

Outline of revitalization plans of companies that the IRCJ has decided to assist (as of Aug 6, 2004)

Company name	Kyushu Industrial Transportation Co., Ltd. Kyushu Industrial Transportation	DIA KENSETSU Co., LTD.	Usui Honsha K.K. Usui Department Store K.K.	mitsui MINING COMPANY, LIMITED Three other companies	Meisei Shokai K.K. EK	Matsuya Denki K.K.	Tsu Matsubishi Co.	Yagami Shoji K.K.
Date of approval of assistance	28-Aug-03	28-Aug-03	28-Aug-03	31-Oct-03	26-Sep-03	26-Sep-03	24-Oct-03	31-Oct-03
Date of purchase agreement	27-Nov-03	30-Sep-03	31-Oct-03	10-Dec-03	31-Oct-03	01-Dec-03	27-Nov-03	01-Dec-03
Outline of business								
Business	Regular coach services, trucking, tours, hotels	Apartment sales, apartment management, property rental, finance, hotels, building renovations	Department stores	Energy-related business, cement, construction materials-related businesses, machinery-related businesses, other businesses	Specialty trading company (Chemical products, electronic materials etc.)	Retail and wholesale of electrical appliances	Department stores	Wholesaler of medical hygiene products
Head office / Capital	Kumamoto City / ¥905 million (as of March 31, 2003)	Tokyo / ¥11.8 billion (as of June 30, 2003)	Fukushima / ¥400 million	Tokyo / ¥11.64 billion (as of June 30, 2003)	Osaka / ¥80 million (as of March 31, 2003)	Osaka / ¥14.66 billion (as of July 31, 2003)	Mie / ¥100 million (as of July 31, 2003)	Aichi / ¥99 million
Group	20 affiliated companies	12 consolidated subsidiaries 1 affiliated company		77 subsidiaries 36 affiliated companies	3 subsidiaries	3 consolidated subsidiaries	2 subsidiaries	2 consolidated subsidiaries 4 affiliated companies
Number of employees	Regular employees - 4,112 (as of March 31, 2003)	644 - On a non-consolidated basis 3,169 - On a consolidated basis (as of March 31, 2003)	355 (as of July 2003)	732 in 3 companies (mining, transportation, coke) About 4,700 in the group	172 (as of July 2003)	975 2,500 - including franchisees (as of July 31, 2003)	188 (as of July 31, 2003)	183 (as of June 30, 2003)
Amount of debt	¥53.58 billion (at both Kyushu Transportation and Kyushu Logistics) (as of March 31, 2003)	¥193.95 billion - on a non-consolidated basis (as of March 31, 2003)	¥15.5 billion (as of July 2003)	¥242.5 billion (Total at 4 companies as of date of reapproval decision)	¥13.36 billion (as of March 2003)	¥53.0 billion (as of July 2003)	¥9.56 billion (as of February 2003)	¥5.95 billion (as of June 30, 2003)
Name of financial institution jointly submitting application	Mizuho Bank, Ltd.	Resona Bank, Ltd.	Akita Bank	Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation	Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation	Resona Bank Ltd.	THE HYAKUGO BANK LTD.	Juroku Bank, Ltd.
