

ISO 22301 BCMS TRAINING IN THE PHILIPPINES CONTINUE WITH CONFIDENCE

Practical ISO 22301 Business Continuity Management System Awareness, Implementation, Business Impact Analysis, Continuity Planning, Exercising, and Continual Improvement

This program is strategically developed for organizations searching for **ISO 22301 Training in the Philippines, Training on ISO 22301 in the Philippines, BCMS Training in the Philippines, Training on BCMS in the Philippines, Business Continuity Management Systems Training in the Philippines, Training on Business Continuity Management Systems in the Philippines, ISO 22301 BCMS Training in the Philippines, Training on ISO 22301 BCMS in the Philippines, ISO 22301 Business Continuity Management Systems Training in the Philippines, and Training on ISO 22301 Business Continuity Management Systems in the Philippines.**

As of August 2026, the applicable published international standard remains **ISO 22301:2019, Security and resilience — Business continuity management systems — Requirements**, together with **ISO 22301:2019/Amd 1:2024, Climate action changes**. ISO is developing a third edition, but that revision is not yet the published International Standard; the training should therefore be updated if the applicable standard changes before actual delivery.

ISO describes ISO 22301 as the international standard for Business Continuity Management Systems, providing a framework for organizations to establish, implement, operate, monitor, review, maintain, and continually improve their ability to prepare for and recover from disruptive incidents.

TRAINING OVERVIEW

Disruption does not always announce itself before it happens.

An organization may suddenly experience:

- Typhoon, flooding, or severe weather;
- earthquake;
- fire;
- prolonged power interruption;
- telecommunications outage;
- cyberattack;
- ransomware;
- technology failure;
- inaccessible office or facility;
- supply-chain disruption;
- critical supplier failure;
- employee unavailability;
- transportation interruption;
- utility failure;

- equipment breakdown;
- data loss;
- public-health emergency;
- security incident;
- operational accident;
- civil disturbance;
- major customer or service interruption; or
- another event capable of stopping or seriously reducing critical operations.

Many organizations believe they are prepared because they already have a document called a **Business Continuity Plan**.

However, having a plan does not automatically mean the organization has an effective **Business Continuity Management System or BCMS**.

A continuity plan may exist while:

- Critical products and services have never been formally prioritized;
- business impacts have not been analyzed;
- recovery priorities are unclear;
- Recovery Time Objectives are undefined or unsupported;
- dependencies are undocumented;
- continuity risks are not systematically assessed;
- alternative strategies are unrealistic;
- emergency and continuity roles overlap or conflict;
- employees do not know when to activate the plan;
- contact lists are outdated;
- suppliers have not been assessed for continuity capability;
- technology recovery does not support business requirements;
- management assumptions have never been tested;
- exercises are not conducted;
- lessons from disruptions are not incorporated;
- internal audits do not cover the BCMS;
- management reviews are weak or nonexistent; or
- business continuity is treated as one person's responsibility instead of a management system.

A BCMS moves the organization from:

“We have a continuity document.”

to:

“We have an organized, governed, tested, measurable, and continuously improving capability for maintaining and recovering priority operations during disruption.”

Continue with Confidence: ISO 22301 BCMS Training in the Philippines provides participants with a practical understanding of the requirements and implementation logic of ISO 22301 and how those requirements translate into organizational actions, responsibilities, analyses, strategies, plans, exercises, monitoring, and improvement.

The program is designed for organizations that are:

- Beginning Business Continuity Management;
- strengthening an existing BCMS;
- aligning continuity practices with ISO 22301;
- preparing eventually for external certification;
- improving continuity governance;
- responding to customer or regulatory requirements;
- standardizing Business Continuity across departments;
- strengthening organizational resilience;
- developing process owners and continuity coordinators;
- reviewing outdated continuity plans; or
- preparing employees to participate meaningfully in BCMS implementation.

Participants learn how to:

- Understand ISO 22301 and the purpose of a BCMS;
- distinguish Business Continuity Management from emergency response, disaster recovery, crisis management, and risk management;
- understand organizational context and interested parties;
- define BCMS scope;
- establish leadership responsibilities;
- connect Business Continuity policy with organizational direction;
- identify BCMS objectives;
- determine resources, competencies, awareness, communication, and documented-information requirements;
- conduct or participate in Business Impact Analysis;
- identify continuity risks;
- establish recovery priorities;
- understand Recovery Time Objectives and other continuity requirements;
- identify dependencies and resource needs;
- develop appropriate Business Continuity strategies;
- translate strategies into plans and procedures;
- understand incident response and continuity activation;
- establish communication arrangements;
- exercise and test continuity capability;
- monitor BCMS performance;
- understand internal audit and management review;
- address nonconformities;
- implement corrective actions; and
- continually improve Business Continuity capability.

The program introduces the **MSS C.O.N.T.I.N.U.E. BCMS Implementation Framework**:

- **C — Clarify Context, Interested Parties, Scope, and Continuity Requirements**
- **O — Own the BCMS Through Leadership, Policy, Roles, and Accountability**
- **N — Navigate Objectives, Resources, Competence, Awareness, Communication, and Documentation**
- **T — Target Critical Activities Through Business Impact Analysis and Continuity Risk Assessment**
- **I — Implement Business Continuity Strategies, Solutions, Plans, and Procedures**
- **N — Navigate Disruptions Through Activation, Response, Communication, Exercising, and Validation**
- **U — Use Monitoring, Measurement, Internal Audit, and Management Review**
- **E — Enhance the BCMS Through Corrective Action and Continual Improvement**

Following MSS Corporation's **EnterTRAINment** methodology, this **Training on ISO 22301 BCMS in the Philippines** minimizes lecture-heavy discussion. Participants analyze disruptions, map organizational requirements, identify critical operations, conduct simplified BIA and risk exercises, develop continuity strategies, review plan components, participate in a mini tabletop simulation, assess BCMS performance, and build an implementation roadmap.

TRAINING GOAL

To provide participants with a practical understanding of ISO 22301 Business Continuity Management Systems and equip them with the essential knowledge, tools, implementation logic, organizational roles, continuity-analysis techniques, planning practices, exercising methods, and improvement disciplines needed to establish, strengthen, or support an effective BCMS.

