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Meeting to Exchange Views on the Facilitation of Finance for SMEs
(December 10)

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【 Topics 】

SME Financing Facilitation Act

On November 30, 2009, the Act concerning Temporary Measures to Facilitate Financing for SMEs, etc. (SME Financing Facilitation Act) was passed in the Diet and enacted, before being promulgated on December 3 and being enforced on December 4. In addition to the enforcement of the act, Cabinet Orders and Cabinet Office Ordinances, supervisory guidelines and inspection manuals pertaining to the act have also been in force since December 4, having gone through a public comment process before starting.

The following is an overview of the key parts of each of the recently enforced Cabinet Orders and Cabinet Office Ordinances, supervisory guidelines and inspection manuals.

- * Some technical corrections have been made in light of the views and opinions received through the public comment process.

【Cabinet Orders and Cabinet Office Ordinances】

- Scope of SMEs covered by the Act (Cabinet Order)

The SME Finance Facilitation Act defines the scope of “Small and Medium-sized Enterprises” (SMEs) based on the Small and Medium Sized Enterprise Basic Act and related acts, and Cabinet Orders also prescribe other corporations to be included or excluded as “SMEs” in consideration of the characteristics of their business.

- Organizations with whom financial institutions should strive to cooperate closely (Cabinet Office Ordinance)

The SME Financing Facilitation Act sets forth the Japan Finance Corporation (JFC) and the Credit Guarantee Corporations as examples of organizations with whom financial institutions should cooperate in revision of loan terms, etc., and Cabinet Office Ordinances also prescribe the Shoko Chukin Bank and other government-related organizations as organizations with whom financial institutions should cooperate closely.

- Methods and contents of disclosure and reporting to relevant authorities, required of financial institutions (Cabinet Office Ordinance)

The SME Finance Facilitation Act requires financial institutions to periodically disclose information and make reports to relevant authorities, and Cabinet Office Ordinances also prescribe the frequency for disclosure and reporting (quarterly for banks, and half-yearly for other financial institutions) as well as other details (number/amounts of applications for revision of loan terms and number/amounts of accepted/rejected applications etc.).

【Guidelines for financial supervision based on the Act Concerning Temporary Measures to Facilitate Financing for SMEs, etc.】

- Response to applications for changes, etc. to loan terms

The guidelines prescribe evaluation points used for financial supervision, which relate to measures dealing with applications for changes, etc. to loan terms

The main points of focus are described below.

- (1) Whether the financial institution responds in a conscientious manner in the event it receives a request for advice from an obligor concerning an application for changes, etc. to loan terms. Also, in the event it receives an application from an obligor for changes, etc. to loan terms, whether the financial institution causes the application to be withdrawn against the obligor’s will.
- (2) In the event the financial institution rejects an application for changes, etc. to loan terms, whether it provides a careful and detailed explanation about the reasons leading up to the rejection, taking into account such factors as the business relationship thus far and the knowledge and experience of the obligor.
- (3) When holding talks with SME managers, whether the financial institution engages in serious discussion aimed at the formulation of a business turnaround plan.

Also, if a request is received from an SME manager who wishes to formulate a business turnaround plan, whether the financial institution supports the formulation of such a plan.

- (4) If a business turnaround plan has been formulated, whether the financial institution manages the progress of the plan appropriately, and whether it gives advice to the SME manager where necessary.
- (5) If an application is received for changes, etc. to loan terms from an SME manager who has loans with other financial institutions, whether the financial institution, while being mindful of its duty of confidentiality, strives to maintain close cooperation with the other financial institutions, such as confirming information with each other, on the assumption that the SME manager has given his/her approval.
- (6) In the event an application is received from an SME manager for changes, etc. to loan terms, if it can be confirmed that another financial institution has met changes, etc. to loan terms for the SME manager in question, whether the financial institution strives to satisfy the application as much as possible.
- (7) Before using the guarantee for accommodating term changes, whether the financial institution takes measures based on the intended spirit of this system, such as giving serious consideration to improvements or the rehabilitation of the SME manager's business.
- (8) Whether the financial institution grants credit appropriately to SME managers who have had changes, etc. made to their loan terms. For example, whether the financial institution rejects applications for new loans or changes, etc. to loan terms based purely on the fact that the applicant has a history of changes, etc. to loan terms.
- (9) If an application is received for changes, etc. to loan terms from a home loan borrower, whether the financial institution provides careful consultation aimed at repayments that are reasonable for the borrower, while being mindful of the obligor's property and income situation.

○ Provision of systems at financial institutions

The guidelines prescribe evaluation points used for financial supervision, which relate to the provision of systems at financial institutions. The main points of focus are described below.

- (1) Whether the financial institution has formulated a policy related to the implementation of measures that contribute to reducing the burden relating to its repayment of debt (basic policy).
 - Whether the financial institution has described in detail their approach and arrangements for changes, etc. to loan terms (including the leadership and commitment by management).
 - If there are differences to the measures that existed prior to the date of the law coming into force, whether the financial institution has described the contents of those differences clearly and in detail.
- (2) Whether the financial institution has a system in place for gaining a proper understanding of its response to applications for changes, etc. to loan terms.
- (3) Whether the financial institution has set up a complaint and consultation service at its headquarters for changes, etc. to loan terms. Also, whether the financial institution has a system in place at each of its sales offices for receiving complaints and providing consultation relating to changes, etc. to loan terms.
- (4) Whether the evaluation of sales offices and other standards of performance evaluation and so forth are consistent with the basic policy. Whether there are any evaluation standards likely to recommend measures that are not in line with the basic policy.
- (5) Whether the financial institution has a system in place at its headquarters and sales offices for providing appropriate interim control of the management conducted by its SME managers who have made changes, etc. to loan terms (continual monitoring, management consultation, management guidance, etc.).

【Financial Inspection Manual】

- Upon revising the Manual, the structure and content of the Manual were refocused from the conventional risk management to the following two main points:
 - (1) Financial facilitation, including the consulting function of financial institutions (management consultation, management guidance, etc.), and
 - (2) Maintenance and improvement of the soundness of financial institutions.

Specifically, in addition to (1) Business Management (Governance), a new chapter, (2) “Financial Facilitation” was established, covering fulfillment of the consulting function and general financing facilitation in financial institutions, and the existing areas such as legal compliance, customer protection and risk management were consolidated into (3) “Risk Management” chapter. Furthermore, necessary revisions have also been made to Business Management (Governance) and the Risk Management chapter from the perspective of financing facilitation.

○ Chapter of Financial Facilitation

As mentioned above, the “Chapter of Financial Facilitation” covers the fulfillment of the consulting function and general financing facilitation in financial institutions. This Chapter also includes checkpoints on the responsibility to make changes, etc. to loan terms and the obligation to provide systems, which were prescribed in the SME Financing Facilitation Act.

