

Comprehensive Guidelines for Supervision of
Financial Market Infrastructures

- Clearing Organizations, Fund Clearing Organizations,
Book-entry Transfer Institutions, and Trade Repositories -

Text

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Comprehensive Guidelines for Supervision of Financial Market Infrastructures

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I. Basic Concept

I-1 Basic Concept for Supervision of Financial Market Infrastructures

I-1-1 Purpose of Supervision of Financial Market Infrastructures and Role of Supervisory Departments

Clearing Organizations (COs) (meaning Financial Instruments Clearing Organizations prescribed in Article 2(29) of the FIEA; the same shall apply hereinafter), Fund Clearing Organizations (FCOs) (meaning Fund Clearing Organizations prescribed in Article 2(6) of the PSA; the same shall apply hereinafter), Book-entry Transfer Institutions (BeTIs) (meaning Book-entry Transfer Institutions prescribed in Article 2(2) of the Book-Entry Transfer Act; the same shall apply hereinafter) and Trade Repositories (TRs) (meaning Trade Repositories prescribed in Article 156-64(3) of the FIEA; the same shall apply hereinafter) (hereinafter collectively referred to as “financial market infrastructures”) perform a huge quantity and amount of post-trade processes for financial transactions of securities, etc. such as clearing, book-entry transfer, and recording.

(Note) FIEA: Financial Instruments and Exchange Act

PSA: Payment Services Act

Book-Entry Transfer Act: Act on Book-Entry Transfer of Company Bonds, Shares, etc.
(the same shall apply hereinafter)

The performance of a huge quantity and amount of post-trade processes by financial market infrastructures enables their participants, etc. to carry out operations in an effective and efficient manner, and reduce the risks involved in financial transactions.

On the other hand, once a problem arises in the operations of financial market infrastructures, there is a possibility that participants, etc. will face serious risks due to the concentrated processing of transactions in large quantities and amounts. Also, in the event of loss of confidence in the soundness, etc. of financial market infrastructures that perform transactions, etc. in large quantities and amounts with numerous parties, unexpected turmoil in the financial system may be induced.

For this reason, it is important for financial market infrastructures to properly execute clearing, book-entry transfer, recording and other such operations and to conduct appropriate risk management in view of ensuring confidence in them, and in turn, ensuring the stability of Japan’s financial system.

The purpose of supervision of financial market infrastructures is to ensure the sound and appropriate operations of financial market infrastructures, thereby contributing to enhanced financial stability and investor protecting in Japan.

In order to conduct administrative supervision in an effective manner, it is necessary to properly combine the “on-site” monitoring conducted by inspection departments (meaning the Executive Bureau of the Securities and Exchange Surveillance Commission (SESC) and the Inspection Bureau of the Financial Services Agency (FSA); the same shall apply hereinafter) and the “off-site” monitoring conducted by supervisory departments. In addition, in order to enhance the effectiveness of supervision, inspection and supervisory departments need to exercise their respective functions properly while maintaining appropriate cooperation.

The role of supervisory departments under this framework is to promptly identify problems that may affect the soundness and appropriateness of the operations of financial market infrastructures through continual collection and analysis of information, while encouraging improvements. To be more specific, the key role is to promptly identify problems and encourage financial market infrastructures to make improvements through periodic and continuous exchanges of opinions and other means, as well as the accumulation and analysis of various data and information provided by them.

I-1-2 Basic Concept for Supervision of Financial Market Infrastructures

In light of the above, the basic concept for the supervision of financial market infrastructures can be described as follows:

(1) Appropriate Cooperation with Inspection Departments

It is important for supervisory and inspection departments to properly cooperate with each other while respecting each other’s independence, and to achieve highly effective supervision of financial market infrastructures, by properly combining both on-site and off-site monitoring. To this end, supervisory departments shall pay due consideration to the following points regarding cooperation with inspection departments.

- (i) Supervisory departments shall conduct follow-up monitoring of improvements concerning the problems identified by inspections and strive to ensure that the problems are corrected. They shall take strict supervisory measures, including administrative actions, when necessary.
- (ii) The problems identified by supervisory departments through off-site monitoring shall be notified to inspection departments as feedback for use in the next inspection.

(2) Securing Sufficient Communication with Financial Market Infrastructures

In the supervision of financial market infrastructures, it is important to precisely grasp and analyze information concerning their business management and use the analysis results for supervisory activities as necessary in an appropriate and timely manner.

Therefore, rather than merely waiting for reports from financial market infrastructures, supervisory authorities need to proactively gather information through day-to-day communication with them. To be more specific, supervisory authorities need to ensure daily communication with financial market infrastructures, through periodic exchanges of opinions with them and other such means, so as to grasp information not only concerning their financial conditions, but also various business management matters.

(3) Respect of Voluntary Efforts by Financial Market Infrastructures

The standpoint of supervisory authorities is to examine, in light of laws and regulations, the state of the series of functions provided directly by financial market infrastructures pursuant to laws and regulations, and management decisions made by them based on the principle of self-responsibility, and to encourage correction of problems. With due consideration of this standpoint, supervisory authorities shall respect the voluntary efforts of financial market infrastructures regarding business operations when supervising them.

(4) Securing Efficient and Effective Supervisory Processes

In order to make effective use of the limited resources of the supervisory authorities as well as those of financial market infrastructures, it is necessary to implement supervisory processes in an efficient and effective manner. Therefore, when requiring financial market infrastructures to submit reports and other materials, supervisory authorities should make sure to limit the volume of the required reports and materials to the minimum necessary for the supervisory purpose and strive to improve the efficiency of supervision by, for example, constantly reviewing the necessity of existing supervisory processes and the method of implementing them and by making improvements as necessary.

I-2 Purpose of Establishment of the Guidelines for Supervision

I-2-1 Purpose of Establishment of the Guidelines for Supervision

In Japan's settlement system, operations conducted by financial market infrastructures have become increasingly broad and complex ever since the Financial System Council released a report titled "Reform of securities settlement systems toward the 21st century" in 2000, as reflected in the dematerialization of corporate bonds, government bonds, etc. and the development of the clearing organization system in 2002, the dematerialization of stock certificates in 2009, and the introduction of the obligation to store clearing and transaction information of over-the-counter (OTC) derivatives in 2012.

Furthermore, the international regulatory environment has also been changing dramatically for financial market infrastructures: for example, the Committee on Payment Settlement Systems (CPSS) of the Bank for International Settlements (BIS) and the International Organization of Securities Commissions (IOSCO) conducted a comprehensive review of international standards on existing payment systems, securities settlement systems and central counterparties (CCPs) in consideration of such matters as the lessons learnt from the recent financial crisis, and formulated and announced the "Principles for Financial Market Infrastructures (PFMIs)", which sought to integrate and enhance these standards.

Under these circumstances, it is decided to formulate these Guidelines in order to clarify the viewpoints, methods, etc. of supervision of financial market infrastructures in consideration of the new international standards and effectively conduct daily supervisory processes, and thereby ensure that business operations of financial market infrastructures shall be conducted more appropriately.

These Guidelines were compiled with due consideration of the actual state of financial market infrastructures, so that they can be applied to various cases, and the requirements of the supervisory viewpoints specified in the Guidelines shall not be rigidly applied to all financial market infrastructures

Accordingly, when applying these Guidelines, it should be noted that even when a requirement of all viewpoints is not met in a word-by-word literal manner, it would not necessarily be judged inappropriate insofar as there is no problem from the viewpoint of protecting public interests and investors; it is necessary to avoid applying the Guidelines in an absolute and uniform fashion. On the other hand, it should also be noted that there would be cases when there is room for improvement from the viewpoint of protecting public interests and investors even if requirements of viewpoints are sufficiently fulfilled.

Clearing operations that can be performed by a financial instruments exchange by

obtaining approval from the Prime Minister (Article 156-19(1) of the FIEA) are also subject to the same regulations as COs under the FIEA and are within the scope of these Guidelines.

For the book-entry transfer of government bonds, there is a special provision under which the Bank of Japan (BOJ) can be specified as the entity engaged in book-entry transfer operations (Article 47(1) of the Book-Entry Transfer Act). When conducting supervision on the BOJ as the entity engaged in book-entry transfer operation with Guidelines, the peculiarity of the organization of the BOJ—which is managed under the Bank of Japan Act—shall be taken into account, and due consideration shall be given to its autonomy in business operations.

With this in mind, the Financial Markets Division of the Planning and Coordination Bureau and Banks Division I of the Supervisory Bureau of the FSA shall execute supervisory processes for financial market infrastructures under these Guidelines.

I-2-2 Structure of the Guidelines

These Guidelines were structured so that they can be used effectively for the supervision of financial market infrastructures.

“I. Basic Concept” and “II. Basis upon the Conduct of Administrative Processes Regarding the Supervision of Financial Market Infrastructures” are applicable to all financial market infrastructures unless specified otherwise, and “Evaluation and Administrative Procedures on Supervision” for financial market infrastructures are sorted on a business-by-business basis from III. to VI.

II. Points to Consider regarding the Conduct of Administrative Processes Regarding the Supervision of Financial Market Infrastructures

II-1 General Administrative Processes, etc.

II-1-1 General Supervisory Processes

(1) Periodic Hearings

As part of off-site monitoring activities, supervisory departments shall, in principle, hold periodic hearings with financial market infrastructures as follows.

(i) Hearings Regarding Financial Results

Supervisory departments shall hold hearings regarding the financial results of financial market infrastructures as well as problems with their financial positions in each accounting period. If quarterly disclosures are performed, supervisory departments shall hold hearings regarding quarterly financial results as necessary.

(ii) Comprehensive Hearings

Supervisory departments shall hold hearings at least once a year to identify the management plans and policies for business expansion, management of various risks, profit management, governance status, etc. of financial market infrastructures in a comprehensive manner. Senior officials of supervisory authorities shall hold hearings with top managers of financial market infrastructures as necessary.

(iii) Hearings Regarding Risk Management

Supervisory departments shall hold hearings at least once a year regarding the current state, issues and directions of risk management by financial market infrastructures. In doing so, supervisory departments shall also ask the top managers about such matters as their recognition of risk management and their state of involvement in risk management. Hearings shall also be conducted in regards to the risk management status as necessary, taking market trends and other such factors into account.

(2) Hearings on an Ad-hoc Basis

As part of off-site monitoring activities, supervisory departments shall hold hearings with financial market infrastructures, when it is deemed necessary to do so from the supervisory viewpoint due to factors such as changes in their business performance and strategies, or changes in the environment surrounding the system, and incidents that could undermine their sound and appropriate management.

Furthermore, supervisory departments shall bear in mind that the PFMIs have been

formulated as international principles regarding the objectives of financial market infrastructures to be observed by them, and as necessary, hold hearings with financial market infrastructures on their status such as their compliance with the PFMI.

II-1-2 Cooperation with Inspection Departments

It is important for supervisory and inspection departments to properly cooperate with each other while respecting each other's independence, and to achieve highly effective supervision by properly combining both on-site and off-site monitoring. To this end, supervisory departments shall pay due consideration to the following points regarding cooperation with inspection departments.

(1) Feedback of Information Regarding Problems and Issues Identified through Off-site Monitoring to Inspection Departments

Feedback on problems and issues of financial market infrastructures identified by supervisory departments through off-site monitoring shall be provided to inspection departments for use in the next inspection.

Specifically, supervisory departments shall provide inspection departments with explanations concerning their current state, etc. with regard to the following matters before the inspection, for example:

- (i) Major moves made by financial market infrastructures since the previous inspection (e.g., business alliances with other companies, capital increases, management reshuffles)
- (ii) The schedule of system updates, etc. in the case of financial market infrastructures planning system updates, etc.
- (iii) The most recent financial results
- (iv) Results of comprehensive hearings
- (v) Status of the implementation of supervisory measures (e.g., requirements for the submission of reports and administrative actions) and follow-up thereon
- (vi) Matters which supervisory departments believe are important
- (vii) Other matters

(2) Supervisory Response to Problems and Issues Identified through Inspections

Regarding inspections of financial market infrastructures conducted by inspection departments, supervisory departments shall consider taking necessary measures based on II-4 in order to properly reflect the inspection results in supervisory processes.

II-1-3 Cooperation with Relevant Ministries/Agencies, the Bank of Japan and Foreign Authorities

(1) Cooperation among Relevant Ministries/Agencies

The book-entry transfer system can be facilitated by making it adequately function at both the financial business practice level and the legal level in relation to the issuance, transfer, etc. of corporate bonds and other securities. In addition, the book-entry transfer system handles government bonds, etc., and BeTIs are within the joint jurisdiction of the FSA, the Ministry of Justice (MOJ) and the Ministry of Finance (MOF).

In light of the above, close cooperation shall be sought with the FSA, MOJ and MOF, such as sharing information and exchanging opinions as necessary, in cases where it is deemed appropriate to do so from a supervisory viewpoint, including cases where administrative disposition is to be taken or license/approval, etc. is to be granted with respect to BeTIs.

(2) Cooperation with the Bank of Japan

In view of ensuring the facilitation of money settlements between financial institutions, the BOJ conducts *oversight* with respect to financial market infrastructures.

In light of the above, close cooperation shall be sought with the BOJ, such as sharing information and exchanging opinions as necessary, in cases where it is deemed appropriate to do so from a supervisory viewpoint, including cases where administrative disposition is to be taken or license/approval, etc. is to be granted with respect to financial market infrastructures.

(3) Cooperation with Foreign Authorities

Among financial market infrastructures, international activities and other such developments are observed; for example, foreign financial institutions, etc. have become participants, and there are participants that have a foreign parent.

In light of the above, close cooperation shall be sought with foreign supervisory authorities, etc., such as sharing information and exchanging opinions as necessary, in cases where it is deemed appropriate to do so from a supervisory viewpoint, including cases where administrative disposition is to be taken or license/approval, etc. is to be granted with respect to financial market infrastructures

II-2 Response to External Inquiries about Interpretations of Laws and Regulations, etc.

II-2-1 Inquiries about Laws and Regulations

(1) Scope of Laws and Regulations Regarding Which Inquiries May be Processed

Inquiries may be processed only regarding the FIEA, the PSA, the Book-Entry Transfer Act and related laws, and regulations that are under the FSA's jurisdiction. Comments shall never be made in response to inquiries regarding laws and regulations outside the FSA's jurisdiction.

(2) Response to Inquiries

- (i) Regarding an inquiry to which a reply can be made based on existing documents and reference materials, such as these Guidelines and reports compiled by advisory councils, the reply shall be provided promptly.
- (ii) When business operators to which the laws and regulations under the FSA's jurisdiction are directly applicable or business associations^{Note} comprising such business operators have made a general inquiry that meets the requirements specified in the following A and B with regard to the said laws and regulations, the head of the relevant FSA division shall provide a written reply and make it public if it is deemed to be appropriate to do so from the viewpoint of improving the predictability of the application of laws and regulations.

(Note) A "business association" refers to a group formed by a substantial number of business operators engaging in the same type of business to which the laws and regulations under the FSA's jurisdiction are directly applicable in order to promote their common interests, or a federation of such groups (limited to the top-tier organization in the case of business sectors where there are layers of associations and federations).

A. Scope of Inquiries for Which the Reply may be Published

An inquiry must meet all of the following requirements if the written reply thereto is to be made public:

- a. Must not ask whether a law or regulation is applicable to a specific transaction involving a specific business operator, but rather ask about the general interpretation of the law or regulation. (Not eligible for the application of the Prior Confirmation Procedures on the Application of Laws and Regulations by Administrative Agencies ("no action letter" system).)
- b. Must not seek factual recognition.

- c. Must relate to transactions and other matters common to business operators to which the laws and regulations under the FSA's jurisdiction are directly applicable (in cases where the inquirer is an association of business operators, the inquiry must concern transactions and other matters common to business operators constituting the association) and must be regarding matters that a number of business operators are expected to make an inquiry into.
- d. Must not ask about points that are clear in light of the Guideline for Administrative Processes and other documents and materials that have been made public in the past.

B. Written Inquiry Forms (including Electronic Forms)

The inquirer shall submit a written inquiry that specifies the following items. In addition to the written inquiry, the inquirer may be asked to submit additional or corrected documents, if necessary, in order to judge the contents of the inquiry and whether it meets the criteria specified in "A" above.

- a. The legal provision which the inquiry concerns and specific points of issue
- b. The inquirer's opinion concerning the inquired points of issue and the basis thereof
- c. A statement from the inquirer agreeing to have the contents of the inquiry and the response thereto made public.

C. Contact Point for Inquiry

A written inquiry shall be submitted to the FSA division with jurisdiction over the law or regulation in question.

D. Reply

- a. The head of the relevant FSA division shall strive to reply to the inquirer within two months in principle of the arrival of a written inquiry at the contact point. In cases where it is not possible to reply within two months, it is necessary to provide the reason for the delay and the expected date of reply to the inquirer.
- b. Written replies shall contain the following disclaimer:

"This reply expresses a general view regarding the law or regulation in question that the FSA formed at this time exclusively on the basis of information contained in the written inquiry, in its capacity as the entity that has jurisdiction over the said law or regulation. Therefore, the reply does not provide judgment regarding the application of the said law or regulation to a specific case or have binding power on the judgment of the investigative or judicial authorities."

- c. When the relevant FSA division decides not to reply to the inquiry through said process, it shall notify the inquirer of the decision and provide the basis thereof.

E. Publication

When the FSA has provided a reply according to the procedures prescribed in “D” above, it shall immediately publish the inquiry and the reply on its web site.

- (iii) Regarding inquiries which do not fit the description of (ii) above but are made frequently, a reference circular that describes the reply to the inquiry shall be compiled, distributed to the relevant departments and stored at the relevant departments of the FSA.
- (iv) In cases where the inquirer seeks a written reply from the FSA and where the Prior Confirmation Procedures on the Application of Laws and Regulations by Administrative Agencies (“no action letter” system) are applicable in light of II-2-2(2), the inquirer shall be asked to apply for the said procedures.

II-2-2 Prior Confirmation Procedures for the Application of Laws and Regulations by Administrative Agencies (“No Action Letter” System)

Under the Prior Confirmation Procedures for the Application of Laws and Regulations by Administrative Agencies (hereinafter referred to as the “No Action Letter System”), private companies seek prior confirmation as to whether specific practices related to their planned business activities are subject to specific laws and regulations, and the said organizations make the replies they receive public. The FSA has established detailed rules concerning the No Action Letter System. This section only specifies the administrative procedures concerning the No Action Letter System, so supervisory departments shall make sure to refer to “Detailed Rules concerning the Prior Confirmation Procedures on the Application of Laws and Regulations by Administrative Agencies” when using the No Action Letter System.

(1) Contact Point for Inquiry

Inquiries shall be submitted to the Supervisory Coordination Division of the Supervisory Bureau.

The Supervisory Coordination Division of the Supervisory Bureau shall immediately process the inquiry if it meets the requirements specified in (2) (iii) below and forward it to the division that has jurisdiction over the law or regulation in question.

(2) Flow of Processes after Receipt of a Written Inquiry

The relevant division that has received the inquiry shall check whether it is appropriate to reply thereto in light of (i) and (iii) below in particular. In cases where the inquiry is not eligible for the No Action Letter System, the inquirer shall be notified of the ineligibility. In cases where it is deemed to be necessary for the inquirer to submit additional or corrected documents, the inquirer may be asked to do so. However, it is important to avoid imposing an excessive burden on the inquirer, by minimizing the

volume of requested additional or corrected documents.

(i) Scope of Matters Subject to Inquiry

Whether the inquiry has been submitted by a private company planning to engage in a new business or transaction in order to inquire about the following matters, in relation to the laws and ordinances listed on the FSA's website as subject to the No Action Letter System (hereinafter referred to as "Relevant Laws and Regulations (Provisions)") and government orders based thereon.

- A. Whether engaging in the business or transaction in question amounts to operating without authorization.
- B. Whether engaging in the business or transaction in question amounts to operating without notification.
- C. Whether engaging in the business or transaction in question leads to the suspension of business operation or rescission of a license (unfavourable dispositions).
- D. Whether engaging in the business or transaction in question leads to the direct imposition of a certain obligation or limitation of rights.

(ii) Scope of Eligible Inquirers

Whether the inquirer is an individual or a legal person planning to start a new business and wishing to inquire about the applicability of the Relevant Laws and Regulations (Provisions), or a lawyer or the like employed by the said individual or legal person. Whether the inquirer has submitted a written inquiry that meets the criteria specified in (iii) below and agreed to have the content of the inquiry and the reply thereto made public.

(iii) Inquiry Content

Written inquiry (including Electronic Forms) must meet the following criteria:

- A. Describing specific and concrete facts relating to planned business activity.
- B. Containing specific indication of the provisions of the Relevant Laws and Regulations (Provisions) regarding which the inquirer wishes to check the applicability to the planned activity.
- C. Containing a statement from the inquirer agreeing to have the contents of the inquiry and the reply thereto made public.
- D. Clarifying the inquirer's opinion concerning the applicability of the provisions of the laws and regulations in "B" above and the basis thereof.

(iv) Response Timeframe

In principle, the head of the division that has received the inquiry shall reply to the inquirer within 30 days from the arrival at the contact point of a written inquiry from the inquirer. However, in the following cases, the response timeframe shall be set as

follows.

In any case, the FSA shall strive to ensure that the response time, including the time needed for submitting additional or corrected documents, is made as short as possible.

A. In cases where the inquiry concerns advanced financial techniques or technologies, thus requiring a careful judgment, the FSA shall make a reply within 60 days in principle from the receipt of the inquiry.

B. In cases where the relevant section's conduct of administrative processes may be impeded significantly by an excessive volume of inquiries, a reply may be delayed till 30 days from the initial receipt of the inquiry or later but must be made within a reasonable period of time.

C. In cases where the law or regulation in question is under the joint jurisdiction of the FSA and another government agency, a reply shall be made within 60 days in principle from the receipt of the inquiry.

In cases where the inquirer has been asked to submit corrected or additional information, the days involved in gathering the said information shall not be counted in the 30-day period. If it is not possible to make a reply within 30 days, the FSA shall provide the reason for the delay and the expected date of reply to the inquirer.

(v) Publication of Inquiries and Replies

As a general rule, the contents of inquiries and the replies thereto shall be posted on the FSA's website in their entirety within 30 days from the issuance of the reply.

However, in cases where the inquirer requests a delay in the publication of the inquiry and the reply thereto, and provides a rational reason for the delay and specifies the time when publication may be made, the FSA may delay the publication of the inquiry and the reply. In such cases, the publication may not necessarily be delayed until the date requested by the inquirer. When the reason for the requested delay ceases to be valid, the FSA may make the inquiry and the reply thereto public after giving prior notice to the inquirer.

In cases where an inquiry or the reply thereto contains information that falls under the category of matters of non-disclosure, as specified under the provisions of Article 5 of the Act Concerning the Disclosure of Information Retained by Administrative Agencies, the FSA may, as necessary, withhold such information from disclosure.

II-3 Points to Consider when Providing Administrative Guidance, etc.

II-3-1 Points to Consider when Providing Administrative Guidance, etc.

When providing administrative guidance, etc. (“Administrative guidance, etc.” includes administrative guidance as specified under Article 2(vi) of the Administrative Procedure Act as well as the advice and other acts that cannot be clearly distinguished from administrative guidance) to financial market infrastructures, supervisory departments shall abide by the Administrative Procedure Act and other relevant laws and regulations. The following points shall be taken into consideration.

(1) General Principles (Article 32 of the Administrative Procedure Act)

- (i) Whether the administrative guidance is followed entirely on the basis of voluntary cooperation of the supervised financial market infrastructures. For example, the following points shall be taken into consideration:
 - A. Whether the supervisor has obtained the understanding of the supervised financial market infrastructures on the contents and application of the administrative guidance, and the conduct of the official in charge.
 - B. Whether the administrative guidance has been continued despite the expression of an unwillingness to cooperate by the financial market infrastructures.
- (ii) Whether the supervisor has given unfavorable treatment to a financial market infrastructure for failing to follow administrative guidance.
 - A. It should be kept in mind that disclosing a failure to follow administrative guidance without due legal grounds could amount to “unfavorable treatment” in a situation where such disclosure would serve as a social punishment by causing economic losses, for example.
 - B. In cases where the authority to take administrative actions may be exercised depending on the circumstances following the provision of administrative guidance, the supervisor may provide the administrative guidance, while indicating the possibility of the exercise of the said authority.

(2) Administrative Guidance Related to Applications (Article 33 of the Administrative Procedure Act)

Whether the supervisor has prevented the applicant’s exercise of its rights by continuing administrative guidance, despite the applicant’s expression of an intention not to follow the said administrative guidance.

- (i) Even if the applicant has not clearly expressed an intention not to follow administrative

guidance, the supervisory departments shall consider whether the applicant has no intention to do so by taking into consideration the background to the administrative guidance and changes in the objective circumstances, etc.

- (ii) It should be kept in mind that even if the applicant is following administrative guidance, this does not necessarily constitute voluntary consent to the supervisor's possible suspension of the screening and response processes regarding the application.
- (iii) The following points shall be taken into consideration, for example:
 - A. Whether the supervisor has prevented the applicant's exercise of its rights by putting the applicant in a situation in which it is impossible not to follow administrative guidance.
 - B. In cases where the applicant has not clearly expressed an intention to not follow administrative guidance, whether the supervisor has not suspended the screening and response processes regarding the application on the grounds that the applicant is receiving administrative guidance
 - C. In cases where the applicant has expressed an intention to not follow administrative guidance, whether the supervisor has ceased the said administrative guidance, and processed the application in a prompt and appropriate manner.

(3) Administrative Guidance Concerning Authority over Granting of License and Approval (Article 34 of the Administrative Procedure Act)

In cases where the supervisor does not have the authority to grant a license or approval or take administrative actions based thereon, or where the supervisor has no intention to exercise such authority, whether the supervisor is forcing a financial market infrastructure to follow administrative guidance by making an ostensible show of the possibility of exercising the authority.

For example, the following points shall be taken into consideration:

- (i) Whether the supervisor is requiring a financial market infrastructure to engage in or refrain from engaging in a particular act by pretending to have the authority to deny a license or approval in cases where the supervisor does not in reality have such authority.
- (ii) Whether the supervisor is forcing a financial market infrastructure to follow administrative guidance by indicating the possibility of exercising the authority regarding licensing and approval at any time unless the administrative guidance is followed, or by implying that some kind of unfavorable treatment would be given.

(4) Method of Administrative Guidance (Article 35 of the Administrative Procedure Act)

- (i) When providing administrative guidance, whether the supervisor makes it clear to the

supervised financial market infrastructures what the purpose and contents of the said guidance, etc. are and who the officer in charge is.

The following points shall be taken into consideration, for example:

- A. Whether the supervisor clarifies what act the supervised financial market infrastructures should engage in or refrain from engaging in.
 - B. Whether the supervisor indicates which officer is responsible for the provision of relevant administrative guidance.
 - C. In cases where administrative guidance is provided based on a specific law, whether the supervisor indicates the legal provision used as the basis.
 - D. In cases where the provided administrative guidance is not based on a specific law, whether the supervisor gains the understanding of the financial market infrastructures of the necessity of the said guidance by explaining the purpose thereof.
- (ii) In cases where the supervised financial market infrastructure requests the provision of a document that specifies the officer in charge and the purpose and contents of administrative guidance, whether the supervisor meets the request in principle, unless there is any particular problem from the viewpoint of the conduct of administration (excluding cases that fit the description of either item of Article 35 (3)).

The following points shall be taken into consideration, for example:

- A. In cases where the provision of a written document is requested, it is necessary to meet the request as soon as possible.
- B. A “particular problem from the viewpoint of the conduct of administration” that justifies a refusal to provide the requested document refers to the case in which a significant impediment could be caused to the conduct of administration by the indication in writing of the officer in charge and the purpose and contents of administrative guidance. For example, if the document specifying those matters is utilized or interpreted regardless of the intention of the person who compiled it, achieving a certain administrative objective could become impossible.
- C. It should be kept in mind that a large backlog of work to be conducted or a need to conduct work in a short period of time alone would not constitute a “particular problem from the viewpoint of the conduct of administration.”

II-3-2 Points to Consider when Holding Interviews, etc.

When FSA employees hold interviews, etc. (“interviews, etc.” include face-to-face interviews, telephone conversations and e-mail exchanges; the same shall apply hereinafter) with officers and employees of financial market infrastructures, they shall take the following points into consideration:

- (1) Whether the FSA employees who participate in interviews, etc. always maintain discipline and decorum as well as a calm and composed attitude.
- (2) Whether FSA employees confirm the purpose of interviews, etc., and the names and affiliation of the interviewees.
- (3) Whether FSA employees ensure that the place and time of their interviews, etc., as well as the composition of participants from the FSA side and the interviewed financial market infrastructures are appropriate in light of the purpose and contents thereof.
- (4) Whether FSA officials make sure, as necessary, to have both sides share the recognition of the contents and results of interviews, etc. In particular, when the contents and results of an interview, etc. are subject to a confidentiality obligation, whether it is ensured that the need for confidentiality is made clear to both sides.
- (5) In cases where FSA officials face a need to consult their superiors with regard to the contents of interviews, etc., whether they seek the superiors' judgment in advance or make a report to the superiors immediately after the interviews, etc., depending on the circumstances. Furthermore, when they hold interviews with two or more financial market infrastructures regarding matters that require consultations with their superiors, whether FSA officials take care to ensure the consistency and transparency of the conduct of administration.

II-4 Points to Consider when Taking Administrative Actions

II-4-1 Clearing Organizations

II-4-1-1 Response to Inspection Results, etc.

(1) Response to Inspection Results

Supervisory departments shall properly reflect the results of inspections of COs conducted by inspection departments in supervisory processes as follows:

(i) Regarding violations of laws pointed out in inspection reports, and acts and situations that are related to the business operations and assets of the CO, and that are problematic from the viewpoint of protecting public interests and investors, as well as important matters pointed out in the previous inspection regarding which improvement is not sufficient, supervisory departments shall order, under Article 156-15 of the FIEA, the submission within one month (the deadline for the submission may be shortened on an item-by-item basis) of a report on factual confirmation, the analysis of causes, improvement and corrective measures, and other particulars, when they deem it necessary and appropriate to do so.

In addition, regarding a CO that is planning system modification, etc., and regarding which a problem has been pointed out with regard to the internal control environment for managing system modification risk, the supervisory departments shall order the submission of a report on the policy for implementing its plan for system modification, etc. precisely and on the internal control environment regarding the system risk (including internal audits), among other matters, when they deem it necessary and appropriate to do so.

(ii) When receiving the above reports, the supervisory departments shall hold sufficient hearings with the CO. When holding the hearings, the supervisory departments shall maintain close cooperation with inspection departments.

(iii) In cases where a certain period of time is deemed to be necessary in order to implement improvement and corrective measures specified in the reports and to make improvement regarding the matters pointed out in the inspection, the supervisory departments shall strive to ensure appropriate follow-up through periodic hearings, for example.

(iv) In cases where the SESC has issued a recommendation regarding administrative actions and other measures to be taken based on Article 20(1) of the Act for Establishment of the Financial Services Agency in consideration of onsite inspection

results, etc., supervisory authorities shall consider taking administrative actions based on Articles 156-15 to 156-17 of the FIEA and other appropriate measures after examining the contents of the recommendation.

(2) Requirement for the Submission of Reports Based on Off-site Monitoring

- (i) In cases where a CO is deemed to have a problem in its control environment for governance, risk management, compliance, etc. through off-site monitoring, etc., the supervisory departments shall require the submission of a report, based on Article 156-15 of the FIEA, on factual recognition regarding the problem, the analysis of the cause, improvement and corrective measures, and other necessary matters.
- (ii) In cases where it is deemed necessary to conduct more detailed investigation as a result of verifying the report, the supervisory departments shall require the submission of an additional report based on Article 156-15 of the FIEA.
- (iii) In cases where no serious problem from the viewpoint of protecting public interests and investors has been detected as a result of the examination of the above reports, and where it is deemed possible for the CO to make voluntary improvement efforts, the supervisory departments shall follow up on the reported improvement and corrective measures through in-depth hearings and other means.
- (iv) Furthermore, when necessary, the supervisory departments shall require the submission of periodic reports based on Article 156-15 of the FIEA and follow up thereon.

II-4-1-2 Administrative Actions Based on Provisions of the FIEA (Business Improvement Orders, Business Suspension Orders, etc.)

In cases where a serious problem from the viewpoint of protecting public interests and investors has been detected as a result of the examination of the contents of reports submitted by COs, or the contents of recommendations issued by inspection departments in light of the viewpoints specified in these Guidelines, the supervisory departments shall decide which administrative actions to take with due consideration of the factors described in (1) to (3) below after considering, among other factors, the following points:

- Whether it is appropriate to leave it to the CO to make improvement efforts on a voluntary basis.
- Whether substantial improvement is required and it is necessary to have the CO concentrate on business improvement for a certain period of time.
- Whether it is appropriate to allow the CO to continue business operations.

(1) Seriousness and Maliciousness of Acts

(i) Degree of Damage to Public Interests

Whether the CO is undermining public interests significantly such as damaging confidence in the financial instruments markets by, for example, failing to perform key parts of the risk management procedures prescribed in business rules, etc.

(ii) Extent of Damage to Investors and Market Participants

Whether the damage was incurred by a wide range of investors and market participants in large numbers. How serious the damage incurred by individual investors and market participants is.

