


(Charts and Tables)

(Overview of Financial Markets panel)



(Table1) Classification and examples of unconventional policy

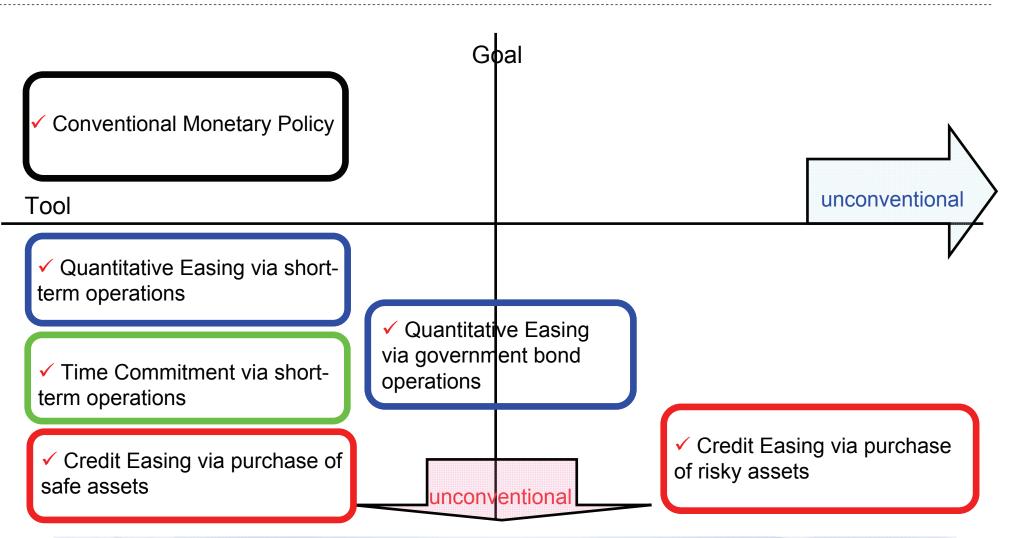
(source): NRI

Category	Objective	Examples
Quantitative Easing	 Restore market functions by supplying large amounts of liquidity to financial institutions and markets through asset purchases Ordinarily implemented jointly with ZIRP 	•Japan (Mar 01 – Mar 06) •UK (Feb 09 –)
Time Commitment	 Stabilize medium-term interest rates by committing to maintain current monetary policy stance until certain conditions are met Policy rate fixed at given level for duration of policy 	•Japan (Mar 01 – Mar 06) •US (May 04 – Jan 06) <us "weak="" (dec="")="" -="" 08="" a="" as="" form"=""></us>
Credit Easing	 Restore or replace market functions through asset purchases May include purchase of risk assets, depending on markets being targeted 	•US (Jan 09 –) •Japan (Jan 09 –) •Eurozone (Jul 09 –)

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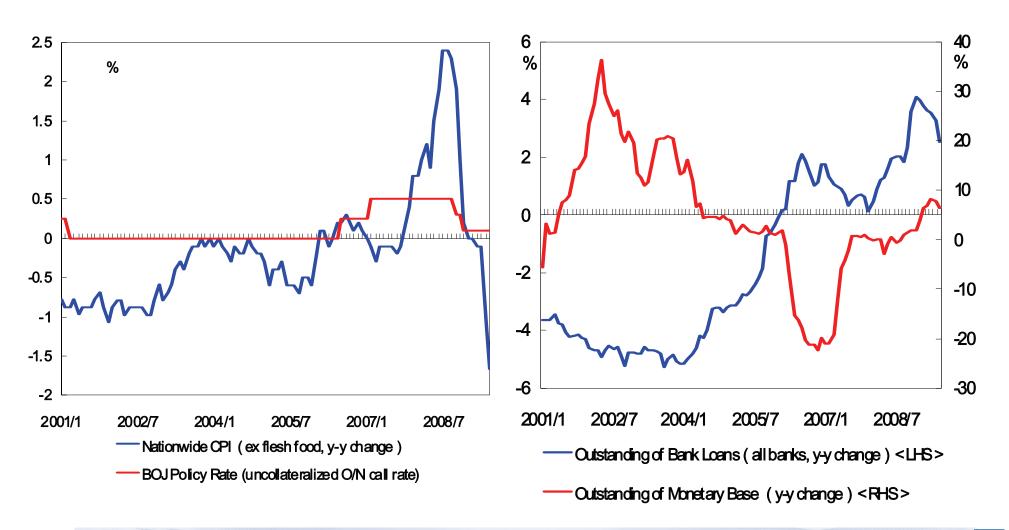
(Chart1) Tools and goals of unconventional monetary policy