Given that financing facilitation is one of the crucial roles played by financial institutions, those areas in the Financial Facilitation chapter that are generally useful for financing facilitation will continue to apply to inspections even after the expiration of the act.

Specific details are as follows.

- (1) Following are some of the specific perspectives for inspections, which have been set with regard to the fulfillment of the consulting function by financial institutions:
 - Does the financial institution have in place rules and procedures with regard to business consultations, business guidance and support for the formulation of business improvement plans by the debtors?
 - Does the institution endeavor to fully grasp the actual status of the borrowing companies’ corporate management, including information concerning qualitative factors such as the companies’ strengths in terms of technology and sales as well as senior management’s capabilities, by visiting the companies on an ongoing basis, and does it conduct loan management accordingly?
 - Is the institution actively involved in corporate and business rehabilitation through the provision of elaborate management consultations and guidance?
 - Is the institution providing support for debtors by utilizing its information function and network, including information concerning business matching and M&As?
- (2) Proper implementation to facilitate financing
 - When the institution has received a request for consultations or an application for new loans or changes of loan terms from a customer, does it strive to take action and respond promptly? In the case of rejecting the requests or collecting loans, does it strive to obtain the understanding and satisfaction of the customer by explaining the reasons for such actions as much as possible?
 - When explaining to the customer, does the institution strive to promptly understand the customer’s situation in detail and make explanations in accordance with the status of the customer’s business relationship with the institution and its knowledge and experience?
 - Does the institution have in place an independent counter for changes of loan terms at the head office and a system to receive complaints and inquiries about changes of loan terms at branch offices?
 - Does the institution appropriately provide credit to the debtors for whom it has agreed to change loan terms? Does it not reject applications for new loans or changes of loan terms simply because of the debtors’ records of loan-term changes?

- Does it avoid using the financial inspection manual established by the authorities as an excuse for inappropriate practices such as refusing to extend loans to customers conducting sound business operations or retrieving loans from such customers?

Also, the FSA has revised the “Checklist for Business Management” in order to confirm whether the institution has implemented specific measures that attach importance to business consultation and guidance and other financial facilitation, legal compliance, customer protection, comprehensive risk management, and management of various risks and internal audits, instead of placing too much emphasis on sales and profits divisions. (e.g. Has the institution established a system to ensure that the staff members engaged in such operations are treated fairly regarding performance assessment and personnel evaluation in accordance to the strategic importance of those operations?)

(3) Establishment of systems required under the SME Financial Facilitation Law

- Does the institution have in place a well-designed policy to deal with requests for consultations and applications for changes of loan terms from SMEs?
- Does the institution has a system necessary to properly deal with requests for consultations and complaints about changes of loan terms from SMEs, based on the Law?
- Are the disclosure of its financial facilitation conditions and its reporting to the authorities, required by Law, appropriate?

【The overview of the revision of Supplement to the Financial Inspection Manual】

- In the past, the fact that changing the terms of a loan would result in it becoming a restructured loan has been one of the reasons given for why financial institutions are sometimes not able to respond positively to applications from customers for changes to loan terms.

In this regard, in view of the actual conditions of SMEs such as business improvements taking time and SMEs lacking the capacity to formulate business improvement plans on November 7, 2008: (1) the period of time taken for business improvement was relaxed from “within three years” to “within five years” (up to a maximum of “within ten years”), and (2) even if a business improvement plan had not been formulated, if there were plans agreed to by the financial institution and obligor for future asset sales or cost reductions, then these could now be treated in the same way as a business improvement plan using materials prepared and analyzed by the financial institution.

However, a shortage of personnel means that it is sometimes difficult for SMEs to formulate business improvement plans quickly. Due to this reason, the FSA decided to revise Supervision Guidelines and Supplement to the Financial Inspection Manual, so that at times when it is expected that an SME will formulate a business improvement plan within one year at the most, the formulation of such a plan could be deferred up to a maximum of one year from the time the loan terms are changed, and during this time, the loan would not fall under the category of a restructured loans. During this grace period (up to a maximum of one year), it is expected that the financial institution will exercise its consulting function, and that the SME and the financial institution would work together to formulate a business improvement plan.

“At times when it is expected that an SME will formulate a business improvement plan” refers to instances where, although agreement has not been reached between the financial institution and the obligor, it can be confirmed that resources exist which could be utilized for the business improvement of the obligor (for example, assets available for sale, expenses that could be cut, development plans for new products, or forecasts for market expansion), and where the obligor is willing to formulate a business improvement plan.

Furthermore, it was also clarified that, when formulating a business improvement plan or the like, rather than necessarily requiring some kind of restructuring, such as future plans to sell assets or cut expenses, consideration should be given collectively to such factors as the obligor’s technological and selling capabilities and their growth potential.

Moreover, in cases where an SME is already required by a different financial institution (including the Japan Finance Corporation (JFC), a credit guarantee corporation, etc.) to formulate a business improvement plan or the like, the financial institution shall be able to determine the likelihood of business improvement based on that plan.

* For further details, please refer to the [Publication of enforcement orders and cabinet office ordinances concerning temporary measures for facilitating the financing of small- and medium-sized enterprises, etc. \(December 3, 2009\)](#) and the [Publication of the guidelines and financial inspection manuals, etc. for financial supervision based on the Act Concerning Temporary Measures to Facilitate Financing for SMEs, etc. \(December 4, 2009\)](#) in the “Press Releases” section of the FSA website.

Roundtable Committee on Fundamental Issues, Financial System Council

On December 9, 2009, the Roundtable Committee on Fundamental Issues of the Financial System Council, compiled and published a report entitled “Designing the Japanese Financial System in Light of the Global Financial Crisis.” Beginning in July 2009, the Roundtable Committee held eight sessions of deliberations on what Japan's financial system should be like in the future in light of the global financial crisis. The report by the Roundtable Committee summarizes the results of their deliberations.

<Executive summary>

The financial crisis that started in the United States has had a significant impact on the financial and capital markets in countries around the world. While Japan's financial system itself has remained stable compared with the U.S. and European systems, the financial crisis has had a serious impact on several areas, including the real economy, stock prices, corporate financing and the government bond repo market, and the impact is still lingering in some areas.

Since the bursting of the so-called bubble economy in the 1990s, Japan has been seeking to establish a two-track financial system oriented toward the development of both the banking and market sectors. However, the banking sector still has a large presence and, although this mitigated the initial impact of the financial crisis, it is one of the factors behind the fact that the impact of the crisis later expanded in Japan compared with in other countries.