Outline of revitalization plan								
Background to application for assistance	The company had planned to repay debts run up during the bubble period. However, a decline in the size of the market for its bus business and a fall in the real estate rental market has made it difficult to repay this debt.	The collapse of Nippon Credit Bank and a decline in Dia Kensetsu's credit rating led to a deterioration in its business. Its negative net worth exceeded ¥100 billion because of non-performing assets accumulated during the bubble period.	After completing building renovations, the sales space at the department store expanded significantly. However sales fell short of expectations, which led to a build up of losses. The decline in sales slowed but the accumulated losses did not improve as the result of excessive investment.	Slump in real estate market led to delay in asset sales. In addition to problems related to mine pollution and pneumoconiosis, there has been a delay in the core coal businesses returning to profit.	Management has been adversely affected by losses of about ¥4.5 billion incurred from trading shares on margin during the bubble period and harmful rumors. Subsequently demand has declined in all its business areas and sales have suffered because of the effects of deflation.	The company suffers from excessive debt. It has drawn up a medium-term business plan, however the earnings performance for the year ended March 31, 2003 fell far behind the plan, and it became difficult for the company to meet requests from non-main banks to increased debt repayments.	Responding to competition from suburban-type shopping centers, the company expanded its floor space. However, a decline in consumer consumption led to sluggish sales growth and the debts incurred for floor space expansion worsened the company's financial condition.	A delay in changing its business model away from the bulk delivery of a single product led to a decline in sales and profits. A low capacity utilization and operating efficiencies at the company's newly constructed distribution center worsened its financial situation.
Business plan	The company will pull out of all businesses except for regional bus operations, its sightseeing business, and landmark business. The Kyushu Logistics group will shift to high value-added operations.	Focus on quality, not on volume. Create a business model with fast asset turnover. Aim to expand apartment management and renovation business.	Rent out floor space and make better use of selling areas. Joint purchasing from suppliers with Mitsukoshi, improve gross profit margins. Expand the car parking area and reduce spending.	Focus on energy and machinery businesses as the core business. Pull out of all other businesses. Continue to merge and reorganize affiliates.	Continue core chemicals product business, develop strategic products in semi-core businesses, cut SG&A expenses, review and close unprofitable domestic and overseas branches, improve asset utilization efficiency.	Create business model for Matsuya Denki in electrical appliance market. Close unprofitable stores, and reorganize franchise stores.	Liquidate subsidiaries to streamline and improve operational efficiency. In addition to obtaining support from the sponsor, the company will thoroughly "select and focus" its product line-up.	The support from the sponsor will eliminate concerns about the company's creditworthiness. The inefficient distribution center will be closed and its facilities integrated into the distribution centers of the sponsor to improve efficiencies and profitability.
Net sales - Operating income	3/03 ¥57.5 billion - ¥2.5 billion 3/08 ¥53.8 billion - ¥3.2 billion	3/03 ¥76.7 billion - (¥670 million) 3/06 ¥61.4 billion - ¥6.3 billion	7/03 ¥16.9 billion - (¥590 million) 7/06 ¥16.0 billion - ¥80 million	3/03 ¥166.5 billion - ¥4.3 billion 3/07 ¥128.8 billion - ¥4.3 billion	3/03 ¥58.1 billion, ¥290 million 3/06 ¥50.3 billion, ¥320 million	3/03 ¥102 billion - ¥1.8 billion 3/06 ¥55 billion - ¥1.3 billion (On a non-consolidated basis)	2/03 ¥9.1 billion - ¥30 million 2/06 ¥9.4 billion - ¥290 million	6/03 ¥11.7 billion - (¥200 million) 6/07 ¥9.1 billion - ¥100 million
Outline of plan	The IRCJ bought 67% of all the outstanding shares of Kyushu Transportation. It also bought 95% of the outstanding shares of Kyushu Logistics	Integrate or abolish operational offices in apartment business. Continue apartment management and renovation businesses. Aim to pull out of remaining businesses.	To improve management efficiencies, the assets and liabilities of the department store operations were transferred from Usui Honsha to Usui Department Store.	Integrate mining, coke, and distribution companies	Meisei Shokai and its subsidiary EK will merge and will continue operating with Meisei Shokai as the remaining company.	Transfer operations to new company through Civil Rehabilitation proceedings	Improve efficiencies by closing unprofitable stores and liquidating subsidiaries. Receive investment from sponsors.	The company will be split up. The sponsor will create a new company and all the operations of the company will be transferred to this company. The former company will be dissolved.