(source): NRI



(Chart 2) Economic backdrop for quantitative easing in Japan

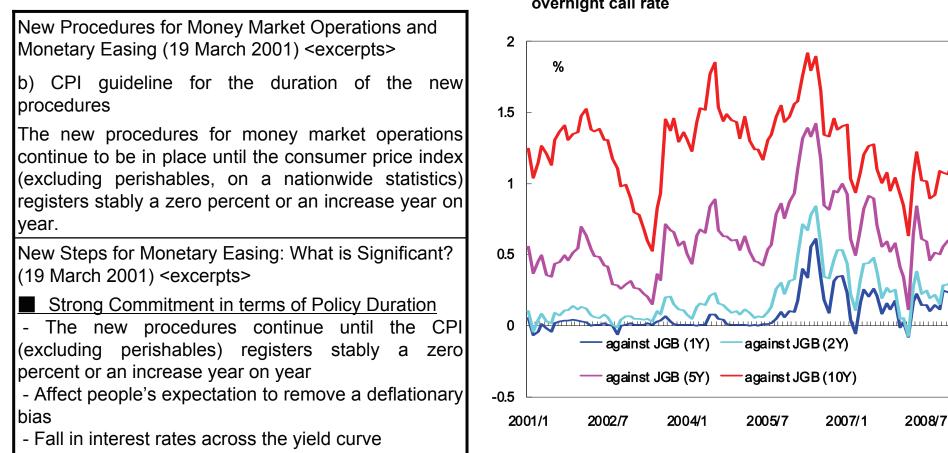
(source): MIAC, BOJ



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(Chart 3) Yield curve and BOJ's statements on time commitments

(source): BOJ



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Spread between JGB yields and uncollateralized overnight call rate

(Table 2) Credit easing during current crisis in advanced economies

(source): BOJ, FRB, BOE, ECB

Central bank	Program	Duration	Description	Counterparties	Interest rates	Duration	Scale
BOJ	Purchase of CP and ABCP	Jan 09 - End-Dec 09	Purchase of CP and ABCP from operation participants	Participants of CP repo and lending against pooled collateral	Determined by auction (with floor: eg. policy target rate +20bp for CP matured in 3 months)	(matured in three months)	¥3trn (CP+ABCP)
	Purchase of Corporate Bonds	Mar 09 - End-Dec 09	Purchase of Corporate Bonds from operation participants	(selected from financial institutions, financial product brokers, etc)	Determined by auction (with floor: eg. policy target rate + 40bp for bonds matured in 6 months)	(matured in 1 year)	¥1trn
FRB	Term Asset- Backed Securities Loan Facility (TALF)	Mar 09 – End-Dec 09	Financing SPV purchase of ABS and CMBS from companies - ABS backed by auto loans, credit card loans, student loans, and SBA- guaranteed loans	All US corporations (with accounts at primary dealers)	Decided by the Fed for each underlying asset class (eg. 3Y Libor swap +100bp for auto and credit card loans <matured 2="" over="" years="">, and CMBS)</matured>	Up to 3 years (max 5-year average maturity for student loan and CMBS)	\$200bln
	Purchase of MBS	Jan 09 – End-Dec 09	Purchase of fixed-rate MBS from primary dealers	Primary dealers	(based on market rates)	(not announced)	\$1.25trn
BOE	Purchase of CP and Corporate Bonds	Feb 09 - Until financial markets stabilize	Financing of SPV purchases of CP and Corporate Bonds (new and existing issues, but only existing corporate bonds)	Operation participants	 For new issues set by the BOE (eg. OIS +75bp for A1 rated CP) For existing issues, lower of the above and market rates 	(not announced) (CP matured in 3 months)	Min £50bn out of £125bn
ECB	Purchase of Covered Bonds	Jul 09 - End-Jun 10	Purchase of covered bonds from operation participants (both new and existing issues) - Covered bonds backed by home loans and public sector lending	Operation participants (including eligible counterparties for ECB's investment)	(not announced)	(not announced)	€60bn