These circumstances have reminded us that Japan faces the challenge of further enhancing the banking sector's financial intermediary function and developing the market sector's financial intermediary function while increasing the resilience of the banking sector against stock price fluctuations, and other sudden changes in markets.

Specifically, first of all, it is urgent to reform the financial intermediary function of the banking sector, which is deemed to have relied on credit security based on collateral. It is desirable that banks will aim for a business model of supporting value creation by companies. The social responsibility of the banking sector is attracting renewed attention, and the significance of the banking sector's financial intermediary function has been recognized anew.

At the same time, it is necessary to establish a well-balanced financial system by strengthening the financial intermediary function of the market sector, whose weight in the Japanese financial system is still small. In other words, the efforts to establish a two-track system that have continued since the 1990s should be maintained. These efforts are intended to contribute to the formation of the people's assets.

Although there are some differences in the recognition of, and the response to, the crisis between Japan and other countries, countries around the world are cooperating in the implementation of measures to prevent the accumulation of imbalances that could trigger a financial crisis originating in the markets and to curb the spread of a crisis.

While it is necessary to continue promoting such measures, it is also essential to make use of the experiences and knowledge so far accumulated in order to deal with potential risks that could lead to a new financial crisis. Related to this matter, for example, regarding emissions trading, it is important for Japan to make active contribution to the establishment of international rules, accounting standards and monitoring systems in order to ensure the appropriateness and transparency of transactions, while paying due attention to the impacts on economic activities.

It is also important to take care to avoid the situation where the efforts to improve the soundness of the banking sector in major countries produce the unintended effect of hurting the real economy or the financial intermediary function. In particular, if the strengthening of regulation produces an excessive impact on the economies of the G-20 countries, including Japan, which have a significant weight in the global economy, it would not be beneficial for the global economy as a whole. A gradualist, pragmatic approach is therefore warranted.

Moreover, it is important to enhance the regulation and supervision that focus on the interconnectedness among financial institutions and markets, in addition to the financial supervision that focuses on the soundness of individual financial institutions.

In light of the above, in future efforts to build a financial system, the “3S” approach (ensuring “Suitability,” “Sustainability and “Stability”) is important.

In addition, given that the impact of the financial crisis on the real economy is serious in Japan compared with in other major countries, the authorities are making every effort to take policy measures to control the routes through which the impact of a financial crisis could spread to the real economy.

The government and the central bank must take great care, at the same time, to avoid the situation in which fiscal or monetary imbalances would have adverse effects on the Japanese economy as a result of such measures. As countries around the world are confronted with the need to deal with huge fiscal deficits and take unconventional monetary measures, they must come up with creative policy measures expanding the frontiers of effective policy-making to tackle unprecedented challenges that cannot be dealt with by conventional economic theories and conventional economic measures. This situation is especially pronounced in Japan, so it is desirable for the country to play a pioneering role in tackling such unprecedented challenges through expanding the frontiers of effective policy making.

* For further details, please refer to [Publication of the “Report by the Roundtable Committee on Fundamental Issues of the Financial System Council” \(December 2009\)](#) in the “Press Releases” section of the FSA website.

Overview of major banks’ financial results as of end-September, 2009

Following announcements by major banks, etc. of their financial results as of September 30, 2009, the FSA has compiled the figures announced by these banks and released them on December 2, 2009.

Below is a summary of the financial results of the major banks, etc. as of September 30, 2009.

1. Condition of profit

The operating profits from the core business of major banks remained virtually unchanged from the previous year (1.4 trillion yen) as a result of sluggish gross profits.

The net incomes increased by 53.4% from the end of September 2008 (0.5 trillion yen) as a result of the impairment of losses from the disposal of NPLs, and losses on charge-offs of equity securities, etc.

2. Condition of financial soundness

The non-performing loan ratio stood at 1.9% as of September 30, 2009. This was an increase of 0.2% compared to March 31, 2009.

Their capital adequacy ratio stood at 14.3% as of September 30, 2009. This was an increase of 1.9% compared to March 31, 2009.

* For further details, please refer to [Overview of major banks’ financial results etc. as of September 2009 \(December 2, 2009\)](#) in the “Press Releases” section of the FSA website.

Overview of the financial results of regional banks as of end-September, 2009

Following announcements by regional banks of their financial results for the period ended September 30, 2009, the FSA aggregated the figures announced by these banks and released them on December 2, 2009.

Below is a summary of the financial results of the regional banks as of end-September 2009.

1. Profit status

The net core business profits of regional banks increased 19.7% from the same period last year, in part, due to an improvement in gains (losses) related to bonds, etc.

Interim net profits increased 152.6% from the same period last year, in part due to the increase in net core business profits, as well as decreases in the disposal of non-performing loans (NPLs) and decreases in the valuation losses on shareholdings, etc.

2. Status of non-performing loans

The amount of NPLs held by regional banks and their NPL ratio were both at the same level as of March 31, 2009.

3. Status of capital adequacy ratio

The average capital adequacy ratio of the regional banks increased compared to March 31, 2009.

* For further details, please refer to [Overview of the financial results of regional banks as of end-September 2009 \(December 2, 2009\)](#) in the “Press Releases” section of the FSA website.

Exposures of Japanese deposit-taking institutions to subprime-related products and securitized products

On December 4, 2009, the Financial Services Agency (FSA) published the exposures of Japanese deposit-taking institutions to subprime-related products as of September 30, 2009 and their exposures to securitized products based on the leading disclosure practices summarized in the Financial Stability Forum (FSF) report (April 2008).

As of September 30, subprime-related products held by all Japanese deposit-taking institutions totaled 341 billion yen (down 66 billion yen compared to June 30). Their valuation losses totaled 24 billion yen (similarly down 46 billion yen), and the cumulative total of their realized losses from April 2007 to September 30, 2009 amounted to 1,046 billion yen (similarly up 6 billion yen).

Meanwhile, as of September 30, their total exposure to securitized products stood at 16,919 billion yen (down 1,030 billion yen compared to June 30). Their valuation losses totaled 335 billion yen (similarly down 192 billion yen), and the cumulative total of their realized losses amounted to 2,573 billion yen (similarly down 42 billion yen).

While there is possibly a range of overlapping factors underlying why valuation losses on securitized products decreased overall, the fact that write-downs and disposals by sale continued at deposit-taking institutions seems to be the main driver.

Since September 2007, the FSA has been publishing the exposures of Japanese deposit-taking institutions to subprime-related products and securitized products, using a uniform set of standards*.

We believe that efforts like this help promote a precise understanding of how the turmoil in the global financial markets (triggered by the subprime mortgage problem) is impacting on the Japanese financial system through securitized products.

The FSA will continue its efforts to publish information, and will also continue to make improvements so that the public can more easily access the current state of the Japanese financial system and the approaches to financial administration.

