

ESG ACTIVISM JAPAN 2022



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Foreword

Koh Matsuki, CEO of Proxy Watcher Inc.

The 2021-22 Proxy season in Japan has seen a significant diversification of shareholder proposal topics.

In the last few years, a record number of climate change-related shareholder proposals have been submitted to Japanese companies. In some cases, non-profit organisations and institutional investors were the joint proposers. In one case, a single company faced more than 20 shareholder proposals.

Around the world, various systems related to ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) investment are being developed. The backgrounds of ESG activists (shareholders who seek to improve corporate activities through ESG investments) are diverse. Activist funds, independent ESG funds, shareholder advocacy groups, environmental NGOs, human rights NGOs, and individual investors are all voicing their opinions on how companies should behave in the context of “stakeholder capitalism”.

In the U.S. in particular, ESG activism covers a wide range of topics. At shareholder meetings of U.S. companies, discussions revolve around a variety of topics, including climate change, ocean plastics, food safety, racial and gender equality, labour issues, and lobbying. A historic example of sexual harassment in the corporate workplace was created when a shareholder proposal submitted by an independent ESG fund to Microsoft Corporation to disclose its workplace harassment prevention policy received approximately 78% of the votes in favor at the company’s annual shareholders meeting (to be held in November 2021). In addition, investment funds have been established by men and women in major companies. In addition, investors’ interest in the S (social) area is steadily increasing, as evidenced by the publication of a report by an investment fund disclosing the wage gap between men and women at major companies.

Adjustments are underway to make it mandatory for listed Japanese companies to disclose the wage gap between men and women in their securities reports from 2023 onward. Investors are becoming increasingly critical of the appointment of top management at companies that do not have female directors, and fairness in the corporate workplace is becoming a matter of life and death for companies. The term DEI (Diversity, Equity, Inclusion) is gradually being used more and more in Japanese compa-

nies in a variety of settings, indicating that ensuring diversity and psychological safety in the corporate workplace has become one of the most important issues for companies and investors.

With regard to the issue of climate change, which gained global momentum in 2020-21, many shareholder proposals continued to be submitted during the 21-22 AGM season, and in many cases, we hear that companies and shareholders shared an awareness of the crisis and agreed on requirements before the AGM was even held. However, only a few shareholder proposals received a majority of votes worldwide, and if we focus on the percentage of votes in favour by institutional investors, we can say that it was a difficult year. In the background, many believe that many investors may have prioritised stable energy supplies over climate change issues, as Russia’s invasion of Ukraine has spread anxiety over energy supplies to other countries. In response to the increasingly tense international situation, some shareholder meetings of Japanese companies have also seen heated discussions on energy supply.

Follow This, a Dutch NGO known for submitting shareholder proposals to major oil companies every year demanding that they take action on climate change, said, “In 2021, the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) regulations required companies to be consistent with the Paris Agreement (business plans and content consistent with the 1.5°C target). Shareholder proposals were not approved. The SEC rules, updated in 2022, now make that possible,” he said, looking ahead to the next season. It is likely that shareholders will continue to intensify their lobbying around the issue of climate change, one of humanity’s greatest challenges. Many other U.S. market participants have also observed that investors will have plenty of material to encourage companies to step up their climate change reporting.

As described above, there is a mountain of issues surrounding corporate society worldwide. It is undoubtedly important for Japanese companies and investors to keep an eye on global trends and continue dialogue centred on “enhancing corporate value for society”. I sincerely hope that constructive dialogue between companies and shareholders in ESG activism will greatly facilitate the resolution of common issues faced not only by corporate society but also by a wider range of stakeholders.

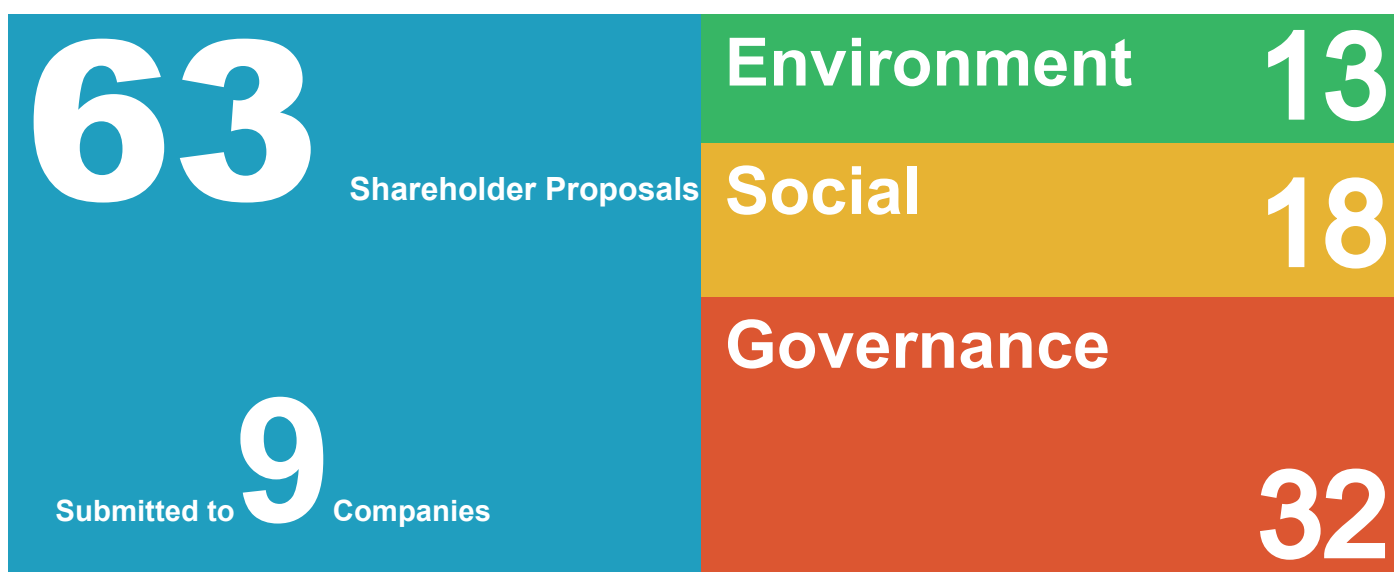
About the author

CEO of Proxy Watcher, Inc.

He founded Proxy Watcher in December 2021, betting on the impact ESG activism can have a tremendous positive impact on Japanese corporate. Formerly a reporter at Nihon Keizai Shimbun (2018-20, covering corporate finance and shareholder activism).