(iii) Maliciousness of Acts

Whether the CO has acted in a malicious way, such as by failing to take countermeasures on an ongoing basis despite having continually received many complaints from investors and market participants.

(iv) Duration and Repetitive Nature of Acts

Whether the act in question committed by a CO has been committed for a long period of time. Whether the act has been committed repeatedly and continuously or only once. Whether the CO committed a similar illegal act in the past.

(v) Intentionality

Whether the CO has committed the illegal/inappropriate act intentionally while recognizing the illegality and inappropriateness, or has done so through negligence.

(vi) Institutional Involvement

Whether the act has been committed based on an individual employee's judgment or a manager has been involved. Also, whether any officers have been involved.

(vii) Presence or Absence of Cover-Up Actions

Whether an attempt to cover up the act has been made after its illegality was recognized. Whether a cover-up, if one exists, was an institutional act.

(viii) Involvement of Anti-Social Forces

Whether any anti-social forces have been involved. How much involvement, if any.

(2) Appropriateness of Control Environment for Governance and Business Operation

(i) Whether the officers are fully aware of the importance of compliance and make sufficient efforts to ensure compliance.

(ii) Whether the internal audit section is adequately staffed and equipped to conduct audits and whether the division is functioning properly.

(iii) Whether the compliance and risk management divisions are adequately staffed and equipped to perform their tasks and whether they are functioning properly.

(iv) Whether employees engaging in business are fully aware of the importance of

compliance and whether sufficient internal training is provided.

(3) Attenuation Factors

Whether there are attenuation factors, such as necessary action being taken voluntarily to rectify the situation before the administrative response.

II-4-1-3 Standard Processing Period

In cases where administrative disposition referred to in II-4-1-2 above is to be issued, the supervisory departments shall implement the administrative disposition within one month from the receipt of letters of recommendations from inspection departments or reports if the submission of such reports is required (within two months in cases where the actions are based on laws that are under the joint jurisdiction of the FSA and other ministries and agencies).

(Note 1) In determining the timing of the “receipt of a report,” the following points shall be taken into consideration:

- A. In cases where the submission of a report based on the provision of laws is required twice or more (limited to cases where the submission of an additional report is required within the prescribed period from the receipt of the most recent report), the receipt of the last report shall be the starting point of the counting of the standard processing period.
- B. In cases where the submission of corrected or additional documents (excluding those concerning minor corrections and additions) is required, the receipt of the said documents shall be the starting point of the counting of the standard processing period.

(Note 2) The time necessary for legal explanations and hearings shall not be included in the counting of the standard processing period.

(Note 3) The standard processing period shall be applied on the basis of each item of information used as the basis for determining what supervisory action to take.

II-4-1-4 Removal of the Requirement for the Submission of Reports on Compliance with Business Improvement Orders

In cases where business improvement orders are issued, the supervisory departments shall follow up on the COs’ business improvement efforts based on such orders and, in principle, require the submission of reports on the implementation of business improvement plans submitted by the COs so as to promote such efforts. Regarding the follow-up and the requirement for the submission of reports, the following points shall be taken into consideration:

- (1) In cases where COs who have received business improvement orders are required to submit reports on the implementation of their business improvement plans for a specified period of time, the requirement shall be removed upon the arrival of the end of the said period.
- (2) In cases where COs who have received business improvement orders are required to submit reports on the implementation of their business improvement plans continuously without any set timeframe, the requirement shall be removed when it is recognized that sufficient improvement measures have been taken in line with their business improvement plans with regard to the problems that constituted the basis of the issuance of the orders. A decision on whether to remove the requirement shall be made in light of the implementation of improvement efforts as identified through the submitted reports and other means.

II-4-1-5 Relation to the Administrative Procedure Act and Other Laws

(1) Relation to the Administrative Procedure Act

It should be kept in mind that in cases where supervisory departments intend to take unfavorable dispositions, including issuing orders for business improvement and business suspension and rescinding licenses, etc., they must grant an opportunity for hearing or explanation according to the classification of unfavorable dispositions under the provision of Article 13(1) of the Administrative Procedure Act. (In cases where the provisions of the FIEA require that a hearing, etc. be held, an opportunity for hearing, etc. shall be granted pursuant to such provisions.)

It should also be kept in mind that supervisory departments must indicate the reason for the action based on Article 14(1) of the Administrative Procedure Act.

(2) Relation to the Administrative Appeals Act

It should be kept in mind that in cases where supervisory departments intend to require the submission of reports, issue orders for business improvement or business suspension or rescind licenses, etc., the relevant COs must be advised in writing that they are entitled to file an appeal based on the provision of Article 6 of the Administrative Appeals Act.

(3) Relation to the Administrative Case Litigation Act

It should be kept in mind that in cases where supervisory departments intend to require the submission of reports, issue business improvement or business suspension orders, or rescind licenses, approvals or authorizations, the relevant COs must be advised in writing that they are entitled to file suits to seek the rescission of the administrative actions based

on Article 8(1) of the Administrative Case Litigation Act.

II-4-1-6 System for Exchange of Opinions

In cases where unfavorable dispositions are to be taken, it may be useful for supervisory departments to exchange opinions with the relevant COs at several levels upon their request, in addition to holding legal hearings and granting opportunities for making explanations based on the Administrative Procedure Act, in order to share the recognition of the facts that constitute the basis of the administrative actions and their seriousness.

In cases where a CO who has recognized the likelihood of becoming the target of an adverse disposition during the hearing process concerning the requirement for the submission of a report, etc. requests that an opportunity be provided for an exchange of opinions (refer to Note 1) between senior officials of the supervisory departments (refer to Note 2) and senior officials of the CO, and where the supervisory departments intend to take an adverse disposition that involves opportunities for hearings or explanations with respect to the CO, an opportunity for an exchange of opinions about the facts that constitute the basis of the adverse disposition and their seriousness, etc. shall be granted before the notification of the said opportunities for hearings and explanations, unless it is necessary to take the said administrative disposition urgently.

(Note 1) Requests from COs for an opportunity for an exchange of opinions shall be met only if they are made between the receipt of reports on the facts that constitute the basis of the relevant unfavorable dispositions that have been submitted based on the provisions of laws and the notification of opportunities for hearings and explanations by the supervisory authorities.

(Note 2) “Senior officials of the supervisory departments” include the directors-general of the relevant divisions of the FSA.

II-4-1-7 Notification to Relevant Authorities, including Foreign Supervisory Authorities

In cases where supervisory departments intend to take unfavorable dispositions, including requiring the submission of reports, issuing orders for business improvement and business suspension and rescinding licenses, etc., they shall, as necessary, notify other relevant authorities in accordance with II-1-3.

II-4-1-8 Concept on the Publication of Unfavorable Dispositions

In cases where unfavorable dispositions have been taken, such as the rescission of licenses, etc., the facts that constitute the basis of unfavorable dispositions and the contents of the dispositions shall be published, in consideration of the highly public nature of the series of functions performed by COs, and in view of making administrative actions more predictable for

other COs, etc. and thereby preventing similar incidents from occurring in the future, except for cases where the publication of those matters might cause significant market turmoil (if there are provisions on public notices, etc. in the FIEA, the procedures for public notices, etc. shall be performed pursuant to such provisions).

II-4-2 Fund Clearing Organizations

II-4-2-1 Response to Inspection Results, etc.

(1) Response to Inspection Results

Supervisory departments shall properly reflect the results of inspections of FCOs conducted by inspection departments in supervisory processes as follows:

(i) Regarding violation of laws pointed out in inspection reports, and acts and situations that are related to the business operations and assets of the FCO, and that are problematic from the viewpoint of conducting operations in an appropriate and reliable manner, as well as important matters pointed out in the previous inspection regarding which improvement is not sufficient, supervisory departments shall order, under Article 80 (1) of the PSA, the submission within one month (the deadline for the submission may be shortened on an item-by-item basis) of a report on factual confirmation, the analysis of causes, improvement and corrective measures and other particulars, when they deem it necessary to do so.

In addition, regarding an FCO that is planning system modification, etc., and regarding which a problem has been pointed out with regard to the internal control environment for managing system modification risk, the supervisory departments shall order the submission of a report on the policy for implementing its plan for system modification, etc. precisely and on the internal control environment regarding the system risk (including internal audits), among other matters, when they deem it necessary to do so.

(ii) When receiving the above reports, the supervisory departments shall hold sufficient hearings with the FCO. When holding the hearings, the supervisory departments shall maintain close cooperation with inspection departments.

(iii) In cases where a certain period of time is deemed to be necessary in order to implement improvement and corrective measures specified in the reports and to make improvement regarding the matters pointed out in the inspection, the supervisory departments shall strive to ensure appropriate follow-up through periodic hearings, for example.

(2) Requirement for the Submission of Reports Based on Off-site Monitoring

- (i) In cases where an FCO is deemed to have a problem in its control environment for governance, risk management, compliance, etc. through off-site monitoring, etc., the supervisory departments shall require the submission of a report, based on Article 80(1) of the PSA on factual recognition regarding the problem, the analysis of the cause, improvement and corrective measures and other necessary matters.
- (ii) In cases where it is deemed necessary to conduct more detailed investigation as a result of verifying the report, the supervisory departments shall require the submission of an additional report based on Article 80(1) of the PSA.
- (iii) In cases where no serious problem from the viewpoint of conducting operations in an appropriate and reliable manner has been detected as a result of the examination of the above reports, and where it is deemed possible for the FCO to make voluntary improvement efforts, the supervisory departments shall follow up on the reported improvement and corrective measures through in-depth hearings and other means.
- (iv) Furthermore, when necessary, the supervisory departments shall require the submission of periodic reports based on Article 80(1) of the PSA and follow up thereon.

II-4-2-2 Administrative Actions Based on Provisions of the Payment Services Act (Business Improvement Orders, Business Suspension Orders, etc.)

In cases where a serious problem from the viewpoint of conducting operations in an appropriate and reliable manner has been detected as a result of the examination of the contents of reports submitted by FCOs, or the contents of recommendations issued by inspection departments in light of the viewpoints specified in these Guidelines, the supervisory departments shall decide which administrative actions to take with due consideration of the factors described in (1) to (3) below after considering, among other factors, the following points:

- Whether it is appropriate to leave it to the FCO to make improvement efforts on a voluntary basis.
- Whether substantial improvement is required and it is necessary to have the FCO concentrate on business improvement for a certain period of time.
- Whether it is appropriate to allow the FCO to continue business operations.

(1) Seriousness and Maliciousness of Acts

(i) Degree of Damage to Public Interests

Whether the FCO is undermining the public interest significantly, such as by

damaging confidence in the payment system by, for example, failing to perform key parts of the risk management procedures prescribed in business rules, etc.

(ii) Extent of Damage to participants, etc.

Whether the damage was incurred by a wide range of participants, etc. in large numbers. How serious the damage incurred by individual participants, etc. is.

(iii) Maliciousness of Acts

Whether the FCO has acted in a malicious way, such as by failing to take countermeasures on an ongoing basis despite having continually received many complaints from participants, etc.

(iv) Duration and Repetitive Nature of Acts

Whether the act in question committed by an FCO has been committed for a long period of time. Whether the act has been committed repeatedly and continuously or only once. Whether the FCO committed a similar illegal act in the past.

(v) Intentionality

Whether the FCO has committed the illegal/inappropriate act intentionally while recognizing the illegality and inappropriateness, or has done so through negligence.

(vi) Institutional Involvement

Whether the act has been committed based on an individual employee's judgment or a manager has been involved. Also, whether any officers have been involved.

(vii) Presence or Absence of Cover-Up Actions

Whether an attempt to cover up the act has been made after its illegality was recognized. Whether a cover-up, if one exists, was an institutional act.

(viii) Involvement of Anti-Social Forces

Whether any anti-social forces have been involved. How much involvement, if any.

(2) Appropriateness of Control Environment for Governance and Business Operation

- (i) Whether the officers are fully aware of the importance of compliance and make sufficient efforts to ensure compliance.
- (ii) Whether the internal audit section is adequately staffed and equipped to conduct audits and whether the division is functioning properly.
- (iii) Whether the compliance and risk management divisions are adequately staffed and equipped to perform their tasks and whether they are functioning properly.
- (iv) Whether employees engaging in business are fully aware of the importance of compliance and whether sufficient internal training is provided.

(3) Attenuation Factors

Whether there are attenuation factors, such as necessary action being taken voluntarily to rectify the situation before the administrative response.

II-4-2-3 Standard Processing Period, etc.

The provisions concerning COs that are prescribed in II-4-1-3 to II-4-1-8 shall be applied mutatis mutandis to the supervision of FCOs. When those provisions are thus applied mutatis mutandis, “letters of recommendations from inspection departments or reports if the submission of such reports is required” shall be replaced with “reports if the submission of such reports is required.”

II-4-3 Book-entry Transfer Institutions

II-4-3-1 Response to Inspection Results, etc.

(1) Response to Inspection Results

Supervisory departments shall properly reflect the results of inspections of BeTIs conducted by inspection departments in supervisory processes as follows:

(i) Regarding the violation of laws pointed out in inspection reports, and acts and situations that are related to the business operations and assets of the BeTIs, and that are problematic from the viewpoint of conducting operations in an appropriate and reliable manner, as well as important matters pointed out in the previous inspection regarding which improvement is not sufficient, supervisory departments shall order, under Article 20(1) of the Book-Entry Transfer Act, the submission within one month (the deadline for the submission may be shortened on an item-by-item basis) of a report on factual confirmation, the analysis of causes, improvement and corrective measures, and other particulars, when they deem it necessary to do so.

In addition, regarding a BeTI that is planning system modification, etc., and regarding which a problem has been pointed out with regard to the internal control environment for managing system modification risk, the supervisory departments shall order the submission of a report on the policy for implementing its plan for system modification, etc. precisely and on the internal control environment regarding the system risk (including internal audits), among other matters, when they deem it necessary to do so.

(ii) When receiving the above reports, the supervisory departments shall hold sufficient hearings with the BeTIs. When holding the hearings, the supervisory departments shall maintain close cooperation with inspection departments.

(iii) In cases where a certain period of time is deemed to be necessary in order to

implement improvement and corrective measures specified in the reports and to make improvement regarding the matters pointed out in the inspection, the supervisory departments shall strive to ensure appropriate follow-up through periodic hearings, for example.

- (iv) In cases where the SESC issues a recommendation regarding administrative actions and other measures to be taken based on Article 20(1) of the Act for Establishment of the Financial Services Agency in consideration of onsite inspection results, etc., supervisory authorities shall consider taking administrative actions based on Articles 20 to 23 of the Book-Entry Transfer Act and other appropriate measures after examining the contents of the recommendation.

(2) Requirement for the Submission of Reports Based on Off-site Monitoring

- (i) In cases where a BeTI is deemed to have a problem in its control environment for governance, risk management, compliance, etc. through off-site monitoring, etc., the supervisory departments shall require the submission of a report, based on Article 20(1) of the Book-Entry Transfer Act, on factual recognition regarding the problem, the analysis of the cause, improvement and corrective measures, and other necessary matters.
- (ii) In cases where it is deemed necessary to conduct more detailed investigation as a result of verifying the report, the supervisory departments shall require the submission of an additional report based on Article 20(1) of the Book-Entry Transfer Act
- (iii) In cases where no serious problem from the viewpoint of conducting book-entry transfer operations in an appropriate and reliable manner and protecting investors has been detected as a result of the examination of the above reports, and where it is deemed possible for the BeTIs to make voluntary improvement efforts, the supervisory departments shall follow up on the reported improvement and corrective measures through in-depth hearings and other means.
- (iv) Furthermore, when necessary, the supervisory departments shall require the submission of periodic reports based on Article 20(1) of the Book-Entry Transfer Act and follow up thereon.

II-4-3-2 Administrative Actions Based on Provisions of the Book-Entry Transfer Act (Business Improvement Orders, Business Suspension Orders, etc.)

In cases where a serious problem from the viewpoint of conducting book-entry transfer operations in an appropriate and reliable manner has been detected as a result of the examination of the contents of reports submitted by BeTIs, or the contents of

recommendations issued by inspection departments in light of the viewpoints specified in these Guidelines, the supervisory departments shall decide which administrative actions to take with due consideration of the factors described in (1) to (3) below after considering, among other factors, the following points:

- Whether it is appropriate to leave it to the BeTI to make improvement efforts on a voluntary basis.
- Whether substantial improvement is required and it is necessary to have the BeTI concentrate on business improvement for a certain period of time.
- Whether it is appropriate to allow the BeTI to continue business operations.

(1) Seriousness and Maliciousness of Acts

(i) Degree of Damage to Public Interests

Whether the BeTI is undermining the public interests significantly such as by damaging confidence in the financial instruments markets by, for example, failing to perform key parts of the procedures prescribed in Business rules, etc.

(ii) Extent of Damage to Investors and Market Participants

Whether the damage was incurred by a wide range of investors and market participants in large numbers. How serious the damage incurred by individual investors and market participants is.

(iii) Maliciousness of Act

Whether the BeTIs have acted in a malicious way, such as by failing to take countermeasures on an ongoing basis despite having continually received many complaints from investors and market participants.

(iv) Duration and Repetitive Nature of Acts

Whether the act in question committed by a BeTI has been committed for a long period of time. Whether the act has been committed repeatedly and continuously or only once. Whether the BeTI committed a similar illegal act in the past.

(v) Intentionality

Whether the BeTI has committed the illegal/inappropriate act intentionally while recognizing the illegality and inappropriateness, or has done so through negligence.

(vi) Institutional Involvement

Whether the act has been committed based on an individual employee's judgment or a manager has been involved. Also, whether any officers have been involved.

(vii) Presence or Absence of Cover-Up Actions

Whether an attempt to cover up the act has been made after its illegality was recognized. Whether a cover-up, if one exists, was an institutional act.

(viii) Involvement of Anti-Social Forces

Whether any anti-social forces are involved. How much involvement, if any.

(2) Appropriateness of Control Environment for Governance and Business Operation

- (i) Whether the officers are fully aware of the importance of compliance and make sufficient efforts to ensure compliance.
- (ii) Whether the internal audit section is adequately staffed and equipped to conduct audits and whether the division is functioning properly.
- (iii) Whether the compliance and risk management divisions are adequately staffed and equipped to perform their tasks and whether they are functioning properly.
- (iv) Whether employees engaging in business are fully aware of the importance of compliance and whether sufficient internal training is provided.

(3) Attenuation Factors

Whether there are attenuation factors, such as necessary action being taken voluntarily to rectify the situation before the administrative response.

II-4-3-3 Standard Processing Period, etc.

The provisions concerning COs that are prescribed in II-4-1-3 to II-4-1-8 shall be applied mutatis mutandis to the supervision of BeTIs.

II-4-4 Trade Repositories

II-4-4-1 Response to Inspection Results, etc.

(1) Response to Inspection Results

Supervisory departments shall properly reflect the results of inspections of TRs and entities to which part of the trade repositories operations are outsourced (hereinafter referred to as “TRs, etc.”) conducted by inspection departments in supervisory processes as follows:

- (i) Regarding violation of laws pointed out in inspection reports, and acts and situations that are related to the business operations and assets of the TR, and that are problematic from the viewpoint of protecting public interests and investors, as well as important matters pointed out in the previous inspection regarding which improvement is not sufficient, supervisory departments shall order, under Article 156-80 of the FIEA, the submission within one month (the deadline for the submission may be shortened on an

item-by-item basis) of a report on factual confirmation, the analysis of causes, improvement and corrective measures and other particulars, when they deem it necessary and appropriate to do so.

In addition, regarding a TR, etc. that is planning system modification, etc., and regarding which a problem has been pointed out with regard to the internal control environment for managing system modification risk, the supervisory departments shall order the submission of a report on the policy for implementing its plan for system modification, etc. precisely and on the internal control environment regarding the system risk (including internal audits), among other matters, when they deem it necessary and appropriate to do so.

- (ii) When receiving the above reports, the supervisory departments shall hold sufficient hearings with the TR, etc. When holding the hearings, the supervisory departments shall maintain close cooperation with inspection departments.
- (iii) In cases where a certain period of time is deemed to be necessary in order to implement improvement and corrective measures specified in the reports and to make improvement regarding the matters pointed out in the inspection, the supervisory departments shall strive to ensure appropriate follow-up through periodic hearings, for example.
- (iv) In cases where the SESC has issued a recommendation regarding administrative actions and other measures to be taken based on Article 20(1) of the Act for Establishment of the Financial Services Agency in consideration of onsite inspection results, etc., supervisory authorities shall consider taking administrative actions based on Articles 156-80, 81, 83 and 84 of the FIEA, and other appropriate measures after examining the contents of the recommendation.

(2) Requirement for the Submission of Reports Based on Off-site Monitoring

- (i) In cases where a TR is deemed to have a problem in its control environment for governance, risk management, compliance, etc. through off-site monitoring, etc., the supervisory departments shall require the submission of a report, based on Article 156-80 of the FIEA, on factual recognition regarding the problem, the analysis of the cause, improvement and corrective measures, and other necessary matters.
- (ii) In cases where it is deemed necessary to conduct more detailed investigation as a result of verifying the report, the supervisory departments shall require the submission of an additional report based on Article 156-80 of the FIEA.
- (iii) In cases where no serious problem from the viewpoint of protecting the public interest and investors has been detected as a result of the examination of the above reports, and

where it is deemed possible for the TR to make voluntary improvement efforts, the supervisory departments shall follow up on the reported improvement and corrective measures through in-depth hearings and other means.

- (iv) Furthermore, when necessary, the supervisory departments shall require the submission of periodic reports based on Article 156-80 of the FIEA and follow up thereon.

II-4-4-2 Administrative Actions Based on Provisions of the FIEA (Business Improvement Orders, Business Suspension Orders, etc.)

In cases where a serious problem from the viewpoint of protecting the public interest and investors has been detected as a result of the examination of the contents of reports submitted by TRs, etc., or the contents of recommendations issued by inspection departments in light of the viewpoints specified in these Guidelines, the supervisory departments shall decide which administrative actions to take with due consideration of the factors described in (1) to (3) below after considering, among other factors, the following points:

- Whether it is appropriate to leave it to the TR to make improvement efforts on a voluntary basis.
- Whether substantial improvement is required and it is necessary to have the TR concentrate on business improvement for a certain period of time.
- Whether it is appropriate to allow the TR to continue business operations.

(1) Seriousness and Maliciousness of Acts

(i) Degree of Damage to Public Interests

Whether the TR is undermining the public interests significantly, such as by damaging confidence in the financial instruments markets by, for example, failing to perform key parts of the procedures prescribed in Business rules, etc.

(ii) Extent of Damage to Investors and Market Participants

Whether the damage was incurred by a wide range of investors and market participants in large numbers. How serious the damage incurred by individual investors and market participants is.

(iii) Maliciousness of Acts

Whether the TR has acted in a malicious way, such as by failing to take countermeasures on an ongoing basis despite having continually received many complaints from investors and market participants.

(iv) Duration and Repetitive Nature of Acts

Whether the act in question committed by a TR has been committed for a long period of time. Whether the act has been committed repeatedly and continuously or only once.

Whether the TR committed a similar illegal act in the past.

(v) Intentionality

Whether the TR has committed the illegal/inappropriate act intentionally while recognizing the illegality and inappropriateness, or has done so through negligence.

(vi) Institutional Involvement

Whether the act has been committed based on an individual employee's judgment or a manager has been involved. Also, whether any officers have been involved.

(vii) Presence or Absence of Cover-Up Actions

Whether an attempt to cover up the act has been made after its illegality was recognized. Whether a cover-up, if one exists, was an institutional act.

(viii) Involvement of Anti-Social Forces

Whether any anti-social forces have been involved. How much involvement, if any.

(2) Appropriateness of Control Environment for Governance and Business Operation

- (i) Whether the officers are fully aware of the importance of compliance and make sufficient efforts to ensure compliance.
- (ii) Whether the internal audit section is adequately staffed and equipped to conduct audits and whether the division is functioning properly.
- (iii) Whether the compliance and risk management divisions are adequately staffed and equipped to perform their tasks and whether they are functioning properly.
- (iv) Whether employees engaging in business are fully aware of the importance of compliance and whether sufficient internal training is provided.

(3) Attenuation Factors

Whether there are attenuation factors, such as necessary action being taken voluntarily to rectify the situation before the administrative response.

II-4-4-3 Standard Processing Period, etc.

The provisions concerning COs that are prescribed in II-4-1-3 to II-4-1-8 shall be applied mutatis mutandis to the supervision of TRs.

III. Supervisory Viewpoints and Procedures (Clearing Organizations)

III-1 Governance / Business Administration

III-1-1 Governance System

(1) Background and Objectives

More appropriate risk management, etc. than ever is required for COs as their operations are becoming increasingly complex. Under these circumstances, there shall be effective disciplines for management and proper governance in COs, in order to ensure appropriate business operations and sound management of COs, and in turn, financial system stability.

Effective functioning of governance presumes that the components of the organization are fulfilling their primary roles. Specifically, it is important that, for example, organs such as the board of directors and the board of auditors are able to check management, and checks and balances among divisions are functioning properly, as is the internal audit section. It is also necessary for representative directors, directors, executive officers, auditors and employees in all positions to understand their respective roles and be fully involved in the process.

(Note) In the case of COs that have established committees based on the Companies Act, it is necessary to examine whether the board of directors, committees, executive officers, etc. are properly exercising their respective authority appropriately. In this case, examination should be conducted with due consideration of the actual status of management based on the purpose of these Guidelines.

(2) Major Supervisory Viewpoints

[Representative Director]

- (i) Whether the representative director considers compliance as one of the important management issues and takes the initiative in building a control environment for compliance.
- (ii) Whether the representative director fully recognizes that disregarding the risk management division may have a serious impact on corporate earnings and attaches importance to the said division.

[Directors/Board of Directors]

- (i) Whether directors check and prevent autocratic management by the representative

director and other officers who are responsible for business execution, and are actively involved in the board of directors' decision-making and checking process concerning business execution.

- (ii) In cases where outside directors are appointed, whether they recognize their own significance from the viewpoint of ensuring objectivity in the decision-making of management, etc. and proactively participate in the meetings of the board of directors. In cases where proposals for the appointment of outside directors are to be determined, whether the outside directors' personal relationships and equity relationships with the CO and other interests are verified and their independence, aptitude, etc. are carefully examined, in consideration of the roles they are expected to fulfill. Whether some kind of framework has been established so that outside directors would make appropriate judgments at the meetings of the board of directors; for example, whether information is provided on an ongoing basis.
- (iii) Whether the board of directors takes measures to objectively ensure the appropriateness and fairness of, for example, important management decisions and management judgments related to compliance, credit risk management, etc. such as utilizing the advice of outside experts and discretionary committees whose members consist of outside experts as necessary when making such decisions and judgments.
- (iv) Whether the board of directors has specified a management policy based on the overall vision of the desirable status of the CO. Whether it has established management plans in line with the management policy and communicated the plans throughout the organization. Whether it regularly reviews and revises the progress status thereof.
- (v) Whether directors and the board of directors are sincerely leading efforts in compliance and are properly demonstrating the board's functions to establish an organization-wide internal control environment.
- (vi) Whether the board of directors fully recognizes that disregarding the risk management division may have a serious impact on corporate earnings, and attaches importance to the said division. In particular, whether the director in charge has in-depth knowledge and understanding concerning the methods of measuring, monitoring and managing risks, in addition to an understanding of where risks reside and what kind of risks they are.
- (vii) Whether the board of directors has set up a policy for managing risks based on strategic objectives and communicated it throughout the organization. Whether it reviews the risk management policy on a periodic or as-needed basis. In addition, whether the board of directors makes use of risk-related information in the execution of business and the development of risk management systems by, for example, making necessary decisions based on the status of risks reported periodically.

[Auditors/Board of Auditors]

- (i) Whether the independence of the auditors and the board of auditors is ensured in accordance with the purpose of the board of auditors system.
- (ii) Whether the auditors and the board of auditors properly exercise the broad authority granted thereto and conduct audits of business operations in addition to audits of accounting affairs.
- (iii) Whether individual auditors recognize the importance of their own independence within the board of auditors and actively take the initiative to conduct audits.
- (iv) Whether the auditors and the board of auditors strive to ensure the effectiveness of their audits by, for example, receiving reports on the results of external audits, depending on the contents thereof.

[Internal Audit Section]

- (i) Whether the internal audit section is independent from divisions subject to audit so as to fully check the actions thereof, has the control environment and ability to collect important information on their operational status, etc. in a timely manner, and is sufficiently staffed and equipped to conduct effective internal audits that are accurately adapted to the environment surrounding the CO and its operational status.
- (ii) Whether the internal audit section formulates efficient and effective internal audit plans that give consideration to frequency and depth according to the type and magnitude of risks based on its understanding of the status of risk management, etc. by divisions subject to audits, properly reviews the plans depending on the situation, and conducts efficient and effective internal audits based on the internal audit plans.
- (iii) Whether the internal audit section reports important issues pointed out in internal audits without any delay to the representative director and the board of directors. Whether the internal audit section has accurately identified the status of improvements made on the issues pointed out.

[Use of External Audits]

- (i) Whether external audits are effectively utilized, with sufficient understanding that effective external audits are indispensable for ensuring sound and appropriate business operations of COs.
- (ii) Whether external audits are examined periodically as to whether they are effectively functioning, and appropriate measures are taken with respect to the external audit results, etc.

- (iii) Whether such matters as the number of consecutive years of service by a certified public accountant involved are handled properly.

(3) Supervisory Method and Actions

Supervisory departments shall examine the status of governance through the following hearings and daily supervisory administrative processes.

(i) Comprehensive Hearings (See II-1-1 (1))

Supervisory departments shall hold hearings regarding COs' management challenges, strategies and the status of risk management and governance, among other matters. In addition, senior supervisory departments shall directly hold hearings with top managers of COs as necessary.

(ii) Examination of Governance through Daily Supervisory Administrative Processes

Supervisory departments shall examine the effectiveness of governance not only through the hearings described above but also through daily supervisory administrative processes, such as follow-up on reports on business improvements made on matters pointed out in inspections.

(iii) Recording of Monitoring Results

Supervisory departments shall compile and store records on matters of particular note based on the results of monitoring conducted through procedures described above, and make effective use thereof in future supervisory administrative processes.

(iv) Supervisory Method and Actions

In cases where doubt has arisen about the effectiveness of a CO's governance, the supervisory departments shall monitor voluntary business improvement made by the CO, by holding an in-depth hearing regarding the cause of problems and improvement measures and, when necessary, requiring the submission of a report based on Article 156-15 of the FIEA.

Furthermore, the supervisory departments shall take actions such as issuing an order for business improvement based on Article 156-16 of the FIEA, when it is deemed necessary and appropriate to do so from the viewpoint of protecting public interests and investors.

III-1-2 Officers of Clearing Organizations

(1) Major Supervisory Viewpoints

From the viewpoint of maintaining the public nature of financial instruments obligation assumption service, supervisory departments shall pay attention to the following points

when examining the decision-making process regarding proposals for the appointment of officers of the CO, among others.

- (i) The officer shall neither meet any of the ineligibility criteria (Article 82(2)(iii)(a) to (f) of the FIEA) nor have met any of them at the time when the CO obtained a license or approval.
- (ii) The officer shall neither have violated laws and regulations regarding financial instruments obligation assumption service or business incidental thereto nor have breached any administrative actions taken based on laws and regulations.
- (iii) The officer shall not have engaged in an illegal or markedly inappropriate act regarding financial instruments obligation assumption service under particularly grave circumstances.

(2) Supervisory Method and Actions

Supervisory departments shall consider taking actions such as ordering the dismissal of an officer of a CO under the provision of Article 156-14(3) or Article 156-17(2) of the FIEA when said officer: (i) meets any criteria specified in Article 82(2)(iii)(a) to (f) of the FIEA, or is found to have already met such criteria at the time when the CO obtained license or approval; (ii) is found to have become an officer of the CO by fraudulent means; or (iii) violates or is found to have violated laws and regulations or administrative actions taken based on laws and regulations.

In addition, they shall hold an in-depth hearing regarding the decision-making process concerning the proposal for the appointment of the said officer or committee member and, when necessary, require the submission of a report based on Article 156-15 of the FIEA. Furthermore, supervisory departments shall consider taking actions, such as issuing an order for business improvement (Article 156-16 of the FIEA), if the CO's control environment for governance is deemed to have a serious problem and the action is deemed to be necessary and appropriate, from the viewpoint of protecting public interests and investors.

III-1-3 Staffing

(1) Major Supervisory Viewpoints

Supervisory departments shall examine whether COs are adequately staffed to properly and reliably conduct financial instruments obligation assumption service, in light of the following requirements regarding COs' officers and employees.

- (i) Whether the COs have secured officers and employees who understand the viewpoints

regarding governance that are specified under the FIEA and other relevant regulations, as well as these Guidelines, and who have the knowledge and experience necessary for conducting governance as well as sufficient knowledge and experience concerning the control environment for compliance and risk management required to properly and reliably execute the financial instruments obligation assumption service.