* As for exposures to securitized products based on the leading disclosure practices summarized in the FSF report, the FSA started survey and publication as of the end of March 2008.

Exposures of Japanese deposit-taking institutions to subprime-related products

(as of the end-September 2009)

Figures in brackets are as of June 30, 2009 (billion yen)

	Tier 1 capital (end-March 2009)	Operating profits from core businesses (end-March 2009)	Exposures to subprime-related products							Subprime-related ABCP programs	
			Exposures to subprime-related products			Subprime-related businesses				Exposures	
			Book value (end-September 2009)	Valuation profits/losses	Realized profits/losses (profits/losses on sales, impairment, etc.; from April 1, 2007 to September 30, 2009)	Book value (end-September 2009)	Valuation profits/losses	Realized profits/losses (profits/losses on sales, impairment, etc.; from April 1, 2007 to September 30, 2009)			
Major banks, etc.	23,305	2,264	1,409 (1,288)	306 (359)	- 19 (- 62)	- 958 (- 953)	18 (17)	0 (0)	- 322 (- 323)	-	
Regional banks	13,097	1,143	1,121 (1,195)	21 (28)	- 3 (- 5)	- 53 (- 52)	-	-	-	-	
Cooperative financial institutions	11,518	489	547 (- 86)	14 (19)	- 1 (- 2)	- 35 (- 34)	-	-	-	-	
Total	47,920	3,896	3,077 (2,397)	341 (407)	- 24 (- 70)	-1,046 (- 1,040)	18 (17)	0 (0)	- 322 (- 323)	-	

Apart from the above figures, there are valuation/realized losses at some Japanese financial institutions for securitized products not directly related to subprime loans, as global market turmoil has been broadly affecting financial markets, especially in the U.S. and Europe.

Note 1: "Subprime-related products" are asset-backed securities (ABSs) backed by subprime loans or collateralized debt obligations (CDOs) and other financial

products referencing these ABSs. The above figures do not include the exposures to subprime-related products through investment trusts. "Subprime-related businesses" refers to businesses that either arrange subprime-related products or provide finance for such arrangements.

Note 2: "Major Banks, etc." include major banks, Norinchukin Bank, Shinsei Bank, Aozora Bank, Citibank Japan, new types of banks, foreign trust banks and others.

Note 3: "Cooperative Financial Institutions" include Shinkin Banks including the Shinkin Central Bank, Credit Cooperatives including The Shinkumi Federation Bank, Labor Banks including The Rokinren Bank, Prefectural Banking Federations of Agricultural Cooperatives, and Prefectural Banking Federations of Fishery Cooperatives. This does not include Japan Agricultural Cooperatives, etc. The Norinchukin Bank is included in "Major Banks, etc."

Note 4: The above figures are based on interviews with individual institutions, etc., and thus can be further revised in the process of examination by each institution.

Note 5: Subprime-related exposures at some securities firms are included in the figures for "Major Banks, etc." as those figures are on a consolidated basis.

Exposures of Japanese deposit-taking institutions to securitized products based on the leading practices summarized in the FSF report (as of the end-September 2009)

Figures in brackets are as of June 30, 2009 (billion yen)

	Exposures to subprime-related products											CLOs, CDOs*			RMBS*			CMBS			Leveraged loans		Total			
	CDOs			RMBS			Others			Subtotal			Book value	Valuation profits/losses	Realized profits/losses	Book value	Valuation profits/losses	Realized profits/losses	Book value	Valuation profits/losses	Realized profits/losses	Book value	Realized profits/losses	Book value	Valuation profits/losses	Realized profits/losses
	Book value	Valuation profits/losses	Realized profits/losses	Book value	Valuation profits/losses	Realized profits/losses	Book value	Valuation profits/losses	Realized profits/losses	Book value	Valuation profits/losses	Realized profits/losses														
Major banks, etc.	60 (68)	0 (- 6)	- 642 (- 648)	188 (227)	- 19 (- 48)	- 229 (- 220)	58 (65)	- 1 (- 9)	- 88 (- 86)	306 (359)	- 19 (- 62)	- 958 (- 953)	4,372 (4,736)	- 234 (- 329)	- 689 (- 698)	3,004 (3,028)	- 15 (- 42)	- 339 (- 347)	1,866 (1,943)	- 40 (- 58)	- 64 (- 58)	4,376 (4,704)	- 142 (- 170)	13,923 (14,770)	- 308 (- 474)	- 2192 (- 2,226)
Regional banks	0 (4)	0 (- 0)	- 49 (- 48)	0 (0)	0 (0)	21 (25)	- 3 (- 5)	- 4 (- 4)	21 (28)	- 3 (- 5)	- 53 (- 52)	93 (114)	- 2 (- 5)	- 197 (- 198)	767 (813)	- 5 (- 6)	29 (26)	323 (338)	- 9 (- 8)	7 (7)	14 (15)	0 (0)	1,217 (1,307)	- 19 (- 23)	- 214 (- 216)	
Cooperative financial institutions	0 (1)	0 (- 0)	- 32 (- 32)	0 (0)	0 (0)	14 (18)	- 1 (- 2)	- 3 (- 3)	14 (19)	- 1 (- 2)	- 35 (- 34)	877 (927)	- 4 (- 18)	- 161 (- 166)	707 (739)	1 (- 6)	22 (21)	162 (166)	- 4 (- 4)	6 (6)	20 (21)	1 (0)	1,780 (1,872)	- 8 (- 31)	- 167 (- 173)	
Total	61 (73)	0 (- 6)	- 722 (- 728)	188 (227)	- 19 (- 48)	- 229 (- 220)	93 (107)	- 5 (- 16)	- 95 (- 92)	341 (407)	- 24 (- 70)	-1,046 (- 1,040)	5,341 (5,777)	- 240 (- 352)	-1,046 (- 1,061)	4,477 (4,579)	- 18 (- 54)	- 288 (- 300)	2,352 (2,447)	- 53 (- 52)	- 51 (- 46)	4,409 (4,740)	- 141 (- 169)	16,919 (17,949)	- 335 (- 527)	- 2,573 (- 2,615)
(Reference) Loss ratio	-91.19% (- 90.62%)			-54.83% (- 55.50%)			-46.76% (- 48.90%)			-74.39% (- 74.20%)			-18.34% (- 18.99%)			-5.68% (- 6.11%)			-4.47% (- 4.50%)			-2.44% (- 2.97%)		-13.41% (- 13.81%)		
													-19.01% (- 19.71%)			-32.90% (- 33.96%)			-9.39% (- 10.01%)			-2.86% (- 3.60%)		-21.03% (- 21.42%)		

Note 1: The "loss ratio" has been calculated by taking the aggregate of the valuation losses/profits (September 30), the reserves and the impairment losses (cumulated since April 2007), and dividing this by the book value before impairment.

