NEEDS REPORT

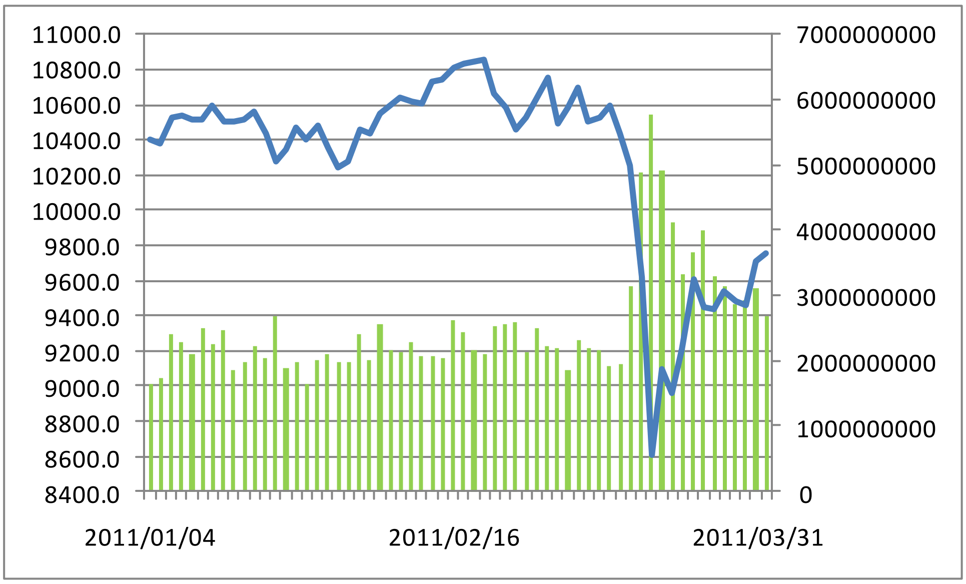
April 2011

Welcome to the Nikkei NEEDS quarterly newsletter for April 2011, providing you with updates on NEEDS services, reports and information on the Japanese economy. In this edition we look at the effects of the Tohoku Earthquake, data for the Nikkei China 50 Related Index, Ex-Rights and Ex-Dividend calculations and portfolio management using TickVision.

We always welcome your comments and suggestions for future issues. If you have any comments please feel free to email them to e-needs@eur.nikkei.com.

Nikkei 225 falls sharply after Tohoku Earthquake and Tsunami

Nikkei 225 Close: 9755.10 (-4.63%)



3 Month High: 10857.53
3 Month Low: 8605.15

Largest 1 Day gain: 488.57 (16/03/2011)
Largest 1 Day loss: -1015.34 (15/03/2011)

A 9.0 Magnitude earthquake followed in quick succession by a series of tsunami has hit the Pacific coast of the Tohoku region in Northern Japan. The earthquake hit at 14:46 on the 11th March, just 14 minutes before the TSE closed for the weekend falling 1.02% before the close. However after hours trading of Nikkei 225 futures saw falls of 3.4% and the yen, despite an initial drop, increased in value sharply, attributed to Japanese overseas investors repatriating their investments into yen.

The following Monday after markets reopened, the Nikkei plunged 4.7%. However as the scale of the problems at the Fukushima Nuclear Reactor intensified, investors started to dump their holdings in all stocks and on Tuesday 15th March, the Nikkei suffered it's largest one day fall since 1987, losing 10.55% of its value in a single day, down 1,053 points. The drop also affected markets around the world, with the Dow Jones, FTSE 100 and the DAX all registering significant falls. The Nikkei remained highly volatile for the remainder of the week.

The Nikkei has so far recovered over 1000 points from the initial drop but ends the quarter down 4.63%.

NEEDS Report: Economic Effects of the Tohoku Earthquake

Expected to be the costliest natural disaster in modern history

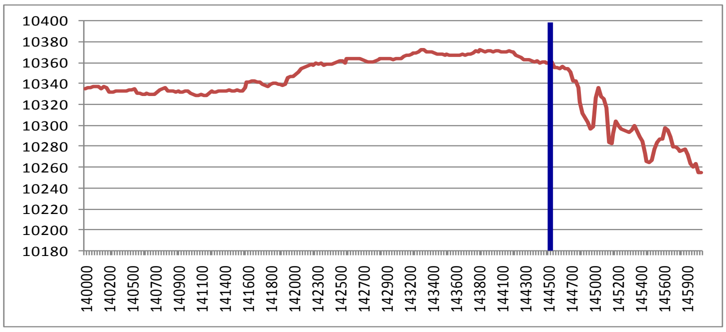
The magnitude 9.0 earthquake that struck Japan on 11th March occurred just before the close of day at the Tokyo Stock Exchange. However in just 14 minutes the Nikkei fell by 1.04%. Just minutes after the quake, tsunami of up to 10 meters crashed into the Pacific coastline, in some cases travelling as far as 10km inland.