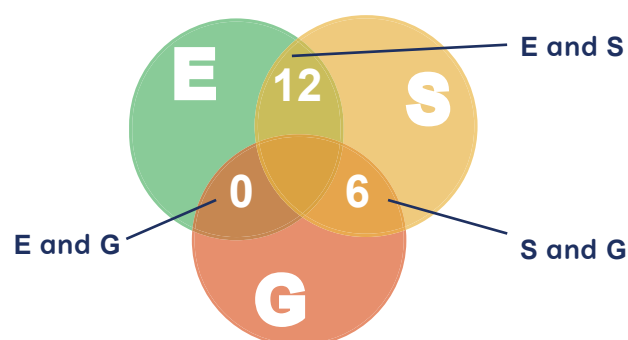
Summary of shareholder proposals



The total number of shareholder proposals approved at the general shareholders' meetings of major companies (Nikkei 225 companies) during the period from July 2021 to June 2022 was 63 (the detailed tabulation method is described later in the List of Shareholder Proposals page).

The number of companies to which valid shareholder proposals were submitted was 9. No shareholder proposals were approved.

Shareholder proposals on a wide variety of topics, such as climate change measures; whether or not to operate nuclear power plants; and gender equality, were submitted to electric power companies that have a high public profile. Kansai Electric Power received 26 shareholder proposals from one company alone.



From Experts: Reflection of 2022 Jp Proxy Season

Emi Onozuka, President and CEO of eminent group

During the 2022 Proxy season, shareholder proposals related to climate change were more popular than ever. Among shareholder proposals to Nikkei 225 companies, one of environment-related proposals to change the articles of incorporation received more than 35% of the votes in favor. It is also noteworthy that some governance-related proposals (such as individual disclosure of executive compensation, abolition of advisors, and ensuring the independence of the chairman) garnered about 45% of the votes in favor.

Looking at the overall market on the theme of shareholder activism, there were several cases where companies withdrew proposals at the last minute or where shareholder proposals were withdrawn because of the company's response. With institutional investors' stewardship activities taking root and the dissolution of cross shareholdings becoming more active, I feel that an environment in which shareholder activism can function is being developed year by year in Japan. Corporate boards of directors are expected to supervise companies with an even greater awareness of the need to increase shareholder value.

About the author

A member of the Council of Sustainable Finance Experts of the Financial Services Agency. She has worked at J.P. Morgan (1998 -2000), Goldman Sachs Asset Management Co.,Ltd. (2000 -2020), and was the Executive Vice President COO of Monex Group Japan Catalyst Inc. (2020 -2022). She has over 20 years of experience in investment management business and has an expertise in the area of ESG. She has been promoting investor stewardship by being involved in ESG research, dialogue with investee companies and proxy voting. Currently, Emi is also a member of the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry's Non-Financial Information Disclosure Guidelines Study Group.



From Proponents: How Shareholders Can Promote Corporate Decarbonization

Julien Vincent, Executive Director of Market Forces

Key to what we do is engaging with people in their capacity as customers of banks, buyers of goods and services, members of pension funds, and shareholders of companies to demand change from companies that are either engaged in activities incompatible with a safe climate future or otherwise financing those activities.

In Japan, shareholder proposals related to climate change are also on the rise. In 2020 we saw the first proposal filed by Kiko Network on Mizuho. It called on the company to disclose a plan outlining how its business strategy would align with the goals of the Paris Agreement. This received a vote of 34%.

Last year, proposals were filed at MUFG and Sumitomo Corp, which Market Forces was a party to. The votes were not as high but more significantly, there were some major changes committed to by the companies in the context of these proposals. In the case of Sumitomo, this included a commitment to no longer build new coal power stations, which it followed through with earlier this year by withdrawing from the Matarbari 2 coal power plant, proposed to be built in Bangladesh. I am happy to report that as of last Wednesday, this project has been officially canceled.

This year, we are working with colleagues at Kiko Network, 350.org Japan, Friends of the Earth Japan and Rainforest Action Network to file shareholder proposals across four companies: Mitsubishi Corp, TEPCO, Chubu Electric Power and SMBC Group.

Working with partners in Bangladesh, Market Forces recently released a report examining the country's massive LNG expansion plans. We found that approximately 20,000 megawatts of new fossil fuel gas projects are being planned in the country's Chotgram region alone. Fifty-two percent of the foreign firms supporting these LNG power projects were Japanese. In addition, Vietnam has enough LNG power projects planned to triple the country's domestic power generation capacity. Japanese companies are at the center of these projects and plans to build LNG liquefaction, transportation, and regasification infrastructure.

The question of what sort of energy future countries want should be answered by its citizenry, not companies with vested interests seeking to load up power development plans with their next business opportunities. A strong civil society is vital to getting the voice of the people into the public domain where it belongs.

*This above is summarized from Press Conference: "How Shareholders Can Promote Corporate Decarbonization" @FCCJ on June 27, 2022

About the author

Graduated from Monash University, Australia. After working on climate change and energy issues for Greenpeace, an international environmental NGO, he founded Market Forces, an environmental NGO, in 2013. Market Forces has conducted shareholder campaigns not only in Australia, but also in the UK, Japan, and other countries. In 2022, he was awarded the Goldman Environmental Prize, known as the "Nobel Prize in the environmental field," for his achievements in getting Australia's four largest banks to agree to stop financing coal projects until 2030, and the country's major insurance companies to agree to stop underwriting new coal projects.



From the Editor

The international community is giving strict eyes to fossil fuel projects funded or planned by the Japanese government and Japanese companies. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) announced the suspension of its financial support for coal-fired power generation projects in Bangladesh and Indonesia through Official Development Assistance (ODA). One of the projects, which to be cancelled is the Matarbari Coal-Fired Power Project Phase 2, which was also raised as a concerns in the shareholder proposal submitted to Sumitomo Corporation by Market Forces in 2021. The company asked to review its investment plans. In February 2022, Sumitomo Corporations disclosed that the company decided not to participate in the expansion of the Matarbari coal-fired power plant.

From Proponents: The Role of Climate Change-related Shareholder Proposals

Dr. Kimiko Hirata, Executive Director of Climate Integrate / Director of Kiko Network)

In recent years, shareholder proposals to Japanese companies by environmental NGOs have been on the rise. Some individual shareholders have participated as proponents too, indicating that shareholder activism on climate change is becoming more active. This trend in Japan began in 2020 when Kiko Network submitted a shareholder proposal to Mizuho FG. The proposal was approved by 34.5% of shareholders, including a number of institutional investors.

Neither Climate Integrate nor I personally weren't involved in the shareholder campaigns during the AGM season of 2022. However, companies (TEPCO HD, Chubu Electric Power, Mitsubishi Corporation, and Sumitomo Mitsui FG) that faced shareholder proposals by the Kiko Network, of which I am still a board member, and Market Forces, among others, have made moves toward decarbonization, but the current efforts are still not in full swing. They have also been unable to completely withdraw from the coal-fired power business, with some projects still under construction.

Companies often point to inadequate government initiatives as the reason for not moving forward with bold initiatives. In fact, the government's efforts toward 2030 are focused on innovations such as ammonia, hydrogen, and CCS, which are expected to be commercially available after 2030, and are extremely slow to address the shift to renewable energy and energy efficiency for decarbonization that should be pursued now. As a result, companies are moving toward maintaining energy structures and business systems that are based on fossil fuels and thermal power generation, and they are following this trend.

