Keidanren
Policy & Action

Compendium of Corporate Initiatives for Biodiversity and Natural Capital Conservation

～ Highlighting Synergies among Nature, Climate and Circularity

(2026 Fully Revised and Expanded Edition)

October 13, 2026

一般社団法人 日本経済団体連合会

経団連自然保護協議会
Keidanren Nature Conservation Council

Keidanren (Japan Business Federation)

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On the Publication of the 2026 Fully Revised and Expanded Edition of "Compendium of Corporate Initiatives for Biodiversity and Natural Capital Conservation"

October 13, 2026
Keidanren (Japan Business Federation)
Keidanren Nature Conservation Council (KNCC)

1. Background and Purpose of the Revision

Environmental challenges, such as biodiversity loss, climate change and excessive resource consumption and disposal, are closely interconnected. Conserving and restoring biodiversity and natural capital also helps to mitigate climate change, through processes such as carbon absorption and sequestration, as well as adaptation to its effects.[1] Furthermore, efficient and circular resource use helps reduce dependence on natural resources and pressure on the environment, thereby contributing to biodiversity and natural capital conservation.[2]

It is therefore important to recognize the interconnectedness of Nature Positive (NP), Carbon Neutrality (CN) and the Circular Economy (CE), and to promote them together to maximize synergies between the three.

In November 2025, the Keidanren Nature Conservation Council and Keidanren published the 'Examples of Integrated Actions for Biodiversity and Natural Capital Conservation', featuring 78 examples of corporate initiatives.

This revised edition places particular emphasis on NP initiatives and has a clearer, more intuitive structure that highlights their synergies with CN and CE. For each case study, the collection explicitly identifies the initiative's contributions to three areas: Biodiversity and Natural Capital Conservation (NP), Climate Change Measures (CN) and the Circular Economy (CE). Each initiative is also classified according to the combination of areas it addresses: NP × CN, NP × CE, or NP × CN × CE.

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[1] The IPBES-IPCC Co-Sponsored Workshop Report on Biodiversity and Climate Change, published in June 2021, highlighted, based on scientific evidence, that many biodiversity conservation measures create synergies with climate change measures.
Furthermore, at the IPBES Plenary held in December 2024, it was demonstrated that an integrated approach emphasizing synergies among biodiversity, food, climate change, and other interconnected issues is more beneficial for achieving global policy goals, including the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), than developing policies for each issue separately.

[2] The United Nations Environment Programme's International Resource Panel (UNEP IRP) pointed out that the extraction and processing of natural resources account for more than 90% of terrestrial biodiversity loss and water stress worldwide. Improving resource efficiency and circularity and reducing the use of natural resources are therefore critically important for reducing environmental pressures, including those affecting biodiversity.

Furthermore, the specific effects of each initiative are categorized by attributes such as ecosystem conservation and restoration; the development of ecological networks; carbon absorption and sequestration; greenhouse gas emission reductions; climate change adaptation; the effective utilization of underutilised and biological resources; and local resource circulation.

These revisions clarify how individual corporate initiatives contribute to biodiversity and natural capital conservation and restoration, and the synergies they create with CN and CE.

The search functionality has also been enhanced as part of these updates.

2. Key Features and Highlights of the Corporate Initiatives

From July 14 to September 4, 2026, a survey was conducted among member companies of the Keidanren Nature Conservation Council (KNCC), collecting 88 initiatives of corporate initiatives from 53 companies. Of these, 41 cases integrate NP and CN, eight integrate NP and CE, and 39 integrate all three areas: NP, CN, and CE.

The English edition showcases 70 initiatives from 30 companies, including 30 that integrate NP and CN, six that integrate NP and CE, and 34 that integrate all three areas.

The submitted initiatives demonstrate that corporate efforts to conserve biodiversity and natural capital span a wide range of fields. As well as tree planting, forest management and seaweed bed restoration, these initiatives include products and services utilizing Nature Tech and digital technologies, nature finance and resource circulation.

Many of these initiatives also extend beyond the efforts of individual companies, involving collaboration with local governments, universities, research institutions, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), local communities, business partners and suppliers, in order to conserve and restore biodiversity and natural capital across regions and entire supply chains.

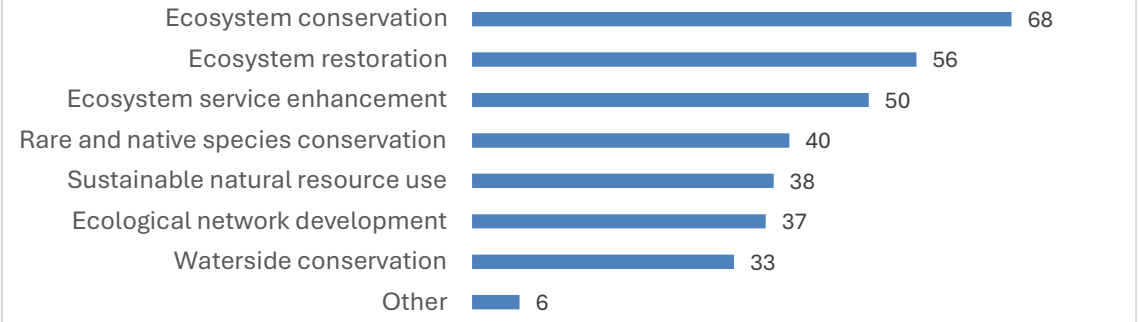
Furthermore, numerous initiatives illustrate how conserving and restoring forests, seaweed beds, and other ecosystems can contribute to more than just ecosystem restoration; it can also help to absorb and sequester carbon, conserve water resources, and reduce disaster risk, thereby addressing multiple environmental challenges simultaneously.

Other initiatives promote resource circulation through the circular use of underutilized resources and biological resources, waste reduction, and related measures. These efforts reduce dependence on natural resources and pressure on the environment.

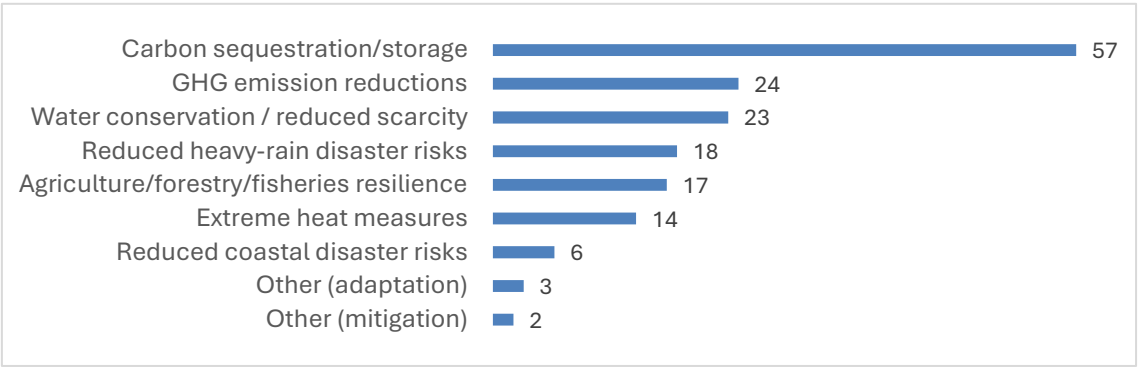
Integrated Elements



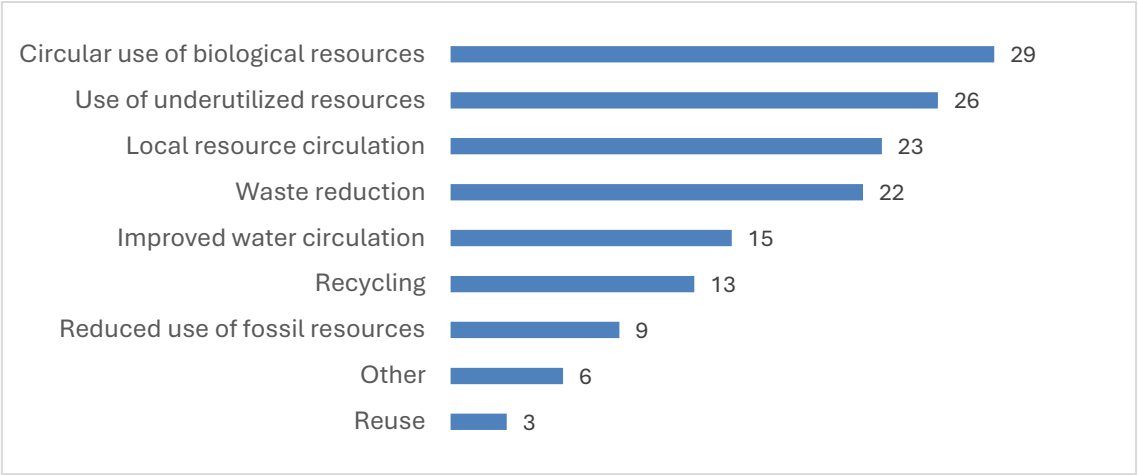
Benefits of Integrated Initiatives (NP)



Benefits of Integrated Initiatives (CN)



Benefits of Integrated Initiatives (CE)



Note: The figures are based on the 88 initiatives included in the Japanese edition.

3. Conclusion

The initiatives collected for this revised edition show that initiatives by companies to conserve and restore biodiversity and natural capital are growing in a variety of areas, while also creating synergies with measures to combat climate change and promote the circulation of resources.

Keidanren recognizes that conserving biodiversity and natural capital forms an essential foundation for business continuity and competitiveness, while also creating opportunities for generating new value. It is important to further establish corporate investment in nature as an 'investment in the future' that contributes to the development of new technologies, services and business models, as well as enhancing the sustainability of local communities.

GREEN×EXPO 2027 (the 2027 International Horticultural Expo), which will take place in Yokohama in 2027, aims to raise awareness and encourage behavioral change by providing hands-on experiences and practical actions to address global challenges, including Carbon Neutrality (CN), the Circular Economy (CE), and Nature Positive (NP).

We hope that this collection will complement these efforts and contribute to fostering greater public understanding and momentum for integrated initiatives encompassing NP, CN and CE.

Response Form (English)

Case Title: ○○

Company Name: ○○

1. Description of the Initiative

~ Please complete this form based on the information provided in last year's "Initiatives of Integrated Actions for Biodiversity and Natural Capital Conservation," updating the content as necessary. ~

2. Key Contributions to Nature Positive (NP), Carbon Neutrality (CN), and Circular Economy (CE)

(1) Nature Positive (NP)

~ Please fill in this form. ~

(2) Carbon Neutrality (CN)

~ Please provide specific details on the synergies with Nature Positive (NP). ~

(3) Circular Economy (CE)

~ Please provide specific details on the synergies with Nature Positive (NP). ~

Response Form (English)

<1. Category>

Integrated Elements	☐ ① NP × CN ☐ ② NP × CE ☐ ③ NP × CN × CE
Category (Multiple selections allowed)	☐ ① Forests and Satoyama Landscapes ☐ ② Agriculture, Livestock, and Biomass ☐ ③ Freshwater Environments (rivers, watersheds, lakes, marshes, wetlands, waterfront areas, etc.) ☐ ④ Marine and Coastal Areas, Tidal Flats, and Seagrass/Seaweed Beds (including blue carbon) ☐ ⑤ Urban and Built-up Areas and Green Infrastructure (including NbS and rooftop/wall greening) ☐ ⑥ Initiatives at Business Sites and Offices ☐ ⑦ Nationally Certified Sustainably Managed Natural Sites (including certificates of support) ☐ ⑧ Products and Services (including planning/design, energy efficiency, and circular economy) ☐ ⑨ Use of Digital Technologies (including nature-related data collection/analysis and monitoring) ☐ ⑩ Nature Tech (R&D, technology development/implementation, and innovation) ☐ ⑪ Nature-related Financial Disclosures (including TNFD alignment and KPI setting) ☐ ⑫ Nature Finance ☐ ⑬ Collaboration with Other Stakeholders (including public-private partnerships and collaboration with NGOs and universities) ☐ ⑭ Other (Please specify)
SDGs	Please enter the applicable Goal number(s).
GBF 2030 Targets	Please enter the applicable Target number(s).

Response Form (English)

<2. Benefits of the Integrated Initiative>

(1) Nature Positive (NP) (Required; multiple selections allowed)
☐ Ecosystem conservation (e.g., forests, rivers, oceans, and Satoyama) ☐ Ecosystem restoration (restoring degraded ecosystems) ☐ Ecological network development (corridors connecting habitats) ☐ Conservation of rare and native species ☐ Enhancement of ecosystem services (provisioning, regulating, cultural, and supporting services) ☐ Sustainable use of natural resources (e.g., forests, fisheries, farmland, groundwater) ☐ Conservation of waterside environments (e.g., rivers, wetlands, rice paddies, groundwater; rainwater infiltration, groundwater recharge, water quality improvement) ☐ Other (Please specify)
(2) Carbon Neutrality (CN) (Select all that apply)
① Climate Change Mitigation: ☐ Carbon sequestration and storage (e.g., forest management, wetland/seagrass restoration, CCUS) ☐ Greenhouse gas emission reductions (e.g., energy efficiency, renewables, reduced fossil fuel use) ☐ Other (Please specify) **② Climate Change Adaptation:** ☐ Reduced heavy-rain disaster risks (e.g., flooding and landslides) ☐ Reduced coastal disaster risks (e.g., storm surges, high waves, erosion, windblown sand) ☐ Water conservation and reduced scarcity risks (e.g., rainwater storage/infiltration, groundwater recharge) ☐ Extreme heat measures (e.g., urban heat mitigation and heat-illness prevention) ☐ Greater resilience in agriculture, forestry, and fisheries ☐ Other (Please specify)
(3) Circular Economy (CE) (Select all that apply)
☐ Use of underutilized resources (e.g., thinned wood, pruned branches, sewage sludge) ☐ Circular use of biological resources (e.g., wood, bamboo, crops, fishery products, seaweed) ☐ Reduced use of fossil resources (fossil-derived materials and raw materials) ☐ Waste reduction ☐ Recycling ☐ Reuse ☐ Improved water circulation (e.g., wastewater treatment, rainwater/reclaimed water use, groundwater recharge) ☐ Local resource circulation (using local resources locally) ☐ Other (Please specify)

1. NP & CN

Forest Restoration Project ~SDGs Together! ~

APP JAPAN

1. Description of the Initiative

This project is a forest restoration platform that brings together our company, customers, and consumers to restore degraded forests in Indonesia through designated products. By planting native tree seedlings in areas affected by forest fires and illegal logging, the project helps regenerate healthy and thriving forest ecosystems.

The initiative is implemented through Belantara Foundation, a local NGO in Indonesia. It began in August 2020 with donations funded by a portion of the proceeds from our paper product sales. Since then, the project has continued to grow, receiving direct contributions from OEM customers as well as companies and schools beyond our existing business network.

As of June 2026, a total of 58,100 trees have been planted across 94 hectares of restoration area.





2. Key Contributions to Nature Positive (NP), Carbon Neutrality (CN), and Circular Economy (CE)

(1) Nature Positive (NP)

By planting native tree species in degraded forests in Indonesia, the project supports the restoration of forest habitats for endangered species, including the Sumatran elephant. In doing so, it contributes to the regeneration of natural capital and the conservation of biodiversity.

(2) Carbon Neutrality (CN)

This initiative contributes to climate change mitigation (CN) by restoring degraded forests in Indonesia through the planting of native tree species, thereby increasing the potential for long-term carbon sequestration. At the same time, the restoration and conservation of habitats for endangered species, including the Sumatran elephant, generates synergies with nature-positive outcomes and biodiversity conservation (NP).

<1. Category>

Integrated Elements	✓ ① NP × CN ☐ ② NP × CE ☐ ③ NP × CN × CE
Category (Multiple selections allowed)	✓ ① Forests and Satoyama Landscapes ☐ ② Agriculture, Livestock, and Biomass ☐ ③ Freshwater Environments (rivers, watersheds, lakes, marshes, wetlands, waterfront areas, etc.) ☐ ④ Marine and Coastal Areas, Tidal Flats, and Seagrass/Seaweed Beds (including blue carbon) ☐ ⑤ Urban and Built-up Areas and Green Infrastructure (including NbS and rooftop/wall greening) ☐ ⑥ Initiatives at Business Sites and Offices ☐ ⑦ Nationally Certified Sustainably Managed Natural Sites (including certificates of support) ☐ ⑧ Products and Services (including planning/design, energy efficiency, and circular economy) ☐ ⑨ Use of Digital Technologies (including nature-related data collection/analysis and monitoring) ☐ ⑩ Nature Tech (R&D, technology development/implementation, and innovation) ☐ ⑪ Nature-related Financial Disclosures (including TNFD alignment and KPI setting) ☐ ⑫ Nature Finance ✓ ⑬ Collaboration with Other Stakeholders (including public-private partnerships and collaboration with NGOs and universities) ☐ ⑭ Other (Please specify)
SDGs	12,13,15,17
GBF 2030 Targets	2,4

<2. Benefits of the Integrated Initiative>

(1) Nature Positive (NP) (Required; multiple selections allowed)
✓ Ecosystem conservation (e.g., forests, rivers, oceans, and Satoyama) ✓ Ecosystem restoration (restoring degraded ecosystems) ☐ Ecological network development (corridors connecting habitats) ✓ Conservation of rare and native species ☐ Enhancement of ecosystem services (provisioning, regulating, cultural, and supporting services) ☐ Sustainable use of natural resources (e.g., forests, fisheries, farmland, groundwater) ☐ Conservation of waterside environments (e.g., rivers, wetlands, rice paddies, groundwater; rainwater infiltration, groundwater recharge, water quality improvement) ☐ Other (Please specify)
(2) Carbon Neutrality (CN) (Select all that apply)
① Climate Change Mitigation: ✓ Carbon sequestration and storage (e.g., forest management, wetland/seagrass restoration, CCUS) ☐ Greenhouse gas emission reductions (e.g., energy efficiency, renewables, reduced fossil fuel use) ☐ Other (Please specify) **② Climate Change Adaptation:** ☐ Reduced heavy-rain disaster risks (e.g., flooding and landslides) ☐ Reduced coastal disaster risks (e.g., storm surges, high waves, erosion, windblown sand) ☐ Water conservation and reduced scarcity risks (e.g., rainwater storage/infiltration, groundwater recharge) ☐ Extreme heat measures (e.g., urban heat mitigation and heat-illness prevention) ☐ Greater resilience in agriculture, forestry, and fisheries ☐ Other (Please specify)
(3) Circular Economy (CE) (Select all that apply)
☐ Use of underutilized resources (e.g., thinned wood, pruned branches, sewage sludge) ☐ Circular use of biological resources (e.g., wood, bamboo, crops, fishery products, seaweed) ☐ Reduced use of fossil resources (fossil-derived materials and raw materials) ☐ Waste reduction ☐ Recycling ☐ Reuse ☐ Improved water circulation (e.g., wastewater treatment, rainwater/reclaimed water use, groundwater recharge) ☐ Local resource circulation (using local resources locally) ☐ Other (Please specify)

Conserving and Communicating the “Cycle of Life”
through the Canon Bird Branch Project

Canon

1. Description of the Initiative

The Canon Bird Branch Project is a biodiversity conservation initiative that uses birds as a familiar theme to help people understand the “cycle of life” through activities at Canon Group sites. Birds occupy upper levels of local ecosystem pyramids and can serve as visible indicators of the health of surrounding ecosystems. Since its launch in 2015 at Canon’s headquarters, which was certified by Japan’s Ministry of the Environment as a Nature Coexistence Site (an OECM-related conservation designation) in 2023, the project has expanded to sites in Japan and overseas. Activities include conserving and improving green areas, installing birdhouses and water features, conducting regular bird observations and surveys, and communicating the value of biodiversity through websites, social media, exhibitions, birdwatching events, and environmental education. Through these integrated activities, Canon aims to enhance the ecological value of its sites and foster biodiversity awareness among employees and local communities.



Bird Monitoring Survey Conducted at “Shimomaruko Forest,” a Certified Nature Coexistence Site



Black-crowned Night Heron (Vulnerable [VU]) Observed at Canon Headquarters' "Shimomaruko Forest

2. Key Contributions to Nature Positive (NP), Carbon Neutrality (CN), and Circular Economy (CE)

(1) Nature Positive (NP)

By improving habitats around business sites and continuing bird surveys and awareness-building activities, the project contributes to the conservation and enhancement of habitats for birds and other living organisms. Sites certified under Japan's "Nature Coexistence Site" scheme further support ecosystem networks and help improve ecosystem services.

(2) Carbon Neutrality (CN)

Conserving and properly managing green spaces helps support carbon absorption and storage by trees and vegetation, while also contributing to heat mitigation, rainwater infiltration, and healthier local water cycles. The project therefore creates synergies between biodiversity conservation and climate change mitigation and adaptation.

(3) Circular Economy (CE)

The main focus of this initiative is Nature Positive (NP) and Carbon Neutrality (CN); direct contributions to Circular Economy (CE) are limited. If additional site-level initiatives are organized in the future, such as reuse of pruned branches or fallen leaves, reuse of green-area management materials, or circular use of environmental education materials, these may be added as CE-related synergies.

<1. Category>

Integrated Elements	✓ ① NP × CN ☐ ② NP × CE ☐ ③ NP × CN × CE
Category (Multiple selections allowed)	☐ ① Forests and Satoyama Landscapes ☐ ② Agriculture, Livestock, and Biomass ☐ ③ Freshwater Environments (rivers, watersheds, lakes, marshes, wetlands, waterfront areas, etc.) ☐ ④ Marine and Coastal Areas, Tidal Flats, and Seagrass/Seaweed Beds (including blue carbon) ✓ ⑤ Urban and Built-up Areas and Green Infrastructure (including NbS and rooftop/wall greening) ✓ ⑥ Initiatives at Business Sites and Offices ✓ ⑦ Nationally Certified Sustainably Managed Natural Sites (including certificates of support) ☐ ⑧ Products and Services (including planning/design, energy efficiency, and circular economy) ✓ ⑨ Use of Digital Technologies (including nature-related data collection/analysis and monitoring) ☐ ⑩ Nature Tech (R&D, technology development/implementation, and innovation) ☐ ⑪ Nature-related Financial Disclosures (including TNFD alignment and KPI setting) ☐ ⑫ Nature Finance ✓ ⑬ Collaboration with Other Stakeholders (including public-private partnerships and collaboration with NGOs and universities) ✓ ⑭ Other (Environmental Education and Awareness Raising)
SDGs	11,13,15
GBF 2030 Targets	3,4,12,14

<2. Benefits of the Integrated Initiative>

(1) Nature Positive (NP) (Required; multiple selections allowed)
✓ Ecosystem conservation (e.g., forests, rivers, oceans, and Satoyama) ✓ Ecosystem restoration (restoring degraded ecosystems) ✓ Ecological network development (corridors connecting habitats) ✓ Conservation of rare and native species ✓ Enhancement of ecosystem services (provisioning, regulating, cultural, and supporting services) ☐ Sustainable use of natural resources (e.g., forests, fisheries, farmland, groundwater) ☐ Conservation of waterside environments (e.g., rivers, wetlands, rice paddies, groundwater; rainwater infiltration, groundwater recharge, water quality improvement) ☐ Other (Please specify)
(2) Carbon Neutrality (CN) (Select all that apply)
① Climate Change Mitigation: ✓ Carbon sequestration and storage (e.g., forest management, wetland/seagrass restoration, CCUS) ☐ Greenhouse gas emission reductions (e.g., energy efficiency, renewables, reduced fossil fuel use) ☐ Other (Please specify) **② Climate Change Adaptation:** ☐ Reduced heavy-rain disaster risks (e.g., flooding and landslides) ☐ Reduced coastal disaster risks (e.g., storm surges, high waves, erosion, windblown sand) ☐ Water conservation and reduced scarcity risks (e.g., rainwater storage/infiltration, groundwater recharge) ✓ Extreme heat measures (e.g., urban heat mitigation and heat-illness prevention) ☐ Greater resilience in agriculture, forestry, and fisheries ☐ Other (Please specify)
(3) Circular Economy (CE) (Select all that apply)
☐ Use of underutilized resources (e.g., thinned wood, pruned branches, sewage sludge) ☐ Circular use of biological resources (e.g., wood, bamboo, crops, fishery products, seaweed) ☐ Reduced use of fossil resources (fossil-derived materials and raw materials) ☐ Waste reduction ☐ Recycling ☐ Reuse ☐ Improved water circulation (e.g., wastewater treatment, rainwater/reclaimed water use, groundwater recharge) ☐ Local resource circulation (using local resources locally) ☐ Other (Please specify)

Eco-Conservation at Chugai Life Science Park Yokohama

Chugai Pharmaceutical

1. Description of the Initiative

The concept for Chugai Life Science Park Yokohama is “Green Innovation Village - State-of-the-art creative research laboratories scattered in the green.” The site incorporates a lot of greenery and is designed to harmonize with the local community. It is actively working to enhance biodiversity by planting mainly native species, thereby serving as an important habitat for wildlife inhabiting nearby areas such as Maioka Park and the Kashio River. We confirmed the presence of the Little Ringed Plover, a bird species listed on the Kanagawa Prefecture Red List. During the breeding season, both adult and juvenile plovers have been continuously observed inhabiting the “Little Ringed Plover Plaza,” a gravel area created specifically to support their breeding. As a result of these initiatives, the park was officially certified by Japan’s Ministry of the Environment in the second half of FY2024 as a “Nature Symbiosis Site.” These initiatives have also received external recognition. In FY2025, Chugai Life Science Park Yokohama received the Minister of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism Award in the Business Activities Category of the 45th Green City Award, and the Grand Prize and the Special Prize for Biodiversity at the Yokohama Environmental Action Awards. Going forward, Chugai will continue to contribute to the realization of a nature-positive research and development campus while promoting climate change adaptation and harmonious coexistence with local communities.

2. Key Contributions to Nature Positive (NP), Carbon Neutrality (CN), and Circular Economy (CE)

(1) Nature Positive (NP)

The site creates three-dimensional, layered vegetation ranging from tall trees to ground-cover plants, providing spaces for the foraging, breeding, and movement of diverse organisms, including rare species. By developing varied environments such as gravel areas and grasslands, it functions as a habitat for species like the Little Ringed Plover and grasshoppers, and serves as a node and stepping-stone in an ecological network linking surrounding green spaces along the Kashio River. Through continuous monitoring and adaptive management based on expert advice, the site advances the conservation and recovery of natural capital. By expanding the circle of conservation in collaboration with local residents, NPOs, and employees, and by rolling out the knowledge gained here to other sites, Chugai will contribute to realizing a nature-positive state across its entire R&D operations.

(2) Carbon Neutrality (CN)

As an adaptation to climate change countermeasures, green infrastructures that can temporarily store rainwater is established in green zones for the purpose of mitigating urban flood damage. Green parking lot has been installed, and it is being taken to prevent heat islands, such as the use of heat-shielding pavement, making it a sustainable facility design aimed at coexistence with nature.



<1. Category>

Integrated Elements	✓ ① NP × CN ☐ ② NP × CE ☐ ③ NP × CN × CE
Category (Multiple selections allowed)	☐ ① Forests and Satoyama Landscapes ☐ ② Agriculture, Livestock, and Biomass ✓ ③ Freshwater Environments (rivers, watersheds, lakes, marshes, wetlands, waterfront areas, etc.) ☐ ④ Marine and Coastal Areas, Tidal Flats, and Seagrass/Seaweed Beds (including blue carbon) ✓ ⑤ Urban and Built-up Areas and Green Infrastructure (including NbS and rooftop/wall greening) ✓ ⑥ Initiatives at Business Sites and Offices ✓ ⑦ Nationally Certified Sustainably Managed Natural Sites (including certificates of support) ☐ ⑧ Products and Services (including planning/design, energy efficiency, and circular economy) ☐ ⑨ Use of Digital Technologies (including nature-related data collection/analysis and monitoring) ☐ ⑩ Nature Tech (R&D, technology development/implementation, and innovation) ✓ ⑪ Nature-related Financial Disclosures (including TNFD alignment and KPI setting) ☐ ⑫ Nature Finance ✓ ⑬ Collaboration with Other Stakeholders (including public-private partnerships and collaboration with NGOs and universities) ☐ ⑭ Other (Please specify)
SDGs	13,15
GBF 2030 Targets	1,2,3,4,6,8,12,14,15

<2. Benefits of the Integrated Initiative>

(1) Nature Positive (NP) (Required; multiple selections allowed)
☐ Ecosystem conservation (e.g., forests, rivers, oceans, and Satoyama) ☐ Ecosystem restoration (restoring degraded ecosystems) ✓ Ecological network development (corridors connecting habitats) ✓ Conservation of rare and native species ✓ Enhancement of ecosystem services (provisioning, regulating, cultural, and supporting services) ☐ Sustainable use of natural resources (e.g., forests, fisheries, farmland, groundwater) ✓ Conservation of waterside environments (e.g., rivers, wetlands, rice paddies, groundwater; rainwater infiltration, groundwater recharge, water quality improvement) ☐ Other (Please specify)
(2) Carbon Neutrality (CN) (Select all that apply)
① Climate Change Mitigation: ☐ Carbon sequestration and storage (e.g., forest management, wetland/seagrass restoration, CCUS) ✓ Greenhouse gas emission reductions (e.g., energy efficiency, renewables, reduced fossil fuel use) ☐ Other (Please specify) **② Climate Change Adaptation:** ✓ Reduced heavy-rain disaster risks (e.g., flooding and landslides) ☐ Reduced coastal disaster risks (e.g., storm surges, high waves, erosion, windblown sand) ☐ Water conservation and reduced scarcity risks (e.g., rainwater storage/infiltration, groundwater recharge) ✓ Extreme heat measures (e.g., urban heat mitigation and heat-illness prevention) ☐ Greater resilience in agriculture, forestry, and fisheries ☐ Other (Please specify)
(3) Circular Economy (CE) (Select all that apply)
☐ Use of underutilized resources (e.g., thinned wood, pruned branches, sewage sludge) ☐ Circular use of biological resources (e.g., wood, bamboo, crops, fishery products, seaweed) ☐ Reduced use of fossil resources (fossil-derived materials and raw materials) ☐ Waste reduction ☐ Recycling ☐ Reuse ☐ Improved water circulation (e.g., wastewater treatment, rainwater/reclaimed water use, groundwater recharge) ☐ Local resource circulation (using local resources locally) ☐ Other (Please specify)

Increasing positive impacts on biodiversity

FUJITSU

1. Description of the Initiative

The Fujitsu Group has set 2030 goals for harmony with nature in line with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF) and is promoting activities to increase its positive impact on biodiversity.

In promoting our activities, we place great importance on the following perspectives: (1) contributing to local communities, (2) contributing to carbon neutrality, and (3) contributing through the application of our proprietary technologies. Examples of activities under (1) include the Numazu Site's designation as a Site in Harmony with Nature and the Nasu Plant's participation in the Nature Positive Nasuno-ga-hara Alliance. At the Numazu Site, green spaces account for just under 80% of the approximately 53-hectare site, providing an important habitat for the region's biodiversity. We manage these green spaces with the goals of preserving the natural environment, enhancing the landscape, and providing a place where employees and local residents can learn about the natural environment. An example under point (2) is our forest conservation activities in the Harapan Forest, a tropical rainforest on the island of Sumatra in Indonesia. This forest is home to rare species such as the wild Sumatran tiger and the Sumatran elephant; however, forest fires and illegal logging remain urgent challenges. To address these challenges, we are helping improve the efficiency of forest patrol activities through digital technologies. An example under point (3) is a Blakiston's Fish Owl conservation project utilizing audio recognition technology. Through the provision of this technology, habitat surveys have become significantly more efficient. And we are contributing to the conservation of blue carbon ecosystems through Ocean Digital Twin technology, which accurately replicates ocean conditions in a digital environment.

2. Key Contributions to Nature Positive (NP), Carbon Neutrality (CN), and Circular Economy (CE)

(1) Nature Positive (NP)

The grounds of the Numazu Site are home to flowers and plants that bloom with the changing seasons, as well as wild birds, insects, deer, raccoon dogs, and squirrels, making it a valuable site that supports ecosystems characteristic of secondary natural environments, such as satoyama landscapes.

Harapan Forest is a precious lowland forest that remains in the south-central part of Sumatra. It is home to 444 tree species, 300 bird species, and 55 mammal species, including threatened species such as the Sumatran tiger, Sumatran elephant, and Malayan sun bear.

The Blakiston's fish owl is an endangered species with only about 100 breeding pairs remaining in eastern and central Hokkaido; efforts to identify and expand its range are considered crucial.

(2) Carbon Neutrality (CN)

As a measure to mitigate climate change, the Fujitsu Group focuses on the conservation of tropical rainforests—which serve as CO_2 sinks—and supports conservation efforts in the tropical rainforests of Sumatra, Indonesia. Approximately 100,000 hectares of precious lowland forest are home to a rich diversity of tree species, birds, and mammals, and the Fujitsu Group supports efforts to conserve these forests by addressing forest fires and illegal logging.

As part of its adaptation efforts, the Fujitsu Group focuses on urban green spaces that mitigate the effects of climate change—such as rising temperatures and heavy rainfall—and promotes related activities at its own facilities. The green space, which occupies a large portion of the Numazu Site grounds, has been designated as a Site in Harmony with Nature because it provides habitat for a diverse range of wildlife, primarily native species, while also being open to the local community.



Fujitsu Numazu Site



Blakiston’s fish owl (Photo courtesy of the Wild Bird Society of Japan.)

<1. Category>

Integrated Elements	✓ ① NP × CN ☐ ② NP × CE ☐ ③ NP × CN × CE
Category (Multiple selections allowed)	✓ ① Forests and Satoyama Landscapes ☐ ② Agriculture, Livestock, and Biomass ☐ ③ Freshwater Environments (rivers, watersheds, lakes, marshes, wetlands, waterfront areas, etc.) ☐ ④ Marine and Coastal Areas, Tidal Flats, and Seagrass/Seaweed Beds (including blue carbon) ☐ ⑤ Urban and Built-up Areas and Green Infrastructure (including NbS and rooftop/wall greening) ✓ ⑥ Initiatives at Business Sites and Offices ✓ ⑦ Nationally Certified Sustainably Managed Natural Sites (including certificates of support) ☐ ⑧ Products and Services (including planning/design, energy efficiency, and circular economy) ✓ ⑨ Use of Digital Technologies (including nature-related data collection/analysis and monitoring) ✓ ⑩ Nature Tech (R&D, technology development/implementation, and innovation) ☐ ⑪ Nature-related Financial Disclosures (including TNFD alignment and KPI setting) ☐ ⑫ Nature Finance ✓ ⑬ Collaboration with Other Stakeholders (including public-private partnerships and collaboration with NGOs and universities) ☐ ⑭ Other (Please specify)
SDGs	13,15,17
GBF 2030 Targets	2,3,4,8,15

<2. Benefits of the Integrated Initiative>

(1) Nature Positive (NP) (Required; multiple selections allowed)
✓ Ecosystem conservation (e.g., forests, rivers, oceans, and Satoyama) ✓ Ecosystem restoration (restoring degraded ecosystems) ☐ Ecological network development (corridors connecting habitats) ✓ Conservation of rare and native species ✓ Enhancement of ecosystem services (provisioning, regulating, cultural, and supporting services) ☐ Sustainable use of natural resources (e.g., forests, fisheries, farmland, groundwater) ☐ Conservation of waterside environments (e.g., rivers, wetlands, rice paddies, groundwater; rainwater infiltration, groundwater recharge, water quality improvement) ☐ Other (Please specify)
(2) Carbon Neutrality (CN) (Select all that apply)
① Climate Change Mitigation: ✓ Carbon sequestration and storage (e.g., forest management, wetland/seagrass restoration, CCUS) ☐ Greenhouse gas emission reductions (e.g., energy efficiency, renewables, reduced fossil fuel use) ☐ Other (Please specify) **② Climate Change Adaptation:** ✓ Reduced heavy-rain disaster risks (e.g., flooding and landslides) ☐ Reduced coastal disaster risks (e.g., storm surges, high waves, erosion, windblown sand) ✓ Water conservation and reduced scarcity risks (e.g., rainwater storage/infiltration, groundwater recharge) ✓ Extreme heat measures (e.g., urban heat mitigation and heat-illness prevention) ☐ Greater resilience in agriculture, forestry, and fisheries ☐ Other (Please specify)
(3) Circular Economy (CE) (Select all that apply)
☐ Use of underutilized resources (e.g., thinned wood, pruned branches, sewage sludge) ☐ Circular use of biological resources (e.g., wood, bamboo, crops, fishery products, seaweed) ☐ Reduced use of fossil resources (fossil-derived materials and raw materials) ☐ Waste reduction ☐ Recycling ☐ Reuse ☐ Improved water circulation (e.g., wastewater treatment, rainwater/reclaimed water use, groundwater recharge) ☐ Local resource circulation (using local resources locally) ☐ Other (Please specify)

Reducing negative impacts on biodiversity (setting quantitative target)

FUJITSU

1. Description of the Initiative

The Fujitsu Group has established its 2050 Vision and 2030 Targets for living in harmony with nature in line with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF), and is actively promoting related initiatives.

2050 Vision : Create a world in harmony with nature by restoring nature and biodiversity, which are fundamental to a sustainable society, through digital technologies.

2030 Target : Reduce negative impacts on biodiversity by at least 42% (Baseline year: FY2020) within the scope of the company's corporate activities, including its value chain, and promote activities to increase positive impacts on biodiversity.

For the quantitative target, we selected the “Ecological Footprint” as an evaluation metric for the following reasons.

1) The Ecological Footprint was proposed by SBSTTA-24 as an indicator for Target 15 of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF) and was selected based on scientific evidence.
2) It enables a comprehensive evaluation of overall corporate activities.

We also established a methodology for calculating the Ecological Footprint using internally collected and calculated activity data representing various environmental performance indicators as inputs.

An assessment of the ecological footprint of the Fujitsu Group's business activities identified that “CO_2 emissions” and “energy consumption” within the company and its value chain account for 99% of the ecological footprint impact. As a result of implementing GHG emission reduction measures, the negative impact on biodiversity in FY2025 was reduced by 36.3% compared with FY2020.

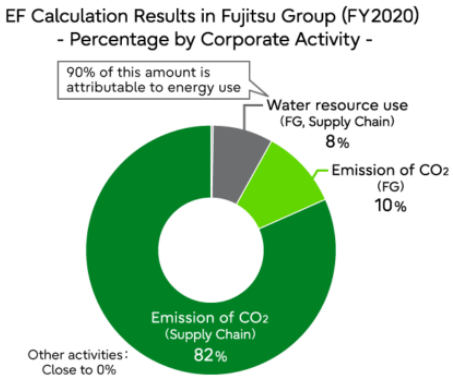
2. Key Contributions to Nature Positive (NP), Carbon Neutrality (CN), and Circular Economy (CE)

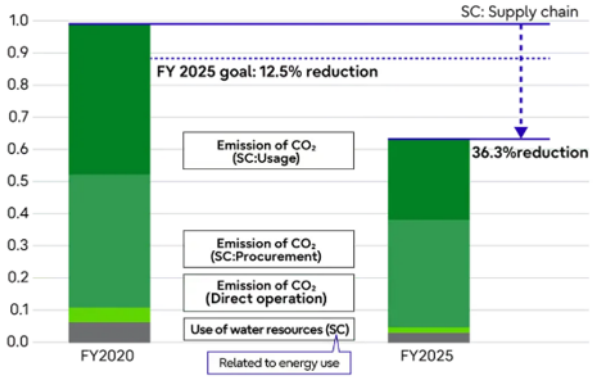
(1) Nature Positive (NP)

By establishing an evaluation method using the “Ecological Footprint”—a metric that enables a comprehensive assessment of overall corporate activities from a biodiversity perspective— we were able to identify the corporate activities that are most material to biodiversity conservation. Furthermore, by setting quantitative targets using the Ecological Footprint and implementing measures focused on these material business activities, we have been able to continuously contribute to reducing negative impacts on biodiversity. In addition, by aligning our targets with international goals, we are also contributing to the achievement of Target 15 of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF).

(2) Carbon Neutrality (CN)

An ecological footprint assessment of the Fujitsu Group's business activities revealed that “CO_2 emissions” from the Group itself and its value chain account for 92% of the total ecological footprint impact. Furthermore, the remaining 8% is mainly attributable to water resource use associated with energy consumption, and it was determined that “CO_2 emissions” and “energy consumption” together account for 99% of the total impact. This indicates that efforts to reduce GHG emissions—such as energy conservation and the adoption of renewable energy—can also reduce the ecological footprint, making it clear that climate change mitigation measures are effective in mitigating negative impacts on biodiversity.





Fujitsu Group EF Assessment (FY2025 Results by Corporate Activity)

<1. Category>

Integrated Elements	✓ ① NP × CN ☐ ② NP × CE ☐ ③ NP × CN × CE
Category (Multiple selections allowed)	☐ ① Forests and Satoyama Landscapes ☐ ② Agriculture, Livestock, and Biomass ☐ ③ Freshwater Environments (rivers, watersheds, lakes, marshes, wetlands, waterfront areas, etc.) ☐ ④ Marine and Coastal Areas, Tidal Flats, and Seagrass/Seaweed Beds (including blue carbon) ☐ ⑤ Urban and Built-up Areas and Green Infrastructure (including NbS and rooftop/wall greening) ☐ ⑥ Initiatives at Business Sites and Offices ☐ ⑦ Nationally Certified Sustainably Managed Natural Sites (including certificates of support) ☐ ⑧ Products and Services (including planning/design, energy efficiency, and circular economy) ☐ ⑨ Use of Digital Technologies (including nature-related data collection/analysis and monitoring) ☐ ⑩ Nature Tech (R&D, technology development/implementation, and innovation) ✓ ⑪ Nature-related Financial Disclosures (including TNFD alignment and KPI setting) ☐ ⑫ Nature Finance ☐ ⑬ Collaboration with Other Stakeholders (including public-private partnerships and collaboration with NGOs and universities) ✓ ⑭ Other (Setting quantitative targets)
SDGs	12,13,15
GBF 2030 Targets	8,14,15

<2. Benefits of the Integrated Initiative>

(1) Nature Positive (NP) (Required; multiple selections allowed)
☐ Ecosystem conservation (e.g., forests, rivers, oceans, and Satoyama) ☐ Ecosystem restoration (restoring degraded ecosystems) ☐ Ecological network development (corridors connecting habitats) ☐ Conservation of rare and native species ☐ Enhancement of ecosystem services (provisioning, regulating, cultural, and supporting services) ☐ Sustainable use of natural resources (e.g., forests, fisheries, farmland, groundwater) ☐ Conservation of waterside environments (e.g., rivers, wetlands, rice paddies, groundwater; rainwater infiltration, groundwater recharge, water quality improvement) ✓ Other (Reducing the negative impacts of corporate activities on biodiversity)
(2) Carbon Neutrality (CN) (Select all that apply)
① Climate Change Mitigation: ☐ Carbon sequestration and storage (e.g., forest management, wetland/seagrass restoration, CCUS) ☐ Greenhouse gas emission reductions (e.g., energy efficiency, renewables, reduced fossil fuel use) ☐ Other (Please specify) **② Climate Change Adaptation:** ☐ Reduced heavy-rain disaster risks (e.g., flooding and landslides) ☐ Reduced coastal disaster risks (e.g., storm surges, high waves, erosion, windblown sand) ☐ Water conservation and reduced scarcity risks (e.g., rainwater storage/infiltration, groundwater recharge) ☐ Extreme heat measures (e.g., urban heat mitigation and heat-illness prevention) ☐ Greater resilience in agriculture, forestry, and fisheries ✓ Other (Quantifying the contribution of climate change mitigation measures to biodiversity conservation)
(3) Circular Economy (CE) (Select all that apply)
☐ Use of underutilized resources (e.g., thinned wood, pruned branches, sewage sludge) ☐ Circular use of biological resources (e.g., wood, bamboo, crops, fishery products, seaweed) ☐ Reduced use of fossil resources (fossil-derived materials and raw materials) ☐ Waste reduction ☐ Recycling ☐ Reuse ☐ Improved water circulation (e.g., wastewater treatment, rainwater/reclaimed water use, groundwater recharge) ☐ Local resource circulation (using local resources locally) ☐ Other (Please specify)

Tree-Planting Activities in Collaboration with a Specialized Forestry College

Hokkaido Electric Power Company

1. Description of the Initiative

Based on the “Forestry Development Activity Agreement under the ‘Hokkaido Corporate Forest Creation Initiative’” concluded with Hokkaido in 2021, the HEPCO Group, electric power company based in Hokkaido, Japan, launched its 70th anniversary commemorative project.Over the five years through 2025, we carried out tree-planting activities in the Domin-no-mori Forest Park in Tobetsu Town, planting a total of approximately 6,000 trees over 3 hectares.

This project has been carried out in collaboration with Hokkaido College of Northern Forestry, the first specialized forestry college in Hokkaido. In addition to participating in practical forest management activities, students have also been involved in selecting tree species. The selected species include six native species that are closely associated with Ainu culture, reflecting a commitment to forest development that respects both the local natural environment and cultural heritage.

Through this project, we aim not only to restore forests that provide vital watershed protection functions and conserve biodiversity, but also to foster forestry professionals rooted in local communities. By promoting collaboration between the private sector and educational institutions, the initiative also contributes to the development of sustainable local communities. Over the five-year period beginning in FY2026, we will continue forest tending activities, including undergrowth clearing and replanting, to ensure that the seedlings grow into healthy and thriving forests.





2. Key Contributions to Nature Positive (NP), Carbon Neutrality (CN), and Circular Economy (CE)

(1) Nature Positive (NP)

Tree planting contributes to forest restoration. Forests restored through tree-planting and forest tending activities are expected to deliver a wide range of benefits, including the recovery of watershed protection functions and the conservation of biodiversity.