- (ii) Whether officers or employees are current or former members of organized crime groups (meaning organized crime group members prescribed in Article 2(vi) of the Act on Prevention of Unjust Acts by Organized Crime Group Members; the same shall apply hereinafter) or have a close relationship with organized crime groups (meaning organized crime groups prescribed in Article 2(ii) of the Act on Prevention of Unjust Acts by Organized Crime Group Members; the same shall apply hereinafter).
- (iii) Whether officers or employees have the experience of being sentenced to a fine (including similar punishments imposed under foreign laws and regulations equivalent thereto) for violation of the FIEA or other domestic financial laws and regulations or foreign laws and regulations equivalent thereto.
- (iv) Whether officers or employees have the experience of being sentenced to a fine (including similar punishments imposed under foreign laws and regulations equivalent thereto) for violation of the Act on Prevention of Unjust Acts by Organized Crime Group Members (excluding the provisions of Article 32-3(7) and Article 32-11(1) of said Act) or other foreign laws and regulations equivalent thereto, or for committing a crime prescribed under the Penal Code or under the Act on Punishment of Physical Violence and Others.
- (v) Whether officers or employees have the experience of being sentenced to imprisonment with work or more severe punishment (including similar punishments imposed under foreign laws or regulations equivalent thereto). In particular, whether officers or employees have been accused of committing crimes specified under Articles 246 to 250 of the Penal Code (fraud, fraud using computers, breach of trust, quasi fraud and extortion as well as attempts at these crimes).

(2) Supervisory Method and Actions

The requirements specified in (i) to (v) above are part of a comprehensive set of elements that should be taken into consideration when supervisory departments examine whether a CO is adequately staffed to properly and reliably conduct financial instruments obligation assumption service. Even if an officer or an employee is deemed to not meet the requirements, it should not automatically lead to the conclusion that the CO is not adequately staffed. The important thing is, first and foremost, that COs strive to ensure on

their own responsibility that they are adequately staffed, in light of those requirements and other elements.

However, supervisory departments shall hold in-depth hearings regarding the CO's awareness of such staffing and the decision-making process concerning the proposed appointments of officers and employees, in cases where a CO is deemed to have failed to take those elements into consideration sufficiently in the said decision-making process, and where it is deemed to be necessary and appropriate to hold such hearings in relation to the business operations of the CO from the viewpoint of protecting public interests and investors. In addition, they shall require the submission of reports under the provision of Article 156-15 of the FIEA when necessary.

Supervisory departments shall consider taking actions such as issuing an order for business improvement under Article 156-16 of the FIEA, in cases where the CO's control environment for governance is deemed to have a serious problem as a result of the examination of the submitted report, and where the action is deemed to be necessary and appropriate from the viewpoint of protecting public interests and investors.

III-2 Financial Soundness

III-2-1 Adequacy of Capital

(1) Background and Objectives

In order for COs to gain participants' and market players' confidence and to operate their business continuously and stably, it is important for COs to retain a sufficient financial basis according to the characteristics of management as well as to establish appropriate arrangements and procedures for managing credit risks, liquidity risks and other such risks.

Accordingly, COs should hold enough liquid assets to withstand any losses that may be incurred in the event that various risks are actualized.

COs also need to have a process for evaluating their capital adequacy in the context of their risk profiles, and implement appropriate measures for maintaining a sufficient level of capital.

(2) Major Supervisory Viewpoints

[Directors/Board of Directors]

- (i) Whether the directors have a general understanding of the nature and level of the risks taken by the CO as well as the relationship between risk and the appropriate level of capital.
- (ii) Whether the directors and the board of directors understand that, in order to achieve their strategic objectives, a capital plan, which is consistent with them, is an essential component, and whether they have formulated an appropriate capital plan according to the management issues of the CO.
- (iii) Whether the directors have been sufficiently involved in formulating the aforementioned capital plan, and are adopting a process for evaluating capital adequacy and implementing appropriate measures for maintaining a sufficient level of capital.

[Capital Adequacy]

- (i) Upon formulating the aforementioned capital plan, whether the CO evaluates the adequacy of capital relative to the risks measured in comprehensive risk management conducted in consideration of changes in the business environment, etc.
- (ii) As for the amount of assets (e.g. the amount of net assets) to be held to prepare against business risks, which should not include financial sources procured for the purpose of preparing against credit risks and liquidity risks incurred in participant default, whether the CO has secured at least six months worth of operating expenditures, and examined

the sufficiency of the level of such amount in consideration of ensuring the CO's business continuity.

- (iii) Whether the CO properly examines equity capital, for example, as to whether the equity capital consists primarily of cash and cash equivalents, etc. and can thus be easily liquidated in a stress scenario.
- (iv) Whether the CO has a feasible plan to raise additional capital if the level of capital approaches or falls below levels that would make its business continuity uncertain.

III-2-2 Comprehensive Risk Management Framework

(1) Background and Objectives

COs that intensively undertake processes after the execution of financial instruments transactions involving financial instruments face a wide range of risks, including not only credit risks and liquidity risks but also information technology risks and operational risks. COs are required to confirm whether such risks would affect the soundness of their financial condition, etc. and establish appropriate arrangements and procedures for risk management.

Also, in cases where financial institutions, etc. that are clearing participant provide money settlement and liquidity supply functions for COs, it is important that COs are aware that risks with such financial institutions, etc. will not be limited to the credit risks and that COs need to identify the risks with such financial institutions in a comprehensive manner.

(2) Major Supervisory Viewpoints

- (i) Whether the CO has revealed and identified all risks in order to grasp diverse risks in a comprehensive manner, and if possible, has properly determined risk categories to place them under quantitative risk management.
- (ii) Whether the CO reviews the scope of quantification and accuracy to improve them as necessary. For example, whether the CO reviews the importance, correlation, etc. of different types of risks to ensure appropriateness.
- (iii) Whether the board of directors has clearly set up a policy for managing risks based on strategic objectives in accordance with the management policy of the Clearing Organization as a whole, and examines the policy periodically, at least annually, and revises it as necessary. In addition, whether the board of directors takes appropriate measures to make the risk management policy widely known within the organization.
- (iv) Whether the board of directors makes use of risk-related information in the execution

of business and the development of risk management systems by, for example, making necessary decisions based on risk status reports received periodically.

- (v) In cases where the money settlement functions are entrusted to a financial institution other than the BOJ, whether the Clearing Organization identifies the creditworthiness, capital, liquid assets and other conditions of such money-settling financial institution in a timely manner, and examines and controls risk management in a comprehensive manner in view of whether credit and liquidity risks are over-concentrated in such money-settling financial institution.

III-2-3 Credit Risk Management

(1) Background and Objectives

COs bear the risk of incurring losses from the deterioration in the financial position, failure of settlement, etc. on the part of the clearing participants, settlement banks, custodians and other parties to transactions in the course of payment and clearing.

Especially in the event of a participant default, etc., there is a possibility that rapid credit crunch, etc. among participants might give rise to serious turmoil in financial markets.

For this reason, COs are required to manage credit exposures to participants with precision, combine the margin system and other systems and techniques, limit potential losses that may arise from the settlement failure, etc. by participants and minimize their own losses as well as the losses of other participants.

(2) Major Supervisory Viewpoints

- (i) Whether the CO has established a policy to manage credit risks that arise in the course of clearing operations conducted such as credit exposures to participants.
- (ii) Whether the CO grasps its status of compliance with policies to identify the source of credit risks, periodically measure the amount of credit risks and manage credit risks, and as necessary, takes measures such as reducing the amount of risks.
- (iii) Whether the CO takes measures to ensure the appropriateness, etc. of its credit risk management policy, such as utilizing participants and other outside experts as necessary, when formulating such policy. Whether the CO examines the appropriateness, etc. of the policy periodically, at least annually, according to changes in the external environment, etc. and revises it as necessary.
- (iv) Whether the CO covers credit exposures to participants with a high degree of confidence using margin and other prefunded financial resources. Specifically, whether the CO secures necessary prefunded financial resources by such means as implementing

a margin system referred to in III-2-5.

(v) Furthermore, whether the financial resources maintained, including additional financial resources, without limiting to prefunded financial resources, cover any of the following stress scenarios in consideration of extreme but plausible market conditions:

A. Default of two participants (on a nonconsolidated basis)^(Note 1) that would potentially cause the largest aggregate credit exposure

B. Default of one participant (on a consolidated basis)^(Note 2) that would potentially cause the largest aggregate credit exposure

In particular, in cases where the CO is engaged in the clearing operations of instruments that involve complex risk profiles such as credit default swaps (CDS), whether the financial resources maintained cover a more conservative scenario reflecting the complexity of such instruments, such as the default of two participants (on a consolidated basis)^(Note 2) that would potentially cause the largest aggregate credit exposure.

(Note 1) This refers to the amount calculated without including companies associated with such participant (meaning subsidiaries and affiliates of said participant, parent of said participant, subsidiaries of said parent and affiliates of said parent).

(Note 2) This refers to the amount calculated by including companies associated with such participant.

(vi) Whether the CO regularly tests the sufficiency of the aforementioned necessary financial resources through rigorous stress testing, etc., while taking into consideration the following points.

A. In conducting stress testing, whether there is a spectrum of forward-looking stress scenarios which take into considerations a variety of extreme but plausible market conditions, such as changes in market factors including price volatilities and yield curves, default of multiple participants, and pressure in markets in the event of participant default.

B. Whether the CO conducts stress testing and backtesting on a daily basis using predetermined scenarios, models, parameters, etc. according to its risk management policy. Whether the CO has formulated clear procedures to report the test results to the appropriate decision makers in the CO, evaluate the sufficiency of financial resources, and secure additional resources as necessary.

C. Whether the CO analyzes the appropriateness of the adopted scenarios, models, parameters, etc. in detail on at least a monthly basis. Whether the CO analyzes the scenarios, etc. more frequently if it is deemed necessary to do so when, for example,

market volatility increases, liquidity decreases, or the size or concentration of positions held by participants increases significantly.

- D. Whether the CO performs a full validation of its risk-management model and revises the model as necessary at least annually, in conjunction with the examination of its policy to manage the aforementioned risks.

III-2-4 Liquidity Risk Management

(1) Background and Objectives

When a counterparty to a transaction cannot make the settlement by the due date, even though the counterparty may perform its obligation at some point in the future, the CO will incur a loss due to the nonperformance of such obligation (liquidity risk).

In such cases, the CO has to complete the settlement with its own liquid assets to cover the shortfall in funds arising from the failure of such obligation with its own liquid assets; COs are thus required to manage liquidity risks with precision by such means as identifying liquidity risks and securing liquid assets commensurate with such risks.

(2) Major Supervisory Viewpoints

- (i) Whether the CO has established a policy to manage liquidity risks that arise in the course of clearing operations conducted. Whether the CO has effective operational and analytical tools to monitor its settlement and funding flows on an ongoing and timely basis.
- (ii) Whether the liquidity resources maintained, cover any of the following stress scenarios, in consideration of extreme but plausible market conditions:
- A. Default of two participants (on a nonconsolidated basis)^(Note 1) that require the most liquid resources
 - B. Default of one participant (on a consolidated basis)^(Note 2) that require the most liquid resources

In particular, in cases where the CO is engaged in the clearing operations of instruments that involve complex risk profiles such as CDS, whether the liquid assets cover a more conservative scenario reflecting the complexity of such instruments, such as the default of two participants (on a consolidated basis)^(Note 2) that require the most liquid resources.

(Note 1) This refers to the amount calculated without including companies associated with such participant.

(Note 2) This refers to the amount calculated by including companies associated with

such participant.

- (iii) Whether the CO limits liquid assets to deposits with the BOJ and financial institutions, commitment lines or others subject to a prearranged funding arrangement which can be immediately used and cashed in the event of an emergency.
- (iv) Whether the CO sufficiently confirms that the provider of liquid assets has the capacity to provide liquidity based on the prearranged arrangement, such as by having established arrangements and procedures to manage its own liquidity risk with precision.
- (v) In cases where the CO has access to the BOJ's accounts, payment services and securities settlement services, if practical, whether the CO uses such services to enhance its management of liquidity risks.
- (vi) Whether the CO regularly tests the sufficiency of the aforementioned liquid financial resources through rigorous stress testing, while taking into consideration the following points.
 - A. In conducting stress testing, whether there is a spectrum which takes into consideration a variety of extreme but plausible market conditions, such as changes in market factors including price volatilities and yield curves, default of multiple participants, and pressure in markets in the event of participant default.
 - B. Whether the CO conducts stress testing on a daily basis using predetermined scenarios, models, parameters, etc. according to its risk management policy. Whether the CO has formulated clear procedures to report the test results to the appropriate decision makers in the CO, evaluate the sufficiency of financial resources and secure additional resources as necessary.
 - C. Whether the CO analyzes the appropriateness of the adopted scenarios, models, parameters, etc. in detail on at least a monthly basis. Whether the CO analyzes the scenarios, etc. more frequently if it is deemed necessary to do so when, for example, market volatility increases, liquidity decreases, or the size or concentration of positions held by participants increases significantly.
 - D. Whether the CO performs a full validation of its risk-management model overall and revises the model as necessary at least annually, in conjunction with the examination of its policy to manage the aforementioned risks.

III-2-5 Margin System

(1) Background and Objectives

Margins are for preparing against rapid fluctuations in the position due to such events as participant default, in addition to daily exposures arising from market price fluctuations,

etc., based on an appropriate combination of variation margin and initial margin, etc.

An effective margin system performs an important role in credit and liquidity risk management of COs. COs are required to develop and examine a margin system that calculates margin levels based on the risk profiles, etc. of financial instruments subject to clearing, in consideration of stressed market conditions such as in the event of participant default.

(2) Major Supervisory Viewpoints

- (i) Whether the CO has a margin system that calculates margin levels based on the risk profiles, etc. of financial instruments subject to clearing.
- (ii) Whether the CO takes measures to ensure the appropriateness, etc. of the margin system such as utilizing participants and other outside experts as necessary when developing and reviewing the margin system.
- (iii) Whether the CO has established arrangements and procedures to obtain the latest data to properly calculate the margin. Also, whether there are predetermined policies to evaluate and determine the price in a reasonable manner in cases where objective price information is difficult to obtain from outside due to market characteristics and other such factors.
- (iv) Whether the CO has adopted appropriate scenarios, models, parameters, etc. according to the risk profiles, etc. of financial instruments. In particular, whether the CO has secured at least five days for OTC derivatives, at least two days for other OTC instruments and at least one day for listed instruments as the liquidation period presumed in the models, and whether the CO verifies whether said period is conservative in consideration of the risk profiles, etc. of financial instruments, among others. Also, in cases where historical data is used for market fluctuation parameters, whether the sample period for historical data used in the calculation is adequate in light of past market fluctuations, etc.
- (v) Whether the CO confirms that the initial margin that has been calculated is at an adequate level, at least covering a single-tailed confidence level of 99 percent with respect to the estimated distribution of losses.

(Note) If margin is calculated at the portfolio level, whether the CO confirms that margin is at an adequate level, at least covering single-tailed confidence level of 99 percent with respect to the estimated distribution of losses, while taking into consideration whether it is sufficiently reasonable to allow offsets of risks within the portfolio and perform margin reductions with respect to each portfolio's distribution of future exposure.

- (vi) When calculating the variation margin, whether the CO marks participant positions to market and collects variation margin frequently, at least daily. Whether the CO has the authority to make intraday margin calls to clearing participants if necessary, and has established arrangements and procedures to do so.
- (vii) With respect to the margin calculation model, etc., whether the CO conducts backtesting at least daily, analyzes the performance, etc. of the margin calculation model at least monthly, and performs a full validation of the model and revises the model as necessary at least annually, according to its risk management policy.

Whether the aforementioned annual validation and as-needed revisions are to be carried out consistently with the examination of arrangements and procedures for risk management referred to in III-2-2.

III-2-6 Collateral System

(1) Background and Objectives

Collateral is significant in that it not only reduces the credit risks borne by CO by protecting their credit exposures but also gives participants the incentive to manage risks.

On the other hand, the liquidation value of collateral varies with market conditions, so under stressed market conditions such as in the event of participant default, market price and liquidity may rapidly fall.

For this reason, COs need to apply prudent haircuts to the value of the collateral so that the liquidation value of the collateral under stressed market conditions would be equal to or greater than the amount subject to protection, and establish arrangements and procedures so that the collateral can actually be disposed of under stressed market conditions.

(2) Major Supervisory Viewpoints

- (i) Whether the CO generally limits the assets it accepts as collateral to those with low credit, liquidity, and market risks.
- (ii) Whether the CO develops haircuts by establishing prudent collateral valuation practices. Whether the haircuts are regularly tested and take into account stressed market conditions.
- (iii) In order to reduce the need for procyclical adjustments, whether the CO establishes stable and conservative haircuts that are calibrated to include periods of stressed market conditions, to the extent practicable and prudent.
- (iv) Whether the CO takes measures to avoid concentrated holdings of certain assets as collateral.

- (v) Whether the CO that accepts foreign collateral mitigates the risks associated with its use and ensures that the collateral can be used in a timely manner.

III-2-7 Supervisory Method and Actions

In cases where a problem has been found in the soundness of the financial condition or the status of the risk management arrangements and procedures of a CO, the supervisory departments shall monitor voluntary business improvement made by the CO, by holding an in-depth hearing regarding the cause of problems and improvement measures and, when necessary, requiring the submission of a report based on Article 156-15 of the FIEA.

Furthermore, the supervisory departments shall issue an order for business improvement under the provision of Article 156-16 of the FIEA when it is deemed necessary and appropriate to do so from the viewpoint of protecting public interests and investors.

III-3 Operational Appropriateness

III-3-1 Compliance

III-3-1-1 Measures for Ensuring Compliance

(1) Notes Regarding Policies, Procedures, etc. Pertaining to Compliance

- (i) Whether the CO regards compliance as one of the most important issues for management, and whether it has formulated a basic policy concerning the implementation of compliance, as well as a detailed implementation plan (compliance program) and a code of conduct (ethics code, compliance manual), etc.
- (ii) Whether the CO has clearly established the authority and responsibility of the chief compliance officer, and whether there is a system in place for his/her function to be fully exercised.
- (iii) Whether the CO has established a system for communicating and reporting compliance-related information appropriately among the management team, the divisions in charge of the clearing operations, and the compliance division, chief compliance officer or other person in charge.

(2) Notes Regarding Whistle-blowing System

- (i) Whether the CO has clearly designated the division in charge of the whistle-blowing system and established specific procedures for handling internal allegations, so as to ensure that they are processed and a response is made in a prompt and appropriate manner.
- (ii) Whether the CO has developed a system wherein information on the content of internal allegations can be shared within a necessary and appropriate scope.
- (iii) Whether the CO makes sure to properly follow up on how internal allegations are being handled.
- (iv) Whether the CO accurately and appropriately records and stores the details of internal allegations and the results of investigations thereof, and whether it makes full use of this information such as to improve its operational control system and to formulate measures for preventing a recurrence.

III-3-1-2 Fair Participation Requirements, etc.

(1) Background and Objectives

Given the role of COs, which is to contribute to the stable and efficient business operations of market participants by intensively executing processes, etc. in financial transactions, COs' services should be fair and open to participants, other COs, etc.

At the same time, COs are required to establish reasonable risk-related participation requirements and manage risks of participants to which COs are exposed, in order to ensure their own financial soundness and provide clearing services in a stable manner.

(2) Major Supervisory Viewpoints

- (i) Whether the CO has established reasonable risk-related participation requirements for participants.
- (ii) Whether the CO examines whether such participation requirements are fair or not from the viewpoint of providing clearing services in a stable manner, etc. in the market of operations subject to clearing, and releases the participation requirements to the public in consideration of such examination.
- (iii) Whether the CO abuses its position in such circumstance as using information received from clearing operations in other services and concluding contracts on services incidental to clearing operations.
- (iv) Whether the CO monitors compliance with its participation requirements on an ongoing basis such as receiving reports on the financial position, etc. from participants in a timely manner. Whether the CO has clearly defined and publicly disclosed procedures for facilitating the suspension and exit of clearing participants who no longer meet the participation requirements.

(3) Supervisory Method and Actions

In cases where a problem has been found in the participation requirements or compliance monitoring, the supervisory departments shall monitor voluntary business improvement made by the CO, by holding an in-depth hearing regarding the cause of problems and improvement measures and, when necessary, requiring the submission of a report based on Article 156-15 of the FIEA.

Furthermore, the supervisory departments shall issue an order for business improvement under the provision of Article 156-16 of the FIEA when it is deemed necessary and appropriate to do so from the viewpoint of protecting public interests and investors.

III-3-1-3 Prevention of Damage that May be Inflicted by Anti-Social Forces

(1) Background and Objectives

Eliminating anti-social forces from society is a task critical to ensuring the order and safety of society, so it is necessary and important to promote efforts to ban any relations with anti-social forces from the viewpoint of fulfilling social responsibility. In particular, as COs are highly public in nature and play an important economic role, they need to exclude anti-social forces from financial instruments markets in order to prevent damage from being inflicted not only on itself and their officers and employees but also on various stakeholders who participate in financial instruments markets.

Needless to say, if COs are to retain public confidence and maintain the soundness and appropriateness of their business operations, it is essential that they deal with anti-social forces in accordance with laws and regulations without bowing to pressure from them. Therefore, COs must strive, on a daily basis, to develop a control environment for banning any relations with anti-social forces in accordance with the purpose of the “Guideline for How Companies Prevent Damage from Anti-Social Forces” (agreed upon at a meeting on June 19, 2007 of cabinet ministers responsible for anti-crime measures).

In particular, anti-social forces have become increasingly sophisticated in their efforts to obtain funds, disguising their dealings as legitimate economic transactions through the use of affiliated companies in order to develop business relations with ordinary companies. In some cases, the relations thus developed eventually lead to problems. In order to deal with such cases properly, the management teams of COs need to take a resolute stance and implement specific countermeasures.

It should be noted that if a CO delays specific actions to resolve a problem involving anti-social forces on the grounds that unexpected situations, such as the safety of employees being threatened, could otherwise arise, the delay could increase the extent of the damage that may be ultimately inflicted on the CO.

(Reference) “Guideline for How Companies Prevent Damage from Anti-Social Forces”
(agreed upon at a meeting on June 19, 2007 of cabinet ministers responsible
for anti-crime measures)

(i) Basic Principles on Prevention of Damage that may be Inflicted by Anti-social Forces

- Institutional response
- Cooperation with external expert organizations
- Ban on any relations, including transactions, with anti-social forces
- Legal responses, both civil and criminal, in the event of an emergency
- Prohibition of engagement in secret transactions with and provision of funds to anti-social forces

(ii) Identification of Anti-social Forces

In judging whether specific groups or individuals constitute “anti-social forces,” which are defined as groups or individuals that pursue economic profits through the use of violence, threats and fraud, it is necessary not only to pay attention to whether they fit the definition in terms of their affiliation, such as whether they constitute or belong to *boryokudan* crime syndicates, *boryokudan* affiliated companies, *sokaiya* racketeer groups, groups engaging in criminal activities under the pretext of conducting social campaigns or political activities and crime groups specialized in intellectual crimes, but also to whether they fit the definition in terms of the nature of their conduct, such as whether they are making unreasonable demands that go beyond the limits of legal liability. (Refer to the “Key Points of Measures against Organized Crime,” a directive issued in the name of the Deputy Commissioner-General of the National Police Agency on October 25, 2004.)

(2) Major Supervisory Viewpoints

In examining a CO’s control environment for banning any relations with anti-social forces, supervisory departments shall pay attention to the following points, for example, while also giving consideration to the characteristics of specific transactions.

- (i) Whether the CO has any relations with anti-social forces and whether, with due consideration of the need for the following measures, it makes efforts to ensure that the relations with an anti-social force that it has unwittingly developed can be dissolved as soon as possible after the counterparty has been found to be an anti-social force.
 - A. Preventing anti-social forces from becoming participants or counterparties to transactions by, for example, implementing appropriate prior screening
 - B. Avoiding providing funds or engaging in inappropriate or unusual transactions for whatever reason if the counterparty has been found to be an anti-social force
- (ii) Whether the CO has established a division in charge of supervising responses to unreasonable demands made by anti-social forces (hereinafter referred to as the “anti-social forces response division”) so as to develop a centralized control environment for preventing anti-social forces from inflicting damage, and whether this division is properly functioning.

In particular, whether the CO pays sufficient attention to the following points in developing the centralized control environment.

- A. Whether the CO has established arrangements and procedures for reporting to or consulting with the anti-social forces response division in cases where unreasonable demands are made by anti-social forces. Whether the anti-social forces response

division is prepared to ensure the safety of officials who actually deal with anti-social forces and to support the division that deals therewith.

- B. Whether the anti-social forces response division has centralized control over the management and accumulation of information regarding anti-social forces, and whether the accumulated information is made available in the form of a database, for example, for use in screening the counterparties of transactions and evaluating the attributes of shareholders of the CO.
 - C. Whether the CO makes sure to maintain the effectiveness of measures to ban any relations with anti-social forces by, for example, having the anti-social forces response division develop a manual for dealing with anti-social forces, provide on-going training, foster cooperative relationships with external expert organizations such as the police, the National Center for the Elimination of Boryokudan and lawyers on an ongoing basis.
- (iii) Whether the CO ensures that, when facing unreasonable demands from anti-social forces, the officials or divisions in charge are not left to deal with the situation on their own, but that an institutional response is made with directors and other senior managers properly involved. Whether the response is made with due consideration of the following points:
- A. When an unreasonable demand is made by anti-social forces, it must be immediately reported to directors and other senior managers via the anti-social forces response division and a response should be made under the instruction of and with the involvement of the senior managers.
 - B. It is essential to actively consult external expert organizations such as the police, the National Center for the Elimination of Boryokudan, and lawyers, and respond to the unreasonable demands based on guidelines set by the National Center for the Elimination of Boryokudan and other organizations. In particular, when there is an imminent prospect of a threat being made or an act of violence being committed, it is important to report to the police immediately.
 - C. It is essential to take every possible civil legal action and to avoid hesitating to seek the initiation of a criminal legal action by proactively reporting damage to the authorities.
- (iv) Whether the CO ensures that the division in charge of handling problematic conduct promptly conducts a fact-finding investigation upon request from the anti-social forces response division, in cases where the unreasonable demand from anti-social forces is based on problematic conduct related to business activity or involving an employee.

(3) Supervisory Method and Actions

When supervisory departments have recognized an issue of supervisory concern regarding a CO's control environment for banning any relations with anti-social forces, through inspection and daily supervisory administration, they shall identify and keep track of the status of voluntary improvement made by the CO by holding in-depth hearings and, when necessary, requiring the submission of reports based on Article 156-15 of the FIEA. When the CO is deemed to have a serious problem from the viewpoint of protecting public interests and investors, because its internal control environment is extremely fragile, as shown by, for example, a failure to take appropriate steps toward dissolving relations with anti-social forces despite recognizing the provision of funds thereto and the presence of inappropriate business relations therewith, supervisory departments shall take actions such as issuing an order for business improvement based on Article 156-16 of the FIEA.

III-3-2 Business Continuity Management (BCM)

(1) Background and Objectives

COs assume the liabilities of financial instruments intensively and settle transactions in large amounts. They are required to take such actions as formulating an appropriate business continuity plan (BCP) in order to recover their operations as soon as possible and continue their operations even in the event of an emergency, e.g., acts of terrorism, large-scale disasters.

(2) Major Supervisory Viewpoints

- (i) Whether the CO recognizes what constitutes an emergency and is striving as much as possible to prevent or guard against any emergency by, for example, conducting inspections and anti-crisis practices periodically in normal times.
- (ii) Whether the CO formulates emergency response policies, etc. including a BCP to recover their operations as soon as possible and continue their operations even in the event of emergency, and periodically reviews them.
- (iii) Whether the BCP, etc. aims to resume the operation of the indispensable information system within two hours from system halt and to complete settlement on the same day on which the fault occurred.
- (iv) Whether the CO has developed a control environment for promptly making a report to the Financial Markets Division of the Planning and Coordination Bureau of the FSA and making relevant organizations within the CO work closely with each other if an emergency has arisen or if the possibility of an emergency has been recognized.

- (v) Whether the CO has established a backup center while taking geographic factors into account as a safety measure to prepare against emergencies. Whether the CO backs up business data in a timely manner and periodically conducts drills such as switching over to the backup center.
- (vi) Whether the CO has considered measures assuming the possibility of electricity supply, communication lines, public transport and other social infrastructures coming to a halt.

(3) Supervisory Method and Actions

When supervisory departments have recognized an issue of supervisory concern regarding a CO's control environment for crisis management, through daily supervisory administration, etc., they shall identify and keep track of the status of voluntary improvement made by the CO by holding in-depth hearings and, when necessary, requiring the submission of reports based on Article 156-15 of the FIEA.

When supervisory departments have recognized the occurrence of an emergency or the likelihood of an emergency occurring, they shall hold hearings periodically and check the situation first-hand so that they can identify and keep track of how the relevant CO is responding to the emergency, including whether the response (status of the development of a control environment for crisis management, securement of clearing functions, communications with relevant parties including participants, dissemination of information, etc.) is sufficient in light of the level and type of the emergency, until the situation improves. In addition, they shall require the submission of a report based on Article 156-15 of the FIEA when necessary.

III-3-3 Operational Risk Management

(1) Background and Objectives

Operational Risk is the risk of COs, etc. incurring losses due to their officers and employees failing to conduct administrative work properly, causing accidents or committing illegal acts in the course of the administrative work process, and is deemed to be caused by various factors such as information systems and internal procedures, in addition to human errors.

It is important that COs pursue sound and appropriate business operations by establishing arrangements and procedures for managing operational risks.

(2) Major Supervisory Viewpoints

- (i) Whether the CO has established appropriate policies, procedures, etc. to identify and

manage operational risks. Whether the CO examines them periodically, and reviews them as necessary. Also, whether the CO has implemented specific measures to reduce operational risks.

- (ii) Whether the CO has sufficient processing capacity to achieve a certain level of service in consideration of the volume of administrative processes, etc. expected in the future.
- (iii) In cases where the CO outsources part of its administrative processes to service providers or other third parties or relies on them, whether the CO confirms that the outsourcee fulfills the requirements that would have to be met if such processes were carried out by the CO itself.
- (iv) Whether the CO has specified a policy and procedures for selecting the business operations to be outsourced and the contractors to outsource them to, and concluded a contract and developed a control environment that enables sufficient management of such contractors.

(3) Supervisory Method and Actions

In cases where a problem has been found in the response by the CO, the supervisory departments shall monitor voluntary business improvement made by the CO, by holding an in-depth hearing regarding the cause of problems and improvement measures and, when necessary, requiring the submission of a report based on Article 156-15 of the FIEA.

Furthermore, the supervisory departments shall take actions such as issuing an order for business improvement based on Article 156-16 of the FIEA, when the CO's control environment for managing operational risks is deemed to have a serious problem and the action is deemed to be necessary and appropriate from the viewpoint of protecting public interests and investors.

III-3-4 Information Technology Risk Management

(1) Background and Objectives

Information technology risk is the risk that COs, etc. will incur losses generally because of a computer system breakdown, malfunction or other inadequacies, or because of inappropriate or illegal use of computer systems.

COs' systems are themselves market infrastructures that are indispensable for clearing, etc., so if any system trouble occurs, it may inflict damage on COs and participants connected to the systems, and in turn, impact the financial system as a whole.

Therefore, it is important to build a robust control environment for managing information technology risks in COs.

(2) Major Supervisory Viewpoints

(i) Recognition of Information Technology Risk

- A. Whether the board of directors has formulated a basic policy for organization-wide management of information technology risk based on a full recognition of information technology risk.
- B. Whether there are arrangements and procedures for ensuring that information regarding information technology risk is properly reported to the management team.

(ii) Establishment of Appropriate Control Environment for Risk Management

- A. Whether the CO has specified a basic policy for the management of information technology risk and developed a relevant control environment.
- B. Whether the CO has designated the types of risk that should be managed according to specific criteria and has identified the location of the risk.
- C. Whether the control environment for managing information technology risk is effective enough to, enable the CO to identify and analyze the actual state of its business operations and system troubles, and minimize the frequency and scale of system troubles in a manner suited to the system environment and other factors, thereby maintaining an appropriate level of computer system quality.

(iii) System Planning, Development and Operational Management

- A. Whether the CO has formulated a medium/long-term development plan after having clarified its strategic policy for systems as part of its management strategy. Whether the medium/long-term development plan has been approved by the board of directors.
- B. Whether the CO reveals the risks inherent to its existing systems on an ongoing basis, and makes investments to maintain and improve the systems in a planned manner.

- C. Whether the CO has clarified its rules for approval of plans, development and transition in development projects.
- D. Whether the CO specifies the responsible person with respect to each development project and manages the progress based on the development plan.
- E. Upon system development, whether the CO conducts tests in an appropriate and sufficient manner, such as by preparing test plans and making user divisions participate.
- F. For human resources development, whether the CO formulates and implements specific plans to pass on the mechanism and development technologies of its existing systems and train personnel with expertise.

(iv) Computer System Audits

- A. Whether an internal audit section that is independent from the computer system division and has auditing staff adept in computer systems conduct periodic audits of the computer system.
- B. Whether the audited division accounts for all business operations involving information technology risk.

(v) Safety Measures

- A. Whether the CO has formulated a basic policy for safety measures.
- B. Whether the CO has appointed a safety manager in charge of properly managing safety measures in accordance with the basic policy, standards and procedures specified by the CO. Whether the safety manager supervises the management of the computer systems, data and networks.