Change in capital, debt/equity swap	The value of shares held by the owners in Kyushu Transportation will be reduced by 100%. The value of shares held by regular shareholders will be reduced by 95%. The IRCJ will invest ¥350 million and financial institutions will exchange debt for equity worth ¥620 million. The value of shares in Kyushu Logistics will be reduced by 100%, the IRCJ will invest ¥800 million and financial institutions will exchange	Capital reduced by 99%. ¥40 billion DES with Resona Bank. Raised ¥1.8 billion through third-party placement (to the sponsor)	Capital of Usui Department Store reduced by 100% ¥100 million DES with Akita Bank. Raised ¥100 million capital through third-party placement to Akita Bank, Mitsukoshi, IRCJ, local businesses, others.	Capital reduced by 99% ¥27 billion. Raised capital through third-party placement (to SMBC). ¥20 billion DES through IRCJ, which will also invest ¥19.5 billion	All shares held by the family of the owners and directors will be eliminated (about 85% of the total or ¥70 million of capital). The IRCJ will inject ¥500 million worth capital.	Shares of former company will be dealt with during Civil Rehabilitation proceedings	Capital reduced by 99%. 10 shares consolidated into 1. (Shares held by the owner's family will be handed in without compensation following the capital reduction). Sponsors will invest ¥600 million DES of ¥500 million (Hyakugo Bank) DES ¥3.5 billion (Sponsors)	Sponsor, affiliates, and 5 manufacturers will invest a total ¥460 million capital in the new company
Selected sponsor	--	Leopalace21 Corp.	Mitsukoshi Ltd.	-	-	New MD Partners (Shinsei Bank Group)	Japan Recovery Fund (Phoenix Capital)	PIP-FUJIMOTO Co., Ltd.,
Amount of financial assistance	¥26.4 billion (including DES)	¥132.7 billion (including DES)	¥11.3 billion (including DES)	¥162.5 billion	¥5.1 billion	About ¥40 billion	¥7.1 billion (including DES)	¥3.3 billion
Principal value of debt purchased	¥39.23 billion	¥20.28 billion	¥4.54 billion	¥178.3 billion	¥4.57 billion	¥2.24 billion	¥960 million	¥3.7 billion

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Company name	Fujiyugyo Co., Ltd.	Kimmon K.K. and 17 other companies	Yoshimoto Tochitatemono Co., Ltd. and Osaka Marubiru Co., Ltd.	1. Kanebo, Ltd. and 34 group companies 2. Kanebo Boutique Co., Ltd.		Fre'e	Okawaso Co., Ltd.	Taiho Industries Co., Ltd
Date of approval of assistance	19-Dec-03	January 28, 2004 (Assistance for 2 additional companies approved on March 10, 2004)	28-Jan-04	31-May-04	10-Mar-04	27-Apr-04	17-May-04	20-May-04
Date of purchase agreement	13-Feb-04	30-Mar-04	27-Feb-04	30-Jul-04	30-Mar-04	25-Jun-04	13-July 13-2004	5-July 5-2004
Outline of business								
Business	Oil wholesaler	Manufacture and sale of metering equipment (gas, LPG gas, and water meters)	Hotels	Home Products, Pharmaceuticals, Food, Fashion, Textiles, and New Materials	Cosmetics (following transfer of business)	Food supermarkets	Hot spring resort hotel	Manufacturing of industrial chemicals and chemicals for the automotive industry. Machinery-related and electronics-related businesses.
