

<English Translation of Informational Ad placed in the Nikkei on June 4, 2024>

## To unlock shareholder value of Daidoh, Toa Road, Kyokuto Kaihatsu, Keihanshin Building, Yodogawa Steel, Osaka Steel and Nissan Shatai

Thank you for taking the time to consider Strategic Capital’s shareholder proposals.

Please take a moment to read about the issues facing each company including those to which we have made shareholder proposals.

### **Daidoh Ltd. (3205)**

Strategic Capital, Inc. and funds managed by Strategic Capital, Inc (“SC”) held approx. 29% of total outstanding shares and 32% of the voting rights of Daidoh Ltd. (“Daidoh”) as of April 30, 2024.

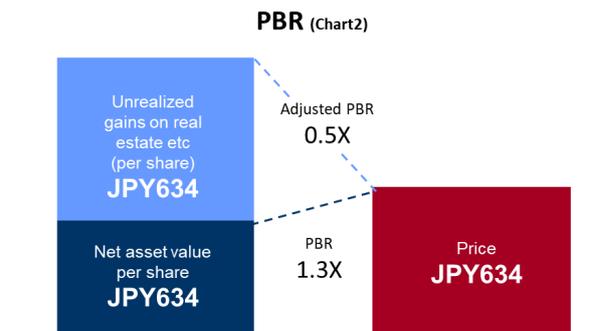
#### **Management renewal**

Daidoh has been suffering from poor management that has led to continuing losses and other problems. Therefore, SC is proposing to appoint six new Directors at the AGM this June to replace the current management team that has caused this situation and bring leadership to resolve these issues.

#### **Decline in stock price due to continuing losses**

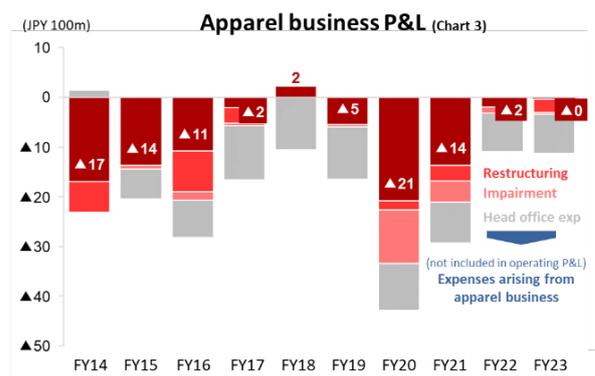
Daidoh’s operating P&L has been in the red for all of the past 10 years. Although extraordinary gains helped them deliver a positive bottom line in FY2022 and FY2023, they were from a one-time gain from the sale of real estate and other factors. The Company’s core business continues to deteriorate.

As a result, the stock price has steadily declined since 2006 and by 2022 was less than one-tenth of its value. (Chart 1) Although the stock has risen since SC begun buying, it is still well below dissolution value when adjusting for the market value of real estate for rent. (Chart 2)



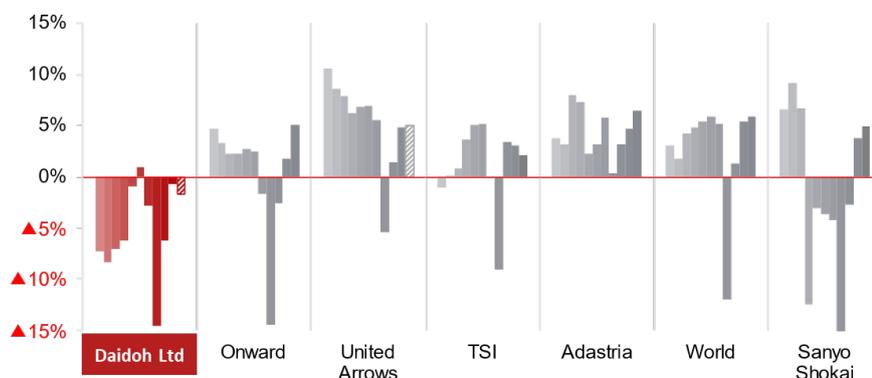
### Long-term slump in apparel business, M&A failures

The core clothing business has been in the red for the past 10 fiscal years except FY2018. Furthermore, when restructuring costs, impairment costs and head offices expenses are taken into account the cumulative loss of the apparel business is more than JPY 20B over that time. (chart 3) While other companies in the same industry are recovering from the downturn caused by COVID, Daidoh's business situation has shown no improvement at all. (chart 4)



Daidoh also made equity investments (M&A) in PONTETORTO in 2016 and Brooks Brothers Japan in 2020 both of which resulted in impairment losses within five years.

**Operating margin of apparel businesses (FY2013-2023) (Chart 4)**



### Employee restructuring and management benefiting from 1 yen stock options

Daidoh has undertaken voluntary retirements of its employees on multiple occasions and the non-consolidated headcount has decreased from 73 in FY2013 to 35 in FY2022, with average annual salaries decreasing from JPY 6.51m to JPY5.54m over that time.