(vi) Management of Outsourcing of Business Operations

- A. Whether the CO selects outsourcees (including system subsidiaries) by evaluating and examining them based on selection criteria.
- B. Whether the CO has prescribed the allocation of roles and responsibilities, audit authority, subcontracting procedures, level of services rendered, etc. with the outsourcee in an outsourcing agreement.
- C. Whether the CO properly conducts risk management regarding outsourced business operations related to the computer system. In cases where system-related administrative processes are outsourced, whether the CO properly conducts risk management according to the outsourced business operations related to the computer system.
- D. Whether the CO periodically monitors the outsourced business operations to determine, as the outsourcer, that the outsourced business operations are properly conducted.

(vii) Control Environment for Managing Data

- A. Whether the CO has appointed a data administrator to ensure the confidentiality, etc. of data.
- B. Whether the CO has an appropriate and adequate control environment for protecting data, preventing the unauthorized use of data, taking measures to prevent malicious programs and so forth.

(viii) Contingency Plan

- A. Whether the CO has formulated a contingency plan and has established arrangements and procedures for dealing with emergencies.
- B. Whether the CO maintains the effectiveness of the contingency plan by constantly reviewing and revising it in light of the actual state of its business operations as well as the system environment and other factors.

(ix) Risk of System Updates, etc.

- A. Whether the CO has developed a control environment for managing the risk of building new systems and updating existing systems (hereinafter referred to as “system updates, etc.”) by ensuring that its officers and employees fully recognize the risk.
- B. Whether the CO has established arrangements and procedures for conducting tests. Whether its test plan is suited to the nature of the system development necessitated by the system updates, etc.
- C. Whether the CO has established a control environment that enables itself to be proactively involved in the system updates, etc. when this task is outsourced.
- D. Whether the CO makes use of third-party evaluation, such as evaluation by a system auditor, when making judgment regarding important matters related to the system updates, etc.
- E. Whether the CO has developed a contingency plan for dealing with an unexpected incident.

(x) Response to System Troubles

- A. Whether the CO implements appropriate measures to avoid creating unnecessary confusion among investors, participants, etc. and performs tasks towards the prompt recovery and operation of alternatives.
- B. Whether the CO, after system troubles have occurred, analyzes the cause and implements measures based on the analysis to prevent recurrence.
- C. Whether the CO immediately reports system troubles to the authorities.

(3) Supervisory Method and Actions

(i) At the Time of Problem Recognition

When supervisory departments have recognized an issue of supervisory concern regarding a CO's control environment for managing information technology risk, through daily supervisory administration, etc, they shall identify and keep track of the status of voluntary improvement made by the CO, by holding in-depth hearings with the CO and the outsourcing contractor and, when necessary, requiring the submission of reports based on Article 156-15 of the FIEA.

When the CO is deemed to have a serious problem from the viewpoint of protecting public interests and investors, the supervisory departments shall take actions such as issuing an order for business improvement, etc., based on Article 156-16 of the FIEA.

(ii) At the Time of System Updates, etc.

In cases where COs are to perform system updates, etc., they shall be required to submit specific plans for implementing the system updates, etc. and documents regarding the internal control environment for managing the risk associated with the system updates, etc. (including internal audits) and other matters according to their characteristics.

In cases where the system updates, etc. are large in scale, COs shall be required to periodically submit reports based on Article 156-15 of the FIEA until such system updates, etc. are completed.

(4) Response to System Troubles

(i) COs shall be required to notify the authorities of the occurrence of any computer system troubles as soon as they have recognized it, and submit a "Report on Problem Occurrence, etc." (in the format specified in Attached List of Formats 1-1) to the authorities.

After the computer system operation has been restored to normal and the cause of the problem has been identified, they shall be required to report to the authorities again (It should be kept in mind that they shall be required to report to the authorities on the current state within one month even if the computer system operation has not been restored to normal or the cause of the problem has not been identified within the one-month period.)

(Note) Computer System Trouble Subject to Reporting to the Authorities

Problems that must be reported to the authorities are those which affect systems and equipment (including both hardware and software) used by COs and contractors undertaking business operations outsourced by COs, and which could affect the COs' abilities to identify and keep track of the status of transactions, financial settlements,

cash deposits and withdrawals, fund-raising and financial conditions, and undermine the convenience of participants, etc. in other ways.

However, the reporting requirement is not applicable to such system troubles in cases where a backup system has started up and effectively prevented adverse effects.

It should be noted that even if no computer system troubles have occurred, a report must be made in cases where the probability of the kind of problem described above is deemed to be high, including cases where a CO has received a warning of a cyber attack on its computer system or where it has detected the possibility of such an attack.

(ii) A CO who has reported computer system troubles to the authorities shall be required to submit an additional report based on Article 156-15 of the FIEA when necessary. When the CO is deemed to have a serious problem from the viewpoint of protecting public interests and customers, the authorities shall take actions such as issuing an order for business improvement based on Article 156-16 of the FIEA.

When the CO is deemed to have committed a serious and malicious violation of law, the authorities shall consider necessary actions, including the issuance of an order for business suspension based on Article 156-17 of the FIEA.

III-3-5 Procedures to Deal with Participant Default, etc.

(1) Background and Objectives

In the event of settlement failure or default of participants, etc. (hereinafter referred to as “default, etc.”), the CO needs to promptly take action in order to continue facilitating clearing functions, such as disposing of collateral, procuring financial resources to cover the losses and responding in cases where procurement of additional financial resources becomes necessary.

From this perspective, COs are required to clearly establish procedures to deal with default, etc., including their authority and the participants’ obligations. COs also need to properly verify whether such procedures are actually executable in practice in the event of a participant default, etc.

(2) Major Supervisory Viewpoints

(i) Whether the CO has clearly established procedures in its business rules with respect to the funding of financial resources and other matters in the event of a participant default, etc., in order to enable the continuation of smooth business operations such as the performance of obligations of the CO.

In particular, whether the CO has clearly defined the amount of financial resources

required to cover the losses incurred as a result of a participant default, etc. and the order of its use, as well as the authority to carry out additional collections and the method of allocation in cases where losses that cannot be covered by the funding of prefunded financial resources are incurred.

- (ii) Also, whether the CO tests periodically, at least once a year, and reviews as necessary, the procedures to deal with a participant default, etc. in collaboration with participants and other parties concerned.
- (iii) Whether the CO has developed a manual, etc. to deal with a participant default, etc. and periodically verifies its feasibility with employees involved in the procedures to deal with a participant default, etc., participants and other parties concerned.
- (iv) Whether the CO has established clear rules and procedures to settle payment obligations in a timely manner even in the event of individual or combined default, etc. among its participants.

(3) Supervisory Method and Actions

In cases where a problem has been found in the procedures to deal with a participant default, etc., the supervisory departments shall monitor voluntary business improvement made by the CO, by holding an in-depth hearing regarding the cause of problems and improvement measures and, when necessary, requiring the submission of a report based on Article 156-15 of the FIEA.

Furthermore, the supervisory departments shall issue an order for business improvement under the provision of Article 156-16 of the FIEA when it is deemed necessary and appropriate to do so from the viewpoint of protecting public interests and investors.

III-3-6 Management of Collateral, etc.

(1) Background and Objectives

From the viewpoint of protecting customers in the event of the default or the suspension of payment by a participant, it is important that the position and collateral of the participant's customers are managed separately from those of the participant itself. Furthermore, each customer can be protected from the default of the participant and other customers by holding and managing the position and collateral separately on a customer-by-customer basis.

Assuming the situation above, it is important that the collateral provided by the participant, etc. is preserved as an asset with sufficiently high creditworthiness and managed properly by the holding entity, and that the collateral is available for use by the CO promptly at times of emergencies.

For portability (meaning transferring a party's position, etc. to another party), provisions for clear and effective portability procedures are expected to facilitate the transfer of positions, etc. in the event of a participant default, etc. and have the effect of curbing market turmoil under stressed market conditions.

(2) Major Supervisory Viewpoints

(i) Whether the CO has established rules and procedures to enable segregation and portability to hold and transfer customers' positions and collateral related to them in a secure and effective manner in the event of insolvency associated with a participant default, etc.

(ii) Whether the CO has adopted an account structure that enables it readily to identify the positions of a participant's customers and to segregate related collateral.

(Note) Individual account: Method whereby collateral of customers of the CO's participant is managed separately

Omnibus account: Method whereby collateral belonging to all customers of a specific participant is distinguished from the participant's collateral and commingled in a single account

(iii) Whether the CO has established portability rules and procedures for transferring the position/collateral of customers of a defaulting participant to another participant(s).

(iv) Whether the CO has disclosed rules and procedures on the segregation and portability of a participant's customers' positions and related collateral, including whether the participant's customers' collateral are protected either by individual accounts or omnibus accounts.

(v) Whether the CO rigorously selects the entity that will hold the collateral accepted in consideration of said entity's creditworthiness, management arrangements and procedures such as safekeeping procedures, procedures for using collateral at time of emergency, etc.

(Note) For physical-delivery transactions, supervisory departments shall bear in mind that there are no provisions on the collateral management method in Article 119 of the FIEA, etc. but the purpose of customer protection is fulfilled by Articles 43-2 and 79-20 of the FIEA.

(3) Supervisory Method and Actions

In cases where a problem has been found in the arrangements, procedures, etc. for the Management of Collateral, etc., the supervisory departments shall monitor voluntary business improvement made by the CO, by holding an in-depth hearing regarding the cause of problems

and improvement measures and, when necessary, requiring the submission of a report based on Article 156-15 of the FIEA.

Furthermore, the supervisory departments shall issue an order for business improvement under the provision of Article 156-16 of the FIEA when it is deemed necessary and appropriate to do so from the viewpoint of protecting public interests and investors.

III-3-7 Notes concerning Tiered Structure of Participants, etc.

(1) Background and Objectives

There are tiered participation arrangements in which, when using a CO, a person/entity (indirect participant) uses the CO's system through another person/entity (direct participant). Such tiered participation arrangements enable more participants to access clearing operations as indirect participants through direct participants, while the business structure might become complicated depending on the relationship between direct participants and indirect participants and the nature of the business process, giving rise to various potential risks. COs need to identify risks inherent in such tiered participation arrangements and establish appropriate arrangements and procedures for managing such risks.

(2) Major Supervisory Viewpoints

- (i) Whether the CO identifies risks involved in tiered participation arrangements and takes measures to manage such risks in its rules, procedures, etc., such as gathering basic information about indirect participation.
- (ii) Whether the CO examines the risks with respect to direct participants with indirect participants' positions that account for a high ratio relative to their financial position identified by gathering information as referred to above or by other means, direct participants, etc. serving as a clearing intermediary for an extremely large number of customers, etc.
- (iii) Whether the CO regularly examines risks to the CO that may arise in the event of the default of an indirect participant, and takes action to mitigate such risks when necessary and appropriate.

(3) Supervisory Method and Actions

In cases where a problem has been found in the arrangements and procedures for managing risks arising from tiered participation arrangements, etc., the supervisory departments shall monitor voluntary business improvement made by the CO, by holding an

in-depth hearing regarding the cause of problems and improvement measures and, when necessary, requiring the submission of a report based on Article 156-15 of the FIEA.

Furthermore, the supervisory departments shall issue an order for business improvement under the provision of Article 156-16 of the FIEA when it is deemed necessary and appropriate to do so from the viewpoint of protecting public interests and investors.

III-3-8 Appropriateness of Disclosure of Information, etc.

(1) Backgrounds and Objectives

It is important that COs provide sufficient information so that participants and prospective participants can clearly recognize and fully understand the risks and responsibilities arising from their participation in the clearing system.

Furthermore, from the viewpoint of providing sufficient information to participants, etc., it is important that the rights and obligations of participants, etc. and key procedures concerning risks, etc. are clarified and publicly disclosed in business rules and other rules and procedures.

(2) Major Supervisory Viewpoints

- (i) Whether the CO has formulated clear and comprehensive rules and procedures and disclosed them to participants. Whether the CO publicly discloses key rules, procedures, etc.
- (ii) In the aforementioned rules, procedures, etc., whether the CO clearly describes the rights and obligations of the CO and participants, so that participants can assess the risks they would incur by participating in the CO.
- (iii) Whether the CO clarifies operations performed at a charge and operations performed without charge, and publicly discloses the fee and content of individual services.

(3) Supervisory Method and Actions

In cases where a problem has been found in the disclosure of major rules, etc. by the CO, the supervisory departments shall monitor voluntary business improvement made by the CO, by holding an in-depth hearing regarding the cause of problems and improvement measures and, when necessary, requiring the submission of a report based on Article 156-15 of the FIEA.

Furthermore, the supervisory departments shall issue an order for business improvement under the provision of Article 156-16 of the FIEA when it is deemed necessary and appropriate to do so from the viewpoint of protecting public interests and investors.

III-4 Administrative Procedures

III-4-1 Points to Consider regarding Authorization of Business Rules, etc.

(1) Background and Objectives

Business rules prescribe the desirable status of business operations of a CO, as well as basic matters regarding the CO's clearing system such as measures that can be taken by the CO with respect to participants, including requirements for participants, assuming authorization by the authorities.

In light of the above, COs are required to clearly establish rules and procedures, etc. for business rules and clarify their basis and characteristics so that payment and clearing of financial transactions can be performed by participants, participants' customers, etc. in a smooth, continuous and stable manner.

(2) Major Supervisory Viewpoints

- (i) When preparing and amending business rules, etc. (hereinafter referred to as "amendment, etc."), whether the CO confirms that the clearing system as a whole, including business rules and subordinate rules, etc. is consistent with laws and regulations, etc.
- (ii) Whether the CO discloses and as necessary explains such amendment, etc. to participants, participants' customers, etc. in a clear and easy-to-understand manner at least after receiving authorization by the authorities, or as necessary, before then.
- (iii) When giving such explanation, whether the CO explains the effectiveness and the priority of contracts in the event of a participant default, etc. by summarizing the basis and applicability of laws and regulations pertaining to contracts on clearing, etc.
- (iv) In cases where there is a foreign participant or in cases where assets are held abroad, such as collateral for clearing, whether the CO confirms the risks associated with differences in laws and regulations, such as whether or not the effectiveness of contracts would be undermined in the event of default, etc., including confirming the laws and regulations, etc. of the country concerned.
- (v) When confirming and explaining the above, whether the CO gives consideration to the accuracy of such confirmation and explanation by such means as utilizing outside experts as necessary.
- (vi) In the rules for business rules, etc., whether the CO has clarified the point at which settlement is final in its rules and procedures. Also, whether the CO has clarified at what point unsettled payment, transfer instruction or other obligation becomes

irrevocable by participants.

(vii) Whether the CO confirms that the provisions on the above are consistent with laws and regulations, etc. and explains them to participants, participants' customers, etc.

III-4-2 Points to Consider regarding Approval of Subsidiary Business

(1) Purpose

If the soundness of a CO is not ensured, there is a risk that not only the stability of the CO's operations, but also the soundness of the financial system as a whole may be undermined through management concerns, etc. of the COs (i.e., systemic risk).

Considering their highly public nature as such, COs must concentrate on financial instruments obligation assumption service and business incidental thereto,^(Note) and in principle, are not able to conduct any other business, for the purpose of blocking out risks from operations other than their core business (Article 156-6(2) of the FIEA).

On the other hand, based on the view that the provision of services other than their primary business may help improve convenience, stability, etc. of the settlement system as a whole, even if they do not correspond to financial instruments obligation assumption service or business incidental thereto, COs are able to conduct business related to financial instruments obligation assumption service or business of assuming commodity transaction debts, etc. and business incidental thereto that is found to have no risk of hindering their conducting of financial instruments obligation assumption service appropriately and certainly, as related business, by obtaining approval.

(Note) What consists of business incidental to financial instruments obligation assumption service needs to be examined with respect to each individual business, considering that the financial instruments obligation assumption service is aimed at ultimately settling payables and receivables after netting them. For example, the reception of trading data for the assumption of debt, provision of trade matching function concerning transactions subject to clearing, distribution of settlement instructions, and other such operations that need to be performed in an integrated manner for the smooth execution of the financial instruments obligation assumption service are deemed to correspond to businesses incidental to financial instruments obligation assumption service.

(2) Application for Approval

Upon making an application for approval, the CO shall submit the approval application form prescribed in Article 15(1) of the Cabinet Office Ordinance on Financial Instruments COs, etc. (Attached List of Formats1-2) and the attached documents listed in the items of

Article 15(2) of said Ordinance.

(3) Approval Screening

Upon approval screening, it is necessary to determine the appropriateness of approval on a case-by-case basis, in view of such matters as whether there is a risk of hindering the CO from conducting financial instruments obligation assumption service appropriately and certainly. Specifically, approval screening shall be conducted from the following viewpoints.

- (i) Whether there is a high likelihood of causing losses for the CO and affecting its management.
- (ii) Whether the CO has identified the risks to which it will be exposed and established arrangements and procedures for managing such risks properly.
- (iii) Whether there is a risk of undermining confidence in the fairness and impartiality of the clearing operations or undermining the social credibility as a CO.
- (iv) Whether the workload hinders the appropriate operation of the financial instruments obligation assumption service.
- (v) Whether the business, in light of its content and characteristics, helps the smooth operation of the financial instruments obligation assumption service. Whether the business helps facilitate the circulation of securities, etc. through increasing in the convenience for participants, participants' customers, etc.

(4) Supervisory Method and Actions after Granting Approval

COs are important social infrastructures that ensure speedy and reliable means of settlement, and authorities are required to conduct monitoring on an ongoing basis so that the sound and appropriate operation of their primary business is not hindered due to other business operations, say, as a result of confidence in COs being undermined.

In cases where other business conducted by a CO is hindering or has the risk of hindering the sound and appropriate operation of its primary business, the supervisory departments shall monitor voluntary business improvement made by the CO, by holding an in-depth hearing and, when necessary, requiring the submission of a report based on Article 156-15 of the FIEA.

Furthermore, the supervisory departments shall consider taking actions, such as issuing an order for business improvement under the provision of Article 156-16 of the FIEA) when it is deemed necessary and appropriate to do so from the viewpoint of protecting the public interests and investors.

IV. Supervisory Viewpoints and Procedures (Fund Clearing Organizations)

IV-1 Governance / Business Administration

IV-1-1 Governance System

(1) Background and Objectives

More appropriate risk management, etc. than ever is required for FCOs as their operations are becoming increasingly complex. Under these circumstances, there shall be effective disciplines for management and proper governance in FCOs, in order to ensure appropriate business operations and sound management of FCOs, and in turn, financial system stability.

Effective functioning of governance presumes that the components of the organization are fulfilling their primary roles. Specifically, it is important that, for example, organs such as the board of directors and the board of auditors are able to check management, and checks and balances among divisions are functioning properly, as is the internal audit section. It is also necessary for directors, etc. (directors, auditors, accounting advisors) and employees in all positions to understand their respective roles and be fully involved in the process.

(Note) In the case of FCOs that have established committees based on the Companies Act, it is necessary to examine whether the board of directors, committees, executive officers, etc. are properly exercising their respective authority appropriately. In this case, examination should be conducted with due consideration of the actual status of management based on the purpose of these Guidelines.

(2) Major Supervisory Viewpoints

[Representative Director]

- (i) Whether the representative director considers compliance as one of the important management issues and takes the initiative in building a control environment for compliance.
- (ii) Whether the representative director fully recognizes that disregarding the risk management division may have a serious impact on corporate earnings and attaches importance to the said division.

[Directors/Board of Directors]

- (i) Whether directors check and prevent autocratic management by the representative

director and other officers who are responsible for business execution, and are actively involved in the board of directors' decision-making and checking process concerning business execution.

- (ii) In cases where outside directors are appointed, whether they recognize their own significance from the viewpoint of ensuring objectivity in the decision-making of management, etc. and proactively participate in the meetings of the board of directors. In cases where proposals for the appointment of outside directors are to be determined, whether the outside directors' personal relationships and equity relationships with the FCO and other interests are verified and their independence, aptitude, etc. are carefully examined, in consideration of the roles they are expected to fulfill. Whether some kind of framework has been established so that outside directors would make appropriate judgments at the meetings of the board of directors; for example, whether information is provided on an ongoing basis.
- (iii) Whether the board of directors takes measures to objectively ensure the appropriateness and fairness of, for example, important management decisions and management judgments related to compliance, credit risk management, etc. such as utilizing the advice of outside experts and discretionary committees whose members consist of outside experts as necessary when making such decisions and judgments.
- (iv) Whether the board of directors has specified a management policy based on the overall vision of the desirable status of the FCO. Whether it has established management plans in line with the management policy and communicated the plans throughout the organization. Whether it regularly reviews and revises the progress status thereof.
- (v) Whether directors and the board of directors are sincerely leading efforts in compliance and are properly demonstrating the board's functions to establish an organization-wide internal control environment.
- (vi) Whether the board of directors fully recognizes that disregarding the risk management division may have a serious impact on corporate earnings, and attaches importance to the said division. In particular, whether the director in charge has in-depth knowledge and understanding concerning the methods of measuring, monitoring and managing risks, in addition to an understanding of where risks reside and what kind of risks they are.
- (vii) Whether the board of directors has set up a policy for managing risks based on strategic objectives and communicated it throughout the organization. Whether it reviews the risk management policy on a periodic or as-needed basis. In addition, whether the board of directors makes use of risk-related information in the execution of business and the development of risk management systems by, for example, making necessary decisions based on the status of risks reported periodically.

[Auditors/Board of Auditors]

- (i) Whether the independence of the auditors and the board of auditors is ensured in accordance with the purpose of the board of auditors system.
- (ii) Whether the auditors and the board of auditors properly exercise the broad authority granted thereto and conduct audits of business operations in addition to audits of accounting affairs.
- (iii) Whether individual auditors recognize the importance of their own independence within the board of auditors and actively take the initiative to conduct audits.
- (iv) Whether the auditors and the board of auditors strive to ensure the effectiveness of their audits by, for example, receiving reports on the results of external audits, depending on the contents thereof.

[Internal Audit Section]

- (i) Whether the internal audit section is independent from divisions subject to audit so as to fully check the actions thereof, has the control environment and ability to collect important information on their operational status, etc. in a timely manner, and is sufficiently staffed and equipped to conduct effective internal audits that are accurately adapted to the environment surrounding the FCO and its operational status.
- (ii) Whether the internal audit section formulates efficient and effective internal audit plans that give consideration to frequency and depth according to the type and magnitude of risks based on its understanding of the status of risk management, etc. by divisions subject to audits, properly reviews the plans depending on the situation, and conducts efficient and effective internal audits based on the internal audit plans.
- (iii) Whether the internal audit section reports important issues pointed out in internal audits without any delay to the representative director and the board of directors. Whether the internal audit section has accurately identified the status of improvements made on the issues pointed out.

[Use of External Audits]

- (i) Whether external audits are effectively utilized, with sufficient understanding that effective external audits are indispensable for ensuring sound and appropriate business operations of FCOs.
- (ii) Whether external audits are examined periodically as to whether they are effectively functioning, and appropriate measures are taken with respect to the external audit results, etc.

- (iii) Whether such matters as the number of consecutive years of service by a certified public accountant involved are handled properly.

(3) Supervisory Method and Actions

Supervisory departments shall examine the status of governance through the following hearings and daily supervisory administrative processes.

(i) Comprehensive Hearings (See II-1-1 (1))

Supervisory departments shall hold hearings regarding FCOs' management challenges, strategies and the status of risk management and governance, among other matters. In addition, senior supervisory departments shall directly hold hearings with top managers of FCOs as necessary.

(ii) Examination of Governance through Daily Supervisory Administrative Processes

Supervisory departments shall examine the effectiveness of governance not only through the hearings described above but also through daily supervisory administrative processes, such as follow-up on reports on business improvements made on matters pointed out in inspections.

(iii) Recording of Monitoring Results

Supervisory departments shall compile and store records on matters of particular note based on the results of monitoring conducted through procedures described above, and make effective use thereof in future supervisory administrative processes.

(iv) Supervisory Method and Actions

In cases where doubt has arisen about the effectiveness of an FCO's governance, the supervisory departments shall monitor voluntary business improvement made by the FCO, by holding an in-depth hearing regarding the cause of problems and improvement measures and, when necessary, requiring the submission of a report based on Article 80(1) of the PSA.

Furthermore, the supervisory departments shall take actions such as issuing an order for business improvement based on Article 81 of the PSA, when it is deemed necessary to do so from the viewpoint of conducting fund clearing operations in an appropriate and reliable manner.

IV-1-2 Officers of Fund Clearing Organizations

(1) Major Supervisory Viewpoints

From the viewpoint of maintaining the public nature of fund clearing operations, supervisory departments shall pay attention to the following points when examining the

decision-making process regarding proposals for the appointment of officers of the FCO, among others.

- (i) The officer shall neither meet any of the ineligibility criteria (Article 66(2)(iv)(a) to (e) of the PSA) nor have met any of them at the time when the FCO obtained a license.
- (ii) The officer shall neither have violated laws and regulations regarding fund clearing operations or business related thereto nor have breached any administrative actions taken based on laws and regulations.
- (iii) The officer shall not have engaged in an illegal or markedly inappropriate act regarding fund clearing operations under particularly grave circumstances.

(2) Supervisory Method and Actions

Supervisory departments shall consider taking actions, such as ordering the dismissal of an officer of an FCO under the provisions of Article 66(2)(iv)(a) to (e) of the PSA when said officer: (i) meets any criteria specified in Article 67(3) or Article 82(2) of the PSA, or is found to have already met such criteria at the time when the FCO obtained license; (ii) is found to have become an officer of the FCO by fraudulent means; or (iii) violates or is found to have violated laws and regulations or administrative actions taken based on laws and regulations.

In addition, they shall hold an in-depth hearing regarding the decision-making process concerning the proposal for the appointment of the said officer or committee member and, when necessary, require the submission of a report based on Article 80(1) of the PSA. Furthermore, supervisory departments shall consider taking actions, such as issuing an order for business improvement (Article 81 of the PSA), if the FCO's control environment for governance is deemed to have a serious problem and the action is deemed to be necessary, from the viewpoint of conducting fund clearing operations in an appropriate and reliable manner.

IV-1-3 Staffing

(1) Major Supervisory Viewpoints

Supervisory departments shall examine whether FCOs are adequately staffed to properly and reliably conduct fund clearing operations in light of the following requirements regarding FCOs' officers and employees.

- (i) Whether the FCOs have secured officers and employees who understand the viewpoints regarding governance that are specified under the PSA and other relevant regulations, as well as these Guidelines, and who have the knowledge and experience necessary for

conducting governance as well as sufficient knowledge and experience concerning the control environment for compliance and risk management required to properly and reliably execute the fund clearing operations.

- (ii) Whether officers or employees are current or former members of organized crime groups or have a close relationship with organized crime groups.
- (iii) Whether officers or employees have the experience of being sentenced to a fine (including similar punishments imposed under foreign laws and regulations equivalent thereto) for violation of the PSA or other domestic financial laws and regulations or foreign laws and regulations equivalent thereto.
- (iv) Whether officers or employees have the experience of being sentenced to a fine (including similar punishments imposed under foreign laws and regulations equivalent thereto) for violation of the Act on Prevention of Unjust Acts by Organized Crime Group Members (excluding the provisions of Article 32-3(7) and Article 32-11(1) of said Act) or other foreign laws and regulations equivalent thereto, or for committing a crime prescribed under the Penal Code or under the Act on Punishment of Physical Violence and Others.
- (v) Whether officers or employees have the experience of being sentenced to imprisonment with work or more severe punishment (including similar punishments imposed under foreign laws or regulations equivalent thereto). In particular, whether officers or employees have been accused of committing crimes specified under Articles 246 to 250 of the Penal Code (fraud, fraud using computers, breach of trust, quasi fraud and extortion as well as attempts at these crimes).

(2) Supervisory Method and Actions

The requirements specified in (i) to (v) above are part of a comprehensive set of elements that should be taken into consideration when supervisory departments examine whether an FCO is adequately staffed to properly and reliably conduct fund clearing operations. Even if an officer or an employee is deemed to not meet the requirements, it should not automatically lead to the conclusion that the FCO is not adequately staffed. The important thing is, first and foremost, that FCOs strive to ensure on their own responsibility that they are adequately staffed, in light of those requirements and other elements.

However, supervisory departments shall hold in-depth hearings regarding the FCO's awareness of such staffing and the decision-making process concerning the proposed appointments of officers and employees, in cases where an FCO is deemed to have failed to take those elements into consideration sufficiently in the said decision-making process, and where it is deemed to be necessary to hold such hearings in relation to the business

operations of the FCO from the viewpoint of conducting fund clearing operations in an appropriate and reliable manner. In addition, they shall require the submission of reports under the provision of Article 80(1) of the PSA when necessary.

Supervisory departments shall consider taking actions, such as issuing an order for business improvement under Article 81 of the PSA, in cases where the FCO's control environment for governance is deemed to have a serious problem as a result of the examination of the submitted report, and where the action is deemed to be necessary from the viewpoint of conducting fund clearing operations in an appropriate and reliable manner.

IV-2 Financial Soundness

IV-2-1 Adequacy of Capital

(1) Background and Objectives

In order for FCOs to gain participants' and others' confidence and to operate their business continuously and stably, it is important for FCOs to retain a sufficient financial basis according to the characteristics of management as well as to establish appropriate arrangements and procedures for managing credit risks, liquidity risks and other such risks.

Accordingly, FCOs should hold enough liquid assets to withstand any losses that may be incurred in the event that various risks are actualized.

FCOs also need to have a process for evaluating their capital adequacy in the context of their risk profiles, and implement appropriate measures for maintaining a sufficient level of capital.

(2) Major Supervisory Viewpoints

[Directors/Board of Directors]

- (i) Whether the directors have a general understanding of the nature and level of the risks taken by the FCO as well as the relationship between risk and the appropriate level of capital.
- (ii) Whether the directors and the board of directors understand that, in order to achieve their strategic objectives, a capital plan, which is consistent with them, is an essential component, and whether they have formulated an appropriate capital plan according to the management issues of the FCO.
- (iii) Whether the directors have been sufficiently involved in formulating the aforementioned capital plan, and are adopting a process for evaluating capital adequacy and implementing appropriate measures for maintaining a sufficient level of capital.

[Capital Adequacy]

- (i) Upon formulating the aforementioned capital plan, whether the FCO evaluates the adequacy of capital relative to the risks measured in comprehensive risk management conducted in consideration of changes in the business environment, etc.
- (ii) As for the amount of assets (e.g. the amount of net assets) to be held to prepare against business risks, which should not include financial sources procured for the purpose of preparing against credit risks and liquidity risks incurred in participant default, whether the FCO has secured at least six months worth of operating expenditures, and has

examined the sufficiency of the level of such amount in consideration of ensuring its business continuity.

- (iii) Whether the FCO properly examines equity capital, for example, as to whether the equity capital consists primarily of cash and cash equivalents, etc. and can thus be easily liquidated in a stress scenario.
- (iv) Whether the FCO has a feasible plan to raise additional capital if the level of capital approaches or falls below levels that would make its business continuity uncertain.

IV-2-2 Comprehensive Risk Management Framework

(1) Background and Objectives

FCOs that intensively undertake the clearing of claims and liabilities related to exchange transactions conducted between banks, etc. face a wide range of risks, including not only risks arising directly from the burden of liabilities, etc. based on exchange transactions, such as credit risks and liquidity risks, but also information technology risks and operational risks. FCOs are required to confirm whether such risks would affect the soundness of their financial condition, etc. and establish appropriate arrangements and procedures for risk management.

Individual FCOs are expected to establish frameworks for high-precision risk management that suits their own circumstances.

Also, in cases where a financial institution, etc. that is a clearing participant provides money settlement and liquidity supply functions for an FCO, it is important that the FCO are aware that risks with such financial institution, etc. will not be limited to credit risks and that FCOs needs to identify the risks with such financial institutions in a comprehensive manner.

(2) Major Supervisory Viewpoints

- (i) Whether the FCO has revealed and identified all risks in order to grasp diverse risks in a comprehensive manner, and if possible, has properly determined risk categories to place them under quantitative risk management.
- (ii) Whether the FCO reviews the scope of quantification and accuracy to improve them as necessary. For example, whether the FCO reviews the importance, correlation, etc. of different types of risks to ensure appropriateness.
- (iii) Whether the board of directors has clearly set up a policy for managing risks based on strategic objectives in accordance with the management policy of the FCO as a whole, and examines the policy periodically, at least annually, and revises it as necessary. In

addition, whether the board of directors takes appropriate measures to make the risk management policy widely known within the organization.

- (iv) Whether the board of directors makes use of risk-related information in the execution of business and the development of risk management systems by, for example, making necessary decisions based on risk status reports received periodically.
- (v) In cases where the money settlement functions are entrusted to a financial institution other than the BOJ, whether the FCO identifies the creditworthiness, capital, liquid assets and other conditions of such money-settling financial institution in a timely manner, and examines and controls risk management in a comprehensive manner in view of whether credit and liquidity risks are over-concentrated in such money-settling financial institution.

IV-2-3 Credit Risk Management

(1) Background and Objectives

FCOs bear the risk of incurring losses from the deterioration in the financial position, failure of settlement, etc. on the part of the clearing participants, settlement banks and other parties to transactions in the course of payment and clearing.

