# Mizuho Custody Newsletter

**June 2024 | Japan**

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## I. Market News

### 1. Shareholders proposals marks the record high for AGMs at June-end

In June, over 2,000 listed companies with fiscal year ends in March hold their AGMs. According to a domestic trust bank providing transfer agent services, 91 companies received proposals for 336 agenda items as of June 6th. The number renewed a record high three years in a row. Many of the proposals demand to review shareholders returns, compensation systems, and management structures. In recent years, some shareholders have been urging listed companies to improve its capital efficiency, causing debates over which proposals, those from the company or the shareholders, would contribute to corporate value of the company.

Based on the Tokyo Stock Exchange's (TSE) request to improve capital efficiency, major casualty insurance companies have announced to reduce their cross-held shares to zero within several years from now. As more and more companies are likely to follow suit, names on the shareholders registries of Japanese companies may change drastically in near future.

While stable shareholders who unconditionally support company proposals have been declining in number, the ownership ratio of institutional investors (trusts, pensions, and foreign entities) has been on the upward trend year by year. As a result, the holdings of stable shareholders and those of institutional investors have been very close, and not a few companies have institutional investors in their core shareholders composition. Shareholders are now looking at shareholder proposals content more carefully, and which has transformed AGMs into a "place for serious debate”.

Activist investors being dubbed "vultures" for making unreasonable demands on companies, such as to sell off profitable businesses, to pay exorbitant high dividend, is now a thing of the past. They are now urging companies to improve their languishing Return on Equity (ROE) and Price to Book Ratio (PBR), which are in line with "Management that is conscious of cost of capital and stock price" requested by TSE. The proposals made by the company and those by the shareholders are now being discussed from the perspective "which (proposal) work practically to improve corporate value?" AGMs are now not just a "place to assess business performance" but also a "place to choose management strategies".

A Chief Investment Officer of a U.S.-based activist fund says, "JPX (the exchange group owning TSE) is the pioneer of activists", stressing how drastically the Japanese market is being changed under the TSE’s initiative.

In Japan, a leading online brokerage firm has set up an investment fund that would act as an activist, taking on opinions of individual investors. At an AGM in June, its affiliated investment advisory arm submitted its first shareholder proposals to a major printing company and an electrical equipment manufacturer.

In 2023, TSE requested listed companies whose Price to Book Ratio (PBR) being under x1 to improve. Companies with a PBR below x1 have been taking measures such as buying back their own share, and the amount of total buybacks made by listed companies exceeded JPY 10 trillion for the first time in history. However, activists are still demanding further improvements to companies whose PBR is still below x1, in the form of shareholder proposals.

Following last year, a U.S.-based activist fund made a proposal to a mid-sized general contractor to buy-back its own shares. The contractor buy-backed its shares as requested, and its PBR temporarily exceeded x1, but the fund is still concerned about its PBR remains stagnant.

A British-based activist fund made a proposal to a railway company, demanding to partially sell the shares of the amusement park it owns. The fund argues that the PBR appears higher than its actual value because the shares of the park are not valued at market price.

Activist funds sometimes withdraw their proposals when companies present their own counter measures. The aforementioned U.S.-based fund withdrew its proposal for a buyback of its own shares from an affiliate company of a major automaker. In May, the company announced a policy to allocate about JPY 700 billion to shareholder returns over the next three years by selling its cross-held shares. The fund praised this counter proposal as being "consistent with the ideas incorporated in our proposal."

On the other hand, there are cases where shareholders and companies failed to reach agreement, leading to disputes over the company's business initiative. A Japanese activist fund made a proposal to replace all the directors of an apparel company, blaming its poor performance. The company proposed to change its CEO and presented new candidates for its directors, showing its intention to resist to their proposal.

A Hong Kong-based investment fund proposed to dismiss the CEO of a major paper manufacturer, criticizing its weak governance. The company refutes that "the criticism is not true" and is calling on other shareholders to oppose it.”

Domestic and international institutional investors are tightening their voting criteria, such as to oppose company proposals if Return on Equity (ROE) or Price to Book Ratio (PBR) falls below certain level. On the other hand, they are inclined to vote for shareholder proposals, if they judge them to enhance corporate value.

It has not been often the case that shareholder proposals were approved to date. But a proposal submitted to a major confectionary company to allow the AGM to decide on dividend details collected staggering 42.9% of approval vote, although it was not approved.

