作輔助以彌補降低之服務水平)。市面上有不同種類的備份及運作服務,提供不同級別的支援設施,如一些由第三者提供的熱/溫/冷備份站點租用服務。

計劃亦應載有一套詳細及經過全面測試的數據復原及驗證程序,以增加程序的準確性 及有效性。此外,應預備用作復原數據的所需物資及文件,如預先安排在另一電腦場 地的遠程通訊網絡服務。

應確保各方面都得到足夠的保安保護,並載於運作復原計劃內。各員工亦應遵守而不忽略保安最佳作業實務,以確保復原程序不影響現有的保安水平 (例如驗查及防止由未經准許的備份媒體復原資料,因該備份媒體可能含有惡性程式碼。)應考慮的保安範疇包括周邊保安措施、入侵偵測系統、防範電腦病毒、安裝修補程式及適當配置系統。

與持續業務運作計劃相似,運作復原計劃應載有最新資料,尤其是資訊系統出現變更時。定期的運作復原演習是測試運作復原計劃的準確性及有效性的好方法,但由於進行運作復原演習可能會費時及影響正常操作,公司須根據其業務環境及需要決定進行演習的頻次。