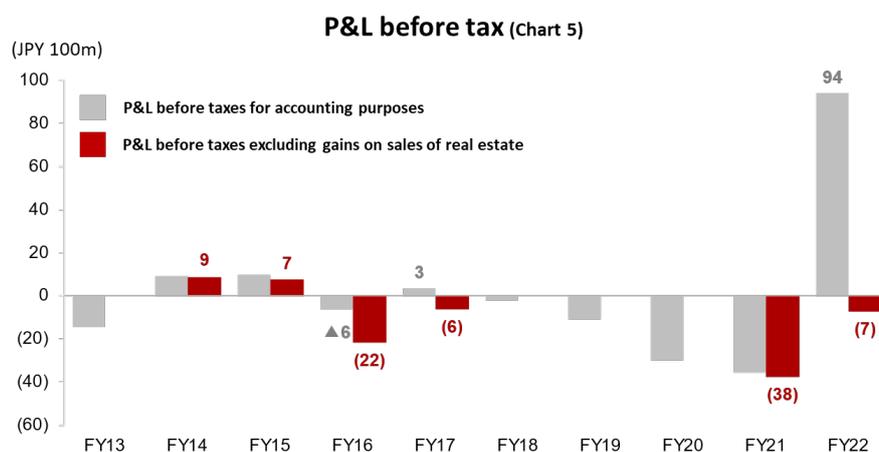
On the other hand, since 2006, management and auditors have been granted stock options that allow them to acquire shares for one yen, with the number of shares increasing as the stock price declines. This continued last year, ignoring repeated requests for improvement by SC.

In this way, the Company continues to maintain a system that benefits only management and the auditors, while making employees bear the burden of poor performance.

### **Continuation of real estate leasing business which earns less than cost of capital**

Daidoh has not only continued to hold rental properties that provide a return far below the cost of capital, but also acquired a business hotel (acquisition price: approx. JPY 3B) and an office building (approx. JPY6B) using the proceeds from the sale and leaseback of its former head office building. Although sale-and-leaseback transactions are generally conducted for the purpose of improving capital efficiency, the sale of the former head office building did not improve capital efficiency as they acquired other real estate from the proceeds.

We must assume that the purpose of the sale was to turn the bottom line into a profit for accounting purposes in order to avoid criticism from shareholders for continuing to operate at a loss. (Chart 5)



### **Candidates for Director**

SC has made several proposals to the Company since it began investing but they have rarely been adopted and we have determined that it is impossible to achieve an increase in shareholder value under the current structure. Therefore, we would like to reorganize the Board of Directors and ask the new Board to restructure the business and establish a sound governance structure with the aim of increasing Daidoh's shareholder value.

SC believes that the proposed candidates will contribute to enhance shareholder value. We have selected candidates who have extensive experience in the management of companies including apparel and real estate companies, and who have extensive experience in business restructuring. The identification of a female candidate will also help to promote diversity

#### **<Candidates name and relevant experience (current and past)>**

##### **(1) Toshihiko Nakayama**

CFO, Brooks Brothers Japan

President and CFO, Cole Haan Japan

Co-Founder, Nikko Antfactory (current Ant Capital Partners)

##### **(2) Michio Osawa**

Chairman, Fashion Industry SCM Promotion Association

President & Representative Director, Onward Kashiwama

**(3) Masaki Murata**

President, Mori Trust Asset Management

**(4) Shingo Shinozaki**

President & Representative Director, Lotteria  
Certified Public Accountant

**(5) Takashi Shimamura**

Executive Vice President, USJ (operator of Universal Studios Japan)

**(6) Kayo Iketeru**

Representative Director, Is Plus  
Specially Appointed Professor, Yamano College of Aesthetics

In response to SC’s proposal Daidoh announced that five of the six current directors, excluding Shirokoda, will retire from the Board, and that it will propose the appointment of five new Directors (four of whom will external).

SC met with Daidoh and Daidoh’ proposed candidate for Representative Director, Masahiro Yamada from Gemini Strategy Group (“Gemini”) but based on the explanations provided following issues SC has concerns that the proposals would significantly undermine Daidoh’s shareholder value.

For that reason, we ask for you to vote against the new candidates proposed by Daidoh and vote in favor of the six candidates proposed by us.