The more the cross-held shares being unwound, the more diversified the shareholders are. A consultant at a securities firm points out, "Where there are no stable shareholders, shareholders proposals that sound convincing to general investors can be approved."

*Compiled from Nikkei Shimbun and Mizuho research*

## 2. Look at carefully how seriously issuers are facing the issue “which business to jettison”

The Tokyo Stock Exchange (“TSE”) is requesting companies listed on it to review their ways of doing businesses from viewpoint of their consciousness of capital costs and stock prices, specifically for ones with a Price-to-Book Ratio (PBR) below 1 to improve. Increasing shareholder returns through share buybacks or paying more dividends may be quick solutions for it. However, share price hike would not last long, if companies make appropriation of funds for research and development or human resource investments, which are essential for future growth, to shareholder returns. Hiromi Yamaji, the CEO of Japan Exchange Group, the parent company of the Tokyo Stock Exchange, says, "We anticipate companies to make continuous efforts to ensure sustainable growth, such as advocating business selection and concentration, instead of worrying about how much their shares would be tomorrow."

Japanese companies are gradually putting capital cost management into practice. Some of them introduce the Return on Invested Capital (ROIC) as a new benchmark for management and begin restructuring business operations based on ROIC. Some analysts estimate that the Return on Equity (ROE) of Japanese companies could exceed 10%, if they scrutinize their business and scrap poorly performing businesses.

The TSE has been requesting listed companies to disclose their initiatives based on its requests. In February, TSE published a collection of some successful disclosure cases. Among these cases, some companies presented how they disclose what they do for this issue, such as comparing the Return on Invested Capital (ROIC) of each business with the Weighted Average Cost of Capital (WACC) (ROIC-WACC spread). To continuously improve the Return on Equity (ROE), one of the most important management index for stock investors, it is essential for them to deal with their poorly performing businesses and to hammer out strategies.

"Promoting ROIC management and allocate resources to businesses with high potential for growth and profitability." A mid-sized wire manufacturer has announced to withdraw from the business of selling aluminum overhead transmission lines mainly to electric power companies. The company is promoting ROIC management under the initiative of the CEO, which focuses on how efficiently it can gain profits with the capital invested in the business. For each business, it clearly illustrates on a two-axis graph that consist of 1) how much ROIC exceeds the level of capital cost, anticipated by the investors, and 2) market growth potential, to clearly present how they want to develop each of business they handle, and which businesses have obstacles to overcome. Its stock price more than doubled over from a year ago. A fund manager invest in the shares of the company at a local asset management firm commented, "The company's decoupling of poorly performing businesses can be interpreted as a sign how seriously the company is addressing the enhancement of corporate value."

An equity strategist at a major securities company estimates that if constituents of TOPIX, Tokyo Stock Price Index, got rid of their underperforming businesses, ROE would increase from the current 9.1% to 10.9%. Utilizing ROIC to visualize capital efficiency by business is being recognized effective, and since the beginning of this fiscal year, companies, ii n seafood processing industry and food manufacturing industry have introduced ROIC as a benchmark in their new medium-term management plans.

A manager of Japanese equities investment at an American asset management company stated that "even if companies set a target level for ROIC, there would be a significant difference in the 'resolution' of how they take actions to achieve their goals among companies," emphasizing the importance of companies not to end up with just planned. Just being does not always mean companies can make correct management decisions. According to a survey conducted among participants of a seminar on capital cost management by a major audit firm, about half of the respondents mentioned their companies did not have a basic policy for their business portfolio, such as criteria for withdrawal.

A heavy machines manufacturer introduced ROIC as a core management indicator in the early 2000s and established a rule in its three-year medium-term plan that ended in the fiscal year March 2019 to consider withdrawal as an for some business sectors with ROIC of "less than 8%". However, at the end of FY 2019, ROIC of its key sectors such as aerospace did not reach the 8% mark, which compelled it to a revision of the ROIC criteria in 2020. From the fiscal year ending March 2021, the company ceased the disclosure of ROIC by business segment.

A major sanitary product manufacturer, which has positioned Economic Value Added (EVA) as a key management indicator aiming for profits exceeding capital costs, altered its approach to check ROIC and EVA together from the fiscal year ending December 2023, to deal with lackluster performance and to ensure business managed appropriately by segment. The company welcomed the CEO from a food manufacturer, well known for its ROIC management, as an external director. The company boldly decided to terminate production of children's paper diapers in China and sell off its tea beverage business.