TRAINING OBJECTIVES

By the end of the program, participants should be able to:

1. **Explain** the purpose and organizational value of a Business Continuity Management System;
2. **Describe** the role of ISO 22301 as an international BCMS requirements standard;
3. **Differentiate** Business Continuity Management, Business Continuity Planning, Emergency Response, Crisis Management, Disaster Recovery, IT Disaster Recovery, Risk Management, and Operational Resilience;
4. **Explain** how a BCMS integrates governance, planning, operational capability, evaluation, and improvement;
5. **Apply** the MSS C.O.N.T.I.N.U.E. BCMS Implementation Framework;
6. **Identify** internal and external issues that may influence Business Continuity;
7. **Identify** relevant interested parties and continuity-related requirements;
8. **Define** an appropriate organizational BCMS scope;
9. **Explain** top management's role in establishing, supporting, and reviewing the BCMS;
10. **Connect** Business Continuity policy with organizational direction and resilience priorities;

11. **Identify** appropriate BCMS roles, responsibilities, and authorities;
12. **Develop** practical BCMS objectives and implementation priorities;
13. **Determine** necessary competence, awareness, communication, resources, and documented information;
14. **Explain** the purpose of Business Impact Analysis;
15. **Identify** priority products, services, activities, processes, and dependencies;
16. **Assess** potential impacts of disruption over time;
17. **Understand** recovery priorities and time-related continuity requirements;
18. **Identify** continuity risks that may disrupt priority activities;
19. **Develop** practical continuity treatment and preparedness actions;
20. **Identify** appropriate Business Continuity strategies and solutions;
21. **Translate** selected continuity strategies into plans, procedures, responsibilities, and resources;
22. **Understand** activation, incident response, recovery, and return-to-normal considerations;
23. **Establish** appropriate internal and external communication requirements during disruption;
24. **Explain** the purpose of Business Continuity exercises and tests;
25. **Participate** in a simplified tabletop continuity exercise;
26. **Identify** appropriate BCMS monitoring and measurement indicators;
27. **Explain** the roles of internal audit and management review in BCMS assurance;
28. **Identify** nonconformities, corrective actions, and improvement opportunities;
29. **Assess** their organization's current BCMS implementation maturity; and
30. **Prepare** a practical 30-, 60-, or 90-day ISO 22301 BCMS implementation or improvement roadmap.

LEARNING DOMAINS ADDRESSED

Cognitive Domain

Participants understand ISO 22301, BCMS requirements, Business Impact Analysis, continuity risk assessment, Business Continuity strategies, plans, exercises, performance evaluation, and continual improvement.

Affective Domain

Participants strengthen preparedness, ownership, resilience thinking, leadership accountability, collaboration, risk awareness, discipline, and commitment to protecting priority organizational operations.

Psychomotor and Behavioral Domain

Participants practice scope definition, stakeholder analysis, Business Impact Analysis, continuity risk assessment, recovery prioritization, strategy selection, continuity planning, exercising, performance review, and implementation planning.

FROM POINT A TO POINT B

Point A: Before the Training

Participants and organizations may:

- Treat Business Continuity as an emergency-response document;
- assume Business Continuity is solely an IT responsibility;
- confuse Business Continuity with Disaster Recovery;
- depend heavily on one Business Continuity coordinator;
- maintain continuity plans without a formal management system;
- define critical operations based mainly on management opinion;
- lack formal Business Impact Analysis;
- fail to connect technology recovery with business requirements;
- have unclear continuity roles;
- lack documented recovery priorities;
- rely on untested backup arrangements;
- overlook critical suppliers and dependencies;
- maintain outdated contact information;
- create plans that employees have never practiced;
- conduct exercises without improvement actions;
- fail to monitor BCMS performance;
- lack internal BCMS audit;
- treat continuity reviews as document updates;
- respond reactively when disruptions occur; or
- seek ISO certification without first building a functional continuity capability.

Point B: After the Training

Participants should be better able to:

- Understand Business Continuity as a management system;
- connect continuity with organizational objectives;
- identify internal and external continuity requirements;
- define BCMS scope;
- establish governance and accountability;
- identify interested parties;
- conduct structured Business Impact Analysis;
- identify continuity risks;
- establish evidence-based recovery priorities;
- understand resource and dependency requirements;
- select realistic continuity strategies;
- develop operational continuity procedures;
- clarify activation and response roles;
- coordinate Business and IT recovery requirements;

- establish disruption communication arrangements;
- exercise and validate plans;
- evaluate exercise findings;
- monitor BCMS performance;
- support internal audits;
- contribute to management reviews;
- address nonconformities;
- implement corrective actions; and
- continually strengthen organizational resilience.

ORGANIZATIONAL CHALLENGES ADDRESSED

This **Business Continuity Management Systems Training in the Philippines** may help organizations address situations such as:

- Business Continuity plans are outdated;
- BCMS implementation is fragmented;
- business units use different continuity approaches;
- continuity responsibility rests primarily with one department;
- employees do not understand their roles during disruptions;
- management does not have clear recovery priorities;
- critical-process identification is inconsistent;
- BIA has never been formally conducted;
- departments define their own recovery expectations without enterprise prioritization;
- continuity risks are insufficiently assessed;
- IT recovery capabilities are disconnected from business requirements;
- recovery dependencies are not documented;
- critical suppliers are not sufficiently considered;
- Business Continuity strategies are impractical;
- alternative work arrangements have not been validated;
- plans are written but rarely exercised;
- exercise findings remain unresolved;
- BCMS records are incomplete;
- internal audits identify recurring weaknesses;
- management reviews focus on compliance rather than capability;
- corrective actions are delayed;
- continuity training is inconsistent;
- business continuity is activated too late;
- communications become confused during disruption;
- organizations want ISO 22301 alignment;
- clients require evidence of continuity preparedness;
- organizations are considering certification; or
- leadership wants stronger organizational resilience.

WHAT ISO 22301 IS

ISO 22301 is the international requirements standard for Business Continuity Management Systems. ISO describes it as providing a structured framework for organizations to establish, implement, operate, monitor, review, maintain, and continually improve their Business Continuity capability.

Its requirements are intended to be applicable across different types and sizes of organizations, with implementation reflecting the organization's operating environment and complexity.

CURRENT ISO 22301 BASIS FOR THIS TRAINING

As of August 2026:

Published standard:

ISO 22301:2019

Published amendment:

ISO 22301:2019/Amd 1:2024 — Climate action changes

Future revision:

A third edition is under development but has not yet replaced the published standard.

The actual training materials should therefore be reviewed against the latest officially published ISO requirements immediately before client delivery.

WHAT A BUSINESS CONTINUITY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM MEANS

A BCMS is broader than a Business Continuity Plan.

It brings together:

- Organizational context;
- leadership;
- policy;
- responsibilities;
- objectives;
- competence;
- awareness;
- communication;
- documented information;
- Business Impact Analysis;

- continuity risk assessment;
- Business Continuity strategies;
- plans and procedures;
- incident response;
- exercising and testing;
- monitoring;
- internal audit;
- management review;
- corrective action; and
- continual improvement.

The organization therefore manages Business Continuity as an ongoing capability rather than a one-time documentation exercise.

BUSINESS CONTINUITY MANAGEMENT VERSUS RELATED DISCIPLINES

Business Continuity Management

Focuses on the organization's capability to continue priority products, services, and operations at acceptable levels during disruption and recover appropriately afterward.