**Reasons for opposing Daidoh’s candidates**

**Reason 1 – Candidates for representative director holds numerous concurrent positions**

Daidoh has proposed Yamada and Koichiro Naruse, also from Gemini, as candidates for full-time representative director. Both have numerous concurrent positions

**Daidoh candidates for representative director (Table 6)**

Name	Concurrent positions
Masahiro Yamada	Gemini Strategy Group, Representative Director & CEO Gemini Solutions, Representative Director Gemini Career, Director Kamegaya Corp., part-time General Manager Oba Baking Co., President and Representative Director Bakery Innovation Co., President and Representative Director Ritsumeikan University, Graduate School of Business Administration, Professor of Tourism Management
Koichiro Naruse	Gemini Strategy Group, Senior Management Expert ForDi Inc., Representative Director Oba Baking Co., Director Bakery Innovation Co., Director

including full-time positions and Yamada has expressed the intention to continue holding these positions even if he were to assume the role at Daidoh. (Table 6) It is extremely unusual for a Representative Director of a listed company to concurrently serve as a Representative Director, etc., of a company other than a subsidiary or affiliated company.

### **Reason 2 – Concerns of a serious conflict of interest between Yamada, Naruse and Daidoh Shareholders**

Gemini currently provides management consulting and other fee-based services to Daidoh. In addition to these services, Gemini plans to serve as an M&A advisor. So, Gemini will continue to receive consulting and other fees from Daidoh in addition to Director fees for Yamada and Naruse.

Yamada is the Founder and President, and Naruse is Executive of Gemini, so there are concerns that the continuation and expansion of related party transactions could result in a significant conflict of interest between Gemini and Daidoh shareholders. This situation is extremely unusual and inappropriate for a listed company.

### **Reason 3 – Current Daidoh management will continue to be involved with the Company as advisors**

Tsukasa Nabewari, current President and Representative Director and Katsuo Watabe, Director and Sr. Executive Officer have informed SC that they intend to remain with Daidoh as advisors after stepping down. However, SC believes that the current management team should take responsibility for the poor management and should not be involved with the Company after stepping down.

We suspect that they believe it would be difficult to be reappointed after our shareholder proposal, so they nominated an outside person as representative director in order to remain involved in the form of an advisor.

### **Reason 4 – Concerns over Gemini's selection process and track record**

The companies were introduced through an acquaintance of Nabewari, and there was no competition with other firms before entering into the consulting relationship. In addition, the performance and stock price of a peer in the apparel industry, which Daidoh shows as Gemini's track record has not improved at all since using Gemini's services.

Daidoh plans to rely on Gemini for everything from the representative director appointments to management consulting but we cannot trust Daidoh's restructuring by Gemini given the selection process and track record.

### **Reason 5 – Unrealistic mid-term business plan**

Gemini was involved in the preparation of the recently announced MTBP (for which they received fees from Daidoh). However, the plan lacks specifics, is unfeasible and the figures have not been verified. We also assess that even if Daidoh achieves this MTBP, we do not expect the stock to rise.

It is hard to believe that Yamada, who oversaw its creation, will contribute to the improvement of shareholder value. In fact, the share price has not risen at all since the announcement of the MTBP.

## Toa Road (1882)

As of April 30, 2024, the Fund we managed held approx. 13% of total outstanding shares of Toa Road Corp. ("Toa Road")

### Sluggish stock price

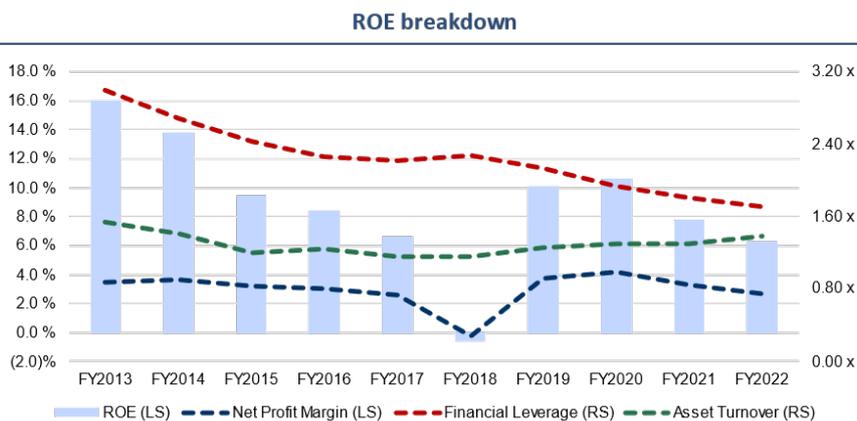
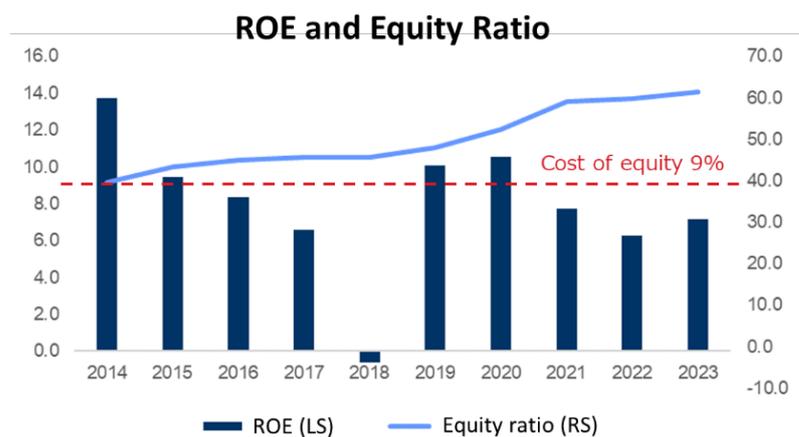
Toa Road's PBR has long remained below the TOPIX Index. While the stock price has increased recently to around 1.05x PBR, it still remains far below the Index.