What is required of companies now is to review their current policies and decide on specific management and policy changes to achieve the goals of the Paris Agreement, rather than to remain complacent with the government's policies. The shift will be implemented in stages, and I am not insisting to "stop all gas right now. Investment plans and business policies for infrastructure that will have an impact for the next 10 or 20 years need to be reviewed now and put into practice. The shareholder proposal will serve to encourage such companies to shift their business policies toward decarbonization. This is a view shared by domestic and international institutional investors who support the Paris Agreement, and we believe it will be widely accepted.

In this sense, now that decarbonization has become a global goal, we hope that, without being raised by environmental groups, institutional investors will demand firm disclosure and target setting from companies to achieve the goals of the Paris Agreement, and that companies will propose engagement to develop management strategies aimed at achieving decarbonization based on the necessary time horizon. I hope that this will become a matter of course. We also hope that activism in Japan will lead to a decarbonization movement in the Asian world.

About the author

After working for environmental organizations in the U.S., she has been involved in international negotiations, research, analysis, advocacy, and dissemination of information on climate change and energy policies in Japan and overseas at the Kiko Network since 1998.

In 2021, she received the Goldman Environmental Prize (as the first Japanese woman to receive this prize). In 2022, she established Climate Integrate to support the movement toward decarbonization in collaboration with domestic and international partners. She is also a visiting associate professor at Chiba University of Commerce (Doctor of Social Sciences). She is the author of "Climate Change and Politics: Achievements and Challenges of Climate Policy Integration," published by Seibundo (2021). She is also the editor of "Creating a Future without Nuclear Power and Global Warming," Commons (2012).



From the Editor

In 2022, not only have shareholders increased their efforts to encourage Japanese companies in the area of climate change measures, but another key point is that diversity of proposers has also increased. In the case of Toyota, one of Japan's leading automakers, a Danish pension fund, concerned about the company's negative lobbying on climate change, attempted to submit a shareholder proposal, but failed to meet the deadline. The company also announced that one of the most popular questions from shareholders at the AGM was about electrification and carbon neutrality. Greenpeace, an environmental NGO that has been lobbying the company, also visited the AGM to campaign for the company to shift to EVs.

Deep Insight

Board Diversity: Early Observations of Investor and Company Actions from the 2022 Proxy Season

Tracy Gopal, Third Arrow Strategies Founder

While complete statistics are not currently available for the number of women on Japanese boards after the June 2022 proxy season, a review of investor voting policies and select company meetings provide important observations.

First, it is expected that the number of companies with at least one woman on the board will continue to increase. ISS reported that only 53.1% of companies had at least one woman on the board as of June 2021, up from 43.8 percent in 2020, and 25.8 percent in 2016. This trend is expected to continue with stronger pressure from investors as well as general sentiment of societal expectations. Ito En and Capcom are two examples of larger Japanese companies who nominated their first female director in 2022, showing this mounting pressure. We can understand more about the investor sentiment by reviewing the voting data for the of annual meetings of two companies which had all male boards at the end of the June 2022 proxy season: Toray and Canon. In addition to casting For or Against votes, investors are also encouraged to provide voting rationale. Voting data for Canon and Toray shows that many investors voted against these companies for diversity reasons. At Canon, Fujio Mitarai received 75% For votes for 2022. While diversity was not the only reason for Against votes for Mitarai and not all investors provided a rationale, more than 20 investors, including, Aviva Investors, Allianz Global Investors, Blackrock Inc., BMO, BT Super, Calvert Research, LGIM, Schroders, T. Rowe Price, Telstra Super, TIAA-CREF, and Wellington Management included diversity concerns in their voting rationale. Notably, large Japanese asset managers including Nomura Asset Management did not vote Against Mitarai.

A second observation is that certain investors including UBS Asset Management, Ontario Teachers' Pension Plan (OTPP), Allianz Global Investors apply standards requiring 30% female board directors.,,5

Accordingly, these companies voted against a significant number of companies in Japan. As an example, both Allianz Global Investors and OTPP voted against a top board member for Chugai, Otsuka, and Pola and certainly many more. These investors believe that Japan is not moving quickly enough, and they must use their voting power to accelerate change.

A third observation is that companies are demonstrating progressive actions and setting precedent. The first example is Lixil, which is known for its transformation leadership and progressive Human Resources policies by Jin Montesano, CHRO. This year, Lixil appointed Mayumi Tamura, an experienced CFO, as the fourth female director bringing the percentage of women on the board to 36%. Secondly, the nomination of Elizabeth Meyerdirk, a 40-year old, San Francisco-based, food delivery expert demonstrates the possibility for companies to expand searches overseas for the right talent, irrespective of age or geography. Last, Maya Ito, 45, was reappointed to Net One Systems as an independent director and newly appointed to the Board Chair role. There have been few female Board Chairs in the history of Japan, and while investors are not demanding women in leadership positions for Japan, this should be a next step in the evolution of the promotion of women.

When all the data is tabulated for the 2022 season, we can expect to see another increase in the total number of women on boards in Japan. Companies and investors should not only recognize the necessity to increase the number of women on their boards, but also the importance of a tipping point (for board diversity, it's considered to be 3 women, or 30% women on boards), expanding nominations to non-traditional female candidates, and appointing women to leadership roles.

About the author

Tracy Gopal is the Founder of Third Arrow Strategies, a corporate governance firm focused on Japan and based in San Francisco. She is also the founder of the Japan Board Diversity Network, which focuses on training female board directors for Japan's boards. She supports Japanese companies and Japan investors in optimal board composition through recommending skills-based, global diverse talent, for Japanese boards. She can be reached at tracy@thirdarrowstrategies.com.

More information can be found on www.thirdarrowstrategies.com.



List of Shareholder Proposals to JP Major (Nikkei 225) Companies

(About the list)

Green in the left column indicates E (environment), yellow indicates S (social), and red indicates G (governance)-related shareholder proposals. The number of digits in the approval ratio (%) is based on each company's extraordinary report.

