Investigation Into Business Continuity And Disaster Recovery Plan Within The Adnoc Onshore In UAE

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Abstract
This research aims to analyse and determents onshore ADNOC company which located at United Arab Emirates on disaster recovery and business continuity plan. Questionnaire instrument as data collection method has been used in this study. This work was conducted at Abu Dhabi; UAE's capital city since the headquarters of the ADNOC onshore group is situated there. ADNOC Onshore Business had 122 managers as the sample number for this study. The data obtained were analysed using the SPSS software. In ADNOC Onshore, the research found important and constructive relationships between the variables (Impact analysis of the project implementation, risk evaluation, business and mitigation policy development) and the disaster recovery & business continuity program. This research is specific to the company ADNOC Onshore and UAE corporate of continuity and disaster recovery program.

1. INTRODUCTION

Nowadays, continuity in all types of business is important due to the priority given to the service to, the financial results and the survival in the market. This priority is in line with the objective of being at the forefront of competition. In this context, companies must have advantages that make them competitive in the market, and one of these advantages is to guarantee availability, even after the existence of a catastrophe (Sahebjamnia et al., 2015).

The corporate sustainability and crisis management strategy relies on reducing the risks affecting issues in the organisation's daily activities. To order to protect the degree of harm, future events will not affect the processes deemed essential to inoperability; hence it is necessary to recognise alternate options (Wallace and Webber, 2017). In the event of a tragedy that threatens the company's regular activity, this program defines the measures to be taken by the organisation. It had better be remembered that the importance of this document depends in the spreading and dedication dissemination of all party's preparation committee, and involvement of individually participants at the period specified will ensure that this strategy fulfills its purposes (Rodger et al., 2015).

In the global context, the ISO standard: 22301, which refers to business continuity management, is designed to protect the company against any eventuality, such as natural disasters, thrilling weather, flood, fire, theft, interruption of services, illness of the staff. The management system of the ISO 22301permits the identification of relevant threats and serious business purposes that might suffer from consequences. It also permits firms set up plans in advance to make sure the company does not stop its activity (Ferguson, 2018).

The Disaster Recovery Plan (DRP) is applicable to major accidents within the oil and gas field, typically devastating incidents that stop production for an extended period of time. This also applies to an oil DRP to restart manufacturing processes, restoring pipelines, alternate products / services, or adding equipment during an accident at an alternative location (Heflin and Wallace, 2017). DRP's scope of implementation can overlap that of the contingency plan for

oil and gas operations, but the DRP is further limited and struggles to respond to minor disruptions not involving repositioning (Al-Shaikh et al., 2015). The DRP can similarly provide the Business Continuity Program (BCP), depending on the organisation's needs. Apart from avoiding or reducing economic damages that a catastrophe can bring, the primary purpose of any system aimed at maintaining the corporate stability of a company is to ensure that it has a prepared solution to any disruption that might jeopardize its existence. The DRP implemented in the plan of the project by defining risks, determining resources and essential mission procedures, assigning roles, choosing contingency strategies and minimising the effect of unexpected incidents (Lozupone, 2017).

ADNOC Onshore respected known company major in manufacturer of extracting gas and oil. It is the top producer onshore within the ADNOC Group. As shown in Figure 1, the company operates seven production fields; In regards to future accidents, during the period 2010 to 2015, hundreds of kilometers from those fields were struck by repeated earthquakes and these shakes have prompted the organisation to be more conscious of possible earthquakes (Yagoub, 2016). Over the last decade, the global oil and gas industry has suffered from several risks that threat its continuity. These threats relate to political, social, environmental, economic, and natural disasters. In the political aspect, imposing a ban on oil and gas export, such as USA's ban towards the Iranian oil and gas business, threats Iranian oil and gas industry development (Islam, 2019). In the social aspect, many global non-profit organisations have called to transform fossil energy to renewable energy due to the global warming issue (Seo, 2019). In the economic aspect, the global price of oil and gas industry has suffered a sharp decline starting from the end of 2014, which affected the profitability of the oil and gas industry globally (Ansari and Kaufmann, 2019). Thus, investigating factors that impact oil and gas business

continuity is necessary for this industry's sustainability.