### Shareholders' equity ratio that continues to increase and stagnant ROE.

The shareholder's equity ratio has been continually increasing since 2007 and as of March 31, 2024, was at 61%, a high level. In comparison, the ROE has been stagnant and is currently below our estimated cost of equity of around 9%.

The main reason for the decline in ROE is the decrease in financial leverage. In addition to improving profit margins, the

company should increase its leverage by using more interest-bearing debt. Increasing shareholders' equity will



only lower ROE further. By changing its shareholder return policy, the Company could reduce equity capital, improve capital efficiency and demonstrate a policy of stable shareholder returns.

For that reason, SC has made a formal shareholder proposal to set the shareholder return policy to a 100% dividend payout ratio and 8% DOE. **(Shareholder Proposal)**

## **Kyokuto Kaihatsu (7226)**

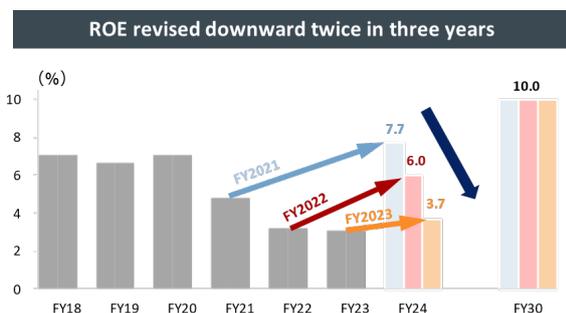
As of April 30, 2024, SC held approx. 7% of total outstanding shares of Kyokuto Kaihatsu Kogyo Co., Ltd. (“Kyokuto”).

### **Industry leader in the special purpose vehicle (SPV) that is divided in two.**

Kyokuto is a leader in the Japanese SPV industry, manufacturing and selling SPVs such as garbage trucks, dump trucks and tank lorries.

### **Management that has lost shareholder confidence**

In May 2022, President Nunohara and the management team announced a mid-term business plan (MTBP) that runs through FY2024 and a long-term vision that runs through FY2030.



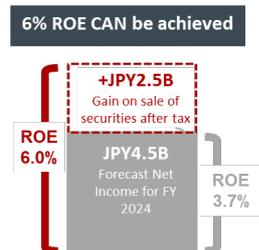
However, they proceeded to revise the MTBP ROE target downward for two consecutive years.

Kyokuto builds highly reliable SPVs that can withstand five or more years of use. Nonetheless, the MTBP has recalls occurring every year. Under these conditions, it is impossible to gain the confidence of shareholders.

### **Failure to meet ROE targets is due to management disregard for shareholders**

SC believes the failure to achieve 6% ROE is due to management disregard for shareholders.

The unrealized after-tax profit on cross-shareholdings is estimated to be at least JPY6B. Kyokuto could have fulfilled its promise to deliver 6% ROE if it had simply sold some of the stock it has been considering selling and recorded a capital gain of only JPY2.5B.



### **Management that lack a sense of urgency**

The PBR which had been below dissolution value for so long had recently been on the road to recovery. However, after the announcement of an ROE and dividend forecasts that fell short of shareholder expectations the PBR plummeted.

We propose a dividend that is equal to 6% DOE (Shareholder Proposal). This is equal to a P/O ratio of 100% when an ROE of 6% is achieved and is the perfect remedy to immediately raise the PBR above 1x while also restoring shareholder confidence.



## Keihanshin Building (8818)

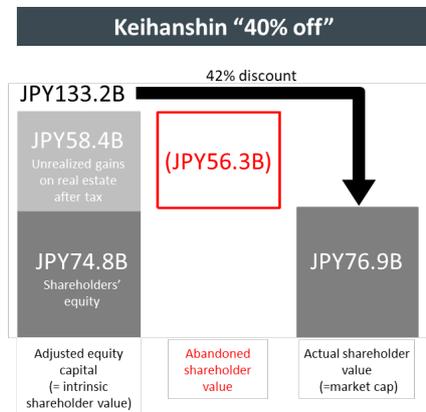
As of April 30, 2024, SC held approx. 5% of total outstanding shares of Keihanshin Building Corp (“Keihanshin”), headquartered in Osaka and leases out real estate, mainly data centers as of April 30, 2024.

### Abandoned shareholder value

Keihanshin stock is trading at a 42% discount to its intrinsic value.