ESG	Company (Ticker No.)	Shareholder Proposal Title/ Proponent	Details	Support of shareholders (%)
	Mitsubishi Corporation (8058)	<p>Proposal No. 5</p> <p>Partial amendment to the Articles of Incorporation (Disclosure of the development of a business plan that includes mid-term and short-term greenhouse gas reduction targets consistent with the Paris Agreement targets)</p> <p>Market Forces Kiko Network as groups A retail investor from FoE Japan</p>	<p>The following chapter has been provided by the Incorporated Company.</p> <p>Article Chapter (Decarbonised Society)</p> <p>Article 1 (Disclosure of business plan development, including mid-term and short-term greenhouse gas reduction targets consistent with Paris Agreement targets).</p> <p>1 In order to promote the long-term enhancement of the Company's corporate value, in light of the risks and opportunities associated with climate change, and in accordance with the Company's stated commitment to the Paris Agreement, the Company shall develop a business plan that includes short- and medium-term greenhouse gas reduction targets consistent with Article 2.1(a) of the Paris Agreement ("Paris Agreement Targets"). The Company shall develop and disclose a business plan that includes short- and medium-term GHG reduction targets consistent with Article 2.1(a) of the Paris Agreement ("Paris Agreement Targets").</p> <p>2 The above reduction targets shall include Scope 1 (direct emissions), Scope 2 (indirect emissions from the use of electricity and other resources), and Scope 3 (emissions from other companies related to the business). Each scope shall be disclosed separately.</p> <p>3 The Company shall disclose the progress of the above reduction targets in its annual report.</p>	20.19



Julien Vincent, Executive Director of Market Forces (June 27, 2022, The Foreign Correspondents' Club of Japan).



Protests against Japanese companies to move away from coal-fired power generation (June 24, 2022, Tokyo, Japan).

ESG	Company (Ticker No.)	Shareholder Proposal Title/ Proponent	Details	Support of shareholders (%)
	Mitsubishi Corporation (8058)	<p>Proposal No. 6</p> <p>Partial amendment to the Articles of Incorporation (disclosure of an assessment of the consistency of new significant capital expenditures with the 2050 target for achieving virtually zero greenhouse gas emissions)</p> <p>Market Forces, Kiko Network as groups and a retail investor from FoE Japan</p>	<p>The following chapter is hereby created in the Articles of Incorporation of the Company and the following additional provisions are hereby added</p> <p>Chapter De-carbonisation</p> <p>Article (Disclosure of new significant capital expenditures and assessment of their alignment with the pathway to achieve 2050 Net Zero)</p> <p>1 In order to maintain and enhance the long-term enterprise value of the Company in the context of the risks and opportunities associated with climate change and to maintain consistency with the Company's goal of achieving virtually zero greenhouse gas emissions in 2050, the Company shall disclose the following information regarding significant new capital expenditures on new upstream, midstream, or downstream development of the Company's oil and gas assets and planned future investments. The Company will evaluate and disclose in its annual report how the assumptions, costs, projections, and valuations underlying significant capital expenditures and planned future investments in new upstream, midstream, or downstream development of the Company's oil and gas assets would be affected by a pathway to virtually zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050.</p> <p>2 The disclosure of the valuation described in the preceding paragraph shall include material assumptions and projections regarding long-term resource demand, long-term resource and carbon prices, remaining asset utilization periods, inevitable future asset non-utilization, capital expenditures, and impairment charges, except for trade secrets.</p>	16.22
	Nissan (7201)	<p>Proposal No. 4</p> <p>Partial amendment to the Articles of Incorporation (to deem other affiliated companies as parent companies and to comply with the Companies Act)</p> <p>A retail investor</p>	<p>The following article shall be newly established as Article 35 of the Articles of Incorporation.</p> <p>In performing the matters stipulated in the Companies Act and the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Companies Act, the Company shall deem "other affiliated companies" to be the parent company and make business reports, etc. with regard to matters stipulated in Article 120, Paragraph 1, Item 7 of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Companies Act.</p>	13.05
	Kansai Electric Power (9503)	<p>Proposal No. 5</p> <p>Partial amendment to the Articles of Incorporation (1)</p> <p>N/A</p>	<p>In Article 2, the words "The purpose of the Company shall be to engage in the following businesses. The purpose of the Company shall be to promote nuclear power generation and decarbonisation in order to maintain the sustainability of human society and a healthy ecosystem. The Company will also engage in the following businesses, with a primary focus on renewable energy. The changes shall be made to the following:</p>	3.8
	Kansai Electric Power (9503)	<p>Proposal No. 6</p> <p>Partial amendment to the Articles of Incorporation (2)</p> <p>N/A</p>	<p>Article 19 is hereby amended as follows:</p> <p>The proceedings and results of the General Meeting of Shareholders and other matters stipulated by laws and regulations shall be accurately recorded in the minutes and widely disclosed to the public.</p>	22.4

ESG	Company (Ticker No.)	Shareholder Proposal Title/ Proponent	Details	Support of shareholders (%)
	Kansai Electric Power (9503)	Proposal No. 7 Partial amendment to the Articles of Incorporation (3) N/A	Article 40 is to be newly established as the following: Article 40: The Company shall promote information disclosure to create a dialogue which fulfills its social responsibility. The Company will also create a mechanism to assess and improve the quality of dialogue by understanding the interests and opinions of stakeholders.	15.6
	Kansai Electric Power (9503)	Proposal No. 8 Partial amendment to the Articles of Incorporation (4) N/A	Article 41 is to be newly established. Article 41: As a technical and organisational basis for fulfilling the Company's social responsibilities, the Company shall create facilities and business systems that are robust against disasters and promote the development and retention of human resources and the transfer of technology.	3.3
	Kansai Electric Power (9503)	Proposal No. 9 Partial amendment to the Articles of Incorporation (5) N/A	Article 42 is to be newly established. Article 42: In order to fulfill the Company's social responsibility, the Company shall withdraw from coal-fired power generation-related businesses in Japan and abroad, as a member of the Kansai Electric Power (9503) Power Group. The Company shall promote the discontinuation of coal-fired power plants and shall not procure electricity derived from coal-fired power plants from other companies.	4.7
	Kansai Electric Power (9503)	Proposal No. 10 Partial amendment to the Articles of Incorporation (6) N/A	Article 43 is to be newly established. In order to fulfill the Company's social responsibility, the Company, including its affiliated companies, shall establish target indicators for gender discrimination, such as separate wages for men and women and the ratio of men to women in management positions. The Company will annually disclose the actual status of such discrimination and strive to improve it in order to achieve "gender equality in the workplace.	19.0
	Kansai Electric Power (9503)	Proposal No. 11 Appropriation of surplus N/A	The dividend on retained earnings at the end of the current fiscal year shall be 1 yen per share more than the Company's proposal.	0.3
	Kansai Electric Power (9503)	Proposal No. 12 Dismissal of Directors N/A	The following Directors are hereby dismissed: Director Takashi Morimoto	2.5
	Kansai Electric Power (9503)	Proposal No. 13 Partial amendment to the Articles of Incorporation (1) N/A	Article 30-2 shall be newly established. Article 30-2 Remuneration of Directors and Executive Officers shall be disclosed individually. The method of disclosure shall be included in the notice of convocation of the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders and published in the Corporate Governance Report.	33.8