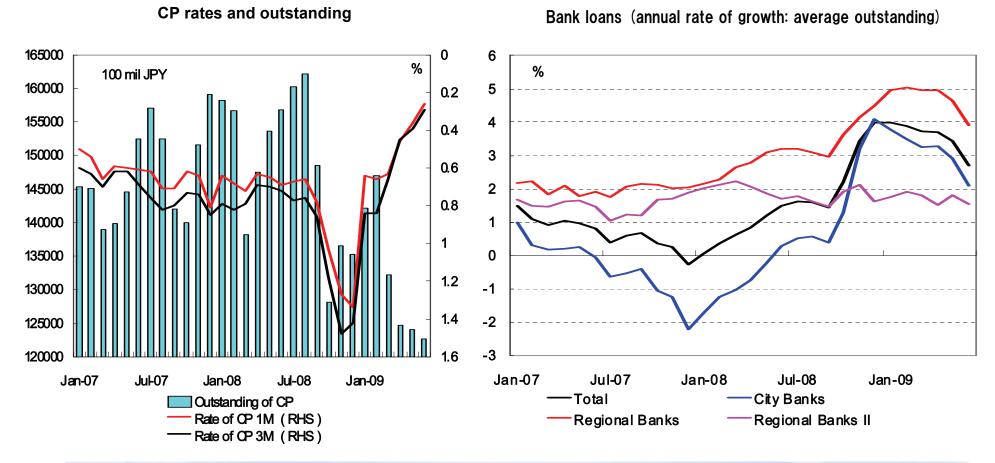
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(Chart 4-1) Japanese credit market conditions

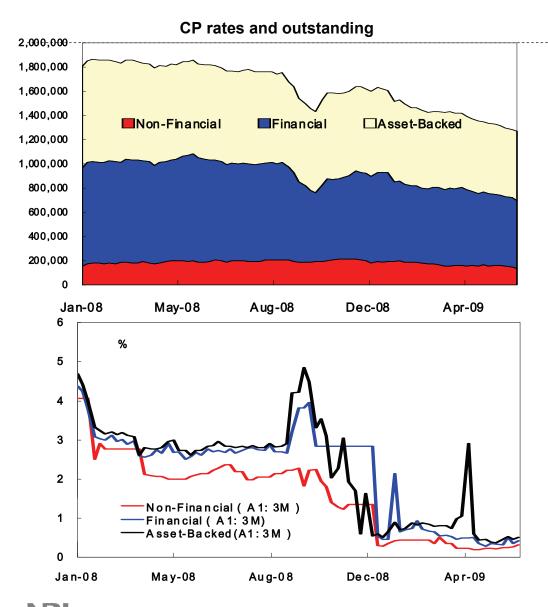
(source): BOJ



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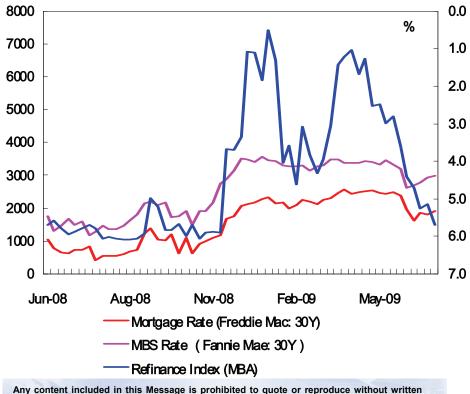
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(Chart 4-2) US credit market conditions