This means that although shareholders have entrusted the management team led by President Tsuneo Wakabayashi with JPY133.2B (= adjusted equity capital) mainly in real estate, the market is effectively saying, “if the current management team is to operate the company, it can only be valued at a 40% discount.”

Keihanshin management should turn that discount into a premium and live up to the expectation and trust of its shareholders. That is their responsibility as the management of a publicly listed company.



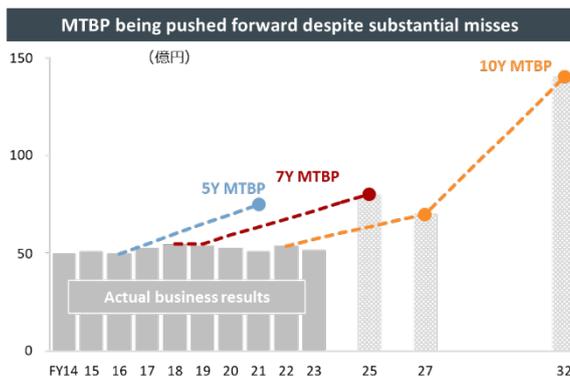
### Discounted valuation that has become the norm

Keihanshin has traded at a discount for more than 10 years. During this time, multiple business plans (“MTBP”) have been developed but the discount has not been corrected. Let alone in the short-term, the management has not been able to achieve a “medium to long-term increase in corporate value that many companies aspire towards.



### A business plan that is just a “Pie in the Sky”

Keihanshin announced a MTBP increase shareholder value but after significantly underachieving, withdrew the five-year plan in 2019 after only two years. Similarly, they withdrew a seven-year MTBP in 2023 after only four



years and subsequently announced a ten-year plan.

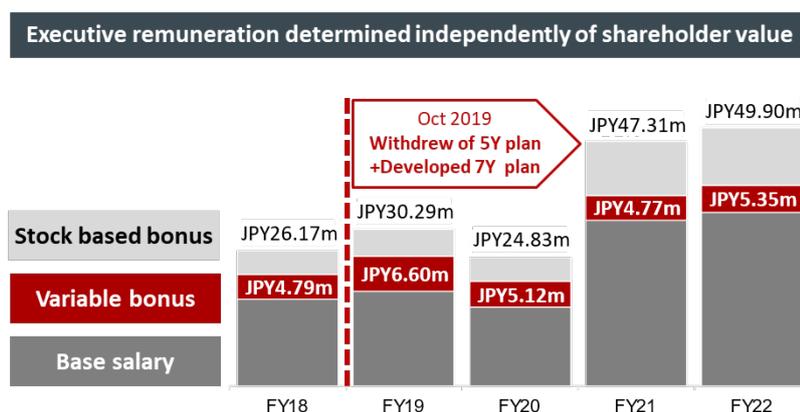
If management is unable to achieve a five- or seven-year plan, an even longer ten-year plan is merely deferring the problems.

Therefore, SC proposes a plan to be developed that will allow the discounted assessment to be corrected with a more predictable two-years window. **(Shareholder Proposal No. 1)**

### Ignoring shareholder value has no impact on management bonus

One reason why management repeatedly underachieves on its MTBP and ignores the discounted value is the remuneration for its executives. For example, at the end of FY2018, the Company withdrew its five-year plan after substantially underachieving but still paid variable remuneration of JPY6.6m per person as “executive bonuses” which was more than the previous year.

Simply put, the bonus was paid despite being unable to achieve the MTBP and abandoning the assets entrusted by its shareholders by JPY56.3B leaving the Company at a 40% discount. Therefore, SC proposes the introduction of a remuneration system where bonuses will only be awarded if the discounted valuation is eliminated with two-years. **(Shareholder Proposal No. 2)**



### What is expected of management

In November 2020, Keihanshin opposed a TOB at JPY 1,900 from SC. In other words, three years ago, it expressed an opinion that it would be better to leave the management of the Company to itself rather than sell it at that price and the TOB failed. However since then the BPS has gone from JPY 2,289 to JPY 2,722 but the share price is still well below JPY 1,900. If the opposition to the TOB was not for its own protection then they should prove they can achieve a higher shareholder value through its own management.

## **Yodogawa Steel (5451)**

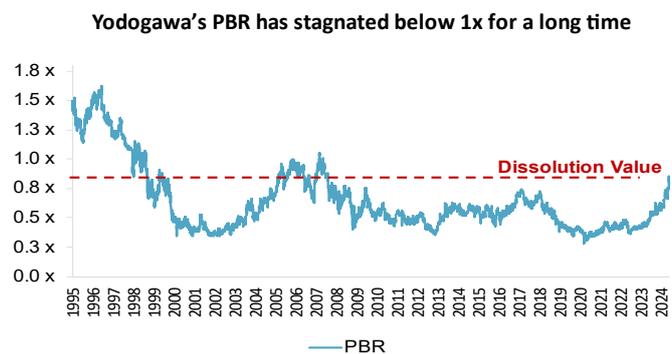
As of April 30, 2024, the Fund we managed held approx. 6% of total outstanding shares of Yodogawa Steel Works Ltd. (“Yodogawa”)

### **Stock that cannot exceed a PBR greater than 1x**

Since 1998, Yodogawa has stagnated below 1x PBR, the dissolution value. Although the stock price rose following the April 25 announcement of a revision to the MTBP, the PBR is still only 0.81x. SC proposes that Yodogawa formulate and disclose a plan aiming for a PBR of at least 1x and break out of the long-term slump in the share price.