Note 2: The above figures are based on interviews with individual institutions, and thus can be further revised in the process of examination by each institution.

Note 3: CDOs include the exposures to SIVs.

Note 4: RMBS does not include government sponsored enterprise GSE MBS.

Note 5: While the definition of leveraged loans can vary depending on each financial institutions, it generally refers to loans to low-rated companies, including loans made for mergers and acquisitions.

Note 6: Apart from the above figures, losses on CDS transactions with monoline insurers (about 35.0 billion yen) have been reported.

* For further details, please refer to [Exposures of Japanese deposit-taking institutions to subprime-related products and securitized products \(December 4, 2009\)](#) in the "Press Releases" section of the FSA website.

Publication of the Revised Cabinet Office Ordinances, etc for the Voluntary Application of International Financial Reporting Standards in Japan

On December 11, 2009, the Financial Services Agency (FSA) published a set of revised Cabinet Office Ordinances, including “Regulation for Terminology, Forms and Preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements” and “Cabinet Office Ordinance on Disclosure of Corporate Information,” etc.

With these revisions, Japanese listed companies which meet certain requirements (“Specified Companies”) will be given the option to prepare their consolidated financial statements, starting from the consolidated fiscal years ending on or after March 31, 2010, by applying IFRSs designated by the Commissioner of the FSA through public notice. Please refer to the attached document for the summary of the revised Cabinet Office Ordinance, etc.

The publication of these revised Cabinet Office Ordinances, etc. officially provides an operational framework for the voluntary application of IFRSs, starting from the fiscal years ending on or after March 31, 2010, as the first step toward the application of IFRSs in Japan, following the roadmap, “Application of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) in Japan (Interim Report)” released by the Business Accounting Council on June 30, 2009. On the second step, the decision regarding the mandatory use of IFRSs is to be made around 2012, while giving due consideration to various factors, including whether: 1) financial statements preparers, auditors, investors and other stakeholders are well prepared for practical application of IFRSs through sufficient training and education on IFRSs; 2) the due process for setting of IFRSs is ensured and governance of the IASCF strengthened; and 3) the process of setting IFRSs gives proper consideration to the economic reality of business and trade practices in various countries.

The revision also includes discontinuing the current treatment where certain Japanese listed companies are allowed domestically to submit their consolidated financial statements prepared under U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles; the treatment will no longer be valid for consolidated fiscal years ending after March 31, 2016.

* For further details, please refer to [Results of the public comments on the “Draft Cabinet Office Ordinance for Partial Amendment of the Regulations, etc. for Terminology, Forms and Preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements,” etc. and the “Draft Amendments to the Points to be Considered regarding the Disclosure of Corporate Information, etc. \(Corporate Information Disclosure Guidelines\)” \(December 11, 2009\)](#) in the “Press Releases” section of the FSA website. (Available in Japanese only)

【Notices】

○ Electronic Share Certificate System launched on January 5, 2009!

The following are answers to some of the frequently asked questions on the Electronic Share Certificate System.

Q1. What is the Electronic Share Certificate System?

The Electronic Share Certificate System (hereafter referred to as “paperless shares”) refers to the system which, under the Act on Book-Entry Transfer of Company Bonds, Shares, etc., **does away with all share certificates relating to the shares, etc. of listed companies**, and which electronically manages shareholder rights, the administration of which had previously been premised on the existence of actual share certificates, by using accounts held at the Japan Securities Depository Center (JASDEC) or at securities companies or other financial institutions.

The Electronic Share Certificate System was launched on January 5, 2009, and the management of shareholder rights in listed companies was unified into electronic management based on a new share management system.

Q2. What are the advantages of the Electronic Share Certificate System?

The Electronic Share Certificate System **has many advantages**, including the following.

(1) For shareholders:

- (i) The **risk of loss or theft** due to keeping share certificates at hand, and the **risk of acquiring forged share certificates are eliminated**.
- (ii) When buying or selling shares, shareholders **no longer have to actually deliver or receive the share certificates**, and **no longer need to apply to have the shares transferred in the shareholder registry**.
- (iii) When an issuing company changes its trade name or changes the trading unit, shareholders no longer need to submit their share certificates to an issuing company for exchange.

(2) For issuing companies (including shareholder registry administrators):

- (i) When transferring shares in a shareholder registry, issuing companies **no longer need to check whether the share certificates are forged**.
- (ii) Issuing companies can reduce their printing costs and stamp duties paid as a consequence of issuing share certificates, and can **reduce their costs for collecting and delivering share certificates** as a consequence of a corporate restructure (merger, share exchange, share transfer, etc. between companies).
- (iii) Issuing companies no longer need to go through the registration procedures for lost share certificates.

(3) For securities companies:

- (i) Securities companies can **reduce the risks and costs associated with the safekeeping and delivery** of share certificates.
- (ii) Securities companies no longer need to go through procedures if a shareholder deposits share certificates with JASDEC, or if they withdraw share certificates deposited with JASDEC.

Q3. Under the Electronic Share Certificate System, what procedures are required of the shareholders?

- (1) Shareholders, who had deposited share certificates with JASDEC prior to the launch of the Electronic Share Certificate System, do not need to take any special steps.**
- (2) Shareholders, who did not deposit share certificates with JASDEC prior to the launch of the Electronic Share Certificate System and who have kept them on hand, can have their rights preserved by having the issuing company open a “special account” in the name of the shareholder registered in the shareholder registry.**

However, transactions such as the sale of shares and placement of mortgages cannot be performed using the special account. To conduct such transactions, the shareholder needs to open an account with a securities company and go through procedures to transfer the shares from the special account. Shareholders wishing to trade their shares should consult with a securities company or a trust bank, etc. that opens special accounts.

Q4. If the Electronic Share Certificate System was ushered in with share certificates still at hand and without having transferred their title, what procedures are necessary to restore the name of the special

account to one's own name?

The following steps need to be taken in order to restore the name of a special account, which was opened in someone else's name, to one's own name.

(1) Apply jointly with the holder of the special account

(2) Apply by submitting any of the following documents:

(i) Document certifying inheritance

(ii) Court decision, record of settlement, etc.

(iii) Share certificates + a document certifying that the share certificates were acquired prior to the Electronic Share Certificate System (only during the first year following the Electronic Share Certificate System)

Persons wishing to go through these procedures should consult with a trust bank, etc. that opens special accounts.

Q5. How can share-backed transactions be conducted?

Following the launch of the Electronic Share Certificate System, if shares are to be pledged as collateral, this can be done by transferring them to the mortgagee's account at a bank, etc. Persons wish to conduct such a transaction should consult with the securities company or bank of the counterparty.