Figure 1. Production fields of ADNOC Onshore

The core topic in this research is the necessity emerging in the gas and oil sector provide a contingency strategy that can reduce it by consequences of infrastructure's possible failure and reduce information loss and stop output. The recovery

plan architecture requires the company to provide a process or approach that lets the company minimise the interruptions of the sector and substantially reduce the risks associated with the quality of operation. Moreover, the initiative makes the gas and oil industry publicize recovery strategies in terms of cost-benefit, evaluate essential level sector's sustainability roles, and choose the best operating alternatives.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Business continuity strategy was created in order toward expect business interruption's as normal. If such occasions cannot be achieved, the plan's goal is to minimise the outage and that the possible harm that such an disruption could cause the organisation. Therefore, business continuity strategy should also focus at minimizing the costs correlated with troublesome instances and at moderating the risks associated with these problematic occasions (Islam, 2019). Corporate continuity planning involves creating a system meeting for the different business units to ensure that corporate forms continue even though the server farm recovers from the catastrophe (Williams, 2017).

Project Initiation

Project management is a multidisciplinary discipline including mathematical, physical and social sciences as well as management (Chiu and Lai, 2017; Kerzner and Kerzner, 2017). That makes it a very strategic or operational project, depending on the degree of involvement and the type of project (Lock, 2017). To this definition, Alawneh et al. (2016) immediately replied by saying that the project management's objectives vary from the contractor's goals in the specific target they have, and that it must be strictly obedient to the iron triangle so that we cannot allow ourselves the privilege to misunderstand. Therefore, project management aims to finish the project within its independent objectives if the output is sufficient and the project attempts to produce the product according to its specific goals, which the most suitable management is. The dichotomy is very significant as a project would be valued because there is a discrepancy between project performance and project management success, which tends to be more based on the realistic method of calculating. That is why this inquiry should find a new method of measuring the progress (Alotaibi et al., 2016).

Risk Assessment

Organized, consistent and continuous integral risk management mechanism applied across the enterprise to classify, assess, monitor, and lastly disclose risks and

occasions that impact accomplishment of enterprise goals. Risk management may also know as the detection, evaluation, and joint assessment of all hazards influencing the economic organization's interest, the development and execution business which organisational approach to successfully handle those hazards (Chiu and Lai, 2017). Risk control methods are distinct among non-complex organisationsin compersive of those found in more complex organizations. Nor are there any specific rules regulating in what way an organization had better process on the performance. The level of rigor must adhere to senior management's directives, and be acceptable to the risks involved (Awnsah et al., 2016).

Business impact analysis

The study of market effect helps businesses to measure the operational and financial effects of interruptions. It is a study of their characteristics and their evolution. Another factor used in estimating the impact a company will experience as a result of an accident or catastrophe occurring is the business impact analysis (BIA). Like a risk appraisal focussing on whether an individual may be impacted by recognising, evaluating and assessing security risks grounded on its effect on critical resources and occurrence probability, the BIA is a more comprehensive method for defining effect forms, where it is tailored to understanding what could be impacted and the impact on busines The BIA can also viewed as process carried out through the implementation of disaster recovery plan (DRP); hence business continuity plan (BCP), helps organisations measuring organisational and financial extent effects allied with the intermission.

Maintenance plan

Achieving a BCP and DRP is dependent on pace with which the plan is being planned, the accuracy of the plan evaluations, and the pace with which plan is being revised and sustained to respond to the organisational chang. Plan would end obsolete upon presentation of new applications or changes in commercial methodology. The plan must then be revised to reflect progression; this is done to ensure that the plan remains successful and optimistic (Alhazmi, 2015). Since BCP and DRP are being evaluated on a normal and sporadic foundation, they must be managed with similar effect. Changes in production (equipment and additional programming), staff, trade practices and environment need regular apprises of the recovery plan as well as business continuity for disasters (Moore and Bone, 2017).