By the time the futures markets for Nikkei 225 futures reopened at 4:30pm, the futures market had dropped 3.4%. In the options market, Nikkei 225 call options triggered their circuit breakers as the price in some call options collapsed.

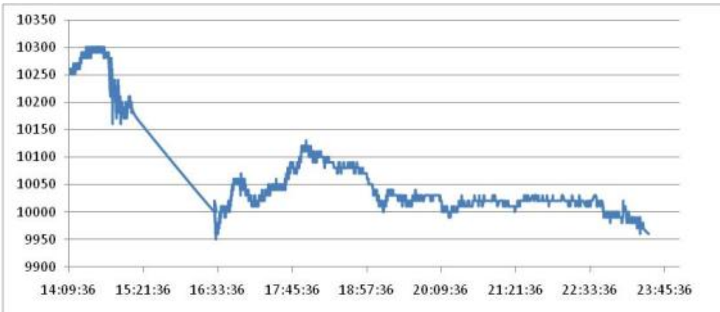
The Tohoku area of Japan is home to a number of high tech manufacturing plants and also a hub for high tech IT industries. Analysts have been careful with comparisons between the Kobe Earthquake in 1995 and this disaster as the destruction is on a much wider scale. The effects have been felt by many hi-tech manufacturers outside of Japan, including Apple Inc, who rely on the area to produce some of the components of their products.

The broad sell off of Japanese stocks on the 15th March affected a large variety of industrial sectors as shown in Table 1 below - with the biggest sell offs from companies directly affected by the earthquake, such as I Metal Technology, which has a number of factories in the Tohoku area that suspended production. Any gains were mostly limited to civil engineering and construction companies.

The biggest decline so far has been TEPCO - the owners of the Fukushima Dai-ichi Nuclear Plant. Shares in TEPCO have reach their lowest level for 42 years and were in lockout for three days after markets opened, with prices falling well outside of their daily limits. The nuclear disaster has added another element of uncertainty to investors in Japan and the long term impact of reactor problems will be.



Nikkei 225 Intraday chart 11th March 2011
Blue bar indicates time of earthquake
Source: Nikkei NEEDS



Nikkei 225 Futures Intraday chart 11th March 2011
Source: Nikkei NEEDS

The loss of power to the national grid is also sizable. Northern Japan and the Kanto region are undergoing rolling blackouts to ration electricity. It remains unclear what will happen during the summer months, when demand for electricity peaks due to air-conditioning use.

The majority of economic commentators are of the opinion that the Japanese economy will be experiencing growth by the end of the year following a contraction in the next quarter. One thing that is clear is that Japanese government debt will increase as the reconstruction gets underway - time will tell whether this increase in government spending will kick-start the economy to produce lasting economic growth after the reconstruction phase.

Table (1): Risers and Fallers on the TSE 14/3/2011. Source: Nikkei NEEDS

Code	Company Name	Change on Day (14/3/2011)	Industry Type		Code	Company Name	Change on Day (14/3/2011)	Industry Type
T9726	KINKI NIPPON TOURIST	-34.92%	Miscellaneous Services		T1844	OHMORI	142.86%	Civil Engineering
T9675	JOBAN KOSAN	-34.65%	Amusement Services		T1805	TOBISHIMA	82.61%	Other General Construction
T8206	STELLAR GROUP	-33.33%	Retail Stores, NEC		T1826	SATA CONSTRUCTION	78.95%	Other General Construction
T9904	VERITE	-33.11%	Retail Stores, NEC		T5917	SAKURADA	75.00%	Fabricated Metal Products
T5641	TDF	-31.71%	Iron & Steel Foundries		T1890	TOYO CONSTRUCTION	62.50%	Civil Engineering
T7273	IKUYO	-31.53%	Rubber Products, NEC		T1888	WAKACHIKU CONSTRUCTION	60.00%	Civil Engineering
T5605	I METAL TECHNOLOGY	-30.80%	Auto Parts & Accessories		T1898	SEIKITOKYU KOGYO	50.00%	Civil Engineering
T8518	JAPAN ASIA INVESTMENT	-30.39%	Credit & Leasing		T6793	SANSUI ELECTRIC	50.00%	Household Appliances
T3010	KACHIKAIHATSU	-30.30%	Real Estate - Lessors		T1813	FUDO TETRA	49.18%	Other General Construction
T3411	OHTORI	-29.82%	Textile Products		T9763	MARUBENI CONST.MATERIAL LEASE	49.02%	Miscellaneous Services
T7873	ARRK	-29.13%	Manufacturing, NEC		T1885	TOA	48.54%	Civil Engineering

ANALYSIS: Tax Hikes a Must for Post Quake Rebuilding

Nikkei talks to Professor Yukio Noguchi of the Waseda Graduate School of Finance

TOKYO (Nikkei)--The government will need to rapidly adopt a wide range of measures, including tax increases, to help pay for the massive reconstruction costs ahead, finance professor Yukio Noguchi of the Waseda Graduate School of Finance, Accounting and Law recently told The Nikkei Veritas.

