

# **Principles for Responsible Institutional Investors**

## **《Japan's Stewardship Code》**

- To promote sustainable growth of companies through  
investment and dialogue —

**(Draft)**

**The Council of Experts  
on the Stewardship Code (FY2019)**

**MMMM DD, YYYY  
Effective on February 26, 2014  
Revised on May 29, 2017**

## **“Stewardship responsibilities” and the role of the Code**

In this Code, “stewardship responsibilities” refers to the responsibilities of institutional investors to enhance the medium- to long-term investment return for their clients and beneficiaries (including ultimate beneficiaries; the same shall apply hereafter) by improving and fostering the investee companies’ corporate value and sustainable growth through constructive engagement, or purposeful dialogue, based on in-depth knowledge of the companies and their business environment and consideration of sustainability corresponding to their investment strategies.

This Code defines principles considered to be helpful for institutional investors who behave as responsible institutional investors in fulfilling their stewardship responsibilities with due regard both to their clients and beneficiaries and to investee companies. By fulfilling their stewardship responsibilities properly in line with this Code, institutional investors will also be able to contribute to the growth of the economy as a whole.

## **Background**

1. In December 2012, the government established the Headquarters for Japan’s Economic Revitalization within the cabinet to formulate necessary economic policy measures and growth strategies, aiming to revitalize the Japanese economy, breaking it away from the prolonged yen appreciation and deflation. In January 2013, the government established the Industrial Competitiveness Council under the auspices of the Headquarters, with the mandate to deliberate on growth strategies and their implementation, which would strengthen Japan’s industrial competitiveness and business activities abroad. Based on the discussions in the Council, and at a meeting of the Headquarters, the Prime Minister, in his role as the chief of the Headquarters, instructed the Minister for Financial Services to coordinate with other relevant ministers and consider, with the aim of promoting the sustainable growth of companies, principles for a wide range of institutional investors to appropriately discharge their stewardship responsibilities<sup>1</sup>.
2. The Cabinet approved in June 2013 the Japan Revitalization Strategy, which defines the growth strategy, or “the third arrow” of the economic policy of the current administration. The Strategy states that “principles (the Japanese Version of the Stewardship Code) for institutional investors to fulfill their fiduciary responsibilities, e.g. by promoting medium- to long-term growth of companies through engagements,” that is, “the principles for a wide range of institutional investors to appropriately discharge their stewardship responsibilities,

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<sup>1</sup> The sixth meeting of the Headquarters for Japan’s Economic Revitalization (April 2, 2013).

with the aim of promoting sustainable growth of investee companies, through constructive dialogue with them” should be discussed and drafted by the end of the year.

3. Implementing the instruction by the Prime Minister and the Strategy, the Financial Services Agency established the Council of Experts on Japan’s Stewardship Code in August 2013. This Council met six times after August, and it produced “Principles for Responsible Institutional Investors” 《Japan’s Stewardship Code》 on February 26, 2014. Before finalizing the Code, the Council published an exposure draft both in Japanese and English and received valuable suggestions from 26 individuals/entities to the Japanese draft and 19 individuals/entities to the English translation. Taking these suggestions into account, ~~this-the~~ Council reviewed and finalized the Code.

4. Thereafter, the Follow-up Council of Experts concerning Japan’s Stewardship Code and Japan’s Corporate Governance Code (hereafter, “the Follow-up Council”), established jointly by the Financial Services Agency and the Tokyo Stock Exchange, publicized the opinion statement entitled “Effective Stewardship Activities of Institutional Investors” in November 2016 in order to enhance the effectiveness of corporate governance reform based on this Code and the Corporate Governance Code (effective on June 1, 2015, and revised on June 1, 2018). Responding to the opinion statement, the meetings of the Council of Experts on the Stewardship Code were held, and the Principles for Responsible Institutional Investors – Japan’s Stewardship Code was revised on May 29, 2017.  
After the above revision of the Code, the Follow-up Council continued discussion regarding the measures toward further promoting corporate governance reform, and publicized the opinion statement entitled “Recommended Directions for Further Promotion of Corporate Governance Reform” on April 24, 2019. In response to the Opinion Statement, the Council of Experts on the Stewardship Code (FY2019) met XX times after October 2019, and the Code was revised on MMM DD, YYYY, after discussions for its revision.