Project initiation

Overarching cycle of disaster recovery and business continuity preparation will define and develop destinations consistent with the priorities of the organisation. Project been defiend as a disposition of companies having a well-defined starting and end point and goals, prerequisites and specific goals. According to this definition, business continuity and disaster recovery planning obviously qualify as project. The business continuity and disaster recovery preparation process could be defined as a project plan and business continuity and disaster recovery should be implemented as a project (Aziz and Abdel-Hakam, 2016). Project implementation is the core of the corporate continuity and disaster recovery strategy. This stage is used to get an idea of the organisation's actual and predicted computing situation. This allows the venture community to: define the opportunity of the project and its correlated work programme; develop project plans; identify and resolve any problems that could impact transportation and project efficiency (Badiru and Osisanya, 2016). A steering committee has to be formed in the middle of this stage. The board should have a general duty to give the project team guidance and direction. The

board will also have To address all the recuperation plan options found. The project manager will consult with the planning committee to draw up the work plan step-by-step in order to establish working schedules for performing the safety evaluation and market impact review. Two other main goals of this stage are: changing the commitment to supporting rehabilitation services and a plan of education to encourage the elderly to be involved in the initiative direction and identity (Bagaya and Song, 2016). This theoretical debate and the observational proof led to the following hypothesis:

H 1: There is a positive and significant relationship between project initiation and the evaluation of business continuity and disaster recovery plan on ADNOC Onshore.

Risk assessment

The risk assessment activity seeks to determine the likelihood of occurrence of threats and/or vulnerabilities that may impact the normal operation of processes, people, the technological infrastructure that supports the processes, and the physical infrastructure where it operates that may affect the continuity of the business project (Aziz and Abdel-Hakam, 2016). When carrying out the risk assessment, the professional continuity team takes into account the information gathered through interviews, requests for information, internal and external analyses, guided visits to buildings, or any aspect that may generate interruptions or affect normal operations. The risk assessment is divided into four dimensions considered to maintain continuity, which are people, processes, technology, and physical infrastructure. The relevant aspects that are evaluated as possible destabilisers of continuity in these four dimensions are presented in the following general form (Levy et al., 2016). This theoretical debate and the observational proof led to the following hypothesis:

H 2: There is a positive and significant relationship between risk assessment and the evaluation of business continuity and disaster recovery plan on ADNOC Onshore.

Business analysis

The Business Impact Analysis (BIA) is a management-level assessment methodology used to assess the possible impacts and risks associated with a major disruption of the activities of the enterprise. This research helps essential roles to be identified, their recovery goals and interdependencies to be identified and correct recovery strategies chosen afterwards. This form of study defines the potential interruption periods, operative and economic effects and assists a participation to identify impact mitigation goals and strategies, therefore, business continues its essential processes in case of interruption (Lindstedt & Lombardo, 2016). Once the analysis is complete, it should be clear what impact various disasters can have on business (Ansari and Kaufmann, 2019). An analysis of business effects should give an appropriate picture of what tasks should be performed in the event of a disaster. The professionals responsible for assessing market results tend to look carefully at the enterprise and using information from different data bases. To be effective in the business impact analysis team needs to understand the main market types are (Anderson et al., 2017).

The analysis of the market influence of this initiative helps the company to consider the extent of possible accidents (and other distressing effects) that can arise (Aziz and Abdel-Hakam, 2016). The major challenge in the examination of business impacts is understanding what kinds of businesses are crucial for progressive tasks and understanding how these procedures interrupt business. An easy way to examine this effect is to identify main commercial procedures and then evaluate the impacts in each of them of a possible crisis or

catastrophe (Rabbani et al., 2016). The importance of specific IT systems must be recognized by a specialist in information technology, while the specific commercial capabilities carried out within the enterprise cannot be entirely guaranteed. The business impact analysis is also used as a basis for the concept of service level agreements (SLAs) that allow business continuity to be managed efficiently and effectively (Cervone, 2017). This theoretical debate and the observational proof led to the following hypothesis:

H 3: There is a positive and significant relationship between business impact analysis and the evaluation of business continuity and disaster recovery plan on ADNOC Onshore.