### **Capital efficiency that is below the cost of capital**

The main reason why a PBR less than 1x has become the norm is that ROE is less than the cost of shareholders’ equity (COE). SC estimates that COE to be around 9% but the ROE continues to be mired well below that level. Yodogawa revised the ROE target from 5% to 7% in the recent MTBP but that still does not reach the



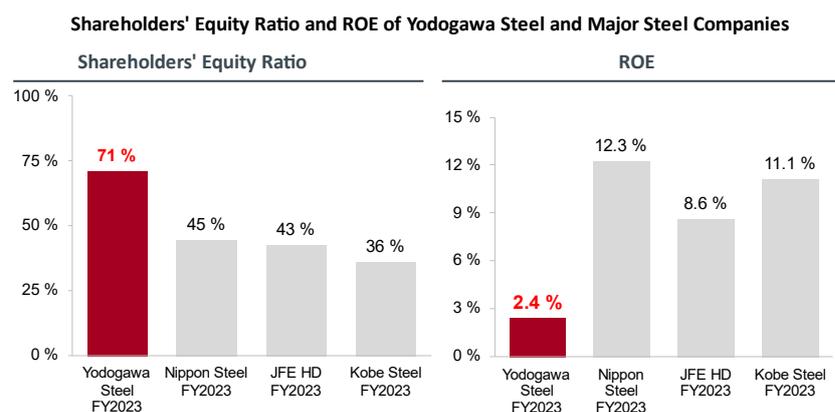
COE and further actions should be considered. Profit contributed from businesses outside its core steel sheet-related business is extremely low. By region, the majority of operating income is generated in Japan and Taiwan. Management needs to reconsider its strategy including potentially withdrawing from some businesses and regions with insufficient profitability.

### **Shareholders’ equity ratio that is too high**

Yodogawa’s equity ratio at 70% is very high even when compared to other major steel companies. This has negatively impacted the Company by both a higher cost of capital and a lower ROE. To improve these factors, we propose the shareholder return policy be changed to a 100% dividend payout ratio and 6% DOE.

#### **(Shareholder Proposal No. 1)**

While Yodogawa did change its



shareholder return policy from “an annual dividend of JPY 50 or more and a consolidated payout ratio of 30% or more” to “annual dividends of JPY 200 or more and a consolidated payout ratio of 75% or more” in its MTBP but given the excessively high equity ratio this is still insufficient. By changing the shareholder return to a 100% dividend PO ratio and 6% DOE, the Company would gradually reduce the excessive equity capital and improve its capital efficiency, while at the same time demonstrating a policy of providing stable shareholder returns

**Numerous governance issues**

In addition to capital efficiency, Yodogawa has numerous other governance issues that contribute to the higher cost of capital. Yodogawa has an anti-takeover measure (poison pill) that SC demanded abolished (**Shareholder Proposal No. 3**) and the Company obliged on May 10,2024 (and we happily withdrew the proposal).

Yodogawa also has a shareholder benefit program under which catalog gifts and tickets to the YODOKO Guest House are distributed to eligible shareholders. However, in addition to violating the principles of shareholder equality, the program is unrelated to the Company’s core business and does nothing to contribute to raising awareness of their product and services. It is difficult to see that shareholders are equally benefiting, and we propose the shareholder benefit program be abolished. (**Shareholder Proposal No. 4**)

Yodogawa also holds approx. 16% of the outstanding shares as treasury stocks (as of March 31, 2024) and therefore we propose the cancellation of treasury stock. (**Shareholder Proposal No. 5**) While Yodogawa recently announced the retirement of treasury stock and has also set new criteria for maximum holdings, we believe that all should be retired immediately.

**Yodogawa’s response to shareholder proposals**

Since we began investing in Yodogawa we have made various requests. While they have taken some action, the standard and speed have more left to be desired. it is clear that further action is needed to resolve the PBR ratio of less than 1x.