(2) Carbon Neutrality (CN)

Trees absorb carbon dioxide from the atmosphere through photosynthesis, and forest creation plays an important role as both a carbon sink and a carbon reservoir, helping to mitigate climate change by capturing and storing carbon over the long term.

<1. Category>

Integrated Elements	✓ ① NP × CN ☐ ② NP × CE ☐ ③ NP × CN × CE
Category (Multiple selections allowed)	✓ ① Forests and Satoyama Landscapes ☐ ② Agriculture, Livestock, and Biomass ☐ ③ Freshwater Environments (rivers, watersheds, lakes, marshes, wetlands, waterfront areas, etc.) ☐ ④ Marine and Coastal Areas, Tidal Flats, and Seagrass/Seaweed Beds (including blue carbon) ☐ ⑤ Urban and Built-up Areas and Green Infrastructure (including NbS and rooftop/wall greening) ☐ ⑥ Initiatives at Business Sites and Offices ☐ ⑦ Nationally Certified Sustainably Managed Natural Sites (including certificates of support) ☐ ⑧ Products and Services (including planning/design, energy efficiency, and circular economy) ☐ ⑨ Use of Digital Technologies (including nature-related data collection/analysis and monitoring) ☐ ⑩ Nature Tech (R&D, technology development/implementation, and innovation) ☐ ⑪ Nature-related Financial Disclosures (including TNFD alignment and KPI setting) ☐ ⑫ Nature Finance ☐ ⑬ Collaboration with Other Stakeholders (including public-private partnerships and collaboration with NGOs and universities) ☐ ⑭ Other (Please specify)
SDGs	6,11,13,15,17
GBF 2030 Targets	2,8,11

<2. Benefits of the Integrated Initiative>

(1) Nature Positive (NP) (Required; multiple selections allowed)
✓ Ecosystem conservation (e.g., forests, rivers, oceans, and Satoyama) ✓ Ecosystem restoration (restoring degraded ecosystems) ☐ Ecological network development (corridors connecting habitats) ✓ Conservation of rare and native species ☐ Enhancement of ecosystem services (provisioning, regulating, cultural, and supporting) ☐ Sustainable use of natural resources (e.g., forests, fisheries, farmland, groundwater) ✓ Conservation of waterside environments (e.g., rivers, wetlands, rice paddies, groundwater; rainwater infiltration, groundwater recharge, water quality improvement) ☐ Other (Please specify)
(2) Carbon Neutrality (CN) (Select all that apply)
① Climate Change Mitigation: ✓ Carbon sequestration and storage (e.g., forest management, wetland/seagrass restoration, CCUS) ☐ Greenhouse gas emission reductions (e.g., energy efficiency, renewables, reduced fossil fuel use) ☐ Other (Please specify) **② Climate Change Adaptation:** ☐ Reduced heavy-rain disaster risks (e.g., flooding and landslides) ☐ Reduced coastal disaster risks (e.g., storm surges, high waves, erosion, windblown sand) ☐ Water conservation and reduced scarcity risks (e.g., rainwater storage/infiltration, groundwater recharge) ☐ Extreme heat measures (e.g., urban heat mitigation and heat-illness prevention) ☐ Greater resilience in agriculture, forestry, and fisheries ☐ Other (Please specify)
(3) Circular Economy (CE) (Select all that apply)
☐ Use of underutilized resources (e.g., thinned wood, pruned branches, sewage sludge) ☐ Circular use of biological resources (e.g., wood, bamboo, crops, fishery products, seaweed) ☐ Reduced use of fossil resources (fossil-derived materials and raw materials) ☐ Waste reduction ☐ Recycling ☐ Reuse ☐ Improved water circulation (e.g., wastewater treatment, rainwater/reclaimed water use, groundwater recharge) ☐ Local resource circulation (using local resources locally) ☐ Other (Please specify)

Mangrove Planting Project with Uken Village of Amami Oshima Island in Kagoshima Prefecture

ITOCHU

1. Description of the Initiative

Since 2014, Uken Village of Amami Oshima Island has conducted mangrove planting activities by local elementary school students, fostering children's their pride in the nature of their hometown and raising their environmental awareness. ITOCHU endorsed the purpose of this initiative and began supporting these activities and has supported them since 2021, also aiming to contribute to nature positive and generate blue carbon credits. In 2023, ITOCHU, Uken Village, Japan Airlines Co., Ltd. and Sophia University signed an industry-government-academia collaboration agreement on environmental conservation and regional development. Through regular planting tours, the project contributes to environmental education for the next generation and regional development.

In 2025, the project obtained J Blue Credit certification, with a certified amount of 0.3 t-CO_2 and a planting area of approximately 1,073 m^2. This became the first case in Japan to generate carbon credits through mangrove planting. Mangroves not only provide habitats for a wide variety of organisms but are known to absorb a large amount of CO_2 per unit area and are attracting attention as a climate change countermeasure.

Amami Oshima Island marked the fifth anniversary of its inscription as a World Natural Heritage site in 2026. Going forward, we will continue to collaborate with the local community and further expand our multifaceted initiatives.



2. Key Contributions to Nature Positive (NP), Carbon Neutrality (CN), and Circular Economy (CE)

(1) Nature Positive (NP)

Mangrove forests provide habitats for a wide variety of organisms and are environments rich in biodiversity. This initiative contributes to the conservation of the unique ecosystem of Amami Oshima, Kagoshima Prefecture, which is located at the northern limit of Japan's natural mangrove distribution.

(2) Carbon Neutrality (CN)

Mangroves are effective in sequestering and storing carbon in the soil and absorb a large amount of CO_2 per unit area. Therefore, mangrove planting is considered to contribute to climate change countermeasures. This project became the first case in Japan to generate blue carbon credits through mangrove planting activities.

<1. Category>

Integrated Elements	✓ ① NP × CN ☐ ② NP × CE ☐ ③ NP × CN × CE
Category (Multiple selections allowed)	☐ ① Forests and Satoyama Landscapes ☐ ② Agriculture, Livestock, and Biomass ☐ ③ Freshwater Environments (rivers, watersheds, lakes, marshes, wetlands, waterfront areas, etc.) ✓ ④ Marine and Coastal Areas, Tidal Flats, and Seagrass/Seaweed Beds (including blue carbon) ☐ ⑤ Urban and Built-up Areas and Green Infrastructure (including NbS and rooftop/wall greening) ☐ ⑥ Initiatives at Business Sites and Offices ☐ ⑦ Nationally Certified Sustainably Managed Natural Sites (including certificates of support) ☐ ⑧ Products and Services (including planning/design, energy efficiency, and circular economy) ☐ ⑨ Use of Digital Technologies (including nature-related data collection/analysis and monitoring) ☐ ⑩ Nature Tech (R&D, technology development/implementation, and innovation) ☐ ⑪ Nature-related Financial Disclosures (including TNFD alignment and KPI setting) ☐ ⑫ Nature Finance ☐ ⑬ Collaboration with Other Stakeholders (including public-private partnerships and collaboration with NGOs and universities) ☐ ⑭ Other (Please specify)
SDGs	13,14,15
GBF 2030 Targets	8,11

<2. Benefits of the Integrated Initiative>

(1) Nature Positive (NP) (Required; multiple selections allowed)
✓ Ecosystem conservation (e.g., forests, rivers, oceans, and Satoyama) ✓ Ecosystem restoration (restoring degraded ecosystems) ☐ Ecological network development (corridors connecting habitats) ☐ Conservation of rare and native species ☐ Enhancement of ecosystem services (provisioning, regulating, cultural, and supporting services) ☐ Sustainable use of natural resources (e.g., forests, fisheries, farmland, groundwater) ☐ Conservation of waterside environments (e.g., rivers, wetlands, rice paddies, groundwater; rainwater infiltration, groundwater recharge, water quality improvement) ☐ Other (Please specify)
(2) Carbon Neutrality (CN) (Select all that apply)
① Climate Change Mitigation: ✓ Carbon sequestration and storage (e.g., forest management, wetland/seagrass restoration, CCUS) ☐ Greenhouse gas emission reductions (e.g., energy efficiency, renewables, reduced fossil fuel use) ☐ Other (Please specify) **② Climate Change Adaptation:** ☐ Reduced heavy-rain disaster risks (e.g., flooding and landslides) ☐ Reduced coastal disaster risks (e.g., storm surges, high waves, erosion, windblown sand) ☐ Water conservation and reduced scarcity risks (e.g., rainwater storage/infiltration, groundwater recharge) ☐ Extreme heat measures (e.g., urban heat mitigation and heat-illness prevention) ☐ Greater resilience in agriculture, forestry, and fisheries ☐ Other (Please specify)
(3) Circular Economy (CE) (Select all that apply)
☐ Use of underutilized resources (e.g., thinned wood, pruned branches, sewage sludge) ☐ Circular use of biological resources (e.g., wood, bamboo, crops, fishery products, seaweed) ☐ Reduced use of fossil resources (fossil-derived materials and raw materials) ☐ Waste reduction ☐ Recycling ☐ Reuse ☐ Improved water circulation (e.g., wastewater treatment, rainwater/reclaimed water use, groundwater recharge) ☐ Local resource circulation (using local resources locally) ☐ Other (Please specify)

Use of FSC® -certified paper for commercial products

JAPAN POST HOLDINGS

1. Description of the Initiative

Japan Post Group promotes management that considers its relationship with nature, including the conservation of biodiversity.

As one example, Japan Post has established the Guidelines on Procurement of Paper Products with the aim of reducing environmental impact while considering the maintenance of the ecosystem services and public benefits provided by forests, including biodiversity conservation.

In addition, beginning with the New Year's postcards issued in November 2021, Japan Post has gradually expanded the use of certified paper under the international FSC® certification system (FSC® N003846), which promotes responsible forest management. Since fiscal year 2023, all postcards have been FSC®-certified products, and in fiscal year 2025, FSC®-certified paper was newly introduced for postal envelopes.

On October 1, 2025, Japan Post began selling Yu-Pack boxes made from FSC®-certified paper.

Through these initiatives, Japan Post Group strives to maintain and enhance natural capital.





2. Key Contributions to Nature Positive (NP), Carbon Neutrality (CN), and Circular Economy (CE)

(1) Nature Positive (NP)

Japan Post Group strives to maintain natural capital through expanding the use of FSC®-certified paper sourced from responsibly managed forests for postcards, postal envelopes, Yu-Pack boxes, and other products.

(2) Carbon Neutrality (CN)

Through the expanded the use of FSC®-certified paper in its products, Japan Post Group helps support conservation of forests' carbon sequestration and storage functions, a key measure for addressing climate change, and strives to maintain sustainable forest resources.

<1. Category>

Integrated Elements	✓ ① NP × CN　☐ ② NP × CE　☐ ③ NP × CN × CE
Category (Multiple selections allowed)	✓ ① Forests and Satoyama Landscapes ☐ ② Agriculture, Livestock, and Biomass ☐ ③ Freshwater Environments (rivers, watersheds, lakes, marshes, wetlands, waterfront areas, etc.) ☐ ④ Marine and Coastal Areas, Tidal Flats, and Seagrass/Seaweed Beds (including blue carbon) ☐ ⑤ Urban and Built-up Areas and Green Infrastructure (including NbS and rooftop/wall greening) ☐ ⑥ Initiatives at Business Sites and Offices ☐ ⑦ Nationally Certified Sustainably Managed Natural Sites (including certificates of support) ☐ ⑧ Products and Services (including planning/design, energy efficiency, and circular economy) ☐ ⑨ Use of Digital Technologies (including nature-related data collection/analysis and monitoring) ☐ ⑩ Nature Tech (R&D, technology development/implementation, and innovation) ☐ ⑪ Nature-related Financial Disclosures (including TNFD alignment and KPI setting) ☐ ⑫ Nature Finance ☐ ⑬ Collaboration with Other Stakeholders (including public-private partnerships and collaboration with NGOs and universities) ☐ ⑭ Other (Please specify)
SDGs	13,15
GBF 2030 Targets	8,10

<2. Benefits of the Integrated Initiative>

(1) Nature Positive (NP) (Required; multiple selections allowed)
✓ Ecosystem conservation (e.g., forests, rivers, oceans, and Satoyama) ☐ Ecosystem restoration (restoring degraded ecosystems) ☐ Ecological network development (corridors connecting habitats) ☐ Conservation of rare and native species ☐ Enhancement of ecosystem services (provisioning, regulating, cultural, and supporting services) ✓ Sustainable use of natural resources (e.g., forests, fisheries, farmland, groundwater) ☐ Conservation of waterside environments (e.g., rivers, wetlands, rice paddies, groundwater; rainwater infiltration, groundwater recharge, water quality improvement) ☐ Other (Please specify)
(2) Carbon Neutrality (CN) (Select all that apply)
① Climate Change Mitigation: ✓ Carbon sequestration and storage (e.g., forest management, wetland/seagrass restoration, CCUS) ☐ Greenhouse gas emission reductions (e.g., energy efficiency, renewables, reduced fossil fuel use) ☐ Other (Please specify) **② Climate Change Adaptation:** ✓ Reduced heavy-rain disaster risks (e.g., flooding and landslides) ☐ Reduced coastal disaster risks (e.g., storm surges, high waves, erosion, windblown sand) ☐ Water conservation and reduced scarcity risks (e.g., rainwater storage/infiltration, groundwater recharge) ☐ Extreme heat measures (e.g., urban heat mitigation and heat-illness prevention) ☐ Greater resilience in agriculture, forestry, and fisheries ☐ Other (Please specify)
(3) Circular Economy (CE) (Select all that apply)
☐ Use of underutilized resources (e.g., thinned wood, pruned branches, sewage sludge) ☐ Circular use of biological resources (e.g., wood, bamboo, crops, fishery products, seaweed) ☐ Reduced use of fossil resources (fossil-derived materials and raw materials) ☐ Waste reduction ☐ Recycling ☐ Reuse ☐ Improved water circulation (e.g., wastewater treatment, rainwater/reclaimed water use, groundwater recharge) ☐ Local resource circulation (using local resources locally) ☐ Other (Please specify)

Initiatives for Seaweed Bed Surveys using Sea-Air Integrated Drones and the Development of an Automated Blue Carbon Measurement System

KDDI

1. Description of the Initiative

Based on a partnership agreement signed in March 2021, six organizations—KDDI Research, Inc., KDDI CORPORATION, National Institute of Technology, Toba College, the Graduate School of Bioresources at Mie University, the Mie Prefectural Fisheries Research Institute, and Toba City in Mie Prefecture—are working to develop an automated blue carbon measurement system utilizing machine learning.

Images and location data captured by underwater cameras mounted on surface drones (USVs) and fishing boats are aggregated. Machine learning is then used to identify algae (seaweed) species and automatically measure the region's blue carbon storage based on their growth locations and volumes. The surface drone developed as a measurement device received the Minister of Internal Affairs and Communications Award at the 31st Global Environment Awards in March 2023, while the automated measurement system utilizing machine learning won the "Academy Special Award" at the MCPC Awards in November 2025.

In recent years, the project has shifted its focus to utilizing "Sea-Air Integrated Drones" to sophisticatedly measure seaweed beds. At the same time, the parties are deepening their technological capabilities in terms of both measurement accuracy and automation by leveraging related technologies, including green laser bathymetry, 3D modeling of underwater drone footage, and acoustic positioning.

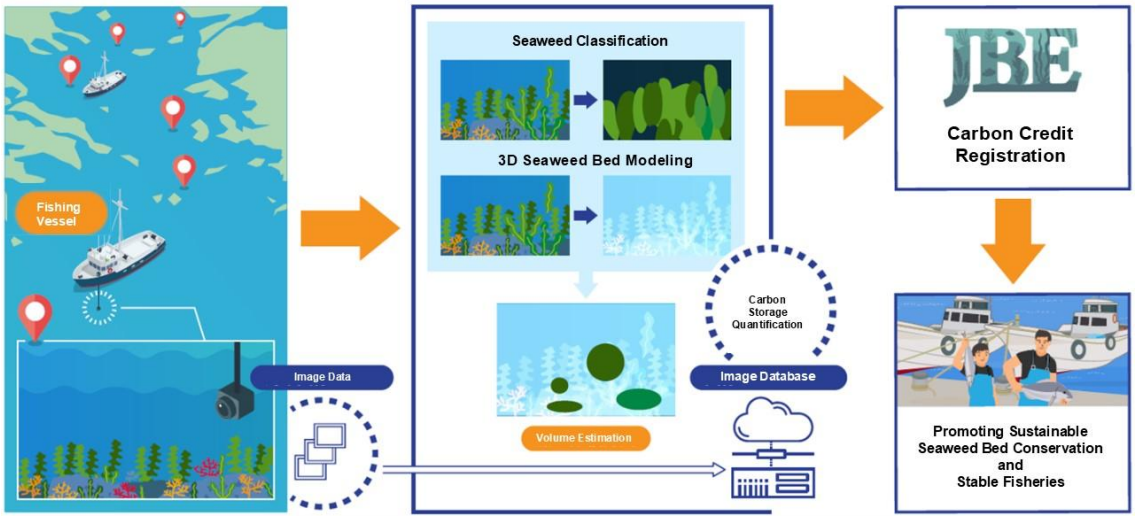
2. Key Contributions to Nature Positive (NP), Carbon Neutrality (CN), and Circular Economy (CE)

(1) Nature Positive (NP)

By utilizing cameras mounted on fishing boats and machine learning, this initiative creates 3D models of seaweed types, growth locations, and volumes, enabling an accurate understanding of natural capital. Visualizing the data on the status of seaweed beds, which support biodiversity as spawning and nursery grounds for marine life, directly leads to the implementation of effective conservation and restoration measures. Furthermore, by converting the calculated data into value as "J Blue Credits" and attracting funding from urban companies, a foundation for sustainable seaweed bed conservation activities in fishing villages is established. By introducing the latest technologies through industry-academia-government collaboration, this initiative significantly contributes to maintaining rich marine ecosystems and achieving a Nature Positive society.

(2) Carbon Neutrality (CN)

This initiative automatically calculates the amount of carbon dioxide absorbed and stored by seaweed beds (blue carbon)—a measurement that has historically been difficult—thereby quantifying a key indicator for climate change countermeasures. By measuring carbon storage amounts by seaweed volume and species with high precision using machine learning, the reliability of "J Blue Credits" is improved, stimulating their trading. As a result, economic value is added to activities that conserve and expand seaweed beds, which act as greenhouse gas sinks, leading to an anticipated continuous increase in CO2 absorption. Ultimately, this strongly supports the decarbonization of fishing village communities and the achievement of carbon neutrality for society as a whole.



<1. Category>

Integrated Elements	✓ ① NP × CN ☐ ② NP × CE ☐ ③ NP × CN × CE
Category (Multiple selections allowed)	☐ ① Forests and Satoyama Landscapes ☐ ② Agriculture, Livestock, and Biomass ☐ ③ Freshwater Environments (rivers, watersheds, lakes, marshes, wetlands, waterfront areas, etc.) ✓ ④ Marine and Coastal Areas, Tidal Flats, and Seagrass/Seaweed Beds (including blue carbon) ☐ ⑤ Urban and Built-up Areas and Green Infrastructure (including NbS and rooftop/wall greening) ☐ ⑥ Initiatives at Business Sites and Offices ☐ ⑦ Nationally Certified Sustainably Managed Natural Sites (including certificates of support) ☐ ⑧ Products and Services (including planning/design, energy efficiency, and circular economy) ✓ ⑨ Use of Digital Technologies (including nature-related data collection/analysis and monitoring) ✓ ⑩ Nature Tech (R&D, technology development/implementation, and innovation) ✓ ⑪ Nature-related Financial Disclosures (including TNFD alignment and KPI setting) ☐ ⑫ Nature Finance ✓ ⑬ Collaboration with Other Stakeholders (including public-private partnerships and collaboration with NGOs and universities) ☐ ⑭ Other (Please specify)
SDGs	8,9,13,14,17
GBF 2030 Targets	2,4,8,10,11,14

<2. Benefits of the Integrated Initiative>

(1) Nature Positive (NP) (Required; multiple selections allowed)
✓ Ecosystem conservation (e.g., forests, rivers, oceans, and Satoyama) ✓ Ecosystem restoration (restoring degraded ecosystems) ✓ Ecological network development (corridors connecting habitats) ✓ Conservation of rare and native species ✓ Enhancement of ecosystem services (provisioning, regulating, cultural, and supporting services) ✓ Sustainable use of natural resources (e.g., forests, fisheries, farmland, groundwater) ✓ Conservation of waterside environments (e.g., rivers, wetlands, rice paddies, groundwater; rainwater infiltration, groundwater recharge, water quality improvement) ☐ Other (Please specify)
(2) Carbon Neutrality (CN) (Select all that apply)
① Climate Change Mitigation: ✓ Carbon sequestration and storage (e.g., forest management, wetland/seagrass restoration, CCUS) ☐ Greenhouse gas emission reductions (e.g., energy efficiency, renewables, reduced fossil fuel use) ☐ Other (Please specify) **② Climate Change Adaptation:** ☐ Reduced heavy-rain disaster risks (e.g., flooding and landslides) ☐ Reduced coastal disaster risks (e.g., storm surges, high waves, erosion, windblown sand) ☐ Water conservation and reduced scarcity risks (e.g., rainwater storage/infiltration, groundwater recharge) ☐ Extreme heat measures (e.g., urban heat mitigation and heat-illness prevention) ☐ Greater resilience in agriculture, forestry, and fisheries ☐ Other (Please specify)
(3) Circular Economy (CE) (Select all that apply)
☐ Use of underutilized resources (e.g., thinned wood, pruned branches, sewage sludge) ☐ Circular use of biological resources (e.g., wood, bamboo, crops, fishery products, seaweed) ☐ Reduced use of fossil resources (fossil-derived materials and raw materials) ☐ Waste reduction ☐ Recycling ☐ Reuse ☐ Improved water circulation (e.g., wastewater treatment, rainwater/reclaimed water use, groundwater recharge) ☐ Local resource circulation (using local resources locally) ☐ Other (Please specify)

Employee-Participation Social Contribution Program "One World One Komatsu"
Promoting Activities for a Sustainable Earth

Komatsu

1. Description of the Initiative

Komatsu recognizes “contributing to society through our business activities” as part of its corporate social responsibility and engages in activities that contribute to local communities and the global environment. In 2021, its centennial year, Komatsu launched “One World One Komatsu,” an employee-participation social contribution program open to all Komatsu Group employees worldwide. Under the common theme of environmental sustainability, the program promotes activities that each employee can undertake in daily life or in their local community, including reducing CO2 emissions and waste, conserving water, and using renewable energy. As part of the initiative, on International Mother Earth Day (April 22), Komatsu Group employees around the world carry out environmental activities such as tree planting and cleanups suited to local natural environments. A dedicated platform enables the Group to consolidate and share individual activities, fostering a sense of unity as employees work toward a common goal and promoting activities for a sustainable Earth.

[Komatsu Earth Day Event Results (since 2021)]

1) Planting more than 14,000 trees and native species
2) Picking up more than 3,500 bags of trash
3) Volunteering more than 15,000 hours collectively





2. Key Contributions to Nature Positive (NP), Carbon Neutrality (CN), and Circular Economy (CE)

(1) Nature Positive (NP)

In addition to tree planting and cleanup activities, employees around the world undertake initiatives tailored to local natural environments, including monitoring plants and animals, improving habitats, and reducing environmental impacts from waste. For example, in the publicly accessible area of Komatsu-no-Mori in Komatsu City, Ishikawa Prefecture, fireflies and migratory butterflies are continuously monitored, and the habitats they use are conserved. At overseas sites, pollinator gardens and bioswales incorporating native plants help create and restore foraging and nesting habitats for bees and other pollinators while promoting rainwater infiltration. Through these locally tailored activities, the program contributes to the conservation of native species, enhancement of ecosystem services, sustainable use of water resources, and the formation and restoration of ecological networks, toward the realization of a nature-positive society.

(2) Carbon Neutrality (CN)

Tree planting contributes to climate change mitigation through CO2 absorption and sequestration as trees grow, while also helping maintain and enhance local habitats and ecosystem services. In addition to tree planting, One World One Komatsu promotes activities such as energy conservation and the use of renewable energy, helping reduce CO2 emissions and mitigate climate-related pressures on biodiversity. As climate change has a significant impact on biodiversity, the program integrates nature conservation activities tailored to local ecosystem characteristics with carbon-neutrality initiatives, aiming to generate synergies that benefit both climate and nature.

<1. Category>

Integrated Elements	✓ ① NP × CN ☐ ② NP × CE ☐ ③ NP × CN × CE
Category (Multiple selections allowed)	✓ ① Forests and Satoyama Landscapes ☐ ② Agriculture, Livestock, and Biomass ✓ ③ Freshwater Environments (rivers, watersheds, lakes, marshes, wetlands, waterfront areas, etc.) ☐ ④ Marine and Coastal Areas, Tidal Flats, and Seagrass/Seaweed Beds (including blue carbon) ✓ ⑤ Urban and Built-up Areas and Green Infrastructure (including NbS and rooftop/wall greening) ✓ ⑥ Initiatives at Business Sites and Offices ☐ ⑦ Nationally Certified Sustainably Managed Natural Sites (including certificates of support) ☐ ⑧ Products and Services (including planning/design, energy efficiency, and circular economy) ☐ ⑨ Use of Digital Technologies (including nature-related data collection/analysis and monitoring) ☐ ⑩ Nature Tech (R&D, technology development/implementation, and innovation) ☐ ⑪ Nature-related Financial Disclosures (including TNFD alignment and KPI setting) ☐ ⑫ Nature Finance ☐ ⑬ Collaboration with Other Stakeholders (including public-private partnerships and collaboration with NGOs and universities) ☐ ⑭ Other (Please specify)
SDGs	13,15
GBF 2030 Targets	8,11

<2. Benefits of the Integrated Initiative>

(1) Nature Positive (NP) (Required; multiple selections allowed)
✓ Ecosystem conservation (e.g., forests, rivers, oceans, and Satoyama) ✓ Ecosystem restoration (restoring degraded ecosystems) ✓ Ecological network development (corridors connecting habitats) ✓ Conservation of rare and native species ✓ Enhancement of ecosystem services (provisioning, regulating, cultural, and supporting services) ✓ Sustainable use of natural resources (e.g., forests, fisheries, farmland, groundwater) ✓ Conservation of waterside environments (e.g., rivers, wetlands, rice paddies, groundwater; rainwater infiltration, groundwater recharge, water quality improvement) ☐ Other (Please specify)
(2) Carbon Neutrality (CN) (Select all that apply)
① Climate Change Mitigation: ✓ Carbon sequestration and storage (e.g., forest management, wetland/seagrass restoration, CCUS) ✓ Greenhouse gas emission reductions (e.g., energy efficiency, renewables, reduced fossil fuel use) ☐ Other (Please specify) **② Climate Change Adaptation:** ☐ Reduced heavy-rain disaster risks (e.g., flooding and landslides) ☐ Reduced coastal disaster risks (e.g., storm surges, high waves, erosion, windblown sand) ☐ Water conservation and reduced scarcity risks (e.g., rainwater storage/infiltration, groundwater recharge) ☐ Extreme heat measures (e.g., urban heat mitigation and heat-illness prevention) ☐ Greater resilience in agriculture, forestry, and fisheries ☐ Other (Please specify)
(3) Circular Economy (CE) (Select all that apply)
☐ Use of underutilized resources (e.g., thinned wood, pruned branches, sewage sludge) ☐ Circular use of biological resources (e.g., wood, bamboo, crops, fishery products, seaweed) ☐ Reduced use of fossil resources (fossil-derived materials and raw materials) ☐ Waste reduction ☐ Recycling ☐ Reuse ☐ Improved water circulation (e.g., wastewater treatment, rainwater/reclaimed water use, groundwater recharge) ☐ Local resource circulation (using local resources locally) ☐ Other (Please specify)

Creation of Hometown Forests
Reproducing “the grove of a village shrine” and nurturing biodiversity at our steelworks

NIPPON STEEL

1. Description of the Initiative

We have carried out the “Creation of Hometown Forests” projects at our steelworks and factories in Japan under the guidance of the late Dr. Akira Miyawaki (professor emeritus of Yokohama National University), with the aim of facilitating harmonious coexistence between nature and humans.

This project comprises research on the natural vegetation inherent to a certain area in a nearby grove associated with a historical shrine (Chinju-no-mori) and planting trees by local residents and our employees.

This was the first project by a private company in Japan to create a forest that harmonizes with the local landscape and is based on an ecological approach.

At present, our forests in aggregate have grown to total around 890 ha (about the size of 180 Tokyo Domes).

Wild birds and animals visit the forests at our steel works sites across Japan.

Wild birds and animals inherent to the land return to the forests.

Thus, the “Creation of Hometown Forests” contributes to biodiversity conservation and the sequestration of CO_2.

To date, the hometown forests at Nagoya Works and Oita area of the Kyushu Works have received certification of “Nationally Certified Sustainably Managed Natural Sites” by the Ministry of the Environment and are also registered in the international database as OECMs (Other Effective area-based Conservation Measures).

2. Key Contributions to Nature Positive (NP), Carbon Neutrality (CN), and Circular Economy (CE)

(1) Nature Positive (NP)

Through the selection of tree species suited to the local environment, carefully designed planting densities, and mixed-species planting, the project has created a sustainable forest that closely resembles the native ecosystem and is of considerable value from a vegetation ecology perspective.

(2) Carbon Neutrality (CN)

We are creating environmental conservation forests consisting of evergreen broadleaf trees that function as sources of carbon capture and sequestration.



<1. Category>

Integrated Elements	✓ ① NP × CN　☐ ② NP × CE　☐ ③ NP × CN × CE
Category (Multiple selections allowed)	✓ ① Forests and Satoyama Landscapes ☐ ② Agriculture, Livestock, and Biomass ☐ ③ Freshwater Environments (rivers, watersheds, lakes, marshes, wetlands, waterfront areas, etc.) ☐ ④ Marine and Coastal Areas, Tidal Flats, and Seagrass/Seaweed Beds (including blue carbon) ☐ ⑤ Urban and Built-up Areas and Green Infrastructure (including NbS and rooftop/wall greening) ✓ ⑥ Initiatives at Business Sites and Offices ✓ ⑦ Nationally Certified Sustainably Managed Natural Sites (including certificates of support) ☐ ⑧ Products and Services (including planning/design, energy efficiency, and circular economy) ☐ ⑨ Use of Digital Technologies (including nature-related data collection/analysis and monitoring) ☐ ⑩ Nature Tech (R&D, technology development/implementation, and innovation) ✓ ⑪ Nature-related Financial Disclosures (including TNFD alignment and KPI setting) ☐ ⑫ Nature Finance ✓ ⑬ Collaboration with Other Stakeholders (including public-private partnerships and collaboration with NGOs and universities) ☐ ⑭ Other (Please specify)
SDGs	4,13,15
GBF 2030 Targets	2,3,8、11,12,22

<2. Benefits of the Integrated Initiative>

(1) Nature Positive (NP) (Required; multiple selections allowed)
☐ Ecosystem conservation (e.g., forests, rivers, oceans, and Satoyama) ✓ Ecosystem restoration (restoring degraded ecosystems) ✓ Ecological network development (corridors connecting habitats) ✓ Conservation of rare and native species ☐ Enhancement of ecosystem services (provisioning, regulating, cultural, and supporting services) ☐ Sustainable use of natural resources (e.g., forests, fisheries, farmland, groundwater) ☐ Conservation of waterside environments (e.g., rivers, wetlands, rice paddies, groundwater; rainwater infiltration, groundwater recharge, water quality improvement) ☐ Other (Please specify)
(2) Carbon Neutrality (CN) (Select all that apply)
① Climate Change Mitigation: ✓ Carbon sequestration and storage (e.g., forest management, wetland/seagrass restoration, CCUS) ☐ Greenhouse gas emission reductions (e.g., energy efficiency, renewables, reduced fossil fuel use) ☐ Other (Please specify) **② Climate Change Adaptation:** ☐ Reduced heavy-rain disaster risks (e.g., flooding and landslides) ☐ Reduced coastal disaster risks (e.g., storm surges, high waves, erosion, windblown sand) ☐ Water conservation and reduced scarcity risks (e.g., rainwater storage/infiltration, groundwater recharge) ☐ Extreme heat measures (e.g., urban heat mitigation and heat-illness prevention) ☐ Greater resilience in agriculture, forestry, and fisheries ☐ Other (Please specify)
(3) Circular Economy (CE) (Select all that apply)
☐ Use of underutilized resources (e.g., thinned wood, pruned branches, sewage sludge) ☐ Circular use of biological resources (e.g., wood, bamboo, crops, fishery products, seaweed) ☐ Reduced use of fossil resources (fossil-derived materials and raw materials) ☐ Waste reduction ☐ Recycling ☐ Reuse ☐ Improved water circulation (e.g., wastewater treatment, rainwater/reclaimed water use, groundwater recharge) ☐ Local resource circulation (using local resources locally) ☐ Other (Please specify)

Closed-Cycle Aquaculture Using 100% Hatchery-Produced Juveniles and Offshore Aquaculture with Submersible Cages — Sustainable and Climate-Resilient Yellowtail Aquaculture

Nissui

1. Description of the Initiative

Nissui Group combines full-cycle yellowtail aquaculture using 100% hatchery-produced juveniles with offshore farming to reduce pressure on natural capital and address climate change. In the full-cycle system, eggs are collected from broodstock, juveniles are produced and grown to maturity, and the next generation is produced from farmed fish. Since 2022, the Group's yellowtail aquaculture has been based entirely on hatchery-produced juveniles, eliminating the need to collect wild juveniles and reducing dependence on natural fishery resources. Offshore farming benefits from strong currents and rapid water exchange, which reduce the accumulation of uneaten feed and fish waste, lower environmental pressure on surrounding waters, and reduce the risk of harmful algal blooms (red tides). At the same time, offshore sites are directly exposed to typhoons and high waves, creating the risk of cage damage and escape of farmed fish and making stable operations technically demanding. Submersible cages overcome this challenge: except during feeding, they are normally kept at around 20 meters below the sea surface, where wave impacts are reduced. Yellowtail is highly temperature-sensitive; its suitable farming range is generally 20–25°C, and growth can change with temperature differences as small as 0.1°C. Even brief movement into surface water more than 4°C warmer can potentially contribute to delayed growth or disease. In summer, surface water can reach approximately 28–30°C, while water at around 20 meters remains approximately 23–25°C, enabling fish to avoid heat stress and reducing risks to growth and health. Underwater feeding technology has also been developed and implemented so that cages can remain submerged during feeding, and improved growth performance has been confirmed. Separately, the introduction of large cages with approximately 18 times the volume of conventional cages improves feeding and inspection efficiency, reducing vessel operations, fuel use, and associated CO2 emissions.



2. Key Contributions to Nature Positive (NP), Carbon Neutrality (CN), and Circular Economy (CE)

(1) Nature Positive (NP)

Full-cycle aquaculture using 100% hatchery-produced juveniles establishes a production cycle in which eggs are collected from broodstock, juveniles are produced and grown to maturity, and the next generation is produced from farmed fish. Since 2022, all yellowtail shipped by the Group have been produced from hatchery-produced juveniles, eliminating the need to collect wild juveniles and reducing dependence on natural fishery resources. In offshore farming, strong currents and rapid water exchange reduce the accumulation of uneaten feed and fish waste, helping lower environmental pressure on surrounding waters. Together, these measures reduce impacts on marine ecosystems from both the seed and grow-out stages and support the sustainable use of aquatic resources.

(2) Carbon Neutrality (CN)

Offshore farming can reduce the risk of harmful algal blooms through rapid water exchange, but typhoons and high waves can damage cages and lead to the escape of farmed fish. Submersible cages address this trade-off by remaining at around 20 meters below the sea surface except during feeding, reducing wave impacts and supporting stable production. Yellowtail is highly temperature-sensitive: its suitable farming range is generally 20–25°C, and even small temperature differences can affect growth; brief exposure to much warmer surface water can also affect growth and health. In summer, surface water can reach approximately 28–30°C, while water at around 20 meters remains approximately 23–25°C, enabling fish to avoid heat stress. Underwater feeding technology has been developed and implemented, allowing cages to remain submerged during feeding; improved growth performance has been confirmed. Separately, the introduction of large cages with approximately 18 times the volume of conventional cages improves feeding and inspection efficiency, reducing vessel operations, fuel use, and CO2 emissions. Together, these measures deliver both climate adaptation and mitigation.



<1. Category>

Integrated Elements	✓ ① NP × CN ☐ ② NP × CE ☐ ③ NP × CN × CE
Category (Multiple selections allowed)	☐ ① Forests and Satoyama Landscapes ☐ ② Agriculture, Livestock, and Biomass ☐ ③ Freshwater Environments (rivers, watersheds, lakes, marshes, wetlands, waterfront areas, etc.) ✓ ④ Marine and Coastal Areas, Tidal Flats, and Seagrass/Seaweed Beds (including blue carbon) ☐ ⑤ Urban and Built-up Areas and Green Infrastructure (including NbS and rooftop/wall greening) ☐ ⑥ Initiatives at Business Sites and Offices ☐ ⑦ Nationally Certified Sustainably Managed Natural Sites (including certificates of support) ☐ ⑧ Products and Services (including planning/design, energy efficiency, and circular economy) ☐ ⑨ Use of Digital Technologies (including nature-related data collection/analysis and monitoring) ✓ ⑩ Nature Tech (R&D, technology development/implementation, and innovation) ☐ ⑪ Nature-related Financial Disclosures (including TNFD alignment and KPI setting) ☐ ⑫ Nature Finance ☐ ⑬ Collaboration with Other Stakeholders (including public-private partnerships and collaboration with NGOs and universities) ☐ ⑭ Other (Please specify)
SDGs	13,14
GBF 2030 Targets	5,10

<2. Benefits of the Integrated Initiative>

(1) Nature Positive (NP) (Required; multiple selections allowed)
✓ Ecosystem conservation (e.g., forests, rivers, oceans, and Satoyama) ☐ Ecosystem restoration (restoring degraded ecosystems) ☐ Ecological network development (corridors connecting habitats) ☐ Conservation of rare and native species ☐ Enhancement of ecosystem services (provisioning, regulating, cultural, and supporting services) ✓ Sustainable use of natural resources (e.g., forests, fisheries, farmland, groundwater) ☐ Conservation of waterside environments (e.g., rivers, wetlands, rice paddies, groundwater; rainwater infiltration, groundwater recharge, water quality improvement) ☐ Other (Please specify)
(2) Carbon Neutrality (CN) (Select all that apply)
① Climate Change Mitigation: ☐ Carbon sequestration and storage (e.g., forest management, wetland/seagrass restoration, CCUS) ✓ Greenhouse gas emission reductions (e.g., energy efficiency, renewables, reduced fossil fuel use) ☐ Other (Please specify) **② Climate Change Adaptation:** ☐ Reduced heavy-rain disaster risks (e.g., flooding and landslides) ☐ Reduced coastal disaster risks (e.g., storm surges, high waves, erosion, windblown sand) ☐ Water conservation and reduced scarcity risks (e.g., rainwater storage/infiltration, groundwater recharge) ☐ Extreme heat measures (e.g., urban heat mitigation and heat-illness prevention) ✓ Greater resilience in agriculture, forestry, and fisheries ☐ Other (Please specify)
(3) Circular Economy (CE) (Select all that apply)
☐ Use of underutilized resources (e.g., thinned wood, pruned branches, sewage sludge) ☐ Circular use of biological resources (e.g., wood, bamboo, crops, fishery products, seaweed) ☐ Reduced use of fossil resources (fossil-derived materials and raw materials) ☐ Waste reduction ☐ Recycling ☐ Reuse ☐ Improved water circulation (e.g., wastewater treatment, rainwater/reclaimed water use, groundwater recharge) ☐ Local resource circulation (using local resources locally) ☐ Other (Please specify)

Ecosystem Conservation through the Cultivation of Plants and Vegetables and Beekeeping on the Office Rooftop

Nomura Holdings

1. Description of the Initiative

At Nomura's London offices, we have spent more than a decade developing a garden area on the rooftop of our office building, originally dominated by solar panels. The rooftop has evolved into a biodiversity-friendly green roof where solar panels and flowering plants coexist.

Beekeeping was introduced in 2011 under the guidance of specialists, and the garden continues to support the cultivation of flowering plants and organic vegetables. Since 2019, we have installed various nesting habitats including logs, nest boxes, sandy areas where ground-nesting bees can burrow, and hoverfly lagoons, which are small water habitats where hoverflies can breed, to create an environment where wildlife can thrive and reproduce.

We have also introduced plants that extend the flowering season, along with larval food plants, and manage the roof in ways suited to its specific conditions. Specialists continuously survey and record plants, insects and birds, and use the findings to improve planting and maintenance practices.

To help employees engage more closely with pollinators such as bees, we offer programmes including honey harvesting, filtering and bottling experiences, workshops using the harvested honey, and a bee sponsorship scheme. These activities provide opportunities to learn about pollinators and the natural environment. They also serve as a platform for environmental education and awareness among employees and the wider community.





2. Key Contributions to Nature Positive (NP), Carbon Neutrality (CN), and Circular Economy (CE)

(1) Nature Positive (NP)

The rooftop has been enhanced to provide habitats where flowering plants, pollinators and birds can live and reproduce, contributing to the formation of an ecological network within the fragmented urban environment. The flowering plants attract pollinators, which in turn attract birds that feed on insects, creating connections among a diverse range of organisms on the rooftop.

In 2025, monitoring confirmed 244 species of plants and fungi, 33 bee species and 23 bird species. The presence of two rare wild orchid species and the breeding of a bird species of conservation concern in the UK were also confirmed. The results of ongoing biological monitoring inform green roof management, while beekeeping and employee programmes help foster greater understanding of the value of natural capital and biodiversity.

(2) Carbon Neutrality (CN)

At the green roof equipped with solar panels, we are promoting the use of renewable energy while conserving the urban natural environment. Carbon uptake and storage by plants and soil, together with the mitigation of rooftop temperature increases, contribute to greenhouse gas reductions and help alleviate urban heat. The increased capacity of temporary retention of rainwater contributes to the flood risk management of city of London during heavy rainfall. These conditions also help maintain habitats for wildlife. During the severe dry conditions in 2025, irrigation was used to help prevent premature drying and die-off of vegetation and mitigate impacts on the ecosystem, including invertebrates. The introduction of drought-tolerant plants and management practices that leave some vegetation uncut are helping to conserve ecosystems under a changing climate.

<1. Category>

Integrated Elements	✓ ① NP × CN ☐ ② NP × CE ☐ ③ NP × CN × CE
Category (Multiple selections allowed)	☐ ① Forests and Satoyama Landscapes ☐ ② Agriculture, Livestock, and Biomass ☐ ③ Freshwater Environments (rivers, watersheds, lakes, marshes, wetlands, waterfront areas, etc.) ☐ ④ Marine and Coastal Areas, Tidal Flats, and Seagrass/Seaweed Beds (including blue carbon) ✓ ⑤ Urban and Built-up Areas and Green Infrastructure (including NbS and rooftop/wall greening) ✓ ⑥ Initiatives at Business Sites and Offices ☐ ⑦ Nationally Certified Sustainably Managed Natural Sites (including certificates of support) ☐ ⑧ Products and Services (including planning/design, energy efficiency, and circular economy) ✓ ⑨ Use of Digital Technologies (including nature-related data collection/analysis and monitoring) ☐ ⑩ Nature Tech (R&D, technology development/implementation, and innovation) ☐ ⑪ Nature-related Financial Disclosures (including TNFD alignment and KPI setting) ☐ ⑫ Nature Finance ✓ ⑬ Collaboration with Other Stakeholders (including public-private partnerships and collaboration with NGOs and universities) ☐ ⑭ Other (Please specify)
SDGs	4,11,13,15,17
GBF 2030 Targets	3,4,8,11,12,21

<2. Benefits of the Integrated Initiative>

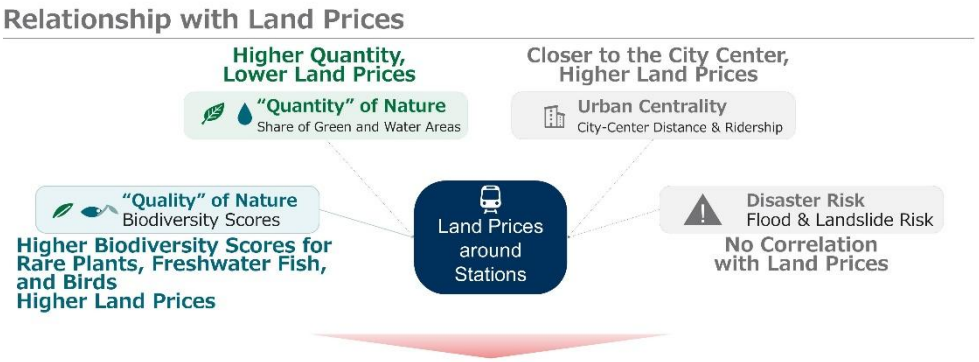
(1) Nature Positive (NP) (Required; multiple selections allowed)
✓ Ecosystem conservation (e.g., forests, rivers, oceans, and Satoyama) ✓ Ecosystem restoration (restoring degraded ecosystems) ✓ Ecological network development (corridors connecting habitats) ✓ Conservation of rare and native species ✓ Enhancement of ecosystem services (provisioning, regulating, cultural, and supporting services) ☐ Sustainable use of natural resources (e.g., forests, fisheries, farmland, groundwater) ☐ Conservation of waterside environments (e.g., rivers, wetlands, rice paddies, groundwater; rainwater infiltration, groundwater recharge, water quality improvement) ☐ Other (Please specify)
(2) Carbon Neutrality (CN) (Select all that apply)
① Climate Change Mitigation: ☐ Carbon sequestration and storage (e.g., forest management, wetland/seagrass restoration, CCUS) ✓ Greenhouse gas emission reductions (e.g., energy efficiency, renewables, reduced fossil fuel use) ☐ Other (Please specify) **② Climate Change Adaptation:** ✓ Reduced heavy-rain disaster risks (e.g., flooding and landslides) ☐ Reduced coastal disaster risks (e.g., storm surges, high waves, erosion, windblown sand) ✓ Water conservation and reduced scarcity risks (e.g., rainwater storage/infiltration, groundwater recharge) ✓ Extreme heat measures (e.g., urban heat mitigation and heat-illness prevention) ☐ Greater resilience in agriculture, forestry, and fisheries ☐ Other (Please specify)
(3) Circular Economy (CE) (Select all that apply)
☐ Use of underutilized resources (e.g., thinned wood, pruned branches, sewage sludge) ☐ Circular use of biological resources (e.g., wood, bamboo, crops, fishery products, seaweed) ☐ Reduced use of fossil resources (fossil-derived materials and raw materials) ☐ Waste reduction ☐ Recycling ☐ Reuse ☐ Improved water circulation (e.g., wastewater treatment, rainwater/reclaimed water use, groundwater recharge) ☐ Local resource circulation (using local resources locally) ☐ Other (Please specify)

Exploring Regional Brand Value with a Focus on Biodiversity
—The Relationship Between Natural Capital and Land Prices—

Nomura Holdings

1. Description of the Initiative

Nomura Securities Co., Ltd. (“Nomura Securities”) conducted a joint research with Biome Inc. (“Biome”) and launched an initiative to visualize regional brand value with a focus on biodiversity in November 2025. Biome leverages biodiversity-related big data to provide a wide range of services to corporations and government agencies. Linking nature-positive initiatives to corporate and regional growth requires an understanding of the relationship between natural capital and corporate value. However, the necessary data infrastructure and assessment methods have yet to be fully established. As an initial analysis, the study examined the relationship between natural capital and land prices around 122 major stations operated by eight private railway operators in the Kanto region. The analysis defined the proportion of green space and water areas as the “quantity of nature” and Biome’s proprietary biodiversity scores as the “quality of nature.” The results showed that, when passenger traffic, distance from the city center, disaster risk, and the quantity of nature were at comparable levels, areas with higher scores for rare plants, freshwater fish, and birds tended to have higher land prices. Rare plants tend to be found around well-managed parks and waterfronts, while freshwater fish are more common in rivers and other favorable aquatic environments; the bird scores include many waterfowls. These waterfront features such as scenic views, comfort, and opportunities to connect with nature, may influence people’s preferences for particular areas. Although the results do not establish causality, they suggest that maintaining and enhancing biodiversity-supporting parks and waterfront environments may contribute not only to environmental conservation but also to greater local attractiveness and higher land values in areas along railway lines. Nomura Securities will continue to examine how natural capital contributes to business performance and corporate value through the enhancement of regional value.