## **Aims of the Code**

- 4.5. As stated in the box at the beginning of this report, in this Code, “stewardship responsibilities” refers to the responsibilities of institutional investors to enhance the medium- to long-term investment return for their clients and beneficiaries by improving and fostering the investee companies’ corporate value and sustainable growth through constructive engagement, or purposeful dialogue, based on in-depth knowledge of the companies and their business environment- and consideration of sustainability corresponding to their investment strategies. This Code defines principles considered to be helpful for institutional investors who behave as responsible institutional investors in fulfilling their stewardship responsibilities with due regard both to their clients and beneficiaries and to investee companies.

~~5.6.~~ At a company, the board of directors has the responsibility to enhance the corporate value by exerting adequate governance and proper oversight on the management, taking decisions on key policy and business matters as stipulated in Japan's Corporate Governance Code (~~effective June 1, 2015~~). The function of the board and that of institutional investors as defined in the Code are complementary and both form essential elements of high-quality corporate governance, which are indispensable in ensuring the sustainable growth of the company and the medium- to long-term investment return for the clients and beneficiaries. With due regard to the roles of both the board and institutional investors, the Code promotes constructive engagement, or purposeful dialogue, between institutional investors and investee companies. The Code does not invite institutional investors to interfere with the finer points of managerial matters of investee companies<sup>2</sup>.

~~6.7.~~ Activities by institutional investors done to discharge their stewardship responsibilities (hereafter, "stewardship activities") should not be seen to be confined to voting, although voting is an essential element of stewardship activities. Stewardship activities include proper monitoring of the investee companies and constructive engagement with them done to discharge the stewardship responsibilities to foster sustainable growth of the companies<sup>3</sup>.

~~7.8.~~ In the Code, two categories of institutional investors are identified: "institutional investors as asset managers" (hereafter, "asset managers"), which are entrusted to manage funds and invest in companies; and "institutional investors as asset owners" (hereafter, "asset owners"), including providers of funds.

The asset managers are expected to contribute to the enhancement of the corporate value of investee companies through day-to-day constructive dialogue with them.

The asset owners are expected to disclose their policies on fulfilling their stewardship responsibilities and contribute to the enhancement of the corporate value of investee companies through their own actions and/or the actions of the asset managers, to which they outsource their asset management activities.

The asset managers should aim to know the intention of the asset owners so that they can provide services as expected, and the asset owners should aim to assess the asset managers in line with the Code, not placing undue emphasis on short-term performance.

Effective and appropriate stewardship activities by institutional investors ultimately aim at the enhancement of the medium- to long-term investment return for the clients and beneficiaries. Institutional investors and their clients and beneficiaries should both recognize that costs associated with stewardship activities are an indispensable element in asset management.

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<sup>2</sup> In addition, the Code does not preclude a decision to sell a holding, where this is considered in the interest of clients and beneficiaries.

<sup>3</sup> In order to facilitate constructive dialogue between institutional investors and investee companies, the Financial Services Agency published "Clarification of Legal Issues Related to the Development of the Japan's Stewardship Code" to clarify legal issues related to the large shareholding reporting and the tender offer rules (TOB rules) in February 2014.  
<http://www.fsa.go.jp/en/refer/councils/stewardship/20140226.pdf>

9. The parties which provide services to contribute to institutional investors in carrying out effective stewardship activities in accordance with requests for services by institutional investors, etc., such as proxy advisors and investment consultants for pensions, (hereafter “service providers for institutional investors”) are expected to play important roles to enhance the functions of the entire investment chain running from their clients and beneficiaries to the investee companies. Principle 8 of this Code is applied to the service providers for institutional investors, and the other principles are also applied to them as far as the principles are not inconsistent with Principle 8.