**Our proposal, Yodogawa response**

Shareholder Proposal	Yodogawa response
①Change shareholder return policy to a 100% dividend PO ratio and 6% DE	△ Changed to annual dividend of JPY200 or more and consolidated dividend PO of 75% or more
②Develop, disclose plan to achieve a PBR of 1x or more	△ Revised MTBP
③Abolish poison pill (Withdrawn)	○ Announced abolition of poison pill
④Abolish shareholder benefit plan	× No response
⑤Cancel treasury stock	△ Holding standard set to “less than 10% of total number of shares issued and outstanding

## Osaka Steel (5449)

As of April 30, 2024, the Fund we managed held approx. 6% of total outstanding shares of Osaka Steel Co., Ltd. (“Osaka Steel”)

### Conflict of interest between controlling shareholder and general shareholders

Osaka Steel and parent Nippon Steel Corp (“Nippon Steel”) are both listed companies and is a parent-child listing. Osaka Steel contributes to the interests of the parent company through deposits and loans (“CMS”) and as an *amakudari* destination for Directors, and the interests of the parent continue to be given priority while neglecting the interests of the minority shareholder. This creates a clear risk of conflict of interest between the controlling shareholder and general shareholders. In order to enhance shareholder value and improve corporate governance we have made several shareholder proposals.

Osaka Steel is a listed company that raises capital from numerous shareholders, not just the controlling shareholder, and should increase shareholder value to benefit minority shareholders as well. If this is not possible, then Nippon Steel should make Osaka Steel a wholly owned subsidiary.

### Stock price than cannot exceed 1x PBR

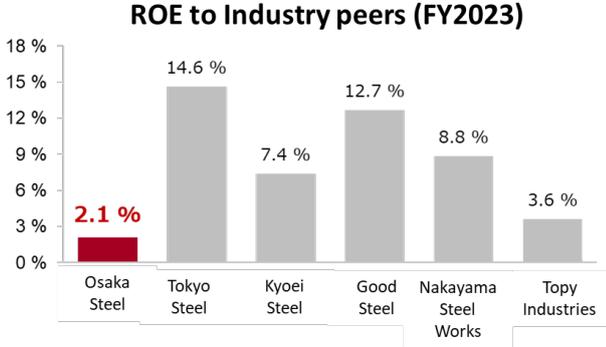
Since 2008, the stock price has stagnated below 1x PBR and is currently extremely undervalued at only 0.69x. The main reason is the ROE is less than COE. To start, Osaka Steel’s MTBP does not include ROE or other capital efficiency targets, and management has shown little awareness of stock price or capital efficiency even though it is entrusted with funds from general shareholders. Therefore, we propose that ROE targets be set and that a specific, highly feasible plan be formulated and disclosed to achieve at least 1x PBR. **(Shareholder Proposal No. 3)**

**PBR has stagnated below 1x for a long time**



**CMS that continues to undermine shareholder value**

ROE at the end of FY2023 was only 2.1%, far behind its peers, mainly due to the presence of CMS. Osaka Steel’s CMS climbed to around JPY68.6B which is approx. 65% of the JPY1.046B market cap. The interest received on the CMS was a miniscule 0.2%, which goes without saying is much lower than the cost of capital.



In addition, Osaka Steel has borrowed in USD to meet the funding needs of its Indonesian subsidiary, incurring an interest expense of approx. JPY400m. An expense that would not have been incurred has the CMS been reversed and converted to USD. If we assume an interest rate of approx. 3% for the USD borrowing and the difference with the 0.2% received for the CMS means an annual loss of approx. JPY 370m.

This was naturally foreseeable given interest rate differentials, but it is apparent that Osaka Steel is so concerned about Nippon Steel that they will continue to make CMS at the expense of economic profit. While Osaka Steel partially reversed the CMS and paid back the USD borrowing, the remaining balance is still a very large JPY 47.3B. While CMS contributes to the capital management of the parent, it does so at the expense of capital efficiency of the subsidiary causing shareholder value to decline. Therefore, we propose prohibiting CMS and to pay a special dividend using 50% of the balance of the CMS. **(Shareholder Proposal No. 1, No. 2)**

**ESG Improvements**

As of March 31, 2024, Osaka Steel has eight Directors (including three outside Directors), but all five fulltime Directors are from Nippon Steel, effectively making Osaka Steel an *amakudari* destination for Nippon Steel. They continue to support the parent company’s capital management while eroding shareholder value. Therefore, we propose the majority of directors be outside directors and strengthen corporate governance. **(Shareholder Proposal No. 4)**

In addition, although Osaka Steel has set a target for reducing GHG emissions, the plan lacks specificity and there is no disclosure of a time frame or necessary financial plan. The electric furnaces that Osaka Steel uses to recycle steel scrap and manufacture steel products has a smaller environmental impact compared to blast furnaces and is a tailwind for the realization of decarbonized society. Therefore it is difficult to believe that Osaka Steel is being properly appreciated by investors interested in environmental measures. Therefore, we propose that short- and medium-term GHG reduction targets for Scope 1 through 3 be formulated with a financial plan to realize these targets in order to reduce the cost of capital. **(Shareholder Proposal No. 5)**