Especially in the event of a participant default, etc., there is a possibility that rapid credit crunch, etc. among participants might give rise to serious turmoil in fund clearing operations.

For this reason, FCOs are required to manage credit exposures to participants with precision, combine the management of collateral and other systems and techniques, limit potential losses that may arise from the nonperformance of obligation, etc. by participants and minimize their own losses as well as the losses of other participants.

(2) Major Supervisory Viewpoints

- (i) Whether the FCO has established a policy to manage credit risks that arise in the course of clearing operations conducted such as credit exposures to participants.
- (ii) Whether the FCO grasps its status of compliance with policies to identify the source of credit risks, periodically measure the amount of credit risks and manage credit risks, and as necessary, takes measures such as reducing the amount of risks.
- (iii) Whether the FCO takes measures to ensure the appropriateness, etc. of its credit risk management policy, such as utilizing participants and other outside experts as necessary, when formulating such policy. Whether the FCO examines the appropriateness, etc. of the policy periodically, at least annually, according to changes in the external

environment, etc. and revises it as necessary.

- (iv) Whether the FCO covers credit exposures to participants with a high degree of confidence using collateral or equivalent prefunded financial resources. Specifically, whether the FCO secures necessary prefunded financial resources by such means as implementing the collateral system referred to in IV-2-5.

IV-2-4 Liquidity Risk Management

(1) Background and Objectives

When a counterparty to a transaction cannot make the settlement by the due date, even though the counterparty may perform its obligation at some point in the future, the FCO will incur a loss due to the nonperformance of such obligation (liquidity risk).

In such cases, the FCO has to complete the settlement with its own liquid assets to cover the shortfall in funds arising from the failure of such obligation with its own liquid assets; FCOs are thus required to manage liquidity risks with precision by such means as identifying liquidity risks and securing liquid assets commensurate with such risks.

(2) Major Supervisory Viewpoints

- (i) Whether the FCO has established a policy to manage liquidity risks that arise in the course of clearing operations conducted. Whether the FCO has effective operational and analytical tools to monitor its settlement and funding flows on an ongoing and timely basis.
- (ii) Whether the liquidity resources maintained, cover any of the following stress scenarios, in consideration of extreme but plausible market conditions:
 - A. Default of two participants (on a nonconsolidated basis)^(Note 1) that require the most liquid resources
 - B. Default of one participant (on a consolidated basis)^(Note 2) that require the most liquid resources
 - (Note 1) This refers to the amount calculated without including companies associated with such participant (meaning subsidiaries and affiliates of said participant, parent of said participant, subsidiaries of said parent and affiliates of said parent).
 - (Note 2) This refers to the amount calculated by including companies associated with such participant.
- (iii) Whether the FCO limits liquid assets to deposits with the BOJ and financial institutions, commitment lines or others subject to a prearranged funding arrangement

which can be immediately used and cashed in the event of an emergency.

- (iv) Whether the FCO sufficiently confirms that the provider of liquid assets has the capacity to provide liquidity based on the prearranged arrangement, such as by having established arrangements and procedures to manage its own liquidity risk with precision.
- (v) In cases where the FCO has access to the BOJ's accounts, payment services and securities settlement services, if practical, whether the FCO uses such services to enhance its management of liquidity risks.
- (vi) Whether the FCO regularly tests the sufficiency of the aforementioned liquid financial resources through rigorous stress testing, while taking into consideration the following points.
 - A. In conducting stress testing, whether there is a spectrum which takes into consideration a variety of extreme but plausible market conditions, such as default of multiple participants, and pressure in markets in the event of participant default.
 - B. Whether the FCO conducts stress testing and back testing on a daily basis using predetermined scenarios, models, parameters, etc. according to its risk management policy. Whether the FCO has formulated clear procedures to report the test results to the appropriate decision makers in the FCO, evaluate the sufficiency of financial resources, and secure additional resources as necessary.
 - C. Whether the FCO analyzes the appropriateness of the adopted scenarios, models, parameters, etc. in detail on at least a monthly basis. Whether the FCO analyzes the scenarios, etc. more frequently if it is deemed necessary to do so when, for example, liquidity decreases, or the size or concentration of positions held by participants increases significantly.
 - D. Whether the FCO performs a full validation of its risk-management model overall and revises the model as necessary at least annually, in conjunction with the examination of its policy to manage the aforementioned risks.

IV-2-5 Collateral System

(1) Background and Objectives

Collateral is significant in that it not only reduces the credit risks borne by FCOs by protecting their credit exposures but also gives participants the incentive to manage risks.

On the other hand, the liquidation value of collateral varies with market conditions, so under stressed market conditions such as in the event of participant default, market price and liquidity may rapidly fall.

For this reason, FCOs need to apply prudent haircuts to the value of the collateral so that

the liquidation value of the collateral under stressed market conditions would be equal to or greater than the amount subject to protection, and establish arrangements and procedures so that the collateral can actually be disposed of under stressed market conditions.

(2) Major Supervisory Viewpoints

- (i) Whether the FCO generally limits the assets it accepts as collateral to those with low credit, liquidity, and market risks.
- (ii) Whether the FCO develops haircuts by establishing prudent collateral valuation practices. Whether the haircuts are regularly tested and take into account stressed market conditions.
- (iii) In order to reduce the need for procyclical adjustments, whether the FCO establishes stable and conservative haircuts that are calibrated to include periods of stressed market conditions, to the extent practicable and prudent.
- (iv) Whether the FCO takes measures to avoid concentrated holdings of certain assets as collateral.
- (v) Whether the FCO that accepts foreign collateral mitigates the risks associated with its use and ensures that the collateral can be used in a timely manner.

IV-2-6 Supervisory Method and Actions

In cases where a problem has been found in the soundness of the financial condition or the status of the risk management arrangements and procedures of an FCO, the supervisory departments shall monitor voluntary business improvement made by the FCO, by holding an in-depth hearing regarding the cause of problems and improvement measures and, when necessary, requiring the submission of a report based on Article 80(1) of the PSA.

Furthermore, the supervisory departments shall issue an order for business improvement under the provision of Article 81 of the PSA when it is deemed necessary to do so from the viewpoint of conducting fund clearing operations in an appropriate and reliable manner.

IV-3 Operational Appropriateness

IV-3-1 Compliance

IV-3-1-1 Measures for Ensuring Compliance

(1) Notes Regarding Policies, Procedures, etc. Pertaining to Compliance

- (i) Whether the FCO regards compliance as one of the most important issues for management, and whether it has formulated a basic policy concerning the implementation of compliance, as well as a detailed implementation plan (compliance program) and a code of conduct (ethics code, compliance manual), etc.
- (ii) Whether the FCO has clearly established the authority and responsibility of the chief compliance officer, and whether there is a system in place for his/her function to be fully exercised.
- (iii) Whether the FCO has established a system for communicating and reporting compliance-related information appropriately among the management team, the divisions in charge of the clearing operations, and the compliance division, chief compliance officer or other person in charge.

(2) Notes Regarding the Whistle-blowing System

- (i) Whether the FCO has clearly designated the division in charge of the whistle-blowing system and established specific procedures for handling internal allegations, so as to ensure that they are processed and a response is made in a prompt and appropriate manner.
- (ii) Whether the FCO has developed a system wherein information on the content of internal allegations can be shared within a necessary and appropriate scope.
- (iii) Whether the FCO makes sure to properly follow up on how internal allegations are being handled.
- (iv) Whether the FCO accurately and appropriately records and stores the details of internal allegations and the results of investigations thereof, and whether it makes full use of this information such as to improve its operational control system and to formulate measures for preventing a recurrence.

IV-3-1-2 Fair Participation Requirements, etc

(1) Background and Objectives

Given the role of FCOs, which is to contribute to the stable and efficient business operations of market participants by intensively executing processes, etc. in financial transactions, FCOs' services should be fair and open to participants, other FCOs, etc.

At the same time, FCOs are required to establish reasonable risk-related participation requirements and manage the risks of participants to which FCOs are exposed, in order to ensure their own financial soundness and provide clearing services in a stable manner.

(2) Major Supervisory Viewpoints

- (i) Whether the FCO has established reasonable risk-related participation requirements for participants.
- (ii) Whether the FCO examines whether such participation requirements are fair or not from the viewpoint of providing fund clearing services in a stable manner, etc. and releases the participation requirements to the public in consideration of such examination.
- (iii) Whether the FCO abuses its position in such circumstances as using information received from fund clearing operations in other services and concluding contracts on services related to fund clearing operations.
- (iv) Whether the FCO monitors compliance with its participation requirements on an ongoing basis, such as by receiving reports on the financial position, etc. from participants in a timely manner. Whether the FCO has clearly defined and publicly disclosed procedures for facilitating the suspension and exit of fund clearing participants who no longer meet the participation requirements.

(3) Supervisory Method and Actions

In cases where a problem has been found in the participation requirements or compliance monitoring, the supervisory departments shall monitor voluntary business improvement made by the FCO, by holding an in-depth hearing regarding the cause of problems and improvement measures and, when necessary, requiring the submission of a report based on Article 80(1) of the PSA.

Furthermore, the supervisory departments shall issue an order for business improvement under the provision of Article 81 of the PSA when it is deemed necessary and appropriate to do so from the viewpoint of conducting fund clearing operations in an appropriate and reliable manner.

IV-3-1-3 Prevention of Damage that May be Inflicted by Anti-Social Forces

(1) Background and Objectives

Eliminating anti-social forces from society is a task critical to ensuring the order and safety of society, so it is necessary and important to promote efforts to ban any relations with anti-social forces from the viewpoint of fulfilling social responsibility. In particular, as FCOs are highly public in nature and play an important economic role, they need to exclude anti-social forces from financial instruments markets in order to prevent damage from being inflicted not only on itself and their officers and employees but also on various stakeholders who participate in financial instruments markets.

Needless to say, if FCOs are to retain public confidence and maintain the soundness and appropriateness of their business operations, it is essential that they deal with anti-social forces in accordance with laws and regulations without bowing to pressure from them. Therefore, FCOs must strive, on a daily basis, to develop a control environment for banning any relations with anti-social forces in accordance with the purpose of the “Guideline for How Companies Prevent Damage from Anti-Social Forces” (agreed upon at a meeting on June 19, 2007, of cabinet ministers responsible for anti-crime measures).

In particular, anti-social forces have become increasingly sophisticated in their efforts to obtain funds, disguising their dealings as legitimate economic transactions through the use of affiliated companies in order to develop business relations with ordinary companies. In some cases, the relations thus developed eventually lead to problems. In order to deal with such cases properly, the management teams of FCOs need to take a resolute stance and implement specific countermeasures.

It should be noted that if an FCO delays specific actions to resolve a problem involving anti-social forces on the grounds that unexpected situations, such as the safety of employees being threatened, could otherwise arise, the delay could increase the extent of the damage that may be ultimately inflicted on the FCO.

(Reference) “Guideline for How Companies Prevent Damage from Anti-Social Forces”
(agreed upon at a meeting on June 19, 2007, of cabinet ministers responsible for anti-crime measures)

(i) Basic Principles on Prevention of Damage that May be Inflicted by Anti-social Forces

- Institutional response
- Cooperation with external expert organizations
- Ban on any relations, including transactions, with anti-social forces
- Legal responses, both civil and criminal, in the event of an emergency
- Prohibition of engagement in secret transactions with and provision of funds to anti-social forces

(ii) Identification of Anti-social Forces

In judging whether specific groups or individuals constitute “anti-social forces,” which are defined as groups or individuals that pursue economic profits through the use of violence, threats and fraud, it is necessary not only to pay attention to whether they fit the definition in terms of their affiliation, such as whether they constitute or belong to *boryokudan* crime syndicates, *boryokudan* affiliated companies, *sokaiya* racketeer groups, groups engaging in criminal activities under the pretext of conducting social campaigns or political activities and crime groups specialized in intellectual crimes, but also to whether they fit the definition in terms of the nature of their conduct, such as whether they are making unreasonable demands that go beyond the limits of legal liability. (Refer to the “Key Points of Measures against Organized Crime,” a directive issued in the name of the Deputy Commissioner-General of the National Police Agency on October 25, 2004.)

(2) Major Supervisory Viewpoints

In examining an FCO’s control environment for banning any relations with anti-social forces, supervisory departments shall pay attention to the following points, for example, while also giving consideration to the characteristics of specific transactions.

- (i) Whether the FCO has any relations with anti-social forces and whether, with due consideration of the need for the following measures, it makes efforts to ensure that the relations with an anti-social force that it has unwittingly developed can be dissolved as soon as possible after the counterparty has been found to be an anti-social force.
 - A. Preventing anti-social forces from becoming participants or counterparties to transactions by, for example, implementing appropriate prior screening
 - B. Avoiding providing funds or engaging in inappropriate or unusual transactions for whatever reason if the counterparty has been found to be an anti-social force
- (ii) Whether the FCO has established an anti-social forces response division so as to develop a centralized control environment for preventing anti-social forces from inflicting damage, and whether this division is properly functioning.

In particular, whether the FCO pays sufficient attention to the following points in developing the centralized control environment.

- A. Whether the FCO has established arrangements and procedures for reporting to or consulting with the anti-social forces response division in cases where unreasonable demands are made by anti-social forces. Whether the anti-social forces response division is prepared to ensure the safety of officials who actually deal with anti-social forces and to support the division that deals therewith.

- B. Whether the anti-social forces response division has centralized control over the management and accumulation of information regarding anti-social forces, and whether the accumulated information is made available in the form of a database, for example, for use in screening the counterparties of transactions and evaluating the attributes of shareholders of the FCO.
 - C. Whether the FCO makes sure to maintain the effectiveness of measures to ban any relations with anti-social forces by, for example, having the anti-social forces response division develop a manual for dealing with anti-social forces, provide on-going training, foster cooperative relationships with external expert organizations such as the police, the National Center for the Elimination of Boryokudan and lawyers, on an ongoing basis.
- (iii) Whether the FCO ensures that, when facing unreasonable demands from anti-social forces, the officials or divisions in charge are not left to deal with the situation on their own, but that an institutional response is made with directors and other senior managers properly involved. Whether the response is made with due consideration of the following points:
- A. When an unreasonable demand is made by anti-social forces, it must be immediately reported to directors and other senior managers via the anti-social forces response division and a response should be made under the instruction of and with the involvement of the senior managers.
 - B. It is essential to actively consult external expert organizations such as the police, the National Center for the Elimination of Boryokudan, and lawyers, and respond to the unreasonable demands based on guidelines set by the National Center for the Elimination of Boryokudan and other organizations. In particular, when there is an imminent prospect of a threat being made or an act of violence being committed, it is important to report to the police immediately.
 - C. It is essential to take every possible civil legal action and to avoid hesitating to seek the initiation of a criminal legal action by proactively reporting damage to the authorities.
- (iv) Whether the FCO ensures that the division in charge of handling problematic conduct promptly conducts a fact-finding investigation upon request from the anti-social forces response division, in cases where the unreasonable demand from anti-social forces is based on problematic conduct related to business activity or involving an employee.

(3) Supervisory Method and Actions

When supervisory departments have recognized an issue of supervisory concern regarding an FCO's control environment for banning any relations with anti-social forces, through inspection and daily supervisory administration, they shall identify and keep track of the status of voluntary improvement made by the FCO by holding in-depth hearings and, when necessary, requiring the submission of reports based on Article 80(1) of the PSA. When the FCO is deemed to have a serious problem from the viewpoint of conducting fund clearing operations in an appropriate and reliable manner because its internal control environment is extremely fragile, as shown by, for example, a failure to take appropriate steps toward dissolving relations with anti-social forces despite recognizing the provision of funds thereto and the presence of inappropriate business relations therewith, supervisory departments shall take actions such as issuing an order for business improvement based on Article 81 of the PSA.

IV-3-2 Business Continuity Management (BCM)

(1) Background and Objectives

FCOs assume liabilities of financial instruments intensively and settle transactions in large amounts. They are required to take such actions as formulating an appropriate business continuity plan (BCP) in order to recover their operations as soon as possible and continue their operations even in the event of an emergency, e.g., acts of terrorism, large-scale disasters.

(2) Major Supervisory Viewpoints

- (i) Whether the FCO recognizes what constitutes an emergency and is striving as much as possible to prevent or guard against any emergency by, for example, conducting inspections and anti-crisis practices periodically in normal times.
- (ii) Whether the FCO formulates emergency response policies, etc. including a BCP to recover their operations as soon as possible and continue their operations even in the event of an emergency, and periodically reviews them.
- (iii) Whether the BCP, etc. aims to resume the operation of the indispensable information system within two hours from system halt (to resume processing with a backup system immediately) and to complete settlement on the same day on which the fault occurred.
- (iv) Whether the FCO has developed a control environment for promptly making a report to Banks Division I, Supervisory Bureau of the FSA and making relevant organizations within the FCO work closely with each other if an emergency has arisen or if the possibility of an emergency has been recognized.

- (v) Whether the FCO has established a backup center while taking geographic factors into account as a safety measure to prepare against emergencies. Whether the FCO backs up business data in a timely manner and periodically conducts drills such as switching over to the backup center.
- (vi) Whether the FCO has considered measures assuming the possibility of electricity supply, communication lines, public transport and other social infrastructures coming to a halt.

(3) Supervisory Method and Actions

When supervisory departments have recognized an issue of supervisory concern regarding an FCO's control environment for crisis management, through daily supervisory administration, etc., they shall identify and keep track of the status of voluntary improvement made by the FCO by holding in-depth hearings and, when necessary, requiring the submission of reports based on Article 80(1) of the PSA.

When supervisory departments have recognized the occurrence of an emergency or the likelihood of an emergency occurring, they shall hold hearings periodically and check the situation first-hand so that they can identify and keep track of how the relevant FCO is responding to the emergency, including whether the response (status of the development of a control environment for crisis management, securement of fund clearing functions, communications with relevant parties including participants, dissemination of information, etc.) is sufficient in light of the level and type of the emergency, until the situation improves. In addition, they shall require the submission of a report based on Article 80(1) of the PSA when necessary.

IV-3-3 Operational Risk Management

(1) Background and Objectives

Operational Risk is the risk of participants and FCOs incurring losses due to their officers and employees failing to conduct administrative work properly, causing accidents or committing illegal acts in the course of the administrative work process, and is deemed to be caused by various factors, such as information systems and internal procedures, in addition to human errors.

It is important that FCOs pursue sound and appropriate business operations by establishing arrangements and procedures for managing operational risks.

(2) Major Supervisory Viewpoints

- (i) Whether the FCO has established appropriate policies, procedures, etc. to identify and manage operational risks. Whether the FCO examines them periodically, and reviews them as necessary. Also, whether the FCO has implemented specific measures to reduce operational risks.
- (ii) Whether the FCO has sufficient processing capacity to achieve a certain level of service in consideration of the volume of administrative processes, etc. expected in the future.
- (iii) In cases where the FCO outsources part of its administrative processes to service providers or other third parties or relies on them, whether the FCO confirms that the outsourcee fulfills the requirements that would have to be met if such processes were carried out by the FCO itself.
- (iv) Whether the FCO has specified a policy and procedures for selecting the business operations to be outsourced and the contractors to outsource them to, and concluded a contract and developed a control environment that enables sufficient management of such contractors.

(3) Supervisory Method and Actions

In cases where a problem has been found in the response by the FCO, the supervisory departments shall monitor voluntary business improvement made by the FCO, by holding an in-depth hearing regarding the cause of problems and improvement measures and, when necessary, requiring the submission of a report based on Article 80(1) of the PSA.

Furthermore, the supervisory departments shall take actions such as issuing an order for business improvement based on Article 81 of the PSA when the FCO's control environment for managing operational risks is deemed to have a serious problem and the action is deemed to be necessary from the viewpoint of conducting fund clearing operations in an appropriate and reliable manner.

IV-3-4 Information Technology Risk Management

(1) Background and Objectives

Information technology risk is the risk that FCOs, etc. will incur losses generally because of a computer system breakdown, malfunction or other inadequacies, or because of inappropriate or illegal use of computer systems.

FCOs' systems are themselves market infrastructures that are indispensable for fund clearing, etc., so if any system trouble occurs, it may inflict damage on FCOs and participants connected to the systems, and in turn, impact the financial system as a whole.

Therefore, it is important to build a robust control environment for managing information technology risks in FCOs.

(2) Major Supervisory Viewpoints

(i) Recognition of Information Technology Risk

- A. Whether the board of directors, etc. has formulated a basic policy for organization-wide management of information technology risk based on a full recognition of information technology risk.
- B. Whether there are arrangements and procedures for ensuring that information regarding information technology risk is properly reported to the management team.

(ii) Establishment of Appropriate Control Environment for Risk Management

- A. Whether the FCO has specified a basic policy for the management of information technology risk and developed a relevant control environment.
- B. Whether the FCO has designated the types of risk that should be managed according to specific criteria and has identified the location of the risk.
- C. Whether the control environment for managing information technology risk is effective enough to, enable the FCO to identify and analyze the actual state of its business operations and system troubles, and minimize the frequency and scale of system troubles in a manner suited to the system environment and other factors, thereby maintaining an appropriate level of computer system quality.

(iii) System Planning, Development and Operational Management

- A. Whether the FCO has formulated a medium/long-term development plan after having clarified its strategic policy for systems as part of its management strategy. Whether the medium/long-term development plan has been approved by the board of directors.
- B. Whether the FCO reveals the risks inherent to its existing systems on an ongoing basis, and makes investments to maintain and improve the systems in a planned manner.
- C. Whether the FCO has clarified its rules for approval of plans, development and transition in development projects.
- D. Whether the FCO specifies the responsible person with respect to each development project and manages the progress based on the development plan.
- E. Upon system development, whether the FCO conducts tests in an appropriate and sufficient manner, such as by preparing test plans and making user divisions participate.
- F. For human resources development, whether the FCO formulates and implements specific plans to pass on the mechanism and development technologies of its existing systems and train personnel with expertise.

(iv) Computer System Audits

- A. Whether an internal audit section that is independent from the computer system division and has auditing staff adept in computer systems conduct periodic audits of the computer system.
- B. Whether the audited division accounts for all business operations involving information technology risk.

(v) Safety Measures

- A. Whether the FCO has formulated a basic policy for safety measures.
- B. Whether the FCO has appointed a safety manager in charge of properly managing safety measures in accordance with the basic policy, standards and procedures specified by the FCO. Whether the safety manager supervises the management of the computer systems, data and networks.

(vi) Management of Outsourcing of Business Operations

- A. Whether the FCO selects outsourcees (including system subsidiaries) by evaluating and examining them based on selection criteria.
- B. Whether the FCO has prescribed the allocation of roles and responsibilities, audit authority, subcontracting procedures, level of services rendered, etc. with the outsourcee in an outsourcing agreement.
- C. Whether the FCO properly conducts risk management regarding outsourced business operations related to the computer system. In cases where system-related administrative processes are outsourced, whether the FCO properly conducts risk management according to the outsourced business operations related to the computer system.
- D. Whether the FCO periodically monitors the outsourced business operations to determine, as the outsourcer, that the outsourced business operations are properly conducted.

(vii) Control Environment for Managing Data

- A. Whether the FCO has appointed a data administrator to ensure the confidentiality, etc. of data.
- B. Whether the FCO has an appropriate and adequate control environment for protecting data, preventing the unauthorized use of data, taking measures to prevent malicious programs and so forth.

(viii) Contingency Plan

- A. Whether the FCO has formulated a contingency plan and has established arrangements and procedures for dealing with emergencies.

- B. Whether the FCO maintains the effectiveness of the contingency plan by constantly reviewing and revising it in light of the actual state of its business operations as well as the system environment and other factors.

(ix) Risk of System Updates, etc.

- A. Whether the FCO has developed a control environment for managing the risk of system updates, etc. by ensuring that its officers and employees fully recognize the risk.
- B. Whether the FCO has established arrangements and procedures for conducting tests. Whether its test plan is suited to the nature of the system development necessitated by the system updates, etc.
- C. Whether the FCO has established a control environment that enables itself to be proactively involved in the system updates, etc. when this task is outsourced.
- D. Whether the FCO makes use of third-party evaluation, such as evaluation by a system auditor, when making judgment regarding important matters related to the system updates, etc.
- E. Whether the FCO has developed a contingency plan for dealing with an unexpected incident.

(x) Response to System Troubles

- A. Whether the FCO implements appropriate measures to avoid creating unnecessary confusion among participants, etc. and performs tasks towards the prompt recovery and operation of alternatives.
- B. Whether the FCO, after system troubles have occurred, analyzes the cause and implements measures based on the analysis to prevent recurrence.
- C. Whether the FCO immediately reports system troubles to the authorities.

(3) Supervisory Method and Actions

(i) At the Time of Problem Recognition

When supervisory departments have recognized an issue of supervisory concern regarding an FCO's control environment for managing information technology risk, through daily supervisory administration, etc., they shall identify and keep track of the status of voluntary improvement made by the FCO, by holding in-depth hearings with the FCO and the outsourcing contractor and, when necessary, requiring the submission of reports based on Article 80 of the PSA.

When the FCO is deemed to have a serious problem from the viewpoint of conducting fund clearing operations in an appropriate and reliable manner, the supervisory departments shall take actions such as issuing an order for business improvement, etc.,

based on Article 81 of the PSA.

(ii) At the Time of System Updates, etc.

In cases where FCOs are to perform system updates, etc., they shall be required to submit specific plans for implementing the system updates, etc. and documents regarding the internal control environment for managing the risk associated with the system updates, etc. (including internal audits) and other matters according to their characteristics.

In cases where the system updates, etc. are large in scale, FCOs shall be required to periodically submit reports based on Article 80(1) of the PSA until such system updates, etc. are completed.

(4) Response to System Troubles

(i) FCOs shall be required to notify the authorities of the occurrence of any computer system troubles as soon as they have recognized it, and submit a “Report on Problem Occurrence, etc.” (in the format specified in Attached List of Formats 2-1) to the authorities.

After the computer system operation has been restored to normal and the cause of the problem has been identified, they shall be required to report to the authorities again. (It should be kept in mind that they shall be required to report to the authorities on the current state within one month even if the computer system operation has not been restored to normal or the cause of the problem has not been identified within the one-month period.)

(Note) Computer System Trouble Subject to Reporting to the Authorities

Problems that must be reported to the authorities are those which affect systems and equipment (including both hardware and software) used by FCOs and contractors undertaking business operations outsourced by FCOs, and which could affect the FCOs’ abilities to identify and keep track of the status of transactions, financial settlements, cash deposits and withdrawals, fund-raising and financial conditions, and undermine the convenience of participants, etc. in other ways.

However, the reporting requirement is not applicable to such system troubles in cases where a backup system has started up and effectively prevented adverse effects.

It should be noted that even if no computer system troubles have occurred, a report must be made in cases where the probability of the kind of problem described above occurring is deemed to be high, including cases where an FCO has received a warning of a cyber attack on its computer system or where it has detected the possibility of such an attack.

(ii) An FCO who has reported computer system troubles to the authorities shall be required to submit an additional report based on Article 80(1) of the PSA when necessary. When the FCO is deemed to have a serious problem from the viewpoint of conducting fund clearing operations in an appropriate and reliable manner, the authorities shall take actions such as issuing an order for business improvement based on Article 81 of PSA

When the FCO is deemed to have committed a serious and malicious violation of law, the authorities shall consider necessary actions, including the issuance of an order for business suspension based on Article 81 of the PSA.

IV-3-5 Procedures to Deal with Participant Default, etc.

(1) Background and Objectives

In the event of default, etc. of participants, etc., the FCO needs to promptly take action in order to continue facilitating fund clearing functions, such as disposing of collateral, procuring financial resources to cover the losses and responding in cases where the procurement of additional financial resources becomes necessary.

From this perspective, FCOs are required to clearly establish procedures to deal with default, etc., including their authority and the participants' obligations. FCOs also need to properly verify whether such procedures are actually executable in practice in the event of a participant default, etc.

(2) Major Supervisory Viewpoints

(i) Whether the FCO has clearly established procedures in its business rules with respect to the funding of financial resources and other matters in the event of a participant default, etc., in order to enable the continuation of smooth business operations such as the performance of obligations of the FCO.

In particular, whether the FCO has clearly defined the amount of financial resources required to cover the losses incurred as a result of a participant default, etc. and the order of its use, as well as the authority to carry out additional collections and the method of allocation in cases where losses that cannot be covered by the funding of prefunded financial resources are incurred.

(ii) Also, whether the FCO tests periodically, at least once a year, and reviews as necessary, the procedures to deal with a participant default, etc. in collaboration with participants and other parties concerned.

(iii) Whether the FCO has developed a manual, etc. to deal with a participant default, etc. and periodically verifies its feasibility with employees involved in the procedures to deal

with a participant default, etc., participants and other parties concerned.

- (iv) Whether the FCO has established clear rules and procedures to settle payment obligations in a timely manner even in the event of individual or combined default, etc. among its participants.

(3) Supervisory Method and Actions

In cases where a problem has been found in the procedures to deal with a participant default, etc., the supervisory departments shall monitor voluntary business improvement made by the FCO, by holding an in-depth hearing regarding the cause of problems and improvement measures and, when necessary, requiring the submission of a report based on Article 80(1) of the PSA.

Furthermore, the supervisory departments shall issue an order for business improvement under the provision of Article 81 of the PSA when it is deemed necessary to do so from the viewpoint of conducting fund clearing operations in an appropriate and reliable manner.

IV-3-6 Management of Collateral, etc.

(1) Background and Objectives

From the viewpoint of ensuring the financial soundness of an FCO, etc., it is important that the collateral provided by participants, etc. is preserved as an asset with sufficiently high creditworthiness and managed properly by the holding entity, and that the collateral is available for use by the FCO promptly at times of emergencies.

(2) Major Supervisory Viewpoints

Whether the FCO rigorously selects the entity that will hold the collateral accepted in consideration of said entity's creditworthiness, management arrangements and procedures such as safekeeping procedures, procedures for using collateral at time of emergency, etc.

(3) Supervisory Method and Actions

In cases where a problem has been found in the arrangements, procedures, etc. for the Management of Collateral, etc., the supervisory departments shall monitor voluntary business improvement made by the FCO, by holding an in-depth hearing regarding the cause of problems and improvement measures and, when necessary, requiring the submission of a report based on Article 80(1) of the PSA.

Furthermore, the supervisory departments shall issue an order for business improvement under the provision of Article 81 of the PSA if it is deemed necessary to do so from the viewpoint of conducting fund clearing operations in an appropriate and reliable manner.

IV-3-7 Notes concerning Tiered Structure of Participants, etc.

(1) Background and Objectives

There are tiered participation arrangements in which, when using an FCO, a person/entity (indirect participant) uses the FCO's system through another person/entity (direct participant). Such tiered participation arrangements enable more participants to access fund clearing operations as indirect participants through direct participants, while the business structure might become complicated depending on the relationship between direct participants and indirect participants and the nature of the business process, giving rise to various potential risks. FCOs need to identify risks inherent in such tiered participation arrangements and establish appropriate arrangements and procedures for managing such risks.

(2) Major Supervisory Viewpoints

- (i) Whether the FCO identifies risks involved in tiered participation arrangements and takes measures to manage such risks in its rules, procedures, etc., such as gathering basic information about indirect participation.
- (ii) Whether the FCO examines the risks with respect to direct participants with indirect participants' positions that account for a high ratio relative to their financial position identified by gathering information as referred to above or by other means, direct participants, etc. serving as a settlement intermediary for a large number of financial institutions.
- (iii) Whether the FCO regularly examines risks to the FCO that may arise in the event of the default of an indirect participant, and takes action to mitigate such risks when necessary and appropriate.

(3) Supervisory Method and Actions

In cases where a problem has been found in the arrangements and procedures for managing risks arising from tiered participation arrangements, etc., the supervisory departments shall monitor voluntary business improvement made by the FCO, by holding an in-depth hearing regarding the cause of problems and improvement measures and, when necessary, requiring the submission of a report based on Article 80(1) of the PSA.

Furthermore, the supervisory departments shall issue an order for business improvement under the provision of Article 81 of the PSA when it is deemed necessary to do so from the viewpoint of conducting fund clearing operations in an appropriate and reliable manner.

IV-3-8 Appropriateness of Disclosure of Information, etc.

(1) Background and Objectives

It is important that FCOs provide sufficient information so that participants and prospective participants can clearly recognize and fully understand the risks and responsibilities arising from their participation in the fund clearing system.

Furthermore, from the viewpoint of providing sufficient information to participants, etc., it is important that the rights and obligations of participants, etc. and key procedures concerning risks, etc. are clarified and publicly disclosed in business rules and other rules and procedures.

(2) Major Supervisory Viewpoints

- (i) Whether the FCO has formulated clear and comprehensive rules and procedures and disclosed them to participants. Whether the FCO publicly discloses key rules, procedures, etc.
- (ii) In the aforementioned rules, procedures, etc., whether the FCO clearly describes the rights and obligations of the FCO and participants, so that participants can assess the risks they would incur by participating in the FCO.
- (iii) Whether the FCO clarifies operations performed at a charge and operations performed without charge, and publicly discloses the fee and content of individual services.

(3) Supervisory Method and Actions

In cases where a problem has been found in the disclosure of major rules, etc. by the FCO, the supervisory departments shall monitor voluntary business improvement made by the FCO, by holding an in-depth hearing regarding the cause of problems and improvement measures and, when necessary, requiring the submission of a report based on Article 80(1) of the PSA.