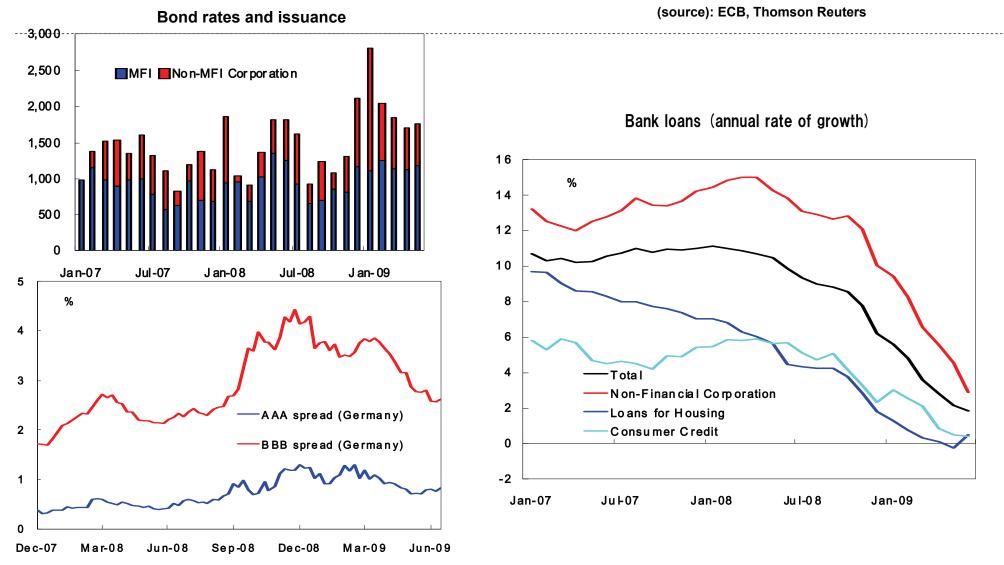
(source): FRB, Freddie Mac, MBA, Thomson Reuters

Mortgage rates vs refinancing index (rates on RHS <reversed>)



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(Chart 4-3) Eurozone credit market conditions



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(Table 3) Managing credit risk of credit easing in advanced economies

(source): BOJ, FRB, BOE, ECB

Central Bank	Program	Measures
BOJ	Purchase of CP and ABCP	 Limited to paper rated a-1 or higher Ceiling on total purchase from single issuer (¥100bn) Yield floor (eg. policy target rate + 20bp for paper matured in a month)
	Purchase of Corporate Bonds	 Limited to bonds rated A or higher Ceiling on total purchase from single issuer (¥50bn) Yield floor (eg. policy target rate + 40bp for bonds matured in six months)
FRB	TALF	 Limited to investment grade (small business loans guaranteed by the SBA) Haircuts by underlying asset class and time to maturity (eg. 10% for auto loans<matured a="" in="" year=""> and 15% for CMBS)</matured> Spreads by underlying assets and fixed/floating status (eg.1MLibor+100bp for auto loans <variable rates=""> and 3YLibor swap +100bp for CMBS)</variable> (US Treasury to provide up to \$20bn in subordinated loans to SPV)
	Purchase of MBS	•Limited to GSE-guaranteed securities
BOE	Purchase of CP and Corporate Bonds	 (CP) Limited to paper rated A3 or above Spreads by rating (eg. OIS rate + 75bp for A1 rating) Ceiling on total purchase from single issuer (not announced) (Corporate Bonds) Limited to bonds rated BBB or above (not applicable to debentures guaranteed by the govt) Spreads (no details announced) Ceiling on total purchase from single issuer (not announced)
ECB	Purchase of Covered Bonds	 As a rule, limited to bonds rated AA or above and eligible as collateral to ECB Underlying assets limited to home loans and public sector loans

