

Protecting Japanese Investments from Corporate Buyouts

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Recently, corporate buyout practices in Japan have been under scrutiny from the perspective of corporate governance, especially those buyouts initiated by controlling shareholders, such as parent companies (large companies that own a large chunk of smaller companies), founding families, or even incumbent executives backed by private equity funding. This attention comes because there are often conflicts of interest between buyers and general or minority shareholders of targeted companies, who are often squeezed out due to their lack of influence and collective negotiation. We have heard complaints from shareholders of targeted companies that were bought out, claiming their companies were unfairly "stolen" by the larger players, as weak corporate governance standards in Japan fail to protect minority shareholders.



However, practices have shifted toward the interests of minority shareholders in recent buyout cases, owing to the determined independent directors at targeted companies who have negotiated harder against the buyers. In the case of Itochu Techno-Solutions Corp. (4739 JP) buyout case by Itochu Corp. (8001 JP) on August 2, 2023 and the case of Daiken Corp. (7905 JP) buyout by Itochu Corp. (8001 JP) on August 10, 2023, disclosure documents suggest that special committees formed by independent directors at targeted companies decisively rejected initial buyout offers presented by the buyer (Itochu), resulting in much higher tender offer prices for minority shareholders. We believe RMB's own legal case related to the Itochu/FamilyMart buyout case that was concluded at the Tokyo District Court in March 2023 established a precedent to showcase the best practice for independent directors when faced with such buyout offers from controlling shareholders.

We believe large companies in Japan should no longer use their controlling power over their subsidiaries to the advantage of minority shareholders. We hope the improvement in the market discipline will raise the credibility of the Tokyo stock market and eventually support the valuation of the companies listed there.

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All investing involves risk including the possible loss of principal. The Fund invests in foreign securities which may be less liquid, subject to currency-rate fluctuations, be in areas with political and economic instability and be subject to less strict regulation of the securities markets.

Foreign Investing Risk – *Foreign securities may underperform U.S. securities and may be more volatile than U.S. securities. Risks relating to investments in foreign securities (including, but not limited to, depositary receipts and participation certificates) and to securities of issuers with significant exposure to foreign markets include currency exchange rate fluctuation; less available public information about the issuers of securities; less stringent regulatory standards; lack of uniform accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards; imposition of foreign withholding and other taxes; country risks, including less liquidity, high inflation rates and unfavorable economic practices; and political instability and expropriation and nationalization risks.*

Risks Associated with Japan – *The Japanese economy continues to emerge from a prolonged economic downturn. Since the year 2000, Japan's economic growth rate has remained relatively low. The economy is characterized by an aging demographic, declining population, large government debt and highly regulated labor market. Economic growth is dependent on domestic consumption, deregulation and consistent government policy. International trade, particularly with the U.S., also impacts growth and adverse economic conditions in the U.S. or other such trade partners may affect Japan. Japan also has a growing economic relationship with China and other Southeast Asian countries, and thus Japan's economy may also be affected by economic, political, or social instability in those countries (whether resulting from local or global events).*

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