In February, a mid-sized heavy machinery manufacturer announced its withdrawal from the new shipbuilding business. A fund manager at a domestic asset management company, expressed a comment supportive to this decision, "Although it must have been in difficult situation in competing against Chinese and Korean players, it must have required extraordinary determination to shut down their ancestral business.

In ROIC management, it is necessary to keep in mind that the capital cost, which serves as a target to outperform, could change. A responsible investment officer at a domestic asset management company says, "If the trend of interest rate hike would become more serious due to concerns toward inflation, the level of return investors expect to companies would also rise."

A trading company that promotes ROIC management announced in this May a “new three-year medium-term plan” up to the fiscal year ending March 2027, in which it raised the minimum ROIC level to be achieved in each segment, such as automobiles and aviation, by one point or more compared to the previous plan. The company's CEO emphasizes, "We have taken the interest rate hike into consideration. We will proceed slowly but surely to achieve these goals."

What investors and markets anticipate to Japanese companies is determination to cut off something redundant and/or inefficient old practices”. Investment opportunities lie in the serious determination for ROIC management.

*Compiled from Nikkei Shimbun and Mizuho research.*

### 3. The government selects 4 cities to be “Special Zones for Financial and Asset Management Business”

On June 4, 2024, the government announced to assign Tokyo, Osaka, Fukuoka, and Hokkaido as "Special Zones for Financial and Asset Management Business". The purpose of these special zones is to attract foreign financial institutions and investment through deregulation, as part of the "Policy Plan for Promoting Japan as a Leading Asset Management Center" launched by the government at the end of 2023. The deregulation for the special zones includes measures lowering barriers to entry such that all administrative procedures can be completed in English, and simplification of parts of the application processes for residential status for foreign investors. This initiative aims to encourage foreign asset management firms and startups to enter the market, by highlighting the unique characteristics of each city and to attract money and talents from Japan and overseas.

The distinctive feature of the special zones is that the central and local governments collaborate on developing the four cities into financial hubs, each of which has unique feature and strength. In other countries, there are examples of "domestic inter-city collaboration" by making the fields of cooperation and ones of competition in financial business clear, among the cities in the country, where the government efficiently introduces appropriate measures. Germany established a framework called "Germany Finance", putting Frankfurt, the country's largest financial city, in the core, and getting Berlin (known for digital economy), Hamburg (trade finance, asset management), Stuttgart (the city where major corporations have been concentrated), and Düsseldorf (startups) involved, where the cities support each other on its strength. This initiative clearly aims to strengthen Germany as an international financial center through cooperation between public and private sectors. In Switzerland, an information platform named "finance.swiss" has been in place, aimed to disseminate various things of the Swiss financial center overseas, getting two major international financial cities of Zurich and Geneva and Lugano, which has strength in fin-tech business involved.

Tokyo shall play a role of the gateway that attracts capital, talent, technology, and information globally, aiming to contribute Japan and Asia to grow further. It has set forth three main targets: i) to be a city advanced in sustainable finance, ii) a city where globally active startups come into being, and iii) to be a city meeting a global standard where everyone can do business in English.

Osaka Prefecture and the City of Osaka aim to create an environment where startups, universities, and others can aggressively challenge to create something new and/or achieve their goals, toward a "future society" where new innovations continuously come up. This effort is in line with the city’s hosting of the "2025 Osaka-Kansai Expo," which should not end up with as a one-time festival, but as a first step towards long-term development. For the time being, Osaka will focus on attracting talents, companies, and capital from Asia and rest of the world, while also working on incubating startups that can be attractive investment asset class.

Fukuoka Prefecture and the Fukuoka City, taking its geographical advantage as an "Asian Gateway," aim to attract international financial institutions and its affiliated companies, and financial talent. While being a part of quickly growing businesses in Asia, they intend to supply growth capital to startups in Fukuoka prefecture and the Kyushu island established in the prefecture, thereby further strengthening their ecosystem. They plan to attract investment funds from Asian countries by taking advantage of their proximity and foster local startups.