With similar centrality, disaster risk, and quantity of nature, higher-quality nature is associated with higher land prices.

Maintaining and enhancing high-quality parks and waterfronts may be important not only for addressing environmental risks but also for enhancing the value of areas along railway lines.

2. Key Contributions to Nature Positive (NP), Carbon Neutrality (CN), and Circular Economy (CE)

(1) Nature Positive (NP)

This study found that, among areas with comparable levels of proximity to the city center within the Greater Tokyo Area, station usage, disaster risk, and quantity of nature, areas with higher "quality of nature"—as measured by biodiversity scores for rare plants, freshwater fish, and birds—tended to have higher land prices. This suggests that maintaining and enhancing biodiversity-supporting parks and waterfront environments may contribute not only to addressing environmental risks but also to enhancing regional brand value and the value of areas along railway lines. Furthermore, conserving natural capital and biodiversity may contribute to people's well-being and quality of life through attractive landscapes and opportunities for contact with nature.

(2) Carbon Neutrality (CN)

Although this study did not directly analyze climate change measures, it contributes to the evaluation of regional development that makes use of natural capital. In addition to conserving biodiversity, green spaces and water areas contribute to climate change adaptation by mitigating the urban heat island effect, reducing flood risk, and enhancing urban resilience. By demonstrating the relationship between the natural environment around railway stations and regional value, the study provides foundational insights that can help railway operators and developers involved in projects along railway lines pursue sustainable urban development that makes use of nature.

<1. Category>

Integrated Elements	✓ ① NP × CN ☐ ② NP × CE ☐ ③ NP × CN × CE
Category (Multiple selections allowed)	✓ ① Forests and Satoyama Landscapes ☐ ② Agriculture, Livestock, and Biomass ✓ ③ Freshwater Environments (rivers, watersheds, lakes, marshes, wetlands, waterfront areas, etc.) ☐ ④ Marine and Coastal Areas, Tidal Flats, and Seagrass/Seaweed Beds (including blue carbon) ✓ ⑤ Urban and Built-up Areas and Green Infrastructure (including NbS and rooftop/wall greening) ☐ ⑥ Initiatives at Business Sites and Offices ☐ ⑦ Nationally Certified Sustainably Managed Natural Sites (including certificates of support) ☐ ⑧ Products and Services (including planning/design, energy efficiency, and circular economy) ✓ ⑨ Use of Digital Technologies (including nature-related data collection/analysis and monitoring) ✓ ⑩ Nature Tech (R&D, technology development/implementation, and innovation) ✓ ⑪ Nature-related Financial Disclosures (including TNFD alignment and KPI setting) ☐ ⑫ Nature Finance ✓ ⑬ Collaboration with Other Stakeholders (including public-private partnerships and collaboration with NGOs and universities) ✓ ⑭ Other (Outcomes of joint research with the startup Biome)
SDGs	11,15
GBF 2030 Targets	12,14,15,21

<2. Benefits of the Integrated Initiative>

(1) Nature Positive (NP) (Required; multiple selections allowed)
☐ Ecosystem conservation (e.g., forests, rivers, oceans, and Satoyama) ☐ Ecosystem restoration (restoring degraded ecosystems) ☐ Ecological network development (corridors connecting habitats) ☐ Conservation of rare and native species ✓ Enhancement of ecosystem services (provisioning, regulating, cultural, and supporting services) ☐ Sustainable use of natural resources (e.g., forests, fisheries, farmland, groundwater) ☐ Conservation of waterside environments (e.g., rivers, wetlands, rice paddies, groundwater; rainwater infiltration, groundwater recharge, water quality improvement) ☐ Other (Please specify)
(2) Carbon Neutrality (CN) (Select all that apply)
① Climate Change Mitigation: ☐ Carbon sequestration and storage (e.g., forest management, wetland/seagrass restoration, CCUS) ☐ Greenhouse gas emission reductions (e.g., energy efficiency, renewables, reduced fossil fuel use) ☐ Other (Please specify) **② Climate Change Adaptation:** ☐ Reduced heavy-rain disaster risks (e.g., flooding and landslides) ☐ Reduced coastal disaster risks (e.g., storm surges, high waves, erosion, windblown sand) ☐ Water conservation and reduced scarcity risks (e.g., rainwater storage/infiltration, groundwater recharge) ✓ Extreme heat measures (e.g., urban heat mitigation and heat-illness prevention) ☐ Greater resilience in agriculture, forestry, and fisheries ☐ Other (Please specify)
(3) Circular Economy (CE) (Select all that apply)
☐ Use of underutilized resources (e.g., thinned wood, pruned branches, sewage sludge) ☐ Circular use of biological resources (e.g., wood, bamboo, crops, fishery products, seaweed) ☐ Reduced use of fossil resources (fossil-derived materials and raw materials) ☐ Waste reduction ☐ Recycling ☐ Reuse ☐ Improved water circulation (e.g., wastewater treatment, rainwater/reclaimed water use, groundwater recharge) ☐ Local resource circulation (using local resources locally) ☐ Other (Please specify)

Post-Earthquake Restoration Project: The Sakura Project

Nomura Holdings

1. Description of the Initiative

As part of its support for recovery from the Great East Japan Earthquake, Nomura Group has carried out the Sakura Project since 2012 at Tohanayama Hill, a satoyama area in Yamamoto Town, Watari District, Miyagi Prefecture, which suffered devastating damage from the tsunami. The project is conducted in collaboration with the local group Tohanayama Sakura no Kai, whose members had been working since before the earthquake to establish Tohanayama Hill as a renowned cherry blossom viewing site. It began when Nomura Group solicited donations from its officers and employees to plant cherry tree saplings at Tohanayama Hill.

Activities are conducted on site every spring and autumn, and the 20th session took place in April 2025. To date, 622 cherry trees have been planted, of which 513 were funded through donations from officers and employees of Nomura Group. Approximately 1,300 officers and employees have participated in the project on a cumulative basis. In addition to planting cherry tree saplings, participants work together with local residents to clear brush and weeds, fertilize and protect young cherry trees, plant hydrangeas and forsythias, and maintain steps and mountain paths. Nomura Group will continue to support nature conservation through this project.



2. Key Contributions to Nature Positive (NP), Carbon Neutrality (CN), and Circular Economy (CE)

(1) Nature Positive (NP)

This project supports the conservation of local natural capital through the planting of diverse vegetation, including cherry trees, and through the ongoing maintenance and management of the satoyama landscape. By working with local residents to clear brush and weeds, protect young trees, and maintain mountain paths, the project helps conserve the local natural environment and sustain a place where people can connect with nature. The cultivation of seasonal vegetation, including cherry trees, hydrangeas, and forsythias, not only enhances the landscape but also helps foster appreciation of local ecosystems and the natural environment. The project also supports both post-earthquake community revitalization and the conservation of the local natural environment.

(2) Carbon Neutrality (CN)

Cherry trees and other plants planted through the project contribute to climate change mitigation by absorbing and storing carbon dioxide as they grow. Green spaces comprising trees and other vegetation also help protect the local natural environment by covering the soil, thereby helping to reduce erosion and temporarily retain rainwater. Through continued post-planting care and satoyama maintenance carried out in collaboration with local residents and Nomura Group officers and employees, the project supports plant growth and helps protect habitats for flora and fauna, while advancing climate change measures alongside the conservation of natural capital and biodiversity. These activities also help support recovery from the Great East Japan Earthquake and pass on the connection between local communities and nature to future generations.

<1. Category>

Integrated Elements	✓ ① NP × CN ☐ ② NP × CE ☐ ③ NP × CN × CE
Category (Multiple selections allowed)	✓ ① Forests and Satoyama Landscapes ☐ ② Agriculture, Livestock, and Biomass ☐ ③ Freshwater Environments (rivers, watersheds, lakes, marshes, wetlands, waterfront areas, etc.) ☐ ④ Marine and Coastal Areas, Tidal Flats, and Seagrass/Seaweed Beds (including blue carbon) ☐ ⑤ Urban and Built-up Areas and Green Infrastructure (including NbS and rooftop/wall greening) ☐ ⑥ Initiatives at Business Sites and Offices ☐ ⑦ Nationally Certified Sustainably Managed Natural Sites (including certificates of support) ☐ ⑧ Products and Services (including planning/design, energy efficiency, and circular economy) ☐ ⑨ Use of Digital Technologies (including nature-related data collection/analysis and monitoring) ☐ ⑩ Nature Tech (R&D, technology development/implementation, and innovation) ☐ ⑪ Nature-related Financial Disclosures (including TNFD alignment and KPI setting) ☐ ⑫ Nature Finance ✓ ⑬ Collaboration with Other Stakeholders (including public-private partnerships and collaboration with NGOs and universities) ☐ ⑭ Other (Please specify)
SDGs	13,15,17
GBF 2030 Targets	2,8,11

<2. Benefits of the Integrated Initiative>

(1) Nature Positive (NP) (Required; multiple selections allowed)
✓ Ecosystem conservation (e.g., forests, rivers, oceans, and Satoyama) ✓ Ecosystem restoration (restoring degraded ecosystems) ☐ Ecological network development (corridors connecting habitats) ☐ Conservation of rare and native species ✓ Enhancement of ecosystem services (provisioning, regulating, cultural, and supporting services) ☐ Sustainable use of natural resources (e.g., forests, fisheries, farmland, groundwater) ☐ Conservation of waterside environments (e.g., rivers, wetlands, rice paddies, groundwater; rainwater infiltration, groundwater recharge, water quality improvement) ✓ Other (Local communities and companies working together to conserve Satoyama's natural environment and landscape)
(2) Carbon Neutrality (CN) (Select all that apply)
① Climate Change Mitigation: ✓ Carbon sequestration and storage (e.g., forest management, wetland/seagrass restoration, CCUS) ☐ Greenhouse gas emission reductions (e.g., energy efficiency, renewables, reduced fossil fuel use) ☐ Other (Please specify) **② Climate Change Adaptation:** ☐ Reduced heavy-rain disaster risks (e.g., flooding and landslides) ☐ Reduced coastal disaster risks (e.g., storm surges, high waves, erosion, windblown sand) ☐ Water conservation and reduced scarcity risks (e.g., rainwater storage/infiltration, groundwater recharge) ☐ Extreme heat measures (e.g., urban heat mitigation and heat-illness prevention) ☐ Greater resilience in agriculture, forestry, and fisheries ☐ Other (Please specify)
(3) Circular Economy (CE) (Select all that apply)
☐ Use of underutilized resources (e.g., thinned wood, pruned branches, sewage sludge) ☐ Circular use of biological resources (e.g., wood, bamboo, crops, fishery products, seaweed) ☐ Reduced use of fossil resources (fossil-derived materials and raw materials) ☐ Waste reduction ☐ Recycling ☐ Reuse ☐ Improved water circulation (e.g., wastewater treatment, rainwater/reclaimed water use, groundwater recharge) ☐ Local resource circulation (using local resources locally) ☐ Other (Please specify)

Tree Planting and Forest Restoration Activities

NSK

1. Description of the Initiative

Based on the Forest Development Agreement concluded with Fukushima Prefecture and Tanagura Town (signed in February 2019 and renewed in March 2024), NSK's Fukushima Plant carries out ongoing forest development activities in the agreement forest (approx. 6.35 ha) in Tanagura Town. The agreement aims to develop this forest into a place where people can take walks and observe nature. Since FY2018, working together with local government officials and community stakeholders, the plant has planted about 500 native trees, centered on Edo-higan cherry, which grows naturally in the area. In recent years, the focus of the activities has shifted from planting to nurturing. In FY2024, six years after planting, the Edo-higan cherry trees, which had grown taller than 2 meters, were pruned. In FY2025, about 30 participants, including employees, Tanagura Town officials, and the Fukushima Prefecture Forest, Forestry and Greening Association, gathered on November 29 to maintain walking trails and to remove weeds and collect dead grass. By continuing to nurture the planted trees together with the local community, the plant estimates that the trees planted to date have absorbed a cumulative total of about 50 tonnes of CO2. Through the restoration of satoyama forests, the plant works in an integrated way on climate change mitigation and biodiversity conservation, while also giving local residents and employees opportunities to experience nature.



2. Key Contributions to Nature Positive (NP), Carbon Neutrality (CN), and Circular Economy (CE)

(1) Nature Positive (NP)

Trees are planted using native species that grow naturally in the area. Continued pruning, weeding, and trail maintenance keep conditions favorable for the healthy growth of the planted trees, fostering a forest where people can enjoy nature and diverse plants and animals can thrive. Satoyama is an environment that has been maintained through human care, and the plant continues these efforts in collaboration with local governments and residents.

(2) Carbon Neutrality (CN)

The plant estimates that the growth of the planted trees has absorbed a cumulative total of about 50 tonnes of CO2 to date. Rather than only planting trees, it continues pruning, weeding, and other management every year to promote their healthy growth, leading to long-term carbon absorption and sequestration.

<1. Category>

Integrated Elements	✓ ① NP × CN ☐ ② NP × CE ☐ ③ NP × CN × CE
Category (Multiple selections allowed)	✓ ① Forests and Satoyama Landscapes ☐ ② Agriculture, Livestock, and Biomass ☐ ③ Freshwater Environments (rivers, watersheds, lakes, marshes, wetlands, waterfront areas, etc.) ✓ ④ Marine and Coastal Areas, Tidal Flats, and Seagrass/Seaweed Beds (including blue carbon) ☐ ⑤ Urban and Built-up Areas and Green Infrastructure (including NbS and rooftop/wall greening) ☐ ⑥ Initiatives at Business Sites and Offices ☐ ⑦ Nationally Certified Sustainably Managed Natural Sites (including certificates of support) ☐ ⑧ Products and Services (including planning/design, energy efficiency, and circular economy) ☐ ⑨ Use of Digital Technologies (including nature-related data collection/analysis and monitoring) ☐ ⑩ Nature Tech (R&D, technology development/implementation, and innovation) ☐ ⑪ Nature-related Financial Disclosures (including TNFD alignment and KPI setting) ☐ ⑫ Nature Finance ✓ ⑬ Collaboration with Other Stakeholders (including public-private partnerships and collaboration with NGOs and universities) ☐ ⑭ Other (Please specify)
SDGs	11,13,15,17
GBF 2030 Targets	2,8,11

<2. Benefits of the Integrated Initiative>

(1) Nature Positive (NP) (Required; multiple selections allowed)
✓ Ecosystem conservation (e.g., forests, rivers, oceans, and Satoyama) ☐ Ecosystem restoration (restoring degraded ecosystems) ☐ Ecological network development (corridors connecting habitats) ☐ Conservation of rare and native species ☐ Enhancement of ecosystem services (provisioning, regulating, cultural, and supporting services) ☐ Sustainable use of natural resources (e.g., forests, fisheries, farmland, groundwater) ☐ Conservation of waterside environments (e.g., rivers, wetlands, rice paddies, groundwater; rainwater infiltration, groundwater recharge, water quality improvement) ☐ Other (Please specify)
(2) Carbon Neutrality (CN) (Select all that apply)
① Climate Change Mitigation: ✓ Carbon sequestration and storage (e.g., forest management, wetland/seagrass restoration, CCUS) ☐ Greenhouse gas emission reductions (e.g., energy efficiency, renewables, reduced fossil fuel use) ☐ Other (Please specify) **② Climate Change Adaptation:** ☐ Reduced heavy-rain disaster risks (e.g., flooding and landslides) ☐ Reduced coastal disaster risks (e.g., storm surges, high waves, erosion, windblown sand) ☐ Water conservation and reduced scarcity risks (e.g., rainwater storage/infiltration, groundwater recharge) ☐ Extreme heat measures (e.g., urban heat mitigation and heat-illness prevention) ☐ Greater resilience in agriculture, forestry, and fisheries ☐ Other (Please specify)
(3) Circular Economy (CE) (Select all that apply)
☐ Use of underutilized resources (e.g., thinned wood, pruned branches, sewage sludge) ☐ Circular use of biological resources (e.g., wood, bamboo, crops, fishery products, seaweed) ☐ Reduced use of fossil resources (fossil-derived materials and raw materials) ☐ Waste reduction ☐ Recycling ☐ Reuse ☐ Improved water circulation (e.g., wastewater treatment, rainwater/reclaimed water use, groundwater recharge) ☐ Local resource circulation (using local resources locally) ☐ Other (Please specify)

Initiatives with local governments regarding sustainable forest creation

NTT

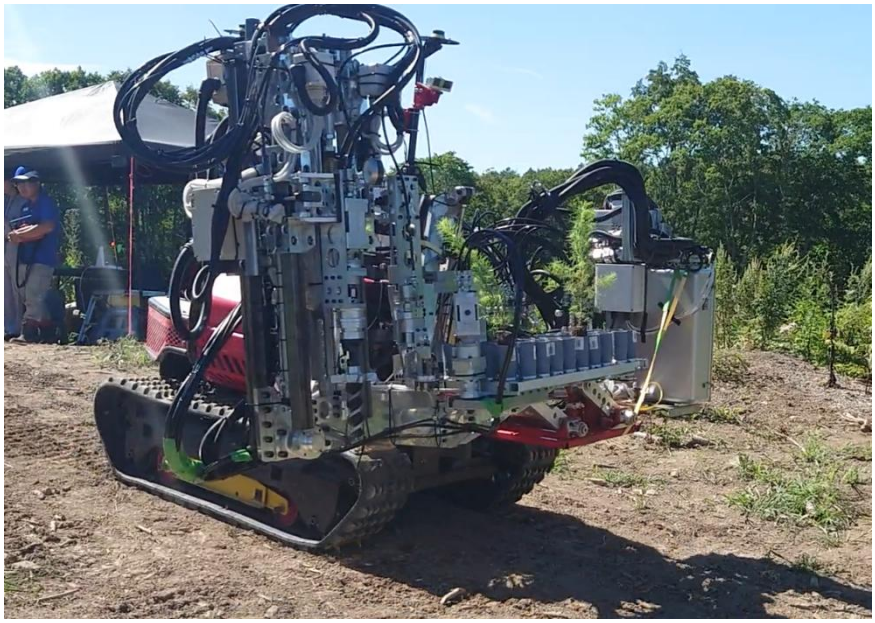
1. Description of the Initiative

As of July 2026, four "DOCOMO Forests" (Osaka, Gifu, and two in Kochi) have been certified as nature-coexisting sites. By utilizing local group resources and ICT, and collaborating with stakeholders (local governments, NGOs, community organizations, academic institutions, local residents, etc.), they are working to contribute to the realization of nature positive.

Furthermore, NTT DOCOMO signed a "Basic Agreement on Sustainable Forest Creation" with Furano City in July 2024 and with Otoineppu Village in January 2025. With the aim of achieving zero carbon emissions, digitizing forestry, and contributing to local communities through environmental education, we will create forest-derived J-credits through healthy forest management in the "DOCOMO Furano Forest" (FY2024-FY2031: approximately 4,341 t-CO2) and the "DOCOMO Otoineppu 'Takumi' Forest" (FY2025-FY2032: 21,824 t-CO2).

NTT DOCOMO is also working on developing smart forestry machinery, aiming to reduce manpower and labor in forest regeneration. These activities are part of a public-private co-creation effort toward "realizing a zero-carbon city by 2050" and "DOCOMO Group's net-zero emissions by 2040," and similar initiatives are being expanded to other municipalities.

(Participating Company: NTT DOCOMO, INC.)



↑An automated planting machine currently under development, aimed at reducing the manpower required for the seedling planting process.

2. Key Contributions to Nature Positive (NP), Carbon Neutrality (CN), and Circular Economy (CE)

(1) Nature Positive (NP)

Activities to protect the rich natural environment that exists in the rural and mountainous areas of the region, as well as the various creatures and ecosystems that inhabit them.

(2) Carbon Neutrality (CN)

Creation of forest-derived J-Credits through healthy forest management, with the goal of achieving zero carbon emissions, digitizing forestry, and contributing to local communities through environmental education.

<1. Category>

Integrated Elements	✓ ① NP × CN ☐ ② NP × CE ☐ ③ NP × CN × CE
Category (Multiple selections allowed)	✓ ① Forests and Satoyama Landscapes ✓ ② Agriculture, Livestock, and Biomass ✓ ③ Freshwater Environments (rivers, watersheds, lakes, marshes, wetlands, waterfront areas, etc.) ☐ ④ Marine and Coastal Areas, Tidal Flats, and Seagrass/Seaweed Beds (including blue carbon) ☐ ⑤ Urban and Built-up Areas and Green Infrastructure (including NbS and rooftop/wall greening) ☐ ⑥ Initiatives at Business Sites and Offices ✓ ⑦ Nationally Certified Sustainably Managed Natural Sites (including certificates of support) ✓ ⑧ Products and Services (including planning/design, energy efficiency, and circular economy) ✓ ⑨ Use of Digital Technologies (including nature-related data collection/analysis and monitoring) ✓ ⑩ Nature Tech (R&D, technology development/implementation, and innovation) ☐ ⑪ Nature-related Financial Disclosures (including TNFD alignment and KPI setting) ☐ ⑫ Nature Finance ✓ ⑬ Collaboration with Other Stakeholders (including public-private partnerships and collaboration with NGOs and universities) ☐ ⑭ Other (Please specify)
SDGs	4,9,11,13,15,17
GBF 2030 Targets	2,3,4,8,11

<2. Benefits of the Integrated Initiative>

(1) Nature Positive (NP) (Required; multiple selections allowed)
✓ Ecosystem conservation (e.g., forests, rivers, oceans, and Satoyama) ✓ Ecosystem restoration (restoring degraded ecosystems) ☐ Ecological network development (corridors connecting habitats) ✓ Conservation of rare and native species ✓ Enhancement of ecosystem services (provisioning, regulating, cultural, and supporting services) ✓ Sustainable use of natural resources (e.g., forests, fisheries, farmland, groundwater) ✓ Conservation of waterside environments (e.g., rivers, wetlands, rice paddies, groundwater; rainwater infiltration, groundwater recharge, water quality improvement) ☐ Other (Please specify)
(2) Carbon Neutrality (CN) (Select all that apply)
① Climate Change Mitigation: ✓ Carbon sequestration and storage (e.g., forest management, wetland/seagrass restoration, CCUS) ☐ Greenhouse gas emission reductions (e.g., energy efficiency, renewables, reduced fossil fuel use) ☐ Other (Please specify) **② Climate Change Adaptation:** ☐ Reduced heavy-rain disaster risks (e.g., flooding and landslides) ☐ Reduced coastal disaster risks (e.g., storm surges, high waves, erosion, windblown sand) ☐ Water conservation and reduced scarcity risks (e.g., rainwater storage/infiltration, groundwater recharge) ☐ Extreme heat measures (e.g., urban heat mitigation and heat-illness prevention) ☐ Greater resilience in agriculture, forestry, and fisheries ☐ Other (Please specify)
(3) Circular Economy (CE) (Select all that apply)
☐ Use of underutilized resources (e.g., thinned wood, pruned branches, sewage sludge) ☐ Circular use of biological resources (e.g., wood, bamboo, crops, fishery products, seaweed) ☐ Reduced use of fossil resources (fossil-derived materials and raw materials) ☐ Waste reduction ☐ Recycling ☐ Reuse ☐ Improved water circulation (e.g., wastewater treatment, rainwater/reclaimed water use, groundwater recharge) ☐ Local resource circulation (using local resources locally) ☐ Other (Please specify)

Urban Greening and Ecosystem Conservation and Restoration at Shinagawa Season Terrace

NTT

1. Description of the Initiative

As part of an integrated development project involving the reconstruction of the Shibaura Water Reclamation Center, Shinagawa Season Terrace (Minato Ward, Tokyo) created an artificial platform over the sewage treatment facility adjacent to the building, establishing an expansive green space of approximately 9,000 square meters (or about 3.5 hectares when including the adjacent Shibaura Chuo Park).

Within the green spaces, the project ensures a favorable habitat for living organisms—featuring abundant vegetation and biotopes—thereby preserving urban biodiversity. At waterfront areas such as the biotopes, reclaimed water generated on-site is utilized to create a cycle connecting water, greenery, and soil. From the perspective of ecological networks, the project prioritized native species in its planting selection and established a development that links the Tokyo Bay waterfront (coastal ecosystem) with the Musashino Plateau (woodland ecosystem); furthermore, measures such as monitoring for invasive species have been implemented since the building's completion.

During the planning phase, the arrangement of trees was designed with prevailing wind directions in mind to create a "wind corridor" that channels breezes from Tokyo Bay—cooled by the greenery—into the city center, thereby helping to mitigate the urban heat island effect. The green space is open to the public and serves as a community hub where visitors can enjoy lunch in the shade or by the water. It also hosts a variety of events in collaboration with local businesses, including seasonal activities (such as water-themed events in summer, Halloween in autumn, and roasted sweet potato gatherings in winter), outdoor movie screenings, and regular sessions for yoga and running.

2. Key Contributions to Nature Positive (NP), Carbon Neutrality (CN), and Circular Economy (CE)

(1) Nature Positive (NP)

The green spaces feature plantings centered on native species and biotopes to ensure a favorable habitat for wildlife; an ecosystem survey conducted by experts in 2023 confirmed a rich diversity of life, including plants, birds, insects, and aquatic organisms (specifically: 189 plant species, 31 bird species, 35 insect species, and 11 aquatic species). Notably, the common kingfisher—designated as "Vulnerable" (Category II) on the Tokyo Metropolitan Government's Red List—was also observed. The site has received "SEGES: Urban Oasis" certification and "Tsukuru Midori" (Creating Greenery) certification from the Organization for Landscape and Urban Green Infrastructure.

(2) Carbon Neutrality (CN)

"Retro-reflective panels"—designed to reflect sunlight back toward the sun rather than casting it onto the ground—have been installed on the fourth-floor exterior wall; these panels mitigate glare and heat for pedestrians while also contributing to the suppression of the urban heat island effect.

The building features a "Sky Void"—an atrium spanning approximately 130 meters through the center of the structure—and utilizes an automatic solar-tracking daylighting system to bring natural light into the interior, thereby reducing electricity consumption for lighting. Additionally, the HVAC system lowers greenhouse gas emissions through energy-saving measures that harness sewage heat supplied by the Shibaura Water Reclamation Center.

Furthermore, starting in April 2025, an off-site Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) has been implemented for the building's electricity supply, contributing to the promotion of renewable energy with "additionality."

<1. Category>

Integrated Elements	✓ ① NP × CN ☐ ② NP × CE ☐ ③ NP × CN × CE
Category (Multiple selections allowed)	☐ ① Forests and Satoyama Landscapes ☐ ② Agriculture, Livestock, and Biomass ☐ ③ Freshwater Environments (rivers, watersheds, lakes, marshes, wetlands, waterfront areas, etc.) ☐ ④ Marine and Coastal Areas, Tidal Flats, and Seagrass/Seaweed Beds (including blue carbon) ✓ ⑤ Urban and Built-up Areas and Green Infrastructure (including NbS and rooftop/wall greening) ✓ ⑥ Initiatives at Business Sites and Offices ☐ ⑦ Nationally Certified Sustainably Managed Natural Sites (including certificates of support) ☐ ⑧ Products and Services (including planning/design, energy efficiency, and circular economy) ☐ ⑨ Use of Digital Technologies (including nature-related data collection/analysis and monitoring) ☐ ⑩ Nature Tech (R&D, technology development/implementation, and innovation) ☐ ⑪ Nature-related Financial Disclosures (including TNFD alignment and KPI setting) ☐ ⑫ Nature Finance ✓ ⑬ Collaboration with Other Stakeholders (including public-private partnerships and collaboration with NGOs and universities) ☐ ⑭ Other (Please specify)
SDGs	7,11,13,15
GBF 2030 Targets	1,2,8,12

<2. Benefits of the Integrated Initiative>

(1) Nature Positive (NP) (Required; multiple selections allowed)
☐ Ecosystem conservation (e.g., forests, rivers, oceans, and Satoyama) ✓ Ecosystem restoration (restoring degraded ecosystems) ✓ Ecological network development (corridors connecting habitats) ✓ Conservation of rare and native species ☐ Enhancement of ecosystem services (provisioning, regulating, cultural, and supporting services) ☐ Sustainable use of natural resources (e.g., forests, fisheries, farmland, groundwater) ☐ Conservation of waterside environments (e.g., rivers, wetlands, rice paddies, groundwater; rainwater infiltration, groundwater recharge, water quality improvement) ☐ Other (Please specify)
(2) Carbon Neutrality (CN) (Select all that apply)
① Climate Change Mitigation: ☐ Carbon sequestration and storage (e.g., forest management, wetland/seagrass restoration, CCUS) ✓ Greenhouse gas emission reductions (e.g., energy efficiency, renewables, reduced fossil fuel use) ☐ Other (Please specify) **② Climate Change Adaptation:** ☐ Reduced heavy-rain disaster risks (e.g., flooding and landslides) ☐ Reduced coastal disaster risks (e.g., storm surges, high waves, erosion, windblown sand) ☐ Water conservation and reduced scarcity risks (e.g., rainwater storage/infiltration, groundwater recharge) ✓ Extreme heat measures (e.g., urban heat mitigation and heat-illness prevention) ☐ Greater resilience in agriculture, forestry, and fisheries ☐ Other (Please specify)
(3) Circular Economy (CE) (Select all that apply)
☐ Use of underutilized resources (e.g., thinned wood, pruned branches, sewage sludge) ☐ Circular use of biological resources (e.g., wood, bamboo, crops, fishery products, seaweed) ☐ Reduced use of fossil resources (fossil-derived materials and raw materials) ☐ Waste reduction ☐ Recycling ☐ Reuse ☐ Improved water circulation (e.g., wastewater treatment, rainwater/reclaimed water use, groundwater recharge) ☐ Local resource circulation (using local resources locally) ☐ Other (Please specify)

Creating a sustainable cycle for the ocean

OKABE

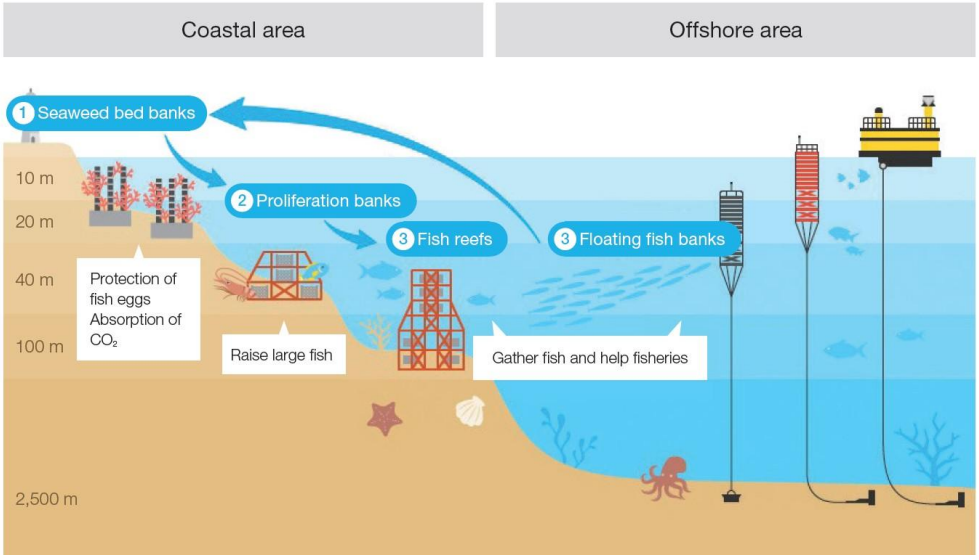
1. Description of the Initiative

Through our product range that supports the spawning, growth, and harvesting cycle of marine life, we are creating a sustainable cycle for the ocean that we can pass on to future generations.

Specifically, we provide seaweed bed banks to enable seaweed beds to recover after rocky-shore denudation, which is a nationwide problem, so that fish have a place to spawn. We also provide proliferation banks, which provide young fish that have just hatched from eggs with a safe shelter supporting their healthy growth, and fish reefs and floating fish banks in which large adult fish collect, helping increase the efficiency of the fishing industry. By providing these products, we are supporting bountiful oceans and creating rich fishing environments, with the goal of facilitating the sustainable use of marine life, including seaweed, while facilitating its healthy growth.

The restoration of seaweed beds using seaweed bed banks and other products aids efforts to address global climate change by creating blue carbon (carbon that is absorbed and stored in marine ecosystems including seaweed beds), in addition to conserving biodiversity. To actively move forward with this initiative, we established the Blue Carbon Promotion Department in 2025. We developed a new multi-tiered seaweed aquaculture technology that is highly efficient at sequestering CO_2, and also seed procurement technology using comprehensive techniques cultivating *Sargassum* species, many of which thrive in high-temperature environments.

We will help solve social issues by creating a sustainable cycle for our bountiful oceans and balancing the growth of business, climate action, the conservation of biodiversity, and the promotion of the fisheries industry.



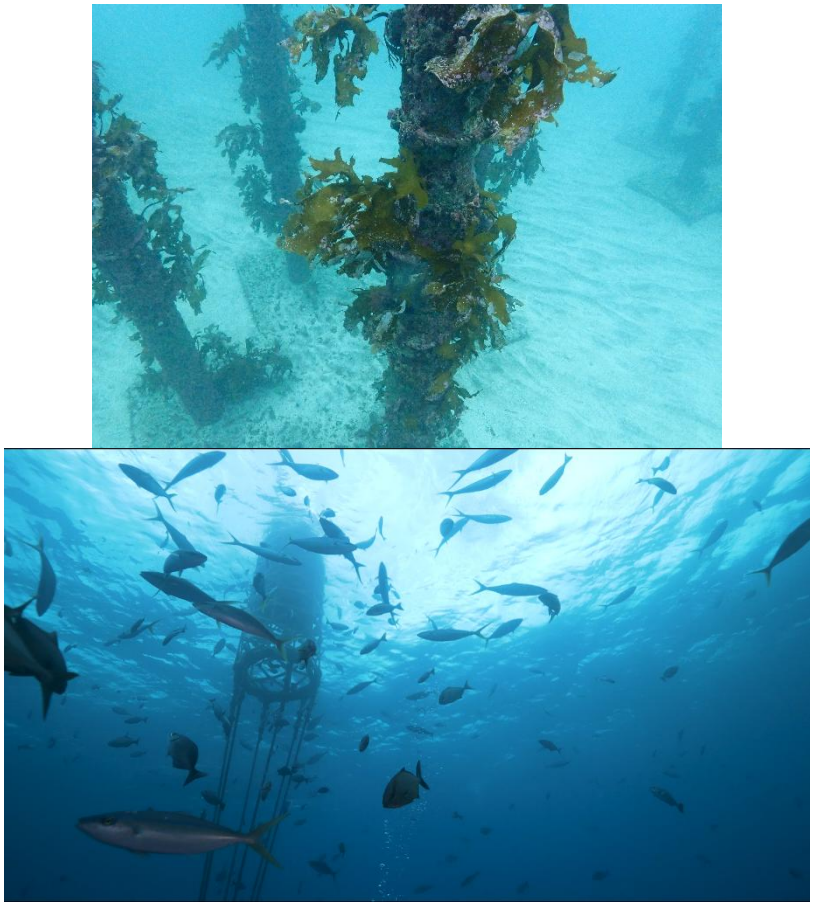
2. Key Contributions to Nature Positive (NP), Carbon Neutrality (CN), and Circular Economy (CE)

(1) Nature Positive (NP)

Marine ecosystems in coastal to offshore areas are being lost due to rocky-shore denudation, which is an increasingly serious nationwide problem. To address this, our products (seaweed bed banks, proliferation banks, fish reefs and floating fish banks) comprehensively conserve and regenerate habitats in line with the different stages of life of each marine species. Instead of merely securing ocean resources, we are rebuilding abundant habitats that enable a diverse array of marine life to co-exist, facilitating the development of sound ecosystem networks and helping conserve natural capital and achieve nature positivity.

(2) Carbon Neutrality (CN)

The restoration of seaweed beds with our seaweed bed banks and seedlings is not just the restoration of marine habitats. It also leads directly to the creation of blue carbon—the absorption and sequestration of CO_2. Using our proprietary seaweed aquaculture technology, we sustainably expand seaweed beds as new places able to absorb CO_2, which helps to mitigate climate change and establish a decarbonized society.



<1. Category>

Integrated Elements	✓ ① NP × CN ☐ ② NP × CE ☐ ③ NP × CN × CE
Category (Multiple selections allowed)	☐ ① Forests and Satoyama Landscapes ☐ ② Agriculture, Livestock, and Biomass ☐ ③ Freshwater Environments (rivers, watersheds, lakes, marshes, wetlands, waterfront areas, etc.) ✓ ④ Marine and Coastal Areas, Tidal Flats, and Seagrass/Seaweed Beds (including blue carbon) ☐ ⑤ Urban and Built-up Areas and Green Infrastructure (including NbS and rooftop/wall greening) ☐ ⑥ Initiatives at Business Sites and Offices ☐ ⑦ Nationally Certified Sustainably Managed Natural Sites (including certificates of support) ✓ ⑧ Products and Services (including planning/design, energy efficiency, and circular economy) ☐ ⑨ Use of Digital Technologies (including nature-related data collection/analysis and monitoring) ☐ ⑩ Nature Tech (R&D, technology development/implementation, and innovation) ☐ ⑪ Nature-related Financial Disclosures (including TNFD alignment and KPI setting) ☐ ⑫ Nature Finance ☐ ⑬ Collaboration with Other Stakeholders (including public-private partnerships and collaboration with NGOs and universities) ☐ ⑭ Other (Please specify)
SDGs	13,14
GBF 2030 Targets	2,8

<2. Benefits of the Integrated Initiative>

(1) Nature Positive (NP) (Required; multiple selections allowed)
✓ Ecosystem conservation (e.g., forests, rivers, oceans, and Satoyama) ✓ Ecosystem restoration (restoring degraded ecosystems) ☐ Ecological network development (corridors connecting habitats) ☐ Conservation of rare and native species ☐ Enhancement of ecosystem services (provisioning, regulating, cultural, and supporting services) ☐ Sustainable use of natural resources (e.g., forests, fisheries, farmland, groundwater) ☐ Conservation of waterside environments (e.g., rivers, wetlands, rice paddies, groundwater; rainwater infiltration, groundwater recharge, water quality improvement) ☐ Other (Please specify)
(2) Carbon Neutrality (CN) (Select all that apply)
① Climate Change Mitigation: ✓ Carbon sequestration and storage (e.g., forest management, wetland/seagrass restoration, CCUS) ☐ Greenhouse gas emission reductions (e.g., energy efficiency, renewables, reduced fossil fuel use) ☐ Other (Please specify) **② Climate Change Adaptation:** ☐ Reduced heavy-rain disaster risks (e.g., flooding and landslides) ☐ Reduced coastal disaster risks (e.g., storm surges, high waves, erosion, windblown sand) ☐ Water conservation and reduced scarcity risks (e.g., rainwater storage/infiltration, groundwater recharge) ☐ Extreme heat measures (e.g., urban heat mitigation and heat-illness prevention) ☐ Greater resilience in agriculture, forestry, and fisheries ☐ Other (Please specify)
(3) Circular Economy (CE) (Select all that apply)
☐ Use of underutilized resources (e.g., thinned wood, pruned branches, sewage sludge) ☐ Circular use of biological resources (e.g., wood, bamboo, crops, fishery products, seaweed) ☐ Reduced use of fossil resources (fossil-derived materials and raw materials) ☐ Waste reduction ☐ Recycling ☐ Reuse ☐ Improved water circulation (e.g., wastewater treatment, rainwater/reclaimed water use, groundwater recharge) ☐ Local resource circulation (using local resources locally) ☐ Other (Please specify)

Contributing to biodiversity and decarbonization using technologies to produce seaweed seedlings

OKABE

1. Description of the Initiative

We have identified three environment-related materialities: maintenance of marine resources, climate change and global warming, and the achievement of environmental conservation, decarbonization, and resource recycling. We work to create bountiful oceans and establish a decarbonized society through our business operations.

Specifically, we produce seaweed seedlings using the advanced seaweed aquaculture technologies we have been cultivating for more than 30 years. Our Applied Phycology Research Laboratory in Ama Town in Oki District, Shimane Prefecture is the hub of our technological development activities. A feature of this initiative is our focus on restoring ecosystems. To ensure that we do not destroy region-specific ecosystems, we have built a system for extracting and cultivating seeds (free-living gametophytes) from seaweed collected in the target natural ocean environment, in principle. We currently possess seeds of a diverse array of seaweed species from across Japan, including kelp and *Sargassum* species, which enables us to supply seedlings adapted to the environment in each individual production area. The seaweed seedlings we produce are used to facilitate the recovery of ecosystems from rocky-shore denudation, an increasingly serious nationwide problem (biodiversity conservation) and these regenerated seaweed beds become new absorbers of CO_2 (creating blue carbon).

In recent years, we have developed a multi-tiered seaweed aquaculture technology and seed procurement technology using complete cultivation techniques for *Sargassum* species. Further, in 2026, we were selected as an operator for a Ministry of the Environment blue carbon-related demonstration project. Over a period of three years, we will demonstrate our proprietary multi-tiered seaweed aquaculture facility, which uses a water area that is up to 18 m deep in a three-dimensional way with the goal of having the technologies implemented in society. We will continue to accumulate innovative technologies to continue to provide sustainable solutions to issues related to marine ecosystems, which are changing rapidly.

2. Key Contributions to Nature Positive (NP), Carbon Neutrality (CN), and Circular Economy (CE)

(1) Nature Positive (NP)

By facilitating the regeneration of seaweed beds using seedlings cultivated from seaweed growing naturally in the target marine waters, we are enabling the original marine ecosystems to recover and contributing to nature positive. Further, our initiative of collecting and preserving natural seaweed before the seaweed beds are lost or seriously damaged due to rocky-shore denudation also helps conserve seaweed species across the country.

(2) Carbon Neutrality (CN)

Seaweed beds play a critical role in blue carbon ecosystems as they have a superior ability to absorb and sequester CO_2. The regeneration and expansion of seaweed beds across Japan using our seedlings leads directly to the sustainable creation of new places where CO_2 can be absorbed, helping mitigate climate change and facilitating the establishment of a decarbonized society.