ESG	Company (Ticker No.)	Shareholder Proposal Title/ Proponent	Details	Support of shareholders (%)
	Kansai Electric Power (9503)	Proposal No. 14 Partial amendment to the Articles of Incorporation (2) N/A	Articles 44, 45 and 46 are newly established. Article 44: The purpose of the Committee is to ensure that the evacuation plans made by local governments in the event of a nuclear accident are effective. The Committee shall consist of residents of the municipalities where the nuclear power plants are located, as well as those in the PAZ (5 km from the nuclear power plants), UPZ (5 km to 30 km from the nuclear power plants), and experts who have no interest in the Company or its interests in nuclear power plants. MHI shall not operate a nuclear power plant without the approval of the Committee.	2.7
	Kansai Electric Power (9503)	Proposal No. 15 Partial amendment to the Articles of Incorporation (3) N/A	Article 47 is newly established. Article 47: The Company shall achieve zero carbon without operating nuclear power generation.	15.2
	Kansai Electric Power (9503)	Proposal No. 16 Partial amendment to the Articles of Incorporation (4) N/A	Article 48 is newly established. Article 48: The Company shall not enter into a power purchase agreement with Japan Atomic Power Company, Inc.	2.5
	Kansai Electric Power (9503)	Proposal No. 17 Partial amendment to the Articles of Incorporation (5) N/A	Article 49 is newly established. Article 49: We will not engage in reprocessing to produce plutonium, which is dangerous, costly, and a material for nuclear weapons.	14.6
	Kansai Electric Power (9503)	Proposal No. 18 Partial amendment to the Articles of Incorporation (1) City of Kobe, City of Osaka, City of Kyoto	Article 52 is newly established. Article 52: The Company shall, in principle, disclose all information concerning its management and business that is necessary to build a relationship of trust with society. The Company will ensure the trust of society, including consumers, and the transparency of its management.	20.7
	Kansai Electric Power (9503)	Proposal No. 19 Partial amendment to the Articles of Incorporation (2) City of Kobe, City of Osaka, City of Kyoto	Article 50 is newly established. The Company will play a role in providing a stable, low-cost power supply by actively promoting new power generation projects. This will be achieved by introducing diverse and zero-carbon energy sources, such as independent and distributed power sources through the rapid introduction of renewable energy and the use of hydrogen produced from such energy, as an alternative power source to nuclear power, and by actively promoting new power generation projects.	20.3

ESG	Company (Ticker No.)	Shareholder Proposal Title/ Proponent	Details	Support of shareholders (%)
	Kansai Electric Power (9503)	Proposal No. 20 Partial amendment to the Articles of Incorporation (3) City of Kobe, City of Osaka, City of Kyoto	Article 55 is newly established. 1 In order to prevent global warming, the Company shall reduce overall CO2 emissions from its business activities, including its power generation business using renewable energy as its main source of power, to zero by 2050. 2 The Company shall contribute to the zero-carbon society through the implementation of the projects listed in Article 2.	20.7
	Kansai Electric Power (9503)	Proposal No. 21 Partial amendment to the Articles of Incorporation City of Osaka, City of Kyoto	Article 51 is newly established. In the conduct of its electric utility business, the Company shall, through free and fair competition among diverse entities, promote the introduction of diverse energy sources as alternatives to nuclear power, and shall take appropriate measures, including the sale of its generating or transmission and distribution units, as soon as possible, in order to improve supply capacity and stabilize electricity rates.	15.3
	Kansai Electric Power (9503)	Proposal No. 22 Partial amendment to the Articles of Incorporation (1) City of Kobe, City of Kyoto	Article 52 is newly established. 1 The Company shall establish a sustainable, safe and secure electricity supply system that does not depend on nuclear power generation, including the maximum introduction of renewable energy, as soon as possible. 2. In the event that nuclear power plants are to be operated until the electricity supply system under the preceding paragraph is established, the Company shall endeavor to secure the necessary supply capacity and reduce electricity demand by utilizing existing power plants, etc. The Company shall ensure the safety of nuclear power plants and obtain the understanding of local residents, to the minimum extent necessary. In the case of operating nuclear power plants, efforts shall be made to secure the necessary supply capacity and reduce electricity demand by utilizing existing power plants, etc., as well as to ensure the safety of nuclear power plants and the understanding of local residents.	19.2
	Kansai Electric Power (9503)	Proposal No. 23 Partial amendment to the Articles of Incorporation (2) City of Kobe, City of Kyoto	Article 56 shall be newly established. 1 The Company shall conduct a scenario analysis and disclose a transition plan to 2050, consistent with the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement. 2 Based on the scenario analysis in accordance with paragraph 1, the Company shall disclose medium- and long-term climate-related risks and opportunities.	35.6
	Kansai Electric Power (9503)	Proposal No. 24 Partial amendment to the Articles of Incorporation (3) City of Kobe, City of Kyoto	Article 57 shall be newly established. Article 57: The Company shall introduce an executive compensation system linked to ESG factors to ensure a management structure that promotes the reduction of carbon dioxide emissions.	26.9

ESG	Company (Ticker No.)	Shareholder Proposal Title/ Proponent	Details	Support of shareholders (%)
	Kansai Electric Power (9503)	Proposal No. 25 Partial amendment to the Articles of Incorporation (1) City of Osaka	Article 53 shall be newly established. Article 53: Information on remuneration of all directors and executive officers, including those who retire during their terms of office, as well as information on the existence or non-existence of contracts for commissioned remuneration after retirement of directors and executive officers and the amount of remuneration, shall be individually disclosed as information on management necessary to build a relationship of trust with society. The information on the amount of remuneration is to be disclosed separately.	33.5
	Kansai Electric Power (9503)	Proposal No. 26 Partial amendment to the Articles of Incorporation (2) City of Osaka	Article 53 is newly established. 1 In order to contribute to the establishment of a nuclear power free society, the Company shall abolish all nuclear power plants as soon as possible, unless it can be expected to fulfill all of the following requirements: (1) Complete safety measures against all logically possible events, including natural disasters and armed attacks. (2) Establishment of a system in which the liability for compensation in the event of an accident at a nuclear power plant does not exceed the Company's capacity to pay. (3) Establishment of a method for the final disposal of spent nuclear fuel. 2 Until nuclear power plants are decommissioned in accordance with the preceding paragraph, the Company will endeavor to secure supply capacity by creating alternative power sources, supplying electricity to other electric power companies and procuring electricity from power producers in order to fulfill its responsibility to provide a stable supply of electricity to customers. Under strictly forecasted electricity demand, the stable operation of nuclear power plants will be considered for the minimum necessary capacity and duration only when a significant impact on people's lives is unavoidable, such as when it is certain that demand will truly exceed supply.	15.6
	Kansai Electric Power (9503)	Proposal No. 27 Partial amendment to the Articles of Incorporation (3) City of Osaka	Article 54 is newly established. Article 54: The Company shall seek to foster a workplace culture in which individual employees can continue to improve the quality of safety assurance related to nuclear power generation through serious consideration and active discussion of the issue on a daily basis.	15.5
	Kansai Electric Power (9503)	Proposal No. 28 Partial amendment to the Articles of Incorporation (4) City of Osaka	Article 54 shall be newly established. Article 54: Re-employment of Directors, Executive Officers, and Employees, etc. from the State, etc. shall not be accepted.	14.7