Business Continuity Plan

A documented set of arrangements and procedures supporting continuity and recovery.

The plan is an important **component** of a BCMS.

It is not the entire BCMS.

Emergency Response

Focuses primarily on immediate protection of:

- People;
- life;
- health;
- safety;
- property;
- environment.

Examples include:

- Evacuation;
- first aid;
- fire response;
- emergency assembly.

Crisis Management

Focuses on higher-level strategic leadership and decision-making during major events that threaten organizational objectives, reputation, stakeholders, or viability.

Disaster Recovery

Commonly focuses on restoring technology, infrastructure, information, or other capabilities following major disruption.

IT Disaster Recovery

Specifically addresses restoration of:

- Applications;
- infrastructure;
- networks;
- servers;
- data;
- technology services.

Business Continuity asks:

What must the business continue or recover, and by when?

IT Disaster Recovery helps answer:

How will technology capabilities required by those business priorities be recovered?

Risk Management

Identifies and manages uncertainty that may affect organizational objectives.

BCMS uses risk thinking but focuses specifically on maintaining and recovering priority activities when disruption occurs.

Operational Resilience

Takes a broader view of the organization's ability to anticipate, withstand, adapt to, respond to, and recover from disruption while sustaining critical outcomes.

THE ISO 22301 MANAGEMENT SYSTEM LOGIC

A practical understanding of ISO 22301 should connect the management-system elements of:

Context

Understand the organization, interested parties, requirements, and BCMS scope.

Leadership

Establish leadership commitment, policy, responsibilities, and accountability.

Planning

Address relevant risks and opportunities and establish BCMS objectives.

Support

Provide resources, competence, awareness, communication, and controlled documented information.

Operation

Conduct Business Impact Analysis and risk assessment, determine strategies and solutions, establish continuity plans and procedures, and exercise continuity arrangements.

Performance Evaluation

Monitor and measure performance, conduct internal audit, and complete management review.

Improvement

Address nonconformities, corrective actions, and continual improvement.

The training teaches these as a connected operating system rather than isolated compliance clauses.

THE MSS C.O.N.T.I.N.U.E. BCMS IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK

C — CLARIFY CONTEXT, INTERESTED PARTIES, SCOPE, AND CONTINUITY REQUIREMENTS

BCMS implementation begins by understanding the organization.

Participants consider:

- Organizational purpose;
- strategic direction;
- operating environment;
- critical commitments;
- products and services;
- regulatory obligations;
- customer requirements;
- contractual requirements;
- infrastructure;
- technology;
- supply chain;
- geographic exposure;
- workforce;
- organizational dependencies;
- external threats;
- stakeholder expectations; and
- other issues relevant to continuity.

UNDERSTANDING INTERESTED PARTIES

Relevant interested parties may include:

- Customers;
- employees;
- regulators;
- government agencies;
- shareholders;
- owners;
- suppliers;
- outsourced service providers;
- business partners;
- communities;
- insurers;
- landlords;
- banks;
- technology providers; and
- other parties whose requirements may affect or be affected by Business Continuity.

Participants ask:

Who expects us to continue or recover particular products or services?

and:

What continuity obligations or expectations arise from those relationships?

DEFINING BCMS SCOPE

A BCMS scope should establish boundaries such as:

- Legal entities;
- sites;
- departments;
- operations;
- products;
- services;
- functions;
- technologies; and
- organizational interfaces.

A weak scope such as:

“Business Continuity for the company”

may not provide sufficient implementation clarity.

A more useful scope identifies specifically what organizational operations are covered.

CLIMATE-RELATED CONTEXT

The published 2024 amendment to ISO 22301 addresses climate-action changes and applies to ISO 22301:2019. Organizations should therefore ensure their context and interested-party considerations appropriately address relevant climate-change considerations where applicable.

This does not mean every organization faces the same climate-related Business Continuity risks.

It means the issue should be considered systematically rather than assumed irrelevant.

O — OWN THE BCMS THROUGH LEADERSHIP, POLICY, ROLES, AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Business Continuity cannot succeed as:
“The BCP Coordinator's project.”

Top management and process owners must own continuity capability.

Leadership responsibilities may include:

- Establishing direction;
- integrating Business Continuity into organizational processes;
- providing resources;
- supporting policy;
- assigning responsibilities;
- reviewing performance;
- removing barriers;
- reinforcing accountability; and
- promoting continual improvement.

BUSINESS CONTINUITY POLICY

A Business Continuity policy should establish organizational commitment and direction.

It may address:

- Purpose;
- management commitment;
- continuity objectives;
- organizational responsibilities;

- continual improvement;
- compliance with applicable requirements; and
- alignment with organizational priorities.

Training participants should understand that the policy should guide the BCMS rather than exist merely as a signed document.

BCMS ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Possible responsibilities may involve:

Top Management

Provides direction, resources, accountability, and management oversight.

BCMS Steering Committee

May coordinate enterprise-level implementation, priorities, and decisions.

Business Continuity Manager or Coordinator

Facilitates the system, methodology, documentation, monitoring, and coordination.

Process Owners

Understand critical activities, impacts, dependencies, recovery requirements, and continuity arrangements.

Incident or Crisis Teams

Coordinate response and strategic decisions when disruption occurs.

IT / Technology Teams

Support technology continuity and recovery.

Human Resources

Supports workforce continuity, communication, welfare, and personnel considerations.

Facilities / Administration

Supports workplaces, utilities, physical resources, and alternative-site arrangements.

Supply Chain / Procurement

Supports critical supplier and third-party continuity.

Communications

Supports internal and external disruption communication.

Effective BCMS implementation clearly defines who decides, activates, responds, communicates, recovers, monitors, and improves.

N — NAVIGATE OBJECTIVES, RESOURCES, COMPETENCE, AWARENESS, COMMUNICATION, AND DOCUMENTATION

A BCMS requires more than continuity plans.

The organization needs the capability to implement and sustain those plans.

BCMS OBJECTIVES

Useful objectives should support organizational continuity priorities.

Examples might involve:

- Completing BIA across priority processes;
- validating continuity plans;
- improving recovery readiness;
- closing exercise findings;
- training continuity teams;
- strengthening supplier continuity assurance; or
- improving continuity performance measures.

Objectives should be sufficiently specific to support accountability and review.

RESOURCES

BCMS resources may involve:

- Personnel;
- budget;
- facilities;
- alternate sites;
- technology;
- communications;
- equipment;
- transportation;
- backup data;
- suppliers;
- information;
- emergency materials; and
- specialized expertise.

A continuity strategy that depends on unavailable resources is not a realistic strategy.