<1. Category>

Integrated Elements	✓ ① NP × CN ☐ ② NP × CE ☐ ③ NP × CN × CE
Category (Multiple selections allowed)	☐ ① Forests and Satoyama Landscapes ☐ ② Agriculture, Livestock, and Biomass ☐ ③ Freshwater Environments (rivers, watersheds, lakes, marshes, wetlands, waterfront areas, etc.) ✓ ④ Marine and Coastal Areas, Tidal Flats, and Seagrass/Seaweed Beds (including blue carbon) ☐ ⑤ Urban and Built-up Areas and Green Infrastructure (including NbS and rooftop/wall greening) ☐ ⑥ Initiatives at Business Sites and Offices ☐ ⑦ Nationally Certified Sustainably Managed Natural Sites (including certificates of support) ✓ ⑧ Products and Services (including planning/design, energy efficiency, and circular economy) ☐ ⑨ Use of Digital Technologies (including nature-related data collection/analysis and monitoring) ✓ ⑩ Nature Tech (R&D, technology development/implementation, and innovation) ☐ ⑪ Nature-related Financial Disclosures (including TNFD alignment and KPI setting) ☐ ⑫ Nature Finance ☐ ⑬ Collaboration with Other Stakeholders (including public-private partnerships and collaboration with NGOs and universities) ☐ ⑭ Other (Please specify)
SDGs	13,14
GBF 2030 Targets	2,4,8

<2. Benefits of the Integrated Initiative>

(1) Nature Positive (NP) (Required; multiple selections allowed)
✓ Ecosystem conservation (e.g., forests, rivers, oceans, and Satoyama) ✓ Ecosystem restoration (restoring degraded ecosystems) ☐ Ecological network development (corridors connecting habitats) ✓ Conservation of rare and native species ☐ Enhancement of ecosystem services (provisioning, regulating, cultural, and supporting services) ☐ Sustainable use of natural resources (e.g., forests, fisheries, farmland, groundwater) ☐ Conservation of waterside environments (e.g., rivers, wetlands, rice paddies, groundwater; rainwater infiltration, groundwater recharge, water quality improvement) ☐ Other (Please specify)
(2) Carbon Neutrality (CN) (Select all that apply)
① Climate Change Mitigation: ✓ Carbon sequestration and storage (e.g., forest management, wetland/seagrass restoration, CCUS) ☐ Greenhouse gas emission reductions (e.g., energy efficiency, renewables, reduced fossil fuel use) ☐ Other (Please specify) **② Climate Change Adaptation:** ☐ Reduced heavy-rain disaster risks (e.g., flooding and landslides) ☐ Reduced coastal disaster risks (e.g., storm surges, high waves, erosion, windblown sand) ☐ Water conservation and reduced scarcity risks (e.g., rainwater storage/infiltration, groundwater recharge) ☐ Extreme heat measures (e.g., urban heat mitigation and heat-illness prevention) ☐ Greater resilience in agriculture, forestry, and fisheries ☐ Other (Please specify)
(3) Circular Economy (CE) (Select all that apply)
☐ Use of underutilized resources (e.g., thinned wood, pruned branches, sewage sludge) ☐ Circular use of biological resources (e.g., wood, bamboo, crops, fishery products, seaweed) ☐ Reduced use of fossil resources (fossil-derived materials and raw materials) ☐ Waste reduction ☐ Recycling ☐ Reuse ☐ Improved water circulation (e.g., wastewater treatment, rainwater/reclaimed water use, groundwater recharge) ☐ Local resource circulation (using local resources locally) ☐ Other (Please specify)

“Act for BLUE CARBON” — Initiatives to Protect Blue Carbon Ecosystems

Panasonic Holdings

1. Description of the Initiative

The Panasonic Group is promoting “Act for BLUE CARBON,” an initiative to conserve and restore blue carbon ecosystems as part of its efforts to increase habitats for marine ecosystems to reduce CO2 on land.

Blue carbon ecosystems, such as seaweed, mangroves, and eelgrass beds, have a greater capacity to absorb and store CO2 than terrestrial ecosystems while also serving as a vital foundation supporting marine biodiversity. However, these ecosystems face the risk of disappearing due to factors such as seawater pollution and rising sea temperatures. To address these issues, the Group has been conducting regular and ongoing activities in various countries and regions, including mangrove planting in Cambodia, Vietnam, Indonesia, the Philippines, and the UAE; conservation and restoration of eelgrass beds in Japan; and cleanup activities aimed at reducing marine litter around the world.

Employees of the Group and their families participate in these initiatives as part of the Group’s corporate citizenship (social contribution) activities, deepening their understanding of biodiversity conservation through firsthand experience. The Group also holds lectures on blue carbon for employees and produces videos and websites in both Japanese and English to highlight the importance of blue carbon ecosystem conservation and the significance of these conservation efforts. By communicating these initiatives both internally and externally, the Group strives to increase understanding and active participation not only among its employees, but also among external stakeholders and future generations.





2. Key Contributions to Nature Positive (NP), Carbon Neutrality (CN), and Circular Economy (CE)

(1) Nature Positive (NP)

The mangrove forests and eelgrass beds that the Panasonic Group works to conserve and restore through the “Act for BLUE CARBON” initiative serve as habitats and breeding grounds for a wide variety of organisms. Often called the “cradles of the sea,” they serve as a critical foundation supporting marine ecosystems by nurturing fish, shellfish, and other aquatic species. Additionally, the Group’s global efforts to reduce marine litter and improve marine environments contribute to reducing the burden on these ecosystems. Through these activities, the Group helps protect the richness of the sea while fostering the maintenance and recovery of biodiversity and the creation of sustainable natural capital.

(2) Carbon Neutrality (CN)

Blue carbon ecosystems are a crucial foundation supporting marine ecosystems and are also said to have a greater capacity to absorb and store CO2 than green carbon ecosystems such as forests and terrestrial plants, making them an important form of natural capital that contributes to climate change mitigation. As marine ecosystems continue to decline due to factors such as seawater pollution, rising seawater temperatures, and ocean contamination, the Panasonic Group is promoting the conservation and restoration of blue carbon ecosystems in addition to its more than 30 years of efforts to conserve green carbon ecosystems. Through these initiatives, the Group aims to maintain and expand CO2 sinks and contribute to climate change mitigation.

<1. Category>

Integrated Elements	✓ ① NP × CN ☐ ② NP × CE ☐ ③ NP × CN × CE
Category (Multiple selections allowed)	☐ ① Forests and Satoyama Landscapes ☐ ② Agriculture, Livestock, and Biomass ☐ ③ Freshwater Environments (rivers, watersheds, lakes, marshes, wetlands, waterfront areas, etc.) ✓ ④ Marine and Coastal Areas, Tidal Flats, and Seagrass/Seaweed Beds (including blue carbon) ☐ ⑤ Urban and Built-up Areas and Green Infrastructure (including NbS and rooftop/wall greening) ☐ ⑥ Initiatives at Business Sites and Offices ☐ ⑦ Nationally Certified Sustainably Managed Natural Sites (including certificates of support) ☐ ⑧ Products and Services (including planning/design, energy efficiency, and circular economy) ☐ ⑨ Use of Digital Technologies (including nature-related data collection/analysis and monitoring) ☐ ⑩ Nature Tech (R&D, technology development/implementation, and innovation) ☐ ⑪ Nature-related Financial Disclosures (including TNFD alignment and KPI setting) ☐ ⑫ Nature Finance ✓ ⑬ Collaboration with Other Stakeholders (including public-private partnerships and collaboration with NGOs and universities) ☐ ⑭ Other (Please specify)
SDGs	13,14,17
GBF 2030 Targets	2,4,8,14

<2. Benefits of the Integrated Initiative>

(1) Nature Positive (NP) (Required; multiple selections allowed)
✓ Ecosystem conservation (e.g., forests, rivers, oceans, and Satoyama) ✓ Ecosystem restoration (restoring degraded ecosystems) ☐ Ecological network development (corridors connecting habitats) ☐ Conservation of rare and native species ✓ Enhancement of ecosystem services (provisioning, regulating, cultural, and supporting services) ☐ Sustainable use of natural resources (e.g., forests, fisheries, farmland, groundwater) ☐ Conservation of waterside environments (e.g., rivers, wetlands, rice paddies, groundwater; rainwater infiltration, groundwater recharge, water quality improvement) ☐ Other (Please specify)
(2) Carbon Neutrality (CN) (Select all that apply)
① Climate Change Mitigation: ✓ Carbon sequestration and storage (e.g., forest management, wetland/seagrass restoration, CCUS) ☐ Greenhouse gas emission reductions (e.g., energy efficiency, renewables, reduced fossil fuel use) ☐ Other (Please specify) **② Climate Change Adaptation:** ☐ Reduced heavy-rain disaster risks (e.g., flooding and landslides) ☐ Reduced coastal disaster risks (e.g., storm surges, high waves, erosion, windblown sand) ☐ Water conservation and reduced scarcity risks (e.g., rainwater storage/infiltration, groundwater recharge) ☐ Extreme heat measures (e.g., urban heat mitigation and heat-illness prevention) ☐ Greater resilience in agriculture, forestry, and fisheries ☐ Other (Please specify)
(3) Circular Economy (CE) (Select all that apply)
☐ Use of underutilized resources (e.g., thinned wood, pruned branches, sewage sludge) ☐ Circular use of biological resources (e.g., wood, bamboo, crops, fishery products, seaweed) ☐ Reduced use of fossil resources (fossil-derived materials and raw materials) ☐ Waste reduction ☐ Recycling ☐ Reuse ☐ Improved water circulation (e.g., wastewater treatment, rainwater/reclaimed water use, groundwater recharge) ☐ Local resource circulation (using local resources locally) ☐ Other (Please specify)

Gohon no ki Project

Creating Ecosystem Networks and Visualizing Natural Capital Value Through the Housing Business

SEKISUI HOUSE

1. Description of the Initiative

Since 2001, Sekisui House has promoted The *Gohon no Ki* Project with the aim of creating ecosystem networks and enhancing natural capital value through its housing business. Based on the concept of “planting native tree species for birds and butterflies,” the project focuses on planting native tree species that are well suited to local climates and ecosystems. By creating high-quality green spaces in residential gardens and connecting them across neighborhoods and communities, the project contributes to the development of ecosystem networks in urban areas and the conservation of biodiversity.

Sekisui House also collaborates with universities and specialized institutions in the field of natural capital to quantitatively assess the effectiveness of the initiative using biodiversity big data and planting data accumulated over many years. The results have confirmed that planting under The *Gohon no Ki* Project contributes to biodiversity restoration, including improving habitat suitability for birds and butterflies. Furthermore, the Company is advancing the development of methodologies for assessing biodiversity gains and visualization tools, while establishing mechanisms to scientifically measure and manage its contributions to natural capital.

In July 2026, Sekisui House published a white paper summarizing the 25-year history and achievements of The *Gohon no Ki* Project based on scientific evidence. Through this publication, the Company shares knowledge and insights on nature restoration, biodiversity conservation, and the enhancement of natural capital value through residential gardens with stakeholders in Japan and around the world. With cumulative plantings exceeding 20 million trees, Sekisui House continues to pursue the enhancement of natural capital value and the realization of a sustainable society through its core business activities.







2. Key Contributions to Nature Positive (NP), Carbon Neutrality (CN), and Circular Economy (CE)

(1) Nature Positive (NP)

The *Gohon no Ki* Project is based on the concept of "planting native tree species for birds and butterflies." By planting native tree species that are well suited to local climates and ecosystems, the project contributes to the development of ecosystem networks in urban areas and the conservation and restoration of biodiversity. Through the creation of high-quality green spaces in residential gardens and their connection across neighborhoods and communities, the initiative helps build a green network that supports wildlife habitats and ecological connectivity. In addition, the effectiveness of the initiative is quantitatively assessed and visualized using biodiversity big data and accumulated planting data, demonstrating its contribution to biodiversity restoration and the enhancement of natural capital value.

(2) Carbon Neutrality (CN)

While The *Gohon no Ki* Project primarily aims to conserve and restore biodiversity, the planting of native tree species also delivers climate-related co-benefits, including CO_2 absorption and carbon sequestration through tree growth, as well as mitigation of the urban heat island effect through the creation of shade and green cover. By providing residents with opportunities to experience the richness of nature and recognize the value of ecosystem services in their daily lives, the project also contributes to raising environmental awareness. Through these multiple benefits, the initiative supports both biodiversity conservation and climate change mitigation, while encouraging behavioral changes toward the realization of a decarbonized society.

<1. Category>

Integrated Elements	✓ ① NP × CN ☐ ② NP × CE ☐ ③ NP × CN × CE
Category (Multiple selections allowed)	✓ ① Forests and Satoyama Landscapes ☐ ② Agriculture, Livestock, and Biomass ☐ ③ Freshwater Environments (rivers, watersheds, lakes, marshes, wetlands, waterfront areas, etc.) ☐ ④ Marine and Coastal Areas, Tidal Flats, and Seagrass/Seaweed Beds (including blue carbon) ✓ ⑤ Urban and Built-up Areas and Green Infrastructure (including NbS and rooftop/wall greening) ☐ ⑥ Initiatives at Business Sites and Offices ☐ ⑦ Nationally Certified Sustainably Managed Natural Sites (including certificates of support) ✓ ⑧ Products and Services (including planning/design, energy efficiency, and circular economy) ✓ ⑨ Use of Digital Technologies (including nature-related data collection/analysis and monitoring) ✓ ⑩ Nature Tech (R&D, technology development/implementation, and innovation) ✓ ⑪ Nature-related Financial Disclosures (including TNFD alignment and KPI setting) ☐ ⑫ Nature Finance ✓ ⑬ Collaboration with Other Stakeholders (including public-private partnerships and collaboration with NGOs and universities) ☐ ⑭ Other (Please specify)
SDGs	11,13,15,17
GBF 2030 Targets	11,12,14,15

<2. Benefits of the Integrated Initiative>

(1) Nature Positive (NP) (Required; multiple selections allowed)
✓ Ecosystem conservation (e.g., forests, rivers, oceans, and Satoyama) ✓ Ecosystem restoration (restoring degraded ecosystems) ✓ Ecological network development (corridors connecting habitats) ✓ Conservation of rare and native species ✓ Enhancement of ecosystem services (provisioning, regulating, cultural, and supporting services) ☐ Sustainable use of natural resources (e.g., forests, fisheries, farmland, groundwater) ☐ Conservation of waterside environments (e.g., rivers, wetlands, rice paddies, groundwater; rainwater infiltration, groundwater recharge, water quality improvement) ☐ Other (Please specify)
(2) Carbon Neutrality (CN) (Select all that apply)
① Climate Change Mitigation: ✓ Carbon sequestration and storage (e.g., forest management, wetland/seagrass restoration, CCUS) ☐ Greenhouse gas emission reductions (e.g., energy efficiency, renewables, reduced fossil fuel use) ☐ Other (Please specify) **② Climate Change Adaptation:** ☐ Reduced heavy-rain disaster risks (e.g., flooding and landslides) ☐ Reduced coastal disaster risks (e.g., storm surges, high waves, erosion, windblown sand) ☐ Water conservation and reduced scarcity risks (e.g., rainwater storage/infiltration, groundwater recharge) ✓ Extreme heat measures (e.g., urban heat mitigation and heat-illness prevention) ☐ Greater resilience in agriculture, forestry, and fisheries ☐ Other (Please specify)
(3) Circular Economy (CE) (Select all that apply)
☐ Use of underutilized resources (e.g., thinned wood, pruned branches, sewage sludge) ☐ Circular use of biological resources (e.g., wood, bamboo, crops, fishery products, seaweed) ☐ Reduced use of fossil resources (fossil-derived materials and raw materials) ☐ Waste reduction ☐ Recycling ☐ Reuse ☐ Improved water circulation (e.g., wastewater treatment, rainwater/reclaimed water use, groundwater recharge) ☐ Local resource circulation (using local resources locally) ☐ Other (Please specify)

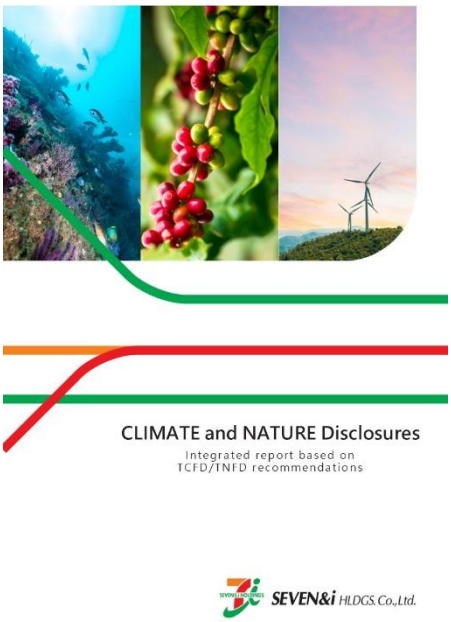
“Visualizing Risks and Opportunities in Coffee and Rice
through Integrated TCFD-TNFD Reporting

Seven & i Holdings

1. Description of the Initiative

Seven & i Holdings published its integrated TCFD-TNFD report in September 2025, strengthening its analysis of risks and opportunities related to climate change and nature. The report focuses on key raw materials such as coffee and rice, evaluating the impact of climate change and biodiversity loss on the stable supply of raw materials. It also highlights opportunities for sustainable sourcing and collaboration with local communities and diverse stakeholders. By leveraging the TNFD framework, Seven & i Holdings has gained the ability to quantitatively assess its dependency on and impact on nature, enabling more strategic and informed decision-making within the organization and in its engagement with suppliers.

As one example of an initiative contributing to Nature Positive, Seven-Eleven Japan is supporting the transition to regenerative agriculture at coffee farms in Brazil in connection with the sourcing of coffee beans for Seven Café. By using cover crops to improve soil health and enhance the farm environment, the initiative reduces the burden on nature, increases biodiversity, and helps achieve stable production.





2. Key Contributions to Nature Positive (NP), Carbon Neutrality (CN), and Circular Economy (CE)

(1) Nature Positive (NP)

Regenerative agriculture in Brazil contributes to biodiversity recovery and improved resilience by enhancing soil conditions and strengthening ecosystem services (e.g., water retention and soil fertility). Through practices such as cover cropping, it is expected to improve soil health, reduce the use of chemical fertilizers, cut greenhouse gas (CO_2) emissions, and increase drought tolerance by improving the soil's water-holding capacity.

(2) Carbon Neutrality (CN)

By implementing practices such as cover crop, we can improve soil conditions and help reduce the use of chemical fertilizers. Maintaining vegetation is also expected to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and promote carbon sequestration in the soil.

<1. Category>

Integrated Elements	✓ ① NP × CN ☐ ② NP × CE ☐ ③ NP × CN × CE
Category (Multiple selections allowed)	✓ ① Forests and Satoyama Landscapes ✓ ② Agriculture, Livestock, and Biomass ✓ ③ Freshwater Environments (rivers, watersheds, lakes, marshes, wetlands, waterfront areas, etc.) ☐ ④ Marine and Coastal Areas, Tidal Flats, and Seagrass/Seaweed Beds (including blue carbon) ☐ ⑤ Urban and Built-up Areas and Green Infrastructure (including NbS and rooftop/wall greening) ☐ ⑥ Initiatives at Business Sites and Offices ☐ ⑦ Nationally Certified Sustainably Managed Natural Sites (including certificates of support) ☐ ⑧ Products and Services (including planning/design, energy efficiency, and circular economy) ☐ ⑨ Use of Digital Technologies (including nature-related data collection/analysis and monitoring) ✓ ⑩ Nature Tech (R&D, technology development/implementation, and innovation) ✓ ⑪ Nature-related Financial Disclosures (including TNFD alignment and KPI setting) ☐ ⑫ Nature Finance ✓ ⑬ Collaboration with Other Stakeholders (including public-private partnerships and collaboration with NGOs and universities) ☐ ⑭ Other (Please specify)
SDGs	12,13,15,17
GBF 2030 Targets	7,10,15,20

<2. Benefits of the Integrated Initiative>

(1) Nature Positive (NP) (Required; multiple selections allowed)
✓ Ecosystem conservation (e.g., forests, rivers, oceans, and Satoyama) ✓ Ecosystem restoration (restoring degraded ecosystems) ✓ Ecological network development (corridors connecting habitats) ☐ Conservation of rare and native species ✓ Enhancement of ecosystem services (provisioning, regulating, cultural, and supporting services) ✓ Sustainable use of natural resources (e.g., forests, fisheries, farmland, groundwater) ✓ Conservation of waterside environments (e.g., rivers, wetlands, rice paddies, groundwater; rainwater infiltration, groundwater recharge, water quality improvement) ☐ Other (Please specify)
(2) Carbon Neutrality (CN) (Select all that apply)
① Climate Change Mitigation: ✓ Carbon sequestration and storage (e.g., forest management, wetland/seagrass restoration, CCUS) ✓ Greenhouse gas emission reductions (e.g., energy efficiency, renewables, reduced fossil fuel use) ☐ Other (Please specify) **② Climate Change Adaptation:** ✓ Reduced heavy-rain disaster risks (e.g., flooding and landslides) ☐ Reduced coastal disaster risks (e.g., storm surges, high waves, erosion, windblown sand) ✓ Water conservation and reduced scarcity risks (e.g., rainwater storage/infiltration, groundwater recharge) ☐ Extreme heat measures (e.g., urban heat mitigation and heat-illness prevention) ✓ Greater resilience in agriculture, forestry, and fisheries ☐ Other (Please specify)
(3) Circular Economy (CE) (Select all that apply)
☐ Use of underutilized resources (e.g., thinned wood, pruned branches, sewage sludge) ☐ Circular use of biological resources (e.g., wood, bamboo, crops, fishery products, seaweed) ☐ Reduced use of fossil resources (fossil-derived materials and raw materials) ☐ Waste reduction ☐ Recycling ☐ Reuse ☐ Improved water circulation (e.g., wastewater treatment, rainwater/reclaimed water use, groundwater recharge) ☐ Local resource circulation (using local resources locally) ☐ Other (Please specify)

Forestry Business in West Kalimantan, Indonesia

Sumitomo Forestry

1. Description of the Initiative

The Sumitomo Forestry Group has managed approximately 120,000 hectares of forests as plantation project sites in tropical peatlands in West Kalimantan.

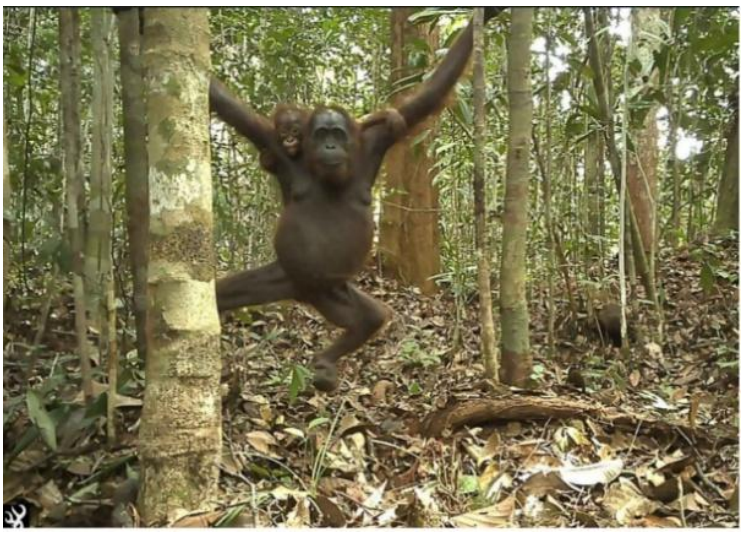
The plantation project sites cover areas in which forest degradation has advanced due to commercial harvesting from the 1960s to the mid-1990s in addition to repeated illegal logging and slash-and-burn farming practices.

We aim to sustainably produce timber on these lands while conserving forests with high conservation value and providing local residents with an economic foundation through our business activities.

The plantation project sites are located in tropical peatlands, which play an extremely vital role in the carbon and water cycle on a global scale. We have built a unique peatland management model. By stabilizing the underground water level, greenhouse gas emissions and forest fires are suppressed, and proper water cycles are maintained, thereby making a significant contribution to climate change mitigation.

In and around these project sites, ecosystems inhabited by rare plant and animal species remain isolated in an island-like manner. To prevent these plants and animals from becoming isolated, we work not only among our group companies but also with neighboring business operators to conserve the ecosystem as a whole.





2. Key Contributions to Nature Positive (NP), Carbon Neutrality (CN), and Circular Economy (CE)

(1) Nature Positive (NP)

In the conservation areas, we conduct regular animal and plant surveys. For rare animals such as orangutans and proboscis monkeys, we conduct not only population monitoring but also surveys on whether sufficient fruit-bearing trees are available as food sources.

Given that peatlands store a tremendous amount of water and support aquatic habitats, we also conduct aquatic biodiversity surveys to assess the impact of our operations on rivers and surrounding water environments. In the lower basin of our management area, the habitat of Irrawaddy dolphins, which is listed as an endangered species, has been confirmed.

(2) Carbon Neutrality (CN)

At the plantation sites, water level management based on precise surveys and peat studies is conducted to store water effectively. This makes it possible to maintain a water level suitable for plant growth while also preventing the soil from drying out.

Real-time measurements of peat thickness have revealed that peat thickness has not decreased in the long term as a result of our efforts to date. This demonstrates that we are suppressing greenhouse gas emissions from peat and contributing to fire prevention.

<1. Category>

Integrated Elements	✓ ① NP × CN ☐ ② NP × CE ☐ ③ NP × CN × CE
Category (Multiple selections allowed)	✓ ① Forests and Satoyama Landscapes ✓ ② Agriculture, Livestock, and Biomass ✓ ③ Freshwater Environments (rivers, watersheds, lakes, marshes, wetlands, waterfront areas, etc.) ✓ ④ Marine and Coastal Areas, Tidal Flats, and Seagrass/Seaweed Beds (including blue carbon) ☐ ⑤ Urban and Built-up Areas and Green Infrastructure (including NbS and rooftop/wall greening) ☐ ⑥ Initiatives at Business Sites and Offices ☐ ⑦ Nationally Certified Sustainably Managed Natural Sites (including certificates of support) ☐ ⑧ Products and Services (including planning/design, energy efficiency, and circular economy) ☐ ⑨ Use of Digital Technologies (including nature-related data collection/analysis and monitoring) ☐ ⑩ Nature Tech (R&D, technology development/implementation, and innovation) ☐ ⑪ Nature-related Financial Disclosures (including TNFD alignment and KPI setting) ☐ ⑫ Nature Finance ✓ ⑬ Collaboration with Other Stakeholders (including public-private partnerships and collaboration with NGOs and universities) ☐ ⑭ Other (Please specify)
SDGs	13,15,17
GBF 2030 Targets	1,4,11,22

<2. Benefits of the Integrated Initiative>

(1) Nature Positive (NP) (Required; multiple selections allowed)
✓ Ecosystem conservation (e.g., forests, rivers, oceans, and Satoyama) ✓ Ecosystem restoration (restoring degraded ecosystems) ✓ Ecological network development (corridors connecting habitats) ✓ Conservation of rare and native species ✓ Enhancement of ecosystem services (provisioning, regulating, cultural, and supporting services) ✓ Sustainable use of natural resources (e.g., forests, fisheries, farmland, groundwater) ✓ Conservation of waterside environments (e.g., rivers, wetlands, rice paddies, groundwater; rainwater infiltration, groundwater recharge, water quality improvement) ☐ Other (Please specify)
(2) Carbon Neutrality (CN) (Select all that apply)
① Climate Change Mitigation: ✓ Carbon sequestration and storage (e.g., forest management, wetland/seagrass restoration, CCUS) ☐ Greenhouse gas emission reductions (e.g., energy efficiency, renewables, reduced fossil fuel use) ☐ Other (Please specify) **② Climate Change Adaptation:** ☐ Reduced heavy-rain disaster risks (e.g., flooding and landslides) ✓ Reduced coastal disaster risks (e.g., storm surges, high waves, erosion, windblown sand) ☐ Water conservation and reduced scarcity risks (e.g., rainwater storage/infiltration, groundwater recharge) ☐ Extreme heat measures (e.g., urban heat mitigation and heat-illness prevention) ✓ Greater resilience in agriculture, forestry, and fisheries ☐ Other (Please specify)
(3) Circular Economy (CE) (Select all that apply)
☐ Use of underutilized resources (e.g., thinned wood, pruned branches, sewage sludge) ☐ Circular use of biological resources (e.g., wood, bamboo, crops, fishery products, seaweed) ☐ Reduced use of fossil resources (fossil-derived materials and raw materials) ☐ Waste reduction ☐ Recycling ☐ Reuse ☐ Improved water circulation (e.g., wastewater treatment, rainwater/reclaimed water use, groundwater recharge) ☐ Local resource circulation (using local resources locally) ☐ Other (Please specify)

Mangrove Conservation Business

Sumitomo Forestry

1. Description of the Initiative

In December 2022, Sumitomo Forestry acquired 100% ownership of PT. Bina Ovivipari Semesta (BIOS), which owns and manages 9,738 hectares of mangrove forests, and made it a wholly owned subsidiary. We aim to create high-quality blue carbon credits by maintaining and managing the mangrove forests of BIOS, which are globally valuable ecosystems, as "conservation forests" rather than "working forests" that undergo a cycle of logging and replantation.

Drawing on the expertise we have cultivated over many years in sustainable peatland management in West Kalimantan, we engage in wide-area ecosystem conservation projects that treat mangroves along the coastal boundary, as well as peatlands and tropical forests in inland areas, as interconnected ecosystems. By doing this, we will realize Nature Positive through biodiversity conservation, water purification, and improvement of water retention and water circulation functions.



2. Key Contributions to Nature Positive (NP), Carbon Neutrality (CN), and Circular Economy (CE)

(1) Nature Positive (NP)

In BIOS, 15 endangered species — five mammals, six birds, and four reptiles — among the diverse animal species inhabiting the area have been designated as priority conservation targets. Through daily patrols, monitoring, and vegetation restoration activities, we are working to conserve and create habitats for these rare species.

(2) Carbon Neutrality (CN)

Mangrove forests are expected to enhance local disaster resilience by functioning as natural protective infrastructure that absorbs and dissipates wave energy associated with storm surges and severe storms, thereby reducing coastal erosion and flood damage. They also contribute to the conservation of coastal ecosystems and the sustainability of fisheries resources.

We have been working to create blue carbon credits through conservation of mangrove forests.



<1. Category>

Integrated Elements	✓ ① NP × CN ☐ ② NP × CE ☐ ③ NP × CN × CE
Category (Multiple selections allowed)	✓ ① Forests and Satoyama Landscapes ☐ ② Agriculture, Livestock, and Biomass ✓ ③ Freshwater Environments (rivers, watersheds, lakes, marshes, wetlands, waterfront areas, etc.) ✓ ④ Marine and Coastal Areas, Tidal Flats, and Seagrass/Seaweed Beds (including blue carbon) ☐ ⑤ Urban and Built-up Areas and Green Infrastructure (including NbS and rooftop/wall greening) ☐ ⑥ Initiatives at Business Sites and Offices ☐ ⑦ Nationally Certified Sustainably Managed Natural Sites (including certificates of support) ☐ ⑧ Products and Services (including planning/design, energy efficiency, and circular economy) ☐ ⑨ Use of Digital Technologies (including nature-related data collection/analysis and monitoring) ☐ ⑩ Nature Tech (R&D, technology development/implementation, and innovation) ☐ ⑪ Nature-related Financial Disclosures (including TNFD alignment and KPI setting) ✓ ⑫ Nature Finance ✓ ⑬ Collaboration with Other Stakeholders (including public-private partnerships and collaboration with NGOs and universities) ☐ ⑭ Other (Please specify)
SDGs	13,14,15
GBF 2030 Targets	1,4,8,19,22

<2. Benefits of the Integrated Initiative>

(1) Nature Positive (NP) (Required; multiple selections allowed)
✓ Ecosystem conservation (e.g., forests, rivers, oceans, and Satoyama) ✓ Ecosystem restoration (restoring degraded ecosystems) ✓ Ecological network development (corridors connecting habitats) ✓ Conservation of rare and native species ✓ Enhancement of ecosystem services (provisioning, regulating, cultural, and supporting services) ☐ Sustainable use of natural resources (e.g., forests, fisheries, farmland, groundwater) ✓ Conservation of waterside environments (e.g., rivers, wetlands, rice paddies, groundwater; rainwater infiltration, groundwater recharge, water quality improvement) ☐ Other (Please specify)
(2) Carbon Neutrality (CN) (Select all that apply)
① Climate Change Mitigation: ✓ Carbon sequestration and storage (e.g., forest management, wetland/seagrass restoration, CCUS) ☐ Greenhouse gas emission reductions (e.g., energy efficiency, renewables, reduced fossil fuel use) ☐ Other (Please specify) **② Climate Change Adaptation:** ☐ Reduced heavy-rain disaster risks (e.g., flooding and landslides) ✓ Reduced coastal disaster risks (e.g., storm surges, high waves, erosion, windblown sand) ☐ Water conservation and reduced scarcity risks (e.g., rainwater storage/infiltration, groundwater recharge) ☐ Extreme heat measures (e.g., urban heat mitigation and heat-illness prevention) ✓ Greater resilience in agriculture, forestry, and fisheries ☐ Other (Please specify)
(3) Circular Economy (CE) (Select all that apply)
☐ Use of underutilized resources (e.g., thinned wood, pruned branches, sewage sludge) ☐ Circular use of biological resources (e.g., wood, bamboo, crops, fishery products, seaweed) ☐ Reduced use of fossil resources (fossil-derived materials and raw materials) ☐ Waste reduction ☐ Recycling ☐ Reuse ☐ Improved water circulation (e.g., wastewater treatment, rainwater/reclaimed water use, groundwater recharge) ☐ Local resource circulation (using local resources locally) ☐ Other (Please specify)

Forest Conservation Activities in "Toho Gas Forest"

Toho Gas

1. Description of the Initiative

Recognizing the preservation of local ecosystems as a material issue impacting our Group's sustainable growth, we established three company forests in our primary service area of the Tokai region (Aichi, Gifu, and Mie prefectures): "Toho Gas Forest Odai" (Odai Town, Mie Prefecture), "Toho Gas Forest Mitake" (Mitake Town, Gifu Prefecture), and "Toho Gas Forest Seto" (Seto City, Aichi Prefecture). In these forests, we carry out forest conservation activities in cooperation with local communities, including outsourcing certain operations to local forestry cooperatives.

Tree planting activities were conducted at "Toho Gas Forest Odai" and "Toho Gas Forest Seto," while forest thinning activities were carried out at "Toho Gas Forest Mitake." Starting in fiscal year 2025 at "Toho Gas Forest Mitake," we shifted our participant focus from Group employees and their families to the general public, particularly children who represent the next generation, thereby providing opportunities for environmental education through hands-on nature experiences. Specifically, in collaboration with local governments and forestry cooperatives, we organized activities such as hands-on thinning workshops and crafting workshops using thinned wood. By fostering a deeper understanding among participants regarding the necessity of forest conservation and the importance of natural resources, these initiatives contribute to raising environmental awareness across the local community and sustainable ecosystem conservation.

Through these public-private partnerships, we contribute to the preservation of local natural resources and biodiversity, while promoting greenhouse gas absorption by forests—thereby supporting climate change mitigation and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), including Goal 15 ("Life on Land").



2. Key Contributions to Nature Positive (NP), Carbon Neutrality (CN), and Circular Economy (CE)

(1) Nature Positive (NP)

Appropriate tree planting and thinning operations In our forest conservation activities, planting native species suited to the local environment and appropriate thinning that allows sunlight to reach the forest floor contribute to the maintenance and restoration of healthy forest ecosystems where diverse flora and fauna can inhabit and thrive. By protecting the habitats of a wide variety of species, these efforts not only conserve local biodiversity but also enhance the multifaceted ecosystem services of forests—such as soil conservation and watershed recharge—thereby contributing to the maintenance and enhancement of the natural capital that underpins the region. Furthermore, through public-private partnerships and participatory environmental education for citizens, we foster public awareness regarding the importance of natural capital, helping to build a sustainable ecosystem conservation.

(2) Carbon Neutrality (CN)

In our forest conservation efforts, tree planting contributes to expanding CO2 absorption through the formation of new forests and the cultivation of vigorous young trees. Additionally, appropriate thinning fosters healthy tree growth and enhances forest resilience against pests and extreme weather, supporting stable, long-term carbon sequestration. Furthermore, the rich ecosystems nurtured through these conservation activities strengthen soil water retention and sediment retention capabilities, functioning as climate change adaptation measures that mitigate damage from weather disasters such as heavy rainfall-induced floods and landslides. By integrally promoting nature restoration through a nature-positive approach alongside decarbonization, we contribute to generating strong synergies in climate change action.

<1. Category>

Integrated Elements	✓ ① NP × CN ☐ ② NP × CE ☐ ③ NP × CN × CE
Category (Multiple selections allowed)	✓ ① Forests and Satoyama Landscapes ☐ ② Agriculture, Livestock, and Biomass ☐ ③ Freshwater Environments (rivers, watersheds, lakes, marshes, wetlands, waterfront areas, etc.) ☐ ④ Marine and Coastal Areas, Tidal Flats, and Seagrass/Seaweed Beds (including blue carbon) ☐ ⑤ Urban and Built-up Areas and Green Infrastructure (including NbS and rooftop/wall greening) ☐ ⑥ Initiatives at Business Sites and Offices ☐ ⑦ Nationally Certified Sustainably Managed Natural Sites (including certificates of support) ☐ ⑧ Products and Services (including planning/design, energy efficiency, and circular economy) ☐ ⑨ Use of Digital Technologies (including nature-related data collection/analysis and monitoring) ☐ ⑩ Nature Tech (R&D, technology development/implementation, and innovation) ☐ ⑪ Nature-related Financial Disclosures (including TNFD alignment and KPI setting) ☐ ⑫ Nature Finance ☐ ⑬ Collaboration with Other Stakeholders (including public-private partnerships and collaboration with NGOs and universities) ☐ ⑭ Other (Please specify)
SDGs	15,13,17,4,11
GBF 2030 Targets	2,8,11,15,21,22

<2. Benefits of the Integrated Initiative>

(1) Nature Positive (NP) (Required; multiple selections allowed)
✓ Ecosystem conservation (e.g., forests, rivers, oceans, and Satoyama) ✓ Ecosystem restoration (restoring degraded ecosystems) ☐ Ecological network development (corridors connecting habitats) ☐ Conservation of rare and native species ☐ Enhancement of ecosystem services (provisioning, regulating, cultural, and supporting services) ☐ Sustainable use of natural resources (e.g., forests, fisheries, farmland, groundwater) ☐ Conservation of waterside environments (e.g., rivers, wetlands, rice paddies, groundwater; rainwater infiltration, groundwater recharge, water quality improvement) ☐ Other (Please specify)
(2) Carbon Neutrality (CN) (Select all that apply)
① Climate Change Mitigation: ✓ Carbon sequestration and storage (e.g., forest management, wetland/seagrass restoration, CCUS) ☐ Greenhouse gas emission reductions (e.g., energy efficiency, renewables, reduced fossil fuel use) ☐ Other (Please specify) **② Climate Change Adaptation:** ✓ Reduced heavy-rain disaster risks (e.g., flooding and landslides) ☐ Reduced coastal disaster risks (e.g., storm surges, high waves, erosion, windblown sand) ✓ Water conservation and reduced scarcity risks (e.g., rainwater storage/infiltration, groundwater recharge) ☐ Extreme heat measures (e.g., urban heat mitigation and heat-illness prevention) ☐ Greater resilience in agriculture, forestry, and fisheries ☐ Other (Please specify)
(3) Circular Economy (CE) (Select all that apply)
☐ Use of underutilized resources (e.g., thinned wood, pruned branches, sewage sludge) ☐ Circular use of biological resources (e.g., wood, bamboo, crops, fishery products, seaweed) ☐ Reduced use of fossil resources (fossil-derived materials and raw materials) ☐ Waste reduction ☐ Recycling ☐ Reuse ☐ Improved water circulation (e.g., wastewater treatment, rainwater/reclaimed water use, groundwater recharge) ☐ Local resource circulation (using local resources locally) ☐ Other (Please specify)

“Kaga Toshiba Forest" Maintenance Activities that Help Create Ecosystem Networks and Respond to Climate Change

Toshiba

1. Description of the Initiative

Since FY2013, we have leased a portion (3.33 ha) of city-owned land in Tatsunokuchi Hillside Park in Nomi City and have been conducting forest maintenance and preservation activities on the land under the name "Kaga Toshiba Forest," led by employees and their families, with the support and guidance of the "Nomi Satoyama Fan Club" and the local government. This activity has entered its 14th year in FY2026, and we are carrying out activities and events such as removing fallen trees along the walking trail, cutting underbrush around the log yard and signboards, cleaning ditches, and providing woodwork and log-cutting experiences. Through these activities, we have contributed to the creation of an ecosystem network, such as by confirming the arrival of Luehdorfia japonica (an endangered species listed on the Red List). In addition, these activities contribute to climate change mitigation through CO2 absorption by the forest, and the project received the Ishikawa Forest Maintenance Activities CO2 Absorption Certificate from Ishikawa Prefecture for three consecutive fiscal years from FY2023 to FY2025. In recognition of these efforts, the site was certified as a Nationally Certified Sustainability Managed Natural Site in September 2025 under Japan’s Act on Promoting Activities to Enhance Regional Biodiversity.



2. Key Contributions to Nature Positive (NP), Carbon Neutrality (CN), and Circular Economy (CE)

(1) Nature Positive (NP)

Since FY2013, we have leased a portion (3.33 ha) of city-owned land in Tatsunokuchi Hillside Park in Nomi City and have been conducting forest maintenance and preservation activities on the land under the name "Kaga Toshiba Forest," led by employees and their families, with the support and guidance of the Nomi Satoyama Fan Club and the local government. In addition to environmental maintenance activities such as removing fallen trees, cutting underbrush, and cleaning ditches, we provide opportunities for participants to connect with nature through hands-on experiences such as woodwork and log cutting. Through these activities, we have contributed to the creation of an ecosystem network, as demonstrated by the confirmed arrival of Luehdorfia japonica (an endangered species listed on the Red List). In recognition of these efforts, the site was certified as a Nationally Certified Sustainability Managed Natural Site in September 2025 under Japan's Act on Promoting Activities to Enhance Regional Biodiversity. We will continue to work in partnership with the local community to help create an ecosystem network and contribute to biodiversity conservation.

(2) Carbon Neutrality (CN)

Forest maintenance and preservation activities in Kaga Toshiba Forest contribute to climate change mitigation through CO2 absorption by the forest. In recognition of these efforts, the project received the Ishikawa Forest Maintenance Activities CO2 Absorption Certificate from Ishikawa Prefecture for three consecutive fiscal years from FY2023 to FY2025. In addition to contributing to climate change mitigation, these activities also support the creation of an ecosystem network. Through the project, the presence of Luehdorfia japonica (an endangered species listed on the Red List) has been confirmed. By achieving both CO2 absorption through forest management and biodiversity conservation, the project contributes to both climate change mitigation and the realization of a Nature Positive society.

<1. Category>

Integrated Elements	✓ ① NP × CN ☐ ② NP × CE ☐ ③ NP × CN × CE
Category (Multiple selections allowed)	✓ ① Forests and Satoyama Landscapes ☐ ② Agriculture, Livestock, and Biomass ☐ ③ Freshwater Environments (rivers, watersheds, lakes, marshes, wetlands, waterfront areas, etc.) ☐ ④ Marine and Coastal Areas, Tidal Flats, and Seagrass/Seaweed Beds (including blue carbon) ☐ ⑤ Urban and Built-up Areas and Green Infrastructure (including NbS and rooftop/wall greening) ☐ ⑥ Initiatives at Business Sites and Offices ✓ ⑦ Nationally Certified Sustainably Managed Natural Sites (including certificates of support) ☐ ⑧ Products and Services (including planning/design, energy efficiency, and circular economy) ☐ ⑨ Use of Digital Technologies (including nature-related data collection/analysis and monitoring) ☐ ⑩ Nature Tech (R&D, technology development/implementation, and innovation) ☐ ⑪ Nature-related Financial Disclosures (including TNFD alignment and KPI setting) ☐ ⑫ Nature Finance ✓ ⑬ Collaboration with Other Stakeholders (including public-private partnerships and collaboration with NGOs and universities) ☐ ⑭ Other (Please specify)
SDGs	13,15
GBF 2030 Targets	3,4,8

<2. Benefits of the Integrated Initiative>

(1) Nature Positive (NP) (Required; multiple selections allowed)
✓ Ecosystem conservation (e.g., forests, rivers, oceans, and Satoyama) ☐ Ecosystem restoration (restoring degraded ecosystems) ✓ Ecological network development (corridors connecting habitats) ✓ Conservation of rare and native species ✓ Enhancement of ecosystem services (provisioning, regulating, cultural, and supporting services) ✓ Sustainable use of natural resources (e.g., forests, fisheries, farmland, groundwater) ☐ Conservation of waterside environments (e.g., rivers, wetlands, rice paddies, groundwater; rainwater infiltration, groundwater recharge, water quality improvement) ☐ Other (Please specify)
(2) Carbon Neutrality (CN) (Select all that apply)
① Climate Change Mitigation: ✓ Carbon sequestration and storage (e.g., forest management, wetland/seagrass restoration, CCUS) ☐ Greenhouse gas emission reductions (e.g., energy efficiency, renewables, reduced fossil fuel use) ☐ Other (Please specify) **② Climate Change Adaptation:** ☐ Reduced heavy-rain disaster risks (e.g., flooding and landslides) ☐ Reduced coastal disaster risks (e.g., storm surges, high waves, erosion, windblown sand) ☐ Water conservation and reduced scarcity risks (e.g., rainwater storage/infiltration, groundwater recharge) ☐ Extreme heat measures (e.g., urban heat mitigation and heat-illness prevention) ☐ Greater resilience in agriculture, forestry, and fisheries ☐ Other (Please specify)
(3) Circular Economy (CE) (Select all that apply)
☐ Use of underutilized resources (e.g., thinned wood, pruned branches, sewage sludge) ☐ Circular use of biological resources (e.g., wood, bamboo, crops, fishery products, seaweed) ☐ Reduced use of fossil resources (fossil-derived materials and raw materials) ☐ Waste reduction ☐ Recycling ☐ Reuse ☐ Improved water circulation (e.g., wastewater treatment, rainwater/reclaimed water use, groundwater recharge) ☐ Local resource circulation (using local resources locally) ☐ Other (Please specify)

Launching an Eelgrass Restoration Project for Blue Carbon Ecosystem Recovery and Biodiversity Conservation Across Japan

Toyo Seikan Group Holdings

1. Description of the Initiative

Since the end of August 2025, we have been continuing a project to restore eelgrass beds, with the aim of advancing the conservation of biodiversity and the recovery of Blue Carbon, which absorbs and stores atmospheric CO_2.

Eelgrass, often referred to as the "cradle of the sea," plays a role in providing habitats for juvenile fish and purifying water quality; however, due to changes in water quality and worsening environmental conditions, it has continued to decline nationwide, and the lack of progress in natural recovery remains a major challenge.