ESG	Company (Ticker No.)	Shareholder Proposal Title/ Proponent	Details	Support of shareholders (%)
	Kansai Electric Power (9503)	Proposal No. 29 Partial amendment to the Articles of Incorporation (5) City of Osaka	Article 20 is hereby amended as follows: The Company shall have no more than ten (10) directors, a majority of whom shall be external.	16.6
	Kansai Electric Power (9503)	Proposal No. 30 Partial amendment to the Articles of Incorporation City of Kyoto	Article 58 is newly established. Article 58: The Company shall not construct new coal-fired power plants that emit carbon dioxide or enter into power receipt contracts premised on the construction of new coal-fired power plants in order to realize a decarbonized society.	18.1
	Citizen Watch (7762)	Proposal No. 5 Partial amendment to the Articles of Incorporation A retail investor	In principle, there shall be a provision that directors' remuneration shall be disclosed separately.	38.80
	Citizen Watch (7762)	Proposal No. 6 Partial amendment to the Articles of Incorporation A retail investor	There shall be a provision that the general meeting of shareholders shall be conducted in a fair and clear manner.	4.90
	Citizen Watch (7762)	Proposal No. 7 Partial amendment to the Articles of Incorporation A retail investor	In principle, the Board of Directors shall prohibit the CEO from concurrently serving as the Chairman of the Board of Directors, and shall appoint an Outside Director shall chair the Board of Directors.	35.76
	Citizen Watch (7762)	Proposal No. 8 Dismissal of Directors A retail investor	Toshihiko Sato, Director, is dismissed	2.52
	Citizen Watch (7762)	Proposal No. 9 Dismissal of Directors A retail investor	Dismissal of Yoshiaki Miyamoto, Director	2.52

ESG	Company (Ticker No.)	Shareholder Proposal Title/ Proponent	Details	Support of shareholders (%)
	Tokyo Electric Power Company HD (9501)	Proposal No. 3 Partial amendment to the Articles of Incorporation (1) Market Forces Kiko Network	The following new chapter is hereby created in the Articles of Incorporation of the Company in order to promote its long-term success. In light of the risks and opportunities associated with climate change, the Company shall provide an annual assessment report on how the assumptions, costs, estimates, and valuations of how the Company's energy-related assets are affected by the 2050 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction Scenario. The scope of such reports shall include energy-related assets of all group companies and business segments of the Company. 2. The scope of disclosure in the valuation report shall include key assumptions and estimates regarding long-term resource needs, long-term resource and carbon prices, remaining useful life of energy-related assets, inevitable future non-utilization of energy-related assets, capital expenditures, impairment charges, etc., excluding information that is classified as trade secrets. Estimates are to be included.	9.55
	Tokyo Electric Power Company HD (9501)	Proposal No. 4 Partial amendment to the Articles of Incorporation (2) N/A	The following chapter shall be newly established: Nuclear power generation shall be excluded from "carbon neutral efforts". Thermal power generation shall be limited to a minimum of natural gas-fired power generation, and a rapid transition to renewable energy sources shall be promoted.	1.77
	Tokyo Electric Power Company HD (9501)	Proposal No. 5 Partial amendment to the Articles of Incorporation (3) N/A	The following chapter is newly established. Chapter X: Change in Debris Extraction Plan of Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station Article X. The debris extraction plan of Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station shall be suspended. Article x: The containment vessel shall be air-cooled, and a long-term shielding management system shall be adopted to monitor the debris by installing an outer structure wall.	1.66
	Tokyo Electric Power Company HD (9501)	Proposal No. 6 Partial amendment to the Articles of Incorporation (4) N/A	The following chapter is newly established. Chapter X: Measures against contaminated water at Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station Article X: The Company shall not discharge contaminated water at Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station into the sea. Article x: The Company shall install water barriers to block the inflow of groundwater. Article xx: The Company shall establish technologies for separation and recovery of tritium and other nuclear species.	2.28

ESG	Company (Ticker No.)	Shareholder Proposal Title/ Proponent	Details	Support of shareholders (%)
	Tokyo Electric Power Company HD (9501)	<p>Proposal No. 7</p> <p>Partial amendment to the Articles of Incorporation (5)</p> <p>N/A</p>	<p>The following chapter is newly established.</p> <p>Chapter X: Purchase of Nuclear Damage Compensation Insurance and Nuclear Property Insurance for the Kashiwazaki-Kariwa Nuclear Power Station</p> <p>Article X: The Company shall financially secure its liability for nuclear accidents. In order to achieve the previous Article, the Company shall obtain new nuclear damage liability insurance and nuclear property insurance for the Kashiwazaki-Kariwa Nuclear Power Station totaling more than 22 trillion yen to cover damages of the same scale as the accident at the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station (hereinafter in this Chapter, both policies are collectively referred to as “the Insurance Policies”). In the event of a nuclear accident involving the proliferation of radioactive materials (hereinafter in this Chapter referred to as the “Nuclear Accident”), compensation for damages to the victims shall take precedence over obligations to financial institutions, shareholders, and other interested parties. In the event of a Nuclear Accident, the individual Directors shall be requested to cooperate in compensating the victims. In the event of this nuclear accident, the former directors shall also be requested to cooperate in compensation for damages.</p> <p>Article X: We request the manufacturer of the nuclear equipment that caused this nuclear accident to cooperate with us in handling the accident free of charge.</p> <p>Article X: Until this insurance is obtained, the Kashiwazaki Kariwa Nuclear Power Station shall not be restarted in accordance with the intent of Article 6 of the “Law Concerning Compensation for Nuclear Damage” (the Atomic Energy Damage Compensation Law).</p>	1.69
	Tokyo Electric Power Company HD (9501)	<p>Proposal No. 8</p> <p>Partial amendment to the Articles of Incorporation (6)</p> <p>N/A</p>	<p>The following chapter is newly established.</p> <p>Chapter X: Publication of Annual Generation Cost and Inclusion of Breakdown of Transmission Charges in the Statement of Electricity Charges</p> <p>Article X: The Company shall publish annually the generation cost by generation method.</p> <p>Article x: The Company shall distinguish between the costs for transmission and distribution of electricity and the costs for compensation for nuclear power plant accident, cost for decommissioning facilitation, tax for promoting power supply development, etc., in the statement of electricity charges. A third-party organization consisting of experts and consumers shall be established to verify and evaluate the basis of calculation and cost structure of the consignment charges.</p>	1.74
	Tokyo Electric Power Company HD (9501)	<p>Proposal No. 9</p> <p>Partial amendment to the Articles of Incorporation (7)</p> <p>N/A</p>	<p>The following chapter shall be newly established.</p> <p>The number of employees, managers, and executives shall be equal in number for men and women. Employment standards, wages, allowances, and treatment shall be the same for men and women.</p>	1.89