Furthermore, the supervisory departments shall issue an order for business improvement under the provision of Article 81 of the PSA when it is deemed necessary to do so from the viewpoint of conducting fund clearing operations in an appropriate and reliable manner.

IV-4 Various Administrative Procedures

IV-4-1 Points to Consider regarding Authorization of Business Rules, etc.

(1) Background and Objectives

Business rules prescribe the desirable status of business operations of an FCO, as well as basic matters regarding the FCO's clearing system, such as measures that can be taken by the FCO with respect to participants, including requirements for participants, assuming authorization by the authorities.

In light of the above, FCOs are required to clearly establish rules and procedures, etc. for business rules and clarify their basis and characteristics so that clearing of claims and liabilities related to exchange transactions can be performed by participants in a smooth, continuous, and stable manner.

(2) Major Supervisory Viewpoints

- (i) When making amendments, etc. to business rules, whether the FCO confirms that the fund clearing system as a whole, including business rules and subordinate rules, is consistent with laws and regulations, etc.
- (ii) Whether the FCO discloses and explains such amendment, etc. to participants, participants' customers, etc. in a clear and easy-to-understand manner at least after receiving authorization by the authorities, or as necessary, before then.
- (iii) When giving such explanation, whether the FCO explains the effectiveness and the priority of contracts in the event of a participant default, etc. by summarizing the basis and applicability of laws and regulations pertaining to contracts on fund clearing, etc.
- (iv) In cases where there is a foreign participant or in cases where assets are held abroad, such as collateral for fund clearing, whether the FCO confirms the risks associated with differences in laws and regulations, such as whether or not the effectiveness of contracts would be undermined in the event of default, etc., including by confirming the laws and regulations, etc. of the country concerned.
- (v) When confirming and explaining the above, whether the FCO gives consideration to the accuracy of such confirmation and explanation by such means as utilizing outside experts as necessary.
- (vi) In the rules for business rules, etc., whether the FCO has clarified the point at which settlement is final in its rules and procedures. Also, whether the FCO has clarified at what point unsettled payment, transfer instruction or other obligation becomes irrevocable by participants.

(vii) Whether the FCO confirms that the provisions on the above are consistent with laws and regulations, etc. and explains them to participants, participants' customers, etc.

IV-4-2 Points to Consider regarding Approval of Subsidiary Business

(1) Purpose

If the soundness of an FCO is not ensured, there is a risk that not only the stability of the FCO's operations, but also the soundness of the financial system as a whole may be undermined through management concerns, etc. of the FCOs (i.e., systemic risk).

Considering their highly public nature as such, FCOs must concentrate on fund clearing operations and business related thereto,^(Note) and in principle, are not able to conduct any other business, for the purpose of blocking out risks from operations other than their core business (Article 69(1) of the PSA).

On the other hand, based on the view that the provision of services other than their primary business may help improve the convenience, stability, etc. of the settlement system as a whole, even if they do not correspond to fund clearing operations or business related thereto, FCOs are able to conduct business that is found to have no risk of hindering their conducting of fund clearing operations appropriately and certainly, as related business, by obtaining approval.

(Note) What consists of business related to fund clearing operations needs to be examined with respect to each individual business, considering that the fund clearing operations are aimed at clearing claims and liabilities related to exchange transactions conducted between banks. For example, the sending and receiving of payment instruction information related to exchange transactions and settlement information related to the clearing balance, the maintenance, management, etc. of information systems necessary for processing such information, and peripheral administrative processes related to fund clearing operations are deemed to correspond to businesses related to fund clearing operations.

(2) Application for Approval

Upon making an application for approval, the FCO shall submit the approval application form prescribed in Article 5(1) of the Cabinet Office Ordinance on Financial Instruments FCOs, etc. (Attached List of Formats) and the attached documents listed in the items of Article 15(2) of said Ordinance.

(3) Approval Screening

Upon approval screening, it is necessary to determine the appropriateness of approval on a case-by-case basis, in view of such matters as whether there is a risk of hindering the FCO from conducting fund clearing operations appropriately and certainly. Specifically, approval screening shall be conducted from the following viewpoints.

- (i) Whether there is a high likelihood of causing losses for the FCO and affecting its management.
- (ii) Whether the FCO has identified the risks to which it will be exposed and has established arrangements and procedures for managing such risks properly.
- (iii) Whether there is a risk of undermining confidence in the fairness and impartiality of the clearing operations or undermining the social credibility as an FCO.
- (iv) Whether the workload hinders the appropriate operation of the fund clearing operations.

(4) Supervisory Method and Actions after Granting Approval

FCOs are important social infrastructures that ensure speedy and reliable means of settlement, and authorities are required to conduct monitoring on an ongoing basis so that the sound and appropriate operation of their primary business is not hindered due to other business operations, say, as a result of confidence in FCOs being undermined.

In cases where other business conducted by an FCO is hindering or has the risk of hindering the sound and appropriate operation of its primary business, the supervisory departments shall monitor voluntary business improvement made by the FCO, by holding an in-depth hearing and, when necessary, requiring the submission of a report based on Article 80(1) of the PSA.

Furthermore, the supervisory departments shall consider taking actions, such as issuing an order for business improvement under the provision of Article 81 of the PSA when it is deemed necessary to do so from the viewpoint of conducting fund clearing operations in an appropriate and reliable manner.

V. Supervisory Viewpoints and Procedures (Book-entry Transfer Institutions)

V-1 Governance / Business Administration

V-1-1 Governance System

(1) Background and Objectives

As BeTIs perform a huge quantity and value of post-trade processes for financial transactions of securities, including custody and book-entry transfer of securities, they play an important role in facilitating the circulation of securities. Under these circumstances, there shall be effective disciplines for management and proper governance in BeTIs, in order to ensure appropriate and secure implementation of BeTIs' business operations, and in turn, financial system stability.

Effective functioning of governance presumes that the components of the organization are fulfilling their primary roles. Specifically, it is important that, for example, organs such as the board of directors and the board of auditors are able to check management, and checks and balances among divisions are functioning properly, as is the internal audit section. It is also necessary for representative directors, directors, executive officers, auditors and employees in all positions to understand their respective roles and be fully involved in the process.

(Note) In the case of BeTIs that have established committees based on the Companies Act, it is necessary to examine whether the board of directors, committees, executive officers, etc. are properly exercising their respective authority appropriately. In this case, examination should be conducted with due consideration of the actual status of management based on the purpose of these Guidelines.

(2) Major Supervisory Viewpoints

[Representative Director]

- (i) Whether the representative director considers compliance as one of the important management issues and takes the initiative in building a control environment for compliance.
- (ii) Whether the representative director fully recognizes that disregarding the risk management division may have a serious impact on corporate earnings and attaches importance to the said division.

[Directors/Board of Directors]

- (i) Whether directors check and prevent autocratic management by the representative director and other officers who are responsible for business execution, and are actively involved in the board of directors' decision-making and checking process concerning business execution.
- (ii) In cases where outside directors are appointed, whether they recognize their own significance from the viewpoint of ensuring objectivity in the decision-making of management, etc. and proactively participate in the meetings of the board of directors. In cases where proposals for the appointment of outside directors are to be determined, whether the outside directors' personal relationships and equity relationships with the BeTI and other interests are verified and their independence, aptitude, etc. are carefully examined, in consideration of the roles they are expected to fulfill. Whether some kind of framework has been established so that outside directors would make appropriate judgments at the meetings of the board of directors; for example, whether information is provided on an ongoing basis.
- (iii) Whether the board of directors takes measures to objectively ensure the appropriateness and fairness of, for example, important management decisions and management judgments related to compliance, etc., such as utilizing the advice of outside experts and discretionary committees whose members consist of outside experts as necessary when making such decisions and judgments.
- (iv) Whether the board of directors has specified a management policy based on the overall vision of the desirable status of the BeTI. Whether it has established management plans in line with the management policy and communicated the plans throughout the organization. Whether it regularly reviews and revises the progress status thereof.
- (v) Whether directors and the board of directors are sincerely leading efforts in compliance and are properly demonstrating the board's functions to establish an organization-wide internal control environment.
- (vi) Whether the board of directors fully recognizes that disregarding the risk management division may have a serious impact on corporate earnings, and attaches importance to the said division. In particular, whether the director in charge has in-depth knowledge and understanding concerning the methods of measuring, monitoring and managing risks, in addition to an understanding of where risks reside and what kind of risks they are.
- (vii) Whether the board of directors has set up a policy for managing risks based on strategic objectives and communicated it throughout the organization. Whether it reviews the risk management policy on a periodic or as-needed basis. In addition, whether the board of directors makes use of risk-related information in the execution of

business and the development of risk management systems by, for example, making necessary decisions based on the status of risks reported periodically.

[Auditors/Board of Auditors]

- (i) Whether the independence of the auditors and the board of auditors is ensured in accordance with the purpose of the board of auditors system.
- (ii) Whether the auditors and the board of auditors properly exercise the broad authority granted thereto and conduct audits of business operations in addition to audits of accounting affairs.
- (iii) Whether individual auditors recognize the importance of their own independence within the board of auditors and actively take the initiative to conduct audits.
- (iv) Whether the auditors and the board of auditors strive to ensure the effectiveness of their audits by, for example, receiving reports on the results of external audits, depending on the contents thereof.

[Internal Audit Section]

- (i) Whether the internal audit section is independent from divisions subject to audit so as to fully check the actions thereof, has the control environment and ability to collect important information on their operational status, etc. in a timely manner, and is sufficiently staffed and equipped to conduct effective internal audits that are accurately adapted to the environment surrounding the BeTI and its operational status.
- (ii) Whether the internal audit section formulates efficient and effective internal audit plans that give consideration to frequency and depth according to the type and magnitude of risks based on its understanding of the status of risk management, etc. by divisions subject to audits, properly reviews the plans depending on the situation, and conducts efficient and effective internal audits based on the internal audit plans.
- (iii) Whether the internal audit section reports important issues pointed out in internal audits without any delay to the representative director and the board of directors. Whether the internal audit section has accurately identified the status of improvements made on the issues pointed out.

[Use of External Audits]

- (i) Whether external audits are effectively utilized, with sufficient understanding that effective external audits are indispensable for ensuring sound and appropriate business operations of BeTIs.
- (ii) Whether external audits are examined periodically as to whether they are effectively

functioning, and appropriate measures are taken with respect to the external audit results, etc.

- (iii) Whether such matters as the number of consecutive years of service by a certified public accountant involved are handled properly.

(3) Supervisory Method and Actions

Supervisory departments shall examine the status of governance through the following hearings and daily supervisory administrative processes.

(i) Comprehensive Hearings (See II-1-1 (1))

Supervisory departments shall hold hearings regarding BeTIs' management challenges, strategies and the status of risk management and governance, among other matters. In addition, senior supervisory departments shall directly hold hearings with top managers of BeTIs as necessary.

(ii) Examination of Governance through Daily Supervisory Administrative Processes

Supervisory departments shall examine the effectiveness of governance not only through the hearings described above but also through daily supervisory administrative processes, such as follow-up on reports on business improvements made on matters pointed out in inspections.

(iii) Recording of Monitoring Results

Supervisory departments shall compile and store records on matters of particular note based on the results of monitoring conducted through procedures described above, and make effective use thereof in future supervisory administrative processes.

(iv) Supervisory Method and Actions

In cases where doubt has arisen about the effectiveness of a BeTI's governance, the supervisory departments shall monitor voluntary business improvement made by the BeTI, by holding an in-depth hearing regarding the cause of problems and improvement measures and, when necessary, requiring the submission of a report based on Article 20 (1) of the Book-Entry Transfer Act.

Furthermore, the supervisory departments shall take actions, such as issuing an order for business improvement based on Article 21 of the Book-Entry Transfer Act, when it is deemed necessary to do so from the viewpoint of conducting book-entry transfer operations in an appropriate and reliable manner.

V-1-2 Officers of Book-entry Transfer Institutions

(1) Major Supervisory Viewpoints

From the viewpoint of maintaining the public nature of book-entry transfer operations, supervisory departments shall pay attention to the following points when examining the decision-making process regarding proposals for the appointment of officers of the BeTI, among others.

- (i) The officer shall neither meet any of the ineligibility criteria (Article 3(1)(iv)(a) to (f) of the Book-Entry Transfer Act) nor have met any of them at the time when the BeTI was specified as an entity engaged in book-entry transfer operations.
- (ii) The officer shall neither have violated laws and regulations regarding book-entry transfer operations or business incidental thereto nor have breached any administrative actions taken based on laws and regulations.
- (iii) The officer shall not have engaged in an illegal or markedly inappropriate act regarding book-entry transfer operations under particularly grave circumstances.

(2) Supervisory Method and Actions

Supervisory departments shall consider taking actions, such as ordering the dismissal of an officer of a BeTI under the provision of Article 22(1) of the Book-Entry Transfer Act when said officer: (i) meets any criteria specified in Article 3(1)(iv)(a) to (f) of the Book-Entry Transfer Act, or is found to have already met such criteria at the time when the BeTI was specified as an entity engaged in book-entry transfer operations; (ii) is found to have become an officer of the BeTI by fraudulent means; or (iii) violates or is found to have violated laws and regulations or administrative actions taken based on laws and regulations.

In addition, they shall hold an in-depth hearing regarding the decision-making process concerning the proposal for the appointment of the said officer or committee member and, when necessary, require the submission of a report based on Article 20(1) of the Book-Entry Transfer Act. Furthermore, supervisory departments shall consider taking actions, such as issuing an order for business improvement (Article 21 of the Book-Entry Transfer Act), if the BeTI's control environment for governance is deemed to have a serious problem and the action is deemed to be necessary from the viewpoint of conducting book-entry transfer operations in an appropriate and reliable manner.

V-1-3 Staffing

(1) Major Supervisory Viewpoints

Supervisory departments shall examine whether BeTIs are adequately staffed to properly and reliably conduct book-entry transfer operations, in light of the following requirements

regarding BeTIs' officers and employees.

- (i) Whether the BeTIs has secured officers and employees who understand the viewpoints regarding governance that are specified under the Book-Entry Transfer Act and other relevant regulations, as well as these Guidelines, and who have the knowledge and experience necessary for conducting governance as well as sufficient knowledge and experience concerning the control environment for compliance, etc. required to properly and reliably conduct book-entry transfer operations.
- (ii) Whether officers or employees are current or former members of organized crime groups or have a close relationship with organized crime groups.
- (iii) Whether officers or employees have the experience of being sentenced to a fine (including similar punishments imposed under foreign laws and regulations equivalent thereto) for violation of the Book-Entry Transfer Act or other domestic financial laws and regulations or foreign laws and regulations equivalent thereto.
- (iv) Whether officers or employees have the experience of being sentenced to a fine (including similar punishments imposed under foreign laws and regulations equivalent thereto) for violation of the Act on Prevention of Unjust Acts by Organized Crime Group Members (excluding the provisions of Article 32-3(7) and Article 32-11(1) of said Act) or other foreign laws and regulations equivalent thereto, or for committing a crime prescribed under the Penal Code or under the Act on Punishment of Physical Violence and Others.
- (v) Whether officers or employees have the experience of being sentenced to imprisonment with work or more severe punishment (including similar punishments imposed under equivalent foreign laws or regulations). In particular, whether officers or employees have been accused of committing crimes specified under Articles 246 to 250 of the Penal Code (fraud, fraud using computers, breach of trust, quasi fraud and extortion, as well as attempts at these crimes).

(2) Supervisory Method and Actions

The requirements specified in (i) to (v) above are part of a comprehensive set of elements that should be taken into consideration when supervisory departments examine whether a BeTI is adequately staffed to properly and reliably conduct book-entry transfer operations. Even if an officer or an employee is deemed to not meet the requirements, it should not automatically lead to the conclusion that the BeTI is not adequately staffed. The important thing is, first and foremost, that BeTIs strive to ensure on their own responsibility that they are adequately staffed, in light of those requirements and other elements.

However, supervisory departments shall hold in-depth hearings regarding the BeTI's awareness of such staffing and the decision-making process concerning the proposed appointments of officers and employees, in cases where a BeTI is deemed to have failed to take those elements into consideration sufficiently in the said decision-making process, and where it is deemed to be necessary to hold such hearings in relation to the business operations of the BeTI from the viewpoint of properly and reliably conducting book-entry transfer operations protecting the public interest and investors. In addition, they shall require the submission of reports under the provision of Article 20(1) of the Book-Entry Transfer Act when necessary.

Supervisory departments shall consider taking actions, such as issuing an order for business improvement under Article 21 of the Book-Entry Transfer Act, in cases where the BeTI's control environment for governance is deemed to have a serious problem as a result of the examination of the submitted report, and where the action is deemed to be necessary from the viewpoint of properly and reliably conducting book-entry transfer operations.

V-2 Financial Soundness

V-2-1 Adequacy of Capital

(1) Background and Objectives

In order for BeTIs to gain participants' and market players' confidence and to operate their business continuously and stably, it is important for BeTIs to retain a sufficient financial basis according to the characteristics of management as well as to establish appropriate arrangements and procedures for managing operational risks and other risks.

Accordingly, BeTIs should hold enough liquid assets to withstand any losses that may be incurred in the event that various risks are actualized.

BeTIs also need to have a process for evaluating their capital adequacy in the context of their risk profiles, and implement appropriate measures for maintaining a sufficient level of capital.

(2) Major Supervisory Viewpoints

[Directors/Board of Directors]

- (i) Whether the directors have a general understanding of the nature and level of the risks taken by the BeTI as well as the relationship between risk and the appropriate level of capital.
- (ii) Whether the directors and the board of directors understand that, in order to achieve their strategic objectives, a capital plan, which is consistent with them, is an essential component, and whether they have formulated an appropriate capital plan according to the management issues of the BeTI.
- (iii) Whether the directors have been sufficiently involved in formulating the aforementioned capital plan, and are adopting a process for evaluating capital adequacy and implementing appropriate measures for maintaining a sufficient level of capital.

[Capital Adequacy]

- (i) Upon formulating the aforementioned capital plan, whether the BeTI evaluates the adequacy of capital relative to the risks measured in consideration of changes in the business environment, etc.
- (ii) As for the amount of assets (e.g. the amount of net assets) to be held to prepare against business risks, whether the BeTI has secured at least six months worth of operating expenditures' and examined the sufficiency of the level of such amount in consideration of ensuring the BeTI's business continuity.

- (iii) Whether the BeTI properly examines equity capital, for example, as to whether the equity capital consists primarily of cash and cash equivalents, etc. and can thus be easily liquidated in a stress scenario.
- (iv) Whether the BeTI has a feasible plan to raise additional capital if the level of capital approaches or falls below levels that would make its business continuity uncertain.

V-2-2 Risk Management Framework

(1) Background and Objectives

BeTIs function as the core of the securities settlement system through recording and management of transfer account books with special legal effects. Therefore, when conducting business operations, they are required to recognize that they face not only operational risks such as administrative errors and information leakage but also various other risks, including information technology risk, comprehensively check whether or not such risks affect its business operations, and establish appropriate arrangements and procedures for managing risks.

(2) Major Supervisory Viewpoints

- (i) Whether the BeTI has revealed and identified all risks in order to grasp diverse risks in a comprehensive manner, and if possible, has properly determined risk categories to place them under quantitative risk management.
- (ii) Whether the BeTI reviews the scope of quantification and accuracy to improve them as necessary. For example, whether the BeTI reviews the importance, correlation, etc. of different types of risks to ensure appropriateness.
- (iii) Whether the board of directors has clearly set up a policy for managing risks based on strategic objectives in accordance with the management policy of the BeTI as a whole, and examines the policy periodically, at least annually, and revises it as necessary. In addition, whether the board of directors takes appropriate measures to make the risk management policy widely known within the organization.
- (iv) Whether the board of directors makes use of risk-related information in the execution of business and the development of risk management systems by, for example, making necessary decisions based on risk status reports received periodically.
- (v) In Japan, the book-entry transfer system is operated under the Book-Entry Transfer Act; as for the treatment of foreign shores etc., the BeTI manages custody risk through appropriate rules and procedures as necessary.

V-2-3 Supervisory Method and Actions

In cases where a problem has been recognized with regard to the financial soundness of a BeTI, the supervisory departments shall monitor voluntary business improvement made by the BeTI, by holding an in-depth hearing regarding the cause of the problem and improvement measures and, when necessary, requiring the submission of a report based on Article 20(1) of the Book-Entry Transfer Act.

Furthermore, the supervisory departments shall take actions, such as issuing an order for business improvement based on Article 21 of the Book-Entry Transfer Act when it is deemed necessary to do so from the viewpoint of properly and reliably conducting book-entry transfer operations.

V-3 Operational Appropriateness

V-3-1 Compliance

V-3-1-1 Measures for Ensuring Compliance

(1) Notes Regarding Policies, Procedures, etc. Pertaining to Compliance

- (i) Whether the BeTI regards compliance as one of the most important issues for management, and whether it has formulated a basic policy concerning the implementation of compliance, as well as a detailed implementation plan (compliance program) and a code of conduct (ethics code, compliance manual), etc.
- (ii) Whether the BeTI has clearly established the authority and responsibility of the chief compliance officer, and whether there is a system in place for his/her function to be fully exercised.
- (iii) Whether the BeTI has established a system for communicating and reporting compliance-related information appropriately among the management team, the divisions in charge of the book-entry transfer operations, and the compliance division, chief compliance officer or other person in charge.

(2) Notes Regarding the Whistle-blowing System

- (i) Whether the BeTI has clearly designated the division in charge of the whistle-blowing system and established specific procedures for handling internal allegations, so as to ensure that they are processed and a response is made in a prompt and appropriate manner.
- (ii) Whether the BeTI has developed a system wherein information on the content of internal allegations can be shared within a necessary and appropriate scope.
- (iii) Whether the BeTI makes sure to properly follow up on how internal allegations are being handled.
- (iv) Whether the BeTI accurately and appropriately records and stores the details of internal allegations and the results of investigations thereof, and whether it makes full use of this information such as to improve its operational control system and to formulate measures for preventing a recurrence.

V-3-1-2 Fair Participation Requirements, etc.

(1) Background and Objectives

Given the role of BeTIs, which is to contribute to the stable and efficient business operations of Transfer Account Management Institutions (AMIs), etc. by performing a huge quantity and amount of post-trade processes for financial transactions of securities, BeTIs' services should be fair and open to AMIs and other BeTIs, etc.

At the same time, BeTIs are required to establish reasonable participation requirements and manage risks of AMIs to which BeTIs are exposed, in order to ensure their own financial soundness and conduct book-entry transfer operations in a stable manner.

(2) Major Supervisory Viewpoints

- (i) Whether the BeTI has established reasonable participation requirements for AMIs.
- (ii) Whether the BeTI examines whether such participation requirements are fair or not from the viewpoint of properly and reliably conducting book-entry transfer operations, etc., and releases the participation requirements to the public in consideration of such examination.
- (iii) Whether the BeTI abuses its position in such circumstances as using information received from book-entry transfer operations in other services and concluding contracts on services incidental to book-entry transfer operations.
- (iv) Whether the BeTI periodically monitors whether or not AMIs hinder the assurance of appropriate and smooth management of book-entry transfer operations in light of the participation requirements. Whether the BeTI has clearly defined and publicly disclosed procedures for facilitating the suspension and exit of participants in book-entry transfer when necessary and appropriate to do so.

(3) Supervisory Method and Actions

In cases where a problem has been found in the participation requirements or compliance monitoring, the supervisory departments shall monitor voluntary business improvement made by the BeTI, by holding an in-depth hearing regarding the cause of problems and improvement measures and, when necessary, requiring the submission of a report based on Article 20(1) of the Book-Entry Transfer Act.

Furthermore, the supervisory departments shall issue an order for business improvement under the provision of Article 21 of the Book-Entry Transfer Act when it is deemed necessary to do so from the viewpoint of properly and reliably conducting book-entry transfer operations.

V-3-1-3 Prevention of Damage that May be Inflicted by Anti-Social Forces

(1) Background and Objectives

Eliminating anti-social forces from society is a task critical to ensuring the order and safety of society, so it is necessary and important to promote efforts to ban any relations with anti-social forces from the viewpoint of fulfilling social responsibility. In particular, as BeTIs are highly public in nature and play an important economic role, they need to exclude anti-social forces from financial instruments markets in order to prevent damage from being inflicted not only on themselves and their officers and employees but also on various stakeholders who participate in financial instruments markets.

Needless to say, if BeTIs are to retain public confidence and maintain the soundness and appropriateness of their business operations, it is essential that they deal with anti-social forces in accordance with laws and regulations without bowing to pressure from them. Therefore, BeTIs must strive, on a daily basis, to develop a control environment for banning any relations with anti-social forces in accordance with the purpose of the “Guideline for How Companies Prevent Damage from Anti-Social Forces” (agreed upon at a meeting on June 19, 2007, of cabinet ministers responsible for anti-crime measures).

In particular, anti-social forces have become increasingly sophisticated in their efforts to obtain funds, disguising their dealings as legitimate economic transactions through the use of affiliated companies in order to develop business relations with ordinary companies. In some cases, the relations thus developed eventually lead to problems. In order to deal with such cases properly, the management teams of BeTIs need to take a resolute stance and implement specific countermeasures.

It should be noted that if a BeTI delays specific actions to resolve a problem involving anti-social forces on the grounds that unexpected situations, such as the safety of employees being threatened, could otherwise arise, the delay could increase the extent of the damage that may be ultimately inflicted on the BeTI.

(Reference) “Guideline for How Companies Prevent Damage from Anti-Social Forces”
(agreed upon at a meeting on June 19, 2007, of cabinet ministers responsible for anti-crime measures)

(i) Basic Principles on Prevention of Damage that may be Inflicted by Anti-social Forces

- Institutional response
- Cooperation with external expert organizations
- Ban on any relations, including transactions, with anti-social forces
- Legal responses, both civil and criminal, in the event of an emergency
- Prohibition of engagement in secret transactions with and provision of funds to anti-social forces

(ii) Identification of Anti-social Forces

In judging whether specific groups or individuals constitute “anti-social forces,” which are defined as groups or individuals that pursue economic profits through the use of violence, threats and fraud, it is necessary not only to pay attention to whether they fit the definition in terms of their affiliation, such as whether they constitute or belong to *boryokudan* crime syndicates, *boryokudan* affiliated companies, *sokaiya* racketeer groups, groups engaging in criminal activities under the pretext of conducting social campaigns or political activities and crime groups specialized in intellectual crimes, but also to whether they fit the definition in terms of the nature of their conduct, such as whether they are making unreasonable demands that go beyond the limits of legal liability. (Refer to the “Key Points of Measures against Organized Crime,” a directive issued in the name of the Deputy Commissioner-General of the National Police Agency on October 25, 2004.)

(2) Major Supervisory Viewpoints

In examining a BeTI’s control environment for banning any relations with anti-social forces, supervisory departments shall pay attention to the following points, for example, while also giving consideration to the characteristics of specific transactions.

- (i) Whether the BeTI has any relations with anti-social forces and whether, with due consideration of the need for the following measures, it makes efforts to ensure that the relations with an anti-social force that it has unwittingly developed can be dissolved as soon as possible after the counterparty has been found to be an anti-social force.
 - A. Preventing anti-social forces from becoming participants or counterparties to transactions by, for example, implementing appropriate prior screening
 - B. Avoiding providing funds or engaging in inappropriate or unusual transactions for whatever reason if the counterparty has been found to be an anti-social force
- (ii) Whether the BeTI has established an anti-social forces response division so as to develop a centralized control environment for preventing anti-social forces from inflicting damage, and whether this division is properly functioning.

In particular, whether the BeTI pays sufficient attention to the following points in developing the centralized control environment.

- A. Whether the BeTI has established arrangements and procedures for reporting to or consulting with the antisocial forces response limit in cases where unreasonable demands are made by anti-social forces. Whether the anti-social forces response division is prepared to ensure the safety of officials who actually deal with anti-social forces and to support the division that deals therewith.

- B. Whether the anti-social forces response division has centralized control over the management and accumulation of information regarding anti-social forces, and whether the accumulated information is made available in the form of a database, for example, for use in screening the counterparties of transactions and evaluating the attributes of shareholders of the BeTI.
 - C. Whether the BeTI makes sure to maintain the effectiveness of measures to ban any relations with anti-social forces by, for example, having the anti-social forces response division develop a manual for dealing with anti-social forces, provide on-going training, foster cooperative relationships with external expert organizations such as the police, the National Center for the Elimination of Boryokudan, and lawyers on an ongoing basis.
- (iii) Whether the BeTI ensures that, when facing unreasonable demands from anti-social forces, the officials or divisions in charge are not left to deal with the situation on their own, but that an institutional response is made with directors and other senior managers properly involved. Whether the response is made with due consideration of the following points:
- A. When an unreasonable demand is made by anti-social forces, it must be immediately reported to directors and other senior managers via the anti-social forces response division and a response should be made under the instruction of and with the involvement of the senior managers.
 - B. It is essential to actively consult external expert organizations such as the police, the National Center for the Elimination of Boryokudan, and lawyers, and respond to the unreasonable demands based on guidelines set by the National Center for the Elimination of Boryokudan and other organizations. In particular, when there is an imminent prospect of a threat being made or an act of violence being committed, it is important to report to the police immediately.
 - C. It is essential to take every possible civil legal action and to avoid hesitating to seek the initiation of a criminal legal action by proactively reporting damage to the authorities.
- (iv) Whether the BeTI ensures that the division in charge of handling problematic conduct promptly conducts a fact-finding investigation upon request from the anti-social forces response division, in cases where the unreasonable demand from anti-social forces is based on problematic conduct related to business activity or involving an employee.

(3) Supervisory Method and Actions

When supervisory departments have recognized an issue of supervisory concern

regarding a BeTI's control environment for banning any relations with anti-social forces, through inspection and daily supervisory administration, they shall identify and keep track of the status of voluntary improvement made by the BeTI by holding in-depth hearings and, when necessary, requiring the submission of reports based on Article 20(1) of the Book-Entry Transfer Act. When the BeTI is deemed to have a serious problem from the viewpoint of properly and reliably conducting book-entry transfer operations, because its internal control environment is extremely fragile, as shown by, for example, a failure to take appropriate steps toward dissolving relations with anti-social forces despite recognizing the provision of funds thereto and the presence of inappropriate business relations therewith, supervisory departments shall take actions such as issuing an order for business improvement based on Article 21 of the Book-Entry Transfer Act.

V-3-1-4 Customer Identification and Reporting of Suspicious Transactions

(1) Background and Objectives

From the viewpoint of preventing abuse of financial services by organized crime groups and maintaining public confidence in Japan's financial markets, it is important to establish an internal control environment for the reporting of suspicious transactions based on the Act on Prevention of Transfer of Criminal Proceeds (Act No. 22 of 2007; hereinafter referred to as the "Anti-Criminal Proceeds Act").

(2) Major Supervisory Viewpoints

- (i) Whether the BeTI has established a control environment for properly implementing customer identification based on the Anti-Criminal Proceeds Act.
 - A. Whether the BeTI has established internal rules that specify internal arrangements and procedures for implementing customer identification. In addition, whether it has fully communicated the rules to all officers and employees and ensured their full understanding.
 - B. When implementing customer identification, whether the BeTI verifies the credibility and validity of the identity not only by identifying customer attributes such as the birth date and address properly, but also by requiring the submission of customer identification documents, for example. Whether it properly responds to and manages a problem identified in relation to a customer.
 - C. Regarding customer identification data obtained from a customer, whether the BeTI constantly strives to keep track of up-to-date customer attributes through ongoing monitoring of transactions with the customer, for example.
 - D. Whether the BeTI rechecks customer identity, for example by requiring the

re-submission of customer identification documents, when doubt has arisen about the credibility and validity of customer identification data obtained in the past or when it is suspected that a transaction counterparty is impersonating the nominee of the transaction.

- E. Whether the BeTI takes measures that take account of the specific characteristics of transactions when implementing customer identification.
 - F. When hiring officers and employees, whether the BeTI screened candidates from the viewpoint of, at the minimum, properly implementing anti-money laundering measures.
 - G. Whether the BeTI provides officers and employees with training and education concerning customer identification on a periodic and ongoing basis. Whether it evaluates the level of the understanding of the officers and employees receiving training and takes follow-up measures, when necessary, in light of their implementation of customer identification in daily business processes.
 - H. Whether the BeTI ensures the effectiveness of customer identification by identifying and examining the implementation status of the identification through periodic internal reviews and internal audits, and by revising and reviewing the implementation method, for example.
- (ii) Whether the BeTI has established a control environment for properly implementing the reporting of suspicious transactions based on the Anti-Criminal Proceeds Act.
- A. Whether the BeTI has established internal rules that specify internal arrangements and procedures for the reporting of suspicious transactions. Also, whether it has fully communicated the rules to all officers and employees and ensured their full understanding.
 - B. Whether the BeTI ensures that the supervisory department reports to the authorities promptly when a certain transaction is judged to constitute a suspicious transaction.
 - C. In judging whether a certain transaction constitutes a case requiring the reporting of suspicious transactions, and whether the BeTI comprehensively takes account of the various specific information that it holds with regard to the relevant transaction, such as customer identification data and the circumstances at the time of the transaction. Whether the BeTI responds to and manages any problem identified in relation to the relevant transaction.
 - D. When judging whether a certain transaction constitutes a case of suspicious transaction, whether the BeTI takes account of the contents of its own business and customer attributes.
 - E. When hiring officers and employees, whether the BeTI screens candidates from the viewpoint of, at the minimum, properly implementing anti-money laundering measures.
 - F. Whether the BeTI provides officers and employees with training and education concerning

the reporting of suspicious transactions on a periodic and ongoing basis. In addition, whether the BeTI evaluates the level of understanding of the officers and employees receiving training and takes follow-up measures when necessary in light of their implementation of reporting in daily business processes.