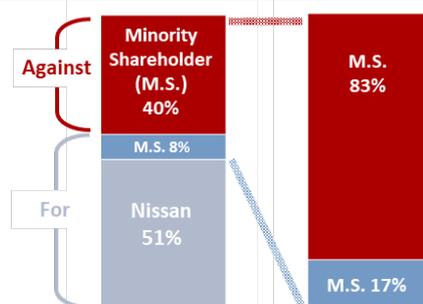
## **Nissan Shatai (7222)**

As of April 30, 2024, the Fund we managed held approx. 3% of total outstanding shares of Nissan Shatai Co., Ltd. (“Nissan Shatai”) which is a subsidiary of Nissan Motor Co., Ltd (“Nissan”)

### **Management that is opposed by 83% of minority shareholders**

Nissan Shatai is being managed in a way that ignores the interest and rights of minority shareholders. For example, Nissan pushed through a proposal to elect Nissan alumni Haruhiko Yoshimura at the 2023 AGM against the wishes of 83% of minority shareholders. Even though the process was heavy-handed, if Nissan Shatai’s outside directors had overseen any business deals with Nissan or if they had succeeded in increasing shareholder value it could have been somewhat tolerated. However, Nissan Shatai did neither.

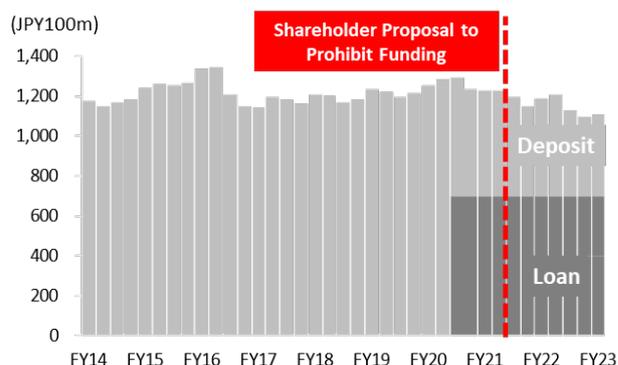
**Elected over objection of minority shareholders**



### **Funding to Nissan that ignores minority shareholders**

At the 2022 AGM, a shareholder proposal was made to prohibit Nissan Shatai from providing funds to Nissan. The proposal was made gathering 72% support from the minority shareholders. In other words, the minority shareholders clearly expressed their will that “Nissan Shatai should NOT deposit or lend funds to parent company, Nissan.” Despite this Nissan Shatai ignored 72% of the minority shareholders and continued to provide funds to Nissan.

**Continued to provide Nissan funds after FSP**



### **Business terms with Nissan that is “the worst”**

Furthermore, the terms of business with Nissan are literally “the worst”. Since Nissan Shatai relies on Nissan for 98% of its sales, the terms with Nissan are directly reflected in Nissan Shatai’s performance. Comparing Nissan Shatai’s group profit margin for the past 10 years with all 126 listed automobile and auto parts manufacturers, Nissan Shatai ranks 126<sup>th</sup> five times and 125<sup>th</sup> five times. Simply put, the terms of business with Nissan are not even the lowest in the industry, they are “the worst”.

### **Business Monitoring Committee does not function**

Although Nissan Shatai has established a Business Monitoring Committee and has stated that its policy is to

deliberate and review transactions with Nissan in a manner where “the common interests of Nissan Shatai and its shareholders are not harmed,” the funding to Nissan and the minimal terms of business have continued.

We can only conclude that the Business Monitoring Committee has not contributed in any way to protecting the interests of minority shareholders.

**Shareholder value is being undermined**

There is no way that shareholder value can increase under such conditions and the stock price remains below its dissolution value. Of Nissan Shatai’s total assets of JPY 258.3B, JPY 164.4B is cash equivalents including the cash and monetary claims against Nissan which by itself would exceed the JPY 142.2B market cap of Nissan Shatai.

In other words, as the term “dissolution value” suggests, it may well be in the best interest of minority shareholders to literally dissolve the company, recover the funds from Nissan and distribute the assets to shareholders.



**Nissan Shatai should reconsider whether it is appropriate to maintain its listing**

To begin Nissan Shatai is dependent on Nissan for approx. 98% of its sales and has no independence in business activities. Under current listing rules, Nissan Shatai would not even be able to IPO. Furthermore, when a company goes public under a parent-child structure, it is required to protect the rights and interest of minority shareholders which Nissan Shatai has failed to do so.

- Remain listed but protect the rights and interests of minority shareholders,**
- Delist after paying fair compensation to minority shareholders**

Nissan Shatai should choose one of these two options.

We propose the establishment of a Minority Shareholders Protection Committee to realize the protection of the rights and interest of minority shareholders which is essential for Nissan Shatai to remain listed.

**(Shareholder Proposal)**

SC believes that dialogue with shareholders is important and has requested a meeting with Nissan’s Senior Managing Executive Officer in charge of affiliated companies, but at the time of this writing, the request has been denied.