8-10. The Code primarily targets institutional investors investing in Japanese listed shares. In addition, ~~T~~the Code may also ~~applies to proxy advisors and other service providers commissioned by the institutional investors~~ apply to other asset classes as far as it contributes to fulfilling the stewardship responsibilities mentioned in the heading of this Code.

#### **“Principles-Based Approach” and “Comply or Explain”**

9-11. The principles in the Code should be applied in a manner suited to ~~each institutional investor’s~~ specific conditions and situations of each institutional investor (including the service providers for institutional investors; the same applies to the preamble hereafter). For example, the manner in which the Code is implemented may differ, depending on such factors as the investor’s size and investment policies (e.g., whether the policies are oriented toward long-term or short-term returns, or active or passive strategies).

10-12. To allow for such flexibility, the Code adopts a principles-based approach instead of a rule-based approach; a principles-based approach in this context expects institutional investors to fulfill their stewardship responsibilities focusing on substance, while a rule-based approach would prescribe actions to be taken by investors in detail.

The significance of a principles-based approach is as follows: even if principles may look abstract and broad on the surface, they can work effectively if relevant parties confirm and share the aim and spirit of the principles, and review their activities against the aim and spirit, not necessarily against the letter of the principles. In implementing the Code, institutional investors should respect such intent of the principles-based approach.

11-13. The Code is not a law or a legally binding regulation. The Council expects those institutional investors who support the Code and are prepared to accept it to publicly disclose their intention.

12-14. The Code adopts the “comply or explain” (comply with the principles or explain why they are not complied with) approach. If an institutional investor finds that some of the

principles of the Code are not suitable for it, then by explaining a sufficient reason, the investor can choose not to comply with them. In other words, an institutional investor who made its intention to accept the Code public does not have to comply with all of the principles uniformly. Institutional investors, when they make the aforementioned explanation, should aim to articulate to clients and beneficiaries the approach they chose to adopt in lieu of the principles they have decided not to comply with.

Both institutional investors and clients and beneficiaries are encouraged to familiarize themselves with the “comply or explain” approach. In particular, due regard should be paid to the specific situations of the institutional investors who made their intention to accept the Code public; it is not appropriate to focus on the letter of the Code and automatically consider that an investor who does not comply with a part of it is not fulfilling its stewardship responsibilities.

In order for institutional investors to earn sufficient understanding from their clients and beneficiaries, in the process of complying with the principles, it is considered beneficial for institutional investors to proactively explain their specific implementation activities.

~~13.15.~~ 14.15. To make institutional investors’ acceptance of the Code transparent, the Council expects institutional investors who accept the Code to:

- publicly disclose on their website:
  - their intention to accept the Code; and
  - disclosure items based on the principles, including guidance, of the Code as below:
    - (i) specific information that is required to be disclosed by the principles, including guidance, of the Code, such as the policy on how they fulfill the stewardship responsibilities; and
    - (ii) if they do not comply with some of the principles, including guidance<sup>4</sup>, an explanation of the reason;
- annually review and update the disclosed information and publicly disclose such update if it takes place; and
- notify the Financial Services Agency of the address of their website (the URL) used to disclose the information above.

The Council also expects the Financial Services Agency to publish the information about the institutional investors who have made the disclosure in a tabular form.

~~14.16.~~ 14.16. The Council expects that the Code will continue to be improved in response to the progress in the implementation of the Code (including progress in acceptance and disclosure of required information) and in light of global developments. The Council expects the Financial Services Agency to take appropriate steps so that the Code will be reviewed periodically, about once every three years. Reviewing the Code periodically is supposed to enable institutional investors and their clients and

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<sup>4</sup> Guidance may not necessarily specify that certain actions should (or should not) be taken, and it is not necessarily required to explain the reason not to implement such guidance.

beneficiaries to be better versed in the stewardship responsibilities, and help the Code to become more widely accepted in Japan.