ESG	Company (Ticker No.)	Shareholder Proposal Title/ Proponent	Details	Support of shareholders (%)
	Tokyo Electric Power Company HD (9501)	Proposal No. 10 Partial amendment to the Articles of Incorporation (8) N/A	The following chapter shall be newly established. Chapter X: Visualization of the degree of achievement of KPIs (Key Performance Indicators), The Compensation Committee shall announce the KPIs set for the Company's Directors/Executive Officers (including four major subsidiaries such as TEPCO Energy Partners, TEPCO Fuel & Power, TEPCO Power Grid, and TEPCO Renewable Power) at the beginning of each fiscal year. At the end of the fiscal year, the degree of achievement of the KPIs shall be announced. KPIs shall be quantified to the maximum extent possible in order to visualize the degree of achievement. In order to realize the preceding Article, the following criteria shall be used as indicators: sales; ordinary income/loss; cost reduction; stock price; dividends; power outage time; and improvement of external ratings on social indicators such as ESG (Environmental, Social, and Gender Equality). The achievement level of KPI does not include extraordinary profit, including the grant of funds from the Japan Nuclear Damage Liability Facilitation Fund. When a KPI itself is changed, added, or deleted during the course of a fiscal year, it shall be disclosed promptly.	1.79
	Tokyo Electric Power Company HD (9501)	Proposal No. 11 Partial amendment to the Articles of Incorporation (9)	The following chapter shall be newly established. Chapter X: Individual Disclosure of Remuneration, etc. Article X: Remuneration, bonuses and other financial benefits received from the Company as compensation for the execution of duties by individual Directors and Executive Officers shall be disclosed without delay.	10.82
	Tokyo Electric Power Company HD (9501)	Proposal No. 12 Partial amendment to the Articles of Incorporation (10) Tokyo Metropolitan Government	The following chapter is newly established in the Articles of Incorporation and the following article is added. Chapter 7: Securing Stable Supply of Electricity (Stable Supply of Electricity) Article 40: (1) Ensure the resumption of operation of idled power plants that are ready for operation and the reliable operation of power plants that are scheduled to start trial operation (2) Ensure reliable fuel procurement by securing alternative suppliers, etc. (3) Maximize the creation of renewable energy sources such as offshore wind power as an alternative to fossil fuels (4) Curb electricity price hikes (5) Promote the use of utility poles to strengthen urban disaster prevention functions.	3.42
	Tokyo Electric Power Company HD (9501)	Proposal No. 13 Partial amendment to the Articles of Incorporation (11) Tokyo Metropolitan Government	The following article shall be added to Chapter 7. In order to maintain the balance between supply and demand of electricity and to maximize the use of renewable energy, the following efforts shall be made with regard to the electricity system. (1) Creation of electricity storage functions using hydroelectric power generation, storage batteries, hydrogen, etc. (2) Maximum utilization of inter-regional interconnection lines in cooperation with the national government and other general transmission and distribution utilities, etc. (3) Prioritized use of renewable energy in cooperation with related organizations, etc.	3.67

ESG	Company (Ticker No.)	Shareholder Proposal Title/ Proponent	Details	Support of shareholders (%)
	Tokyo Electric Power Company HD (9501)	Proposal No. 14 Partial amendment to the Articles of Incorporation (12) Tokyo Metropolitan Government	The following article shall be added to Chapter 7. In order to maintain the balance between supply and demand of electricity, the following disclosure and dissemination of information shall be undertaken: (1) Early disclosure of information when there is a threat of a power supply and demand crunch, (2) Constant and easy-to-understand disclosure of information on the power supply-demand situation, (3) Specific information that leads to energy-saving and electricity-saving behavior by electricity users, and (4) Creation of incentives to encourage reduction of electricity demand when power supply-demand is tightened.	3.53
	Chubu Electric Power (9502)	Proposal No. 5 Partial amendment to the Articles of Incorporation (1) N/A	Establish a new provision that the amount of remuneration and bonuses for each individual director and executive officer shall be published for each fiscal year.	29.5
	Chubu Electric Power (9502)	Proposal No. 6 Partial amendment to the Articles of Incorporation (2) N/A	Change the business purpose so the effects of nuclear power generation will not be felt.	3.2
	Chubu Electric Power (9502)	Proposal No. 7 Partial amendment to the Articles of Incorporation (3) N/A	Establish a new provision so the company will act in accordance with compliance to gain a high level of trust and support from society.	3.5
	Chubu Electric Power (9502)	Proposal No. 8 Partial amendment to the Articles of Incorporation (4) N/A	Establish a new provision so the company will act in accordance with compliance to gain a high level of trust and support from society.	4.4
	Chubu Electric Power (9502)	Proposal No. 9 Partial amendment to the Articles of Incorporation Market Forces Kiko Network	Establish a new provision to disclose a report assessing the resilience of assets in the transition to virtually zero carbon emissions in 2050.	19.9
	Mitsui Kinzoku (5706)	Proposal No. 5 Dismissal of CEO Hidesho Inc.	Takeshi No, Representative Director, is to be removed from office.	5.14
	Mitsui Kinzoku (5706)	Proposal No. 6 Stock Dividends Hidesho Inc.	The annual dividend amount is set at 250 yen per share.	4.07

ESG	Company (Ticker No.)	Shareholder Proposal Title/ Proponent	Details	Support of shareholders (%)
	Mitsui Kinzoku (5706)	Proposal No. 7 Acquisition of treasury stock Hidesho Inc.	Pursuant to Article 156, Paragraph 1 of the Companies Act, the Company will complete on the following proclamations. Within one year from the conclusion of this Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders, the Company will utilize a portion of its retained earnings to purchase 10 million shares of treasury stock. This is in accordance with the "Common Stock 2 02" Number of shares issued and outstanding (excluding treasury stock) for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2010: 57,118,9 This is approximately 17.4% of the 57,118,922 shares of common stock	22.08
	Mitsui Kinzoku (5706)	Proposal No. 8 Partial amendment to the Articles of Incorporation Hidesho Inc.	Require individual disclosure of remuneration, bonuses, and other financial benefits received from the company as compensation for the performance of duties by directors and executive officers.	43.51
	Mitsui Kinzoku (5706)	Proposal No. 9 Partial amendment to the Articles of Incorporation (Establishment of a contact point for complaints in the Audit Committee) Hidesho Inc.	The Audit Committee must be provided with an internal and external whistle-blowing window regarding the Company's directors, executive officers and employees, and the process must be disclosed both internally and externally. The internal directors and executive officers, and employees under the direction of internal directors or executive officers, must not be involved in the whistleblowing process and its handling. The Articles of Incorporation shall include a clause stating this whistle-blowing process.	6.42
	Mitsui Kinzoku (5706)	Proposal No. 10 Partial deletion of Articles of Incorporation Hidesho Inc.	Chapter 6, General Counsel and Advisors, is deleted from the Articles of Incorporation.	35.05
	Mitsui Kinzoku (5706)	Proposal No. 11 Partial amendment to the Articles of Incorporation (Separation of Chairman of the Board of Directors and Chief Executive Officer) Hidesho Inc.	In principle, the dual appointment of the chairman of the board of directors and the chief executive officer is prohibited, and the chairman of the board of directors must be an outside director. Exceptions to the special cases in which dual appointments are permitted include the requirement for a written disclosure to shareholders in the notice of the meeting or reference materials explaining that such dual appointments are in the best interests of shareholders and that a lead outside director must be appointed in his/her place. The role of the lead outside director shall be determined by the board of directors and disclosed to shareholders. The articles of incorporation should include a provision stating this.	21.71
	Mitsubishi UFJ FG (8306)	Proposal No. 4 Partial amendment to the Articles of Incorporation (Prohibit loans to companies that disregard personal information) N/A	The following article shall be added to the Articles of Incorporation. The Company and its group companies shall not provide loans to companies that leak personal information or engage in similar activities.	2.21