After the immediate emergency response to the March 11 earthquake and tsunami is complete, the government needs to quickly focus on rebuilding efforts in earnest, Noguchi said.

Noguchi believes that the widespread destruction wrought by the disaster, even when limited to physical items alone, might surpass the 10 trillion yen or so caused by the 1995 Great Hanshin Earthquake. This could be further compounded by production shutdowns and other disruptions.

Large swaths of infrastructure -- including roads, ports, railways, schools and government buildings -- were destroyed, and more than 500,000 evacuees were living at emergency shelters as of March 15, according to Noguchi.

Victims of the disaster could total an estimated 1% of the population, he said. Japan's nonfinancial assets are said to total around 2,500 trillion yen, so a 1% drop in that figure would equal around 25 trillion yen -- around 200,000 yen per capita or nearly 1 million yen per household.

Much of the destruction was to such public infrastructure as roads, railways, ports, schools and administrative buildings. The public sector, including the central and local governments, will undertake the rebuilding of this, so the people of Japan will end up shouldering a large portion of the damages, asserted Noguchi, who said the government needs to quickly explore how to raise the necessary funds. He contends that the government should fully rethink the policies championed by the ruling Democratic Party of Japan. There were doubts from the start about the need for the DPJ-advocated child care allowance and other measures. During times of crisis that threaten national survival, such spending cannot be permitted, argued Noguchi, saying that at a minimum such spending on such policies should be suspended and that whether it should exist debated again once the situation calms down.

The fiscal 2011 budget plan has allocated 3.6 trillion yen in expenses for DPJ-championed policies. These funds should be used entirely for quake rebuilding, according to Noguchi. The government should also shelve a proposed 5 percentage point corporate tax cut and apply the revenue it otherwise would have lost toward rebuilding, he said.

Some corporate sectors might enjoy profit bumps from special rebuilding demand. Noguchi suggested introducing an emergency surtax on such profits to add to the state's coffers and in the name of fairness. He acknowledged that such steps will not be enough, though, making government bond issuances or tax hikes necessary. But increased bond issuance could send interest rates higher, and there are concerns that the market might not be able to absorb the added supply as it could in the past since corporate demand for funds will also be higher as rebuilding progresses, Noguchi warned.

Higher interest rates could also fuel yen strength if an influx of funds heads to Japan in search of attractive returns.

Noguchi therefore believes that tax increases will be essential. In fact, the hikes could be used to address another key problem facing Japan: electricity shortages resulting from quake-crippled power plants, including the still-troubled Fukushima Daiichi nuclear station.

A new electricity rate tax is an option, or power rates could be raised to allow for a new tax on electric companies, said Noguchi, positing that the latter may be a more viable measure.

But considering the supply bottlenecks, Noguchi warned that even as reconstruction spending surges, the government will have to be careful not to let it become a Keynesian stimulus that boosts gross domestic product. He thus does not anticipate the economy benefiting from special demand stemming from reconstruction.

The Nikkei Veritas, March 27th 2011
Original article available online here.

Nikkei Veritas
Nikkei Veritas is one of five newspapers published by Nikkei Inc and provides in-depth and invaluable financial news, current trends and analysis for investors. It is published every Sunday.

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NEEDS Report: Ex-Rights and Ex-Dividend Adjustment

Using FinancialQUEST to calculate stock price adjustments at Ex-Rights and Ex-Dividend

In order to handle long time series share prices, the use of cumulative ex-rights and ex-divided adjustment are a necessity. This article shows the way to calculate the cumulative adjusted value by using NEEDS.

Ex-rights is originally a shareholders' benefit under which they can acquire new issues exclusively by stock-splits, capital increase etc. Ex-rights is the status of a stock after the date the rights have been allocated to stock holders. The ex-rights will devalue the share price to the same degree as the value or ratio of new issues to original issues. E.g. for the case of a stock split where one issue becomes one and half issues and the original share price is 900 yen:

Theoretical price = ¥900 * 1/1.5 = ¥600

Corporate actions related to ex-rights data is available in NEEDS and are shown in the Table 1. "Capital increase by issuing stocks at a median price between face value and market value" and "Par value changes" were abolished along with the Commercial Law change in 2001. "Capital increase with stock issued gratis" and "Stock dividends" were classified into a "Stock splits" event after April 1991 under the Commercial Law changes. "Stock consolidations" are also categorized as "Capital reductions".