Hokkaido and Sapporo City are advocating Green Transformation (GX) as their priority, planning tax incentives for GX related business entities. Hokkaido, a province actively implementing wind and solar power generation infrastructures, aims not only to enhance financial businesses but also to attract many GX industries. They plan to intensively ease renewable energy-related regulations to allure GX investments from both domestic and international sources. Initially, they will revise the regulation on "Advanced Banking Companies" that allows banks to engage in businesses that help enhancing their core banking business, such as fin-tech industry. This would facilitate banks to invest in more GX-related businesses.

The government already amended laws in May 2024 to reduce the burden on foreign asset management companies to enter the market for having more newcomers. This amendment allows foreign asset management companies to outsource back-office roles such as legal compliance and accounting, when applying for the registration of an asset managing company in Japan.

This time, the government announced to establish the "Branch Set-up Support Office" that provides pre-consultations, support for registration procedures, and post-registration supervision in English, with a view to remove language barriers for new entrants from overseas. Currently, this office is located only in Tokyo, but the government is going to set up the Support Office in all four special zones by the fiscal year end of 2024.

Furthermore, to attract investments from overseas to startup companies, the government announced to take measures to create a program to issue visa for foreign investors who invest a certain amount in domestic startups and contribute to structure and develop an ecosystem of startups in the special zones.

The government is creating these special zones because it believes that it is essential for Japanese economy to grow to attract more investment and to develop asset management business. As of 2021, Japan's total assets under management (AUM) remains at 1.4 times its Gross Domestic Product (GDP), which is slightly lower than that of the United States (2.1 times) and the United Kingdom (4.3 times), and much lower than that of Singapore (9.4 times) and Hong Kong (12.5 times).

Japan's household financial assets reportedly amount to JPY 2,000 trillion (circa USD 12.7 trillion), more than half of which go to bank deposits rather than being invested in other instruments. In reforming the asset management industry, the government is working to ease infrastructural hurdles such as language barriers and complicated tax systems, under the aim of having new entries more from overseas to promote competition. The government sees that leading more household financial assets to investment would be retuned as benefits of increased corporate value to households such as dividend and share price hike. The creation of a "virtuous cycle of growth and distribution," stimulating investment and consumption, is the ultimate goal.

*Compiled from Nikkei Shimbun, and Mizuho research.*
*The details of the announcement by the government can be found on the Financial Service Agency's below website.*
*https://www.fsa.go.jp/en/news/2024/20240604.html*

### 4. The focal point for this year's AGM

In Japan, about 60% of listed companies set their fiscal year as end of March. Around 2,300 companies hold their AGM in late June. This year, the peak day is the 27th, on which 29.7% of the meetings are concentrated. In 1995, it was 96.2%. This concentration ratio has been getting lower through the years. Until the 1990s, companies used to hold their shareholder meetings on the same day as part of measures to prevent "sokaiya" (corporate racketeers), who would make threatening demands to companies from joining to the AGMs. The practice of cross-holding of shares, is a kind of legacy of companies' measures to protect their AGMs from being disrupted.

At the beginning of the 2000s, stable shareholders have been gradually replaced by foreign institutional investors. From this era, AGMs began to change from meetings where resolutions were peacefully approved by stable shareholders, to venues for debates between shareholders and companies. Around 2014, institutional investors came to occupy the majority in shareholder composition, and the Japanese version of the Stewardship Code was established then. The introduction of the Corporate Governance Code in 2015 also influenced ways shareholder meetings were held from peaceful and friendly ones into tense debates between shareholders and companies took place.

Many AGMs in June 2024 are likely to be unprecedentedly tense. Companies have been requested by the Tokyo Stock Exchange (“TSE”) since 2023 to improve capital efficiency and been tackling this issue so as not to fall behind their competitors. On the other hand, activist funds have drawn up a bunch of shareholder proposals, which seem to have reached a record high. Fierce debates between investors and companies are anticipated. We would like to discuss in this article what will be the focus of this year's AGMs.

- Capital efficiency of companies

TSE has expressed concern on Price-to-Book Ratio (PBR) of Japanese companies had been low in general, and requested in March 2023 that they engage in management aware of capital costs and stock prices. TSE required listed companies to analyze their own capital costs, capital profitability, and market evaluation, in addition to disclose improvement plan to each of them. Companies intends to enhance shareholder returns through stock buybacks and increasing dividends, as well as unwinding cross-held shares.

The above trend is found among the largest domestic automobile manufacturer and its supplier companies that hold shares with each other. The supplier companies have been announcing to unwind the crossholding shares down to nil. The auto manufacturer also publicized a policy of buying back its own shares up to JPY 1 trillion, as a way to deal with the trend.