Even after the start of the Electronic Share Certificate System, it is still possible to ensure the anonymity of share-backed transactions.

Q6. Are pre-listed shares covered by the Electronic Share Certificate System?

The Electronic Share Certificate System covers shares that are listed on a securities exchange. Therefore **shares that have not yet been listed (unlisted shares) are not covered by the system.**

Note: In addition to certificates of listed shares, the Electronic Share Certificate System also covers listed investment securities and listed preferred equity investment securities.

Q7. Are there any points to note following the launch of the Electronic Share Certificate System?

Following the launch of the Electronic Share Certificate System, it cannot be guaranteed that there will not be any fraudulent activity, such as acts to sell share certificates under the pretense of them having value, or acts of collecting share certificates under the name of the Financial Services Agency (FSA), a securities company or some other relevant organization (see Note).

The FSA, securities companies, relevant organizations and so forth do not collect share certificates. Extra care should be taken against such fraudulent activity.

Note: Even after the launch of the Electronic Share Certificate System, share certificates can still serve as important documentary evidence when restoring the name of an account, and so care should be taken with respect to their management and disposal.

○ Watch out for malicious solicitations for funds!

Business operators must be registered to solicit investments in funds.

On September 30, 2007, the [Financial Instruments and Exchange Act](#) (FIEA) came into force, and an obligation to register with local finance bureaus (including the Fukuoka Local Finance Branch Bureau and the Okinawa General Bureau) was placed upon business operators engaged in soliciting general investors to invest in funds. (Business operators engaged in services for professional investors (= specially permitted businesses for qualified institutional investors, etc.) were similarly imposed with an obligation of notification.)

Specifically, business operators who

1. Collect money from others (solicit for equity investments),

2. Conduct some kind of business or investment, and

3. Operate a system whereby revenues generated from the business or investment are distributed to the equity investors

are now required to register with, or notify, their local finance bureaus.

[Registered fund managers and notified fund managers can be checked on the FSA website.](#)

Great care should be taken against investment solicitations and so forth from unregistered persons.

Furthermore, when soliciting contributions and so forth, even registered fund managers must, for instance,

abide by the following rules:

- **When making public advertisements, the business operator must indicate that it is a financial instruments business operator, and must indicate its registration number; and with regard to the outlook of profits, the business operator shall not make any indications that are significantly contradictory to facts or seriously misleading.**
- **When the business operator intends to conclude a contract, it shall deliver to the customer in advance a document containing the business operator's registration number, an outline of the contract and an outline of the fees.**
- **The business operator shall not “deliver false information” or “solicit by providing an assertive judgment on uncertain matters.”**
- **The business operator shall not compensate for losses.**

The FSA recommends that people act with caution if they are not sure whether a fund manager is trustworthy, even if that manager is registered.

With respect to notified fund managers, they are able to engage in business as long as they give notification to the FSA. At the time of notification, the FSA does not perform any screening or other kind of examination. Therefore, just because notification has been made does not necessarily mean that reliability can be assured, and so people should exercise great care when conducting transactions.

○ **Protecting the markets with information received from the public!**

The mission of the [Securities and Exchange Surveillance Commission](#) (SESC) is to ensure the fairness and transparency of Japan's markets and to protect investors, through exerting its authority of market surveillance, inspections of securities companies, administrative monetary penalties investigations, disclosure documents inspections and investigations of criminal cases.

The SESC receives a wide range of information from the general public via phone, mail, fax and the internet, relating to suspected misconducts in the market such as those below. Information received is effectively used as reference material in its investigations, inspections and other activities. During business year 2008, the SESC received 6,412 items of information.

< Information on specific stocks >

- Market manipulation (through “misegyoku” (false orders), short selling, etc.)
- Insider trading (selling off of stocks by a corporate insider prior to publication of material facts, etc.)
- Spreading of rumors (false rumors through posts to online bulletin boards or email magazines, etc.)
- Suspicious disclosure (annual securities reports, timely disclosure, etc.)
- Suspicious financing (fictitious capital increases, suspicious allottees, etc.)
- Problems of internal control for listed companies



Poster calling on the general public to provide information

< Information on financial instruments business operators, etc. >

- Wrongful acts by securities companies, foreign exchange margin (FX) traders, management firms, investment advisory companies, etc. (inadequate explanation of risks, system-related problems, etc.)
- Problems related to business management systems or financial conditions (risk management, customer asset segregation, calculation of capital adequacy ratio, etc.)

< Other information >

- Information on suspicious financial instruments, suspicious funds (fraudulent fund-raising schemes, etc.) or

on unregistered business operators

- Information on market participants who are likely to impair the fairness of markets (so-called speculator groups, etc.)

If you have any information like that described above, please be sure to submit it to the SESC. In addition to information on shares, the SESC also accepts a wide range of information on derivatives, bonds and other financial instruments. (Please note that the SESC does not accept individual requests for dispute resolution and inspections.)

To submit information via the internet, please access the [Securities Watch & Report Portal](https://www.fsa.go.jp/sesc/watch/) on the SESC website.

□ **SESC Securities Watch & Report Portal**

Information Processing Officer, Market Surveillance Division,
Executive Bureau, Securities and Exchange Surveillance Commission
Central Government Office Building No.7, 3-2-1 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, JAPAN 100-8922
Direct line: +81 (3) 3581-9909
Switchboard: +81 (3) 3506-6000 (extensions 3091, 3093)
Fax: +81 (3) 5251-2136
<https://www.fsa.go.jp/sesc/watch/>

○ **Beware of malicious phone calls from people pretending to be from the FSA or SESC! Warnings about unlisted shares.**

Many reports have been received of people claiming affiliation with the Financial Services Agency (FSA), the Securities and Exchange Surveillance Commission (SESC) or other organizations with similar sounding names, and who:

- Indicate they are “conducting a survey of victims related to unlisted shares,” or that “the unlisted shares the customer has at hand are safe because it has been decided to list them”; and then at about the same time, a person claiming to be the issuer of the unlisted shares suggests an additional purchase of the unlisted shares; or
- Indicate they are “negotiating on behalf of the victims of the unlisted shares for the company to repurchase the shares,” and who then request some kind of fee or remuneration.

Note: Examples of names that are suggestive of the Securities and Exchange Surveillance Commission:

Securities Surveillance Commission, NPO Securities Surveillance Commission, Securities and Exchange Audit Commission, Securities and Exchange Surveillance Association, etc.

Please be very careful of suspicious calls like those above. Personnel from the FSA and the SESC would never mention on the phone when unlisted shares are to be listed, or negotiate the purchase of unlisted shares. Nor would they ever outsource such operations.