"Capital increase with stock issue at market price" and "Preferred stock issues" can be ex-rights only when these are cases of priority offering for shareholders (*1). "Stock splits" and "par value changes" can also be ex-right only when the split is an additional corporate action (*2)

1	Paid-in capital increase	
2	Capital increase by issuing stocks at a median price between face value and market price	
3	Capital increase with stock issued gratis	
4	Capital increase with stock issue at market price	*1
5	Preferred stock issues	*1
6	Stock splits	*2
7	Par value changes	*2
8	Stock dividends	
9	Stock consolidations	
10	Capital reduction	

Table 1: Ex Rights Events, Nikkei NEEDS

The sample data in Table 2 shows how to make one time series data in which we demonstrate the calculation for cumulative adjustment. Column C is the actual closing price from the market. Assuming that a 10% capital increase takes place on 08/01/2011 and 18/01/2011 and a 20% increase occurs on 13/01/2011, column D represents the devaluation variable. E.g.:

10% increase = 1/(1 + 0.1) = 0.909090…,
20% increase makes 1/(1 + 0.2) =0.833333….

The AF flag shows whether an ex-rights event took place or not. If 04/01/2011 is the very first date of this share's trade, the adjustment value of this share

	A	B	C	D	E	F		G	
	date	Event	Close	Adjustment Factor(AF)	AF flag	Accumulated Adjustment Factor		reciprocal of F	
1	04/01/2011		100				1	1/F1=	**1**
2	05/01/2011		101				1	1/F2=	**1**
3	06/01/2011		99				1	1/F3=	**1**
4	07/01/2011		100				1	1/F4=	**1**
5	08/01/2011	10% Capital Increase	90	0.909090909	1	F4*D5=	0.9091	1/F5=	**1.1**
6	09/01/2011		91				0.9091	1/F6=	**1.1**
7	10/01/2011		93				0.9091	1/F7=	**1.1**
8	11/01/2011		92				0.9091	1/F8=	**1.1**
9	12/01/2011		90				0.9091	1/F9=	**1.1**
10	13/01/2011	20% Capital Increase	75	0.833333333	1	F9*D10=	0.7576	1/F10=	**1.32**
11	14/01/2011		76				0.7576	1/F11=	**1.32**
12	15/01/2011		77				0.7576	1/F12=	**1.32**
13	16/01/2011		75				0.7576	1/F13=	**1.32**
14	17/01/2011		78				0.7576	1/F14=	**1.32**
15	18/01/2011	10% Capital Increase	80	0.909090909	1	F14*D15=	0.6887	1/F15=	**1.452**
16	19/01/2011		82				0.6887	1/F16=	**1.452**
17	20/01/2011		85				0.6887	1/F17=	**1.452**

Table 2: Cumulative Ex Rights Adjustment, Nikkei NEEDS

	H		I		J	
	Adjusted prices					
	Oldest		Latest		date_i = 15/01/2011	
1	C1*G1/G1=	100.000	C1*G1/G17=	68.871	C1*G1/G12=	75.758
2	C2*G2/G1=	101.000	C2*G2/G17=	69.559	C2*G2/G12=	76.515
3	C3*G3/G1=	99.000	C3*G3/G17=	68.182	C3*G3/G12=	75.000
4	C4*G4/G1=	100.000	C4*G4/G17=	68.871	C4*G4/G12=	75.758
5	C5*G5/G1=	99.000	C5*G5/G17=	68.182	C5*G5/G12=	75.000
6	C6*G6/G1=	100.100	C6*G6/G17=	68.939	C6*G6/G12=	75.833
7	C7*G7/G1=	102.300	C7*G7/G17=	70.455	C7*G7/G12=	77.500
8	C8*G8/G1=	101.200	C8*G8/G17=	69.697	C8*G8/G12=	76.667
9	C9*G9/G1=	99.000	C9*G9/G17=	68.182	C9*G9/G12=	75.000
10	C10*G10/G1=	99.000	C10*G10/G17=	68.182	C10*G10/G12=	75.000
11	C11*G11/G1=	100.320	C11*G11/G17=	69.091	C11*G11/G12=	76.000
12	C12*G12/G1=	101.640	C12*G12/G17=	70.000	C12*G12/G12=	77.000
13	C13*G13/G1=	99.000	C13*G13/G17=	68.182	C13*G13/G12=	75.000
14	C14*G14/G1=	102.960	C14*G14/G17=	70.909	C14*G14/G12=	78.000
15	C15*G15/G1=	116.160	C15*G15/G17=	80.000	C15*G15/G12=	88.000
16	C16*G16/G1=	119.064	C16*G16/G17=	82.000	C16*G16/G12=	90.200
17	C17*G17/G1=	123.420	C17*G17/G17=	85.000	C17*G17/G12=	93.500

Table 3: Calculation sample for time series of share prices continued from previous table, Nikkei NEEDS

on 04/01/2011 is 1 as an initial value (ie no ex rights change between initial offering and the current market price)

Then on the three ex-rights days, it should be divided by each devaluation variable against the value of the previous day as you can see in column F. However if time goes on and the ex-rights recur, this value will converge to ZERO. To avoid such an occurrence, the reciprocal value of column F is calculated in column G to represent the cumulative adjustment value to get the time series data of share prices.

