"Program for Financial Revival "Work Schedule

			Program for Financial Revival Work Schedule (Provisional Translation)		
_	m for Financial Revival leased (30 October)	Already Implemented Work St. Released(29)	Implemented by the end of 2002	Implemented by the end of FY 2002 (note) Including measures applied to the account settlement of March 2003	
1. Framework for a new financial system	Financing to small- and medium-sized enterprises(SMEs)	Entry of new lenders to SMEs (Expediting approval of banking license) Developing financial schemes to support revival of SMEs (including establishing schemes to utilize RCC's trust function) Ensuring inspections which take account of SMEs' actual conditions Setting up a "Hotline for credit crunch and credit withdrawal" Implementing "Inspections on credit crunch and credit withdrawal" (Developing a system to analyze information provided through the Hotline)	•Starting examination for establishing "Small- and Medium- Sized Enterprises Loan Trust Companies" (J loan) •Utilizing information provided through the Hotline in inspection and supervision	•Issuing a "Business Improvement Administrative Order" to a bank which has not achieved its plan for lending to SMEs (Responding to progress reports on implementation of its plan under the Early Strengthening of Financial Function Law)	
	Special Support	•Applying the "Special Support" framework immediately as needed Corporate revival through "Special Support" Credit guarantee system for DIP finance (A draft law was submitted by the Small and Medium Enterprise Agency to the current Extraordinary Diet session and enacted)	•Establishing "Task Force on Financial Issues" (Monitoring business plans) •Starting examination of a new public funds scheme (The Financial System Council starts to discuss the necessity of a new scheme (to reach a conclusion within about 6 months)) •Utilization of banks' self-assessments as reference information in judging fair value (Elaborating the concept of fair value)	Dispatch of de facto resident inspectors (Examining concrete ways of dispatch and taking necessary measures, while paying attention to the Banking Law, the Commercial Code and relevant regulations) Developing a concrete scheme for account division for the purpose of managerial accounting	
2. New framework for corporate revival	Corporate revival	•Further utilization of the RCC and corporate revival (strengthening RCC's corporate revival function and enhancing its cooperation with corporate reconstruction funds) •Developing a market for loans (Requesting the Japanese Bankers Association to examine relevant issues) •Developing favorable environments for corporate revival (Requesting relevant ministries to take necessary actions) •Establishing "Strategic Headquarters for Industrial Revival and Employment Measures" and a preparatory office for establishing "Institution for Industrial Revival" (provisional name)	Strengthening the corporate revival function of the RCC (Developing and disclosing a basic policy to accelerate collections and sales of loans purchased by the RCC) Enhancing securitization function (Developing and disclosing a basic policy)		
3. Framework of the new financial administration	Tightening assessment of assets	•Starting to examine whether DCF type methods should be accepted and whether the criteria of average remaining period of loans to figure out provisioning should be reviewed (Establishing a special team in the Japanese Institute of Certified Public Accountants (JICPA) and a liaison group between the FSA and the JICPA.) •Requesting major banks and the JICPA to evaluate Dept Equity Swaps at fair value •Disclosure of the gap between major banks' self-assessment and the result of FSA's inspections	 Harmonizing classification of large borrowers among banks (Developing a system for application to inspections from January 2003) Establishing a special team for examination of reconstruction plans (Rigorous examination) Declaration by the management regarding the accuracy of financial statements (Reaching a conclusion in the Financial System Council Amending Cabinet Ordinances) Strengthening administrative measures against inadequate correction of self-assessments (Amendment of the Guidelines for Supervision by the end of this year) 	 Reaching a conclusion on DCF type methods after the examination in the JICPA and amending the Inspection Manual Rigorous examination of assessment of collateral (Developing a policy based on the research of the practices and actual situations in each bank, and requesting major banks to conduct rigorous assessments) Conducting another round of special inspections 	
	Enhancing capital adequacy	•Requesting strict assessment and audit of deferred tax assets (Major banks and the JICPA)	'The Financial System Council starts to examine the upper limit of deferred tax assets which can be included in regulatory capital	Improving the Guidelines for Supervision on capital increase through the allocation of new stocks to a third party Introducing external audit of capital adequacy ratio (Reviewing the format of business report stipulated in the Ministerial Ordinance of Banking Law and other regulations)	
	Strengthening governance	•Rigorous audit by external auditors (Requesting the JICPA to implement it)	Rigorous review of the prompt corrective action framework Utilization of "Early Warning System" (Amendment of the Guidelines for Supervision by the end of this year)	Strengthening governance of banks which received public funds Clarifying the operational guidelines regarding conditions for converting preferred stocks into common stocks Clarifying the policy in issuing a business improvement administrative order to a bank which has not achieved its rationalization plan, as well as the managerial responsibilities	
4. Future steps				As to the disposal of NPLs of small- and medium-sized and regional financial institutions, the FSA aims to develop an "Action Program" within this fiscal year, after examining appropriate models of "Relationship Oriented Banking" in the Financial System Council	