Mitigation strategy development

The mitigation of strategies summarises possible alternatives and strategies of continuity that can be applied to the specific situation of the operation, according to the results of the diagnosis, in order to strengthen the state of preparation of the business in situations of interruptions or unplanned disasters. The strategies considered to be closest to the business continuity needs are approached as the most recommended for their implementation, based on a cost / benefit analysis, accompanied by knowledge, experience and good market practices (Rabbani et al., 2016).The mitigation of continuity strategies seeks to strike a balance between the costs of the strategies to be considered versus the effectiveness pursued by incorporating the strategy as a solution to the continuity of the operation in the time established by each of the business areas.

Risk mitigation includes organising, evaluating and executing risk adjustment controls suggested by the risk assessment process. The information gathering stage is over and now being an ideal opportunity to give this information something to do. The development period of the mitigation methodology of The project plan for the continuation of business and the recovery of disasters is the position where strategies are built to identify, avoid, minimise or share risks identified with potential commercial disturbances (Levy et al., 2016). The creation of risk justification methodologies is the last period of risk management exercises. This last fragment incorporates the contributions of risk assessment and business effect analysis information. Such information is used along with knowledge on risk reduction to create strategies to track risks in an organizationally relevant manner. If the risk management area is complete, the planner will start writing his disaster recovery and business continuity plan (Chapman, 2017). Theoretical debate and observational proof led to the following hypothesis:

H 4: There is a positive and significant relationship between mitigation strategy development and the evaluation of business continuity and disaster recovery plan on ADNOC Onshore.

3. METHODOLOGY

This research has used the questionnaire instrument as

administering questionnaires sample, The analysis was
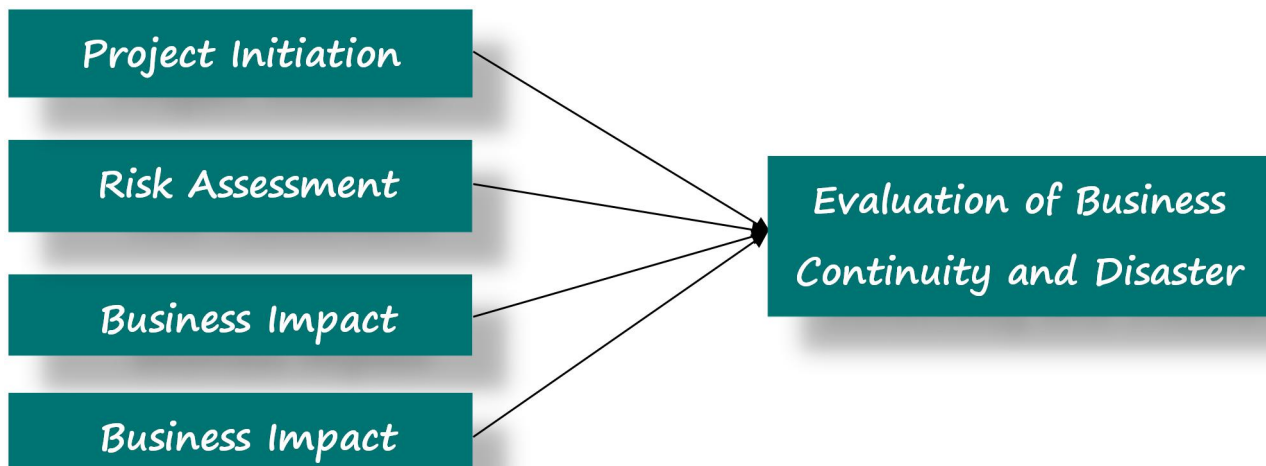
the data collection method. This work was conducted at Abu Dhabi; UAE's capital city since the headquarters of the ADNOC onshore company is situated there. 122 Managers in ADNOC Onshore Company were the sample number for this study. The questionnaire administered standardised questions and statements that the study respondents should respond to. In the process of

carried out via a random sampling approach. A well-known mathematical software system called SPSS uses the application in data processing.; the analysis and measures process used as many other measures such as regression analysis, correlation and descriptive statistics. This research proposes following conceptual framework

Figure 2. Conceptual framework

4. DATA ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

There were multiple experiments performed for the purpose of the study. The study was split into two parts, the primary part validates gathered data and another section for this work to be studied. The First segment included measures such as demographic history, reliability, test of normality, and test of multicollinearity. The second section included the study of the descriptive data, the correlation test and the test of regression.