COMPETENCE

Individuals with BCMS responsibilities should understand:

- Their roles;
- activation procedures;
- decisions they may make;
- escalation requirements;
- communication responsibilities;
- recovery activities;
- applicable tools; and
- required documentation.

Competence may require:

- Training;
- exercises;
- simulations;
- coaching;
- drills;
- technical practice.

AWARENESS

Broader employees may need awareness of:

- Why Business Continuity matters;
- what the BCMS seeks to achieve;
- their personal responsibilities;
- reporting procedures;
- emergency and continuity communication;
- where to obtain instructions; and
- consequences of failing to follow continuity arrangements.

Not every employee needs to become a Business Continuity specialist.

Every relevant employee should understand what they need to do.

BUSINESS CONTINUITY COMMUNICATION

Organizations should prepare for:

Internal Communication

- Employees;
- management;
- recovery teams;
- branches;
- departments.

External Communication

- Customers;
- suppliers;
- regulators;
- government;
- media;
- partners;
- communities;
- other stakeholders.

Communication arrangements may clarify:

- Who communicates?
- To whom?
- About what?
- Through which channels?
- Under whose authority?
- Using what approved messages?
- What happens when the normal communication channel is unavailable?

DOCUMENTED INFORMATION

BCMS documentation should support implementation and evidence.

Examples may include:

- Scope;
- policy;
- objectives;
- BIA records;
- risk assessments;
- strategies;

- continuity plans;
- contact lists;
- exercise plans;
- exercise reports;
- training records;
- monitoring records;
- internal audit findings;
- management-review outputs;
- corrective actions.

Documentation should be controlled sufficiently to prevent employees from using obsolete or inaccurate continuity information.

T — TARGET CRITICAL ACTIVITIES THROUGH BUSINESS IMPACT ANALYSIS AND CONTINUITY RISK ASSESSMENT

One of the most important BCMS implementation disciplines is determining:

What needs to recover first, and why?

BUSINESS IMPACT ANALYSIS

Business Impact Analysis examines how disruption affects organizational activities and outcomes over time.

Possible impact areas include:

- Financial;
- customer;
- contractual;
- regulatory;
- operational;
- safety;
- reputation;
- legal;
- workforce;
- strategic.

Participants learn that BIA should support evidence-based prioritization.

Not every department can simply declare:

“Everything we do is critical.”

IDENTIFYING PRIORITY ACTIVITIES

Participants may examine:

- Products;
- services;
- processes;
- activities;
- outputs;
- peak periods;
- dependencies;
- minimum resource requirements.

The objective is to determine what must be sustained or recovered within particular timeframes to prevent unacceptable organizational impacts.

RECOVERY TIME OBJECTIVE

An RTO provides a time-related recovery target for an activity or capability following disruption.

The training emphasizes that an RTO should not simply be selected because:

“We want everything back immediately.”

Recovery targets should reflect:

- Business impact;
- customer requirements;
- contractual obligations;
- regulatory obligations;
- dependencies;
- technical capability;
- cost;
- available resources.

RECOVERY POINT CONSIDERATIONS

For information-dependent processes, organizations may also consider how much information or data loss can be tolerated and how technology recovery capabilities support business continuity requirements.

This creates an important link between:

Business Continuity

And

IT Disaster Recovery.

DEPENDENCY ANALYSIS

Priority activities may depend on:

- Employees;
- facilities;
- technology;
- data;
- telecommunications;
- equipment;
- utilities;
- suppliers;
- logistics;
- finance;
- information;
- approvals;
- another internal process.

A plan that ignores dependencies may fail even when the process owner is ready.

CONTINUITY RISK ASSESSMENT

Participants identify disruptive risks affecting priority activities.

Examples may include:

- Facility loss;
- cyberattack;
- power interruption;
- key-person unavailability;
- supplier failure;
- telecom outage;
- equipment failure;
- data corruption;
- fire;
- severe weather;
- transportation disruption.

A practical assessment may consider:

- Scenario;
- likelihood;
- impact;
- existing controls;
- vulnerabilities;
- continuity requirements;
- additional preparedness actions;
- ownership.

BIA VERSUS RISK ASSESSMENT

Business Impact Analysis Asks

What happens to the organization if an activity is disrupted, and how quickly must it be recovered?

Continuity Risk Assessment Asks

What could disrupt the activity, how vulnerable are we, and what should we do about those risks?

They complement one another.

They are not the same analysis.

I — IMPLEMENT BUSINESS CONTINUITY STRATEGIES, SOLUTIONS, PLANS, AND PROCEDURES

Once recovery requirements are understood, the organization selects workable continuity strategies.

Possible strategies may involve:

- Remote work;
- alternate facilities;
- redundant systems;
- manual workarounds;
- cross-training;
- alternative suppliers;
- stock buffers;
- backup power;
- technology recovery;
- alternative communications;
- geographic redundancy;
- mutual support;
- outsourcing;
- alternate transportation;

- prioritized recovery.

SELECTING CONTINUITY STRATEGIES

A strategy should be evaluated based on:

- Recovery requirement;
- feasibility;
- resources;
- cost;
- risk;
- time;
- operational complexity;
- stakeholder needs.

A strategy is only useful when it can realistically satisfy the identified Business Continuity requirement.

BUSINESS CONTINUITY PLAN

Plans may need to establish:

- Purpose;
- activation criteria;
- authority;
- roles;
- contact arrangements;
- immediate actions;
- priority activities;
- continuity procedures;
- resource requirements;
- escalation;
- communication;
- recovery actions;
- dependencies;
- return-to-normal considerations.

ACTIVATION

Employees should understand:

- What constitutes a continuity event?
- Who evaluates the event?
- Who may activate the plan?

- How are response teams notified?
- What happens when normal authority is unavailable?
- How is activation documented?

A plan nobody knows when to activate has limited operational value.

RETURN TO NORMAL

Business Continuity is not only about surviving disruption.

Organizations also need to consider:

- Restoring normal operations;
- clearing backlogs;
- reconciling transactions;
- returning from alternate sites;
- validating data;
- withdrawing temporary measures;
- communicating restoration;
- capturing lessons.

N — NAVIGATE DISRUPTIONS THROUGH ACTIVATION, RESPONSE, COMMUNICATION, EXERCISING, AND VALIDATION

Plans should be exercised before organizations depend on them during a real disruption.

WHY BUSINESS CONTINUITY EXERCISES MATTER

Exercises can help determine whether:

- Roles are understood;
- contact information works;
- decisions can be made;
- dependencies are realistic;
- communications are effective;
- resources are sufficient;
- recovery assumptions are valid;
- gaps exist.

An untested plan contains assumptions.

An exercised plan provides evidence and learning.

TYPES OF BUSINESS CONTINUITY EXERCISES

Depending on organizational maturity and risk, activities may include:

Walkthrough

Participants review the plan and discuss how it would work.