Head office / Capital	Hokkaido / ¥30.3 million (as of September 30, 2003)	Tokyo / ¥1,575 million	Osaka / ¥655 million (total)	Tokyo / ¥31.342 billion (as of March 31, 2004)	Tokyo / ¥450 million (as of March 31, 2003)	Chiba / ¥386 million (as of March 31, 2003)	Fukushima / ¥31 million (as of March 31, 2004)	Tokyo / ¥358.2 billion (as of March 31, 2003)
Group	5 subsidiaries	20 consolidated subsidiaries and affiliated companies.	2 affiliated companies	55 consolidated subsidiaries, 8 affiliated companies	-	8 companies	-	Taiho Commercial Co., System Kikou Co., Ltd. and 3 other companies
Number of employees	87 (as of September 30, 2003)	622 (as of September 30, 2003)	86 (as of December 31, 2003) (total)	2,435 on a non-consolidated basis (of which 1,025 from cosmetics). 13,580 on a consolidated basis (of which 8,714 from cosmetics). (as of March 31, 2004)	28 (as of October 2003)	1,008 (as of March 31, 2003)	191 (as of April 2004)	268 (as of September 30, 2003)
Amount of debt	¥7.5 billion (as of March 2003)	¥33.87 billion (as of March, 2004)	¥20.31 billion (Total of the debt of Yoshimoto Tochitatemono as of April 30, 2003 and the debt of Osaka Marubiru as of Dec. 31, 2003)	¥601.4 billion (as of March 31, 2004)	¥1.4 billion (as of March 31, 2003)	¥10.1 billion (as of March 2004)	¥6.4 billion (as of March 2003)	¥8.45 billion (as of March 2004)
Name of financial institution jointly submitting application	Fuji Kosan Co., Ltd. (Parent company)	Resona Bank Ltd.	Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation	Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation		Chiba Bank	Toho Bank	UFJ Bank Limited
Outline of revitalization plan								
Background to application for assistance	Fuji Leasing, Fujiyugyo's subsidiary, went bankrupt after making excessive real estate loans during the bubble period. Fujiyugyo had extended ¥5 billion loan and ¥15 billion guarantee to Fuji Leasing, and subsequently Fujiyugyo was thrown into crisis.	The company faces significant problems because of excessive capital investment, a failure in diversifying its core business, and ineffective management of its core business.	The interest burden resulting from excessive investment for the hotel construction and the associated fund raised with a high debt ratio put downward pressure on profits. Additional losses were made during the bubble period, making it impossible for the company to reduce its excessive liabilities.	The company originally started its main business around textiles, that then pursued diversification by bringing completely different business with completely different profitability and business characteristics within one corporate structure, thus the competitiveness of the whole group was lost. Financially, the company has an excessive debt burden resulting from massive debts from over-investment and borrowings to cover losses.	The company amassed excessive liabilities through excessive investments in real estate and aggressive opening of stores. Despite its effort of reducing liabilities by closing low profitability stores, selling needless assets, etc., the company judged that revitalizing its business by itself was too difficult.	During the bubble period, the company over-invested in the construction of a new hotel building, but the costs were not managed effectively. When an economic recession led to a drop in net sales, the company was unable to reduce the excessive liabilities and raise sufficient capital to make necessary investments.	The company accumulated losses as a result of over-investment in its U.S. businesses. In pursuit of sales expansion, the company built up massive inventory and became unable to sustain its level of debt. The failure of the company's investment in securities and in golf course business resulted in an excessive burden of debt.	
Business plan	Scale back low-profitability lubricant business, focus more on growth businesses such as direct sales of A-type oil, and retailing LPG.	Concentrate Kimmon's management resources on its three core metering businesses, and sell or withdraw from non-core operations. Aim to strengthen profitability and competitiveness in the core businesses to meet changing competitive environment.	Improve the management and administration of the three remaining divisions: Accommodation, Functions, Tenant.	All businesses will be classified into 4 categories: whether the business is 'core' or 'non-core' for Kanebo Group, and whether the business has a solid going-concern value or not. Kanebo's business portfolio will be reorganized accordingly.	Rebuild brand portfolio of cosmetics business, make strategic investments in sales promotions and advertising. Review channel policies, improve business efficiencies, improve management infrastructure.	Food supermarkets in Chiba Prefecture and Saitama Prefecture become its core business, taking into account factors such as profitability, market characteristics of each business, competitiveness, and synergies with C TWO-NETWORK.	Okawaso will focus on three points: cleanliness, good food, and good spa. It will improve services to satisfy both personal and group guests.	In order to strengthen its business foundation, the company will concentrate management resources on chemicals business where it has comparative advantage backed by technology and development strengths.