If you receive such a call, please contact the [FSA Counseling Office for Financial Services Users](https://www.fsa.go.jp/office/counseling/) or the [SESC Securities Watch & Report Portal](https://www.fsa.go.jp/sesc/watch/) and provide them with your information. Also, please report the incident to your nearest police station.

◆ **FSA Counseling Office for Financial Services Users**

Phone (Navi-Dial): 0570-016811
* (from IP phones or PHS): +81 (3) 5251-6811
Fax: +81 (3) 3506-6699

◆ **SESC Securities Watch & Report Portal**

Information Processing Officer, Market Surveillance Division,
Executive Bureau, Securities and Exchange Surveillance Commission
Direct line: +81 (3) 3581-9909 Fax: +81 (3) 5251-2136
Switchboard: +81 (3) 3506-6000 (extensions 3091, 3093)

【Minister in His Own Words】

Please visit the [“Press Conferences”](#) section of the FSA website to read the press conference by the minister.

○ Use of the “e-Gov e-Application System”

As an initiative to improve services and convenience for Japan’s citizens, applications and notifications for which the Financial Services Agency (FSA) is the competent authority can be made electronically using the [“e-Gov e-Application System”](#) (<http://shinsei.e-gov.go.jp/menu/smenu.html>). Everyone is encouraged to actively use the system.

For details of the applications and notifications that can be processed using this system, please check with the [“Search Via List of Laws”](#) in the [“Guide to Application & Notification Procedures, About the FSA Certification Authority”](#) (<http://www.fsa.go.jp/common/shinsei/index.html>).

Please also note that, to use this system, you are required to agree to the [“Rules for Using the e-Gov e-Application System”](#).



○ Advantages of using the “e-Gov e-Application System”

Anytime

- Applications and notifications can be made 24 hours a day, even on weekends.

Note: The system may be temporarily suspended while system maintenance is performed.

Anywhere

- Applications and notifications can be made via the internet from home, from work, or even from a remote location.

Note: If you are required to submit original documents, such as certificates issued by a public institution, please forward them separately by mail, etc.

- * For a detailed description of how to use the “e-Gov e-Application System,” please check with [“Click here to use the e-Gov e-Application System”](#) on the [e-Gov top page](#).

○ Subscribing to the Email Information Service (Japanese/English)

The Financial Services Agency provides an **Email Information Service (Japanese and English)** through its website. If you register your email address on the Japanese subscription page, we will email you once a day with the latest information, such as the monthly publication, “Access FSA,” and daily press releases.

If you register on the English subscription page, we will email you once a day with the latest information, such as the “What’s New” information on the English website as well as the “FSA Newsletter.”

To register in Japanese, please access [新着情報メール配信サービス](#), and to register in English, please access [Subscribing to E-mail Information Service](#).

○ Subscribing to the SESC Email Information Service

The Securities and Exchange Surveillance Commission (SESC) provides an **Email Information Service (Japanese/English)** through its website. If you register your email address, we will email you with the latest information from the SESC website, such as recommendations relating to administrative action against financial instruments business operators and recommendations relating to orders for the payment of administrative

monetary penalties.

- * For further details and to register in Japanese, please access [新着情報メール配信サービス](#), and to register in English, please access [Subscribing to E-mail Information Service](#) on the SESC website.

○ Subscribing to the CPAAOB Email Information Service

The Certified Public Accountants and Auditing Oversight Board (CPAAOB) provides an **Email Information Service (Japanese/English)** through its website. If you register your email address, we will email you with the latest information from the CPAAOB website.

- * For further details and to register in Japanese, please access [新着情報メール配信サービス](#), and to register in English, please access [Subscribing to E-mail Information Service](#) on the CPAAOB website.



[Main Press Releases in November/December]

November		
6	Access	Publication of the draft Cabinet Office Ordinances, etc. in the system for disclosure of corporate information, etc. pertaining to the 2009 partial revision of the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act etc.
11	Access	Invitation for comments on the draft partial revisions to relevant Cabinet Orders, Cabinet Office Ordinances and Ministerial Ordinances following the introduction of the system for transferring beneficiary rights of trusts issuing beneficiary securities
13	Access	Publication of the statement by the International Accounting Standards Committee Foundation (IASCF) Monitoring Board in response to the joint statement by the IASB and FASB
	Access	Development of institutional frameworks pertaining to financial and capital markets
	Access	Establishment of the “Project Team on Money-Lending Systems”
16	Access	Administrative action against K.K. Asian Blue
17	Access	Decision to order payment of an administrative monetary penalty for insider trading by a person receiving information from a tender offeror of We’ve Inc. shares
	Access	Fourth trial date for the case of a violation of the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act in relation to insider trading by an employee of Ajinomoto Co., Inc.
18	Access	Concord Co., Ltd.
20	Access	Administrative action against the Nisshin Shinkin Bank
	Access	Administrative action against Joule. Inc.
	Access	Decision to order payment of an administrative monetary penalty for insider trading by an employee of PwC Advisory Co., Ltd.
	Access	Results of public comments on the draft amendment of the “Guidelines for Personal Information Protection in the Financial Field”
25	Access	Decision to order payment of an administrative monetary penalty for the failure by Ebanco Holdings Limited to issue a public notice for commencing tender offer in relation to the purchase of bonds with warrants
26	Access	Additions to the “Q&A on Stock Tender Offers”
27	Access	Administrative action against Must LLC
30	Access	Publication of the draft Cabinet Order, draft Cabinet Office Ordinance, draft supervisory guidelines and draft financial inspection manuals, etc. concerning temporary measures to facilitate financing for SMEs, etc.