Tabletop Exercise

Participants respond to an evolving disruption scenario through facilitated decision-making.

Simulation

Selected organizational arrangements are activated under controlled conditions.

Technical Test

Specific recovery capabilities are technically validated.

Full or Partial Operational Exercise

Selected real resources, teams, sites, or systems are activated to test actual capability.

The appropriate exercise depends on objectives, risks, resources, and organizational maturity.

MINI TABLETOP EXERCISE EXAMPLE

Participants may receive an evolving scenario:

8:15 AM

The main office loses power.

8:40 AM

Backup power fails.

9:00 AM

Employees cannot access the primary system remotely.

9:20 AM

Customer transactions begin accumulating.

9:45 AM

A major customer requests a recovery estimate.

10:10 AM

The IT team advises that recovery may take four more hours.

Participants decide:

- Who activates the continuity plan?
- Which operations take priority?
- What alternative processes should begin?
- Who should be informed?
- What does management need to know?
- What customer communication is required?
- Which dependency is now critical?
- At what point should the strategy change?

EXERCISE EVALUATION

After an exercise, the organization should identify:

- What worked;
- what failed;
- what was unclear;
- what resource was missing;
- which assumption was incorrect;
- what decision was delayed;
- what should be improved;
- who owns the improvement;
- by when.

The purpose is not to prove that the plan is perfect.

The purpose is to discover weaknesses **before a real disruption discovers them for you.**

U — USE MONITORING, MEASUREMENT, INTERNAL AUDIT, AND MANAGEMENT REVIEW

A BCMS must be monitored like any other management system.

Possible indicators may include:

- BIA completion;
- risk-assessment completion;
- percentage of plans updated;
- exercise completion;
- exercise findings;
- corrective-action closure;

- employee training;
- plan activation performance;
- recovery achievement;
- supplier continuity review;
- audit findings;
- management-review actions.

BCMS INTERNAL AUDIT

Internal audit evaluates whether the BCMS:

- Conforms to applicable organizational and management-system requirements;
- is implemented;
- is maintained effectively.

Internal auditors should be sufficiently competent and appropriately independent from the work being audited.

This awareness-and-implementation training does not substitute for dedicated **ISO 22301 BCMS Internal Auditor Training**.

MANAGEMENT REVIEW

Top management should periodically review the BCMS to understand:

- Current performance;
- changes affecting continuity;
- audit results;
- exercise results;
- disruptions;
- nonconformities;
- objectives;
- resources;
- improvement opportunities.

Management review should lead to decisions rather than merely presentation of information.

E — ENHANCE THE BCMS THROUGH CORRECTIVE ACTION AND CONTINUAL IMPROVEMENT

A mature BCMS learns from:

- Actual disruptions;
- near misses;
- exercises;

- audits;
- employee feedback;
- customer feedback;
- technology changes;
- supplier changes;
- process changes;
- organizational restructuring;
- regulatory changes;
- environmental changes.

NONCONFORMITY AND CORRECTIVE ACTION

When a BCMS requirement or organizational standard is not met, the organization should determine:

- What happened?
- Why did it happen?
- What immediate correction is necessary?
- What caused the problem?
- What corrective action should prevent recurrence?
- Who owns it?
- When should it be completed?
- Did the action actually work?

Corrective action should address cause—not simply close a finding administratively.

CONTINUAL IMPROVEMENT

Business Continuity capability should improve as:

- The organization changes;
- customer requirements change;
- technology changes;
- threats change;
- new facilities open;
- suppliers change;
- employees change;
- new lessons emerge.

A Business Continuity Plan written three years ago may not reflect today's organization.

The BCMS creates the discipline required to keep continuity capability current.

ONE-DAY ISO 22301 BCMS TRAINING OUTLINE

Time	Modules and Essential Topics	Major Activity and Participant Output
8:00 AM–10:00 AM	MODULE 1: BUILD THE FOUNDATION—UNDERSTANDING ISO 22301 AND ESTABLISHING BCMS GOVERNANCE 1. Business Continuity and Organizational Resilience • Why organizations need structured continuity capability • Business Continuity versus emergency response, crisis management, risk management, and IT Disaster Recovery 2. Understanding ISO 22301 and the BCMS • Purpose and management-system logic • Context, Leadership, Planning, Support, Operation, Performance Evaluation, and Improvement 3. MSS C.O.N.T.I.N.U.E. Framework • Clarify, Own, Navigate, Target, Implement, Navigate, Use, Enhance • Translating requirements into an implementation journey 4. Context, Interested Parties, and Scope • Internal and external issues • Interested-party requirements • Climate-related consideration where relevant • Defining appropriate BCMS boundaries 5. Leadership and Governance • Policy, roles, responsibilities, top-management ownership, and accountability	Major Activity: BCMS Foundation and Gap-Mapping Challenge — Participants assess a hypothetical or actual organization, identify context, interested parties, scope boundaries, leadership responsibilities, and initial BCMS gaps. Major Output: BCMS Context, Scope, Governance, and Initial Gap Map

Time	Modules and Essential Topics	Major Activity and Participant Output
	BCMS objectives and implementation priorities	
10:00 AM–10:15 AM	MORNING BREAK	
10:15 AM–12:00 NN	MODULE 2: KNOW WHAT MUST CONTINUE—BUSINESS IMPACT ANALYSIS, CONTINUITY RISKS, AND RECOVERY REQUIREMENTS 1. Business Impact Analysis Fundamentals - Products, services, processes, activities, and organizational impacts - Identifying priority activities 2. Time-Related Recovery Requirements - Understanding disruption tolerance and recovery priorities - RTO and related recovery considerations - Connecting business requirements with technology recovery 3. Dependency and Resource Analysis - People, facilities, technology, data, suppliers, equipment, utilities, and information - Minimum requirements for continuity 4. Continuity Risk Assessment - Identifying disruptive scenarios, vulnerabilities, existing controls, and preparedness actions - Risk versus issue 5. Connecting BIA and Risk Assessment - What must recover versus what can disrupt it - Converting analysis into continuity requirements	Major Activity: BIA and Continuity Risk Workshop — Participants analyze selected organizational processes, determine disruption impacts, identify priority activities, dependencies, recovery requirements, and major continuity risks. Major Output: Simplified Business Impact Analysis and Continuity Risk Register
12:00 NN–1:00 PM	LUNCH BREAK	