Table 3 (above) shows how to calculate long time series of share prices using the cumulative adjustment value above. To get the long time series data, the basis date must be designated. If the oldest date is used as the basis date: close price * cumulative adjustment of each day needs to be divided by the adjustment value of the oldest date as shown above in Column H. If the latest value is the basis date, the denominator has to be the latest adjustment value. If any specified date needs to be basis date as in Column J, the denominator should be the basis date's adjustment factor.

The dividend factor can be taken into consideration as well. Stock data in the service file of NEEDS BULK (STK@@) contains the original adjustment factors for ex-rights and ex-dividend. Our users can convert them into a cumulative value if needed as above.

Nikkei's online download and analysis platform service NEEDS FinancialQUEST provides ex-rights and ex-dividend adjusted close prices for ready to use. In the database named STOCK, there are CLOSE, XACLOSE and XBCLOSE. The CLOSE is the original closing price. The XACLOSE is ex-rights adjusted price with the basis date as the latest date. And the XBCLOSE is ex-rights & ex-divided adjusted price the basis date is the latest date. Please note that the basis date is always the latest day and it means its time series values are overwritten every day. Users should be careful when using XACLOSE and XBCLOSE because its entire past values can change day by day. If you use the long time series data in a daily routine, you need to download and update all of the period data every day. The XACLOSE value represents the share price effect of capital increases/decreases. The XBCLOSE represents ex-rights and dividend factors so that its total gain including income gain is taken into consideration.

NEEDS FinancialQUEST has alternatives for the cumulative adjustment. The XACLOSE and XBCLOSE are based upon the same definition as items available in the NEEDS BULK files. But only NEEDS FinancialQUEST provides improved cumulative adjustment values which are ACMXADJFA2 and ACMXADJFB2 in the STOCK database.

The main differences between XACLOSE / XBCLOSE and ACMXADJFA2 / ACMXADJFB2 are:

- XACLOSE / XBCLOSE are adjusted closing prices, but ACMXADJFA2 / ACMXADJFB2 are just the cumulative adjustment value. Users can calculate the adjusted close prices from ACMXADJFA2 / ACMXADJFB2.
- ACMXADJFA2 / ACMXADJFB2 are an improved version: (1) increase in the number of decimal places during calculation, (2): link market changes into one time series and (3): make ex-rights in the old period more precise. (e.g. to include stock divi-

dend event.)

- XACLOSE / XBCLOSE are reset to NA (Not Available) for the whole past period once a target share is delisted. But ACMXADJFA2 / ACMXADJFB2 are left as it is after it is delisted ensuring past historical data can be analysed.

The cases where the cumulative value would be very useful to users are during market change events, such as companies that were once listed on the Osaka Market moving to the Tokyo Market. In this situation XACLOSE/ XBCLOSE will not be sufficient to calculate ex-rights adjusted prices over the period.

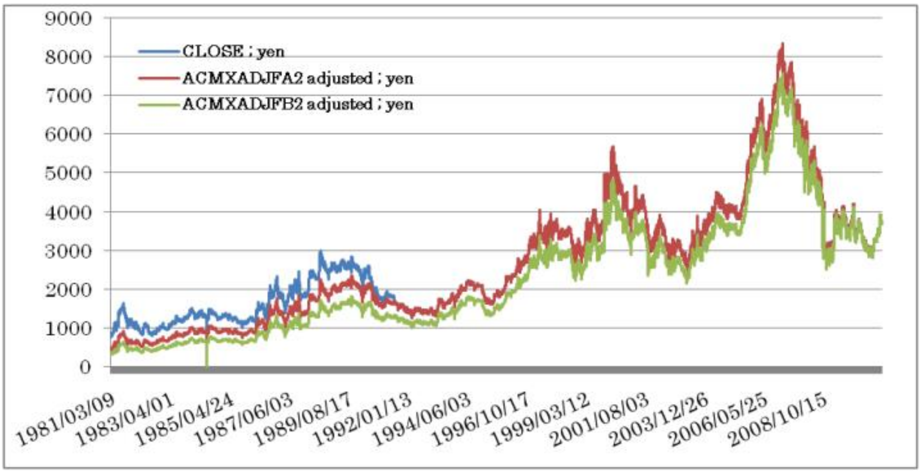


Chart 1: Toyota Adjusted Closing Price based on latest date
Nikkei NEEDS

Please refer to the attached charts, one is the chart which represents a long time series data of CLOSE, CLOSE adjusted by the ACMXADJFA2 and ACMXADJFB2 on the latest date basis and the oldest date basis.