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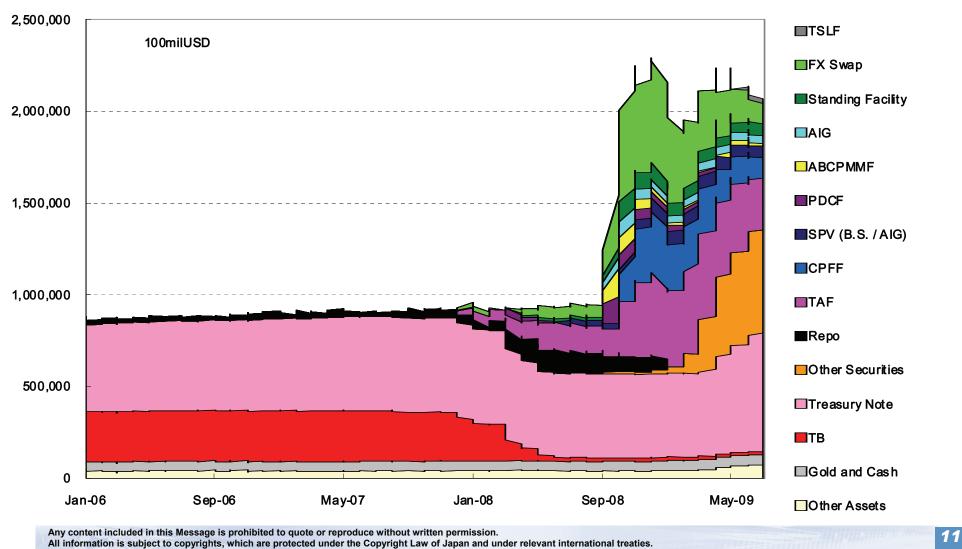
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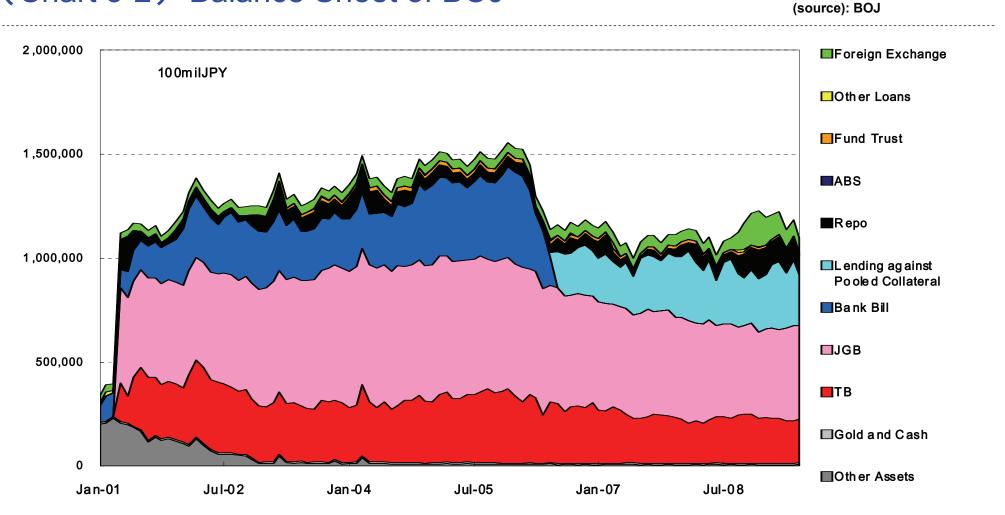
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(Chart 5-1) Balance Sheet of FRB

(source): FRB

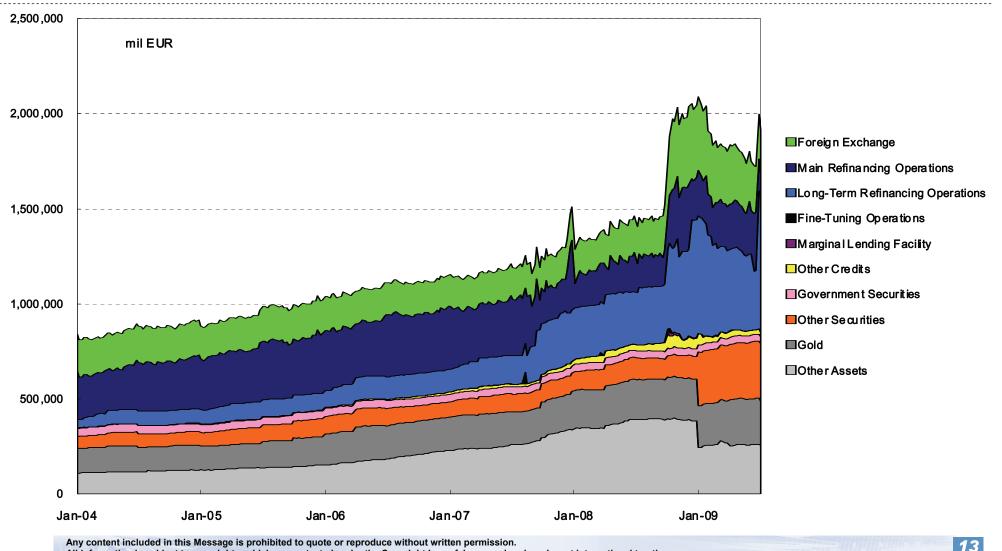


(Chart 5-2) Balance Sheet of BOJ



(source): ECB

(Chart 5-3) Balance Sheet of ECB



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Overview of Financial Markets Panel