## The Principles of the Code

So as to promote sustainable growth of the investee company and enhance the medium- and long-term investment return of clients and beneficiaries,

- 1. Institutional investors should have a clear policy on how they fulfill their stewardship responsibilities, and publicly disclose it.**
- 2. Institutional investors should have a clear policy on how they manage conflicts of interest in fulfilling their stewardship responsibilities and publicly disclose it.**
- 3. Institutional investors should monitor investee companies so that they can appropriately fulfill their stewardship responsibilities with an orientation towards the sustainable growth of the companies.**
- 4. Institutional investors should seek to arrive at an understanding in common with investee companies and work to solve problems through constructive engagement with investee companies.**
- 5. Institutional investors should have a clear policy on voting and disclosure of voting activity. The policy on voting should not be comprised only of a mechanical checklist; it should be designed to contribute to the sustainable growth of investee companies.**
- 6. Institutional investors in principle should report periodically on how they fulfill their stewardship responsibilities, including their voting responsibilities, to their clients and beneficiaries.**
- 7. To contribute positively to the sustainable growth of investee companies, institutional investors should develop skills and resources needed to appropriately engage with the companies and to make proper judgments in fulfilling their stewardship activities based on in-depth knowledge of the investee companies and their business environment and consideration of sustainability corresponding to their investment management strategies.**
- 8. The service providers for institutional investors should endeavor to contribute to the enhancement of the functions of the entire investment chain by providing services appropriately for institutional investors to fulfill their stewardship responsibilities.**



## Principle 1

**Institutional investors should have a clear policy on how they fulfill their stewardship responsibilities, and publicly disclose it.**

### Guidance

1-1. Institutional investors should aim to enhance the medium- to long-term return on investments for their clients and beneficiaries by improving and fostering investee companies' corporate value and sustainable growth through constructive engagement, or purposeful dialogue<sup>5</sup>, based on in-depth knowledge of the companies and their business environment and consideration of medium- to long-term sustainability, including ESG factors<sup>6</sup> (hereafter, "sustainability")<sup>7</sup>, corresponding to their investment strategies.

1-2. Institutional investors should have a clear policy on how they fulfill their stewardship responsibilities (hereafter, "stewardship policy") and publicly disclose it. The stewardship policy should cover how they define the responsibility and how they fulfill it, in view of their role in the investment chain running from their clients and beneficiaries to the investee companies<sup>8</sup>.

Institutional investors should clearly specify whether they take the issues of sustainability, and how they take them into consideration in their policy, corresponding to their investment strategies.

<sup>5</sup> "Purposeful dialogue" in this Code refers to "constructive dialogue with the aim of enhancing the companies' medium- to long-term value and capital efficiency, and promoting their sustainable growth" (see Principle 4, Guidance 4-1).

<sup>6</sup> These indicate governance, social and environmental matters.

<sup>7</sup> Note that the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were adopted in September 2015 at UN Summit.

<sup>8</sup> The policy may differ depending on the role of the investors. For example, it may differ between institutional investors who mainly act as asset managers, and those who mainly act as asset owners.