Time	Modules and Essential Topics	Major Activity and Participant Output
1:00 PM–3:00 PM	MODULE 3: BUILD AND VALIDATE THE RESPONSE—CONTINUITY STRATEGIES, PLANS, PROCEDURES, AND EXERCISES 1. Developing Business Continuity Strategies and Solutions • People, facilities, technology, suppliers, communications, remote work, alternative resources, and redundancy • Selecting strategies according to recovery requirements 2. Business Continuity Plans and Procedures • Purpose, activation, responsibilities, actions, resources, communication, recovery, and return to normal • Avoiding plans that are too vague or too complicated to use 3. Incident Activation and Response • Decision authority, escalation, coordination, and situational awareness • Connecting operational response and management decision-making 4. Disruption Communication • Employees, customers, suppliers, regulators, and other stakeholders • Alternative communication arrangements 5. Exercising and Validation • Walkthroughs, tabletop exercises, simulations, and technical tests • Turning exercise findings into improvement actions	Major Activity: BCMS Tabletop Exercise and Plan Validation Simulation — Participants respond to an evolving business-disruption scenario, activate continuity arrangements, prioritize operations, communicate decisions, identify plan weaknesses, and recommend improvements. Major Output: Business Continuity Strategy-and-Plan Validation Checklist and Tabletop Exercise Findings Report
3:00 PM–3:15 PM	AFTERNOON BREAK	
3:15 PM–5:00 PM	MODULE 4: KEEP THE BCMS ALIVE—PERFORMANCE EVALUATION, AUDIT,	Major Activity: C.O.N.T.I.N.U.E. BCMS Implementation Roadmap Challenge — Participants evaluate an organization's

Time	Modules and Essential Topics	Major Activity and Participant Output
	MANAGEMENT REVIEW, AND CONTINUAL IMPROVEMENT 1. Monitoring and Measuring the BCMS • Practical performance indicators, plan currency, exercise results, recovery capability, and corrective actions • Measuring capability rather than mere documentation completion 2. BCMS Internal Audit Awareness • Purpose, evidence, findings, and audit independence • Preparing process owners for BCMS audits 3. Management Review • What leadership should evaluate • Decisions, resources, changes, risks, and improvement priorities 4. Nonconformity and Corrective Action • Correction versus root-cause corrective action • Tracking findings through effective closure 5. Continual Improvement and Implementation Roadmap • Keeping BIA, risks, strategies, plans, competencies, and exercises current • Building a realistic organizational implementation sequence	BCMS maturity, prioritize gaps, assign owners, establish deliverables and timelines, and define evidence of implementation. Major Output: 30-, 60-, or 90-Day ISO 22301 BCMS Implementation and Improvement Roadmap
5:00 PM	PROGRAM CLOSING	Learning synthesis, commitments, evaluation, and recommended next steps

MAJOR PARTICIPANT OUTPUTS

Participants are expected to complete:

1. **BCMS Context, Scope, Governance, and Initial Gap Map**
2. **Simplified Business Impact Analysis and Continuity Risk Register**
3. **Business Continuity Strategy-and-Plan Validation Checklist and Tabletop Exercise Findings Report**
4. **30-, 60-, or 90-Day ISO 22301 BCMS Implementation and Improvement Roadmap**

SAMPLE BUSINESS CONTINUITY SCENARIOS

Activities may be customized around situations such as:

- Typhoon and widespread flooding;
- earthquake;
- office fire;
- building inaccessibility;
- prolonged power interruption;
- telecommunications failure;
- cyberattack;
- ransomware;
- data-center outage;
- critical application failure;
- internet outage;
- key employee unavailability;
- mass absenteeism;
- supply-chain disruption;
- critical supplier failure;
- transportation interruption;
- equipment failure;
- water interruption;
- facility shutdown;
- civil disturbance;
- public-health emergency;
- payment-system failure;
- customer-service platform outage;
- warehouse disruption;
- manufacturing interruption;
- multiple simultaneous disruptions.

TRAINING METHODS

The program follows MSS Corporation's **EnterTRAINment** training-design methodology:

- Approximately **30% concise trainer input, facilitated discussion, demonstrations, and synthesis**
- Approximately **70% BCMS analysis, workshops, continuity scenarios, BIA exercises, risk assessment, strategy development, tabletop simulation, gap assessment, and workplace application**

Methods may include:

- Business Continuity maturity self-assessment;
- ISO 22301 awareness discussion;
- context analysis;
- interested-party mapping;
- scope workshop;
- BCMS governance exercise;
- BIA workshop;
- dependency analysis;
- recovery-priority exercise;
- continuity-risk assessment;
- strategy-selection cases;
- Business Continuity plan review;
- tabletop exercise;
- BCMS KPI design;
- audit finding analysis;
- corrective-action exercise; and
- implementation-roadmap development.

TARGET PARTICIPANTS

This **ISO 22301 Training in the Philippines** is recommended for:

- Business Continuity Managers;
- Business Continuity Coordinators;
- Business Continuity Team Members;
- Enterprise Risk Management personnel;
- Risk Managers;
- Compliance personnel;
- Internal Auditors;
- Quality Management personnel;
- Operations Managers;
- Department Heads;
- Process Owners;
- Facility Managers;

- IT Managers;
- Information Security personnel;
- Cybersecurity personnel;
- Disaster Recovery personnel;
- Human Resources leaders;
- Administration Managers;
- Supply Chain Managers;
- Procurement Managers;
- Finance Managers;
- Corporate Planning personnel;
- Security personnel;
- Crisis Management Team members;
- Emergency Response leaders;
- branch managers;
- senior managers;
- management representatives; and
- employees responsible for continuity, resilience, risk, or management-system implementation.

RECOMMENDED NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

Approximately **12 to 20 participants** is recommended for meaningful BIA workshops, risk assessment, tabletop simulations, and implementation planning.

Groups of up to approximately 25 participants may be accommodated through:

- Process-based breakout groups;
- continuity teams;
- observer roles;
- tabletop exercise cells; or
- additional facilitation support.

DELIVERY OPTIONS

The program may be delivered through:

- Face-to-face in-house training;
- live virtual instructor-led training;
- hybrid training;
- offsite corporate training;
- public seminar;
- Business Continuity awareness program;
- BCMS implementation program;
- ISO 22301 readiness engagement;

- organizational-resilience program;
- management-system integration program; or
- customized training-and-consultancy engagement.

AVAILABLE PROGRAM FORMATS

Half-Day ISO 22301 BCMS Awareness Training

Recommended for:

- Understanding ISO 22301;
- Business Continuity fundamentals;
- management-system structure;
- organizational roles;
- BIA and risk overview;
- strategies and plans;
- exercising;
- performance evaluation.
-

The half-day format contains exactly two modules.

One-Day ISO 22301 BCMS Awareness and Implementation Training

Recommended for understanding the full **MSS C.O.N.T.I.N.U.E. Framework** and developing an initial BCMS implementation roadmap.

Two-Day ISO 22301 BCMS Implementation Workshop

Recommended when the organization needs greater depth in:

- Context analysis;
- scope;
- governance;
- Business Impact Analysis;
- recovery requirements;
- continuity risk assessment;
- Business Continuity strategies;
- plans;
- exercising;
- KPIs;
- internal audit readiness;
- management review;
- corrective action;
- documented information; and
- implementation planning.