Net sales - Operating Income	3/03 ¥24.9 billion - ¥210 million 3/07 ¥19.2 billion - ¥360 million	3/03 ¥51.58 billion - ¥2.13 billion 3/07 ¥42.1 billion - ¥3.0 billion	4/03 ¥4.66 billion - ¥980 million 4/07 ¥4.25 billion - ¥790 million	3/04 ¥437.7 billion - (¥33.67 billion)	3/03 ¥2.27 billion - ¥100 million	3/04 ¥26.62 billion - ¥210 million	3/04 ¥1.77 billion - (¥530 million) 3/07 ¥1.89 billion - ¥100 million	For the year to March 31, 2004 Net sales = ¥12.28 billion Recurring income = ¥40 million
Outline of plan	Rebuild the business with parent company Fuji Kosan that remains as the sponsor.	Sell or withdraw from non-core operations. Close or merge manufacturing subsidiaries mainly into Kimmon. Rebuild management culture by hiring external managers.	Yoshimoto Tochitatemono, which owns buildings, and Osaka Marubiru, which manages the Hotels Division, will be integrated and their operations streamlined.	The business divisions will be reorganized in line with the business plan described above and financial restructuring will be conducted as described below.	The cosmetics business will be transferred to Kanebo Boutique Co., Ltd.	The company will be split and merged into C TWO-NETWORK after sorting out the core and non-core businesses to be transferred.	Okawaso will form a business partnership with Yawataya from Bobata Onsen, a first class hot spring resort hotel operator, to significantly improve its operation quality.	Synergy Fund, the sponsor, will take a lead to strengthen Taiho Industries's governance to achieve prompt business revitalization.
Change in capital, debt/equity swap	Shares held by Fuji Kosan and Fuji Sangyo will be cancelled without compensation. In addition, capital held by existing shareholders will be reduced by 95%. At the same time, Fujiyugyo will be recapitalized with a ¥2 billion capital injection from sponsor Fuji Kosan, and a maximum ¥500 million injection from the IRCJ.	Shareholders' equity at Kimmon to be reduced by 90%. Increase capital through DES of ¥3 billion with the company's 2 main banks and a ¥3 billion capital injection by the IRCJ.	Shares held by the family of the owners will be reduced by 90%. Shares held by existing shareholders will be reduced by 50%. The sponsor (TBD) will invest ¥1.5 billion.	Capital will be reduced by about 99.7%. 10 shares will be consolidated into one. Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corp. will invest ¥30 billion and the IRCJ will invest up to ¥20 billion.	The IRCJ will invest ¥86.0 billion in the new company, while Kanebo will invest ¥14.0 billion.	After Fre'e has been integrated into a sponsor, the remaining parts will be liquidated.	All shares will be eliminated without compensation (capital reduced by 100%)	95% of the company's capital will be reduced without compensation. Furthermore, the company will also raise capital through an allocation to a third party and will issue new preferred shares (shares that include a right to be converted into ordinary shares), which will serve to further dilute the proportionate position of existing Taiho shareholders.