- 1-3. Asset owners<sup>9,10</sup> should promote asset managers to engage in effective stewardship activities ~~themselves as much as possible in order, corresponding to secure the interests~~their size and capacity, etc., to secure beneficial owners' interests<sup>11</sup> of ultimate beneficiaries. When asset owners ~~do not directly~~ manage funds and exercise their voting rights, corresponding to their size and capacity, etc., they should engage in stewardship activities, ~~including the exercise of voting rights, they should instruct that their asset managers be engaged in effective stewardship activities on their behalf~~such as holding dialogues with investee companies.
- 1-4. When selecting or issuing mandates to asset managers, asset owners should clearly specify issues and principles to be required in conducting stewardship activities, corresponding to their size and capacity, etc., including the exercise of voting rights, in order to ensure effective stewardship activities. In particular, large asset owners should proactively consider and clearly specify issues and principles to be required in conducting stewardship activities, including the exercise of voting rights, keeping in mind their positions and roles in the investment chain, instead of mechanically accepting asset managers' policies without any verification.
- 1-5. Asset owners, corresponding to their size and capacity, etc., should monitor whether their asset managers conduct stewardship activities in line with asset owners' policies, for example, making use of asset managers' self-evaluations<sup>12</sup>. In conducting such monitoring, asset owners should put emphasis on the "quality" of stewardship activities such as dialogue between asset managers and investee companies, etc., instead of mechanically checking the number of meetings held between them ~~and,~~ the duration of such meetings and the "for" or "against" ratio of proxy votings, etc.

<sup>9</sup> The Code is naturally applicable to defined benefits corporate pensions (fund-type corporate pensions and contract-type corporate pensions) and employees' pension funds (kousei nenkin kikin). Contract-type corporate pensions are assumed to accept the Code as "a corporate pension" and not as "a sponsoring company".

<sup>10</sup> In the Corporate Governance Code (revised on June 1, 2018) Principle 2.6., sponsoring companies of corporate pensions are expected to support their corporate pensions to improve human resources and operational practices, making sure that corporate pensions perform their roles as asset owners.

<sup>11</sup> When corporate pensions as asset owners neither directly manage funds nor exercise their voting rights, corporate pensions are assumed to carry out measures, corresponding to their size and capacity, etc., such as confirming asset managers' status responding to this Code. In particular, they are not necessarily expected to engage in dialogue (Principle 4), exercise their voting rights and publicize their voting records (Principle 5).

<sup>12</sup> It is effective for asset owners to confirm whether asset managers engage in effective stewardship activities, including constructive dialogue with investee companies, and asset owners are not necessarily expected to make individual and specific instructions.

## **Principle 2**

**Institutional investors should have a clear policy on how they manage conflicts of interest in fulfilling their stewardship responsibilities and publicly disclose it.**

### **Guidance**

- 2-1. While institutional investors should put the interest of their client and beneficiary first in conducting stewardship activities, they inevitably face the issue of conflicts of interest from time to time, for example when voting on matters affecting both the business group the institutional investor belongs to and a client or beneficiary. It is important for institutional investors to appropriately manage such conflicts.
- 2-2. Institutional investors should put in place and publicly disclose a clear policy on how they effectively manage key categories of possible conflicts of interest.  
In particular, asset managers should identify specific circumstances that may give rise to conflicts of interest which may significantly influence the exercise of voting rights and/or dialogue with companies, and set out and disclose specific policies on measures for effectively eliminating the influence of such conflicts including avoiding such conflicts, thus securing the interests of clients and beneficiaries.
- 2-3. Asset managers should establish and disclose governance structures, such as an independent board of directors or third party committees for decision-making or oversight of voting, in order to secure the interests of clients and beneficiaries and prevent conflicts of interest.
- 2-4. The management of asset managers should recognize that they themselves have important roles and responsibilities in strengthening the governance of asset managers and managing conflicts of interest, and should take action on such issues.

### **Principle 3**

**Institutional investors should monitor investee companies so that they can appropriately fulfill their stewardship responsibilities with an orientation towards the sustainable growth of the companies.**

#### **Guidance**

- 3-1. Institutional investors should appropriately monitor investee companies so that institutional investors can fulfill their stewardship responsibility with the aim of enhancing the medium- to long-term corporate value and capital efficiency and supporting the sustainable growth of the companies.
- 3-2. Institutional investors should monitor investee companies continuously and review as appropriate the effectiveness of the monitoring.
- 3-3. When investors monitor investee companies, a variety of factors, including non-financial ones, may be considered as relevant. Factors may include, for example, the investee companies' governance, strategy, performance, capital structure, business risks and opportunities (including risks and opportunities arising from social and environmental matters<sup>13</sup>), and how the companies address them. Relevance of a factor may depend on each investor's investment ~~policy~~strategy and may differ according to specific investee companies. Institutional investors need to use their own judgment in choosing which factors to focus on in light of their stewardship responsibilities. They should endeavor to identify at an early stage issues that may result in a material loss in the value of investee companies.