In this paper, we used correlation analysis to explain the relationship between the variables as shown in the following equation:

$$r_{xy} = \frac{\sum(x_i - \bar{x})(y_i - \bar{y})}{\sqrt{\sum(x_i - \bar{x})^2 \sum(y_i - \bar{y})^2}}$$

.... 1

- r_{xy} – the correlation coefficient of the linear relationship between the variables x and y
- x_i – the values of the x-variable in a sample
- $\bar{x}$ – the mean of the values of the x-variable
- y_i – the values of the y-variable in a sample
- $\bar{y}$ – the mean of the values of the y-variable

Second: we than used multiple regression analysis to test the hypotheses and confirm the model

$Y = a + bX1 + cX2 + dX3 + eX4 + fX5 + \epsilon$ 1

Where:
- Y Dependent variable, which refers to Evaluation of business continuity and disaster recovery plan
- **bX1** refers to explanatory independent variable **risk assessment**
- **cX2** refers to explanatory independent variable project initiation
- **dX3** refers to explanatory independent variable business impact analysis
- **fX5** refers to explanatory independent variable Mitigation Strategy Development

- a Intercept
- b Slope
- ϵ Residual (error)

Demographic Background

Respondents were asked to pick their current age from the most suitable list. The choices in the ranges are "Under 25 years old," "From 25 to 35 years old," "From 36 to 45 years old" and "From 45 years old" . Highest numeral of respondents, though, was 62, reflecting the age of 50.8 % "from 36 to 45" years old. Following by 26, with 21.3 % of respondents suggesting their age in this category, showing their age between the ages of 25 and 35. As for the last, 23 of them were over 45 years old with 18.9% and only 11 of them were under 25 years old with just 9.0%.

There are almost the same number of respondents in disciplines: 33 out of 27.2% (accounting and financial & banking), while 32 in company administration (26,4%) and 24 in the professional sector (18,8%).

11 – 15 years career experience (n = 55, 45.1 %). Moving on from 15 years and beyond career experience (n = 49, 40.2 %). Another group of respondents identified a longer period of their work experience as 6 to 10 years (n=10, 8.2%), smallest group of respondents alike (n=8, 6.6%) reflecting less than five years of work experience.

Frequency analysis indicates majority of the respondents are qualified for "Master" certification (n = 55, 45.1%). Although 29 respondents had a Bachelor qualification (23,8%), the graduated with PhD roughly the same qualifications (n=28, 23,0). The least number of participants is the high Dimploa (n = 10, 8.2%).

Also, in employment terms it shows 14 (11.4%) of the respondents have the Chief Executive Officer, 15 (12.2%) have the role of Deputy Executive Officer, 64 (52.4%) have the role of Managing Director and 29 (23.8%) have the position of Head of Work.

Reliability Test

Table 1 shows the result of the internal consistency of the variables. The constructs were measured by Cronbach's alpha coefficients, the average variance extracted, and composite reliability. All constructs exceeded the suggested cut-off point of 0.70 (Nunnally, 1967). Also, the entire construct was measured by the average variance extracted test to check the amount of variance among the construct's variables. The AVE of the construct's values ranged between 0.540 and 0.847. These values show good and accepted captured variance among the constructs, which was confirmed by the research of Farrell (2010). This test was

conducted for the purpose of determining whether the questionnaire elements were explicitly straightforward and accessible to the respondents. This test was extended to all factors in the analysis. For the definition of each variable's reliability the Cronabch alpha value was used. Alpha value of Accepted Cronabch was 0.7 and above. Interior consistency between variables was great (project implementation, risk management, market effect analysis, and business continuity plan as well as disaster recovery) things with the Cronabch alpha being equivalent to 0.923, 0.822, 0.845, 0.809 and 0.935 correspondingly.