A researcher at a Japanese think tank says, "The focus of investors has been extending not just to return to shareholder more, but also to how to increase corporate value, including how to develop and strengthen abilities to earn. At AGMs, it is essential not only to elaborate on ways to reduce excess capital, but also to present growth strategies utilizing capital investment to further develop earning power. It seems that the public would see serious debates between companies and investors, both of them taking gloves off, more often at AGMs than ever".

- More diversity for board of directors

Investors' scrupulous approaches toward boards of directors have been getting stricter. At shareholder meetings held by May, decline in the approval rate for the appointment of top executives at companies without female directors were notable. Institutional investors have reviewed the scope of criteria for voting at AGMs in 2024, which specify “Diversification of board members” as an essential condition for corporate governance.

Investors have been getting more demanding to companies regarding the subject of diversification year by year, and more institutional investors are casting votes against the selection of top executives of companies that have no female directors. According to a company that provides electronic voting platforms, at AGMS held in June 2023, companies with no female directors received 61.3% of opposition votes from domestic institutional investors. This is significantly higher than those with two or more female directors (9.8%).

According to domestic trust banks acting as transfer agents, among 371 companies that are constituents of the Nikkei 500 that held their general meetings in June this year, about 24% (up from about 14% the previous year) of them were going to appoint three or more female directors, and 41% (from about 26%) of them were appointing two female directors. Companies with no female directors have decreased to just two companies, accounting for 0.5% (down from 7.5%).

By global standards, the ratio of female executives in Japanese companies as a whole has been still low. According to the Cabinet Office, Japan’s ratio on this issue stands at 13% for prime-listed companies, significantly below the average (39%) for G7 countries excluding Japan. The government is drawing up a policy to increase the ratio of female executives of prime-listed companies to over 30%.

- Voting standards getting stricter

Since asset managers and asset owners have been tightening their voting standards evert year, companies are having very tough times to have their proposals approved at the AGM. Companies that fail to meet or to get close across a wide range of those standards, including profitability, director diversity, the status of cross-held shares, and PBR (Price to Book Ratio), could receive a significant increase in opposition votes. “Silent shareholders” have long gone.

Since the introduction of the Stewardship Code in 2014, which compiled principles of conduct required of institutional investors such as pension funds and trust banks, investors began to pay more attention to issuers. Initially, the Code encouraged to have more dialogues. The subsequent revisions required the disclosure of voting results and reasons at AGMs. These introduction and revision of applicable rules resulted in requiring asset management companies to assume more responsibility for their investment results, which prompted them to hunker down for establishment of their voting standards and for its review to reflect these changes.

The influence of proxy advisory firms, which offer voting recommendations to investors, is getting stronger. In particular, one of the two major U.S.-based advisory firms, which are often referenced by foreign investors, has reinstated some criteria recommending opposition to companies with low ROE.

While the criteria are get stricter, companies that properly acted and achieved the goal are well-received by shareholders. An electronics manufacturer, which was criticized for not having any female directors, which had the approval rate for its CEO as low as 50.59% at the March 2023 general meeting, saw a significant surge in CEO’s approval rate, which had gone up over 90% after a proposal to appoint its first female external director was approved.

The review of voting standards by asset managers keep going on. An asset management company affiliated with a life insurance group will oppose the company’s proposal for appointment of representative directors from AGM in 2025, if PBR of the company is less than 1 and the asset manager could not find any signs of "management conscious of capital cost and stock price" encouraged by TSE in the company’s performance. The AGMs used to end peacefully with many participants’ applause, showing supports for the company’s proposals three decades ago. But that is now a history.

- Executive Compensation

While the compensation for executives of Japanese companies is on the rise, it may be subject to criticism at the next AGM, unless they did achieve the goals. It is necessary to pay attractive compensation to recruit and retain talented management personnel, but the thing is to ensure the transparency of the compensation standards for executives.

According to a survey by a consulting firm specialized in supporting corporate governance of top-ranked companies in major countries in terms of the market capitalization, the median compensation for CEOs in Japan increased by 18% in 2023 to JPY 260 million compared to the previous year. The increase is largely due to combination of favorable performances driven by price hikes and continued depreciation of yen, amidst a growing number of Japanese companies advancing the introduction of performance-linked compensation.