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<sup>13</sup> ~~Along with governance, these are called "ESG factors".~~

## Principle 4

**Institutional investors should seek to arrive at an understanding in common with investee companies and work to solve problems through constructive engagement with investee companies.**

### Guidance

- 4-1. Institutional investors should endeavor to arrive at an understanding in common<sup>13,14</sup> with investee companies through constructive dialogue<sup>15,16</sup> with the aim of enhancing the companies' medium- to long-term value and capital efficiency, and promoting their sustainable growth. In case a risk of possible loss in corporate value is identified through the monitoring of and dialogue with companies, institutional investors should endeavor to arrive at a more in-depth common understanding by requesting further explanation from the companies and to solve the problem<sup>17</sup>.
- 4-2. Institutional investors, when they engage in the issues of sustainability, should be conscious to promote dialogue that is consistent with their investment strategies and that leads to the medium- to long-term increase of corporate value and the sustainable growth of companies.
- 4-23. Because passive management provides limited options to sell investee companies' shares and needs to promote their medium- to long-term increase of corporate value, institutional investors should actively take charge of engagement and voting from a medium- to long-term perspective.
- 4-34. Institutional investors should have a clear policy in advance on how they design dialogue with investee companies in various possible situations<sup>18</sup>.

<sup>13</sup> The effort to arrive at an understanding in common may result in an agreement to disagree, but may provide a better understanding on why they disagree.

<sup>14</sup> In order to arrive at a common understanding with an investee company on the priority issues of the management policy including governance structure and review of business portfolio, it is considered beneficial that institutional investors have dialogue with independent outside directors and kansayaku (audit and supervisory board members) of the company.

<sup>15</sup> When institutional investors have the engagement team dedicated to the dialogue with investee companies, internal communication with other teams is important.

<sup>16</sup> Institutional investors should not ~~to~~ fall into formalism, such as to regard having a dialogue itself as the aim.

<sup>17</sup> Institutional investors may select investee companies with which they intend to engage with more in-depth dialogue in light of the outcome of previous dialogue.

<sup>18</sup> The policy can differ between, for example, asset managers and asset owners.

- 4-45. In addition to institutional investors engaging with investee companies independently, it would be beneficial for them to engage with investee companies in collaboration with other institutional investors (~~collective~~collaborative engagement) as necessary<sup>19</sup>.
- 4-56. In principle, institutional investors can well have constructive dialogue with investee companies based on public information, without receiving information on undisclosed material facts. The “G20/OECD Principles of Corporate Governance” and the Tokyo Stock Exchange’s “Japan’s Corporate Governance Code” set the principle of the equitable treatment of shareholders, which applies to the handling of undisclosed material facts. Institutional investors that have dialogue with investee companies should be aware that the companies are expected to abide by the principle and should in essence be discreet in receiving information on undisclosed material facts<sup>20</sup>.

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<sup>19</sup> The Financial Services Agency published “Clarification of Legal Issues Related to the Development of the Japan’s Stewardship Code” in February 2014 and clarified its interpretation as to when “joint holders” under the large shareholding reporting (and “a person in a special relationship” under the TOB rules) will be applied (see footnote 3). <http://www.fsa.go.jp/en/refer/councils/stewardship/20140226.pdf>

<sup>20</sup> When an institutional investor needs to receive information on undisclosed material facts due to a special relationship with an investee company, it should first take necessary steps to secure compliance with insider trading regulations, such as the suspension of trade of the company’s stocks, before having a dialogue with the company.