Table 1. Construct reliability and validity

Variables	No of Items	Cronbach's alpha	Composite Reliability	Average Variance Extracted
Project Initiation	7	0.923	0.803	0.759
Risk Assessment	5	0.822	0.851	0.811
Business Impact Analysis	4	0.845	0.794	0.516
Mitigation Strategy Development	6	0.809	0.941	0.746
Evaluation of business continuity and disaster recovery plan	5	0.935	0.823	0.767

Normality Test

The normality check was added to the data to ensure the results is naturally distributed. The values used in this study were data on the Skewness and the Kurtosis. The check makes sure all the factors are (project initiation, risk

assessment, business impact analysis, evaluation of disaster recovery plan along with business continuity and mitigation strategy development) Have a number of values for Skewness that ranged from-0.530 to 0.056. Which results in the data being normal.

Table 2. Results of skewness and kurtosis for normality test

Constructs	Skewness	Kurtosis
Project Initiation	-.145	-.577
Risk Assessment	-.530	.451
Business Impact Analysis	-.164	-.073
Mitigation Strategy Development	-.056	-.302
Evaluation of business continuity and disaster recovery plan	-.431	.301

Multicollinearity Test

Multicollinearity checking was used to the strength of the Model analysis to distinguish statistically significant independent variables. The current research shows that all control variables are available, as shown by the coefficients

of this control. (project initiation, risk assessment, business impact analysis, mitigation strategy development, and evaluation disaster recovery plan and of business continuity) are significant. The VIF values ranged between 1.049 and 2. 053.

Table 3. Test for multicollinearity on assessment of tolerance and VIF values

Constructs	Tolerance	VIF
Project Initiation	.954	1.049
Risk Assessment	.487	2.053
Business Impact Analysis	.756	1.322
Mitigation Strategy Development	.897	1.114
Evaluation of business continuity and disaster recovery plan	.761	1.313

Descriptive Statistics Analysis

The descriptive statistics method displays the univariate overview figures of several single's table variables and measures the normalised values (z-scores). Variables may well-ordered via mean magnitude (ascending or descending), by variable selection order (default) or by alphabetically. Descriptive statistics are primarily used in analysis to classify mean and standard deviations in the result of the survey. The average value for the vaiables (project initiation, risk assessment, business impact analysis and Mitigation Strategy Development) were 3.8983, 3.2150, and respectively. This ensures all of the group agree on the elements included in the

questionnaire on average. Besides, the whole sample verified the position of project initiation, risk assessment, and business effect analysis on the disaster recovery plan & business continuity. Also, Subscale variables Standard deviations were 0.77231, 0.80561 and 0.80561 correspondingly. Moreover, the mean disaster recovery and business continuity plan score as a dependent variable was 4,0750 that indicates initiation of the project, the risk assessment and the business impact analysis had an impact on the disaster recovery and business continuity plan. The standard deviation of dependent variable is 0.68672.

Table 4. Descriptive statistics

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std.Deviation
PI	122	1.00	5.00	3.9537	.58378
RA	122	1.00	5.00	2.9900	.58683
BIA	122	1.00	5.00	3.9717	.59035

MSD	122	1.00	5.00	3.9175	.59358
EBCDRP	122	1.00	5.00	4.3895	.67342

Key: PI = project initiation, RA = risk assessment, BIA = business impact analysis, MSD = Mitigation Strategy Development and BCDRP = business continuity & disaster recovery plan.

Correlation Test

The correlation test is used to determine the Form between interplay between two or more variables. In the present analysis, the relationship between the dependent variable and the independent variable was tested using a correlation check.

Analysis found a positive, constructive relationship between the two variables of disaster recovery and business continuity plan in ADNOC Onshore. The r values for these relationships as 0.682, 0.640, and 0.732 respectively with significant levels = 0.000.