- G. Whether the BeTI ensures the effectiveness of the reporting of suspicious transactions by identifying and examining the implementation status of the reporting through periodic internal reviews and internal audits, and by reviewing and revising the implementation method, for example.
- (iii) Whether the BeTI has established an integrated and centralized internal control environment for judging whether to implement the reporting of suspicious transactions, by comprehensively taking account of basic customer information obtained through appropriate implementation of customer identification, the specific characteristics of transactions and other matters based on the full recognition of the relation between customer identification and the reporting of suspicious transactions.

(3) Supervisory Method and Actions

With regard to matters pointed out in inspections and issues of supervisory concern regarding customer identification and reporting of suspicious transactions recognized through daily supervisory administration, the supervisory departments shall identify and keep track of the status of voluntary improvement made by the BeTI by holding in-depth hearings and, when necessary, requiring the submission of reports based on Article 20(1) of the Book-Entry Transfer Act. When the BeTI is deemed to be at risk of continuing to be used for organized crime by anti-social forces, terrorists, etc. because its internal control environment is extremely fragile, supervisory departments shall take actions, such as issuing an order for business improvement based on Article 21 of the Book-Entry Transfer Act.

In cases where the BeTI is deemed to have committed a serious violation of law, including cases where it has significantly undermined the public interest by violating the obligation for implementing customer identification or for reporting suspicious transactions, the authorities shall consider such actions as issuing an order for business suspension based on Article 22(1) of the Book-Entry Transfer Act.

(Note) With regard to customer identification, it should be kept in mind that necessary measures may be taken separately as necessary based on the Anti-Criminal Proceeds Act.

V-3-2 Business Continuity Management (BCM)

(1) Background and Objectives

BeTIs function as the core of the securities settlement system through recording and managing transfer account books with special legal effects. They are required to take such actions as formulating an appropriate business continuity plan (BCP) in order to recover their operations as soon as possible and continue their operations even in the event of an emergency, e.g., acts of terrorism, large-scale disasters.

(2) Major Supervisory Viewpoints

- (i) Whether the BeTI recognizes what constitutes an emergency and is striving as much as possible to prevent or guard against any emergency by, for example, conducting inspections and anti-crisis practices periodically in normal times.
- (ii) Whether the BeTI formulates emergency response policies, etc. including a BCP to recover their operations as soon as possible and continue their operations even in the event of emergency, and periodically reviews them.
- (iii) Whether the BCP, etc. aims to resume the operation of the indispensable information system within two hours from system halt and to complete settlement on the same day on which the fault occurred.
- (iv) Whether the BeTI has developed a control environment for promptly making a report to the Financial Markets Division of the Planning and Coordination Bureau of the FSA and making relevant organizations within the BeTI work closely with each other if an emergency has arisen or if the possibility of an emergency has been recognized.
- (v) Whether the BeTI has established a backup center while taking geographic factors into account as a safety measure to prepare against emergencies. Whether the BeTI backs up business data in a timely manner and periodically conducts drills such as switching over to the backup center.
- (vi) Whether the BeTI has considered measures assuming the possibility of electricity supply, communication lines, public transport and other social infrastructures coming to a halt.

(3) Supervisory Method and Actions

When supervisory departments have recognized an issue of supervisory concern regarding a BeTI's control environment for crisis management, through daily supervisory administration, etc., they shall identify and keep track of the status of voluntary improvement made by the BeTI by holding in-depth hearings and, when necessary, requiring the submission of reports based on Article 20(1) of the Book-Entry Transfer Act.

When supervisory departments have recognized the occurrence of an emergency or the likelihood of an emergency occurring, they shall hold hearings periodically and check the situation first-hand so that they can identify and keep track of how the relevant BeTI is responding to the emergency, including whether the response (status of the development of a control environment for crisis management, securement of book-entry transfer functions, communications with relevant parties, including AMIs, dissemination of information, etc.) is sufficient in light of the level and type of the emergency, until the situation improves. In addition, they shall require the submission of a report based on Article 20(1) of the Book-Entry Transfer Act when necessary.

V-3-3 Operational Risk Management

(1) Background and Objectives

Operational Risk is the risk of BeTIs, etc. incurring losses due to their officers and employees failing to conduct administrative work properly, causing accidents or committing illegal acts in the course of the administrative work process, and is deemed to be caused by various factors such as information systems and internal procedures, in addition to human errors.

It is important that BeTIs pursue sound and appropriate business operations by establishing arrangements and procedures for managing operational risks.

(2) Major Supervisory Viewpoints

- (i) Whether the BeTI has established appropriate policies, procedures, etc. to identify and manage operational risks. Whether the BeTI examines them periodically, and reviews them as necessary. Also, whether the BeTI has implemented specific measures to reduce operational risks.
- (ii) Whether the BeTI has sufficient processing capacity to achieve a certain level of service in consideration of the volume of administrative processes, etc. expected in the future.
- (iii) In cases where the BeTI outsources part of its administrative processes to service providers or other third parties or relies on them, whether the BeTI confirms that the outsourcee fulfills the requirements that would have to be met if such processes were carried out by the BeTI itself.
- (iv) Whether the BeTI has specified a policy and procedures for selecting the business operations to be outsourced and the contractors to outsource them to, and concluded a contract and developed a control environment that enables sufficient management of such contractors.

(3) Supervisory Method and Actions

In cases where a problem has been found in the response by the BeTI, the supervisory departments shall monitor voluntary business improvement made by the BeTI, by holding an in-depth hearing regarding the cause of problems and improvement measures and, when necessary, requiring the submission of a report based on Article 20 of the Book-Entry Transfer Act.

Furthermore, the supervisory departments shall take actions such as issuing an order for business improvement based on Article 21 of the Book-Entry Transfer Act, when the BeTI's control environment for managing operational risks is deemed to have a serious problem and the action is deemed to be necessary from the viewpoint of properly and reliably conducting book-entry transfer operations.

V-3-4 Information Technology Risk Management

(1) Background and Objectives

Information technology risk is the risk that BeTIs, etc. will incur losses generally because of a computer system breakdown, malfunction or other inadequacies, or because of inappropriate or illegal use of computer systems.

BeTIs' systems are themselves market infrastructures that are indispensable for book entry and transfer, etc., so if any system trouble occurs, it may inflict damage on BeTIs and AMIs connected to the systems, and in turn, impact the financial system as a whole.

Therefore, it is important to build a robust control environment for managing information technology risks in BeTIs.

(2) Major Supervisory Viewpoints

(i) Recognition of Information Technology Risk

A. Whether the board of directors has formulated a basic policy for organization-wide management of information technology risk based on a full recognition of information technology risk.

B. Whether there are arrangements and procedures for ensuring that information regarding information technology risk is properly reported to the management team.

(ii) Establishment of Appropriate Control Environment for Risk Management

A. Whether the BeTI has specified a basic policy for the management of information technology risk and developed a relevant control environment.

B. Whether the BeTI has designated the types of risk that should be managed according

to specific criteria and has identified the location of the risk.

- C. Whether the control environment for managing information technology risk is effective enough to, enable the BeTI to identify and analyze the actual state of its business operations and system troubles, and minimize the frequency and scale of system troubles in a manner suited to the system environment and other factors, thereby maintaining an appropriate level of computer system quality.

(iii) System Planning, Development and Operational Management

- A. Whether the BeTI has formulated a medium/long-term development plan after having clarified its strategic policy for systems as part of its management strategy. Whether the medium/long-term development plan has been approved by the board of directors.
- B. Whether the BeTI reveals the risks inherent to its existing systems on an ongoing basis, and makes investments to maintain and improve the systems in a planned manner.
- C. Whether the BeTI has clarified its rules for approval of plans, development and transition in development projects.
- D. Whether the BeTI specifies the responsible person with respect to each development project and manages the progress based on the development plan.
- E. Upon system development, whether the BeTI conducts tests in an appropriate and sufficient manner, such as by preparing test plans and making user divisions participate.
- F. For human resources development, whether the BeTI formulates and implements specific plans to pass on the mechanism and development technologies of its existing systems and train personnel with expertise.

(iv) Computer System Audits

- A. Whether an internal audit section that is independent from the computer system division and has auditing staff adept in computer systems conduct periodic audits of the computer system.
- B. Whether the audited division accounts for all business operations involving information technology risk.

(v) Safety Measures

- A. Whether the BeTI has formulated a basic policy for safety measures.
- B. Whether the BeTI has appointed a safety manager in charge of properly managing safety measures in accordance with the basic policy, standards and procedures specified by the BeTI. Whether the safety manager supervises the management of the computer systems, data and networks.

(vi) Management of Outsourcing of Business Operations

- A. Whether the BeTI selects outsourcees (including system subsidiaries) by evaluating and examining them based on selection criteria.
- B. Whether the BeTI has prescribed the allocation of roles and responsibilities, audit authority, subcontracting procedures, level of services rendered, etc. with the outsourcee in an outsourcing agreement.
- C. Whether the BeTI properly conducts risk management regarding outsourced business operations related to the computer system. In cases where system-related administrative processes are outsourced, whether the BeTI properly conducts risk management according to the outsourced business operations related to the computer system.
- D. Whether the BeTI periodically monitors the outsourced business operations to determine, as the outsourcer, that the outsourced business operations are properly conducted.

(vii) Control Environment for Managing Data

- A. Whether the BeTI has appointed a data administrator to ensure the confidentiality, etc. of data.
- B. Whether the BeTI has an appropriate and adequate control environment for protecting data, preventing the unauthorized use of data, taking measures to prevent malicious programs and so forth.

(viii) Contingency Plan

- A. Whether the BeTI has formulated a contingency plan and has established arrangements and procedures for dealing with emergencies.
- B. Whether the BeTI maintains the effectiveness of the contingency plan by constantly reviewing and revising it in light of the actual state of its business operations as well as the system environment and other factors.

(ix) Risk of System Updates, etc.

- A. Whether the BeTI has developed a control environment for managing the risk of system updates, etc. by ensuring that its officers and employees fully recognize the risk.
- B. Whether the BeTI has established arrangements and procedures for conducting tests. Whether its test plan is suited to the nature of the system development necessitated by the system updates, etc.
- C. Whether the BeTI has established a control environment that enables itself to be proactively involved in the system updates, etc. when this task is outsourced.
- D. Whether the BeTI makes use of third-party evaluation, such as evaluation by a system auditor, when making judgment regarding important matters related to the system

updates, etc.

E. Whether the BeTI has developed a contingency plan for dealing with an unexpected incident.

(x) Response to System Troubles

A. Whether the BeTI implements appropriate measures to avoid creating unnecessary confusion among investors, AMIs, etc. and performs tasks towards the prompt recovery and operation of alternatives.

B. Whether the BeTI, after system troubles have occurred, analyzes the cause and implements measures based on the analysis to prevent recurrence.

C. Whether the BeTI immediately reports system troubles to the authorities.

(3) Supervisory Method and Actions

(i) At the Time of Problem Recognition

When supervisory departments have recognized an issue of supervisory concern regarding a BeTI's control environment for managing information technology risk, through daily supervisory administration, etc, they shall identify and keep track of the status of voluntary improvement made by the BeTI, by holding in-depth hearings with the BeTI and the outsourcing contractor and, when necessary, requiring the submission of reports based on Article 20(1) of the Book-Entry Transfer Act.

When the BeTI is deemed to have a serious problem from the viewpoint of properly and reliably conducting book-entry transfer operations, the supervisory departments shall take actions, such as issuing an order for business improvement, etc., based on Article 21 of the Book-Entry Transfer Act.

(ii) At the Time of System Updates, etc.

In cases where BeTIs are to perform system updates, etc., they shall be required to submit specific plans for implementing the system updates, etc. and documents regarding the internal control environment for managing the risk associated with the system updates, etc. (including internal audits) and other matters according to their characteristics.

In cases where the system updates, etc. are large in scale, BeTIs shall be required to periodically submit reports based on Article 20(1) of the Book-Entry Transfer Act until such system updates, etc. are completed.

(4) Response to System Troubles

(i) BeTIs shall be required to notify the authorities of the occurrence of any computer system troubles as soon as they have recognized it, and submit a "Report on Problem

Occurrence, etc.” (in the format specified in Attached List of Formats 3-1) to the authorities.

After the computer system operation has been restored to normal and the cause of the problem has been identified, they shall be required to report to the authorities again. (It should be kept in mind that they shall be required to report to the authorities on the current state within one month even if the computer system operation has not been restored to normal or the cause of the problem has not been identified within the one-month period.)

(Note) Computer System Trouble Subject to Reporting to the Authorities

Problems that must be reported to the authorities are those which affect systems and equipment (including both hardware and software) used by BeTIs and contractors undertaking business operations outsourced by BeTIs, and which could affect the BeTIs’ abilities to identify and keep track of the status of transactions, financial settlements, cash deposits and withdrawals, fund-raising and financial conditions, and undermine the convenience of AMIs, etc. in other ways.

However, the reporting requirement is not applicable to such system troubles in cases where a backup system has started up and effectively prevented adverse effects.

It should be noted that even if no computer system troubles have occurred, a report must be made in cases where the probability of the kind of problem described above is deemed to be high, including cases where a BeTI has received a warning of a cyber attack on its computer system or where it has detected the possibility of such an attack.

(ii) A BeTI who has reported computer system troubles to the authorities shall be required to submit an additional report based on Article 20(1) of the Book-Entry Transfer Act when necessary. When the BeTI is deemed to have a serious problem from the viewpoint of properly and reliably conducting book-entry transfer operations, the authorities shall take actions, such as issuing an order for business improvement based on Article 21 of the Book-Entry Transfer Act.

When the BeTI is deemed to have committed a serious and malicious violation of law, the authorities shall consider necessary actions, including the issuance of an order for business suspension based on Article 22(1) of the Book-Entry Transfer Act.

V-3-5 Procedures to Deal with Default of AMIs, etc.

(1) Background and Objectives

In the event of default, etc. of AMIs, BeTIs need to promptly take actions, such as implementing administrative procedures from the viewpoint of continuing to facilitate

book-entry transfer operations and ensuring facilitation of circulation of securities.

From this perspective, BeTIs are required to clearly establish administrative procedures to be taken by BeTIs and AMIs to deal with default, etc. BeTIs also need to properly verify whether such procedures are actually executable in practice in the event of default, etc. of AMIs.

(2) Major Supervisory Viewpoints

- (i) Whether the BeTI has clearly established procedures in its Business rules with respect to the default, etc. of an account management institution, in order to enable the continuation of smooth business operations such as book-entry transfer operations of the BeTI.
- (ii) Also, whether the BeTI tests periodically, at least once a year, and reviews as necessary, the procedures to deal with the default, etc. of AMIs in collaboration with AMIs and other parties concerned.
- (iii) Whether the BeTI has developed a manual, etc. to deal with the default, etc. of AMIs and periodically verifies its feasibility with employees involved in the procedures to deal with the default, etc. of AMIs as well as with AMIs and other parties concerned.
- (iv) Whether the BeTI has established clear rules and procedures to smoothly implement administrative procedures even in the event of individual or combined default, etc. among AMIs.

(3) Supervisory Method and Actions

In cases where a problem has been found in the procedures to deal with the default, etc. of AMIs, the supervisory departments shall monitor voluntary business improvement made by the BeTI, by holding an in-depth hearing regarding the cause of problems and improvement measures and, when necessary, requiring the submission of a report based on Article 20(1) of the Book-Entry Transfer Act.

Furthermore, the supervisory departments shall issue an order for business improvement under the provision of Article 21 of the Book-Entry Transfer Act when it is deemed necessary to do so from the viewpoint of properly and reliably conducting book-entry transfer operations.

V-3-6 Notes concerning Tiered Structure of Participants, etc.

(1) Background and Objectives

With regard to the use of BeTIs, there are tiered participation arrangements under which an AMIs has another participant that opens accounts with the AMIs and by this way

participates in a BeTI's book entry and transfer systems. Such tiered participation arrangements enable many subordinate account management institutions to use the book-entry transfer system through senior account management institutions, while the business structure might become complicated depending on the relationship between the senior and subordinate account management institutions and the nature of the business process, giving rise to various potential risks. BeTIs need to identify risks inherent to such tiered participation arrangements and establish appropriate arrangements and procedures for managing such risks.

(2) Major Supervisory Viewpoints

- (i) Whether the BeTI identifies risks involved in tiered participation arrangements and takes measures to manage such risks in its rules, procedures, etc., such as gathering basic information about the tiered structure.
- (ii) Whether the BeTI examines the risks with respect to AMIs which have a very large number of participants, identified by gathering information as referred to above or by other means.

(3) Supervisory Method and Actions

In cases where a problem has been found in the arrangements and procedures for managing risks arising from tiered participation arrangements, etc., the supervisory departments shall monitor voluntary business improvement made by the BeTI, by holding an in-depth hearing regarding the cause of problems and improvement measures and, when necessary, requiring the submission of a report based on Article 20(1) of the Book-Entry Transfer Act.

Furthermore, the supervisory departments shall issue an order for business improvement under the provision of Article 21 of the Book-Entry Transfer Act when it is deemed necessary to do so from the viewpoint of properly and reliably conducting book-entry transfer operations.

V-3-7 Appropriateness of Disclosure of Information, etc.

(1) Background and Objectives

It is important that BeTIs provide sufficient information so that AMIs and prospective AMIs can clearly recognize and fully understand the risks and responsibilities arising from their participation in the book-entry transfer system.

Furthermore, from the viewpoint of providing sufficient information to users, etc., it is

important that key procedures concerning the rights and obligations of users, etc. are clarified and publicly disclosed in business rules and other rules and procedures.

(2) Major Supervisory Viewpoints

- (i) Whether the BeTI has formulated clear and comprehensive rules and procedures and disclosed them to AMIs. Whether the BeTI publicly discloses key rules, procedures, etc.
- (ii) In the aforementioned rules, procedures, etc., whether the BeTI clearly describes the rights and obligations of the BeTI and AMIs.
- (iii) Whether the BeTI clarifies operations performed at a charge and operations performed without charge, and publicly discloses the fee and content of individual services.

(3) Supervisory Method and Actions

In cases where a problem has been found in the disclosure of major rules, etc. by the BeTI, the supervisory departments shall monitor voluntary business improvement made by the BeTI, by holding an in-depth hearing regarding the cause of problems and improvement measures and, when necessary, requiring the submission of a report based on Article 20(1) of the Book-Entry Transfer Act.

Furthermore, the supervisory departments shall issue an order for business improvement under the provision of Article 21 of the Book-Entry Transfer Act when it is deemed necessary to do so from the viewpoint of properly and reliably conducting book-entry transfer operations.

V-4 Administrative Procedures

V-4-1 Points to Consider regarding Authorization of Business Rules, etc.

(1) Background and Objectives

Business rules prescribe the desirable status of business operations of a BeTI as well as basic matters regarding the BeTI's book-entry transfer system, such as obligations of BeTIs and AMIs, measures that may be taken by BeTIs, contracts between AMIs and participants, assuming authorization by the authorities.

In light of the above, BeTIs are required to clearly establish rules and procedures, etc. for business rules and clarify their basis and characteristics so that financial transactions can be handled by AMIs, etc. in a smooth, continuous and stable manner.

(2) Major Supervisory Viewpoints

- (i) When making amendments, etc. to business rules, whether the BeTI confirms that the book-entry transfer system as a whole, including business rules and subordinate rules, etc. is consistent with laws and regulations, etc.
- (ii) Whether the BeTI discloses and as necessary explains such amendment, etc. to AMIs, etc. in a clear and easy-to-understand manner at least after receiving authorization by the authorities, or as necessary, before then.
- (iii) When giving such explanation, whether the BeTI summarizes the basis and applicability of laws and regulations pertaining to contracts on book-entry transfer, etc.
- (iv) In cases where there is a foreign account management institution, whether the BeTI confirms the risks associated with differences in laws and regulations, including confirming the laws and regulations, etc. of the country concerned.
- (v) When confirming and explaining the above, whether the BeTI gives consideration to the accuracy of such confirmation and explanation by such means as utilizing outside experts as necessary.
- (vi) In the rules for business rules, etc., whether the BeTI has clarified the point at which settlement is final in its rules and procedures.
- (vii) Whether the BeTI confirms that the provisions on the above are consistent with laws and regulations, etc. and explains them as necessary to AMIs, etc.

V-4-2 Points to Consider regarding Approval of Subsidiary Business

(1) Purpose

BeTIs' activities may directly affect ordinary investors' interests as they are responsible for the recording and management of transfer account books with special legal effects. Therefore, they are strongly required to maintain their financial soundness and conduct business operations in a stable manner.

Considering their highly public nature as such, BeTIs must concentrate on book-entry transfer operations, and in principle, are not able to conduct any other business, for the purpose of blocking out risks from operations other than their core business (Article 9(1) of the Book-Entry Transfer Act).

On the other hand, based on the view that the provision of services other than their primary business may help improve convenience, stability, etc. of the settlement system as a whole in light of users' needs, even if they do not correspond to book-entry transfer operations, BeTIs are able to conduct business related to book-entry transfer operations that is found to have no risk of hindering their properly and reliably conducting of book-entry transfer operations, as related business, by obtaining approval.

(2) Application for Approval

Upon making an application for approval, the BeTI shall submit the approval application form prescribed in Article 6(1) etc. of the Order on Supervision of General Book-entry Transfer Institutions (Attached List of Formats 3-2) and the attached documents listed in the items of Article 6(2) of said Order.

(3) Approval Screening

Upon approval screening, it is necessary to determine the appropriateness of approval on a case-by-case basis, in view of such matters as whether there is a risk of hindering the BeTI from properly and reliably conducting book-entry transfer operations. Specifically, approval screening shall be conducted from the following viewpoints.

- (i) Whether there is a high likelihood of causing losses for the BeTI and affecting its management.
- (ii) Whether the BeTI has identified the risks to which it will be exposed and has established arrangements and procedures for managing such risks properly.
- (iii) Whether there is a risk of undermining confidence in the fairness and impartiality of the book-entry transfer operations or undermining the social credibility as a BeTI.
- (iv) Whether the workload hinders the appropriate implementation of the book-entry transfer operations.
- (v) Whether the business, in light of its content and characteristics, helps the smooth implementation of the book-entry transfer operations. Whether the business helps

facilitate the circulation of corporate bonds, etc. through increasing in convenience for AMIs.

(4) Supervisory Method and Actions after Granting Approval

BeTIs are important social infrastructures that ensure speedy and reliable means of settlement, and authorities are required to conduct monitoring on an ongoing basis so that the sound and appropriate operation of their primary business is not hindered due to other business operations, say, as a result of the confidence in BeTIs being undermined.

In cases where other business conducted by a BeTI is hindering or has the risk of hindering the sound and appropriate operation of its primary business, the supervisory departments shall monitor voluntary business improvement made by the BeTI, by holding an in-depth hearing and, when necessary, requiring the submission of a report based on Article 20(1) of the Book-Entry Transfer Act.

Furthermore, the supervisory departments shall consider taking actions such as issuing an order for business improvement under the provision of Article 21 of the Book-Entry Transfer Act when it is deemed necessary to do so from the viewpoint of properly and reliably conducting book-entry transfer operations.

VI. Supervisory Viewpoints and Procedures (Trade Repositories)

VI-1 Governance / Business Administration

VI-1-1 Governance System

(1) Background and Objectives

TRs play an important role in improving the transparency of transaction information by intensively managing transaction data in the over-the counter derivatives market. Under these circumstances, there shall be effective disciplines for management and proper governance in TRs, in order to ensure appropriate business operations and sound management of TRs, and in turn, financial system stability.

Effective functioning of governance presumes that the components of the organization are fulfilling their primary roles. Specifically, it is important that, for example, organs such as the board of directors and the board of auditors are able to check management, and checks and balances among divisions are functioning properly, as is the internal audit section. It is also necessary for representative directors, directors, executive officers, auditors and employees in all positions to understand their respective roles and be fully involved in the process.

(Note) Under the FIEA, TRs may be established either as a company with a board of auditors or as a company or other juridical person (including an organization which is not a juridical person and for which there is a provision for the appointment of a representative, etc. Therefore, in the case of TRs which are not companies with a board of auditors, it is necessary to examine whether their representatives, managers, committees, etc. are properly exercising their respective authority. The examination should be conducted with due consideration of the actual status of management based on the purpose of these Guidelines.

(2) Major Supervisory Viewpoints

[Representative Director]

- (i) Whether the representative director considers compliance as one of the important management issues and takes the initiative in building a control environment for compliance.
- (ii) Whether the representative director fully recognizes that disregarding the risk management division may have a serious impact on corporate earnings and attaches importance to the said division.

[Directors/Board of Directors]

- (i) Whether directors check and prevent autocratic management by the representative director and other officers who are responsible for business execution, and are actively involved in the board of directors' decision-making and checking process concerning business execution.
- (ii) In cases where outside directors are appointed, whether they recognize their own significance from the viewpoint of ensuring objectivity in the decision-making of management, etc. and proactively participate in the meetings of the board of directors. In cases where proposals for the appointment of outside directors are to be determined, whether the outside directors' personal relationships and equity relationships with the TR and other interests are verified and their independence, aptitude, etc. are carefully examined, in consideration of the roles they are expected to fulfill. Whether some kind of framework has been established so that outside directors would make appropriate judgments at the meetings of the board of directors; for example, whether information is provided on an ongoing basis.
- (iii) Whether the board of directors takes measures to objectively ensure the appropriateness and fairness of, for example, important management decisions and management judgments related to compliance, etc. such as utilizing the advice of outside experts and discretionary committees whose members consist of outside experts as necessary when making such decisions and judgments.
- (iv) Whether the board of directors has specified a management policy based on the overall vision of the desirable status of the TR. Whether it has established management plans in line with the management policy and communicated the plans throughout the organization. Whether it regularly reviews and revises the progress status thereof.
- (v) Whether directors and the board of directors are sincerely leading efforts in compliance and are properly demonstrating the board's functions to establish an organization-wide internal control environment.
- (vi) Whether the board of directors fully recognizes that disregarding the risk management division may have a serious impact on corporate earnings, and attaches importance to the said division. In particular, whether the director in charge has in-depth knowledge and understanding concerning the methods of measuring, monitoring and managing risks, in addition to an understanding of where risks reside and what kind of risks they are.
- (vii) Whether the board of directors has set up a policy for managing risks based on strategic objectives and communicated it throughout the organization. Whether it reviews the risk management policy on a periodic or as-needed basis. In addition,

whether the board of directors makes use of risk-related information in the execution of business and the development of risk management systems by, for example, making necessary decisions based on the status of risks reported periodically.

[Auditors/Board of Auditors]

- (i) Whether the independence of the auditors and the board of auditors is ensured in accordance with the purpose of the board of auditors system.
- (ii) Whether the auditors and the board of auditors properly exercise the broad authority granted thereto and conduct audits of business operations in addition to audits of accounting affairs.
- (iii) Whether individual auditors recognize the importance of their own independence within the board of auditors and actively take the initiative to conduct audits.
- (iv) Whether the auditors and the board of auditors strive to ensure the effectiveness of their audits by, for example, receiving reports on the results of external audits, depending on the contents thereof.

[Internal Audit Section]

- (i) Whether the internal audit section is independent from divisions subject to audit so as to fully check the actions thereof, has the control environment and ability to collect important information on their operational status, etc. in a timely manner, and is sufficiently staffed and equipped to conduct effective internal audits that are accurately adapted to the environment surrounding the TR and its operational status.
- (ii) Whether the internal audit section formulates efficient and effective internal audit plans that give consideration to frequency and depth according to the type and magnitude of risks based on its understanding of the status of risk management, etc. by divisions subject to audits, properly reviews the plans depending on the situation, and conducts efficient and effective internal audits based on the internal audit plans.
- (iii) Whether the internal audit section reports important issues pointed out in internal audits without any delay to the representative director and the board of directors. Whether the internal audit section has accurately identified the status of improvements made on the issues pointed out.

[Use of External Audits]

- (i) Whether external audits are effectively utilized, with sufficient understanding that effective external audits are indispensable for ensuring sound and appropriate business operations of TRs.

- (ii) Whether external audits are examined periodically as to whether they are effectively functioning, and appropriate measures are taken with respect to the external audit results, etc.
- (iii) Whether such matters as the number of consecutive years of service by a certified public accountant involved are handled properly.

(3) Supervisory Method and Actions

Supervisory departments shall examine the status of governance through the following hearings and daily supervisory administrative processes.

(i) Comprehensive Hearings (See II-1-1 (1))

Supervisory departments shall hold hearings regarding TRs' management challenges, strategies and the status of risk management and governance, among other matters. In addition, senior supervisory departments shall directly hold hearings with top managers of TRs as necessary.

(ii) Examination of Governance through Daily Supervisory Administrative Processes

Supervisory departments shall examine the effectiveness of governance not only through the hearings described above but also through daily supervisory administrative processes, such as follow-up on reports on business improvements made on matters pointed out in inspections.

(iii) Recording of Monitoring Results

Supervisory departments shall compile and store records on matters of particular note based on the results of monitoring conducted through procedures described above, and make effective use thereof in future supervisory administrative processes.

(iv) Supervisory Method and Actions

In cases where doubt has arisen about the effectiveness of a TR's governance, the supervisory departments shall monitor voluntary business improvement made by the TR, by holding an in-depth hearing regarding the cause of problems and improvement measures and, when necessary, requiring the submission of a report based on Article 156-80 of the FIEA.

Furthermore, the supervisory departments shall take actions, such as issuing an order for business improvement based on Article 156-81 of the FIEA, when it is deemed necessary and appropriate to do so from the viewpoint of protecting the public interest and investors.

VI-1-2 Officers of Trade Repositories

(1) Major Supervisory Viewpoints

From the viewpoint of maintaining the public nature of trade repository service, supervisory departments shall pay attention to the following points when examining the decision-making process regarding proposals for the appointment of officers of the TR, among others.

- (i) The officer shall neither meet any of the ineligibility criteria (Article 156-67(1)(iv)(a) to (f) of the FIEA) nor have met any of them at the time when the TR obtained a designation.
- (ii) The officer shall neither have violated laws and regulations regarding trade repositories operations or business incidental thereto nor have breached any administrative actions taken based on laws and regulations.
- (iii) The officer shall not have engaged in an illegal or markedly inappropriate act regarding trade repository services under particularly grave circumstances.

(2) Supervisory Method and Actions

Supervisory departments shall consider taking actions, such as ordering the dismissal of an officer of a TR under the provision of Article 156-83(1) of the FIEA when said officer: (i) meets any criteria specified in Article 156-67(1)(iv)(a) to (f) of the FIEA, or is found to have already met such criteria at the time when the TR obtained a license or approval; (ii) is found to have become an officer of the TR by fraudulent means; or (iii) violates or is found to have violated laws and regulations or administrative actions taken based on laws and regulations.

In addition, they shall hold an in-depth hearing regarding the decision-making process concerning the proposal for the appointment of the said officer or committee member and, when necessary, require the submission of a report based on Article 156-80 of the FIEA. Furthermore, supervisory departments shall consider taking actions, such as issuing an order for business improvement (Article 156-81 of the FIEA), if the TR's control environment for governance is deemed to have a serious problem and the action is deemed to be necessary and appropriate, from the viewpoint of protecting public interest and investors.

VI-1-3 Staffing

(1) Major Supervisory Viewpoints

Supervisory departments shall examine whether TRs are adequately staffed to properly and reliably conduct financial instruments obligation assumption service, in light of the

following requirements regarding TRs' officers and employees.

- (i) Whether the TRs have secured officers and employees who understand the viewpoints regarding governance that are specified under the FIEA and other relevant regulations, as well as these Guidelines, and who have the knowledge and experience necessary for conducting governance as well as sufficient knowledge and experience concerning the control environment for compliance required to properly and reliably execute the trade repository services.
- (ii) Whether officers or employees are current or former members of organized crime groups or have a close relationship with organized crime groups.
- (iii) Whether officers or employees have the experience of being sentenced to a fine (including similar punishments imposed under foreign laws and regulations equivalent thereto) for violation of the FIEA or other domestic financial laws and regulations or foreign laws and regulations equivalent thereto.
- (iv) Whether officers or employees have the experience of being sentenced to a fine (including similar punishments imposed under foreign laws and regulations equivalent thereto) for violation of the Act on Prevention of Unjust Acts by Organized Crime Group Members (excluding the provisions of Article 32-3(7) and Article 32-11(1) of said Act) or other foreign laws and regulations equivalent thereto, or for committing a crime prescribed under the Penal Code or under the Act on Punishment of Physical Violence and Others.
- (v) Whether officers or employees have the experience of being sentenced to imprisonment with work or more severe punishment (including similar punishments imposed under equivalent foreign laws or regulations). In particular, whether officers or employees have been accused of committing crimes specified under Articles 246 to 250 of the Penal Code (fraud, fraud using computers, breach of trust, quasi fraud, and extortion as well as attempts at these crimes).