	Access	Update of the Collection of Statistics on the Money Lending Business
	Access	Decision to order payment of an administrative monetary penalty for insider trading by an employee of Oriental Shiraishi Corporation (1)
	Access	Decision to order payment of an administrative monetary penalty for insider trading by an employee of Oriental Shiraishi Corporation (2)
	Access	Decision to order payment of an administrative monetary penalty for insider trading by an employee of Oriental Shiraishi Corporation (3)
	Access	Decision to order payment of an administrative monetary penalty for insider trading by a person receiving information from an employee of Oriental Shiraishi Corporation (1)
	Access	Decision to order payment of an administrative monetary penalty for insider trading by a person receiving information from an employee of Oriental Shiraishi Corporation (2)
	Access	Decision to order payment of an administrative monetary penalty for insider trading by a person receiving information from an employee of a firm that has concluded a contract with Oriental Shiraishi Corporation
	Access	Decision to order payment of an administrative monetary penalty for insider trading by a person receiving information from an officer of a firm that has concluded a contract with Oriental Shiraishi Corporation
	Access	Decision to order payment of an administrative monetary penalty for market manipulation relating to the shares of SBI Futures Co., Ltd.
December		
1	Access	Publication of the scheduled promulgation, etc. of the “Cabinet Office Ordinance for Partial Amendment of the Regulations, etc. for Terminology, Forms and Preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements,” etc.
2	Access	Overview of the financial results of major banks, etc. as of end-September 2009
	Access	Overview of the financial results of regional banks as of end-September 2009
3	Access	Publication of enforcement orders and cabinet office ordinances concerning temporary measures for facilitating the financing of small- and medium-sized enterprises, etc.
	Access	Fourth trial date for the case of a violation of the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act in relation to false statements contained in a prospectus relating to the secondary distribution of shares in BicCamera Inc. held by an officer of BicCamera Inc.
	Access	Administrative action against Wisdom Capital Inc.
4	Access	Holding of the first Secretariat meeting of the “Project Team on Money-Lending Systems” (held November 30, 2009)
	Access	Publication of the guidelines and financial inspection manuals, etc. for financial supervision based on the Act Concerning Temporary Measures to Facilitate Financing for SMEs, etc.
	Access	Administrative action against Japan Post Bank Co., Ltd. and Japan Post Network Co., Ltd.
	Access	Administrative action against Japan Post Insurance Co., Ltd. and Japan Post Network Co., Ltd.
	Access	Exposures of Japanese deposit-taking institutions to subprime-related products and securitized products
7	Access	Publication of draft Cabinet Orders and Cabinet Office Ordinances, etc. following the enforcement of laws on fund settlement
8	Access	Holding of the “Roundtable Conference on the Certified Public Accountants System”
9	Access	Decision on capital injections into The Towa Bank, Ltd. and The Bank of Kochi, Ltd.
	Access	Publication of the “Report by the Roundtable Committee on Fundamental Issues of the Financial System Council”
10	Access	Holding of the Secretariat meeting of the “Project Team on Money-Lending Systems”
11	Access	Decision to order payment of an administrative monetary penalty for insider trading by a person receiving information from an employee of Futaba Industrial Co., Ltd.
	Access	Status of crime involving counterfeit ATM cards
	Access	Holding of the “Symposium on Life Planning and Asset Management”
	Access	Results of public comments on the “Draft Cabinet Office Ordinance for Partial Amendment of the Cabinet Office Ordinance Relating to the Disclosure of Corporate Information, etc.”

	Access	Results of the public comment on the “Draft Cabinet Office Ordinance for Partial Amendment of the Regulations, etc. for Terminology, Forms and Preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements,” etc. and the “Draft Amendments to the Points to be Considered regarding the Disclosure of Corporate Information, etc. (Corporate Information Disclosure Guidelines)”
	Access	Report on the details of measures taken to deal with failed financial institutions
	Access	Invitation for comments on the “Draft Order to Partially Revise the Orders Pertaining to the Book-Entry Transfer of Company Bonds, Shares, etc.”
14	Access	Concord Co., Ltd.
	Access	Publication of the “Draft Administrative Guidelines (Volume 3: for Non-Bank Finance Companies, 5 for Issuers of Prepayment Measures, 14 for Fund Transfer Service Providers)
	Access	Administrative action against Cosmo Securities Co., Ltd.
16	Access	Easing of lending terms based on the “Measures to Facilitate the Easing of Lending Terms for Loans to Small- and Medium-Sized Enterprises” (July – September, 2009)
17	Access	FSA and NPA publish “Draft Order for Partial Amendment of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Act on Prevention of Transfer of Criminal Proceeds”
	Access	FSA publishes the “Collection of Examples of Issues Pointed out in Financial Inspections which Pertain to Finance Facilitation”
	Access	Publication of the “Draft Blueprint for the Development of Institutional Frameworks Pertaining to Financial and Capital Markets”
	Access	FSA updates press release on the “Announcement by the Basel Committee on the consultative proposals to strengthen the resilience of the banking sector”
18	Access	Report on the Implementation Status of Business Revitalization Plans
	Access	Publication of examples of consolidated financial statements based on the International Financial Reporting Standards
21	Access	Administrative action against Commodore Investment Co., Ltd.
22	Access	License issued for foreign non-life insurance business
	Access	Results of public comments on the “Enforcement Orders and Cabinet Office Ordinances Concerning Temporary Measures for Facilitating the Financing of Small- and Medium-Sized Enterprises, etc.”
	Access	Results of public comments on the “Guidelines and Financial Inspection Manuals, etc. for Financial Supervision Based on the Act Concerning Temporary Measures to Facilitate Financing for SMEs, etc.”
	Access	Outline of the results of the SME Business Sentiment Questionnaire
	Access	Results of public comments on the draft government ordinance and draft cabinet office ordinance, etc. on the 2009 partial revision of the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act etc.
	Access	Main items in the outline of the FY2010 Tax Reform which relate to the FSA
24	Access	Promulgation of cabinet orders and cabinet office ordinances, etc. following enforcement of the Insurance Act, etc.
25	Access	Taicom Securities Co., Ltd.
	Access	FSA publishes draft partial revision of the Comprehensive Guidelines for Supervision of Major Banks, etc.
	Access	FSA publishes draft partial revision of the Comprehensive Guidelines for Supervision of Agricultural Cooperatives, Credit Federations of Agricultural Cooperatives and the Norinchukin Bank
	Access	FSA publishes draft partial revision of the Comprehensive Guidelines for Supervision of Financial Instruments Business Operators, etc.
	Access	FSA publishes draft partial revision of the Comprehensive Guidelines for Supervision of Insurance Companies
	Access	Decision to order payment of an administrative monetary penalty against false statements made in the annual securities reports, etc. relating to Ardepro Co., Ltd.
	Access	Decision to order payment of an administrative monetary penalty against an employee of Yamazaki Construction Co., Ltd.

	Access	Disciplinary action against a certified public accountant
	Access	Investigation into how best to regulate mutual aid projects
	Access	FSA budget, organization and staff quota for FY2010
28	Access	FSA institutes public notice pertaining to the designation of designated rating agencies
	Access	Results of the public comments on the draft cabinet office ordinances, etc. pertaining to those parts of the 2009 partial revision of the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act, etc. regarding the corporate information disclosure system
	Access	Update of the Collection of Statistics on the Money Lending Business
	Access	Administrative action against The Asahi Fire & Marine Insurance Co., Ltd. and other companies.
	Access	Publication of the Draft Cabinet Office Ordinance, etc. for Partial Amendment of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Insurance Business Act
	Access	Holding of the “2nd Roundtable Conference on the Certified Public Accountants System”

* Details of any items with an [Access](#) symbol, can be viewed by clicking on the [Access](#) symbol.