Modular BCMS Development Program

Possible modules include:

1. ISO 22301 and BCMS Fundamentals
2. Context, Scope, and Governance
3. Business Impact Analysis
4. Continuity Risk Assessment
5. Business Continuity Strategies
6. Business Continuity Plans
7. Exercising and Testing
8. BCMS Performance Evaluation and Improvement

ISO 22301 BCMS Implementation Learning Journey

May include:

- Initial gap assessment;
- awareness training;
- BIA workshops;
- risk-assessment facilitation;
- strategy workshops;
- plan-development coaching;
- tabletop exercises;
- internal auditor training;
- internal audit;
- management-review preparation;
- corrective-action support; and
- certification-readiness review.

CUSTOMIZATION OPTIONS

This **Training on Business Continuity Management Systems in the Philippines** may be customized using the client's:

- Organizational structure;
- BCMS scope;
- products and services;
- process maps;
- existing Business Continuity Plans;
- BIA methodology;
- risk-management methodology;
- crisis-management procedures;
- emergency plans;
- IT Disaster Recovery plans;
- suppliers;
- customer requirements;

- regulatory requirements;
- internal audit process;
- management-system documentation;
- existing ISO systems;
- continuity exercises;
- actual anonymized disruptions; and
- desired certification-readiness level.

POSSIBLE BCMS PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Organizations may evaluate post-training and BCMS implementation through indicators such as:

- Percentage of BCMS scope defined and approved;
- BIA completion;
- continuity-risk assessment completion;
- percentage of priority activities with defined recovery requirements;
- continuity-strategy completion;
- Business Continuity plan completion;
- plan-review timeliness;
- training completion;
- exercise completion;
- exercise success criteria;
- identified exercise gaps;
- corrective-action closure;
- recovery-target achievement during exercises;
- critical-supplier continuity assessment;
- documentation currency;
- internal audit completion;
- internal audit findings;
- management-review actions;
- response-team readiness;
- improvement-action completion.

These indicators should be evaluated together.

Having **100% of plans completed** does not automatically mean the organization can recover effectively.

PROFESSIONAL, ISO, AND CERTIFICATION BOUNDARIES

This training provides ISO 22301 awareness and implementation capability.

It does not by itself:

- Certify the organization to ISO 22301;
- certify participants as ISO 22301 auditors;
- certify participants as Business Continuity professionals;
- guarantee certification;
- replace an accredited certification audit;
- replace legal or regulatory advice;
- replace specialized IT Disaster Recovery engineering;
- replace emergency-response certification; or
- authorize MSS Corporation to issue ISO certification unless it separately holds the applicable accreditation.

Organizations seeking certification should ultimately work with an appropriately accredited certification body.

The standard itself is copyrighted. Participants and organizations requiring the complete normative requirements should obtain the official ISO publication through authorized channels rather than relying on training slides as a substitute for the standard.

The program should be aligned with the officially published edition applicable at the date of delivery. At present, that basis is ISO 22301:2019 together with its 2024 amendment, while a future third edition remains under development.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

What is ISO 22301 Training in the Philippines?

ISO 22301 Training in the Philippines develops organizational understanding of the international requirements for Business Continuity Management Systems and how those requirements may be translated into practical BCMS implementation.

What is Training on ISO 22301 in the Philippines?

Training on ISO 22301 in the Philippines helps leaders, process owners, continuity personnel, risk professionals, and employees understand Business Continuity governance, BIA, risk assessment, strategies, plans, exercises, monitoring, audits, and continual improvement.

What is BCMS Training in the Philippines?

BCMS Training in the Philippines teaches participants how a Business Continuity Management System is established, implemented, maintained, evaluated, and improved.

**MSS SUCCESS SPACES**

Units 2K-2L, 2nd Floor E.C. Valle Commercial Center M.L.
Quezon Avenue Brgy. San Isidro, Angono, Rizal



(02) 7255 5568



0995 846 2495 | 0917 123 1017



info@mssccorporation.com.ph



www.MSSCorporation.com.ph

What is Training on BCMS in the Philippines?

Training on BCMS in the Philippines helps organizations build a systematic approach to preparing for, responding to, recovering from, and learning from business disruptions.

What is Business Continuity Management Systems Training in the Philippines?

Business Continuity Management Systems Training in the Philippines provides practical capability in continuity governance, Business Impact Analysis, continuity risk assessment, strategies, planning, exercises, performance evaluation, and improvement.

What is Training on Business Continuity Management Systems in the Philippines?

Training on Business Continuity Management Systems in the Philippines helps participants understand how Business Continuity should operate as an ongoing management system rather than merely as a collection of emergency plans.

What is ISO 22301 BCMS Training in the Philippines?

ISO 22301 BCMS Training in the Philippines combines awareness of ISO 22301 requirements with practical implementation tools for establishing or strengthening an organization's BCMS.

What is Training on ISO 22301 BCMS in the Philippines?

Training on ISO 22301 BCMS in the Philippines equips participants to understand BCMS requirements and contribute meaningfully to context analysis, BIA, risk assessment, planning, exercising, auditing, review, and continual improvement.

What is ISO 22301 Business Continuity Management Systems Training in the Philippines?

ISO 22301 Business Continuity Management Systems Training in the Philippines is an organizational-resilience program aligned with the internationally recognized ISO 22301 BCMS requirements standard.

What is Training on ISO 22301 Business Continuity Management Systems in the Philippines?

Training on ISO 22301 Business Continuity Management Systems in the Philippines prepares organizational personnel to support the systematic implementation and maintenance of a BCMS aligned with ISO 22301.

What is the current version of ISO 22301?

As of August 2026, the published basis is **ISO 22301:2019**, together with **ISO 22301:2019/Amd 1:2024**. ISO is developing a third edition, but it has not yet replaced the published standard.

Does this training include the 2024 climate amendment?

Yes.

The training should acknowledge the published **ISO 22301:2019/Amd 1:2024 Climate action changes** and incorporate the relevant climate-related considerations when discussing organizational context and interested parties.

Is ISO 22301 only for large corporations?

No.

ISO states that the requirements are intended to be applicable to organizations of different types and sizes, with implementation reflecting the organization's operating environment and complexity.

Is ISO 22301 only for IT departments?

No.

Technology is an important dependency, but Business Continuity covers the organization's priority products, services, activities, people, facilities, suppliers, information, technology, and other resources.

Is BCMS the same as Disaster Recovery?

No.

Disaster Recovery, particularly IT Disaster Recovery, typically focuses on restoring technology or infrastructure. A BCMS addresses the broader organizational capability required to sustain and recover priority operations.