In this project, we are utilizing "Ion Culture," an algae growth-promoting material jointly developed by our consolidated subsidiary Toyo Glass Co., Ltd. and Fudo Tetra Corporation and are mainly carrying out the following activities:

1. Awareness-Raising and Observation at Sendai Umino-Mori Aquarium
   At the aquarium, with which we have a sponsorship agreement, we are conducting observation studies on eelgrass growth using Ion Culture. We are also using explanatory panels and picture books for children to help visitors understand the connection between nature and science.
2. Scientific Verification at TAKANAWA GATEWAY CITY
   In collaboration with Innoqua Inc., an environmental transfer venture, we are conducting verification of eelgrass growth rates and photosynthetic efficiency under controlled conditions of water temperature and light at the facility's "Aquatic Lab."

Looking ahead, we aim to utilize the insights gained from these activities to promote the implementation of Ion Culture in coastal areas in cooperation with local fisheries cooperatives and municipalities in Miyagi Prefecture. Furthermore, by extending these initiatives to eelgrass beds across Japan, we will continue to contribute to the realization of a Zero-Carbon society and the Society co-existing with Nature.



2. Key Contributions to Nature Positive (NP), Carbon Neutrality (CN), and Circular Economy (CE)

(1) Nature Positive (NP)

Eelgrass beds, often referred to as the "cradles of the sea," are an important form of natural capital that supports rich marine ecosystems by serving as spawning grounds and shelters for juvenile fish and small marine creatures. However, much of this habitat has been lost due to environmental degradation, and natural recovery has been difficult.

Through this project, we aim to restore eelgrass beds by using "Ion Culture," an algae growth-promoting material, to recover lost habitats for marine life. By promoting biodiversity conservation and protecting local fishery resources through awareness activities at the aquarium and scientific verification in Aquatic lab, we contribute to the realization of a nature-positive society in which nature and people coexist in harmony.

(2) Carbon Neutrality (CN)

Eelgrass beds are an important form of natural capital that, in addition to contributing to restoration of marine ecosystems, also help address climate change through the absorption and storage of carbon dioxide by seaweed and seagrass.

In this project, we use "Ion Culture," an algae growth-promoting material, to promote eelgrass growth and enhance the potential for Blue Carbon creation. In addition, through observation and verification at aquariums and Aquatic lab, we seek to scientifically understand the growth conditions and effects of eelgrass, and by linking these efforts to implementation in coastal areas, we aim to achieve both the restoration of natural capital and decarbonization.

<1. Category>

Integrated Elements	✓ ① NP × CN ☐ ② NP × CE ☐ ③ NP × CN × CE
Category (Multiple selections allowed)	☐ ① Forests and Satoyama Landscapes ☐ ② Agriculture, Livestock, and Biomass ☐ ③ Freshwater Environments (rivers, watersheds, lakes, marshes, wetlands, waterfront areas, etc.) ✓ ④ Marine and Coastal Areas, Tidal Flats, and Seagrass/Seaweed Beds (including blue carbon) ☐ ⑤ Urban and Built-up Areas and Green Infrastructure (including NbS and rooftop/wall greening) ☐ ⑥ Initiatives at Business Sites and Offices ☐ ⑦ Nationally Certified Sustainably Managed Natural Sites (including certificates of support) ☐ ⑧ Products and Services (including planning/design, energy efficiency, and circular economy) ☐ ⑨ Use of Digital Technologies (including nature-related data collection/analysis and monitoring) ✓ ⑩ Nature Tech (R&D, technology development/implementation, and innovation) ☐ ⑪ Nature-related Financial Disclosures (including TNFD alignment and KPI setting) ☐ ⑫ Nature Finance ✓ ⑬ Collaboration with Other Stakeholders (including public-private partnerships and collaboration with NGOs and universities) ☐ ⑭ Other (Please specify)
SDGs	13,14,17
GBF 2030 Targets	2,8,11

<2. Benefits of the Integrated Initiative>

(1) Nature Positive (NP) (Required; multiple selections allowed)
☐ Ecosystem conservation (e.g., forests, rivers, oceans, and Satoyama) ✓ Ecosystem restoration (restoring degraded ecosystems) ☐ Ecological network development (corridors connecting habitats) ☐ Conservation of rare and native species ✓ Enhancement of ecosystem services (provisioning, regulating, cultural, and supporting services) ☐ Sustainable use of natural resources (e.g., forests, fisheries, farmland, groundwater) ✓ Conservation of waterside environments (e.g., rivers, wetlands, rice paddies, groundwater; rainwater infiltration, groundwater recharge, water quality improvement) ☐ Other (Please specify)
(2) Carbon Neutrality (CN) (Select all that apply)
① Climate Change Mitigation: ✓ Carbon sequestration and storage (e.g., forest management, wetland/seagrass restoration, CCUS) ☐ Greenhouse gas emission reductions (e.g., energy efficiency, renewables, reduced fossil fuel use) ☐ Other (Please specify) **② Climate Change Adaptation:** ☐ Reduced heavy-rain disaster risks (e.g., flooding and landslides) ☐ Reduced coastal disaster risks (e.g., storm surges, high waves, erosion, windblown sand) ☐ Water conservation and reduced scarcity risks (e.g., rainwater storage/infiltration, groundwater recharge) ☐ Extreme heat measures (e.g., urban heat mitigation and heat-illness prevention) ✓ Greater resilience in agriculture, forestry, and fisheries ☐ Other (Please specify)
(3) Circular Economy (CE) (Select all that apply)
☐ Use of underutilized resources (e.g., thinned wood, pruned branches, sewage sludge) ✓ Circular use of biological resources (e.g., wood, bamboo, crops, fishery products, seaweed) ☐ Reduced use of fossil resources (fossil-derived materials and raw materials) ☐ Waste reduction ☐ Recycling ☐ Reuse ✓ Improved water circulation (e.g., wastewater treatment, rainwater/reclaimed water use, groundwater recharge) ✓ Local resource circulation (using local resources locally) ☐ Other (Please specify)

Toyota's Initiatives for the Co-existence of Humanity and the Earth

Toyota Motor

1. Description of the Initiative

Under the “Toyota Environmental Challenge 2050,” established in 2015, Toyota Motor Corporation is working on three areas: Carbon Neutrality (CN), Circular Economy (CE), and Nature Positive (NP).

For Nature Positive, under the “Challenge of Establishing a Future Society in Harmony with Nature,” Toyota promotes activities based on the “Toyota Policy on Harmony with Nature,” built on three pillars: (1) minimizing the impact on nature throughout the life cycle, (2) driving forward initiatives to guide nature toward restoration, and (3) advancing these efforts in an integrated manner together with carbon neutrality and the circular economy. Recognizing that its business activities depend on and affect natural capital across the entire life cycle—from procurement to production, use, disposal, and recycling—the company works to identify and reduce these impacts.

Furthermore, aiming to be the “best-in-town,” Toyota carries out community-rooted conservation activities at its business sites such as plants and R&D facilities, as well as in company-owned forests. Through the Toyota Green Wave Project, it collaborates with group companies, suppliers, local communities, and experts to expand the circle of harmony-with-nature activities from local communities to the world, and on to the future.

2. Key Contributions to Nature Positive (NP), Carbon Neutrality (CN), and Circular Economy (CE)

(1) Nature Positive (NP)

Toyota Motor Corporation works to maintain and improve habitats and conduct ecosystem monitoring at its business sites and company-owned forests, thereby contributing to the conservation and restoration of biodiversity. It has joined the “30by30 Alliance” led by the Ministry of the Environment of Japan and has obtained certification for six sites—including Toyota Technical Center Shimoyama and Toyota Mie Miyagawa Forest—as “Nationally Certified Sustainably Managed Natural Sites” under the Act on Promoting Activities to Enhance Regional Biodiversity, which are also registered in the World Database on OECMs. At its overseas sites as well, Toyota promotes community-rooted initiatives, including Thailand’s first OECM certification and WHC certification at 17 sites in North America.

(2) Carbon Neutrality (CN)

Toyota Motor Corporation succeeded to approximately 1,700 ha of forest in 2007 in the upstream area of the Miyagawa River, a clear stream in Mie Prefecture where forestry has been practiced since the Meiji era, and manages it as the “Toyota Mie Miyagawa Forest” to promote sustainable forestry. About 70% of the area is planted forest of cedar and cypress, while broad-leaved and beech natural forests are distributed along the ridges, forming habitats for diverse species. The forest obtained FSC forest certification (FM) in 2010 and was certified as a Nationally Certified Sustainably Managed Natural Site in 2023.

Leveraging the data-utilization and on-site improvement know-how cultivated in its automotive business, Toyota advances the visualization of forest resource information through aerial photography and remote sensing, and calculates carbon removal volumes in-house.



Site Name	Location	Area
Toyota Technical Center Shimoyama	Toyota City and Okazaki City, Aichi	385 ha
Toyota Technical Center Shibetsu	Shibetsu, Hokkaido	832 ha
Toyota Biotope Tsutsumi	Toyota City, Aichi	0.74 ha
The Forest of Toyota	Toyota City, Aichi	45 ha
Toyota Mie Miyagawa Forest	Taki County, Mie	1689.28 ha
The Forest and Sakura Pond at Toyota Teiho	Toyota City, Aichi	1.9 ha

List of Nationally Certified Sustainably Managed Natural Sites

<1. Category>

Integrated Elements	✓ ① NP × CN ☐ ② NP × CE ☐ ③ NP × CN × CE
Category (Multiple selections allowed)	✓ ① Forests and Satoyama Landscapes ☐ ② Agriculture, Livestock, and Biomass ☐ ③ Freshwater Environments (rivers, watersheds, lakes, marshes, wetlands, waterfront areas, etc.) ☐ ④ Marine and Coastal Areas, Tidal Flats, and Seagrass/Seaweed Beds (including blue carbon) ☐ ⑤ Urban and Built-up Areas and Green Infrastructure (including NbS and rooftop/wall greening) ✓ ⑥ Initiatives at Business Sites and Offices ✓ ⑦ Nationally Certified Sustainably Managed Natural Sites (including certificates of support) ☐ ⑧ Products and Services (including planning/design, energy efficiency, and circular economy) ☐ ⑨ Use of Digital Technologies (including nature-related data collection/analysis and monitoring) ☐ ⑩ Nature Tech (R&D, technology development/implementation, and innovation) ☐ ⑪ Nature-related Financial Disclosures (including TNFD alignment and KPI setting) ☐ ⑫ Nature Finance ☐ ⑬ Collaboration with Other Stakeholders (including public-private partnerships and collaboration with NGOs and universities) ☐ ⑭ Other (Please specify)
SDGs	13,15
GBF 2030 Targets	3,8,11,14

<2. Benefits of the Integrated Initiative>

(1) Nature Positive (NP) (Required; multiple selections allowed)
☐ Ecosystem conservation (e.g., forests, rivers, oceans, and Satoyama) ✓ Ecosystem restoration (restoring degraded ecosystems) ✓ Ecological network development (corridors connecting habitats) ✓ Conservation of rare and native species ✓ Enhancement of ecosystem services (provisioning, regulating, cultural, and supporting services) ☐ Sustainable use of natural resources (e.g., forests, fisheries, farmland, groundwater) ✓ Conservation of waterside environments (e.g., rivers, wetlands, rice paddies, groundwater; rainwater infiltration, groundwater recharge, water quality improvement) ☐ Other (Please specify)
(2) Carbon Neutrality (CN) (Select all that apply)
① Climate Change Mitigation: ✓ Carbon sequestration and storage (e.g., forest management, wetland/seagrass restoration, CCUS) ☐ Greenhouse gas emission reductions (e.g., energy efficiency, renewables, reduced fossil fuel use) ☐ Other (Please specify) **② Climate Change Adaptation:** ☐ Reduced heavy-rain disaster risks (e.g., flooding and landslides) ☐ Reduced coastal disaster risks (e.g., storm surges, high waves, erosion, windblown sand) ☐ Water conservation and reduced scarcity risks (e.g., rainwater storage/infiltration, groundwater recharge) ☐ Extreme heat measures (e.g., urban heat mitigation and heat-illness prevention) ☐ Greater resilience in agriculture, forestry, and fisheries ☐ Other (Please specify)
(3) Circular Economy (CE) (Select all that apply)
☐ Use of underutilized resources (e.g., thinned wood, pruned branches, sewage sludge) ☐ Circular use of biological resources (e.g., wood, bamboo, crops, fishery products, seaweed) ☐ Reduced use of fossil resources (fossil-derived materials and raw materials) ☐ Waste reduction ☐ Recycling ☐ Reuse ☐ Improved water circulation (e.g., wastewater treatment, rainwater/reclaimed water use, groundwater recharge) ☐ Local resource circulation (using local resources locally) ☐ Other (Please specify)

Advancing Biodiversity Conservation and Nature-based Solutions (NbS) at a Nature Coexistence Site through Weather and IoT Data

Weathernews

1. Description of the Initiative

Weathernews Inc., as a company providing weather and climate services, leverages its technologies and expertise to contribute to the maintenance and enhancement of natural functions, including biodiversity conservation, water resource conservation and groundwater recharge, through its activities at Doyatsu no Sato (Chiba City, Japan), a site certified under Japan's Nature Coexistence Site programme and reported to the international database as an OECM.

From a technical perspective, Weathernews has installed its proprietary weather IoT sensor, SORATENA Pro, and live cameras to collect on-site weather and environmental data. In collaboration with the site's management organisation and research institutions, we are currently exploring and testing approaches to assess natural functions such as groundwater recharge and flood mitigation, visualise their value as Nature-based Solutions (NbS), and develop monitoring methods for Nature Coexistence Sites using weather and IoT data.

In terms of human resource support, Weathernews has established an environmental volunteer programme as part of its volunteer leave scheme, enabling employees to participate continuously in nature conservation activities, including satoyama management, rice paddy conservation and biodiversity surveys. Approximately 150 employees participated in these activities in FY2025.

By combining these on-site conservation activities with our core strengths in weather data, IoT and data analytics, we aim to visualise the natural functions and NbS value of Nature Coexistence Sites, thereby promoting the conservation and restoration of nature and contributing to the simultaneous achievement of Nature Positive and climate resilience.

2. Key Contributions to Nature Positive (NP), Carbon Neutrality (CN), and Circular Economy (CE)

(1) Nature Positive (NP)

At Doyatsu no Sato, a certified Nature Coexistence Site, Weathernews works with the site's management organisation and other partners to continuously undertake on-site activities, including satoyama management, rice paddy conservation and biodiversity surveys.

We also collect on-site weather and environmental data using weather IoT sensors and live cameras and are developing methods for continuous environmental monitoring. By combining these on-site activities with data utilisation, we aim not only to contribute to biodiversity conservation but also to better understand and visualise the site's natural functions, including groundwater recharge.

(2) Carbon Neutrality (CN)

From a climate adaptation perspective, Weathernews is exploring and testing approaches to assess natural functions such as groundwater recharge and flood mitigation and to visualise their value as Nature-based Solutions (NbS).

By combining weather data, IoT and on-site observations to better understand and visualise these functions and their value, we aim to link nature conservation and restoration with climate change adaptation and enhanced local resilience, contributing to the simultaneous achievement of Nature Positive and climate resilience.







<1. Category>

Integrated Elements	✓ ① NP × CN ☐ ② NP × CE ☐ ③ NP × CN × CE
Category (Multiple selections allowed)	✓ ① Forests and Satoyama Landscapes ☐ ② Agriculture, Livestock, and Biomass ✓ ③ Freshwater Environments (rivers, watersheds, lakes, marshes, wetlands, waterfront areas, etc.) ☐ ④ Marine and Coastal Areas, Tidal Flats, and Seagrass/Seaweed Beds (including blue carbon) ✓ ⑤ Urban and Built-up Areas and Green Infrastructure (including NbS and rooftop/wall greening) ☐ ⑥ Initiatives at Business Sites and Offices ✓ ⑦ Nationally Certified Sustainably Managed Natural Sites (including certificates of support) ☐ ⑧ Products and Services (including planning/design, energy efficiency, and circular economy) ✓ ⑨ Use of Digital Technologies (including nature-related data collection/analysis and monitoring) ✓ ⑩ Nature Tech (R&D, technology development/implementation, and innovation) ☐ ⑪ Nature-related Financial Disclosures (including TNFD alignment and KPI setting) ☐ ⑫ Nature Finance ✓ ⑬ Collaboration with Other Stakeholders (including public-private partnerships and collaboration with NGOs and universities) ☐ ⑭ Other (Please specify)
SDGs	6,11,13,15
GBF 2030 Targets	2,3,8,11

<2. Benefits of the Integrated Initiative>

(1) Nature Positive (NP) (Required; multiple selections allowed)
✓ Ecosystem conservation (e.g., forests, rivers, oceans, and Satoyama) ☐ Ecosystem restoration (restoring degraded ecosystems) ☐ Ecological network development (corridors connecting habitats) ☐ Conservation of rare and native species ✓ Enhancement of ecosystem services (provisioning, regulating, cultural, and supporting services) ☐ Sustainable use of natural resources (e.g., forests, fisheries, farmland, groundwater) ✓ Conservation of waterside environments (e.g., rivers, wetlands, rice paddies, groundwater; rainwater infiltration, groundwater recharge, water quality improvement) ☐ Other (Please specify)
(2) Carbon Neutrality (CN) (Select all that apply)
① Climate Change Mitigation: ☐ Carbon sequestration and storage (e.g., forest management, wetland/seagrass restoration, CCUS) ☐ Greenhouse gas emission reductions (e.g., energy efficiency, renewables, reduced fossil fuel use) ☐ Other (Please specify) **② Climate Change Adaptation:** ✓ Reduced heavy-rain disaster risks (e.g., flooding and landslides) ☐ Reduced coastal disaster risks (e.g., storm surges, high waves, erosion, windblown sand) ✓ Water conservation and reduced scarcity risks (e.g., rainwater storage/infiltration, groundwater recharge) ☐ Extreme heat measures (e.g., urban heat mitigation and heat-illness prevention) ☐ Greater resilience in agriculture, forestry, and fisheries ☐ Other (Please specify)
(3) Circular Economy (CE) (Select all that apply)
☐ Use of underutilized resources (e.g., thinned wood, pruned branches, sewage sludge) ☐ Circular use of biological resources (e.g., wood, bamboo, crops, fishery products, seaweed) ☐ Reduced use of fossil resources (fossil-derived materials and raw materials) ☐ Waste reduction ☐ Recycling ☐ Reuse ☐ Improved water circulation (e.g., wastewater treatment, rainwater/reclaimed water use, groundwater recharge) ☐ Local resource circulation (using local resources locally) ☐ Other (Please specify)

2. NP & CE

Beach Cleanup and Sea Turtle Conservation Activities

NSK

1. Description of the Initiative

NSK-Warner and Chitose Sangyo, both members of the NSK Group, carry out an ongoing initiative that combines beach cleanups with hands-on learning at the Nakatajima Sand Dunes in Hamamatsu City, Shizuoka Prefecture. This coastline is a nesting ground for the endangered loggerhead sea turtle, and there are concerns that marine litter and microplastics washing ashore along the Enshu-nada coast are affecting nesting and hatching conditions. The Nakatajima Sand Dunes, one of Japan's most representative dune systems, are home to diverse wildlife such as coastal plants and loggerhead turtles, yet ocean currents and seasonal winds also carry large amounts of litter ashore. Under the guidance of a local NPO, employees and their families take the lead in the activities. In FY2025, the seventh event was held on September 21, with 60 employees and family members participating. They learned about sea turtle ecology, released hatchlings, and collected drifted litter and microplastics from the dunes. The collected litter is sorted and properly disposed of. Many children take part, and handling the collected litter with their own hands after releasing the hatchlings gives them an environmental education opportunity to see marine plastic pollution as their own issue. Through collaboration with local communities and NPOs, the NSK Group works in an integrated manner to conserve beach ecosystems and reduce marine plastics.





2. Key Contributions to Nature Positive (NP), Carbon Neutrality (CN), and Circular Economy (CE)

(1) Nature Positive (NP)

By continuously removing drifted litter and microplastics from the beach where loggerhead turtles nest, the activity helps maintain conditions suitable for nesting and hatching. Marine litter that washes ashore can hinder turtle nesting and hatching as well as the growth of coastal plants. If left in place, it breaks down into fragments that accumulate in the sand, raising concerns about wider impacts on the marine environment; ongoing removal under the guidance of a local NPO therefore contributes to ecosystem conservation. In addition, learning about sea turtle ecology and releasing hatchlings give participants a first-hand understanding of what they are protecting. The initiative continues as an effort to protect the habitat of an endangered species together with the local community.

(3) Circular Economy (CE)

By collecting plastic litter that has washed ashore and sorting it for proper disposal, the activity removes it before it remains on the beach and breaks down into microplastics. Checking the types of litter collected shows participants how plastics leak from daily life and business activities, which raises awareness of waste prevention and resource circulation and encourages action. The NSK Group combines waste reduction and recycling in its business operations with marine litter collection in local communities, working toward the circular use of resources.

<1. Category>

Integrated Elements	☐ ① NP × CN ✓ ② NP × CE ☐ ③ NP × CN × CE
Category (Multiple selections allowed)	☐ ① Forests and Satoyama Landscapes ☐ ② Agriculture, Livestock, and Biomass ☐ ③ Freshwater Environments (rivers, watersheds, lakes, marshes, wetlands, waterfront areas, etc.) ✓ ④ Marine and Coastal Areas, Tidal Flats, and Seagrass/Seaweed Beds (including blue carbon) ☐ ⑤ Urban and Built-up Areas and Green Infrastructure (including NbS and rooftop/wall greening) ☐ ⑥ Initiatives at Business Sites and Offices ☐ ⑦ Nationally Certified Sustainably Managed Natural Sites (including certificates of support) ☐ ⑧ Products and Services (including planning/design, energy efficiency, and circular economy) ☐ ⑨ Use of Digital Technologies (including nature-related data collection/analysis and monitoring) ☐ ⑩ Nature Tech (R&D, technology development/implementation, and innovation) ☐ ⑪ Nature-related Financial Disclosures (including TNFD alignment and KPI setting) ☐ ⑫ Nature Finance ✓ ⑬ Collaboration with Other Stakeholders (including public-private partnerships and collaboration with NGOs and universities) ☐ ⑭ Other (Please specify)
SDGs	4,12,14,17
GBF 2030 Targets	4,7,16

<2. Benefits of the Integrated Initiative>

(1) Nature Positive (NP) (Required; multiple selections allowed)
✓ Ecosystem conservation (e.g., forests, rivers, oceans, and Satoyama) ☐ Ecosystem restoration (restoring degraded ecosystems) ☐ Ecological network development (corridors connecting habitats) ✓ Conservation of rare and native species ☐ Enhancement of ecosystem services (provisioning, regulating, cultural, and supporting services) ☐ Sustainable use of natural resources (e.g., forests, fisheries, farmland, groundwater) ☐ Conservation of waterside environments (e.g., rivers, wetlands, rice paddies, groundwater; rainwater infiltration, groundwater recharge, water quality improvement) ☐ Other (Please specify)
(2) Carbon Neutrality (CN) (Select all that apply)
① Climate Change Mitigation: ☐ Carbon sequestration and storage (e.g., forest management, wetland/seagrass restoration, CCUS) ☐ Greenhouse gas emission reductions (e.g., energy efficiency, renewables, reduced fossil fuel use) ☐ Other (Please specify) **② Climate Change Adaptation:** ☐ Reduced heavy-rain disaster risks (e.g., flooding and landslides) ☐ Reduced coastal disaster risks (e.g., storm surges, high waves, erosion, windblown sand) ☐ Water conservation and reduced scarcity risks (e.g., rainwater storage/infiltration, groundwater recharge) ☐ Extreme heat measures (e.g., urban heat mitigation and heat-illness prevention) ☐ Greater resilience in agriculture, forestry, and fisheries ☐ Other (Please specify)
(3) Circular Economy (CE) (Select all that apply)
☐ Use of underutilized resources (e.g., thinned wood, pruned branches, sewage sludge) ☐ Circular use of biological resources (e.g., wood, bamboo, crops, fishery products, seaweed) ☐ Reduced use of fossil resources (fossil-derived materials and raw materials) ☐ Waste reduction ☐ Recycling ☐ Reuse ☐ Improved water circulation (e.g., wastewater treatment, rainwater/reclaimed water use, groundwater recharge) ☐ Local resource circulation (using local resources locally) ✓ Other (Collection, sorting, and proper disposal of plastic litter washed ashore)

Utilizing Local Biomass Resources through Circular Use of Animal-Derived Organic Waste

NSK

1. Description of the Initiative

Together with the CHITOSE Group, NSK developed a compost production plant and, in May 2025, installed 21 units at Morioka Zoological Park ZOOMO in Morioka City, Iwate Prefecture. The plant converts animal manure and other waste into organic fertilizer, which is spread on the pastureland within the park. The grass grown there is fed to the park's herbivores, so that animal-derived biomass circulates within the park. NSK's technologies are applied to the agitation drive mechanism that produces the compost and to the monitoring system that lets visitors see how composting is progressing. Five of the 21 units are installed in an area open to visitors, where the composting process and the conversion of biomass can be observed firsthand. Through this collaboration with the CHITOSE Group, NSK applies its tribology and manufacturing technologies to expand its business domains and to contribute to the realization of a circular society.



2. Key Contributions to Nature Positive (NP), Carbon Neutrality (CN), and Circular Economy (CE)

(1) Nature Positive (NP)

Animal manure and other waste generated at the park are converted into organic fertilizer and spread on the pastureland, and the grass grown there is fed to the herbivores, establishing a nutrient cycle that is completed within the park. This enables supporting ecosystem services such as soil formation and nutrient cycling to function within the park. ZOOMO is located in a satoyama (rural woodland) landscape, and the park as a whole can be regarded as a biotope. The area open to visitors, where the composting process can be observed both on monitors and firsthand, offers an opportunity to learn how resources derived from living organisms grow grass and return to herbivores, thereby also enhancing cultural ecosystem services through environmental education.

(3) Circular Economy (CE)

The compost production plant converts animal manure and other waste generated at the park into organic fertilizer, which is spread on the pastureland within the park. The grass grown there is fed to the herbivores, so that animal-derived biomass circulates within the park.

<1. Category>

Integrated Elements	☐ ① NP × CN ✓ ② NP × CE ☐ ③ NP × CN × CE
Category (Multiple selections allowed)	☐ ① Forests and Satoyama Landscapes ✓ ② Agriculture, Livestock, and Biomass ☐ ③ Freshwater Environments (rivers, watersheds, lakes, marshes, wetlands, waterfront areas, etc.) ☐ ④ Marine and Coastal Areas, Tidal Flats, and Seagrass/Seaweed Beds (including blue carbon) ☐ ⑤ Urban and Built-up Areas and Green Infrastructure (including NbS and rooftop/wall greening) ☐ ⑥ Initiatives at Business Sites and Offices ☐ ⑦ Nationally Certified Sustainably Managed Natural Sites (including certificates of support) ☐ ⑧ Products and Services (including planning/design, energy efficiency, and circular economy) ☐ ⑨ Use of Digital Technologies (including nature-related data collection/analysis and monitoring) ☐ ⑩ Nature Tech (R&D, technology development/implementation, and innovation) ☐ ⑪ Nature-related Financial Disclosures (including TNFD alignment and KPI setting) ☐ ⑫ Nature Finance ✓ ⑬ Collaboration with Other Stakeholders (including public-private partnerships and collaboration with NGOs and universities) ☐ ⑭ Other (Please specify)
SDGs	11,12,15,17
GBF 2030 Targets	7,10,16,21

<2. Benefits of the Integrated Initiative>

(1) Nature Positive (NP) (Required; multiple selections allowed)
☐ Ecosystem conservation (e.g., forests, rivers, oceans, and Satoyama) ☐ Ecosystem restoration (restoring degraded ecosystems) ☐ Ecological network development (corridors connecting habitats) ☐ Conservation of rare and native species ✓ Enhancement of ecosystem services (provisioning, regulating, cultural, and supporting services) ☐ Sustainable use of natural resources (e.g., forests, fisheries, farmland, groundwater) ☐ Conservation of waterside environments (e.g., rivers, wetlands, rice paddies, groundwater; rainwater infiltration, groundwater recharge, water quality improvement) ☐ Other (Please specify)
(2) Carbon Neutrality (CN) (Select all that apply)
① Climate Change Mitigation: ☐ Carbon sequestration and storage (e.g., forest management, wetland/seagrass restoration, CCUS) ☐ Greenhouse gas emission reductions (e.g., energy efficiency, renewables, reduced fossil fuel use) ☐ Other (Please specify) **② Climate Change Adaptation:** ☐ Reduced heavy-rain disaster risks (e.g., flooding and landslides) ☐ Reduced coastal disaster risks (e.g., storm surges, high waves, erosion, windblown sand) ☐ Water conservation and reduced scarcity risks (e.g., rainwater storage/infiltration, groundwater recharge) ☐ Extreme heat measures (e.g., urban heat mitigation and heat-illness prevention) ☐ Greater resilience in agriculture, forestry, and fisheries ☐ Other (Please specify)
(3) Circular Economy (CE) (Select all that apply)
✓ Use of underutilized resources (e.g., thinned wood, pruned branches, sewage sludge) ✓ Circular use of biological resources (e.g., wood, bamboo, crops, fishery products, seaweed) ☐ Reduced use of fossil resources (fossil-derived materials and raw materials) ☐ Waste reduction ☐ Recycling ☐ Reuse ☐ Improved water circulation (e.g., wastewater treatment, rainwater/reclaimed water use, groundwater recharge) ☐ Local resource circulation (using local resources locally) ☐ Other (Please specify)

Contribution to the Analysis of Marine Plastics Pollution

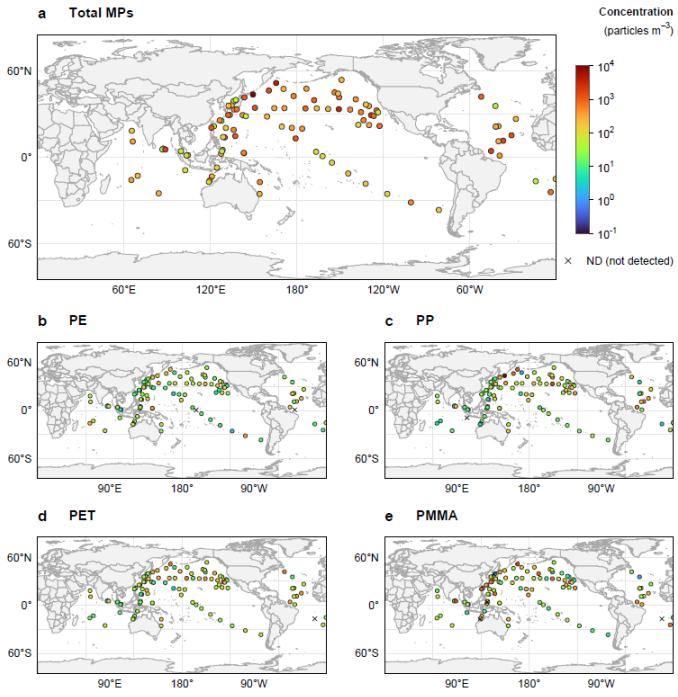
NYK Line

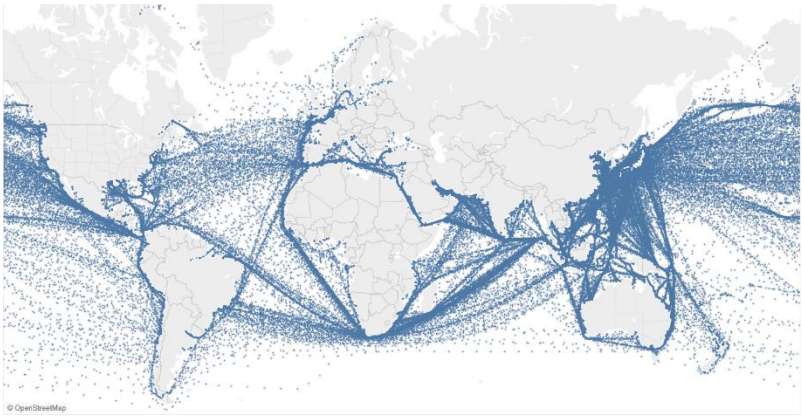
1. Initiative Description

Since 2020, NYK and the Chiba Institute of Technology have been conducting world-leading marine surveys across ocean areas with an aim to reveal the state of the distribution of mainly marine plastics constituting microplastics. This research targets accessible sea areas around the world. Thus far, microplastic samples have been collected from more than 120 locations using a network of vessels owned and operated by the NYK Group. After Kameda Laboratory at the Chiba Institute of Technology analyzes the results, they are published on a website as the World Marine Plastic Garbage Map.

In 2023, NYK donated a Raman microscope capable of analyzing ultra-fine microplastics (smaller than 20μm) to the Chiba Institute of Technology. Using the Raman microscope, the Kameda Laboratory has established the world's first method of automatically analyzing ultra-fine microplastics. The donation of the microscope has enabled world-leading research to fundamentally solve the problem of marine plastics.

NYK will continue to collect samples on its vessels and expand the range of waters the Company surveys. Moreover, the Company will continue to contribute to the international community by supporting Chiba Institute of Technology's efforts to establish methods for marine surveys focused on ultra-fine microplastics, and by supporting the provision of survey results with actual measurement data that will directly lead to a fundamental solution to the issue of marine plastics.





2. Key Contributions to Nature Positive (NP), Carbon Neutrality (CN), and Circular Economy (CE)

(1) Nature Positive (NP)

Microplastics are a growing concern because of their potential impact on marine organisms and habitats, yet many aspects of their distribution remain poorly understood. By continually collecting samples from oceans around the world and collaborating with research institutions for analysis and public disclosure, this initiative supports the development of a scientific foundation for understanding changes in marine ecosystems. The initiative also contributes to the establishment of analytical methods for ultrafine microplastics, supporting the development of effective biodiversity conservation measures and the advancement of international research. In addition, by leveraging the NYK Group's global network of operating vessels, the project enables the collection of extensive, continuous data and contributes to the accumulation of scientific knowledge regarding the marine environment.

(3) Circular Economy (CE)

By providing objective data on the distribution and characteristics of microplastics in the marine environment, this initiative contributes to the accumulation of scientific knowledge that supports the improved management and circular use of plastic resources. Visualizing the impacts of microplastics on marine ecosystems provides important baseline information for future efforts aimed at reducing plastic consumption and promoting collection and recycling initiatives. In addition, improving understanding of the impacts of plastic leakage into the environment helps raise awareness of the importance of keeping resources in circulation rather than allowing them to become waste.

<1. Category>

Integrated Elements	☐ ① NP × CN ✓ ② NP × CE ☐ ③ NP × CN × CE
Category (Multiple selections allowed)	☐ ① Forests and Satoyama Landscapes ☐ ② Agriculture, Livestock, and Biomass ☐ ③ Freshwater Environments (rivers, watersheds, lakes, marshes, wetlands, waterfront areas, etc.) ✓ ④ Marine and Coastal Areas, Tidal Flats, and Seagrass/Seaweed Beds (including blue carbon) ☐ ⑤ Urban and Built-up Areas and Green Infrastructure (including NbS and rooftop/wall greening) ☐ ⑥ Initiatives at Business Sites and Offices ☐ ⑦ Nationally Certified Sustainably Managed Natural Sites (including certificates of support) ☐ ⑧ Products and Services (including planning/design, energy efficiency, and circular economy) ☐ ⑨ Use of Digital Technologies (including nature-related data collection/analysis and monitoring) ☐ ⑩ Nature Tech (R&D, technology development/implementation, and innovation) ☐ ⑪ Nature-related Financial Disclosures (including TNFD alignment and KPI setting) ☐ ⑫ Nature Finance ✓ ⑬ Collaboration with Other Stakeholders (including public-private partnerships and collaboration with NGOs and universities) ☐ ⑭ Other (Please specify)
SDGs	6,14,17
GBF 2030 Targets	7, 21

<2. Benefits of the Integrated Initiative>

(1) Nature Positive (NP) (Required; multiple selections allowed)
✓ Ecosystem conservation (e.g., forests, rivers, oceans, and Satoyama) ✓ Ecosystem restoration (restoring degraded ecosystems) ☐ Ecological network development (corridors connecting habitats) ☐ Conservation of rare and native species ☐ Enhancement of ecosystem services (provisioning, regulating, cultural, and supporting services) ☐ Sustainable use of natural resources (e.g., forests, fisheries, farmland, groundwater) ☐ Conservation of waterside environments (e.g., rivers, wetlands, rice paddies, groundwater; rainwater infiltration, groundwater recharge, water quality improvement) ☐ Other (Please specify)
(2) Carbon Neutrality (CN) (Select all that apply)
① Climate Change Mitigation: ☐ Carbon sequestration and storage (e.g., forest management, wetland/seagrass restoration, CCUS) ☐ Greenhouse gas emission reductions (e.g., energy efficiency, renewables, reduced fossil fuel use) ☐ Other (Please specify) **② Climate Change Adaptation:** ☐ Reduced heavy-rain disaster risks (e.g., flooding and landslides) ☐ Reduced coastal disaster risks (e.g., storm surges, high waves, erosion, windblown sand) ☐ Water conservation and reduced scarcity risks (e.g., rainwater storage/infiltration, groundwater recharge) ☐ Extreme heat measures (e.g., urban heat mitigation and heat-illness prevention) ☐ Greater resilience in agriculture, forestry, and fisheries ☐ Other (Please specify)
(3) Circular Economy (CE) (Select all that apply)
☐ Use of underutilized resources (e.g., thinned wood, pruned branches, sewage sludge) ☐ Circular use of biological resources (e.g., wood, bamboo, crops, fishery products, seaweed) ☐ Reduced use of fossil resources (fossil-derived materials and raw materials) ✓ Waste reduction ☐ Recycling ☐ Reuse ☐ Improved water circulation (e.g., wastewater treatment, rainwater/reclaimed water use, groundwater recharge) ☐ Local resource circulation (using local resources locally) ☐ Other (Please specify)

Donates to San Miguel Corporation (SMC) River Cleanup Project

NYK Line

1. Initiative Description

NYK supported a river cleanup project initiated by San Miguel Corporation, a major conglomerate in the Philippines, and has committed a total donation of USD1.5 million over five years.

In urban areas of the Philippines, pollution of rivers and oceans caused by waste disposal, including plastics, has become a social issue. Additionally, in rivers where large amounts of discarded waste have impeded flow, sediment accumulation has worsened, increasing flood damage during heavy rains.

In 2021, San Miguel Corporation decided to address these issues by undertaking waste disposal and sediment removal in 13 major rivers around Manila Bay, including the Pasig River. Over four years, approximately 8.5 million tons of waste and sediment were removed from about 160 kilometers of rivers. NYK's donations were used to purchase and operate excavators for river restoration activities aimed at reducing marine pollution and flood damage. Through its support of this project, NYK helped improve the environment across the entire watershed, from rivers to the ocean.



2. Key Contributions to Nature Positive (NP), Carbon Neutrality (CN), and Circular Economy (CE)

(1) Nature Positive (NP)

By restoring river environments degraded by waste and sludge accumulation, the project contributes to the recovery of aquatic ecosystems. Activities to remove waste and sludge have been carried out in 13 major rivers around Manila Bay, helping improve water quality and restore habitats for aquatic organisms. In addition, by preventing waste from flowing from rivers into the ocean, the project contributes to ecosystem conservation across the entire watershed, from rivers to marine environments. These efforts are expected to support the conservation and restoration of natural capital in both freshwater and marine ecosystems.

(3) Circular Economy (CE)

Illegal dumping of waste into rivers not only causes environmental pollution but also results in the loss of opportunities to keep potentially recyclable resources in circulation. By removing waste accumulated in rivers, this project helps improve water environments and prevent waste from leaking into marine ecosystems. The project also helps raise awareness of environmental issues across the entire watershed, from rivers to the ocean, while promoting public understanding of the importance of waste reduction, proper waste treatment, and responsible resource management to prevent release into the environment.

<1. Category>

Integrated Elements	☐ ① NP × CN ✓ ② NP × CE ☐ ③ NP × CN × CE
Category (Multiple selections allowed)	☐ ① Forests and Satoyama Landscapes ☐ ② Agriculture, Livestock, and Biomass ✓ ③ Freshwater Environments (rivers, watersheds, lakes, marshes, wetlands, waterfront areas, etc.) ✓ ④ Marine and Coastal Areas, Tidal Flats, and Seagrass/Seaweed Beds (including blue carbon) ✓ ⑤ Urban and Built-up Areas and Green Infrastructure (including NbS and rooftop/wall greening) ☐ ⑥ Initiatives at Business Sites and Offices ☐ ⑦ Nationally Certified Sustainably Managed Natural Sites (including certificates of support) ☐ ⑧ Products and Services (including planning/design, energy efficiency, and circular economy) ☐ ⑨ Use of Digital Technologies (including nature-related data collection/analysis and monitoring) ☐ ⑩ Nature Tech (R&D, technology development/implementation, and innovation) ☐ ⑪ Nature-related Financial Disclosures (including TNFD alignment and KPI setting) ☐ ⑫ Nature Finance ✓ ⑬ Collaboration with Other Stakeholders (including public-private partnerships and collaboration with NGOs and universities) ☐ ⑭ Other (Please specify)
SDGs	6,11,14,17
GBF 2030 Targets	7

<2. Benefits of the Integrated Initiative>

(1) Nature Positive (NP) (Required; multiple selections allowed)
✓ Ecosystem conservation (e.g., forests, rivers, oceans, and Satoyama) ✓ Ecosystem restoration (restoring degraded ecosystems) ☐ Ecological network development (corridors connecting habitats) ☐ Conservation of rare and native species ☐ Enhancement of ecosystem services (provisioning, regulating, cultural, and supporting services) ☐ Sustainable use of natural resources (e.g., forests, fisheries, farmland, groundwater) ✓ Conservation of waterside environments (e.g., rivers, wetlands, rice paddies, groundwater; rainwater infiltration, groundwater recharge, water quality improvement) ☐ Other (Please specify)
(2) Carbon Neutrality (CN) (Select all that apply)
① Climate Change Mitigation: ☐ Carbon sequestration and storage (e.g., forest management, wetland/seagrass restoration, CCUS) ☐ Greenhouse gas emission reductions (e.g., energy efficiency, renewables, reduced fossil fuel use) ☐ Other (Please specify) **② Climate Change Adaptation:** ☐ Reduced heavy-rain disaster risks (e.g., flooding and landslides) ☐ Reduced coastal disaster risks (e.g., storm surges, high waves, erosion, windblown sand) ☐ Water conservation and reduced scarcity risks (e.g., rainwater storage/infiltration, groundwater recharge) ☐ Extreme heat measures (e.g., urban heat mitigation and heat-illness prevention) ☐ Greater resilience in agriculture, forestry, and fisheries ☐ Other (Please specify)
(3) Circular Economy (CE) (Select all that apply)
☐ Use of underutilized resources (e.g., thinned wood, pruned branches, sewage sludge) ☐ Circular use of biological resources (e.g., wood, bamboo, crops, fishery products, seaweed) ☐ Reduced use of fossil resources (fossil-derived materials and raw materials) ✓ Waste reduction ☐ Recycling ☐ Reuse ☐ Improved water circulation (e.g., wastewater treatment, rainwater/reclaimed water use, groundwater recharge) ☐ Local resource circulation (using local resources locally) ☐ Other (Please specify)

Established a startup investment fund focused on the circular economy and nature positive initiatives

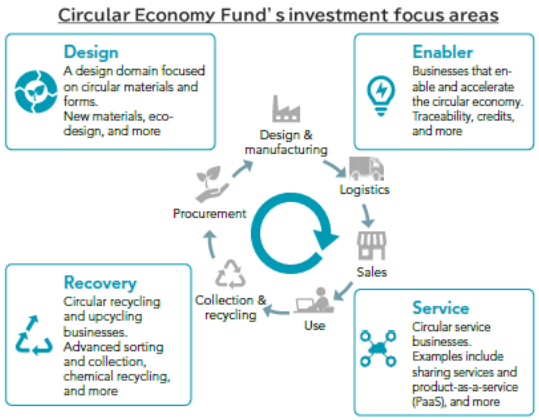
Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank

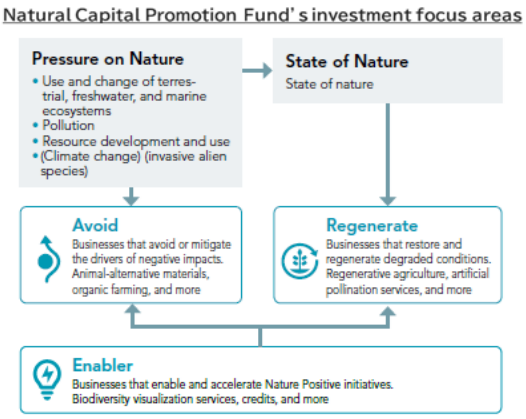
1. Description of the Initiative

Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Investment, a subsidiary of Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank, has been selected as the fund manager for the "Circular Economy and Natural Capital Promotion Fund" launched by Tokyo, and established “Circular Economy and Nature Positive Investment Ⅰ Limited Partnership” together with SBI Shinsei Corporate Investment.

The challenges of climate change, biodiversity loss, and resource depletion are becoming increasingly severe with each passing year, necessitating urgent action.

As circular economy and nature-positive approaches gain importance as means of addressing these issues, we aim to contribute to their resolution by establishing and managing a fund specialized in these domains. This fund is jointly managed by SBI Shinsei Corporate Investment of the SBI Group and Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Investment. By having both banking groups support the fund’s management, it enables the integration of the strengths of both groups to realize effective and collaborative fund operations. We aim to contribute to the realization of a sustainable and enriched society through the construction of circular systems and nature-based transformation, by supporting startups in the fields of circular economy and nature positive.