Selected sponsor	Fuji Kosan Co., Ltd.	-	-	-		C TWO-NETWORK CO., LTD.	-	Synergy Fund
Amount of financial assistance	¥4.3 billion	¥10.7 billion (including DES)	¥6.6 billion	¥99.5 billion	-	About ¥7.0 billion	About ¥5.2 billion	DES of ¥1.3 billion
Principal value of debt purchased	¥1.9 billion	¥15.88 billion	¥3.83billion	¥110.82 billion	¥150 million	¥2.27 billion	¥6.3 billion	¥4.27 billion

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Company name	Miyano Machinery Japan Inc.	Hotel Shikisai	Skynet Asia Airways Co., Ltd.	Amex Kyohan K.K. and 12 related companies	Tochigi Hikaku K.K.	OCC Corporation
Date of approval of assistance	04-Jun-04	04-Jun-04	25-Jun-04	13-Jul-04	21-Jul-04	06-Aug-04
Date of purchase agreement	13-Jul-04	30-July 30-2004	13-Jul-04	Period to apply for debt purchase ends October 12, 2004	Period to apply for debt purchase ends August 31, 2004	Period to apply for debt purchase ends September 22, 2004
Outline of business						
Business	Manufacture and sale of industrial precision machinery and appliances	Hot spring resort hotel	Passenger airline operations, other	Manufacture and sales of clay roof tiles	Leather industry	Manufacture and sales of submarine communications cable systems and others
Head office / Capital	Nagano / ¥705 million	Tochigi / ¥10 million	Miyazaki / ¥2,669 million (As of June 24, 2004)	Shimane / ¥50 million	Tochigi / ¥80 million	Kanagawa / ¥500 million (As of August 1, 2004)
Group	Miyano Machinery Inc. and 6 other companies	None	Skynet Communications Co., Ltd., Skynet Tours Co., Ltd., Skynet Sales Co., Ltd.	None	Yukigawa Corporation, Yukigawa Co., Ltd., Yukigawa Co., Ltd. Velvon and 15 others	Mitsubishi Corporation, OCC Techno-Plastic Corporation, OCC Elex Corporation
Number of employees	386 (as of December 31, 2003)	35 (as of April 2004)	291 (521 on a consolidated basis) (As of March 31, 2004)	220 at 13 group companies (As of January 31, 2004)	71 (As of June 30, 2004)	295 (As of March 31, 2004)
Amount of debt	¥12.35 billion (as of March 31, 2004)	¥1.74 billion (as of November 2003)	¥2.56 billion (as of March 31, 2004)	¥7.1 billion (As of January 2004)	¥4.1 billion (As of June 2003)	¥38.8 billion (As of March 2004)
Name of financial institution jointly submitting application	Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation	The Ashikaga Bank, Ltd.	The Miyazaki Bank, Ltd., Miyazaki Taiyo Bank, The Shoko Chubu Bank, Japan Finance Corporation for Small Business, Takaraba Shinjuku Bank	The San-in Godo Bank, Ltd.	The Ashikaga Bank, Ltd.	Mizuho Project, Ltd.
Outline of revitalization plan						
Background to application for assistance	The company went into a distressed situation because of an excessive amount of interest-bearing debt incurred as a result of an over-investment in production facilities, etc., during the bubble period.	The company over-invested in a new hotel building; subsequent fall in net sales as a result of economic recession made it difficult for the company to reduce its excessive liabilities and raise sufficient capital to make necessary investments.	Poor cost management, inexperienced sales and marketing, absence of experienced management with a good understanding of all aspects of airline operations.	Expansion of production capacity and a huge capital investment in a raw materials supplier in 1996 resulted in an excessive debt.	The company purchased an affiliated company in pursuit of expansion of chrome tanning business. The business did not turn profitable because of suppressed demand, making it difficult for the company to repay the debt. Subsequently the Murakami Group itself went into trouble without generating expected synergy effects.	The company incurred excessive debt due to huge equipment investment and inventory procurement to meet an increase in demand in submarine communications cable systems.