Table 5. Correlations test for the dependent variable

Independent variables		BCDRP
project initiation	Pearson Correlation	.682
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000
risk assessment	Pearson Correlation	.640
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000
business impact analysis	Pearson Correlation	.732
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000
Mitigation Strategy Development	Pearson Correlation	.645
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000

Regression Test

The regression approach is used to decide how independent variables can differ from the dependent variable. In other words, the influence of independent variables on the dependent variable is to be expected. The regression identified all the variables (project initiation, risk assessment,

and business impact analysis) They have meaningful values of less than 0.05 (0.003, 0.001, and 0.000, respectively) This indicates that these three variables have been established in the regression model for the disaster recovery and business continuity plan.

Table 6. Regression test for the dependent variable

Model	Unstandardised Coefficients		Standardised Coefficients	T	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	-.537	.232		-2.311	.023
project initiation	.149	.076	.179	1.967	.003
risk assessment	.335	.099	.349	3.403	.001
business impact analysis	.218	.053	.241	4.113	.000
Mitigation Strategy Development	.216	.071	.271	3.025	.003

Table 7. Summary of hypotheses

Hypotheses	Statement	Size effect	p- value	Decision
H1	IDV -> EBCDRP	.028	.009	Accepted
H2	PI -> EBCDRP	.125	.008	Accepted
H3	RA -> EBCDRP	.003	.006	Accepted
H4	BIA -> EBCDRP	.148	.002	Accepted

5. DISCUSSION

The mean scores for the variables were found, according to the current analysis. (project initiation, risk assessment, and business impact analysis) were 3.8983, 3.2150, and correspondingly. In respect, elements used in the questionnaire are decided on average by all samples. The entire research has confirmed the role of the business continuity and disaster regeneration plan as regards project initiation, risk assessment, business impact analyses and mitigation strategy development. The regular variables for subscale variables are also available 0.77231, 0.80561 and 0.80561, respectively. For the association test, this research originates a strong as well as optimistic relationship between the two. (project initiation, risk assessment, and business impact analysis) Variables and Company Continuity & Disaster Recovery Strategy for ADNOC Onshore. The r values for these partnerships were 0.682, 0.640, and 0.732, correspondingly, and the important values = 0.0000

Lastly, the regression analysis applied. Regression has demonstrated that all factors (project initiation, risk assessment, business impact analysis and mitigation strategy development) have important values less than 0.05 (0.003, 0.001, and 0.000, respectively) This indicates affected of regression model by the three variables and business

continuity & disaster recovery plan.

Through combining findings through the results of earlier researches, it is shown that finding of this resaerch are compatible with earlier once. The initiation or lunch of the project is the central step of the disaster recovery and business continuity program. This stage is used to obtain organisation's considerate along with predicted computing state. This allows the project community to improve the scope of the project and associated programme; to formulate project strategies and to recognise and resolve any problems that that impact transportation and project achievement. A steering committee must be established in the middle of this. The Committee shall be responsible for providing the project team with guidance and support. During the action plan phase the board will also address any ideas considered. The project manager shall collaborate with the management team to create a step by step task schedule and a planning scheme for the evaluation of health and the review of company impacts. Two other main goals at this point are: the development of an approach to supporting rehabilitation services and an awareness-raising campaign to encourage the purpose and determine of the elderly citizen expected whom involved in the initiative.

The Business Impact Analysis (BIA) is an estimation

methodology used at the organisational level to recognise possible effects and risks linked with a substantial disruption of the organisation's operations. Such research permits the identification of essential roles, their repossession goals and interdependencies, and the subsequent identification and selection of effective recovery strategies. This method of review defines potential interruption periods, organisational and financial impacts and serves as guidance for identifying impact mitigation plans and goals ensure that, in the event of interference, the company continues its essential processes. Possibility and confusion are part of the environment in which we exist. Today cannot be predicted or whether a tragedy will happen; but it doesn't mean we can't be will prepared for it (Gregg, 2016). The effect analyses each possible danger in order to assess the powerlessness of each threat to the organisation (Grillo, 2013). According to the fundamental level, an overview of the market effect is a way of systematically analysing the possible impacts that occur from various occasions or incidents that make current offices or structures unavailable (Ferguson, 2018).

