



IDRiM 2009 Special Sessions 12

Session 1: Business Continuity
Management in Japan and Overseas
Session 2: How to Diffuse BCM in Japan

Organizer:
Hiroaki MARUYA
Board Chairman of BCAA

1 Business Continuity Advancement Organization (BCAO)

- ◆ Established in Jan. 2006 by BC specialists, experts, etc.
- ◆ Activities
 - 1) Educate companies and promote adoption of BC
 - 2) Fostering BC specialists
 - 3) Standardization; awards; research; information dissemination; seminars
- ◆ Number of members: over 1,700 persons
- ◆ About 20 study committees, Kansai Regional Branch
- ◆ Home page of the BCAO <http://www.bcao.org/>

2 HP of BCAO



Business Continuity Advancement Organization

[Japanese](#) | [English](#)

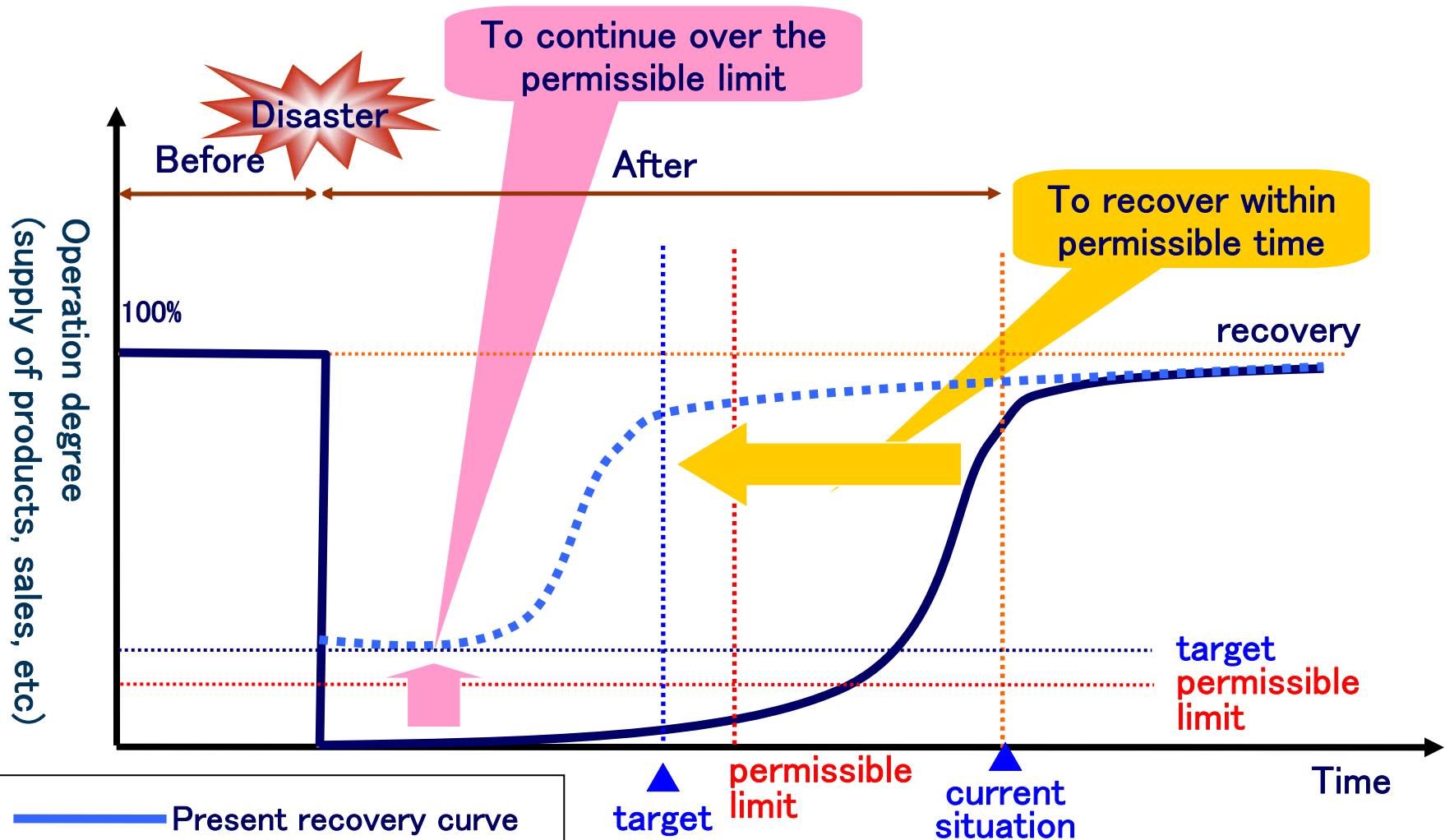


BCAO advances continuity of businesses and organizations in the event of disasters, incidents, accidents, and pandemic.

About BCAO

Foundation	Jan. 19th, 2006
Establishment	Jun. 20th, 2006
Objectives	<p>The objectives of the BCAO are to render services of relief and safety to the nation and local regions by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Engaging in activities which contribute to the advancement Business Continuity pertaining to all risks such as natural disasters, corporate incidents, or accidents, etc.▪ Striving to mitigate economic and social damage and enhance regional disaster preparedness and crisis management.

3 Concept of Business Continuity



Source: "Business Continuity Guideline", Cabinet Office

4 Concept of BC

- No countermeasures: Operation degree of the “important operations” turns to be Zero, and gradually recovers.
- Late recovery: Customers drain, decrease the share of market, bad social influences
- Recognize the “permissible limit of recovery time”, and should recover the operation degree before the limit.
- Even shortly after the disaster, keep the operational degree above the permissible level.

5 Main Countermeasures of BC

- ◆ Emergency response team/system, contact place of communication
 - ◆ Safety confirmation of company members, replacement of personnel
 - ◆ Alternative facility: backup electric power, etc.
 - ◆ Seismic strengthening
 - ◆ Financial consideration
 - ◆ Alternative suppliers, request of BCM to suppliers
 - ◆ Periodical and continual improvement and revision by top executives
- **No large expense for many of these items**

Program SS12-(1)

Business Continuity Management in Japan and Overseas

K. WATANABE: *Market needs for global standardization of BCM and the current challenges*

Y. UEDA: *Characteristics of Japan BCM as practical differences from US*

T. ITO: *Cybersecurity and Business Continuity for both commercial business and government agencies*

Panel Discussion

Program SS12-(2)

How to Diffuse BCM in Japan

H. MARUYA: *Policies of the Japanese government and Role of NGO*

S. HORIKOSHI: *BCM Trends in the Financial Sector in Japan and recent challenges at a large organization*

H. KAWAGUCHI: *An improved case of the method for risk analysis in our company*

Panel Discussion