## Principle 5

**Institutional investors should have a clear policy on voting and disclosure of voting activity. The policy on voting should not be comprised only of a mechanical checklist: it should be designed to contribute to sustainable growth of investee companies.**

### Guidance

- 5-1. Institutional investors should seek to vote on all shares held. They should decide on the vote in light of the results of the monitoring of investee companies and dialogue with them.
- 5-2. Institutional investors should have a clear policy on voting and publicly disclose it<sup>21</sup>. Institutional investors should try to articulate the policy as much as possible. The policy should not be comprised only of a mechanical checklist: it should be designed to contribute to sustainable growth of the investee company.
- 5-3. Institutional investors should at a minimum aggregate the voting records into each major kind of proposal, and publicly disclose them.
- Furthermore, to enhance visibility of the consistency of their voting activities with their stewardship policy, institutional investors should disclose voting records for each investee company on an individual agenda item basis<sup>22</sup>. If there is a reason to believe it inappropriate to disclose such company-specific voting records on an individual agenda item basis due to the specific circumstances of an investor, the investor should proactively explain the reason.
- At the time of their voting records disclosures, it is also considered beneficial in enhancing visibility for institutional investors, to explicitly explain the reasons why they voted “for” or “against” an agenda item. Institutional investors should, in particular, disclose the reasons of votes on the agenda of investee companies, either “for” or “against”, which are considered important from the standpoint of constructive dialogue with the investee companies, including those suspected to have conflicts of interest or those voted contrary to their voting policy.

<sup>21</sup> When they have a practice of lending stocks across the determination date of the voting right, their voting policy should include a policy on lending stocks.

<sup>22</sup> Some concern has been expressed that company-specific voting disclosure on an individual agenda item basis may result in attracting excessive attention solely to the results of “for” or “against”, and it may prompt mechanical voting by institutional investors. However, it is important that asset managers enhance the transparency of their activities to their ultimate beneficiaries of the assets they manage. Furthermore, it is important that asset managers, who often belong to financial groups, disclose company-specific voting records on an individual agenda item basis in order to eliminate concerns that they may not take appropriate actions to manage conflicts of interest.

5-4. When institutional investors use the service of proxy advisors, it is important that they use such service based on an understanding of the voting recommendation process, including human and operational resources of the advisors, and they should not mechanically depend on the advisors' recommendations but should exercise their voting rights at their own responsibility and judgment ~~and~~ based on the results of the monitoring of the investee companies and dialogue with them. When disclosing their voting activities, institutional investors using the service of proxy advisors should publicly disclose the factname of the advisor and how they utilize the service ~~in making voting judgments~~specifically.

~~5-5. Proxy advisors should dedicate sufficient management resources to ensure sound judgement in the evaluation of companies and furnish their services appropriately, keeping in mind that the principles of the Code, including guidance, apply to them. Proxy advisors should disclose their approach to providing the services including the operational structure, the management of conflicts of interest and procedures of developing voting recommendations.~~



## **Principle 6**

**Institutional investors in principle should report periodically on how they fulfill their stewardship responsibilities, including their voting responsibilities, to their clients and beneficiaries.**

### **Guidance**

- 6-1. Asset managers should in principle report periodically to their direct clients on how they fulfill their stewardship responsibilities through their stewardship activities<sup>23</sup>.
- 6-2. Asset owners should in principle report at least once a year to their beneficiaries on their stewardship policy and on how the policy is implemented<sup>23</sup>.
- 6-3. When reporting to their clients and beneficiaries, institutional investors should choose the format and the content of the reports in light of any relevant agreement with the recipients and the recipients' convenience, and the costs associated with the reporting, and should aim to deliver effective and efficient reports<sup>24</sup>.
- 6-4. Institutional investors should maintain a clear record of their stewardship activities, including voting activities, to the extent necessary to fulfill their stewardship responsibilities.

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<sup>23</sup> However, this shall not apply in the case where recipients of an individual report indicate that they do not need it. Also, if issuing an individual report to clients and beneficiaries is impractical, institutional investors may choose to publicly disclose the information in place of sending a report.