2. Key Contributions to Nature Positive (NP), Carbon Neutrality (CN), and Circular Economy (CE)

(1) Nature Positive (NP)

Natural capital, on which many economic activities depend, is being lost rapidly. To achieve a sustainable society, we must halt and reverse (restore) the loss of natural capital. This creates major opportunities for startups to be born and to grow.

We support startups that avoid negative impact and help restore biodiversity, which contribute globally to Nature Positive outcomes.

(3) Circular Economy (CE)

Transitioning to a circular economy is essential to move beyond the traditional "mass production, mass disposal" model and curb resource depletion and environmental damage. These shifts in economic activity are discontinuous, creating significant opportunities for startups to emerge and scale.

To build a circular economy, the Fund backs startups across a broad range of value chains. It links these efforts with corporate, municipal, and national policies to drive societal transformation.

<1. Category>

Integrated Elements	☐ ① NP × CN ✓ ② NP × CE ☐ ③ NP × CN × CE
Category (Multiple selections allowed)	☐ ① Forests and Satoyama Landscapes ✓ ② Agriculture, Livestock, and Biomass ✓ ③ Freshwater Environments (rivers, watersheds, lakes, marshes, wetlands, waterfront areas, etc.) ✓ ④ Marine and Coastal Areas, Tidal Flats, and Seagrass/Seaweed Beds (including blue carbon) ☐ ⑤ Urban and Built-up Areas and Green Infrastructure (including NbS and rooftop/wall greening) ☐ ⑥ Initiatives at Business Sites and Offices ☐ ⑦ Nationally Certified Sustainably Managed Natural Sites (including certificates of support) ✓ ⑧ Products and Services (including planning/design, energy efficiency, and circular economy) ✓ ⑨ Use of Digital Technologies (including nature-related data collection/analysis and monitoring) ✓ ⑩ Nature Tech (R&D, technology development/implementation, and innovation) ☐ ⑪ Nature-related Financial Disclosures (including TNFD alignment and KPI setting) ✓ ⑫ Nature Finance ✓ ⑬ Collaboration with Other Stakeholders (including public-private partnerships and collaboration with NGOs and universities) ☐ ⑭ Other (Please specify)
SDGs	12,14,15
GBF 2030 Targets	19

<2. Benefits of the Integrated Initiative>

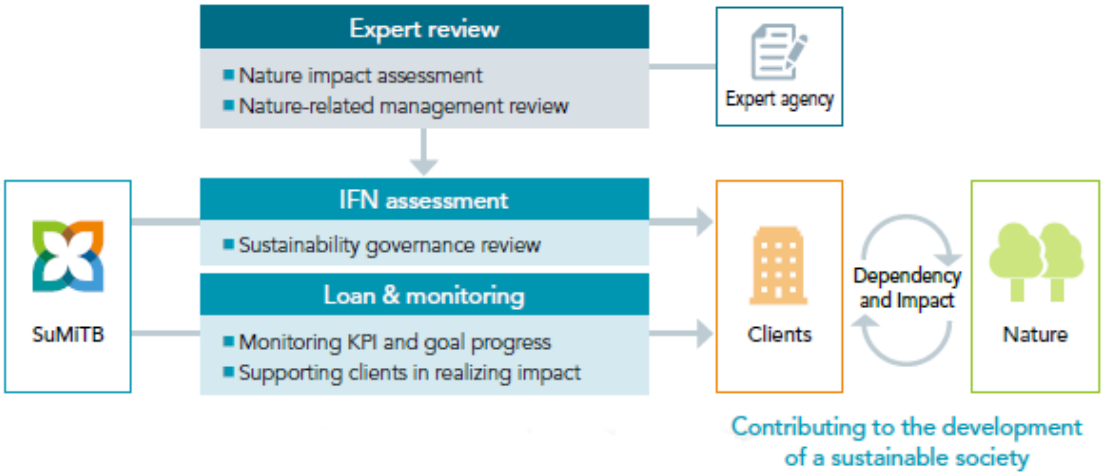
(1) Nature Positive (NP) (Required; multiple selections allowed)
✓ Ecosystem conservation (e.g., forests, rivers, oceans, and Satoyama) ✓ Ecosystem restoration (restoring degraded ecosystems) ✓ Ecological network development (corridors connecting habitats) ✓ Conservation of rare and native species ✓ Enhancement of ecosystem services (provisioning, regulating, cultural, and supporting services) ✓ Sustainable use of natural resources (e.g., forests, fisheries, farmland, groundwater) ✓ Conservation of waterside environments (e.g., rivers, wetlands, rice paddies, groundwater; rainwater infiltration, groundwater recharge, water quality improvement) ☐ Other (Please specify)
(2) Carbon Neutrality (CN) (Select all that apply)
① Climate Change Mitigation: ☐ Carbon sequestration and storage (e.g., forest management, wetland/seagrass restoration, CCUS) ☐ Greenhouse gas emission reductions (e.g., energy efficiency, renewables, reduced fossil fuel use) ☐ Other (Please specify) **② Climate Change Adaptation:** ☐ Reduced heavy-rain disaster risks (e.g., flooding and landslides) ☐ Reduced coastal disaster risks (e.g., storm surges, high waves, erosion, windblown sand) ☐ Water conservation and reduced scarcity risks (e.g., rainwater storage/infiltration, groundwater recharge) ☐ Extreme heat measures (e.g., urban heat mitigation and heat-illness prevention) ☐ Greater resilience in agriculture, forestry, and fisheries ☐ Other (Please specify)
(3) Circular Economy (CE) (Select all that apply)
✓ Use of underutilized resources (e.g., thinned wood, pruned branches, sewage sludge) ✓ Circular use of biological resources (e.g., wood, bamboo, crops, fishery products, seaweed) ☐ Reduced use of fossil resources (fossil-derived materials and raw materials) ✓ Waste reduction ✓ Recycling ✓ Reuse ✓ Improved water circulation (e.g., wastewater treatment, rainwater/reclaimed water use, groundwater recharge) ✓ Local resource circulation (using local resources locally) ☐ Other (Please specify)

Launch of Impact Finance for Nature(“IFN”)

Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank

1. Description of the Initiative

Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank launched Impact Finance for Nature(“IFN”), designed to assess the impacts on nature from its clients' business operations and empower them to address these challenges in February 2025. IFN encourages to develop the sustainable society through the assessment of sustainability management, impacts on nature, and nature-related disclosure based on the global standard including TNFD Recommendations. As the IFN Lender, the bank monitors clients’ KPIs and progress toward achieving their targets to catalyze the positive impacts. The bank has also received the Second Party Opinion by Japan Credit Rating Agency, Ltd, conforming that the assessment approach is aligned with the requirements of Impact Finance under the “Concept Paper on impact Finance” published by Ministry of the Environment.



2. Key Contributions to Nature Positive (NP), Carbon Neutrality (CN), and Circular Economy (CE)

(1) Nature Positive (NP)

Impact Finance for Nature("IFN") supports clients' efforts to conserve, restore, and regenerate ecosystems, protect endangered and native species, and promote the sustainable use and management of natural capital, including forests, water resources, and soil through the assessment of impacts on nature and nature-related disclosure based on standards including TNFD. In addition, Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank advice clients measures to achieve impacts, setting of KPIs and targets, and future challenges to be addressed, thereby empowering clients to advance their nature-related initiatives.

(3) Circular Economy (CE)

Impact Finance for Nature("IFN") encourages and supports clients' efforts to conserve, restore, and regenerate natural capital and biodiversity, thereby promoting not only biodiversity conservation but also the transition to a circular economic system. Specifically, IFN facilitates initiatives such as the effective use of unused resources and by-products, the promotion of recycling and reuse, the reduction of dependence on fossil resources, waste minimization and recycling, as well as increasing soil organic matter and conserving water resources through regenerative agriculture and other sustainable practices.

<1. Category>

Integrated Elements	☐ ① NP × CN ✓ ② NP × CE ☐ ③ NP × CN × CE
Category (Multiple selections allowed)	✓ ① Forests and Satoyama Landscapes ✓ ② Agriculture, Livestock, and Biomass ✓ ③ Freshwater Environments (rivers, watersheds, lakes, marshes, wetlands, waterfront areas, etc.) ✓ ④ Marine and Coastal Areas, Tidal Flats, and Seagrass/Seaweed Beds (including blue carbon) ✓ ⑤ Urban and Built-up Areas and Green Infrastructure (including NbS and rooftop/wall greening) ☐ ⑥ Initiatives at Business Sites and Offices ☐ ⑦ Nationally Certified Sustainably Managed Natural Sites (including certificates of support) ☐ ⑧ Products and Services (including planning/design, energy efficiency, and circular economy) ☐ ⑨ Use of Digital Technologies (including nature-related data collection/analysis and monitoring) ☐ ⑩ Nature Tech (R&D, technology development/implementation, and innovation) ✓ ⑪ Nature-related Financial Disclosures (including TNFD alignment and KPI setting) ✓ ⑫ Nature Finance ☐ ⑬ Collaboration with Other Stakeholders (including public-private partnerships and collaboration with NGOs and universities) ☐ ⑭ Other (Please specify)
SDGs	14,15
GBF 2030 Targets	19

<2. Benefits of the Integrated Initiative>

(1) Nature Positive (NP) (Required; multiple selections allowed)
✓ Ecosystem conservation (e.g., forests, rivers, oceans, and Satoyama) ✓ Ecosystem restoration (restoring degraded ecosystems) ✓ Ecological network development (corridors connecting habitats) ✓ Conservation of rare and native species ✓ Enhancement of ecosystem services (provisioning, regulating, cultural, and supporting services) ✓ Sustainable use of natural resources (e.g., forests, fisheries, farmland, groundwater) ✓ Conservation of waterside environments (e.g., rivers, wetlands, rice paddies, groundwater; rainwater infiltration, groundwater recharge, water quality improvement) ☐ Other (Please specify)
(2) Carbon Neutrality (CN) (Select all that apply)
① Climate Change Mitigation: ☐ Carbon sequestration and storage (e.g., forest management, wetland/seagrass restoration, CCUS) ☐ Greenhouse gas emission reductions (e.g., energy efficiency, renewables, reduced fossil fuel use) ☐ Other (Please specify) **② Climate Change Adaptation:** ☐ Reduced heavy-rain disaster risks (e.g., flooding and landslides) ☐ Reduced coastal disaster risks (e.g., storm surges, high waves, erosion, windblown sand) ☐ Water conservation and reduced scarcity risks (e.g., rainwater storage/infiltration, groundwater recharge) ☐ Extreme heat measures (e.g., urban heat mitigation and heat-illness prevention) ☐ Greater resilience in agriculture, forestry, and fisheries ☐ Other (Please specify)
(3) Circular Economy (CE) (Select all that apply)
✓ Use of underutilized resources (e.g., thinned wood, pruned branches, sewage sludge) ✓ Circular use of biological resources (e.g., wood, bamboo, crops, fishery products, seaweed) ✓ Reduced use of fossil resources (fossil-derived materials and raw materials) ✓ Waste reduction ✓ Recycling ☐ Reuse ✓ Improved water circulation (e.g., wastewater treatment, rainwater/reclaimed water use, groundwater recharge) ✓ Local resource circulation (using local resources locally) ☐ Other (Please specify)

3. NP & CN & CE

Ecosystem Restoration and Disaster-Prevention Green Infrastructure at “Asahi Inochi-no-Mori”

Asahi Kasei

1. Description of the Initiative

The Asahi Kasei Group (Asahi Kasei / Asahi Kasei Homes) has been operating “Asahi Inochi-no-Mori,” an environmental restoration zone within the Asahi Kasei Fuji site in Fuji City, Shizuoka Prefecture, since 2007. Developed on a former industrial site, the approximately 10,000 m^2 area combines natural woodland, satoyama woodland, grassland, wetlands, ponds, streams, and rice paddies to recreate the original landscape of the Fuji coastal area and provide habitats for local species. In recent years, the site has evolved into a platform for community-based nature conservation, including environmental education for local residents and children, firefly events, joint research with universities and local stakeholders, conservation activities for local amphibians, and biological monitoring using GIS. In 2023, the site was certified by Japan’s Ministry of the Environment as a “Nature Symbiosis Site” contributing to the 30by30 target, and in 2024 it was registered in the international database as an OECM. In 2025, it also received the highest “Superlative Stage” certification under the SEGES “Growing Green” program, recognizing its continuous research, advanced green-space management, and group-wide management system. Today, “Asahi Inochi-no-Mori” serves not merely as a green space, but as a practical model for biodiversity conservation, environmental education, disaster-prevention green infrastructure, and ecological network formation on a private business site.



2. Key Contributions to Nature Positive (NP), Carbon Neutrality (CN), and Circular Economy (CE)

(1) Nature Positive (NP)

The initiative restores multiple ecosystems, including woodland, satoyama, wetland, streams, ponds, and rice paddies, thereby creating habitats for local flora and fauna. The establishment of rare and native species, including fireflies, contributes to biodiversity conservation not only within the site but also in the surrounding Tagonoura area.

(2) Carbon Neutrality (CN)

The creation of woodland and wetland ecosystems supports carbon sequestration and contributes to climate adaptation through cooling effects, rainwater infiltration, and water retention. The green area also functions as disaster-prevention environmental forest, helping enhance local resilience to tsunami, fire, and other risks.

(3) Circular Economy (CE)

By transforming a former industrial site into an environmentally valuable green space, the initiative demonstrates effective reuse of land resources. The rice paddies and other natural elements generate ecosystem benefits and provide opportunities for community learning, helping circulate local natural value across generations.

<1. Category>

Integrated Elements	☐ ① NP × CN ☐ ② NP × CE ✓ ③ NP × CN × CE
Category (Multiple selections allowed)	✓ ① Forests and Satoyama Landscapes ☐ ② Agriculture, Livestock, and Biomass ✓ ③ Freshwater Environments (rivers, watersheds, lakes, marshes, wetlands, waterfront areas, etc.) ☐ ④ Marine and Coastal Areas, Tidal Flats, and Seagrass/Seaweed Beds (including blue carbon) ☐ ⑤ Urban and Built-up Areas and Green Infrastructure (including NbS and rooftop/wall greening) ✓ ⑥ Initiatives at Business Sites and Offices ☐ ⑦ Nationally Certified Sustainably Managed Natural Sites (including certificates of support) ☐ ⑧ Products and Services (including planning/design, energy efficiency, and circular economy) ☐ ⑨ Use of Digital Technologies (including nature-related data collection/analysis and monitoring) ☐ ⑩ Nature Tech (R&D, technology development/implementation, and innovation) ✓ ⑪ Nature-related Financial Disclosures (including TNFD alignment and KPI setting) ☐ ⑫ Nature Finance ✓ ⑬ Collaboration with Other Stakeholders (including public-private partnerships and collaboration with NGOs and universities) ☐ ⑭ Other (Please specify)
SDGs	6,11,13,15
GBF 2030 Targets	2,3,4,8,11,12,15

<2. Benefits of the Integrated Initiative>

(1) Nature Positive (NP) (Required; multiple selections allowed)
✓ Ecosystem conservation (e.g., forests, rivers, oceans, and Satoyama) ✓ Ecosystem restoration (restoring degraded ecosystems) ✓ Ecological network development (corridors connecting habitats) ✓ Conservation of rare and native species ✓ Enhancement of ecosystem services (provisioning, regulating, cultural, and supporting services) ☐ Sustainable use of natural resources (e.g., forests, fisheries, farmland, groundwater) ✓ Conservation of waterside environments (e.g., rivers, wetlands, rice paddies, groundwater; rainwater infiltration, groundwater recharge, water quality improvement) ☐ Other (Please specify)
(2) Carbon Neutrality (CN) (Select all that apply)
① Climate Change Mitigation: ✓ Carbon sequestration and storage (e.g., forest management, wetland/seagrass restoration, CCUS) ☐ Greenhouse gas emission reductions (e.g., energy efficiency, renewables, reduced fossil fuel use) ☐ Other (Please specify) **② Climate Change Adaptation:** ✓ Reduced heavy-rain disaster risks (e.g., flooding and landslides) ☐ Reduced coastal disaster risks (e.g., storm surges, high waves, erosion, windblown sand) ✓ Water conservation and reduced scarcity risks (e.g., rainwater storage/infiltration, groundwater recharge) ☐ Extreme heat measures (e.g., urban heat mitigation and heat-illness prevention) ☐ Greater resilience in agriculture, forestry, and fisheries ☐ Other (Please specify)
(3) Circular Economy (CE) (Select all that apply)
✓ Use of underutilized resources (e.g., thinned wood, pruned branches, sewage sludge) ✓ Circular use of biological resources (e.g., wood, bamboo, crops, fishery products, seaweed) ☐ Reduced use of fossil resources (fossil-derived materials and raw materials) ☐ Waste reduction ☐ Recycling ☐ Reuse ☐ Improved water circulation (e.g., wastewater treatment, rainwater/reclaimed water use, groundwater recharge) ☐ Local resource circulation (using local resources locally) ☐ Other (Please specify)

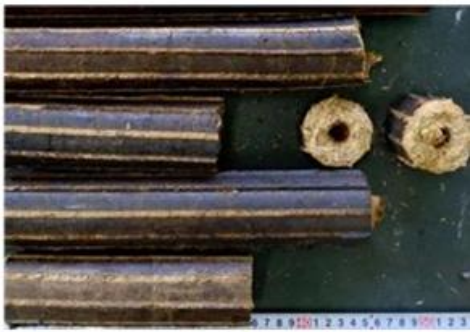
Study Of Biomass Boiler Applications For Agricultural Greenhouse

Hokkaido Electric Power Company

1. Description of the Initiative

The group of Hokkaido Electric Power Company (HEPCO) explores novel businesses opportunities based on Hokkaido's regional advantages and/or challenges, to contribute to the sustainable developments in Hokkaido. Due to high potential of agricultural productivity in Hokkaido, the utilization of a massive number of underutilized resources such as thinning wood from forest managements and agricultural residues were challenging while it has great potential for renewable energy sources. At the same time, several local communities including municipalities have been expressing the development of biomass boiler's applications for greenhouses as an alternative to fossil fuel-based heating system.

To address these challenges, we are developing fabrication methods for biomass briquette fuels made from agricultural underutilized resources as well as its supply chain network covering the collection of resources, fuel production and distribution. Through those works, we aim to establish sustainable energy supply models for Hokkaido and promote the reducing of carbon emission in agricultures.



→Fig.1 Briquette fuels made from underutilized biomass sources

2. Key Contributions to Nature Positive (NP), Carbon Neutrality (CN), and Circular Economy (CE)

(1) Nature Positive (NP)

Utilization of underutilized resources such as agricultural residues can contribute to the sustainable use of natural resources.

(2) Carbon Neutrality (CN)

The development of biomass boiler's applications as an alternative to fossil fuel-based heating system could be contributed to the solvent of climate changes.

(3) Circular Economy (CE)

Utilization of underutilized resources such as agricultural residues can be contributed to the promotion of circular economies

<1. Category>

Integrated Elements	☐ ① NP × CN ☐ ② NP × CE ✓ ③ NP × CN × CE
Category (Multiple selections allowed)	☐ ① Forests and Satoyama Landscapes ☐ ② Agriculture, Livestock, and Biomass ☐ ③ Freshwater Environments (rivers, watersheds, lakes, marshes, wetlands, waterfront areas, etc.) ☐ ④ Marine and Coastal Areas, Tidal Flats, and Seagrass/Seaweed Beds (including blue carbon) ☐ ⑤ Urban and Built-up Areas and Green Infrastructure (including NbS and rooftop/wall greening) ☐ ⑥ Initiatives at Business Sites and Offices ☐ ⑦ Nationally Certified Sustainably Managed Natural Sites (including certificates of support) ☐ ⑧ Products and Services (including planning/design, energy efficiency, and circular economy) ☐ ⑨ Use of Digital Technologies (including nature-related data collection/analysis and monitoring) ☐ ⑩ Nature Tech (R&D, technology development/implementation, and innovation) ☐ ⑪ Nature-related Financial Disclosures (including TNFD alignment and KPI setting) ☐ ⑫ Nature Finance ☐ ⑬ Collaboration with Other Stakeholders (including public-private partnerships and collaboration with NGOs and universities) ☐ ⑭ Other (Please specify)
SDGs	13
GBF 2030 Targets	8

<2. Benefits of the Integrated Initiative>

(1) Nature Positive (NP) (Required; multiple selections allowed)
☐ Ecosystem conservation (e.g., forests, rivers, oceans, and Satoyama) ☐ Ecosystem restoration (restoring degraded ecosystems) ☐ Ecological network development (corridors connecting habitats) ☐ Conservation of rare and native species ☐ Enhancement of ecosystem services (provisioning, regulating, cultural, and supporting services) ✓ Sustainable use of natural resources (e.g., forests, fisheries, farmland, groundwater) ☐ Conservation of waterside environments (e.g., rivers, wetlands, rice paddies, groundwater; rainwater infiltration, groundwater recharge, water quality improvement) ☐ Other (Please specify)
(2) Carbon Neutrality (CN) (Select all that apply)
① Climate Change Mitigation: ☐ Carbon sequestration and storage (e.g., forest management, wetland/seagrass restoration, CCUS) ✓ Greenhouse gas emission reductions (e.g., energy efficiency, renewables, reduced fossil fuel use) ☐ Other (Please specify) **② Climate Change Adaptation:** ☐ Reduced heavy-rain disaster risks (e.g., flooding and landslides) ☐ Reduced coastal disaster risks (e.g., storm surges, high waves, erosion, windblown sand) ☐ Water conservation and reduced scarcity risks (e.g., rainwater storage/infiltration, groundwater recharge) ☐ Extreme heat measures (e.g., urban heat mitigation and heat-illness prevention) ☐ Greater resilience in agriculture, forestry, and fisheries ☐ Other (Please specify)
(3) Circular Economy (CE) (Select all that apply)
✓ Use of underutilized resources (e.g., thinned wood, pruned branches, sewage sludge) ☐ Circular use of biological resources (e.g., wood, bamboo, crops, fishery products, seaweed) ☐ Reduced use of fossil resources (fossil-derived materials and raw materials) ✓ Waste reduction ☐ Recycling ☐ Reuse ☐ Improved water circulation (e.g., wastewater treatment, rainwater/reclaimed water use, groundwater recharge) ✓ Local resource circulation (using local resources locally) ☐ Other (Please specify)

Utilization Of Underutilized Resources For Initiatives Of Blue-Carbon Projects In Hokkaido

Hokkaido Electric Power Company

1. Description of the Initiative

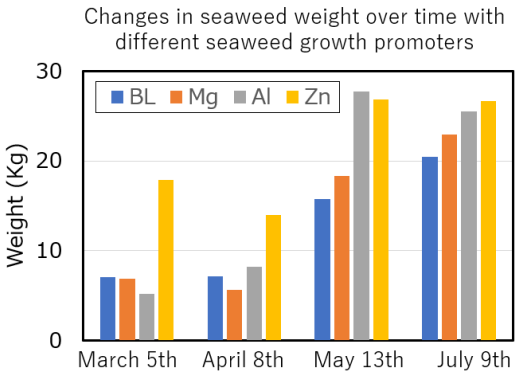
The group of Hokkaido Electric Power Company (HEPCO) investigates the potential contribution of blue-carbon projects to achieving carbon neutrality across Hokkaido's energy sector in 2050. While Hokkaido possesses the highest seaweed production (giving its great potential for carbon dioxide sequestration accompanying with seaweed's growth), the degradation and loss of seaweed has become a critical issue due to environmental changes such as the arising of sea temperature.

To address these challenges, we are investigating novel seaweed's grown methods. One of our research topics is the development of kelp blocks made from underutilized resources such as seashells, woody biomass ash and coal ash. This was seeded with locally collected seaweed species; therefore it can be contributed to the restoration of seaweed with promoting biodiversity.

In addition, we are also developing seaweed-growth-promoters to improve the productivity of seaweed, as well as land-based-seaweed-agricultures for saving marine resources.



→Fig.1 Installation status of kelp blocks



→Fig.2 Weight changes of seaweed by growth-promoters

2. Key Contributions to Nature Positive (NP), Carbon Neutrality (CN), and Circular Economy (CE)

(1) Nature Positive (NP)

Utilization of kelp blocks (for locally collected seaweed species) can contribute to the restoration of seaweed. And this could be provided with the promotion of biodiversity.

(2) Carbon Neutrality (CN)

The growth of seaweed requires carbon dioxide absorption; therefore initiatives of blue-carbon projects can be contributed to the solvent of climate changes.

(3) Circular Economy (CE)

Kelp blocks were involving underutilized resources such as seashells, woody biomass ash and coal ash; therefore this could be contributed to the promotion of circular economies.

<1. Category>

Integrated Elements	☐ ① NP × CN ☐ ② NP × CE ✓ ③ NP × CN × CE
Category (Multiple selections allowed)	☐ ① Forests and Satoyama Landscapes ☐ ② Agriculture, Livestock, and Biomass ☐ ③ Freshwater Environments (rivers, watersheds, lakes, marshes, wetlands, waterfront areas, etc.) ✓ ④ Marine and Coastal Areas, Tidal Flats, and Seagrass/Seaweed Beds (including blue carbon) ☐ ⑤ Urban and Built-up Areas and Green Infrastructure (including NbS and rooftop/wall greening) ☐ ⑥ Initiatives at Business Sites and Offices ☐ ⑦ Nationally Certified Sustainably Managed Natural Sites (including certificates of support) ☐ ⑧ Products and Services (including planning/design, energy efficiency, and circular economy) ☐ ⑨ Use of Digital Technologies (including nature-related data collection/analysis and monitoring) ☐ ⑩ Nature Tech (R&D, technology development/implementation, and innovation) ☐ ⑪ Nature-related Financial Disclosures (including TNFD alignment and KPI setting) ☐ ⑫ Nature Finance ☐ ⑬ Collaboration with Other Stakeholders (including public-private partnerships and collaboration with NGOs and universities) ☐ ⑭ Other (Please specify)
SDGs	9,13,14
GBF 2030 Targets	2,8

<2. Benefits of the Integrated Initiative>

(1) Nature Positive (NP) (Required; multiple selections allowed)
☐ Ecosystem conservation (e.g., forests, rivers, oceans, and Satoyama) ✓ Ecosystem restoration (restoring degraded ecosystems) ☐ Ecological network development (corridors connecting habitats) ☐ Conservation of rare and native species ☐ Enhancement of ecosystem services (provisioning, regulating, cultural, and supporting services) ☐ Sustainable use of natural resources (e.g., forests, fisheries, farmland, groundwater) ☐ Conservation of waterside environments (e.g., rivers, wetlands, rice paddies, groundwater; rainwater infiltration, groundwater recharge, water quality improvement) ☐ Other (Please specify)
(2) Carbon Neutrality (CN) (Select all that apply)
① Climate Change Mitigation: ✓ Carbon sequestration and storage (e.g., forest management, wetland/seagrass restoration, CCUS) ☐ Greenhouse gas emission reductions (e.g., energy efficiency, renewables, reduced fossil fuel use) ☐ Other (Please specify) **② Climate Change Adaptation:** ☐ Reduced heavy-rain disaster risks (e.g., flooding and landslides) ☐ Reduced coastal disaster risks (e.g., storm surges, high waves, erosion, windblown sand) ☐ Water conservation and reduced scarcity risks (e.g., rainwater storage/infiltration, groundwater recharge) ☐ Extreme heat measures (e.g., urban heat mitigation and heat-illness prevention) ☐ Greater resilience in agriculture, forestry, and fisheries ☐ Other (Please specify)
(3) Circular Economy (CE) (Select all that apply)
✓ Use of underutilized resources (e.g., thinned wood, pruned branches, sewage sludge) ☐ Circular use of biological resources (e.g., wood, bamboo, crops, fishery products, seaweed) ☐ Reduced use of fossil resources (fossil-derived materials and raw materials) ✓ Waste reduction ☐ Recycling ☐ Reuse ☐ Improved water circulation (e.g., wastewater treatment, rainwater/reclaimed water use, groundwater recharge) ✓ Local resource circulation (using local resources locally) ☐ Other (Please specify)

Satoyama Management Realizing the Coexistence of People, Nature, and Mobility

Honda Motor

1. Description of the Initiative

Mobility Resort Motegi, operated by Honda, encompasses approximately 640 hectares, about 70% of which is covered by rich forests. Since its opening, the resort has pursued sustainable business activities in harmony with the natural environment under the theme of “the coexistence of people, nature, and mobility.”

A cornerstone of these efforts is the continuous management of *Satoyama*, Japan’s traditional rural landscape. Initiatives include the planned thinning and clearing of neglected woodlands to allow sunlight to reach the forest floor, as well as the restoration of abandoned terraced rice fields. These activities directly contribute to creating habitats where diverse species can thrive, thereby supporting biodiversity conservation and the preservation of natural capital. In fact, approximately 5,800 species, including rare and endangered species, have been identified within the resort grounds.

These activities also contribute to climate change mitigation. Through forest thinning, new shoots are encouraged to grow from tree stumps, rejuvenating the forest and enhancing its capacity to absorb carbon dioxide. In addition, the resulting thinned wood is effectively utilized as firewood for camping, charcoal, and materials for craft activities, promoting resource circulation and minimizing waste. In this way, Mobility Resort Motegi is advancing an integrated approach that connects natural capital and biodiversity conservation, climate change action, and the circular economy.



2. Key Contributions to Nature Positive (NP), Carbon Neutrality (CN), and Circular Economy (CE)

(1) Nature Positive (NP)

Honda participates in the Ministry of the Environment-led 30by30 Alliance and promotes biodiversity conservation activities aimed at achieving the 30by30 target. As part of these efforts, Honda is advancing initiatives such as forest and satoyama restoration, biotope development, and the conservation of endangered species at its sites, while pursuing certification as Nature Coexistence Sites as recognition of these achievements. Following the certification of Mobility Resort Motegi in October 2023, the Complete Vehicle Factory of Honda's Saitama Factory (Yorii Plant), which is engaged in endangered species conservation activities, was also certified in September 2024. Moving forward, Honda will continue to promote biodiversity conservation and ecosystem restoration at priority sites in Japan. In the future, Honda plans to expand these initiatives globally by utilizing its own standards equivalent to the Nature Coexistence Site program, thereby contributing to the conservation of natural capital and biodiversity worldwide.

(2) Carbon Neutrality (CN)

At Mobility Resort Motegi, a 25-year forest management plan was developed following its certification as a Nature Coexistence Site to advance both biodiversity conservation and climate change mitigation. The plan includes thinning, coppice regeneration after harvesting, conversion to broadleaf forests, and tree planting based on forest conditions. These measures help restore and maintain healthy forest ecosystems that support diverse species while enhancing the forest's capacity to absorb carbon dioxide. Furthermore, appropriate forest management under the forest management plan is expected to increase carbon dioxide absorption compared with leaving forests unmanaged. Through these efforts, Mobility Resort Motegi contributes to the development of a sustainable forest management model in which nature and society coexist.

(3) Circular Economy (CE)

The Satoyama management activities at Mobility Resort Motegi also represent a practical example of a circular economy that integrates natural capital conservation with resource circulation. Thinned wood generated through forest maintenance is utilized as firewood, charcoal, and materials for craft activities, creating new value from underutilized resources and reducing waste. Rather than following a linear consumption model, the resort promotes a system in which resources are circulated and used locally. This approach creates a positive cycle that simultaneously supports environmental conservation and economic value creation,

demonstrating how biodiversity conservation and resource efficiency can be achieved together.

<1. Category>

Integrated Elements	☐ ① NP × CN ☐ ② NP × CE ✓ ③ NP × CN × CE
Category (Multiple selections allowed)	✓ ① Forests and Satoyama Landscapes ☐ ② Agriculture, Livestock, and Biomass ☐ ③ Freshwater Environments (rivers, watersheds, lakes, marshes, wetlands, waterfront areas, etc.) ☐ ④ Marine and Coastal Areas, Tidal Flats, and Seagrass/Seaweed Beds (including blue carbon) ☐ ⑤ Urban and Built-up Areas and Green Infrastructure (including NbS and rooftop/wall greening) ☐ ⑥ Initiatives at Business Sites and Offices ✓ ⑦ Nationally Certified Sustainably Managed Natural Sites (including certificates of support) ☐ ⑧ Products and Services (including planning/design, energy efficiency, and circular economy) ✓ ⑨ Use of Digital Technologies (including nature-related data collection/analysis and monitoring) ✓ ⑩ Nature Tech (R&D, technology development/implementation, and innovation) ☐ ⑪ Nature-related Financial Disclosures (including TNFD alignment and KPI setting) ☐ ⑫ Nature Finance ✓ ⑬ Collaboration with Other Stakeholders (including public-private partnerships and collaboration with NGOs and universities) ☐ ⑭ Other (Please specify)
SDGs	12,13,15,17
GBF 2030 Targets	2,3,10,11,15

<2. Benefits of the Integrated Initiative>

(1) Nature Positive (NP) (Required; multiple selections allowed)
✓ Ecosystem conservation (e.g., forests, rivers, oceans, and Satoyama) ✓ Ecosystem restoration (restoring degraded ecosystems) ☐ Ecological network development (corridors connecting habitats) ✓ Conservation of rare and native species ✓ Enhancement of ecosystem services (provisioning, regulating, cultural, and supporting services) ☐ Sustainable use of natural resources (e.g., forests, fisheries, farmland, groundwater) ✓ Conservation of waterside environments (e.g., rivers, wetlands, rice paddies, groundwater; rainwater infiltration, groundwater recharge, water quality improvement) ☐ Other (Please specify)
(2) Carbon Neutrality (CN) (Select all that apply)
① Climate Change Mitigation: ✓ Carbon sequestration and storage (e.g., forest management, wetland/seagrass restoration, CCUS) ☐ Greenhouse gas emission reductions (e.g., energy efficiency, renewables, reduced fossil fuel use) ☐ Other (Please specify) **② Climate Change Adaptation:** ☐ Reduced heavy-rain disaster risks (e.g., flooding and landslides) ☐ Reduced coastal disaster risks (e.g., storm surges, high waves, erosion, windblown sand) ✓ Water conservation and reduced scarcity risks (e.g., rainwater storage/infiltration, groundwater recharge) ☐ Extreme heat measures (e.g., urban heat mitigation and heat-illness prevention) ☐ Greater resilience in agriculture, forestry, and fisheries ☐ Other (Please specify)
(3) Circular Economy (CE) (Select all that apply)
✓ Use of underutilized resources (e.g., thinned wood, pruned branches, sewage sludge) ✓ Circular use of biological resources (e.g., wood, bamboo, crops, fishery products, seaweed) ☐ Reduced use of fossil resources (fossil-derived materials and raw materials) ✓ Waste reduction ☐ Recycling ☐ Reuse ✓ Improved water circulation (e.g., wastewater treatment, rainwater/reclaimed water use, groundwater recharge) ☐ Local resource circulation (using local resources locally) ☐ Other (Please specify)

Coral restoration project by enhancing sexual reproduction

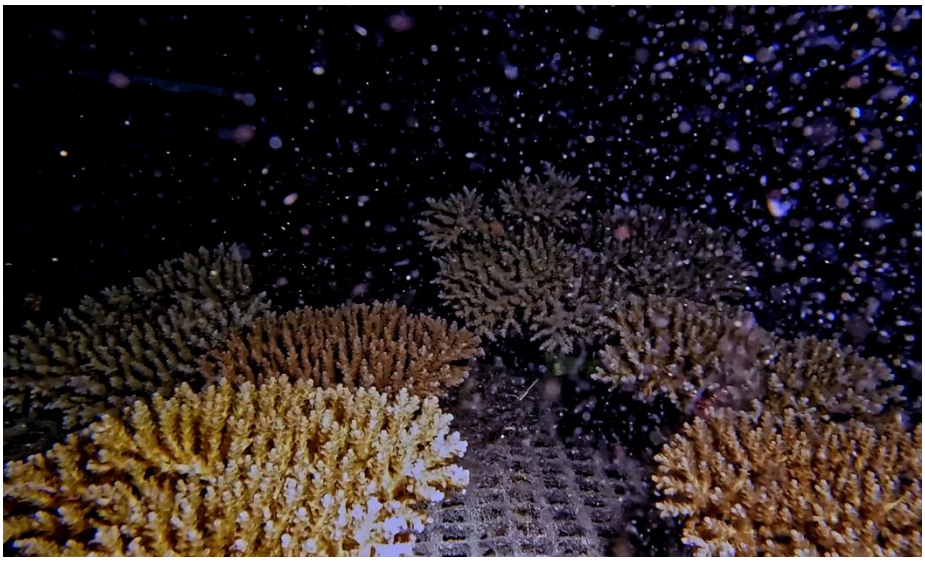
Japan Airlines

1. Description of the Initiative

In 2020, Japan Transocean Air (JTA) of the JAL Group, together with the Fisheries Infrastructure Development Center and local companies (six at the time of establishment), established the "Council for the Support of Sexual Reproduction and Coral Rehabilitation." The council continues to provide technical and financial support for Japan's first practical-level coral regeneration initiative, which has been undertaken by the Yaeyama Fisheries Cooperative Association Coral Seedling Production Subcommittee (hereinafter, the Yaeyama Subcommittee) since 2018. In 2022, support was expanded to include the Kumejima area, with a current short-term goal of cultivating 1,000 coral colonies by 2026.

The core approach of the Yaeyama Subcommittee involves nurturing corals from eggs. Without relying on natural coral populations, it uses a "complete aquaculture cycle," which involves collecting eggs annually from genetically diverse corals in the sea and continuously producing seedlings. Once the juvenile corals grow and mature to become able to spawn, they function as "coral spawning farms" that efficiently supply larvae to surrounding sea areas, thereby promoting reef recovery.

Coral spawning from strains born from sexual reproduction through the council's support was first observed in Sakieda Bay, Ishigaki City, in May 2024, and was confirmed again in June 2025. Furthermore, in September 2025 (Reiwa 7), the "Ishigaki Island Coral Spawning Farms" managed by the Yaeyama Subcommittee were recognized as one of the "Nationally Certified Sustainably Managed Natural Sites"—the first certification in Japan dedicated primarily to coral reef ecosystem regeneration as an activity that "recovers" degraded ecosystems.



2. Key Contributions to Nature Positive (NP), Carbon Neutrality (CN), and Circular Economy (CE)

(1) Nature Positive (NP)

To preserve genetic diversity, the initiative utilizes a "complete aquaculture cycle" that continuously produces seedlings by collecting eggs in the sea every year without relying on natural coral populations. As juvenile corals grow and function as "coral spawning farms," they efficiently supply larvae to surrounding sea areas, promoting the recovery of coral reefs in situations where natural autonomous recovery cannot keep up. This activity of "recovering" degraded ecosystems was certified as the nation's first "Nationally Certified Sustainably Managed Natural Sites" dedicated primarily to coral regeneration. Maintaining reproductive hubs through coral regeneration contributes to creating places that nurture a wide variety of organisms dependent on corals.

(2) Carbon Neutrality (CN)

Coral reefs serve as places for the coexistence and production of a wide variety of organisms (NP), and simultaneously play a role in the conservation of national land and disaster prevention through their wave dissipating effect (CN). In recent years, the decline of coral reefs due to bleaching phenomena caused by rising sea temperatures has become a problem. The activity of promoting reef recovery while preserving coral genetic diversity using sexual reproduction methods to "recover" degraded ecosystems (NP) contributes long-term to maintaining the original national land conservation and disaster prevention functions of coral reefs through their wave dissipating effect. Therefore, it is expected to lead to adaptation measures for disaster risks associated with climate change (such as the intensification of typhoons).

(3) Circular Economy (CE)

Maintaining reproductive hubs through activities that "recover" degraded coral reef ecosystems (NP) nurtures a wide variety of organisms dependent on corals, leading to sustainable effects such as increased fishery resources and the restoration of fishing grounds. This serves as the foundation for the circulation of fishery resources (CE). Furthermore, it contributes to enhancing values in the use of the sea, such as regenerative tourism, aligning well with the concept of a "Nature Positive Economy," which links the restoration of natural capital to economic growth. Ecosystem recovery (NP) thus promotes the maintenance of rich marine capital and a sustainable economic cycle (CE).

<1. Category>

Integrated Elements	☐ ① NP × CN ☐ ② NP × CE ✓ ③ NP × CN × CE
Category (Multiple selections allowed)	☐ ① Forests and Satoyama Landscapes ☐ ② Agriculture, Livestock, and Biomass ☐ ③ Freshwater Environments (rivers, watersheds, lakes, marshes, wetlands, waterfront areas, etc.) ✓ ④ Marine and Coastal Areas, Tidal Flats, and Seagrass/Seaweed Beds (including blue carbon) ☐ ⑤ Urban and Built-up Areas and Green Infrastructure (including NbS and rooftop/wall greening) ☐ ⑥ Initiatives at Business Sites and Offices ✓ ⑦ Nationally Certified Sustainably Managed Natural Sites (including certificates of support) ☐ ⑧ Products and Services (including planning/design, energy efficiency, and circular economy) ☐ ⑨ Use of Digital Technologies (including nature-related data collection/analysis and monitoring) ☐ ⑩ Nature Tech (R&D, technology development/implementation, and innovation) ☐ ⑪ Nature-related Financial Disclosures (including TNFD alignment and KPI setting) ☐ ⑫ Nature Finance ✓ ⑬ Collaboration with Other Stakeholders (including public-private partnerships and collaboration with NGOs and universities) ☐ ⑭ Other (Please specify)
SDGs	9,14,17
GBF 2030 Targets	1,2,3,4,8,9,10

<2. Benefits of the Integrated Initiative>

(1) Nature Positive (NP) (Required; multiple selections allowed)
✓ Ecosystem conservation (e.g., forests, rivers, oceans, and Satoyama) ✓ Ecosystem restoration (restoring degraded ecosystems) ✓ Ecological network development (corridors connecting habitats) ☐ Conservation of rare and native species ✓ Enhancement of ecosystem services (provisioning, regulating, cultural, and supporting services) ✓ Sustainable use of natural resources (e.g., forests, fisheries, farmland, groundwater) ☐ Conservation of waterside environments (e.g., rivers, wetlands, rice paddies, groundwater; rainwater infiltration, groundwater recharge, water quality improvement) ☐ Other (Please specify)
(2) Carbon Neutrality (CN) (Select all that apply)
① Climate Change Mitigation: ☐ Carbon sequestration and storage (e.g., forest management, wetland/seagrass restoration, CCUS) ☐ Greenhouse gas emission reductions (e.g., energy efficiency, renewables, reduced fossil fuel use) ☐ Other (Please specify) **② Climate Change Adaptation:** ☐ Reduced heavy-rain disaster risks (e.g., flooding and landslides) ✓ Reduced coastal disaster risks (e.g., storm surges, high waves, erosion, windblown sand) ☐ Water conservation and reduced scarcity risks (e.g., rainwater storage/infiltration, groundwater recharge) ☐ Extreme heat measures (e.g., urban heat mitigation and heat-illness prevention) ☐ Greater resilience in agriculture, forestry, and fisheries ☐ Other (Please specify)
(3) Circular Economy (CE) (Select all that apply)
☐ Use of underutilized resources (e.g., thinned wood, pruned branches, sewage sludge) ✓ Circular use of biological resources (e.g., wood, bamboo, crops, fishery products, seaweed) ☐ Reduced use of fossil resources (fossil-derived materials and raw materials) ☐ Waste reduction ☐ Recycling ☐ Reuse ☐ Improved water circulation (e.g., wastewater treatment, rainwater/reclaimed water use, groundwater recharge) ✓ Local resource circulation (using local resources locally) ☐ Other (Please specify)

Karatsu Bay Seaweed Farming Experience Program

Japan Airlines

1. Description of the Initiative

Kyushu Branch of Japan Airlines Co., Ltd., together with the Karafusa Research Group (volunteers from the Saga Genkai Fishery Cooperative Association), Kyushu University, Sashi Elementary School, and Karatsu City jointly implements a hands-on seaweed cultivation program using cultivation ropes. Every November, children experience planting seeds, and in February of the following year, they harvest the grown seaweed. Japan Airlines gives a lecture on airline work and SDGs initiatives, Kyushu University gives a lecture on net-zero CO2 emissions, and all participants conduct a beach cleanup after the seaweed farming experience, all working together to deepen children's learning about environmental issues.

In addition to contributing to biodiversity by enriching seaweed beds through seaweed cultivation, most of the grown seaweed is not harvested but left in the ocean as blue carbon, stored underwater and on the ocean floor, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation. A questionnaire to the children confirmed that the experience led to increased environmental awareness in their immediate surroundings and fostered affection for their hometown of Karatsu, which is blessed with a rich natural environment.



2. Key Contributions to Nature Positive (NP), Carbon Neutrality (CN), and Circular Economy (CE)

(1) Nature Positive (NP)

Enriching seaweed beds through seaweed cultivation using cultivation ropes contributes to coastal biodiversity. In addition, direct environmental conservation activities are practiced by having all participants clean the beach after the experience program. Through the collaboration of local industry, academia, government, and the private sector, children experience the process from planting to harvesting. This creates an opportunity to deepen their learning about environmental issues, leading to a heightened awareness of the familiar environment and fostering affection for their hometown of Karatsu and its blessed environment.

(2) Carbon Neutrality (CN)

In parallel with the efforts to enrich seaweed beds and contribute to biodiversity through seaweed cultivation (NP), the majority of the grown seaweed is left unharvested in the sea as blue carbon. This creates a direct synergy that allows carbon to be stored in the water and on the seabed, leading to climate change mitigation measures (CN). Furthermore, Kyushu University conducts lectures on carbon neutrality, deepening children's learning from both the perspectives of ecosystem conservation (NP) and climate change mitigation (CN).

(3) Circular Economy (CE)

In the process of enriching seaweed beds and contributing to biodiversity through seaweed cultivation (NP), harvesting the grown seaweed allows the products nurtured in the local sea to be utilized as resources for the experience program. Additionally, all participants engage in beach cleaning after the aquaculture experience, contributing to the beautification of the coastal environment. Through experiences and learning in the familiar natural environment, this initiative fosters affection for their hometown of Karatsu, which is blessed with a rich environment.