According to the same consulting firm's research, the compensation of CEOs in American companies is about 14.3 times of that of Japan, and in British companies, it is about 2.5 times. Although the compensation for executives in Japan remains at a lower level than in overseas, compensation standard for executives has to be as transparent as those of companies overseas.

More companies have been keen on implementing a mechanism to motivate executives to drive up their own company's stock price, such as providing stock-based compensation according to business performance. A major machinery manufacturer decided in April to introduce a performance-linked restricted stock compensation program for its directors. A leading infrastructure equipment company has introduced a program that adjusts executive compensation based on a comparison between its own stock price and that of its competitors in other country.

- Proceed unwinding of cross-held shares

Cross-shareholding had been a unique custom in Japan, which created “silent stable shareholders”. This practice has been subject to strong criticism from foreign investors for long, as it had given minority shareholders less opportunities to make their voices heard, and made management inclined to protect themselves. Indeed, U.S. proxy advisory firms and domestic asset management companies have publicized policies to opposing proposals of director selection, if the proportion of policy-held shares in net assets is recognized “high” in their standards.

Under the circumstances, listed companies have been reducing position of cross-held shares, and welcoming new shareholders.　The more shares circulate in the market, the stricter the voices from shareholders and other investors would be.　The demand from the Tokyo Stock Exchange last March, which clearly required management conscious of capital costs, also accelerated this trend.　According to a research by auditing firms, 70% of companies listed on TSE “Prime Market” have expressed their intention of the reduction in their corporate governance reports.

According to a major think tank, the cross-shareholding ratio (on market capitalization) of listed companies in fiscal year 2022 was 7.7%, a decrease by 3.6 percentage points over 10 years.　In addition to banks, which have a large cross-holding ratio, in recent years, companies in a wide range of industries, such as general contractors, real estate, printing, and materials, have been trying to unwind cross-held shares.　The automotive industry, known for its strong cross-shareholding structure with supplier companies, is also no exception in this trend.

By unwinding cross-held shares, companies lose stable shareholders who had supported the companies for long.　This means that frequency and significance of dialogues they will have with investors would mean much more to them than in the past.　In particular, discussions with vocal shareholders are getting more intense. According to an IR consultant company vocal shareholders that have entered Japan market exceeded 70 in number in May, which is nine folds of the figure a decade ago.　At the shareholder meetings in this June, the number of companies that received shareholder proposals hit a record high three years in a row.

Executives of listed companies are now required to do their businesses with even greater consideration for enhancing their company's value than ever before. The AGMs has evolved from “a place to vote for formality sake" into "a venue for serious debates between management and the shareholders," and further to "an opportunity for evaluating management performance based on corporate value".　The thing is "to present how corporate value would be enhanced" at AGMs to obtain shareholders’ confidence.　Especially for the top executives of companies whose Price-to-Book Ratio (PBR) falls below 1, which TSE requires to take measures, they need to demonstrate their unwavering determination to enhance corporate value to their shareholders.

*Compiled from Nikkei Shimbun and Mizuho research.*

## II. New Equities Listing Approvals

| Listing Date | Name of Company | ISIN Code | MKT |
|---|---|---|---|
| Jun-20 | Gro-Bels Co., Ltd. | JP3274420003 | P |
| Jun-24 | Rising Corporation Inc. | JP3965410008 | P |
| Jun-27 | TaiyoPackage Co., Ltd. | JP3449120009 | P |
| Jun-27 | Shunbin Co., Ltd. | JP3360050003 | P |
| Jul-01 | KOZO KEIKAKU ENGINEERING HOLDINGS Inc. | JP3288940004 | ST |
| Jul-11 | Onodani Machine Co. Ltd | JP3197400009 | P |
| Jul-18 | Cados Corporation | JP3214370003 | ST |
| Jul-23 | FIT EASY Inc. | JP3803140007 | ST |
| Jul-29 | Liberaware Co., Ltd. | JP3974870002 | G |
| Jul-26 - Aug-01 | Timee, Inc. | JP3449040009 | G |

**Information compiled based on postings from the Prime (PR), Standard (ST), Growth (G), Tokyo Pro Market (P), NSE (N)、FSE (F) & SSE (S).*

***Board lot size is unified to 100*

## III. Foreign Ownership Limit Ratio

Click for up-to-date FOL information:

https://www.jasdec.com/en/description/less/for_pubinfo/for_pubinfo.html

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