These charts show how ex-rights and ex-dividend factors contributed to its performance.

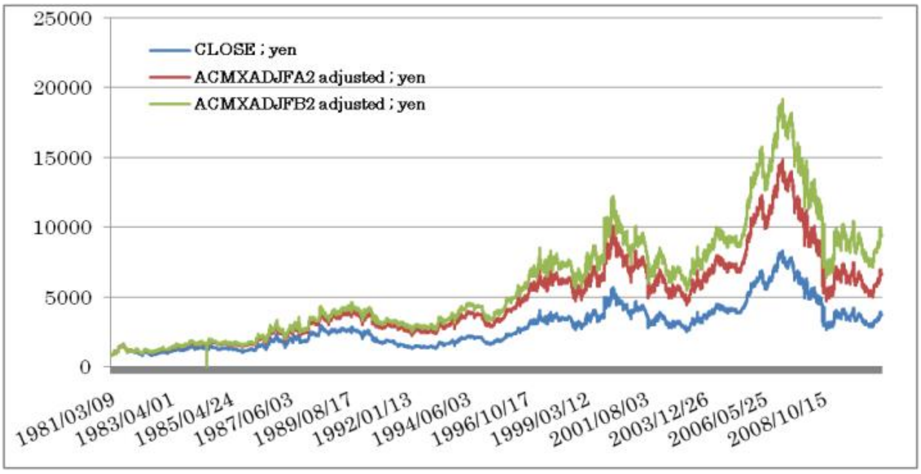


Chart 2: Toyota Adjusted Closing Price based on oldest date
Nikkei NEEDS

To analyse long time series data of share prices, these factors must be included. Otherwise using only original close prices doesn't guarantee exact performance for the stock. NEEDS provides data to analyse equity performance perfectly with its wide range of data such as Financial Statements Data, Corporate Action Data, Earnings/Dividend estimates data and others.

For more information about FinancialQUEST or for a free trial, please visit our website www.nikkeieu.com/needs where you can find free tutorials and demonstrations of the features of Financial QUEST.

Nikkei launches Japanese REITs Online Data Service

Nikkei has added a new service focusing on Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs) in Japan with a new web based service called R-Square. The service contains comprehensive information on real estate investment companies, including information such as fund size/ value, investments under management, company financials, loan status as well as news from the real estate investment industry, maps and other economic statistics.

The service is web based and requires only an internet browser to use. R-Square has been developed to meet the needs of investors in REITs by providing a comprehensive source of information about the real estate investment industry in one source.

For more information, please contact a Nikkei Representative.

NEEDS Corporate Financial Data ready for IFRS Adoption

In December 2009 the Japanese FSA published a set of Cabinet Office Ordinances to allow companies to submit their Yuho financial statements based on International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), with companies given the option to submit IFRS reports in the financial year 2010 – 2011 before becoming mandatory in 2015 -2016. As a result, NEEDS data formats for Yuho/ Tanshin Financial Statements, Earnings Estimates and Segment data will be changed to reflect the implementation of IFRS.

Corporate Financial

In NEEDS there are two types of compliance for IFRS; the first is the addition and suspension of existing data items for industrial companies, banks, securities companies and insurance companies. These changes will be applied from April 2011 with 25 items added to Comprehensive Income Related, 44 items for Financial Product Related, 10 items for derivative trading related and 14 items in the Others data. 18 items will be suspended.

The second type is a dedicated IFRS record which has been introduced for Industrial Companies. Banks, Securities and Non-life Insurance companies will be introduced at a later date. The data will be delivered from April 2011 for the daily update service and May 2011 for the month update service. There will be an IFRS flag at the beginning of the data to indicate that the report is IFRS.

<Current Recording Value>
0: Unconsolidated 1: Japanese GAAP 2: US GAAP
<New recording value after change>
0: Unconsolidated 2: Japanese GAAP 2: US GAAP **3: IFRS**

The primary financial statements of industrial companies disclosed under IFRS (“Statement of Financial Position”, “Statement of Comprehensive Income”, “Statement of Cash Flows”, “Statement of Changes in Shareholders’ Equity”) will be recorded as IFRS items. Due to the convergence of Japanese GAAP and IFRS, new items will also be added to reserved area of existing records.