<1. Category>

Integrated Elements	☐ ① NP × CN ☐ ② NP × CE ✓ ③ NP × CN × CE
Category (Multiple selections allowed)	☐ ① Forests and Satoyama Landscapes ☐ ② Agriculture, Livestock, and Biomass ☐ ③ Freshwater Environments (rivers, watersheds, lakes, marshes, wetlands, waterfront areas, etc.) ✓ ④ Marine and Coastal Areas, Tidal Flats, and Seagrass/Seaweed Beds (including blue carbon) ☐ ⑤ Urban and Built-up Areas and Green Infrastructure (including NbS and rooftop/wall greening) ☐ ⑥ Initiatives at Business Sites and Offices ☐ ⑦ Nationally Certified Sustainably Managed Natural Sites (including certificates of support) ☐ ⑧ Products and Services (including planning/design, energy efficiency, and circular economy) ☐ ⑨ Use of Digital Technologies (including nature-related data collection/analysis and monitoring) ☐ ⑩ Nature Tech (R&D, technology development/implementation, and innovation) ☐ ⑪ Nature-related Financial Disclosures (including TNFD alignment and KPI setting) ☐ ⑫ Nature Finance ✓ ⑬ Collaboration with Other Stakeholders (including public-private partnerships and collaboration with NGOs and universities) ☐ ⑭ Other (Please specify)
SDGs	4,13,14,17
GBF 2030 Targets	2,8,10,21,22

<2. Benefits of the Integrated Initiative>

(1) Nature Positive (NP) (Required; multiple selections allowed)
✓ Ecosystem conservation (e.g., forests, rivers, oceans, and Satoyama) ✓ Ecosystem restoration (restoring degraded ecosystems) ☐ Ecological network development (corridors connecting habitats) ☐ Conservation of rare and native species ✓ Enhancement of ecosystem services (provisioning, regulating, cultural, and supporting services) ☐ Sustainable use of natural resources (e.g., forests, fisheries, farmland, groundwater) ☐ Conservation of waterside environments (e.g., rivers, wetlands, rice paddies, groundwater; rainwater infiltration, groundwater recharge, water quality improvement) ☐ Other (Please specify)
(2) Carbon Neutrality (CN) (Select all that apply)
① Climate Change Mitigation: ✓ Carbon sequestration and storage (e.g., forest management, wetland/seagrass restoration, CCUS) ☐ Greenhouse gas emission reductions (e.g., energy efficiency, renewables, reduced fossil fuel use) ☐ Other (Please specify) **② Climate Change Adaptation:** ☐ Reduced heavy-rain disaster risks (e.g., flooding and landslides) ☐ Reduced coastal disaster risks (e.g., storm surges, high waves, erosion, windblown sand) ☐ Water conservation and reduced scarcity risks (e.g., rainwater storage/infiltration, groundwater recharge) ☐ Extreme heat measures (e.g., urban heat mitigation and heat-illness prevention) ☐ Greater resilience in agriculture, forestry, and fisheries ☐ Other (Please specify)
(3) Circular Economy (CE) (Select all that apply)
☐ Use of underutilized resources (e.g., thinned wood, pruned branches, sewage sludge) ✓ Circular use of biological resources (e.g., wood, bamboo, crops, fishery products, seaweed) ☐ Reduced use of fossil resources (fossil-derived materials and raw materials) ☐ Waste reduction ☐ Recycling ☐ Reuse ☐ Improved water circulation (e.g., wastewater treatment, rainwater/reclaimed water use, groundwater recharge) ✓ Local resource circulation (using local resources locally) ☐ Other (Please specify)

Efforts to Convert Biomass Combustion Ash into Fertilizer at the Awazu Plant in Ishikawa Prefecture

Komatsu

1. Description of the Initiative

Since 2015, Komatsu's Awazu Plant in Ishikawa Prefecture has operated a locally sourced biomass boiler using wood chips mainly made from unused left-over wood after forest thinning in the Kaga area, utilizing approximately 6,000 tons annually. Meanwhile, the boiler generated approximately 20 tons of wood ash (biomass combustion ash) annually as industrial waste. As the ash contains potassium, phosphorus, and other nutrients used as raw fertilizer materials, Komatsu began working in 2016 with the Ishikawa Agriculture and Forestry Research Center and ASAHI AGRIA CO., LTD. on content analysis and verification of fertilizing effects. Cultivation tests demonstrated no difference from conventional fertilizers, and the biomass combustion ash was registered as a by-product fertilizer in April 2022. Today, nearly all ash generated at the Awazu Plant is effectively utilized as raw fertilizer material, creating a resource circulation system that returns it to regional agriculture. Its use by farmers in Ishikawa Prefecture through the fertilizer manufacturer is also expanding, helping establish the initiative as a form of regional resource circulation.





2. Key Contributions to Nature Positive (NP), Carbon Neutrality (CN), and Circular Economy (CE)

(1) Nature Positive (NP)

By utilizing unused left-over wood after forest thinning in the Kaga area, the initiative promotes the sound management of forests and helps maintain healthy forests. This supports the maintenance of ecosystem services provided by forests, including water retention and recharge, soil conservation, and habitats for plants and animals. In addition, local forest resources are used sustainably for energy, while useful nutrients such as potassium contained in biomass combustion ash are returned to farmland as raw fertilizer material. In this way, the initiative makes effective use of natural capital while contributing to the sustainability of forestry and agriculture and reducing environmental impacts on the local natural environment. Through these efforts, Komatsu aims to create synergies among NP, CN, and CE.

(2) Carbon Neutrality (CN)

Using local unused left-over wood after forest thinning as woody biomass fuel expands the use of renewable energy and contributes to reducing greenhouse gas emissions at the Awazu Plant. At the same time, removing and utilizing unused wood left in forests promotes the sound management of forests and helps curb driftwood-caused damage after heavy rain. The initiative thus integrates climate change mitigation through the use of local resources with the conservation of the forest environment. By advancing carbon-neutrality measures in a way that does not create additional impacts on natural capital, the initiative generates synergies between NP and CN.

(3) Circular Economy (CE)

Biomass combustion ash that was previously disposed of as industrial waste was registered as a by-product fertilizer following content analysis and verification of fertilizing effects, and nearly all of the ash generated is now effectively utilized as raw fertilizer material. By using unused left-over wood after forest thinning in the Kaga area as energy at the plant and returning the resulting by-product to regional agriculture as fertilizer, the initiative has established regional resource circulation linking “forest resources–energy–agriculture.” In addition to reducing waste and promoting recycling, partial substitution of fertilizer raw materials helps reduce the input of new resources. These efforts contribute to creating synergies between NP and CE.

<1. Category>

Integrated Elements	☐ ① NP × CN ☐ ② NP × CE ✓ ③ NP × CN × CE
Category (Multiple selections allowed)	✓ ① Forests and Satoyama Landscapes ✓ ② Agriculture, Livestock, and Biomass ☐ ③ Freshwater Environments (rivers, watersheds, lakes, marshes, wetlands, waterfront areas, etc.) ☐ ④ Marine and Coastal Areas, Tidal Flats, and Seagrass/Seaweed Beds (including blue carbon) ☐ ⑤ Urban and Built-up Areas and Green Infrastructure (including NbS and rooftop/wall greening) ✓ ⑥ Initiatives at Business Sites and Offices ☐ ⑦ Nationally Certified Sustainably Managed Natural Sites (including certificates of support) ☐ ⑧ Products and Services (including planning/design, energy efficiency, and circular economy) ☐ ⑨ Use of Digital Technologies (including nature-related data collection/analysis and monitoring) ☐ ⑩ Nature Tech (R&D, technology development/implementation, and innovation) ☐ ⑪ Nature-related Financial Disclosures (including TNFD alignment and KPI setting) ☐ ⑫ Nature Finance ✓ ⑬ Collaboration with Other Stakeholders (including public-private partnerships and collaboration with NGOs and universities) ☐ ⑭ Other (Please specify)
SDGs	12,13,15
GBF 2030 Targets	8,10,16

<2. Benefits of the Integrated Initiative>

(1) Nature Positive (NP) (Required; multiple selections allowed)
✓ Ecosystem conservation (e.g., forests, rivers, oceans, and Satoyama) ☐ Ecosystem restoration (restoring degraded ecosystems) ☐ Ecological network development (corridors connecting habitats) ☐ Conservation of rare and native species ✓ Enhancement of ecosystem services (provisioning, regulating, cultural, and supporting services) ✓ Sustainable use of natural resources (e.g., forests, fisheries, farmland, groundwater) ☐ Conservation of waterside environments (e.g., rivers, wetlands, rice paddies, groundwater; rainwater infiltration, groundwater recharge, water quality improvement) ☐ Other (Please specify)
(2) Carbon Neutrality (CN) (Select all that apply)
① Climate Change Mitigation: ☐ Carbon sequestration and storage (e.g., forest management, wetland/seagrass restoration, CCUS) ✓ Greenhouse gas emission reductions (e.g., energy efficiency, renewables, reduced fossil fuel use) ☐ Other (Please specify) **② Climate Change Adaptation:** ✓ Reduced heavy-rain disaster risks (e.g., flooding and landslides) ☐ Reduced coastal disaster risks (e.g., storm surges, high waves, erosion, windblown sand) ☐ Water conservation and reduced scarcity risks (e.g., rainwater storage/infiltration, groundwater recharge) ☐ Extreme heat measures (e.g., urban heat mitigation and heat-illness prevention) ☐ Greater resilience in agriculture, forestry, and fisheries ☐ Other (Please specify)
(3) Circular Economy (CE) (Select all that apply)
✓ Use of underutilized resources (e.g., thinned wood, pruned branches, sewage sludge) ✓ Circular use of biological resources (e.g., wood, bamboo, crops, fishery products, seaweed) ☐ Reduced use of fossil resources (fossil-derived materials and raw materials) ✓ Waste reduction ✓ Recycling ☐ Reuse ☐ Improved water circulation (e.g., wastewater treatment, rainwater/reclaimed water use, groundwater recharge) ✓ Local resource circulation (using local resources locally) ☐ Other (Please specify)

Building a Sustainable Palm Oil Supply Chain through a Landscape Approach in Sabah, Malaysia

Mitsui & Co.

1. Description of the Initiative

Mitsui & Co. is promoting a landscape approach in Sabah, Malaysia, to address challenges in the palm oil supply chain, including deforestation, biodiversity loss, climate change, and human rights. The initiative views the entire region as one unit and brings together suppliers, Sabah government agencies, local organizations, and customers to pursue both sustainable palm oil production and natural capital conservation. Specific activities include introducing regenerative agriculture at plantations, providing training for plantation stakeholders including smallholders, and supporting sustainable production systems. Biodiversity assessments and analyses of greenhouse gas emissions and soil carbon are conducted to quantitatively evaluate contributions to nature positive outcomes and decarbonization. The initiative also promotes resource circulation through compost made from food waste and animal-derived resources and biochar made from oil-palm biomass. In addition, it seeks to build a traceable supply chain from origin to end users, thereby creating synergies among natural capital conservation, climate action, and the circular economy.



2. Key Contributions to Nature Positive (NP), Carbon Neutrality (CN), and Circular Economy (CE)

(1) Nature Positive (NP)

Rather than focusing solely on individual plantations, the initiative applies a landscape approach to the region as a whole. Suppliers, government agencies, local organizations, and customers collaborate to balance ecosystem conservation with sustainable production. Regenerative agriculture improves soil health and stimulates microbial activity, while biodiversity assessments help visualize the outcomes. Improved traceability and sustainable production systems also contribute to reducing deforestation and pressure on the natural environment. Through these measures, the initiative aims to advance nature positive outcomes across the region.

(2) Carbon Neutrality (CN)

Regenerative agricultural practices use compost made from food waste and animal-derived resources and biochar produced from oil-palm biomass. These practices are expected to promote soil carbon accumulation and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The initiative analyzes greenhouse gas emissions from plantations and mills and soil carbon to quantitatively assess emissions reductions. Improvements in soil water retention and soil health can also enhance plantation resilience to climate change. In this way, the initiative aims to create synergies between biodiversity conservation and climate action.

(3) Circular Economy (CE)

The initiative promotes the circular use of biological resources by using organic resources generated at plantations and in local communities as compost and returning underused oil-palm biomass to farmland as biochar. This reduces waste, improves resource efficiency, and supports soil improvement and agricultural productivity. Such local resource circulation also helps maintain and restore ecosystem functions. The initiative therefore contributes to building a circular economic model that combines natural capital conservation with sustainable production activities.

<1. Category>

Integrated Elements	☐ ① NP × CN ☐ ② NP × CE ✓ ③ NP × CN × CE
Category (Multiple selections allowed)	☐ ① Forests and Satoyama Landscapes ✓ ② Agriculture, Livestock, and Biomass ☐ ③ Freshwater Environments (rivers, watersheds, lakes, marshes, wetlands, waterfront areas, etc.) ☐ ④ Marine and Coastal Areas, Tidal Flats, and Seagrass/Seaweed Beds (including blue carbon) ☐ ⑤ Urban and Built-up Areas and Green Infrastructure (including NbS and rooftop/wall greening) ☐ ⑥ Initiatives at Business Sites and Offices ☐ ⑦ Nationally Certified Sustainably Managed Natural Sites (including certificates of support) ☐ ⑧ Products and Services (including planning/design, energy efficiency, and circular economy) ✓ ⑨ Use of Digital Technologies (including nature-related data collection/analysis and monitoring) ☐ ⑩ Nature Tech (R&D, technology development/implementation, and innovation) ☐ ⑪ Nature-related Financial Disclosures (including TNFD alignment and KPI setting) ☐ ⑫ Nature Finance ✓ ⑬ Collaboration with Other Stakeholders (including public-private partnerships and collaboration with NGOs and universities) ☐ ⑭ Other (Please specify)
SDGs	8,12,13,15,17
GBF 2030 Targets	7,8,10,15,21

<2. Benefits of the Integrated Initiative>

(1) Nature Positive (NP) (Required; multiple selections allowed)
✓ Ecosystem conservation (e.g., forests, rivers, oceans, and Satoyama) ✓ Ecosystem restoration (restoring degraded ecosystems) ☐ Ecological network development (corridors connecting habitats) ☐ Conservation of rare and native species ✓ Enhancement of ecosystem services (provisioning, regulating, cultural, and supporting services) ✓ Sustainable use of natural resources (e.g., forests, fisheries, farmland, groundwater) ☐ Conservation of waterside environments (e.g., rivers, wetlands, rice paddies, groundwater; rainwater infiltration, groundwater recharge, water quality improvement) ☐ Other (Please specify)
(2) Carbon Neutrality (CN) (Select all that apply)
① Climate Change Mitigation: ✓ Carbon sequestration and storage (e.g., forest management, wetland/seagrass restoration, CCUS) ✓ Greenhouse gas emission reductions (e.g., energy efficiency, renewables, reduced fossil fuel use) ☐ Other (Please specify) **② Climate Change Adaptation:** ☐ Reduced heavy-rain disaster risks (e.g., flooding and landslides) ☐ Reduced coastal disaster risks (e.g., storm surges, high waves, erosion, windblown sand) ☐ Water conservation and reduced scarcity risks (e.g., rainwater storage/infiltration, groundwater recharge) ☐ Extreme heat measures (e.g., urban heat mitigation and heat-illness prevention) ✓ Greater resilience in agriculture, forestry, and fisheries ☐ Other (Please specify)
(3) Circular Economy (CE) (Select all that apply)
✓ Use of underutilized resources (e.g., thinned wood, pruned branches, sewage sludge) ✓ Circular use of biological resources (e.g., wood, bamboo, crops, fishery products, seaweed) ☐ Reduced use of fossil resources (fossil-derived materials and raw materials) ✓ Waste reduction ☐ Recycling ☐ Reuse ☐ Improved water circulation (e.g., wastewater treatment, rainwater/reclaimed water use, groundwater recharge) ✓ Local resource circulation (using local resources locally) ☐ Other (Please specify)

Contributing to the conservation of biodiversity and the preservation of the diverse ecological functions of forests through sustainable forest management.

Mitsui & Co.

1. Description of the Initiative

Mitsui & Co., Ltd.(“Mitsui”) owns approximately 45,600 hectares (ha) of forests, known as the “Mitsui Forests,” across Japan, from Hokkaido to Kyushu. Together with its wholly owned subsidiary, Mitsui Bussan Forest Co., Ltd., the company conducts appropriate forest operations from a long-term perspective and manages each forest according to its unique characteristics. Building on sound forest stewardship, Mitsui aims to make the value of forests visible and create a positive cycle in which this value is realized, utilized, and reinvested into forest management and development.

In its forest management, Mitsui has introduced a zoning approach that classifies management methods according to the characteristics of each forest, such as topography and tree species, categorizing forests into Production Forests, Natural Forests, and Biodiversity Conservation Forests, and conducting operations in line with the objectives of each category. In particular, in Biodiversity Conservation Forests, areas of high conservation value are further divided into four categories—Special Protection Forests, Soil and Water Conservation Forests, Environmental Conservation Forests, and Cultural Conservation Forests—and managed according to the characteristics of each, aiming for forest development that more deeply advances biodiversity conservation.

In addition, Mitsui has obtained Forest Management (FM) Certification, an international forest certification covering the management of all its forests, while Mitsui Bussan Forest Co., Ltd. has obtained Chain of Custody (CoC) Certification, which verifies the processing and distribution of certified timber. Through these certifications, Mitsui connects the entire chain from forest management to the supply of certified timber, engaging in responsible forest stewardship.

2. Key Contributions to Nature Positive (NP), Carbon Neutrality (CN), and Circular Economy (CE)

(1) Nature Positive (NP)

At present, five of the Mitsui Forests have been certified as Sites Supporting Nature (Nature Positive Sites) under Japan's Act on Promotion of Biodiversity Conservation through Private Initiatives. These include the Soya Forest and Ishii Forest in Hokkaido, the Kaname Forest in Yamagata Prefecture, the Tashiro Forest in Fukushima Prefecture, and the Kiyotaki Forest in Kyoto Prefecture.

Each of these forests possesses distinct natural environments and regional characteristics. They have been recognized for their contributions across a broad range of the nine value criteria established for these sites, including biodiversity conservation, ecosystem services, and cultural values. This recognition has also reaffirmed that the Mitsui Forests represent a diverse and unique form of natural capital.

The certified areas have been registered in the international database as Other Effective Area-based Conservation Measures (OECMs). These efforts contribute to the achievement of the 30by30 Target and broader Nature Positive goals.

(2) Carbon Neutrality (CN)

As part of its efforts to address climate change through market-based solutions, Mitsui utilizes aerial surveys and satellite data to generate and market J-Credits through appropriate forest management. In addition to supplying J-Credits to companies pursuing carbon neutrality, Mitsui reinvests the resulting gains into forest management and conservation activities, thereby enhancing the multiple values provided by forests.

Specifically, the company aims to contribute not only to climate change mitigation through carbon sequestration, but also to climate change adaptation by helping to reduce the impact of heavy rainfall and landslides, while supporting water resource conservation and maintaining ecosystem services.

Furthermore, by creating a financial cycle that supports forest management activities, Mitsui contributes to addressing challenges facing the forestry sector and revitalizing local economies. Through these initiatives, the company seeks to achieve both decarbonization and the enhancement of regional and natural capital value.

(3) Circular Economy (CE)

Mitsui supplies unused thinned wood generated from the Mitsui Forests in Hokkaido, as well as forests owned by other companies, to Tomakomai Biomass Power Generation Co., Ltd., an affiliated company, as fuel for biomass power generation. By utilizing underutilized forest resources for renewable energy, the company promotes the efficient use of forest resources and regional resource circulation, while supporting sustainable forest management.

In addition, Mitsui collaborates with manufacturers to develop value-added products using forest-derived materials. These include craft gin made with botanical ingredients sourced from forests in Hokkaido and hand cream containing essential oil extracted from unused Owase cypress (Hinoki) wood from Mie Prefecture. Through these initiatives, the company promotes the circular use of forest resources and communicates the value of sustainable resource utilization to both internal and external stakeholders.



<1. Category>

Integrated Elements	☐ ① NP × CN ☐ ② NP × CE ✓ ③ NP × CN × CE
Category (Multiple selections allowed)	✓ ① Forests and Satoyama Landscapes ✓ ② Agriculture, Livestock, and Biomass ✓ ③ Freshwater Environments (rivers, watersheds, lakes, marshes, wetlands, waterfront areas, etc.) ☐ ④ Marine and Coastal Areas, Tidal Flats, and Seagrass/Seaweed Beds (including blue carbon) ☐ ⑤ Urban and Built-up Areas and Green Infrastructure (including NbS and rooftop/wall greening) ☐ ⑥ Initiatives at Business Sites and Offices ✓ ⑦ Nationally Certified Sustainably Managed Natural Sites (including certificates of support) ☐ ⑧ Products and Services (including planning/design, energy efficiency, and circular economy) ✓ ⑨ Use of Digital Technologies (including nature-related data collection/analysis and monitoring) ☐ ⑩ Nature Tech (R&D, technology development/implementation, and innovation) ✓ ⑪ Nature-related Financial Disclosures (including TNFD alignment and KPI setting) ☐ ⑫ Nature Finance ☐ ⑬ Collaboration with Other Stakeholders (including public-private partnerships and collaboration with NGOs and universities) ☐ ⑭ Other (Please specify)
SDGs	6,8,12,13,15,17
GBF 2030 Targets	3,10,11,15

<2. Benefits of the Integrated Initiative>

(1) Nature Positive (NP) (Required; multiple selections allowed)
✓ Ecosystem conservation (e.g., forests, rivers, oceans, and Satoyama) ✓ Ecosystem restoration (restoring degraded ecosystems) ✓ Ecological network development (corridors connecting habitats) ✓ Conservation of rare and native species ✓ Enhancement of ecosystem services (provisioning, regulating, cultural, and supporting services) ✓ Sustainable use of natural resources (e.g., forests, fisheries, farmland, groundwater) ✓ Conservation of waterside environments (e.g., rivers, wetlands, rice paddies, groundwater; rainwater infiltration, groundwater recharge, water quality improvement) ☐ Other (Please specify)
(2) Carbon Neutrality (CN) (Select all that apply)
① Climate Change Mitigation: ✓ Carbon sequestration and storage (e.g., forest management, wetland/seagrass restoration, CCUS) ☐ Greenhouse gas emission reductions (e.g., energy efficiency, renewables, reduced fossil fuel use) ☐ Other (Please specify) **② Climate Change Adaptation:** ✓ Reduced heavy-rain disaster risks (e.g., flooding and landslides) ☐ Reduced coastal disaster risks (e.g., storm surges, high waves, erosion, windblown sand) ✓ Water conservation and reduced scarcity risks (e.g., rainwater storage/infiltration, groundwater recharge) ☐ Extreme heat measures (e.g., urban heat mitigation and heat-illness prevention) ☐ Greater resilience in agriculture, forestry, and fisheries ☐ Other (Please specify)
(3) Circular Economy (CE) (Select all that apply)
✓ Use of underutilized resources (e.g., thinned wood, pruned branches, sewage sludge) ✓ Circular use of biological resources (e.g., wood, bamboo, crops, fishery products, seaweed) ☐ Reduced use of fossil resources (fossil-derived materials and raw materials) ☐ Waste reduction ☐ Recycling ☐ Reuse ✓ Improved water circulation (e.g., wastewater treatment, rainwater/reclaimed water use, groundwater recharge) ✓ Local resource circulation (using local resources locally) ☐ Other (Please specify)

The Surugadai Green Space: An Integrated Approach to Biodiversity, Natural Capital, Climate Action, and the Circular Economy

Mitsui Sumitomo Insurance

1. Description of the Initiative

Surugadai Green Space is the collective name for the landscaped areas surrounding our Surugadai Building and its annex. With a total area of 7,090 square meters and an overall greening ratio of 40.8%, it is located midway between the Imperial Palace and Shinobazu Pond in Ueno Park, forming part of an ecological network that enables wild birds inhabiting both areas to move between them.

The rooftop garden on the lower levels of the main building is designed around tree species favored by the target bird species and features layered planting of tall trees, medium and low shrubs, and ground cover. Year-round monitoring and analysis conducted by academic experts have demonstrated its function as an ecological network.

Because the rooftop garden has soil with an average depth of one meter, it is capable of absorbing sudden, intense downpours, and thereby helps prevent rapid runoff into the sewer system. Calculations show that it can retain rainfall equivalent to 100 mm per hour for up to three hours. In addition, rainwater is directed to an underground storage tank with a capacity of 3,500 cubic meters, which is expected to help reduce the risk of urban flooding in the surrounding area. We also reuse rainwater for watering plants and toilet flushing.

In summer, the green space also helps mitigate heat in the surrounding district, contributing to the reduction of the urban heat island effect while providing a place of relaxation for local residents. In this way, it also supports the well-being of the community.

In September 2025, the site was certified by the Ministry of the Environment's Nature Coexistence Site under Japan's new Regional Biodiversity Enhancement Act. Our company refers to its integrated approach to disaster prevention and mitigation, climate change, and nature-positive initiatives through the use of nature's diverse functions as "Green Resilience." Through this concept, we are committed to creating sustainable and attractive communities and enhancing well-being.

Surugadai Green Space is a symbol of our Green Resilience initiatives. Going forward, we will continue to build on and share the knowledge and experience we have accumulated over many years while maximizing the value of this project.



2. Key Contributions to Nature Positive (NP), Carbon Neutrality (CN), and Circular Economy (CE)

(1) Nature Positive (NP)

We carry out planting and conservation management with a strong emphasis on local ecosystems and biodiversity, using primarily native species. Naturally occurring mosses have also been observed in the green space.

To support conservation, we minimize the use of pesticides as much as possible and have introduced features such as bird baths, a biotope, and low-intervention management zones that are intentionally left largely untouched. As a result, both the number of wild bird species visiting the site and their populations have been steadily increasing.

Its function as an ecological network linking the Imperial Palace and Shinobazu Pond in Ueno Park has been verified through monitoring by university researchers. One notable outcome of our biodiversity conservation efforts is that the Little Swift, classified as Vulnerable (VU) on the Tokyo Red List for the 23 wards area, has been confirmed nesting at the top of our Surugadai Building.

(2) Carbon Neutrality (CN)

The site's multilayered planting design—comprising tall trees, medium and low shrubs, and ground cover—together with appropriate day-to-day maintenance, is expected to contribute to climate change mitigation by delivering a certain level of greenhouse gas reduction through CO2 absorption and sequestration.

From an adaptation perspective, the tree canopy formed by the tall trees helps lower surface temperatures within the green space, thereby contributing to the mitigation of the urban heat island effect in central Tokyo. The site is also expected to help reduce the risk of urban flooding by temporarily retaining rainwater during sudden, intense downpours.

In normal times, the space also serves as a venue for engagement with local stakeholders through activities such as birdwatching and rooftop gardening programs (currently suspended for FY2026), thereby contributing to the well-being of the local community.

(3) Circular Economy (CE)

The trees in the rooftop garden grow primarily using rainwater retained in the garden soil as their main water source.

Beneath the Surugadai Building is a large underground rainwater storage tank with a capacity of 3,500 cubic meters, into which rainwater captured by the rooftop garden is directed. The rainwater stored in this tank is filtered and treated before being used to irrigate the front garden of the Surugadai Building. It is also reused as flushing water for toilets in both the Surugadai Building and the Surugadai Annex via an intermediate water system.

This rainwater storage tank has been in place since the completion of the Surugadai Building in 1984, reflecting an early recognition of the importance of water resources. As such, it can be regarded as a pioneering example of what would now be called a circular economy initiative.

<1. Category>

Integrated Elements	☐ ① NP × CN ☐ ② NP × CE ✓ ③ NP × CN × CE
Category (Multiple selections allowed)	☐ ① Forests and Satoyama Landscapes ☐ ② Agriculture, Livestock, and Biomass ☐ ③ Freshwater Environments (rivers, watersheds, lakes, marshes, wetlands, waterfront areas, etc.) ☐ ④ Marine and Coastal Areas, Tidal Flats, and Seagrass/Seaweed Beds (including blue carbon) ✓ ⑤ Urban and Built-up Areas and Green Infrastructure (including NbS and rooftop/wall greening) ✓ ⑥ Initiatives at Business Sites and Offices ✓ ⑦ Nationally Certified Sustainably Managed Natural Sites (including certificates of support) ☐ ⑧ Products and Services (including planning/design, energy efficiency, and circular economy) ☐ ⑨ Use of Digital Technologies (including nature-related data collection/analysis and monitoring) ☐ ⑩ Nature Tech (R&D, technology development/implementation, and innovation) ☐ ⑪ Nature-related Financial Disclosures (including TNFD alignment and KPI setting) ☐ ⑫ Nature Finance ✓ ⑬ Collaboration with Other Stakeholders (including public-private partnerships and collaboration with NGOs and universities) ☐ ⑭ Other (Please specify)
SDGs	13,15,17
GBF 2030 Targets	3,8,12

<2. Benefits of the Integrated Initiative>

(1) Nature Positive (NP) (Required; multiple selections allowed)
☐ Ecosystem conservation (e.g., forests, rivers, oceans, and Satoyama) ✓ Ecosystem restoration (restoring degraded ecosystems) ✓ Ecological network development (corridors connecting habitats) ✓ Conservation of rare and native species ✓ Enhancement of ecosystem services (provisioning, regulating, cultural, and supporting) ☐ Sustainable use of natural resources (e.g., forests, fisheries, farmland, groundwater) ☐ Conservation of waterside environments (e.g., rivers, wetlands, rice paddies, groundwater; rainwater infiltration, groundwater recharge, water quality improvement) ☐ Other (Please specify)
(2) Carbon Neutrality (CN) (Select all that apply)
① Climate Change Mitigation: ✓ Carbon sequestration and storage (e.g., forest management, wetland/seagrass restoration, CCUS) ☐ Greenhouse gas emission reductions (e.g., energy efficiency, renewables, reduced fossil fuel use) ☐ Other (Please specify) **② Climate Change Adaptation:** ✓ Reduced heavy-rain disaster risks (e.g., flooding and landslides) ☐ Reduced coastal disaster risks (e.g., storm surges, high waves, erosion, windblown sand) ✓ Water conservation and reduced scarcity risks (e.g., rainwater storage/infiltration, groundwater recharge) ✓ Extreme heat measures (e.g., urban heat mitigation and heat-illness prevention) ☐ Greater resilience in agriculture, forestry, and fisheries ☐ Other (Please specify)
(3) Circular Economy (CE) (Select all that apply)
☐ Use of underutilized resources (e.g., thinned wood, pruned branches, sewage sludge) ☐ Circular use of biological resources (e.g., wood, bamboo, crops, fishery products, seaweed) ☐ Reduced use of fossil resources (fossil-derived materials and raw materials) ☐ Waste reduction ☐ Recycling ☐ Reuse ✓ Improved water circulation (e.g., wastewater treatment, rainwater/reclaimed water use, groundwater recharge) ☐ Local resource circulation (using local resources locally) ☐ Other (Please specify)

Case Examples of Integrated Approaches with Climate Change Measures and Resource Circulation

NGK

1. Description of the Initiative

“Creating positive impacts on nature through business activities” The NGK Group's mission is ‘Enriching Human Life by Adding New Value to Society’. Based on this, we contribute to reducing society's negative impact on nature through our unique ceramic technologies, which is our core strength. Our extensive activities include numerous products and services that have an integrated effect on environmental impacts such as reducing land use change, mitigating climate change, decreasing resource consumption, and preventing pollution. Furthermore, by strengthening these activities, we aim to realize our mission in a sustainable manner.

Positive Impact of Key Products and Services

Business content		Main products & services	Change in land use	Climate change	Resource use	Pollution			
			Terrestrial ecosystem use	GHG gas emissions	Non-living resource extraction	Solid waste	Non-GHG atmospheric pollution	Soil pollution	Water pollution
Environment Business Group	Automotive Ceramics Business	Ceramics for purifying auto exhaust	●		●	●	●	●	●
		NOx sensors	●		●	●	●	●	●
	Industrial Process Business	Industrial heating systems, refractory products	●	●	●	●			
		Membrane separating systems		●		●			●
		High-temperature dust collectors	●		●	●	●		
Digital Society Business Group	High Performance Ceramics Business	Ceramics for semiconductor manufacturing equipment				●			
	Electronic Devices Business	EnerCera		●	●	●			
	Power Electronics Ceramics Business	AMB substrates		●		●			
	Specialty Metals & Molds Business	Special metals and mold products		●	●	●			
Energy & Industry Business Group	Energy Plant Business	Low-level radioactive waste treatment units		●		●	●		
	Insulator Business	Insulators	●	●	●	●			
	Others	Renewable Energy Power Generation and Electricity Sales	●	●	●	●			

※ Note : Items we consider to have a positive impact on nature are marked with ●.

2. Key Contributions to Nature Positive (NP), Carbon Neutrality (CN), and Circular Economy (CE)

(1) Nature Positive (NP)

The NGK Group recognizes natural capital and biodiversity conservation as a material issue and is advancing its understanding of nature-related dependencies and impacts across its entire value chain in line with the recommendations of the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD).

In fiscal 2025, the Group conducted scenario analyses of nature-related risks and opportunities across its entire value chain and aligned its disclosures with all TNFD recommended disclosure requirements. In addition, the Group promotes a variety of initiatives, including biodiversity surveys at its sites and company-owned land, ecosystem assessments utilizing environmental DNA (eDNA), and forest conservation, coastal cleanup, and mangrove planting activities conducted in collaboration with local governments and non-profit organizations.

Going forward, the NGK Group will continue to enhance its disclosures and manage the nature-related risks and opportunities identified through these assessments, thereby contributing to living in harmony with nature.

(2) Carbon Neutrality (CN)

The NGK Group recognizes climate change as one of its key sustainability issues and is working toward achieving net-zero emissions by 2050. To this end, we are developing carbon neutrality (CN)-related products and services, strengthening energy conservation initiatives, advancing technologies for fuel switching to hydrogen and ammonia, and expanding the use of renewable energy.

Recognizing that climate action and nature-positive initiatives are closely interconnected, we also conduct nature-related risk assessments based on the TNFD framework, as well as evaluations of our impacts and dependencies on water resources and biodiversity. Through these assessments, we have identified water-related dependencies and impacts associated with our business activities as a material issue. Accordingly, as part of our key environmental initiatives toward 2030, we have established water withdrawal targets and are promoting efforts to conserve water resources.

(3) Circular Economy (CE)

The NGK Group is working to realize a circular economy by reducing waste and promoting resource recycling. The Group's ceramic products are highly durable and designed for long-term use, contributing to the efficient use of raw materials and energy while helping to reduce the extraction and consumption of virgin natural resources.

The effective use and recycling of resources also contribute to reducing waste generation and minimizing environmental impacts. Recognizing resource circularity as a key initiative for living in harmony with nature, the NGK Group is committed to conserving natural capital and advancing a sustainable society through the promotion of a circular economy.

<1. Category>

Integrated Elements	☐ ① NP × CN ☐ ② NP × CE ✓ ③ NP × CN × CE
Category (Multiple selections allowed)	☐ ① Forests and Satoyama Landscapes ☐ ② Agriculture, Livestock, and Biomass ✓ ③ Freshwater Environments (rivers, watersheds, lakes, marshes, wetlands, waterfront areas, etc.) ☐ ④ Marine and Coastal Areas, Tidal Flats, and Seagrass/Seaweed Beds (including blue carbon) ☐ ⑤ Urban and Built-up Areas and Green Infrastructure (including NbS and rooftop/wall greening) ☐ ⑥ Initiatives at Business Sites and Offices ✓ ⑦ Nationally Certified Sustainably Managed Natural Sites (including certificates of support) ✓ ⑧ Products and Services (including planning/design, energy efficiency, and circular economy) ☐ ⑨ Use of Digital Technologies (including nature-related data collection/analysis and monitoring) ☐ ⑩ Nature Tech (R&D, technology development/implementation, and innovation) ✓ ⑪ Nature-related Financial Disclosures (including TNFD alignment and KPI setting) ☐ ⑫ Nature Finance ☐ ⑬ Collaboration with Other Stakeholders (including public-private partnerships and collaboration with NGOs and universities) ☐ ⑭ Other (Please specify)
SDGs	7,13
GBF 2030 Targets	3,15

<2. Benefits of the Integrated Initiative>

(1) Nature Positive (NP) (Required; multiple selections allowed)
☐ Ecosystem conservation (e.g., forests, rivers, oceans, and Satoyama) ☐ Ecosystem restoration (restoring degraded ecosystems) ☐ Ecological network development (corridors connecting habitats) ☐ Conservation of rare and native species ☐ Enhancement of ecosystem services (provisioning, regulating, cultural, and supporting services) ✓ Sustainable use of natural resources (e.g., forests, fisheries, farmland, groundwater) ✓ Conservation of waterside environments (e.g., rivers, wetlands, rice paddies, groundwater; rainwater infiltration, groundwater recharge, water quality improvement) ☐ Other (Please specify)
(2) Carbon Neutrality (CN) (Select all that apply)
① Climate Change Mitigation: ✓ Carbon sequestration and storage (e.g., forest management, wetland/seagrass restoration, CCUS) ✓ Greenhouse gas emission reductions (e.g., energy efficiency, renewables, reduced fossil fuel use) ☐ Other (Please specify) **② Climate Change Adaptation:** ☐ Reduced heavy-rain disaster risks (e.g., flooding and landslides) ☐ Reduced coastal disaster risks (e.g., storm surges, high waves, erosion, windblown sand) ✓ Water conservation and reduced scarcity risks (e.g., rainwater storage/infiltration, groundwater recharge) ☐ Extreme heat measures (e.g., urban heat mitigation and heat-illness prevention) ☐ Greater resilience in agriculture, forestry, and fisheries ☐ Other (Please specify)
(3) Circular Economy (CE) (Select all that apply)
☐ Use of underutilized resources (e.g., thinned wood, pruned branches, sewage sludge) ☐ Circular use of biological resources (e.g., wood, bamboo, crops, fishery products, seaweed) ✓ Reduced use of fossil resources (fossil-derived materials and raw materials) ✓ Waste reduction ☐ Recycling ☐ Reuse ☐ Improved water circulation (e.g., wastewater treatment, rainwater/reclaimed water use, groundwater recharge) ☐ Local resource circulation (using local resources locally) ☐ Other (Please specify)

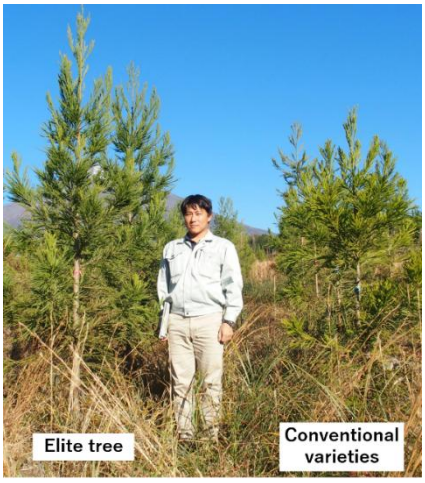
Enhancement of forest productivity
for addressing social issues including climate change

Nippon Paper Industries

1. Description of the Initiative

Nippon Paper Group is promoting the adoption of "Elite Tree" seedlings domestically and enhancing forest productivity through proprietary breeding and propagation technologies overseas. Elite Trees are varieties of Japanese cedar, cypress, and pine developed by domestic public research institutions, which possess superior traits such as a growth rate more than 1.5 times faster (resulting in over 1.5 times the CO2 absorption) and pollen production of less than half whereas compared to conventional varieties. The Group aims to establish a production system capable of producing 10 million Elite Tree seedlings annually by fiscal year 2030, having already expanded production to 4.6 million seedlings in fiscal year 2025. Production is carried out through an outsourcing model in which the Group provides local producers with the necessary scions, materials, and soil, while also offering technical support that includes web-based monitoring. This approach fosters a mutually beneficial relationship with local producers.

Overseas, the Group has developed selective breeding technologies utilizing eucalyptus genomic data. In its eucalyptus plantation operated in Brazil, this technology has cut the selection period from previously over a decade to less than half while increasing the biomass productivity per hectare to more than double since the business acquisition in 2006. The Group has set a KPI to increase overseas plantation productivity by 30% by 2030 compared to 2013 levels, whereas having achieved a 25% increase as of 2025 already.



Appearance approximately 4 years after planting (All are Japanese cedar; *Cryptomeria japonica*)



Comparison of eucalyptus (approximately 5 years after planting)
The developed varieties are superior in both tree height and diameter

2. Key Contributions to Nature Positive (NP), Carbon Neutrality (CN), and Circular Economy (CE)

(1) Nature Positive (NP)

Increasing the productivity of existing forests used for economic purposes reduces the need to develop precious primary forests, specifically High Conservation Value (HCV) forests*, thereby enabling their conservation. Furthermore, improved forest productivity ensures the economic viability of forestry and plantation operations, which promotes comprehensive forest maintenance and management. Such activities facilitate the preservation and expansion of healthy forests that provide multifaceted functions, such as water source protection, disaster prevention, and biodiversity conservation, ultimately contributing to the securing of OECMs.

*HCV forest: Forest with High Conservation Value.

(2) Carbon Neutrality (CN)

Increasing forest productivity represents a comprehensive climate change strategy: namely expansion of CO2 sinks, thereby facilitation of carbon dioxide removal (CDR), and mitigation of reliance on fossil resources through the increased supply of renewable woody biomass. Furthermore, developing healthy, highly productive forests with multifaceted functions enhances natural capital, serving as a measure to prevent sediment-related disasters caused by intensifying weather conditions (such as droughts and torrential rains) and to conserve water sources.

(3) Circular Economy (CE)

In terms of the circular economy, increasing forest productivity yields benefits at both macro and micro levels. At the macro level, increased forest productivity not only prevents the outflow of national wealth by increasing the domestic timber supply but also contributes to greater self-sufficiency in biomass-derived fuels and chemicals — products that will increasingly be derived from wood along the expansion of biorefinery operations. At the micro level, it revitalizes the domestic forestry industry and fosters local production for local consumption, thereby channeling economic benefits back into mountain village communities as exemplified by the Nippon Paper Group’s Elite Tree seedling production scheme. Crucially, this approach goes beyond mere social contribution activities; it enables the simultaneous pursuit of commercial forest resource development and the resolution of various social issues.

<1. Category>

Integrated Elements	☐ ① NP × CN ☐ ② NP × CE ✓ ③ NP × CN × CE
Category (Multiple selections allowed)	✓ ① Forests and Satoyama Landscapes ✓ ② Agriculture, Livestock, and Biomass ✓ ③ Freshwater Environments (rivers, watersheds, lakes, marshes, wetlands, waterfront areas, etc.) ☐ ④ Marine and Coastal Areas, Tidal Flats, and Seagrass/Seaweed Beds (including blue carbon) ✓ ⑤ Urban and Built-up Areas and Green Infrastructure (including NbS and rooftop/wall greening) ☐ ⑥ Initiatives at Business Sites and Offices ✓ ⑦ Nationally Certified Sustainably Managed Natural Sites (including certificates of support) ☐ ⑧ Products and Services (including planning/design, energy efficiency, and circular economy) ☐ ⑨ Use of Digital Technologies (including nature-related data collection/analysis and monitoring) ✓ ⑩ Nature Tech (R&D, technology development/implementation, and innovation) ✓ ⑪ Nature-related Financial Disclosures (including TNFD alignment and KPI setting) ☐ ⑫ Nature Finance ✓ ⑬ Collaboration with Other Stakeholders (including public-private partnerships and collaboration with NGOs and universities) ☐ ⑭ Other (Please specify)
SDGs	6,8,9,12,13,15
GBF 2030 Targets	2,3,4,8,10,11,15

<2. Benefits of the Integrated Initiative>

(1) Nature Positive (NP) (Required; multiple selections allowed)
✓ Ecosystem conservation (e.g., forests, rivers, oceans, and Satoyama) ✓ Ecosystem restoration (restoring degraded ecosystems) ✓ Ecological network development (corridors connecting habitats) ✓ Conservation of rare and native species ✓ Enhancement of ecosystem services (provisioning, regulating, cultural, and supporting services) ✓ Sustainable use of natural resources (e.g., forests, fisheries, farmland, groundwater) ✓ Conservation of waterside environments (e.g., rivers, wetlands, rice paddies, groundwater; rainwater infiltration, groundwater recharge, water quality improvement) ☐ Other (Please specify)
(2) Carbon Neutrality (CN) (Select all that apply)
① Climate Change Mitigation: ✓ Carbon sequestration and storage (e.g., forest management, wetland/seagrass restoration, CCUS) ☐ Greenhouse gas emission reductions (e.g., energy efficiency, renewables, reduced fossil fuel use) ☐ Other (Please specify) **② Climate Change Adaptation:** ✓ Reduced heavy-rain disaster risks (e.g., flooding and landslides) ☐ Reduced coastal disaster risks (e.g., storm surges, high waves, erosion, windblown sand) ✓ Water conservation and reduced scarcity risks (e.g., rainwater storage/infiltration, groundwater recharge) ☐ Extreme heat measures (e.g., urban heat mitigation and heat-illness prevention) ✓ Greater resilience in agriculture, forestry, and fisheries ☐ Other (Please specify)
(3) Circular Economy (CE) (Select all that apply)
✓ Use of underutilized resources (e.g., thinned wood, pruned branches, sewage sludge) ✓ Circular use of biological resources (e.g., wood, bamboo, crops, fishery products, seaweed) ✓ Reduced use of fossil resources (fossil-derived materials and raw materials) ☐ Waste reduction ☐ Recycling ☐ Reuse ✓ Improved water circulation (e.g., wastewater treatment, rainwater/reclaimed water use, groundwater recharge) ✓ Local resource circulation (using local resources locally) ☐ Other (Please specify)

Creation of Sea Forests

Restoring desertified sea environments by utilizing the iron content of by-products (steel slag).