Does the program cover Business Impact Analysis?

Yes.

Participants learn the role of BIA in determining priority activities, disruption impacts, dependencies, recovery requirements, and resource needs.

Does the training cover Recovery Time Objectives?

Yes.

Participants learn how time-related recovery requirements support prioritization and continuity-strategy decisions.

Does the training include continuity risk assessment?

Yes.

Participants identify disruption scenarios, vulnerabilities, existing controls, continuity risks, and preparedness actions.

Does the program cover Business Continuity Plan development?

Yes.

Participants learn the essential logic and components of useful continuity plans and how plans should connect with BIA, risks, strategies, responsibilities, and recovery requirements.

**MSS SUCCESS SPACES**

Units 2K-2L, 2nd Floor E.C. Valle Commercial Center M.L.
Quezon Avenue Brgy. San Isidro, Angono, Rizal



(02) 7255 5568



0995 846 2495 | 0917 123 1017



info@mssccorporation.com.ph



www.MSSCorporation.com.ph

Does the training include tabletop exercises?

Yes.

The one-day program includes a simplified Business Continuity tabletop simulation so participants can experience how plans, decisions, roles, communications, and assumptions are tested.

Does the training cover internal audit?

The program provides awareness of BCMS internal audit and its role in performance evaluation.

A dedicated **ISO 22301 BCMS Internal Auditor Training** is recommended for employees expected to conduct formal internal audits.

Does the training prepare us for ISO certification?

It can support certification readiness by helping participants understand and implement the BCMS systematically.

However, training alone does not guarantee certification.

Can our existing BCP be used during training?

Yes.

Client-approved and appropriately controlled continuity documents may be reviewed during customized exercises.

Can participants use our actual processes for the BIA exercise?

Yes.

This is recommended when confidentiality permits because it produces more relevant and immediately usable outputs.

Can the program be conducted virtually?

Yes.

Virtual delivery may use digital BIA templates, breakout groups, shared risk registers, online tabletop scenarios, collaborative gap assessments, and implementation roadmaps.

Is one day enough?

One day is appropriate for **ISO 22301 BCMS awareness plus practical implementation orientation**.

A one-day workshop is not sufficient to fully establish an organization's BCMS.

Organizations requiring actual implementation, detailed BIA, risk assessment, plan development, internal audit, exercising, and certification readiness should consider a multi-day program or consultancy engagement.

RELATED MSS CORPORATION TRAINING PROGRAMS

Organizations considering this program may also explore:

- Business Impact Analysis Training;
- Business Continuity Risk Assessment Training;
- Business Impact Analysis and Continuity Risk Assessment Training;
- Business Continuity Planning Training;
- Business Continuity Testing and Tabletop Exercise Training;
- ISO 22301 BCMS Internal Auditor Training;
- Crisis Management Training;
- Crisis Leadership Training;
- IT Disaster Recovery and Technology Resilience Training;
- Cyber Incident Response and Cyber Business Continuity Training;
- Operational Resilience Training;
- Supply Chain Continuity Training;
- Third-Party Risk Management Training;
- Enterprise Risk Management Training;
- Emergency Preparedness Training;
- Incident Management Training; and
- ISO 22301 BCMS Consultancy and Certification-Readiness Support.

WHY CHOOSE MSS CORPORATION FOR ISO 22301 BCMS TRAINING IN THE PHILIPPINES?

Management-System Approach, Not Merely a BCP Seminar

The program helps participants understand how Business Continuity operates as a governed, measurable, continually improving management system.

Practical MSS C.O.N.T.I.N.U.E. Framework

Participants receive a memorable implementation structure:

Clarify → Own → Navigate → Target → Implement → Navigate → Use → Enhance

Business Impact Analysis Application

Participants do not merely hear a definition of BIA.

They practice identifying critical activities, impacts, dependencies, and recovery requirements.

Continuity Risk Application

Participants connect priority activities with disruption risks and preparedness actions.

Strategy Before Documentation

The program emphasizes that organizations should determine viable continuity solutions before simply writing plans.

Plan Validation Through Simulation

Participants experience a tabletop disruption rather than assuming that the plan will work.

Governance and Leadership Focus

The program reinforces that BCMS responsibility extends beyond the Business Continuity coordinator.

Business and Technology Alignment

Participants learn why technology recovery requirements should support actual business recovery priorities.

Performance Evaluation and Improvement

The program covers monitoring, internal audit awareness, management review, corrective action, and continual improvement.

Tangible Participant Outputs

Every module creates a practical BCMS implementation tool.

EnterTRAINment Methodology

Participants assess, analyze, prioritize, map, plan, decide, simulate, evaluate, and improve rather than merely listen to ISO terminology.

Highly Customizable

MSS Corporation may incorporate the client's:

- Processes;
- existing BCPs;
- BIA;
- risks;
- strategies;
- exercises;
- organizational structure;
- ISO systems;
- compliance requirements; and
- continuity challenges.

Training and Consultancy Capability

Where required, the training can become the entry point to a broader engagement involving:

- Gap assessment;
- BCMS scope;
- BIA;
- risk assessment;

**MSS SUCCESS SPACES**

Units 2K-2L, 2nd Floor E.C. Valle Commercial Center M.L.
Quezon Avenue Brgy. San Isidro, Angono, Rizal



(02) 7255 5568



0995 846 2495 | 0917 123 1017



info@mssccorporation.com.ph



www.MSSCorporation.com.ph

- strategy development;
- policies and procedures;
- Business Continuity Plans;
- exercises;
- Internal Auditor Training;
- internal audit;
- management-review preparation; and
- certification readiness.

CALL TO ACTION

Don't Wait for a Disruption to Discover Whether Your Business Continuity System Actually Works

Equip your leaders, managers, process owners, Business Continuity teams, risk professionals, IT personnel, support functions, and critical employees to understand ISO 22301, identify priority operations, assess continuity risks, establish recovery requirements, develop viable continuity strategies, build usable plans, exercise organizational capability, evaluate performance, and continually strengthen resilience.

Partner with MSS Corporation for a customized:

- **ISO 22301 Training in the Philippines**
- **Training on ISO 22301 in the Philippines**
- **BCMS Training in the Philippines**
- **Training on BCMS in the Philippines**
- **Business Continuity Management Systems Training in the Philippines**
- **Training on Business Continuity Management Systems in the Philippines**
- **ISO 22301 BCMS Training in the Philippines**
- **Training on ISO 22301 BCMS in the Philippines**
- **ISO 22301 Business Continuity Management Systems Training in the Philippines**
- **Training on ISO 22301 Business Continuity Management Systems in the Philippines**

designed around your organization, critical processes, BCMS maturity, continuity requirements, existing plans, risk profile, compliance obligations, and resilience goals.

With MSS, We Make Strong Success.