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Session 4

Public-Private Efforts to Promote the Formulation and Implementation of Business Continuity Plans for Private Firms

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Public-Private Efforts to Promote the Formulation and Implementation of Business Continuity Plans for Private Firms

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Outline



- 1. Purpose and Goals in Promoting BCP
- 2. Cabinet Office's Efforts
- 3. Other Ministries' Efforts
- 4. Local Governments' Efforts
- 5. Financial Sector's Efforts
- 6. Findings from the Experience of the Great East Japan Earthquake

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1. Purpose and Goals in Promoting BCP



Purpose

To avoid a halt of corporate activity caused by a natural disaster such as an earthquake, and avoid its undesirable impacts to the company, economic growth, and employment not only in the affected areas but also in other areas connected through business relationships.

To minimize disaster impacts, it is crucial to promote the formulation of a Business Continuity Plan (BCP), which is a management strategy aimed at ensuring business continuity in times of disaster, ensuring socio-economic stability in Japan, and improving the reliability of Japanese firms for foreign countries.

Numerical Targets for BCP Formulation

Targets in each Earthquake Disaster Reduction Strategy

endorsed by the Central Disaster Management Council

O Targets to be achieved in about a decade

Percentage of private firms which have already formulated BCP

⇒Almost all large-scale companies, majority of medium-sized firms

Tokai EQ (March 2005), Tonankai and Nankai EQ (March 2005), Tokyo Inland EQ (April 2006), Trench-type EQs in the vicinity of the Japan and Chishima Trenches (December 2008)

Targets in the "New Growth Strategy" road map adopted in Cabinet Meeting (June 2010)

OTarget to be achieved by 2020

to ensure the stability of corporate activities which underlie economic growth

BCP formulation rate: almost all (large-scale companies), 50% (Medium-sized firms)

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2. Overview of CAO's Efforts to Promote BCP



1. Formulating and Enhancing BCP Guidelines

for leading private companies to formulate and implement BCP.

2. Collecting and Providing Information about BCP Formulation Examples

which will help companies to formulate and implement easily and effectively.

3. Investigation of Corporations' Efforts for Business Continuity

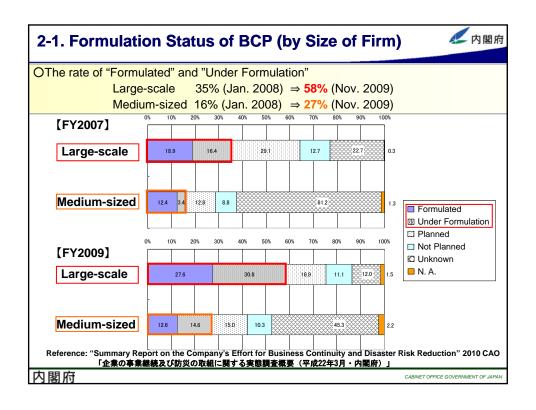
In FY2011, the CAO will investigate formulation status in specific industries.

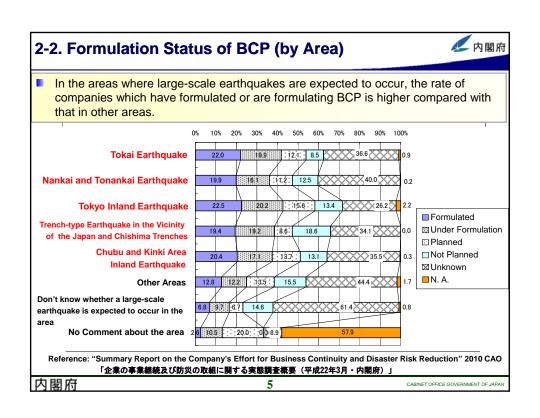
4. Comprehensive Exercises for Continuing Business with Interfirm Collaboration.

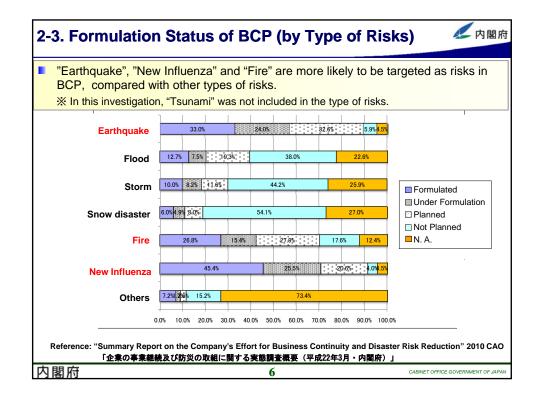
Promoting BCP by Public-Private Cooperation

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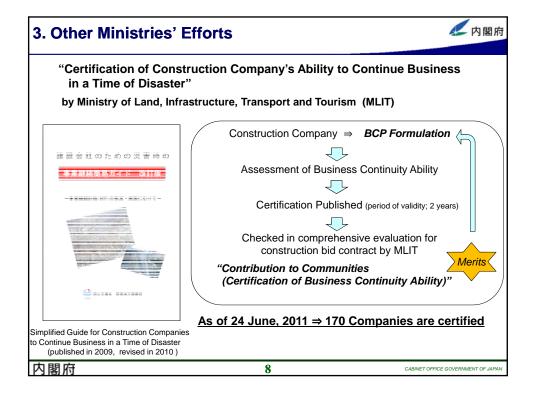
内閣府provides information about the exercises.

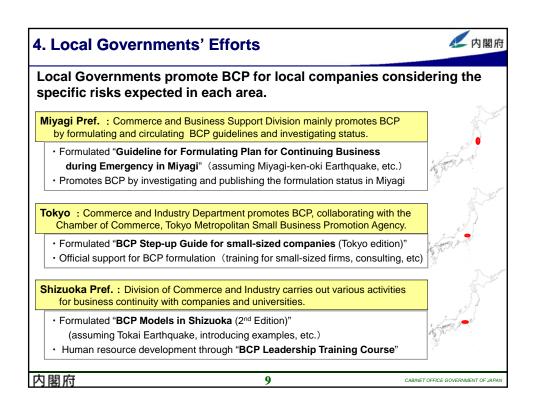












5. Examples of Financial Sector's Efforts



1. Development Bank of Japan

"Loan with Disaster Preparedness Rating"; financing with low interest rate for investing in projects for disaster preparedness (including non-facility items), by companies which make a sincere effort for disaster risk reduction

2. Local Banks

"BCP Support Loan" by Shiga Bank; low interest loan for installing or enhancing disaster-prevention facilities and for consulting fees for BCP formulation by companies which try to minimize damages from disaster.

3. Credit Guarantee Corporation

"BCP Special Credit Guarantee" by Shizuoka Guarantee; companies with BCP can reserve a credit guarantee to support fund-rising for restarting business in a time of disaster by prior application and evaluation.

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6. Findings from the Experience of the Great East Japan Earthquake



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About 5 months after the Great East Japan Earthquake, many companies are still far from restarting their businesses.

Points of awareness in terms of further promotion of business continuity are;

1) Reviewing Risk Assumption

⇒Assuming larger-scale disasters, such as ultra-wide-scale disaster and Tsunami disaster

2 Dealing with Complex Supply Chain

⇒Confirming direct and indirect effects from affected business partners

Strengthening Inter-firm Collaboration

⇒Improving communication and collaboration framework in a time of disaster

etc

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