(source): NRI

Financial Markets Panel

Overview of recent major developments of financial markets

Discussion on desirable policy measures for financial markets from innovative and neutral perspective

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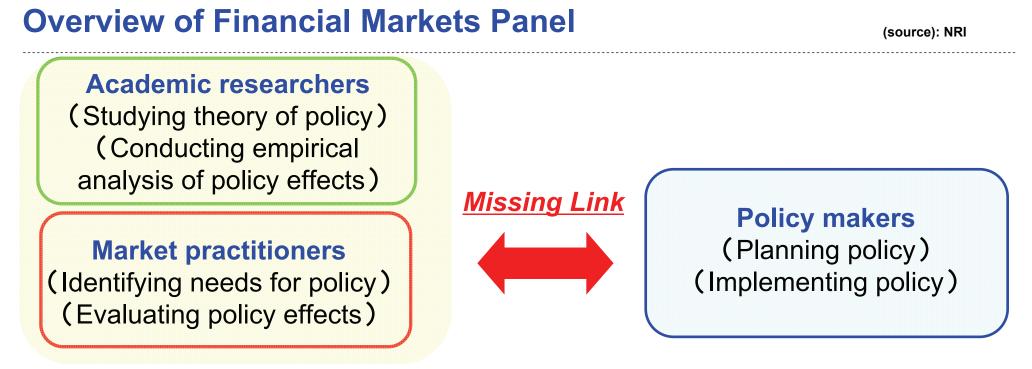
Addressing globally the results of the discussions

•Regular meeting by designated members from both academics (economics and finance) and financial business

•Devoting to the topics relating financial markets

•Covering broad areas of policy measures relating to financial markets

including monetary policy,
 financial regulations, and best
 practices



<Role of Financial Markets Panel>

- Introducing the forum for academic researchers and market practitioners to discuss policy issues from neutral and innovative perspectives
- -overcoming constraints of relevant information and lack of analytical tools
- proposing measures both with practical feasibility and theoretical backgrounds
- -overcoming "Missing Link" in our policy process

Overview of Financial Markets Panel

(source): NRI

man and a second second	Addressing the results of the discussion from neutral
For discussion on	and innovative view points contributes to more sound
policies	discussion on policies in relation to financial markets.

For panel members	Academic members benefit from updated information of financial markets, and members from financial industry benefit from knowledge about state-of-the-art economic/financial theory.
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Establishing the forum on financial markets and For financial markets policies leads the networks for discussion bridging academics and financial industry.

Overview of Financial Markets Panel

(source): NRI

Name	Current Title/Area of Research or Business	
Shin-ichi Fukuda	Professor, Department of Economics, University of Tokyo	
	Monetary Economics, Macro Economics, International Finance	
Ryuzo Miyao	Professor, Institute of Economy and Management, Kobe University	
	Economic Policy	
Noriyuki Yanagawa	Associate Professor, Department of Economics, University of Tokyo	
	Contract Theory, Corporate Finance	
Toshiaki Watanabe	Professor, Economic Institute, Hitotsubashi University	
	Finance, Econometrics	
Izuru Kato	Chief Economist, Totan Research	
	Money Markets, Monetary Policy	
Hajime Takata	Chief Strategist, Department of Financial Market Research, Mizuho Securities	
	JGB Market, Monetary Policy	

Tetsuya Inoue	Chief Researcher, Department of Financial Market Studies, Nomura Research Institute
	Secretary of Financial Markets Panel

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Secretary of Financial Markets Panel (Mail:<u>fmp@nri.co.jp</u>)