(2) Supervisory Method and Actions

The requirements specified in (i) to (v) above are part of a comprehensive set of elements that should be taken into consideration when supervisory departments examine whether a TR is adequately staffed to properly and reliably conduct trade repositories operations. Even if an officer or an employee is deemed to not meet the requirements, it should not automatically lead to the conclusion that the TR is not adequately staffed. The important thing is, first and foremost, that TRs strive to ensure on their own responsibility that they are adequately staffed, in light of those requirements and other elements.

However, supervisory departments shall hold in-depth hearings regarding the TR's

awareness of such staffing and the decision-making process concerning the proposed appointments of officers and employees, in cases where a TR is deemed to have failed to take those elements into consideration sufficiently in the said decision-making process, and where it is deemed to be necessary and appropriate to hold such hearings in relation to the business operations of the TR from the viewpoint of protecting the public interest and investors. In addition, they shall require the submission of reports under the provision of Article 156-80 of the FIEA when necessary.

Supervisory departments shall consider taking actions, such as issuing an order for business improvement under Article 156-81 of the FIEA, in cases where the TR's control environment for governance is deemed to have a serious problem as a result of the examination of the submitted report, and where the action is deemed to be necessary and appropriate from the viewpoint of protecting the public interest and investors.

VI-2 Financial Soundness

VI-2-1 Adequacy of Capital

(1) Background and Objectives

In order for TRs to gain users' and market players' confidence and to operate their business continuously and stably, it is important for TRs to retain a sufficient financial basis according to the characteristics of management as well as to establish appropriate arrangements and procedures for managing operational risks and other such risks.

Accordingly, TRs should hold enough liquid assets to withstand any losses that may be incurred in the event that various risks are actualized.

TRs also need to have a process for evaluating their capital adequacy in the context of their risk profiles, and implement appropriate measures for maintaining a sufficient level of capital.

(2) Major Supervisory Viewpoints

[Directors/Board of Directors]

- (i) Whether the directors have a general understanding of the nature and level of the risks taken by the TR as well as the relationship between risk and the appropriate level of capital.
- (ii) Whether the directors and the board of directors understand that, in order to achieve their strategic objectives, a capital plan, which is consistent with them, is an essential component, and whether they have formulated an appropriate capital plan according to the management issues of the TR.
- (iii) Whether the directors have been sufficiently involved in formulating the aforementioned capital plan, and are adopting a process for evaluating capital adequacy and implementing appropriate measures for maintaining a sufficient level of capital.

[Capital Adequacy]

- (i) Upon formulating the aforementioned capital plan, whether the TR evaluates the adequacy of capital relative to the risks measured in consideration of changes in the business environment, etc.
- (ii) As for the amount of assets (e.g. the amount of net assets) to be held to prepare against business risks, which should not include financial sources procured for the purpose of preparing against credit risks and liquidity risks incurred in participant default, whether the TR has secured at least six months worth of operating expenditures, and examined

the sufficiency of the level of such amount in consideration of ensuring the TR's business continuity.

- (iii) Whether the TR properly examines equity capital, for example, as to whether the equity capital consists primarily of cash and cash equivalents, etc. and can thus be easily liquidated in a stress scenario.
- (iv) Whether the TR has a feasible plan to raise additional capital if the level of capital approaches or falls below levels that would make its business continuity uncertain.

VI-2-2 Risk Management Framework

(1) Background and Objectives

TRs intensively accumulate information concerning their over-the-counter derivatives transactions provided by users. Therefore, when conducting business operations, they are required to recognize that they face not only operational risks, such as administrative errors and divulging of information, but also various other risks, including information technology risk, comprehensively check whether or not such risks affect its business operations, and establish appropriate arrangements and procedures for managing risks.

(2) Major Supervisory Viewpoints

- (i) Whether the TR has revealed and identified all risks in order to grasp diverse risks in a comprehensive manner, and if possible, has properly determined risk categories to place them under quantitative risk management.
- (ii) Whether the TR reviews the scope of quantification and accuracy to improve them as necessary. For example, whether the TR reviews the importance, correlation, etc. of different types of risks to ensure appropriateness.
- (iii) Whether the board of directors has clearly set up a policy for managing risks based on strategic objectives in accordance with the management policy of the TR as a whole, and examines the policy periodically, at least annually, and revises it as necessary. In addition, whether the board of directors takes appropriate measures to make the risk management policy widely known within the organization.
- (iv) Whether the board of directors makes use of risk-related information in the execution of business and the development of risk management systems by, for example, making necessary decisions based on risk status reports received periodically.

VI-2-3 Supervisory Method and Actions

In cases where a problem has been found in the soundness of the financial condition of a TR, the supervisory departments shall monitor voluntary business improvement made by the TR, by holding an in-depth hearing regarding the cause of the problems and improvement measures and, when necessary, requiring the submission of reports Article 156-80 of the FIEA.

Furthermore, the supervisory departments shall issue an order for business improvement based on Article 156-81 of the FIEA when it is deemed necessary and appropriate to do so from the viewpoint of protecting the public interests and investors.

VI-3 Operational Appropriateness

VI-3-1 Compliance

VI-3-1-1 Measures for Ensuring Compliance

(1) Notes Regarding Policies, Procedures, etc. Pertaining to Compliance

- (i) Whether the TR regards compliance as one of the most important issues for management, and whether it has formulated a basic policy concerning the implementation of compliance, as well as a detailed implementation plan (compliance program) and a code of conduct (ethics code, compliance manual), etc.
- (ii) Whether the TR has clearly established the authority and responsibility of the chief compliance officer, and whether there is a system in place for his/her function to be fully exercised.
- (iii) Whether the TR has established a system for communicating and reporting compliance-related information appropriately among the management team, the divisions in charge of the clearing operations, and the compliance division, chief compliance officer or other person in charge.

(2) Notes Regarding the Whistle-blowing System

- (i) Whether the TR has clearly designated the division in charge of the whistle-blowing system and established specific procedures for handling internal allegations, so as to ensure that they are processed and a response is made in a prompt and appropriate manner.
- (ii) Whether the TR has developed a system wherein information on the content of internal allegations can be shared within a necessary and appropriate scope.
- (iii) Whether the TR makes sure to properly follow up on how internal allegations are being handled.
- (iv) Whether the TR accurately and appropriately records and stores the details of internal allegations and the results of investigations thereof, and whether it makes full use of this information such as to improve its operational control system and to formulate measures for preventing a recurrence.

VI-3-1-2 Fair Access Requirements, etc.

(1) Background and Objectives

Given the role of TRs, which is to contribute to the efficient business operations of users by intensively accumulating and storing information concerning over-the-counter derivative transactions, TRs' services should be fair and open to users.

At the same time, TRs are required to establish reasonable access requirements and manage risks of users to which TRs are exposed, in order to ensure their own financial soundness and conduct trade repository services in a stable manner.

(2) Major Supervisory Viewpoints

- (i) When setting the access requirements, whether the TR examines whether the requirements are fair or not from the viewpoint of conducting trade repository services in an appropriate and reliable manner, etc., and releases the requirements to the public in consideration of such examination.
- (ii) Whether the TR abuses its position in such circumstances as using information received from trade repository services in other services and concluding contracts on services incidental to trade repository services.

(3) Supervisory Method and Actions

In cases where a problem has been found in the user requirements, etc. the supervisory departments shall monitor voluntary business improvement made by the TR, by holding an in-depth hearing regarding the cause of problems and improvement measures and, when necessary, requiring the submission of a report based on Article 156-80 of the FIEA.

Furthermore, the supervisory departments shall issue an order for business improvement under the provision of Article 156-81 of the FIEA when it is deemed necessary and appropriate to do so from the viewpoint of protecting public interest and investors.

VI-3-1-3 Prevention of Damage that May be Inflicted by Anti-Social Forces

(1) Background and Objectives

Eliminating anti-social forces from society is a task critical to ensuring the order and safety of society, so it is necessary and important to promote efforts to ban any relations with anti-social forces from the viewpoint of fulfilling social responsibility. In particular, as TRs are highly public in nature and play an important economic role, they need to exclude anti-social forces from financial instruments markets in order to prevent damage from being inflicted not only on themselves, their officers and employees but also on various stakeholders who participate in financial instruments markets.

Needless to say, if TRs are to retain public confidence and maintain the soundness and

appropriateness of their business operations, it is essential that they deal with anti-social forces in accordance with laws and regulations without bowing to pressure from them. Therefore, TRs must strive, on a daily basis, to develop a control environment for banning any relations with anti-social forces in accordance with the purpose of the “Guideline for How Companies Prevent Damage from Anti-Social Forces” (agreed upon at a meeting on June 19, 2007, of cabinet ministers responsible for anti-crime measures).

In particular, anti-social forces have become increasingly sophisticated in their efforts to obtain funds, disguising their dealings as legitimate economic transactions through the use of affiliated companies in order to develop business relations with ordinary companies. In some cases, the relations thus developed eventually lead to problems. In order to deal with such cases properly, the management teams of TRs need to take a resolute stance and implement specific countermeasures.

It should be noted that if a TR delays specific actions to resolve a problem involving anti-social forces on the grounds that unexpected situations, such as the safety of employees being threatened, could otherwise arise, the delay could increase the extent of the damage that may be ultimately inflicted on the TR.

(Reference) “Guideline for How Companies Prevent Damage from Anti-Social Forces”
(agreed upon at a meeting on June 19, 2007, of cabinet ministers responsible
for anti-crime measures)

(i) Basic Principles on Prevention of Damage that may be Inflicted by Anti-social Forces

- Institutional response
- Cooperation with external expert organizations
- Ban on any relations, including transactions, with anti-social forces
- Legal responses, both civil and criminal, in the event of an emergency
- Prohibition of engagement in secret transactions with and provision of funds to anti-social forces

(ii) Identification of Anti-social Forces

In judging whether specific groups or individuals constitute “anti-social forces,” which are defined as groups or individuals that pursue economic profits through the use of violence, threats and fraud, it is necessary not only to pay attention to whether they fit the definition in terms of their affiliation, such as whether they constitute or belong to *boryokudan* crime syndicates, *boryokudan* affiliated companies, *sokaiya* racketeer groups, groups engaging in criminal activities under the pretext of conducting social campaigns or political activities, and crime groups specialized in intellectual crimes, but also to whether they fit the definition in terms

of the nature of their conduct, such as whether they are making unreasonable demands that go beyond the limits of legal liability. (Refer to the “Key Points of Measures against Organized Crime,” a directive issued in the name of the Deputy Commissioner-General of the National Police Agency on October 25, 2004.)

(2) Major Supervisory Viewpoints

In examining a TR’s control environment for banning any relations with anti-social forces, supervisory departments shall pay attention to the following points, for example, while also giving consideration to the characteristics of specific transactions.

- (i) Whether the TR has any relations with anti-social forces and whether, with due consideration of the need for the following measures, it makes efforts to ensure that the relations with an anti-social force that it has unwittingly developed can be dissolved as soon as possible after the counterparty has been found to be an anti-social force.
 - A. Preventing anti-social forces from becoming participants or counterparties to transactions by, for example, implementing appropriate prior screening
 - B. Avoiding providing funds or engaging in inappropriate or unusual transactions for whatever reason if the counterparty has been found to be an anti-social force
- (ii) Whether the TR has established an anti-social forces response division so as to develop a centralized control environment for preventing anti-social forces from inflicting damage, and whether this division is properly functioning.

In particular, whether the TR pays sufficient attention to the following points in developing the centralized control environment.

- A. Whether the TR has established arrangements and procedures for reporting to or consulting with the anti-social forces response division in cases where unreasonable demands are made by anti-social forces. Whether the anti-social forces response division is prepared to ensure the safety of officials who actually deal with anti-social forces and to support the division that deals therewith.
- B. Whether the anti-social forces response division has centralized control over the management and accumulation of information regarding anti-social forces, and whether the accumulated information is made available in the form of a database, for example, for use in screening the counterparties of transactions and evaluating the attributes of shareholders of the TR.
- C. Whether the TR makes sure to maintain the effectiveness of measures to ban any relations with anti-social forces by, for example, having the anti-social forces response division develop a manual for dealing with anti-social forces, provide on-going training, foster cooperative relationships with external expert organizations, such as

the police, the National Center for the Elimination of Boryokudan, and lawyers, on an ongoing basis.

- (iii) Whether the TR ensures that, when facing unreasonable demands from anti-social forces, the officials or divisions in charge are not left to deal with the situation on their own, but that an institutional response is made with directors and other senior managers properly involved. Whether the response is made with due consideration of the following points:
 - A. When an unreasonable demand is made by anti-social forces, it must be immediately reported to directors and other senior managers via the anti-social forces response division and a response should be made under the instruction of and with the involvement of the senior managers.
 - B. It is essential to actively consult external expert organizations, such as the police, the National Center for the Elimination of Boryokudan, and lawyers, and respond to the unreasonable demands based on guidelines set by the National Center for the Elimination of Boryokudan and other organizations. In particular, when there is an imminent prospect of a threat being made or an act of violence being committed, it is important to report to the police immediately.
 - C. It is essential to take every possible civil legal action and to avoid hesitating to seek the initiation of a criminal legal action by proactively reporting damage to the authorities.
- (iv) Whether the TR ensures that the division in charge of handling problematic conduct promptly conducts a fact-finding investigation upon request from the anti-social forces response division, in cases where the unreasonable demand from anti-social forces is based on problematic conduct related to business activity or involving an employee.

(3) Supervisory Method and Actions

When supervisory departments have recognized an issue of supervisory concern regarding a TR's control environment for banning any relations with anti-social forces, through inspection and daily supervisory administration, they shall identify and keep track of the status of voluntary improvement made by the TR by holding in-depth hearings and, when necessary, requiring the submission of reports based on Article 156-80 of the FIEA. When the TR is deemed to have a serious problem from the viewpoint of protecting the public interest and investors, because its internal control environment is extremely fragile, as shown by, for example, a failure to take appropriate steps toward dissolving relations with anti-social forces despite recognizing the provision of funds thereto and the presence of inappropriate business relations therewith, supervisory departments shall take actions,

such as issuing an order for business improvement based on Article 156-81 of the FIEA.

VI-3-2 Business Continuity Management (BCM)

(1) Background and Objectives

TRs intensively accumulate and store over-the-counter derivatives transaction information and play a role in improving the transparency of the market based on said information. They are required to take such actions as formulating an appropriate business continuity plan (BCP) in order to recover their operations as soon as possible and continue their operations even in the event of an emergency, e.g., acts of terrorism and large-scale disasters.

(2) Major Supervisory Viewpoints

- (i) Whether the TR recognizes what constitutes an emergency and is striving as much as possible to prevent or guard against any emergency by, for example, conducting inspections and anti-crisis practices periodically in normal times.
- (ii) Whether the TR formulates emergency response policies, etc. including a BCP to recover their operations as soon as possible and continue their operations even in the event of an emergency, and periodically reviews them.
- (iii) Whether the BCP, etc. aims to resume the operation of the indispensable information system within two hours from system halt.
- (iv) Whether the TR has developed a control environment for promptly making a report to the Financial Markets Division of the Planning and Coordination Bureau of the FSA and for making relevant organizations within the TR work closely with each other if an emergency has arisen or if the possibility of an emergency has been recognized.
- (v) Whether the TR has established a backup center while taking geographic factors into account as a safety measure to prepare against emergencies. Whether the TR backs up business data in a timely manner and periodically conducts drills, such as switching over to the backup center.
- (vi) Whether the TR has considered measures assuming the possibility of electricity supply, communication lines, public transport and other social infrastructures coming to a halt.

(3) Supervisory Method and Actions

When supervisory departments have recognized an issue of supervisory concern regarding a TR's control environment for crisis management, through daily supervisory administration, etc., they shall identify and keep track of the status of voluntary

improvement made by the TR by holding in-depth hearings and, when necessary, requiring the submission of reports based on Article 156-80 of the FIEA.

When supervisory departments have recognized the occurrence of an emergency or the likelihood of an emergency occurring, they shall hold hearings periodically and check the situation first-hand so that they can identify and keep track of how the relevant TR is responding to the emergency, including whether the response (status of the development of a control environment for crisis management, securement of trade repositories operations, communications with relevant parties including users, dissemination of information, etc.) is sufficient in light of the level and type of the emergency, until the situation improves. In addition, they shall require the submission of a report based on Article 156-80 of the FIEA when necessary.

VI-3-3 Operational Risk Management

(1) Background and Objectives

Operational Risk is the risk of TRs, users, etc. incurring losses due to their officers and employees failing to conduct administrative work properly, causing accidents or committing illegal acts in the course of the administrative work process, and is deemed to be caused by various factors, such as information systems and internal procedures, in addition to human errors.

It is important that TRs pursue sound and appropriate business operations by establishing arrangements and procedures for managing operational risks.

(2) Major Supervisory Viewpoints

- (i) Whether the TR has established appropriate policies, procedures, etc. to identify and manage operational risks. Whether the TR examines them periodically, and reviews them as necessary. Also, whether the TR has implemented specific measures to reduce operational risks.
- (ii) Whether the TR has sufficient processing capacity to achieve a certain level of service in consideration of the volume of administrative processes, etc. expected in the future.
- (iii) In cases where the TR outsources part of its administrative processes to service providers or other third parties or relies on them, whether the TR confirms that the outsourcee fulfills the requirements that would have to be met if such processes were carried out by the TR itself.
- (iv) Whether the TR has specified a policy and procedures for selecting the business operations to be outsourced and the contractors to outsource them to, and concluded a

contract and developed a control environment that enables sufficient management of such contractors.

(3) Supervisory Method and Actions

In cases where a problem has been found in the response by the TR, the supervisory departments shall monitor voluntary business improvement made by the TR, by holding an in-depth hearing regarding the cause of problems and improvement measures and, when necessary, requiring the submission of a report based on Article 156-80 of the FIEA.

Furthermore, the supervisory departments shall take actions, such as issuing an order for business improvement based on Article 156-81 of the FIEA, when the TR's control environment for managing operational risks is deemed to have a serious problem and the action is deemed to be necessary and appropriate from the viewpoint of protecting the public interest and investors.

VI-3-4 Information Technology Risk Management

(1) Background and Objectives

Information technology risk is the risk that TRs and users will incur losses generally because of a computer system breakdown, malfunction or other inadequacies, or because of inappropriate or illegal use of computer systems.

TRs' systems are themselves market infrastructures that are indispensable for trade repositories operations, etc., so if any system trouble occurs, it may inflict damage on TRs and users connected to the systems.

Therefore, it is important to build a robust control environment for managing information technology risks in TRs.

(2) Major Supervisory Viewpoints

(i) Recognition of Information Technology Risk

A. Whether the board of directors has formulated a basic policy for organization-wide management of information technology risk based on a full recognition of information technology risk.

B. Whether there are arrangements and procedures for ensuring that information regarding information technology risk is properly reported to the management team.

(ii) Establishment of Appropriate Control Environment for Risk Management

A. Whether the TR has specified a basic policy for the management of information technology risk and developed a relevant control environment.

- B. Whether the TR has designated the types of risk that should be managed according to specific criteria and has identified the location of the risk.
- C. Whether the control environment for managing information technology risk is effective enough to, enable the TR to identify and analyze the actual state of its business operations and system troubles, and minimize the frequency and scale of system troubles in a manner suited to the system environment and other factors, thereby maintaining an appropriate level of computer system quality.

(iii) System Planning, Development and Operational Management

- A. Whether the TR has formulated a medium/long-term development plan after having clarified its strategic policy for systems as part of its management strategy. Whether the medium/long-term development plan has been approved by the board of directors.
- B. Whether the TR reveals the risks inherent to its existing systems on an ongoing basis, and makes investments to maintain and improve the systems in a planned manner.
- C. Whether the TR has clarified its rules for approval of plans, development and transition in development projects.
- D. Whether the TR specifies the responsible person with respect to each development project and manages the progress based on the development plan.
- E. Upon system development, whether the TR conducts tests in an appropriate and sufficient manner, such as by preparing test plans and making user divisions participate.
- F. For human resources development, whether the TR formulates and implements specific plans to pass on the mechanism and development technologies of its existing systems and train personnel with expertise.

(iv) Computer System Audits

- A. Whether an internal audit section that is independent from the computer system division and has auditing staff adept at computer systems conduct periodic audits of the computer system.
- B. Whether the audited division accounts for all business operations involving information technology risk.

(v) Safety Measures

- A. Whether the TR has formulated a basic policy for safety measures.
- B. Whether the TR has appointed a safety manager in charge of properly managing safety measures in accordance with the basic policy, standards and procedures specified by the TR. Whether the safety manager supervises the management of the computer systems, data and networks.

(vi) Management of Outsourcing of Business Operations

- A. Whether the TR selects outsourcees (including system subsidiaries) by evaluating and examining them based on selection criteria.
- B. Whether the TR has prescribed the allocation of roles and responsibilities, audit authority, subcontracting procedures, level of services rendered, etc. with the outsourcee in an outsourcing agreement.
- C. Whether the TR properly conducts risk management regarding outsourced business operations related to the computer system. In cases where system-related administrative processes are outsourced, whether the TR properly conducts risk management according to the outsourced business operations related to the computer system.
- D. Whether the TR periodically monitors the outsourced business operations to determine, as the outsourcer, that the outsourced business operations are properly conducted.

(vii) Control Environment for Managing Data

- A. Whether the TR has appointed a data administrator to ensure the confidentiality, etc. of data.
- B. Whether the TR has an appropriate and adequate control environment for protecting data, preventing the unauthorized use of data, taking measures to prevent malicious programs and so forth.

(viii) Contingency Plan

- A. Whether the TR has formulated a contingency plan and has established arrangements and procedures for dealing with emergencies.
- B. Whether the TR maintains the effectiveness of the contingency plan by constantly reviewing and revising it in light of the actual state of its business operations as well as the system environment and other factors.

(ix) Risk of System Updates, etc.

- A. Whether the TR has developed a control environment for managing the risk of system updates, etc. by ensuring that its officers and employees fully recognize the risk.
- B. Whether the TR has established arrangements and procedures for conducting tests. Whether its test plan is suited to the nature of the system development necessitated by the system updates, etc.
- C. Whether the TR has established a control environment that enables itself to be proactively involved in the system updates, etc. when this task is outsourced.
- D. Whether the TR makes use of third-party evaluation, such as evaluation by a system auditor, when making judgment regarding important matters related to the system updates, etc.

E. Whether the TR has developed a contingency plan for dealing with an unexpected incident.

(x) Response to System Troubles

A. Whether the TR implements appropriate measures to avoid creating unnecessary confusion among investors, users, etc. and performs tasks towards the prompt recovery and operation of alternatives.

B. Whether the TR, after system troubles have occurred, analyzes the cause and implements measures based on the analysis to prevent recurrence.

C. Whether the TR immediately reports system troubles to the authorities.

(3) Supervisory Method and Actions

(i) At the Time of Problem Recognition

When supervisory departments have recognized an issue of supervisory concern regarding a TR's control environment for managing information technology risk, through daily supervisory administration, etc, they shall identify and keep track of the status of voluntary improvement made by the TR, by holding in-depth hearings with the TR and the outsourcing contractor and, when necessary, requiring the submission of reports based on Article 156-80 of the FIEA.

When the TR is deemed to have a serious problem from the viewpoint of protecting the public interest and investors, the supervisory departments shall take actions, such as issuing an order for business improvement, etc., based on Article 156-81 of the FIEA.

(ii) At the Time of System Updates, etc.

In cases where TRs are to perform system updates, etc., they shall be required to submit specific plans for implementing the system updates, etc. and documents regarding the internal control environment for managing the risk associated with the system updates, etc. (including internal audits) and other matters according to their characteristics.

In cases where the system updates, etc. are large in scale, TRs shall be required to periodically submit reports based on Article 156-80 of the FIEA until such system updates, etc. are completed.

(4) Response to System Troubles

(i) TRs shall be required to notify the authorities of the occurrence of any computer system troubles as soon as they have recognized it, and submit a "Report on Problem Occurrence, etc." (in the format specified in Attached List of Formats 4-1) to the authorities.

After the computer system operation has been restored to normal and the cause of the problem has been identified, they shall be required to report to the authorities again. (It should be kept in mind that they shall be required to report to the authorities on the current state within one month even if the computer system operation has not been restored to normal or the cause of the problem has not been identified within the one-month period.)

(Note) Computer System Trouble Subject to Reporting to the Authorities

Problems that must be reported to the authorities are those which affect systems and equipment (including both hardware and software) used by TRs and contractors undertaking business operations outsourced by TRs, and which could delay or suspend collection, storage, and reporting of transaction information and undermine the convenience of users, etc. in other ways.

However, the reporting requirement is not applicable to such system troubles in cases where a backup system has started up and effectively prevented adverse effects.

It should be noted that even if no computer system troubles have occurred, a report must be made in cases where the probability of the kind of problem described above is deemed to be high, including cases where a TR has received a warning of a cyber attack on its computer system or where it has detected the possibility of such an attack.

(ii) A TR who has reported computer system troubles to the authorities shall be required to submit an additional report based on Article 156-80 of the FIEA when necessary. When the TR is deemed to have a serious problem from the viewpoint of protecting the public interest and customers, the authorities shall take actions, such as issuing an order for business improvement based on Article 156-81 of the FIEA.

When the TR is deemed to have committed a serious and malicious violation of law, the authorities shall consider necessary actions, including the issuance of an order for business suspension based on Article 156-83(1) of the FIEA.

VI-3-5 Appropriateness of Disclosure of Information, etc.

VI-3-5-1 Disclosure of Major Rules, etc.

(1) Background and Objectives

It is important that TRs provide sufficient information so that users and prospective users can clearly recognize and fully understand the risks and responsibilities arising from their use of the trade repositories system.

Furthermore, from the viewpoint of providing sufficient information to users, etc., it is

important that the rights and obligations of users, etc. and key procedures concerning risks, etc. are clarified and publicly disclosed in business rules and other rules and procedures.

(2) Major Supervisory Viewpoints

- (i) Whether the TR has formulated clear and comprehensive rules and procedures and disclosed them to users. Whether the TR publicly discloses key rules, procedures, etc.
- (ii) In the aforementioned rules, procedures, etc., whether the TR clearly describes the rights and obligations of the TR and users, so that users can assess the risks they would incur by using the TR.
- (iii) Whether the TR clarifies operations performed at a charge and operations performed without charge, and publicly discloses the fee and content of individual services.

(3) Supervisory Method and Actions

In cases where a problem has been found in the disclosure of major rules, etc. by the TR, the supervisory departments shall monitor voluntary business improvement made by the TR, by holding an in-depth hearing regarding the cause of problems and improvement measures and, when necessary, requiring the submission of a report based on Article 156-80 of the FIEA.

Furthermore, the supervisory departments shall issue an order for business improvement under the provision of Article 156-81 of the FIEA when it is deemed necessary and appropriate to do so from the viewpoint of protecting the public interest and investors.

VI-3-5-2 Disclosure of Market Data

(1) Background and Objectives

TRs should play an important role in improving the transparency of the market, and data accumulated by them should contribute to improving the transparency and stabilizing the financial system.

TRs are expected to accurately provide collected information to relevant authorities in a timely manner and make efforts to improve the transparency of the market for the general public as well.

(2) Major Supervisory Viewpoints

- (i) Whether the TR comprehensively and sufficiently provides collected information to relevant authorities from the viewpoint of improving the transparency of the market and stability of the financial system. Whether the TR takes due care to accurately disclose the collected information to an appropriate extent.

- (ii) Whether the TR strives to develop a database suited to market players' needs through communications with them from the viewpoint of disclosure of transaction information.
- (iii) Whether the TR has a robust information technology system capable of accurately providing both past and up-to-date data. Whether the data can be provided in a timely manner in a form easy to be analyzed.

(3) Supervisory Method and Actions

In cases where a problem has been found with regard to the disclosure of market data by a TR, the supervisory departments shall monitor voluntary business improvement made by the TR, by holding an in-depth hearing regarding the cause of problems and improvement measures and, when necessary, requiring the submission of a report based on Article 156-80 of the FIEA.

Furthermore, the supervisory departments shall issue an order for business improvement under the provision of Article 156-81 of the FIEA when it is deemed necessary and appropriate to do so from the viewpoint of protecting the public interest and investors.

VI-4 Administrative Procedures

VI-4-1 Points to Consider regarding Authorization of Business Rules, etc.

(1) Background and Objectives

Business rules prescribe basic matters regarding the TR's trade repositories system, such as matters concerning contracts with financial instruments business operators which provide information, fees, and safety management of collected information, assuming authorization by the authorities.

In light of the above, TRs are required to clearly establish rules and procedures, etc. for business rules and clarify their basis and characteristics so that financial transactions can be conducted by users, etc. in a smooth, continuous and stable manner.

(2) Major Supervisory Viewpoints

- (i) When making amendment, etc. to business rules, whether the TR confirms that the trade repository system as a whole, including business rules and subordinate rules, etc. is consistent with laws and regulations, etc.
- (ii) Whether the TR discloses and as necessary explains such amendment, etc. to users, etc. in a clear and easy-to-understand manner at least after receiving authorization by the authorities, or as necessary before then
- (iii) When giving such explanation, whether the TR summarizes the basis and applicability of laws and regulations pertaining to contracts on trade repositories, etc.
- (iv) In cases where there is a foreign participant, whether the TR confirms the risks associated with differences in laws and regulations, including confirming the laws and regulations, etc. of the country concerned.
- (v) When confirming and explaining the above, whether the TR gives consideration to the accuracy of such confirmation and explanation by such means as utilizing outside experts as necessary.
- (vi) Whether the TR confirms that the provisions on the above are consistent with laws and regulations, etc. and as necessary explains them to users, etc.

VI-4-2 Points to Consider regarding Approval of Subsidiary Business

(1) Purpose

As TRs store and report transactional information, they play an important role in improving the transparency of the market, etc. Therefore, they are required to conduct business operations in a stable manner. As TRs handle business secrets of financial instruments business operators, etc. in the storage, etc. of transactional information, they are required to conduct business operations in an appropriate manner.

Considering their highly public nature as such, TRs must concentrate on trade repositories operations and business incidental thereto,^(Note) and in principle, are not able to conduct any other business, for the purpose of blocking out risks from operations other than their core business (Article 156-72(1) of the FIEA).

On the other hand, based on the view that the provision of services other than their primary business may help improve the transparency of the market in light of users' needs, even if they do not correspond to trade repositories operations or business incidental thereto, TRs are able to conduct business that is found to have no risk of hindering their conducting of trade repositories operations in an appropriate and reliable manner, as related business, by obtaining approval.

(Note) What consists of business incidental to trade repository services needs to be examined with respect to each individual business, considering that the trade repository provides the services of collecting and storing transactional information.

(2) Application for Approval

Upon making an application for approval, the TR shall submit the approval application form prescribed in Article 15(1) of the Cabinet Ordinance on Regulation on Over-the-Counter Derivatives Transactions (Attached List of Formats 4-2) and the attached documents listed in the items of Article 6(2) of said Order.

(3) Approval Screening

Upon approval screening, it is necessary to determine the appropriateness of approval on a case-by-case basis, in view of such matters as whether there is a risk of hindering the TR from trade repositories operations in an appropriate and reliable manner. Specifically, approval screening shall be conducted from the following viewpoints.

- (i) Whether there is a high likelihood of causing losses for the TR and affecting its management.
- (ii) Whether the TR has identified the risks to which it will be exposed and established

arrangements and procedures for managing such risks properly.

- (iii) Whether there is a risk of undermining confidence in the fairness and impartiality of the trade repositories operations or undermining the social credibility as a TR because of the risk of the reliability and accuracy of transaction information being undermined.
- (iv) Whether the workload hinders the appropriate implementation of the trade repositories operations.
- (v) Whether the business, in light of its content and characteristics, helps the smooth implementation of the trade repositories operations. Whether the business helps facilitate the circulation of securities through increasing in the convenience for users.

With regard to the above screening, when the TR uses transaction information in subsidiary business, the supervisory departments shall pay attention to the following points from the viewpoint of whether the information is accurate and whether the information is abused, in light of the fact that TRs collect information based on their designation by the authorities in relation to the obligation for financial instruments business operators, etc. to report transactional information.

- (i) Whether the TR obtains consent from financial instruments business operators, etc. that access to the TR for using transactional information.
- (ii) When providing transaction information to a third-party entity, whether the TR obtains consent from financial instruments business operators that access the TR for doing so and accurately provides the information thereto. Whether the TR makes sure that the third party entity receiving the information takes measures to ensure safe management of transactional information.

(4) Supervisory Method and Actions after Granting Approval

TRs are important social infrastructures that improve the transparency of the market and ensure the stability of the financial system, and supervisory authorities are required to conduct monitoring on an ongoing basis so that the sound and appropriate operation of their primary business is not hindered due to other business operations, say, as a result of confidence in TRs being undermined.

In cases where other business conducted by a TR is hindering or has the risk of hindering the sound and appropriate operation of its primary business, the supervisory departments shall monitor voluntary business improvement made by the TR, by holding an in-depth hearing and, when necessary, requiring the submission of a report based on Article 156-80 of the FIEA.

Furthermore, the supervisory departments shall consider taking actions, such as issuing an order for business improvement under the provision of Article 156-81 of the FIEA,

when it is deemed necessary and appropriate to do so from the viewpoint of protecting the public interest and investors.