Business plan	The company will review its cost structure to be more consistent with changes in economic conditions and the level of capital expenditure. It will also reduce the types of machines that it currently manufactures by half to achieve "selection and focus."	The company will sharpen its managerial focus based on "valuing private space" concept company-wide. It will aim at becoming a small but high unit-priced hotel targeting wealthy guests.	The principal reform agenda are: a substantial efficiency increase by lowering costs, securing revenues by cutting price and raising turnover, achieving scale benefits by expanding operations, and further enhancement of aircraft safety.	Lowering production costs through the concentration of facilities; strengthening marketing through the introduction of area sales management methods; and speeding up decision making processes through the integration of group companies.	Tochigi Hikaku will be separated from the Murakami Group. Production, marketing and sales management processes of the company will be strengthened, while making the most of its technical advantages and product quality. Tochigi Hikaku will also deepen its business alliances with downstream	Concentrate management resources on the core businesses - submarine cables and onshore cables, after carefully considering marketability, competitive position, profit drivers and the future profit improvement opportunities of each business. Cut down OCC's excess production capacity to an appropriate
Net sales - Operating income	12/03 ¥13.63 billion - ¥584 million By 12/07 sales will be about the same, while operating income is expected to increase to about ¥900 million	11/03 ¥502 million - ¥19 million 11/07 ¥579 million - ¥27 million	3/03 ¥10.06 billion - (¥1.17 billion) 3/06 ¥16.9 billion - ¥0.3 billion	1/03 ¥3.2 billion - (¥66 million) 1/07 ¥3.1 - ¥226 million	6/03 ¥1.52 billion, ¥40 million	3/03 ¥9.45 billion - (¥3.7 billion) 3/07 ¥13.7 billion - ¥1.1 billion
Outline of plan	The group will withdraw from non-core businesses. Core businesses will be reorganized through measures such as management transfers of Group companies to clarify overall group governance structure, eg., through establishment of a holding company for overseas marketing companies.	After the company's operations are transferred to a new company, it will be liquidated.	The IRCJ plans to acquire more than half of shareholder voting rights and make the company into its wholly-owned subsidiary	Eight companies—Sasori Tile Sales Co., Maruhachi Furnace, Imazaki Furnace, Sasaki Tile Industries, Tsuno Furnace Co., Uka Furnace, and Tsunomoto Furnace—will be merged into Amex Kyohan K.K., to create "New Amex Kyohan". Kaorin will be changed from a cooperative to a kabushiki kaisha organization to create "New Kaorin."	The entire operations of Tochigi Hikaku will be transferred into a new company. The new company will be organized by Daiwa SMBC Principal Investments K.K., which is allied with the Tochigi Regional Business Revitalization Fund.	The IRCJ will invest ¥1.5 billion in ordinary shares and acquire over half of the company's voting rights.
Change in capital, debt/equity swap	Shares held by existing shareholders will be reduced in value by 50%. (80% of the remaining shares held by the President's family will be eliminated without compensation.) The IRCJ will invest ¥2 billion and the company's main bank will swap debt worth ¥500 million into equity.	The IRCJ will invest 200 million in the new company. The value of the shares of the former company will become nil.	Parent company Mera Denki Sangyo will write down ¥900 million without compensation, and will swap ¥600 million in debt for equity. The IRCJ will invest ¥3.4 billion in ordinary shares. The Miyazaki Small and Medium Enterprises Support fund will invest ¥200 million.	The capital of New Amex and New Kaorin will be reduced by 90%. ¥200 million DES by the San-in Godo Bank for New Amex Kyohan. IRCJ, Revitalization Fund, etc., will invest total of ¥310 million.	The Tochigi Regional Business Revitalization Fund and the IRCJ will jointly invest in the new company and underwrite newly issued convertible bonds with attached warrants. The total investment will be up to ¥200 million, of which IRCJ's portion being 35%.	Capital reduced by 98%. Mizuho Project will swap ¥1 billion in debt for equity. The IRCJ will invest ¥1.5 billion.
Selected sponsor	--	--	-	-	-	-
Amount of financial assistance	¥2.94 billion (of debt forgiveness and DES)	About ¥1.2 billion	¥600 million (DES only)	About ¥3.7 billion (including DES)	About ¥6.4 billion	About ¥29 billion (including DES)
Principal value of debt purchased	¥8.09 billion	¥1 million	¥950 million	-	-	-