During the first year, we will disclose both IFRS and Japanese GAAP records and afterwards we will disclose Japanese GAAP when disclosed voluntarily by the company. Data recorded in IFRS before March 2011 will be added when the IFRS system is online this month.

Banking, Securities and Non-life insurance companies are not included in the dedicated IFRS records. In the case where they disclose both IFRS and Japanese GAAP data, only Japanese GAAP data will be recorded. If they only disclose IFRS data, then no data will be recorded. We will notify clients when the IFRS system for finance companies will be released.

Segment Information

Segment Information will be handled according to the management approach under the requirements of IFRS. Since April 2010, segment information has been disclosed in a new format and will offer expanded coverage and new items from April 2011 for daily data and May 2011 for monthly data. Main changes are:

1. **Recording “By Industry Sector” or “By Location”**
   Segment information disclosed as Reporting Segment will be sorted into Segment by Industry Sector or Segment by Location. If the Reporting Segment is stated by business or by products / service, it will be recorded in Segment by Industry Sector (SA01/SA02). If the Reporting Segment is stated by region, it will be recorded in Segment by Location (SB01/SB02)
2. **Recording of New Items**
   Segment Liabilities which are newly disclosed will be added as new items and will be recorded with segment Profit and Segment Assets.
3. **Additional Recording of Individual Basis Segment Information**
   Individual basis segment information of unconsolidated companies disclosed in the new format will be added.
4. **Start of Segment Information Recording for IFRS adopted Companies**
   Segment information disclosed by IFRS adopted companies will be started.

5. Discontinued Recording of Second Quarterly Results Tanshin

Previously, data from the Tanshin was recorded first and then data from the quarterly report was recorded. However, data recording from quarterly results Tanshin will be discontinued since there will be very little difference between the timings of the quarterly results Tanshin and the quarterly report.

Earnings Estimates

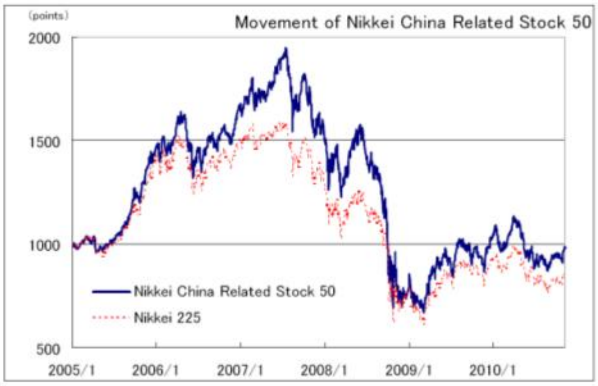
In August 2010 we started to record Earnings Estimates when disclosed under IFRS. From April 2011 we will record Earnings Estimates Results data and a report outlining the finalized layout of IFRS data was sent to clients in February 2011. Earnings Estimates by Companies (CESTM010) records the IFRS flag in item #13 – indicating which standard has been used in compiling the financial reports.

0: Unconsolidated 1: Japanese Standard 2: US GAAP **3. IFRS**

For more information, please contact a [Nikkei Representative].

Nikkei China Related 50 Index Data now available through NEEDS

Nikkei Digital Media has announced that a data service covering the "Nikkei China Related Stock 50" index launched by Nikkei Inc in November 2010 is now available. The new index is comprised of fifty China related stocks selected from major Japanese companies and has been designed as a tool to analyse and evaluate the performance of Japanese companies with exposure to China. The index has been calculated retroactively to January 4th 2005 at a base of 1000 points and is currently updated every minute.



Nikkei 225 was converted to make its value on Jan 4 in 2005 1000 pts

Nikkei Digital Media, the calculators of the Nikkei indices, has created the "Basic Information for the Nikkei China Related Stock 50" data service via Nikkei's data delivery service NEEDS BULK. The data service provides constituent closing prices, number of outstanding shares, the index end of day value and the divisor to calculate the index allowing investors to benchmark and track the index accurately.

For more information about the data provided or to subscribe to the index, please contact a [Nikkei Representative].

Constituent Changes to the Nikkei 225 and Nikkei 300 Index

Nikkei Inc announced several changes to the components of the Nikkei 225 and Nikkei 300 index to take place on the 29th March due to corporate restructuring.

Deletions	**Additions to the Nikkei 225:**
SANYO Electric Co (6764) Panasonic Electric Works Co (6991) The Sumitomo Trust and Banking Co (8403)	YASKAWA Electric Corp (6506) Presumed Par Value : 50 Dainippon Screen Mfg Co Ltd (7735) Presumed Par Value: 50 Dai-ichi Life Insurance Co Ltd (8750) Presumed Par Value: 50000
	Additions to the Nikkei 300: H2O Retailing Corporation (8242) Chuo Mitsui Trust Holdings (8309) SUNDRUG Co Ltd (9989)

The index data files provided via MarkIT, Basic Information of the Nikkei 225 Next Business Day and Basic Information for the Nikkei 300 Next Business Day file will send information regarding the constituents the day before changes occur - including number of outstanding shares for the new constituents as used in the calculation of the Nikkei 300 index.