ESG	Company (Ticker No.)	Shareholder Proposal Title/ Proponent	Details	Support of shareholders (%)
	Mitsubishi UFJ FG (8306)	<p>Proposal No. 5</p> <p>Partial amendment to the Articles of Incorporation (Prohibition of loans, etc. to defamed companies, etc.)</p> <p>N/A</p>	<p>The following article shall be added to the Articles of Incorporation.</p> <p>The Company and its group companies shall not provide financing or engage in other transactions with companies that engage in defamation.</p>	2.19
	Mitsubishi UFJ FG (8306)	<p>Proposal No. 6</p> <p>Partial amendment to the Articles of Incorporation (A stone from another mountain)</p> <p>N/A</p>	<p>The following article shall be stipulated in the Articles of Incorporation.</p> <p>“We will take all possible measures to prevent system failures like those that occurred at Mizuho Financial Group.”</p>	2.18
	Sumitomo Mistui FG (8316)	<p>Proposal No. 4</p> <p>Partial amendment to the Articles of Incorporation (Disclosure of the development of a business plan that includes mid-term and short-term greenhouse gas reduction targets consistent with the Paris Agreement targets)</p> <p>Two retail investors of 350.org Japan A retail investor from Rainforest Action Network Market Forces Kiko Network</p>	<p>Proposal details:</p> <p>The following clause shall be added to the Articles of Incorporation:</p> <p>Chapter X: “Shift to Decarbonized Society” Clause Y: “Setting and disclosing short- and medium-term GHG emissions reduction targets consistent with the goals of the Paris Agreement”</p> <p>1. To promote the long-term success of the Company, given the risks and opportunities associated with climate change, and in accordance with the Company’s commitment to the Paris Agreement on climate change, the Company shall set and disclose a business plan with short-term and mid-term greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets across its overall investment and loan portfolio aligned with Article 2.1(a) of the Paris Agreement (the “Paris goals”).</p> <p>2. The Company shall report on its progress against such targets in its annual reporting.</p> <p>Reasons for proposal:</p> <p>This proposal aims to maintain and increase the Company’s corporate value by appropriately managing the Company’s exposure to climate change risks, and ensuring information transparency through setting and disclosing business plans aligned with the Paris Agreement goals, including short-term (by 2025) and medium-term (by 2030) greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets across its entire investment and loan portfolio.</p> <p>To align with the 2050 net zero goal set by the Japanese government and the Company’s own goal of net zero emissions across its entire loan and investment portfolios, it is imperative to set concrete short- and medium-term targets and develop compatible business plans.</p> <p>Disclosing its progress against such targets annually will ensure the Company’s financing activities are consistent with these goals. By adding this clause to the Articles of Incorporation, the Company can effectively manage exposure to climate change risks, align with its long-term net zero goal and promote sustainable growth.</p>	27.05

ESG	Company (Ticker No.)	Shareholder Proposal Title/ Proponent	Details	Support of shareholders (%)
	Sumitomo Mistui FG (8316)	<p>Proposal No. 5</p> <p>Partial amendment to the Articles of Incorporation (e.g., loans consistent with net-zero emission scenarios by the IEA)</p> <p>Two retail investors of 350.org Japan A retail investor from Rainforest Action Network Market Forces Kiko Network</p>	<p>Proposal details:</p> <p>The following clause shall be added to the Articles of Incorporation: Chapter X: "Shift to Decarbonized Society" Clause Z: "Financing consistent with the IEA's Net Zero Emissions Scenario, etc." Acknowledging the Company's support for the goal of net-zero emissions by 2050, and in accordance with both the Environmental Program Finance Initiative (UNEP FI) recommendations to the G20 Sustainable Finance Working Group and the International Energy Agency (IEA)'s Net Zero Emissions by 2050 Scenario, the Company shall set and disclose proactive measures to ensure the proceeds of the Company's lending and underwriting are not used for the expansion of fossil fuel supply or associated infrastructure.</p> <p>Reasons for proposal: The purpose of this proposal is to manage the Company's exposure to climate risk appropriately and maintain and improve corporate value. The proposal addresses climate change risk by setting and disclosing measures to ensure that the company's financing activities are not inconsistent with the IEA's net-zero by 2050 emissions scenario and the UNEP FI recommendations to the G20 Sustainable Finance Working Group. The risks of the IEA scenario are widely recognized, and it is clear from the scenario and climate science that there is no room to develop new oil and gas fields or coal mines, or new infrastructure to facilitate such development if we are to reach the 1.5 °C target of the Paris Agreement. The Company has set a goal of net-zero greenhouse gas emissions from its entire investment and loan portfolio by 2050, but continues to provide significant funding to facilitate fossil fuel expansion. We propose to add this clause to the Articles of Incorporation in order to manage the Company's exposure to transition risk and to become a financial institution that drives the trend toward a carbon-free society.</p>	9.55

Data/stats collection method

The major Japanese companies defined as the scope of the data were those companies that adopted the Nikkei 225. For a list of companies, see "Nikkei 225 Profiles," <https://indexes.nikkei.co.jp/nkave/index/component?idx=nk225>, Nihon Keizai Shimbun).

The results of resolutions on shareholder proposals were compiled by obtaining the extraordinary reports or amended extraordinary reports of the relevant companies through the API of EDINET ("Electronic Disclosure for Investors' NETwork", an electronic disclosure system for securities reports and other disclosure documents under the Financial Instruments and Exchange Law *For proposals to Tokyo Electric Power Company HD, we don't reflect requests for amendments from shareholders but referred to invitation letters to shareholders). If the proposer of a shareholder proposal was public information, we referred to the proposer's campaign page, etc.

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