The risk assessment focuses on the various risks facing the organisation, giving regard to the particular business capabilities and the impact of not delivering such capabilities to the consumer. Two such tests look from two different perspectives at the company. The risk evaluation is based on the dangerous side and demand effect analysis begins on the consumer side of the equation (Levy et al., 2016). The basic business types are differentiated and then broken down in the midst of the market impact analysis stage. Once completed, the impact on business will be evident from different catastrophes (Botha & Von Solms, 2004).

The study of the company effect would provide a good picture of what the activities are to do when a disaster happens. The workers responsible for the business impact analysis must look at the enterprise from a wide range of viewpoints and use information from a variety of data sources. In order to be successful in the market impact analysis, the market impact research team will consider as main business processes. (Gregg, 2016). The overview of the business effect helps the company realise the extent of potential misfortunes (and other irritating impacts) that might arise (Anderson et al ., 2017). The key purpose of the market effect review is to understand what modes of activity are central to revolutionary processes and to understand the effects that the disruption of such activities will have on market. A basic approach for examining this effect is to identify core business activities and to examine the impacts of possible crisis / disaster circumstances on each of them (Anderson et al., 2017). From an IT viewpoint, as seen by the National Institute of Standards and Technology: "the purpose of an study of market impacts is to link the departments of particular systems to their respective administrations and to clarify, in the light of this context, the consequences of the disturbance of the network components". (Marianne et al, 2006). The importance of different information technology systems must be thoroughly understood as an information management authority, while the essential operational capability of the company cannot be entirely assured (Levy et al., 2016).

6. CONCLUSION

Abu Dhabi National Oil Corporation (ADNOC) is one of the major leading energy firms. It operates along the entire hydrocarbon value chain which involves operations from the production, processing, storage, refining and distribution of a wide range of petrochemical products. Since then, in the management, production, and maintenance of the oil and gas reserves in Abu Dhabi region, ADNOC Onshore has played an important role in the Emirates' economic development and over the past 45 years, it became the key driving force in the Emirates' growth in terms of the standard of life of millions of people.

ADNOC Onshore now monitors and records activity by having 3 million barrels of crude oil a day on the world's largest petroleum producer list. ADNOC Onshore extended its assets to include a large network of petrochemical refined utilities, including integrated fuel including gas service stations. Besides a large fleet of fuel and transport firms comprising LNG ships, oil tankers, chemical materials, uncoated goods and containers.

This work was designed for the intent of the evaluating ADNOC Onshore in the United Arab Emirates by the business continuity and disaster recovery plan. The study chose to use the quantitative approach to do this. For this reason, a primary data sources were used for this research. Qualitative analysis a method of empathetic a human or social question, constructed on a deep, holistic image, created by confrontations and recorded in a natural context (Marzanah, 2009). As a data collection system, a study used the questionnaire method. This work is headquartered in Abu Dhabi, the capital city of UAE, since the headquarters of the ADNOC Onshore group is situated there. 122 onshore ADNOC managers were the sample number for this study. The ADNOC Onshore Company in Abu Dhabi carried out the work. The research carried out a series of questionnaires for collection of data. The questionnaire included specific questions and observations that the research participants would respond. For research during administration of test sample questionnaires, a random sample approach was used. Work has established a strong and supportive interaction between the two (project initiation, risk assessment, and business impact analysis) Variables and Company Continuity & Disaster Recovery Strategy for ADNOC Onshore. The r values for these partnerships were 0.682, 0.640, and 0.732, respectively, with important values = 0.000.

7. LIMITATIONS AND FUTURE STUDIES

This research was limited to the geographical limitations of the ADNOC Onshore sites. This research was also limited to be applied to the UAE's oil and gas industry. Finally, this research is limited to the academic year of 2018 and 2019. This paper did not speak about how the corporate continuity and the disaster recovery program could be streamlined. While the subject was dealt with to improve the sustainability of the BC and DR plan, more scope for research could be provided. Although cloud-based disaster recovery is clear, cloud business continuity should be discussed thoroughly. The potential research for this report will thus include the implementation of business continuity and a disaster response strategy as well as cloud-based business continuity services.

8. REFERENCES

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