<sup>24</sup> Disclosure of confidential information in asset management is not expected in the report.

## **Principle 7**

**To contribute positively to the sustainable growth of investee companies, institutional investors should have in-depth knowledge of the investee companies and their business environment and skills and resources needed to appropriately engage with the companies and make proper judgments in fulfilling their stewardship activities.**

### **Guidance**

- 7-1. To make dialogue with investee companies constructive and beneficial, and to contribute to the sustainable growth of the companies, institutional investors should develop skills and resources needed to appropriately engage with the companies and to make proper judgments based on in-depth knowledge of the companies and their business environment. Institutional investors should have the necessary internal structure to have appropriate engagements and make proper judgments.
- 7-2. In particular, the management of institutional investors should have appropriate capability and experience to effectively fulfill their stewardship responsibilities, and should be constituted independently and without bias, in particular from their affiliated financial groups.
- The management of institutional investors should also recognize that they themselves have important roles and responsibilities to carry out stewardship activities such as enhancing dialogue, structure their organizations and develop human resources, and take action on these issues.
- 7-3. Exchanging views with other investors and having a forum for the purpose may help institutional investors conduct better engagement with investee companies and make better judgments.

- 7-4. Institutional investors should endeavor to improve their policies based on the Code and the quality of their stewardship activities by reviewing at an appropriate timing the status of their implementation of each principle, including guidance.

In particular, asset managers should regularly conduct self-evaluations with respect to the status of their implementation of each principle, including guidance, ~~and~~ disclose the results toward continued improvement of their governance structures, conflicts of interest management, and stewardship activities, etc., and disclose such results together with the results of their stewardship activities including dialogue with companies<sup>25</sup>. In such case, asset managers should be conscious that these are consistent with their investment strategies and lead to the medium- to long-term increase of corporate value and the sustainable growth of companies.

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<sup>25</sup> Disclosure of results of such self-evaluation and stewardship activity helps asset owners in selecting and evaluating asset managers.

## Principle 8

The service providers for institutional investors should endeavor to contribute to the enhancement of the functions of the entire investment chain by providing services appropriately for institutional investors to fulfill their stewardship responsibilities.

### Guidance

8-1. The service providers for institutional investors<sup>26</sup> including proxy advisors and investment consultants for pensions should identify specific circumstances that may give rise to conflicts of interest, put in place a clear policy how to manage them effectively, develop structures for conflicts of interest management, and disclose such measures.

8-2. The proxy advisors should develop appropriate and sufficient human and operational resources, including establishment of basis in Japan in order to provide asset managers proxy recommendations based on accurate information on individual companies, and specifically disclose the voting recommendation process<sup>27</sup> including the above mentioned to assure transparency<sup>28</sup>.

8-3. The proxy advisors, in providing proxy recommendations, should not only rely on the disclosed information of companies, but exchange views actively with companies upon necessity.

When a subject company for the recommendation requests, it is considered to contribute to secure accuracy of the information based on the recommendation and transparency that the proxy advisors provide the company with an opportunity to confirm whether such information is accurate, etc., and provide the submitted opinion of the company to its clients together with the recommendation.

<sup>26</sup> The service providers for institutional investors are assumed to include proxy advisers and investment consultants for pensions, however, institutions, including institutional investors, which have a function to provide services contributing to institutional investors in carrying out effective stewardship activities in accordance with requests for services by institutional investors, etc., are considered to be included in the service providers for institutional investors.

<sup>27</sup> For example, in ordinary proxy recommendation processes, major information sources, whether they have dialogues with companies, and the nature of such dialogues are considered to be subject to disclosure. Specific contents of dialogue for voting recommendations of specific agenda are not included herein.

<sup>28</sup> When the proxy advisors put in place their policy for voting recommendations, they should endeavor to articulate the policy as much as possible. The policy should not be comprised only of a mechanical checklist; it should be designed to contribute to sustainable growth of the subject company.