Introducing TickVision: Portfolio Management Techniques

NEEDS TickVision is a new online service from Nikkei designed to address the needs of investment professionals to judge the timing of trades in Japan and to produce algorithmic trading models for use on the Tokyo Stock Market.

TickVision also allows portfolio managers to perform risk management of their portfolio by combining all of the issues in the portfolio into one single issue, allowing you to monitor and to calculate VWAP, bid/ask spreads and betas of the portfolio as a whole .

For this tutorial, we will create a technology portfolio of four issues on the Tokyo Stock Market: Softbank (9984), Yahoo Japan (4689), Chubu Electric (9502) and Hitachi (6501). Each will be weighted differently at 600, 200, 100 and 200 shares respectively.

1. Click the Portfolio creation button in the main window labeled ポートフォリオ一覧 This will open a new window in your web browser where you can enter in the constituents of the portfolio.
2. In the “Choose One” drop down list, select the first item, Individual Stocks (個別株式) and then click 新規作成 to create the new portfolio.
3. At the top of the screen you will see the date that the portfolio is started, this is set to the current day by default. Underneath this type in the name of your new portfolio.
4. Underneath the blue bar there is a table whether you can enter the constituents. In the second column from the left, enter the first codes into the box - 9984 - and then in the box second from the right(株数), type in 600 shares.
5. Repeat this for all of the issues. You can press the button marked 情報更新 which will update the name and amounts for each issue as shown below.
6. Click the tick boxes to the left of the share to select each issue and then click the button marked 登録 in the top right corner of the screen to record the portfolio.

7. The portfolio is now ready to use in the stock market analysis. To do this return to the main window and select 市場分析 for stock market analysis.
8. In the second horizontal option box at the top of the screen you will see an option with the name of your portfolio. Click the radio button next to your portfolio and then click one of the analysis graphs on the left side of the window.

The stock analysis software treats the portfolio as if it were a single issue, allowing you to not only chart the movements of the portfolio like an index, but analyse the theoretical bid ask spread of the portfolio to judge portfolio executions and to monitor the beta and R^2 of the portfolio against the Nikkei 225.

All of this data can be downloaded for further analysis on a tick by tick basis.

For more information about Tick Vision, please read Nikkei’s free whitepaper on the effects of the new Arrowhead trading system on the TSE available on our website or see our Tick Vision webpage here.

ポートフォリオ銘柄リスト　情報更新　全消去　銘柄検索

-全銘柄市場選択-　変更

選択	銘柄コード	銘柄名	市場選択	収録期間	株数	金額
☑	4689	ヤフー	優先市場	2003/10/28 -	200	5,884,000
☑	6501	日立製作所	東証	1996/03/11 -	200	82,200
☑	9502	中部電力	東証	1996/03/11 -	100	198,300
☑	9984	ソフトバンク	東証	1998/01/16 -	600	1,786,800
☐			Choose One		0	0

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Portfolio data screen where you can construct your portfolio. The first company (Yahoo) 4689 in the portfolio has been set to 200 stocks allowing you to model a portfolio as an individual security.

NEEDS BULK

NEEDS BULK is Nikkei's premium data access service, providing daily updates and historical data from the Nikkei master data files. NEEDS BULK ensures that clients receive timely and accurate data directly to a central database. Popular NEEDS BULK file include Nikkei 225 data, Corporate Actions data, Tick by Tick data and Yuho/ Tanshin Corporate Financials data.

Accessible to a wealth of business and financial data
FinancialQUEST 2.0

NEEDS FinancialQUEST is Nikkei's online data download service for Japanese economic data; providing over 30 years of historical data covering Japanese corporate reports, securities data, consumer statistics, government and GDP data. Monthly subscription options range from unlimited data access to pay per download to suit all budgetary requirements.

Tick Vision

Tick Vision is the latest addition to the NEEDS suite providing online data download and analysis of Tick data from the Japanese stock markets, including over 10 years of individual equity, JGBs, equity options and stock index futures and options data. The software also includes data analysis and simulation tools to chart VWAP, beta, bid ask spreads etc throughout the day.

NEEDS SPOT

NEEDS SPOT provides ad hoc access to data on the Nikkei database to academics and data managers who require a one off set of historical data for client research projects. The data is delivered in a variety of formats to suit the needs of our clients and can be delivered via email or DVD. A subscription is not required and we offer special promotional rates for academic users.

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