NIPPON STEEL

1. Description of the Initiative

Nippon Steel has promoted scientific analysis on usefulness and safety of use of steel slag — a by-product from the steelmaking process. To improve this technology, we began a basic study on blue carbon (carbon capture and sequestration in the marine ecosystem), which is getting more attention as a measure against climate change.

We developed the Vivary® Unit, iron fertilizer and have been using it to promote the regeneration of seaweed beds since 2004.

The technology artificially generates humic acid iron — the combination of iron ions and humic acid in the soil of a natural forest by using steel slag and humic substance originating from waste wood. The product has received a safety certificate from the Safety Check and Certification System of the National Federation of Fisheries Cooperative Associations for our steel slag products.

As a result of more than 20 years of work, we expanded to large-scale projects (covering 300m of coastline) in 2014, and by fiscal year 2025, we have been conducting demonstration tests of seaweed bed development in 87 sea areas nationwide and conducting continuous surveys of the changes in iron concentration in seawater before and after the test, as well as the growth status of seaweed.



2. Key Contributions to Nature Positive (NP), Carbon Neutrality (CN), and Circular Economy (CE)

(1) Nature Positive (NP)

In Mashike Town, Hokkaido, starting from an experiment in 2004, we have developed a large-scale project (for a 300-meter-long coastal area) since 2014, confirming the expansion of seaweed beds and increase in the sea urchin population.
Furthermore, it is contributing to the recovery of local industries through increase in sea urchin harvests.

(2) Carbon Neutrality (CN)

By continuing this initiative and expanding seaweed bed creation activities nationwide, we contribute to carbon sequestration through blue carbon.
We calculated the carbon sequestration effect of our seaweed bed creation projects and have been issued J Blue Credits®.

(3) Circular Economy (CE)

We have been promoting scientific study on the benefits and safety of using steelmaking slag, a by-product from the steelmaking process.

<1. Category>

Integrated Elements	☐ ① NP × CN ☐ ② NP × CE ✓ ③ NP × CN × CE
Category (Multiple selections allowed)	☐ ① Forests and Satoyama Landscapes ☐ ② Agriculture, Livestock, and Biomass ☐ ③ Freshwater Environments (rivers, watersheds, lakes, marshes, wetlands, waterfront areas, etc.) ✓ ④ Marine and Coastal Areas, Tidal Flats, and Seagrass/Seaweed Beds (including blue carbon) ☐ ⑤ Urban and Built-up Areas and Green Infrastructure (including NbS and rooftop/wall greening) ☐ ⑥ Initiatives at Business Sites and Offices ☐ ⑦ Nationally Certified Sustainably Managed Natural Sites (including certificates of support) ✓ ⑧ Products and Services (including planning/design, energy efficiency, and circular economy) ☐ ⑨ Use of Digital Technologies (including nature-related data collection/analysis and monitoring) ✓ ⑩ Nature Tech (R&D, technology development/implementation, and innovation) ✓ ⑪ Nature-related Financial Disclosures (including TNFD alignment and KPI setting) ☐ ⑫ Nature Finance ✓ ⑬ Collaboration with Other Stakeholders (including public-private partnerships and collaboration with NGOs and universities) ✓ ⑭ Other (Contributing to local industries through the recovery of ecosystem services (fishery yields))
SDGs	2,12,13,14
GBF 2030 Targets	2,8,10,11,15,20,22

<2. Benefits of the Integrated Initiative>

(1) Nature Positive (NP) (Required; multiple selections allowed)
☐ Ecosystem conservation (e.g., forests, rivers, oceans, and Satoyama) ✓ Ecosystem restoration (restoring degraded ecosystems) ✓ Ecological network development (corridors connecting habitats) ☐ Conservation of rare and native species ✓ Enhancement of ecosystem services (provisioning, regulating, cultural, and supporting services) ✓ Sustainable use of natural resources (e.g., forests, fisheries, farmland, groundwater) ☐ Conservation of waterside environments (e.g., rivers, wetlands, rice paddies, groundwater; rainwater infiltration, groundwater recharge, water quality improvement) ☐ Other (Please specify)
(2) Carbon Neutrality (CN) (Select all that apply)
① Climate Change Mitigation: ✓ Carbon sequestration and storage (e.g., forest management, wetland/seagrass restoration, CCUS) ☐ Greenhouse gas emission reductions (e.g., energy efficiency, renewables, reduced fossil fuel use) ☐ Other (Please specify) **② Climate Change Adaptation:** ☐ Reduced heavy-rain disaster risks (e.g., flooding and landslides) ☐ Reduced coastal disaster risks (e.g., storm surges, high waves, erosion, windblown sand) ☐ Water conservation and reduced scarcity risks (e.g., rainwater storage/infiltration, groundwater recharge) ☐ Extreme heat measures (e.g., urban heat mitigation and heat-illness prevention) ☐ Greater resilience in agriculture, forestry, and fisheries ☐ Other (Please specify)
(3) Circular Economy (CE) (Select all that apply)
✓ Use of underutilized resources (e.g., thinned wood, pruned branches, sewage sludge) ☐ Circular use of biological resources (e.g., wood, bamboo, crops, fishery products, seaweed) ☐ Reduced use of fossil resources (fossil-derived materials and raw materials) ☐ Waste reduction ✓ Recycling ☐ Reuse ☐ Improved water circulation (e.g., wastewater treatment, rainwater/reclaimed water use, groundwater recharge) ☐ Local resource circulation (using local resources locally) ☐ Other (Please specify)

Advancing Resource-Circulating Agriculture through Regional Collaboration at Nomura Farm Hokkaido

Nomura Holdings

1. Description of the Initiative

Nomura Farm Hokkaido Co., Ltd. (“Nomura Fram Hokkaido”) is a consolidated subsidiary of Nomura Holdings, Inc. Established in September 2011 as a demonstration farm, it has accumulated knowledge and expertise aimed at addressing challenges in the agricultural sector. In Ebetsu, Hokkaido, the farm utilizes approximately 20 hectares of open fields and greenhouse facilities to cultivate and sell approximately 10 types of crops, including corn and squash. It also pursues the sixth industrialization of agriculture through the processing and sale of products such as soups and pickles.

In addition, with the aim of promoting the sustainable use of natural resources, Nomura Farm Hokkaido is advancing circular agriculture in collaboration with Sapporo Maruyama Zoo and the local community. Sweet potatoes that do not meet market specifications are donated to the zoo as feed for its elephants, while compost made from elephant manure is returned to the farm and used to cultivate sweet potatoes and other crops in the following year. Local elementary school students and welfare organizations also take part in harvesting sweet potatoes and processing them into dried sweet potatoes. The dried sweet potatoes are donated to the zoo for use as animal feed.

Through these activities, the farm contributes to waste reduction and the circular use of biological resources, while promoting environmental education through hands-on agricultural experiences and fostering community interaction among diverse stakeholders. In this way, it contributes to the realization of sustainable agriculture and the resolution of local challenges. For these activities, Nomura Farm Hokkaido has received a letter of appreciation from the City of Sapporo in recognition of its contribution to the zoo’s operations, including animal care and conservation.





2. Key Contributions to Nature Positive (NP), Carbon Neutrality (CN), and Circular Economy (CE)

(1) Nature Positive (NP)

Nomura Farm Hokkaido promotes the sustainable use of natural capital by facilitating the circulation within the local community of nature-derived resources, including soil and agricultural products from its farmland, as well as animal feed and compost made from animal manure. By donating sweet potatoes that do not meet commercial specifications to Sapporo Maruyama Zoo for use as feed for a variety of animals, including elephants, the farm helps reduce the disposal of agricultural products and contributes to securing feed for the zoo's animals. It also returns compost made from animal manure to its farmland, thereby supporting the maintenance of soil conditions and the circular use of biological resources. In addition, the farm provides local elementary school students and welfare organizations with hands-on opportunities to harvest and process sweet potatoes, fostering an understanding of the value of natural resources and their connections with ecosystems. Through these activities, it contributes to ecosystem conservation and the sustainable use of natural resources.

(2) Carbon Neutrality (CN)

Nomura Farm Hokkaido is assessing the feasibility of cultivating sweet potatoes in Hokkaido, where they have traditionally been grown mainly in warmer regions, in light of rising temperatures and changes in growing conditions resulting from climate change. The farm is conducting trials on sweet potato growth, yields and quality in Hokkaido's cool climate, as well as on post-harvest processing and utilization, thereby accumulating knowledge about cultivation methods and crop selection suited to different climatic conditions. By exploring the possibility of expanding sweet potato production beyond traditionally warmer regions to include cooler areas such as Hokkaido, the farm is generating knowledge that can help stabilize agricultural production and enhance its resilience in the future.

(3) Circular Economy (CE)

Nomura Farm Hokkaido uses sweet potatoes that do not meet commercial specifications as feed for animals at Sapporo Maruyama Zoo, including elephants, or processes them into dried sweet potatoes rather than discarding them. This helps reduce the disposal of agricultural products and promotes the effective use of underutilized resources. In addition, elephant manure produced at the zoo is recycled as compost, returned to the farmland, and used to cultivate new crops. By combining the use of non-standard produce as animal feed, its processing into

dried sweet potatoes, and the composting of elephant manure, the farm promotes the circulation of biological resources between the farmland and the zoo, contributing to the reduction of waste generation and the promotion of local resource circulation.

<1. Category>

Integrated Elements	☐ ① NP × CN ☐ ② NP × CE ✓ ③ NP × CN × CE
Category (Multiple selections allowed)	☐ ① Forests and Satoyama Landscapes ✓ ② Agriculture, Livestock, and Biomass ☐ ③ Freshwater Environments (rivers, watersheds, lakes, marshes, wetlands, waterfront areas, etc.) ☐ ④ Marine and Coastal Areas, Tidal Flats, and Seagrass/Seaweed Beds (including blue carbon) ☐ ⑤ Urban and Built-up Areas and Green Infrastructure (including NbS and rooftop/wall greening) ☐ ⑥ Initiatives at Business Sites and Offices ☐ ⑦ Nationally Certified Sustainably Managed Natural Sites (including certificates of support) ☐ ⑧ Products and Services (including planning/design, energy efficiency, and circular economy) ☐ ⑨ Use of Digital Technologies (including nature-related data collection/analysis and monitoring) ☐ ⑩ Nature Tech (R&D, technology development/implementation, and innovation) ☐ ⑪ Nature-related Financial Disclosures (including TNFD alignment and KPI setting) ☐ ⑫ Nature Finance ✓ ⑬ Collaboration with Other Stakeholders (including public-private partnerships and collaboration with NGOs and universities) ☐ ⑭ Other (Please specify)
SDGs	2,9,12,13,15,17
GBF 2030 Targets	8,10,16

<2. Benefits of the Integrated Initiative>

(1) Nature Positive (NP) (Required; multiple selections allowed)
✓ Ecosystem conservation (e.g., forests, rivers, oceans, and Satoyama) ☐ Ecosystem restoration (restoring degraded ecosystems) ☐ Ecological network development (corridors connecting habitats) ☐ Conservation of rare and native species ✓ Enhancement of ecosystem services (provisioning, regulating, cultural, and supporting services) ✓ Sustainable use of natural resources (e.g., forests, fisheries, farmland, groundwater) ☐ Conservation of waterside environments (e.g., rivers, wetlands, rice paddies, groundwater; rainwater infiltration, groundwater recharge, water quality improvement) ✓ Other (Support for feeding a wide range of animals)
(2) Carbon Neutrality (CN) (Select all that apply)
① Climate Change Mitigation: ☐ Carbon sequestration and storage (e.g., forest management, wetland/seagrass restoration, CCUS) ☐ Greenhouse gas emission reductions (e.g., energy efficiency, renewables, reduced fossil fuel use) ☐ Other (Please specify) **② Climate Change Adaptation:** ☐ Reduced heavy-rain disaster risks (e.g., flooding and landslides) ☐ Reduced coastal disaster risks (e.g., storm surges, high waves, erosion, windblown sand) ☐ Water conservation and reduced scarcity risks (e.g., rainwater storage/infiltration, groundwater recharge) ☐ Extreme heat measures (e.g., urban heat mitigation and heat-illness prevention) ✓ Greater resilience in agriculture, forestry, and fisheries ☐ Other (Please specify)
(3) Circular Economy (CE) (Select all that apply)
✓ Use of underutilized resources (e.g., thinned wood, pruned branches, sewage sludge) ✓ Circular use of biological resources (e.g., wood, bamboo, crops, fishery products, seaweed) ☐ Reduced use of fossil resources (fossil-derived materials and raw materials) ✓ Waste reduction ✓ Recycling ☐ Reuse ☐ Improved water circulation (e.g., wastewater treatment, rainwater/reclaimed water use, groundwater recharge) ✓ Local resource circulation (using local resources locally) ☐ Other (Please specify)

Drive Decarbonization and Enhance Agriculture Using Biochar

Nomura Holdings

1. Description of the Initiative

Nomura Group has focused on biochar as one of the negative-emissions technologies that remove carbon dioxide (CO2) from the atmosphere and reduce net emissions below zero in order to promote decarbonization. Nomura Securities Co., Ltd. (“Nomura Securities”) signed a memorandum of understanding (MOU) in February 2025 with Shonaikomekobo Corporation, a group of farmers from the Shonai region of Yamagata Prefecture, for business collaboration aimed at promoting decarbonization and enhancing agriculture using biochar. In March 2025, the Shonaikomekobo group began operating one of Japan’s largest biochar production facilities for agricultural use. The facility carbonizes rice husks that had previously been discarded, and the group also began applying the resulting biochar to farmland.

As part of this project, Nomura Securities supports the creation and sale of carbon credits, as well as collaboration with companies and agricultural corporations to expand biochar production nationwide. The project was selected for the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries’ FY2025 Support Program for Promoting the Creation of J-Credits in the Agricultural Sector. It was also registered as a project under the “Application of Biochar to Farmland” methodology at the 66th J-Credit Scheme Certification Committee meeting. In July 2026, 45t-CO_2 of J-Credits were certified at the 69th J-Credit Scheme Certification Committee meeting. Going forward, the project aims to generate several hundred tonnes of CO_2 equivalent in J-Credits annually.

Nomura Securities is also expanding its initiatives to generate carbon credits overseas. In Cambodia, Nomura Securities is promoting a JCM afforestation project following a survey commissioned by the Forestry Agency last fiscal year. The project has now entered the pilot phase, during which we are overseeing the project and coordinating with stakeholders in the countries involved, while working to generate high-quality credits.



2. Key Contributions to Nature Positive (NP), Carbon Neutrality (CN), and Circular Economy (CE)

(1) Nature Positive (NP)

This initiative uses 780 hectares of farmland managed by Shonaikomekobo Corporation as a site for demonstration and implementation, and contributes to the maintenance of natural capital by enhancing the health of soil, the foundation of agricultural production. Biochar improves soil moisture retention, aeration, and nutrient retention. It also helps reduce soil degradation and protects aquatic environments by neutralizing acidic soils and limiting the runoff of fertilizer nutrients. As a result, it contributes to maintaining habitats for soil microorganisms and ecosystems surrounding agricultural land. In addition, Nomura Securities supports the creation and sale of carbon credits and the wider adoption of biochar, while Nomura Group promotes its expansion into other regions, with the anticipated effect of broadening these practices for conserving natural capital.

(2) Carbon Neutrality (CN)

This initiative contributes to negative emissions by retaining the carbon contained in biochar in the soil for an extended period, thereby effectively removing CO2 from the atmosphere. Biochar is resistant to decomposition, and it is estimated that 60 to 80% of its carbon remains underground even after 100 years, contributing to greenhouse gas emissions reductions. In addition, improved soil aeration, moisture retention, and nutrient retention may help agriculture adapt to climate-related risks such as droughts and heavy rainfall. Furthermore, Nomura Securities supports the creation and sale of carbon credits generated from spreading biochar on farmland, collaboration with companies and agricultural corporations to expand the production of biochar throughout Japan.

(3) Circular Economy (CE)

This initiative promotes resource circulation within the region by converting rice husks previously discarded during the rice-milling process into biochar and returning it to farmland. By reusing a resource that had been treated as waste as an agricultural material that improves soil quality and returning it to the foundation of agricultural production, the initiative contributes to reducing waste and making effective use of resources. Furthermore, through collaboration with companies and agricultural corporations, Nomura Securities supports the expansion of biochar production and use throughout Japan and promotes the use of biochar in industries beyond agriculture, helping extend the resource-circulation model developed in the region to other regions.

<1. Category>

Integrated Elements	☐ ① NP × CN ☐ ② NP × CE ✓ ③ NP × CN × CE
Category (Multiple selections allowed)	☐ ① Forests and Satoyama Landscapes ✓ ② Agriculture, Livestock, and Biomass ☐ ③ Freshwater Environments (rivers, watersheds, lakes, marshes, wetlands, waterfront areas, etc.) ☐ ④ Marine and Coastal Areas, Tidal Flats, and Seagrass/Seaweed Beds (including blue carbon) ☐ ⑤ Urban and Built-up Areas and Green Infrastructure (including NbS and rooftop/wall greening) ☐ ⑥ Initiatives at Business Sites and Offices ☐ ⑦ Nationally Certified Sustainably Managed Natural Sites (including certificates of support) ☐ ⑧ Products and Services (including planning/design, energy efficiency, and circular economy) ☐ ⑨ Use of Digital Technologies (including nature-related data collection/analysis and monitoring) ☐ ⑩ Nature Tech (R&D, technology development/implementation, and innovation) ☐ ⑪ Nature-related Financial Disclosures (including TNFD alignment and KPI setting) ☐ ⑫ Nature Finance ✓ ⑬ Collaboration with Other Stakeholders (including public-private partnerships and collaboration with NGOs and universities) ☐ ⑭ Other (Please specify)
SDGs	9,12,13,15,17
GBF 2030 Targets	8,10,11

<2. Benefits of the Integrated Initiative>

(1) Nature Positive (NP) (Required; multiple selections allowed)
☐ Ecosystem conservation (e.g., forests, rivers, oceans, and Satoyama) ☐ Ecosystem restoration (restoring degraded ecosystems) ☐ Ecological network development (corridors connecting habitats) ☐ Conservation of rare and native species ✓ Enhancement of ecosystem services (provisioning, regulating, cultural, and supporting services) ✓ Sustainable use of natural resources (e.g., forests, fisheries, farmland, groundwater) ☐ Conservation of waterside environments (e.g., rivers, wetlands, rice paddies, groundwater; rainwater infiltration, groundwater recharge, water quality improvement) ☐ Other (Please specify)
(2) Carbon Neutrality (CN) (Select all that apply)
① Climate Change Mitigation: ✓ Carbon sequestration and storage (e.g., forest management, wetland/seagrass restoration, CCUS) ✓ Greenhouse gas emission reductions (e.g., energy efficiency, renewables, reduced fossil fuel use) ☐ Other (Please specify) **② Climate Change Adaptation:** ☐ Reduced heavy-rain disaster risks (e.g., flooding and landslides) ☐ Reduced coastal disaster risks (e.g., storm surges, high waves, erosion, windblown sand) ☐ Water conservation and reduced scarcity risks (e.g., rainwater storage/infiltration, groundwater recharge) ☐ Extreme heat measures (e.g., urban heat mitigation and heat-illness prevention) ✓ Greater resilience in agriculture, forestry, and fisheries ☐ Other (Please specify)
(3) Circular Economy (CE) (Select all that apply)
✓ Use of underutilized resources (e.g., thinned wood, pruned branches, sewage sludge) ✓ Circular use of biological resources (e.g., wood, bamboo, crops, fishery products, seaweed) ☐ Reduced use of fossil resources (fossil-derived materials and raw materials) ✓ Waste reduction ✓ Recycling ☐ Reuse ☐ Improved water circulation (e.g., wastewater treatment, rainwater/reclaimed water use, groundwater recharge) ✓ Local resource circulation (using local resources locally) ☐ Other (Please specify)

Creating a Circular Society through Local Production and Consumption of Energy: NTT East, NTT AgriTechnology, NTT-ME

NTT

1. Description of the Initiative

In Shibukawa City, Gunma Prefecture, NTT East and NTT AgriTechnology have established a “regional circular model” that combines: (1) local production and consumption of energy through small-scale distributed woody biomass utilization, (2) next-generation greenhouse horticulture leveraging ICT, and (3) the reuse of raw materials and waste. This initiative contributes to the effective utilization of diverse underutilized local resources and the creation of a circular economy.

Specifically, at a former elementary school site, a woody biomass combined heat and power (CHP) system fueled by unused wood resources, such as locally sourced thinning materials, is in operation. Surplus thermal energy generated by the system is used to cultivate mushroom beds and other crops utilizing domestically produced sawdust, which has a high affinity with forest resources and thermal energy. From a technological perspective, various sensors are used to optimize temperature and humidity conditions within greenhouses according to crop growth status, while irrigation and ventilation are automated. These measures have enabled the establishment of an ICT-based greenhouse horticulture system that operates without the use of fossil fuels.

The project has also established an integrated value chain spanning from the upstream procurement of wood chips to the downstream sales of agricultural products, thereby contributing to local job creation and regional economic development.

In addition, newly installed solar power generation facilities, combined with the woody biomass CHP system, provide a clean renewable energy supply for the site. Through this integrated energy framework, the project is further advancing the decarbonization of facility operations while promoting sustainable regional development.

(Participating Company: NTT east)

2. Key Contributions to Nature Positive (NP), Carbon Neutrality (CN), and Circular Economy (CE)

(1) Nature Positive (NP)

Utilizing unused timber from local forests contributes to the effective use of natural resources and sustainable forestry.

(2) Carbon Neutrality (CN)

The sales of agricultural production such as substrate-based mushroom cultivation utilizes combined heat and power (CHP) system fueled by woody biomass and installation of on-site solar power generation facilities. It shows that the value-chain is supported by electricity with minimal impact on nature.

(3) Circular Economy (CE)

By effectively utilizing unused wood, we not only reduce waste but also contribute to revitalizing the local forestry industry, thereby ensuring the sustainable use of forest resources.

<1. Category>

Integrated Elements	☐ ① NP × CN ☐ ② NP × CE ✓ ③ NP × CN × CE
Category (Multiple selections allowed)	✓ ① Forests and Satoyama Landscapes ☐ ② Agriculture, Livestock, and Biomass ☐ ③ Freshwater Environments (rivers, watersheds, lakes, marshes, wetlands, waterfront areas, etc.) ☐ ④ Marine and Coastal Areas, Tidal Flats, and Seagrass/Seaweed Beds (including blue carbon) ☐ ⑤ Urban and Built-up Areas and Green Infrastructure (including NbS and rooftop/wall greening) ☐ ⑥ Initiatives at Business Sites and Offices ✓ ⑦ Nationally Certified Sustainably Managed Natural Sites (including certificates of support) ☐ ⑧ Products and Services (including planning/design, energy efficiency, and circular economy) ☐ ⑨ Use of Digital Technologies (including nature-related data collection/analysis and monitoring) ☐ ⑩ Nature Tech (R&D, technology development/implementation, and innovation) ☐ ⑪ Nature-related Financial Disclosures (including TNFD alignment and KPI setting) ☐ ⑫ Nature Finance ✓ ⑬ Collaboration with Other Stakeholders (including public-private partnerships and collaboration with NGOs and universities) ☐ ⑭ Other (Please specify)
SDGs	7,13,15
GBF 2030 Targets	11,16

<2. Benefits of the Integrated Initiative>

(1) Nature Positive (NP) (Required; multiple selections allowed)
✓ Ecosystem conservation (e.g., forests, rivers, oceans, and Satoyama) ✓ Ecosystem restoration (restoring degraded ecosystems) ☐ Ecological network development (corridors connecting habitats) ✓ Conservation of rare and native species ☐ Enhancement of ecosystem services (provisioning, regulating, cultural, and supporting services) ☐ Sustainable use of natural resources (e.g., forests, fisheries, farmland, groundwater) ✓ Conservation of waterside environments (e.g., rivers, wetlands, rice paddies, groundwater; rainwater infiltration, groundwater recharge, water quality improvement) ☐ Other (Please specify)
(2) Carbon Neutrality (CN) (Select all that apply)
① Climate Change Mitigation: ✓ Carbon sequestration and storage (e.g., forest management, wetland/seagrass restoration, CCUS) ☐ Greenhouse gas emission reductions (e.g., energy efficiency, renewables, reduced fossil fuel use) ☐ Other (Please specify) **② Climate Change Adaptation:** ☐ Reduced heavy-rain disaster risks (e.g., flooding and landslides) ☐ Reduced coastal disaster risks (e.g., storm surges, high waves, erosion, windblown sand) ☐ Water conservation and reduced scarcity risks (e.g., rainwater storage/infiltration, groundwater recharge) ☐ Extreme heat measures (e.g., urban heat mitigation and heat-illness prevention) ✓ Greater resilience in agriculture, forestry, and fisheries ☐ Other (Please specify)
(3) Circular Economy (CE) (Select all that apply)
✓ Use of underutilized resources (e.g., thinned wood, pruned branches, sewage sludge) ☐ Circular use of biological resources (e.g., wood, bamboo, crops, fishery products, seaweed) ☐ Reduced use of fossil resources (fossil-derived materials and raw materials) ☐ Waste reduction ☐ Recycling ☐ Reuse ☐ Improved water circulation (e.g., wastewater treatment, rainwater/reclaimed water use, groundwater recharge) ✓ Local resource circulation (using local resources locally) ☐ Other (Please specify)

Loggerhead Sea Turtle Conservation Activities and Beach Cleanup

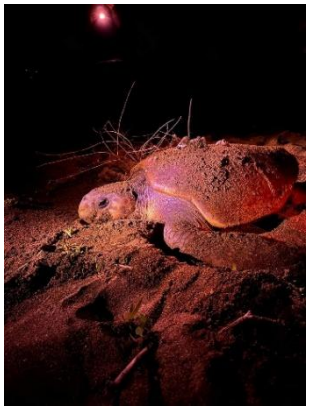
NYK Line

1. Initiative Description

Since 2016, NYK has supported the “Kishu Minabe Loggerhead Sea Turtle Research Project” launched by Earthwatch Japan. Every July, NYK Group employees participate as volunteers in activities such as beach cleanups at nesting sites and nighttime field surveys. Through expert-led lectures as part of the program, participants also deepened their understanding of the natural environment and biodiversity conservation.

Minabe Town in Wakayama Prefecture is home to one of the largest nesting sites for loggerhead sea turtles on Japan’s main island and represents an important element of natural capital that supports coastal ecosystems. Loggerhead sea turtles, an endangered species, are highly migratory animals that travel across vast ocean areas during their growth and reproductive cycles. Their survival depends on the health of marine ecosystems extending from coastal areas to offshore waters, making them an important indicator species for assessing the condition of the marine environment. Although surveys of nesting activity and ecology have been conducted since 1990, limited human resources have made it difficult to carry out sufficient individual identification surveys.

Under the guidance of researchers from the Sea Turtle Association of Japan and the Minabe Sea Turtle Research Project (run by a local citizen group), participants in this program assist with checking and attaching identification tags to loggerhead sea turtles that come ashore to nest at night, as well as measuring shell length and width. Data collected through these surveys is used to track migration patterns and nesting activity of individual turtles and to support long-term monitoring of population status. The findings contribute to the conservation of loggerhead sea turtles and the protection of coastal ecosystems. NYK will continue to support the accumulation of scientific knowledge related to biodiversity conservation through this program and contribute to the realization of a society in harmony with nature.





2. Key Contributions to Nature Positive (NP), Carbon Neutrality (CN), and Circular Economy (CE)

(1) Nature Positive (NP)

Understanding loggerhead sea turtle nesting activity and population trends provides important baseline information for the conservation of this endangered species. Under this program, participants contribute to the collection of data required for long-term monitoring by checking identification tags, assisting with tag attachment, and measuring the shells of loggerhead sea turtles that come ashore to nest. As loggerhead sea turtles are highly migratory marine animals, their conservation requires the maintenance of healthy marine ecosystems not only at nesting sites but also along their migration routes. Knowledge gained through these surveys supports the conservation of loggerhead sea turtles and the maintenance and improvement of their habitats, thereby contributing to the conservation of ecological networks extending from coastal areas to the open ocean.

(2) Carbon Neutrality (CN)

Loggerhead sea turtles are highly migratory animals that travel across extensive ocean areas as they grow and reproduce, and their habitats and nesting activity are affected by changes in sea temperature and coastal environments. In particular, the sex of loggerhead sea turtle hatchlings is known to be influenced by sand temperatures at nesting sites, raising concerns about the potential impacts of global warming on their populations. Long-term observational data collected through this program provide important baseline information for understanding changes in their habitats and nesting behavior and contribute to a better understanding of the impacts of climate change on marine ecosystems and migratory species. Continuous monitoring of such ecological changes also supports the accumulation of scientific knowledge for the consideration of future conservation and climate adaptation measures.

(3) Circular Economy (CE)

By accumulating objective data on loggerhead sea turtle habitats and nesting activity, this program contributes to the development of scientific knowledge that supports the sustainable use of natural capital. As loggerhead sea turtles are highly migratory animals, their conservation requires the maintenance of healthy marine ecosystems not only at nesting sites but also along their migration routes. Understanding the condition of these ecosystems provides important baseline information for future efforts aimed at promoting the sustainable use of natural capital and reducing environmental impacts.

<1. Category>

Integrated Elements	☐ ① NP × CN ☐ ② NP × CE ✓ ③ NP × CN × CE
Category (Multiple selections allowed)	☐ ① Forests and Satoyama Landscapes ☐ ② Agriculture, Livestock, and Biomass ☐ ③ Freshwater Environments (rivers, watersheds, lakes, marshes, wetlands, waterfront areas, etc.) ✓ ④ Marine and Coastal Areas, Tidal Flats, and Seagrass/Seaweed Beds (including blue carbon) ☐ ⑤ Urban and Built-up Areas and Green Infrastructure (including NbS and rooftop/wall greening) ☐ ⑥ Initiatives at Business Sites and Offices ☐ ⑦ Nationally Certified Sustainably Managed Natural Sites (including certificates of support) ☐ ⑧ Products and Services (including planning/design, energy efficiency, and circular economy) ☐ ⑨ Use of Digital Technologies (including nature-related data collection/analysis and monitoring) ☐ ⑩ Nature Tech (R&D, technology development/implementation, and innovation) ☐ ⑪ Nature-related Financial Disclosures (including TNFD alignment and KPI setting) ☐ ⑫ Nature Finance ✓ ⑬ Collaboration with Other Stakeholders (including public-private partnerships and collaboration with NGOs and universities) ☐ ⑭ Other (Please specify)
SDGs	14,17
GBF 2030 Targets	4,21

<2. Benefits of the Integrated Initiative>

(1) Nature Positive (NP) (Required; multiple selections allowed)
✓ Ecosystem conservation (e.g., forests, rivers, oceans, and Satoyama) ☐ Ecosystem restoration (restoring degraded ecosystems) ✓ Ecological network development (corridors connecting habitats) ✓ Conservation of rare and native species ☐ Enhancement of ecosystem services (provisioning, regulating, cultural, and supporting services) ☐ Sustainable use of natural resources (e.g., forests, fisheries, farmland, groundwater) ☐ Conservation of waterside environments (e.g., rivers, wetlands, rice paddies, groundwater; rainwater infiltration, groundwater recharge, water quality improvement) ☐ Other (Please specify)
(2) Carbon Neutrality (CN) (Select all that apply)
① Climate Change Mitigation: ☐ Carbon sequestration and storage (e.g., forest management, wetland/seagrass restoration, CCUS) ☐ Greenhouse gas emission reductions (e.g., energy efficiency, renewables, reduced fossil fuel use) ☐ Other (Please specify) **② Climate Change Adaptation:** ☐ Reduced heavy-rain disaster risks (e.g., flooding and landslides) ☐ Reduced coastal disaster risks (e.g., storm surges, high waves, erosion, windblown sand) ☐ Water conservation and reduced scarcity risks (e.g., rainwater storage/infiltration, groundwater recharge) ☐ Extreme heat measures (e.g., urban heat mitigation and heat-illness prevention) ✓ Greater resilience in agriculture, forestry, and fisheries ☐ Other (Please specify)
(3) Circular Economy (CE) (Select all that apply)
☐ Use of underutilized resources (e.g., thinned wood, pruned branches, sewage sludge) ✓ Circular use of biological resources (e.g., wood, bamboo, crops, fishery products, seaweed) ☐ Reduced use of fossil resources (fossil-derived materials and raw materials) ☐ Waste reduction ☐ Recycling ☐ Reuse ☐ Improved water circulation (e.g., wastewater treatment, rainwater/reclaimed water use, groundwater recharge) ☐ Local resource circulation (using local resources locally) ☐ Other (Please specify)

The “Yu no Mori” Reforestation Project

NYK Line

1. Initiative Description

The NYK Group is engaged in the “Yu no Mori” reforestation project, aimed at preserving the rich natural environment. In April 2022, the Group concluded a forest development partnership agreement with Gotemba City in Shizuoka Prefecture, and NYK Group employees themselves actively participate in forest management and restoration activities.

“Yu no Mori” is a project that embodies the Group’s commitment to giving back to the ocean by strengthening water source conservation functions through forest creation, thereby purifying the mountains, rivers, and ultimately the sea. Forests provide a wide range of ecosystem services, including water retention, biodiversity conservation, soil erosion prevention, and carbon sequestration. However, in Japan, the increasing number of inadequately managed plantation forests has become a challenge, leading to ecosystem degradation and heightened risks of natural disasters.

To address these challenges, the “Yu no Mori” project promotes forest thinning and tree planting with the aim of transforming single-species plantation forests into mixed forests consisting of diverse tree species. The NYK Group will continue this project in cooperation with local communities and contribute to the realization of a nature-positive society by viewing forests, rivers, and oceans as an interconnected ecosystem.



2. Key Contributions to Nature Positive (NP), Carbon Neutrality (CN), and Circular Economy (CE)

(1) Nature Positive (NP)

By transforming single-species plantation forests into mixed forests composed of diverse tree species, the project is expected to create habitats and breeding environments for a wide range of flora and fauna, thereby contributing to biodiversity recovery. In addition, healthier forests help conserve soil, maintain water quality, and enhance water retention functions, supporting and strengthening ecological networks across entire watersheds that connect forests, rivers, and oceans. Through reforestation activities carried out in collaboration with the Gotemba City and other local stakeholders, the NYK Group aims to conserve biodiversity and contribute to the realization of a nature-positive society.

(2) Carbon Neutrality (CN)

Restored forests function as carbon sinks and contribute to climate change mitigation through long-term carbon sequestration. Improved forest health also supports soil conservation, maintains water quality, and enhances water retention capacity. In recent years, extreme weather events such as heavy rainfall and drought have become more frequent due to climate change. Healthy forests help stabilize the water cycle by storing rainwater and releasing it gradually, while also reducing soil erosion and mitigating landslide risk during periods of intense rainfall. Through forest restoration, the NYK Group contributes to both climate change mitigation and adaptation.

(3) Circular Economy (CE)

Thinned wood generated from plantation forests that have been left unmanaged for many years is often unsuitable for conventional construction use due to its numerous knots and relatively low strength and is therefore frequently discarded as waste. The NYK Group, however, uses this thinned wood as decorative interior materials in company-owned facilities, including its headquarters building. By creating new value from by-products generated through forest management activities, the Group promotes the effective utilization of timber resources and supports the sustainable use of forest resources.

<1. Category>

Integrated Elements	☐ ① NP × CN ☐ ② NP × CE ✓ ③ NP × CN × CE
Category (Multiple selections allowed)	✓ ① Forests and Satoyama Landscapes ☐ ② Agriculture, Livestock, and Biomass ✓ ③ Freshwater Environments (rivers, watersheds, lakes, marshes, wetlands, waterfront areas, etc.) ✓ ④ Marine and Coastal Areas, Tidal Flats, and Seagrass/Seaweed Beds (including blue carbon) ☐ ⑤ Urban and Built-up Areas and Green Infrastructure (including NbS and rooftop/wall greening) ☐ ⑥ Initiatives at Business Sites and Offices ☐ ⑦ Nationally Certified Sustainably Managed Natural Sites (including certificates of support) ☐ ⑧ Products and Services (including planning/design, energy efficiency, and circular economy) ☐ ⑨ Use of Digital Technologies (including nature-related data collection/analysis and monitoring) ☐ ⑩ Nature Tech (R&D, technology development/implementation, and innovation) ☐ ⑪ Nature-related Financial Disclosures (including TNFD alignment and KPI setting) ☐ ⑫ Nature Finance ✓ ⑬ Collaboration with Other Stakeholders (including public-private partnerships and collaboration with NGOs and universities) ☐ ⑭ Other (Please specify)
SDGs	11,12,13,14,15,17
GBF 2030 Targets	2,3,4,11

<2. Benefits of the Integrated Initiative>

(1) Nature Positive (NP) (Required; multiple selections allowed)
✓ Ecosystem conservation (e.g., forests, rivers, oceans, and Satoyama) ✓ Ecosystem restoration (restoring degraded ecosystems) ☐ Ecological network development (corridors connecting habitats) ✓ Conservation of rare and native species ☐ Enhancement of ecosystem services (provisioning, regulating, cultural, and supporting services) ✓ Sustainable use of natural resources (e.g., forests, fisheries, farmland, groundwater) ✓ Conservation of waterside environments (e.g., rivers, wetlands, rice paddies, groundwater; rainwater infiltration, groundwater recharge, water quality improvement) ☐ Other (Please specify)
(2) Carbon Neutrality (CN) (Select all that apply)
① Climate Change Mitigation: ✓ Carbon sequestration and storage (e.g., forest management, wetland/seagrass restoration, CCUS) ☐ Greenhouse gas emission reductions (e.g., energy efficiency, renewables, reduced fossil fuel use) ☐ Other (Please specify) **② Climate Change Adaptation:** ✓ Reduced heavy-rain disaster risks (e.g., flooding and landslides) ☐ Reduced coastal disaster risks (e.g., storm surges, high waves, erosion, windblown sand) ✓ Water conservation and reduced scarcity risks (e.g., rainwater storage/infiltration, groundwater recharge) ☐ Extreme heat measures (e.g., urban heat mitigation and heat-illness prevention) ☐ Greater resilience in agriculture, forestry, and fisheries ☐ Other (Please specify)
(3) Circular Economy (CE) (Select all that apply)
✓ Use of underutilized resources (e.g., thinned wood, pruned branches, sewage sludge) ✓ Circular use of biological resources (e.g., wood, bamboo, crops, fishery products, seaweed) ☐ Reduced use of fossil resources (fossil-derived materials and raw materials) ☐ Waste reduction ☐ Recycling ☐ Reuse ✓ Improved water circulation (e.g., wastewater treatment, rainwater/reclaimed water use, groundwater recharge) ☐ Local resource circulation (using local resources locally) ☐ Other (Please specify)

Visualizing Diversity Using Environmental DNA and
Contributing to the Realization of a Nature-Positive Society

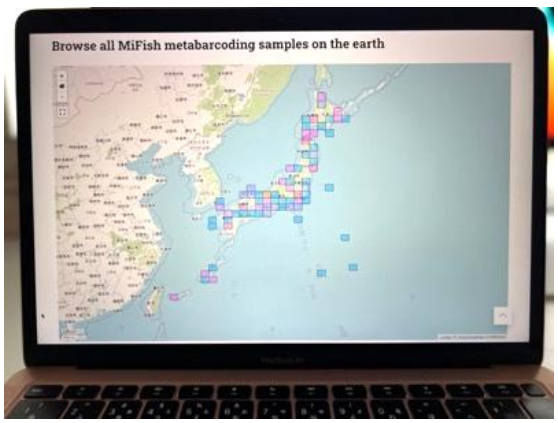
NYK Line

1. Initiative Description

Since 2022, NYK has supported biodiversity surveys using environmental DNA, which refers to genetic material released by organisms into the environment, such as seawater and soil. Seawater samples collected from offshore waters by vessels operated by the NYK Group are analyzed by Hokkaido University and Tohoku University, and the results are made publicly available through the ANEMONE Database.*

Environmental DNA analysis is an innovative survey method that enables the identification of species and their distribution by analyzing DNA contained in environmental samples. Because it does not require the direct capture of organisms, it has a relatively low impact on ecosystems while enabling frequent and wide-ranging monitoring. This approach is particularly valuable in offshore areas, where continuous observation is often challenging, and biodiversity data remains limited. By leveraging its global network of operating vessels, the NYK Group enables extensive and continuous sampling activities that would be difficult for research institutions to conduct independently. The resulting data are used to assess the status of marine ecosystems, monitor ecological changes, and analyze relationships between climate change and biodiversity. NYK will continue to provide seawater samples and support the advancement of research that contributes to biodiversity conservation through the accumulation of scientific knowledge, thereby helping to realize a nature-positive society.

*ANEMONE stands for All Nippon eDNA Monitoring Network, a biodiversity monitoring network that utilizes environmental DNA.





2. Key Contributions to Nature Positive (NP), Carbon Neutrality (CN), and Circular Economy (CE)

(1) Nature Positive (NP)

The impacts of environmental change on marine biodiversity remain insufficiently understood, particularly in offshore areas where long-term observations are limited. Through this initiative, the NYK Group leverages its global network of operating vessels to conduct extensive and continuous sampling activities that would be difficult for research institutions to carry out independently. By collaborating with research institutions to analyze and publicly disclose the collected samples, NYK contributes to the accumulation of objective data on marine biodiversity and supports the development of a scientific foundation for understanding changes in marine ecosystems. These efforts are expected to facilitate the development of effective biodiversity conservation measures and promote international research collaboration.

(2) Carbon Neutrality (CN)

By providing objective data on marine biodiversity, this initiative contributes to the accumulation of scientific evidence that helps visualize the impacts of climate change on marine ecosystems through the continuous monitoring of changes in species distribution and biological resources. Rising sea temperatures and other climate-related changes have raised concerns about shifts in species distributions, and environmental DNA monitoring offers an effective means of detecting such changes. Knowledge gained through this initiative is expected to provide baseline information that supports future efforts related to climate change adaptation and marine environmental conservation.

(3) Circular Economy (CE)

By providing objective data on marine biodiversity, this initiative contributes to the accumulation of scientific knowledge that supports the transition toward a circular economy. Visualizing the condition of marine ecosystems and changes over time provides important baseline information for future efforts aimed at reducing environmental impacts and promoting the sustainable use of natural resources. In addition, the accumulation of scientific knowledge about the marine environment helps raise awareness of the importance of using natural capital sustainably and supports future initiatives related to resource efficiency and circular resource use.

<1. Category>

Integrated Elements	☐ ① NP × CN ☐ ② NP × CE ✓ ③ NP × CN × CE
Category (Multiple selections allowed)	☐ ① Forests and Satoyama Landscapes ☐ ② Agriculture, Livestock, and Biomass ✓ ③ Freshwater Environments (rivers, watersheds, lakes, marshes, wetlands, waterfront areas, etc.) ✓ ④ Marine and Coastal Areas, Tidal Flats, and Seagrass/Seaweed Beds (including blue carbon) ☐ ⑤ Urban and Built-up Areas and Green Infrastructure (including NbS and rooftop/wall greening) ☐ ⑥ Initiatives at Business Sites and Offices ☐ ⑦ Nationally Certified Sustainably Managed Natural Sites (including certificates of support) ☐ ⑧ Products and Services (including planning/design, energy efficiency, and circular economy) ☐ ⑨ Use of Digital Technologies (including nature-related data collection/analysis and monitoring) ☐ ⑩ Nature Tech (R&D, technology development/implementation, and innovation) ☐ ⑪ Nature-related Financial Disclosures (including TNFD alignment and KPI setting) ☐ ⑫ Nature Finance ✓ ⑬ Collaboration with Other Stakeholders (including public-private partnerships and collaboration with NGOs and universities) ☐ ⑭ Other (Please specify)
SDGs	14,17
GBF 2030 Targets	21

<2. Benefits of the Integrated Initiative>

(1) Nature Positive (NP) (Required; multiple selections allowed)
✓ Ecosystem conservation (e.g., forests, rivers, oceans, and Satoyama) ✓ Ecosystem restoration (restoring degraded ecosystems) ☐ Ecological network development (corridors connecting habitats) ☐ Conservation of rare and native species ☐ Enhancement of ecosystem services (provisioning, regulating, cultural, and supporting services) ☐ Sustainable use of natural resources (e.g., forests, fisheries, farmland, groundwater) ✓ Conservation of waterside environments (e.g., rivers, wetlands, rice paddies, groundwater; rainwater infiltration, groundwater recharge, water quality improvement) ☐ Other (Please specify)
(2) Carbon Neutrality (CN) (Select all that apply)
① Climate Change Mitigation: ☐ Carbon sequestration and storage (e.g., forest management, wetland/seagrass restoration, CCUS) ☐ Greenhouse gas emission reductions (e.g., energy efficiency, renewables, reduced fossil fuel use) ☐ Other (Please specify) **② Climate Change Adaptation:** ☐ Reduced heavy-rain disaster risks (e.g., flooding and landslides) ☐ Reduced coastal disaster risks (e.g., storm surges, high waves, erosion, windblown sand) ☐ Water conservation and reduced scarcity risks (e.g., rainwater storage/infiltration, groundwater recharge) ☐ Extreme heat measures (e.g., urban heat mitigation and heat-illness prevention) ✓ Greater resilience in agriculture, forestry, and fisheries ☐ Other (Please specify)
(3) Circular Economy (CE) (Select all that apply)
☐ Use of underutilized resources (e.g., thinned wood, pruned branches, sewage sludge) ✓ Circular use of biological resources (e.g., wood, bamboo, crops, fishery products, seaweed) ☐ Reduced use of fossil resources (fossil-derived materials and raw materials) ☐ Waste reduction ☐ Recycling ☐ Reuse ☐ Improved water circulation (e.g., wastewater treatment, rainwater/reclaimed water use, groundwater recharge) ☐ Local resource circulation (using local resources locally) ☐ Other (Please specify)

Initiatives to realize natural capital value

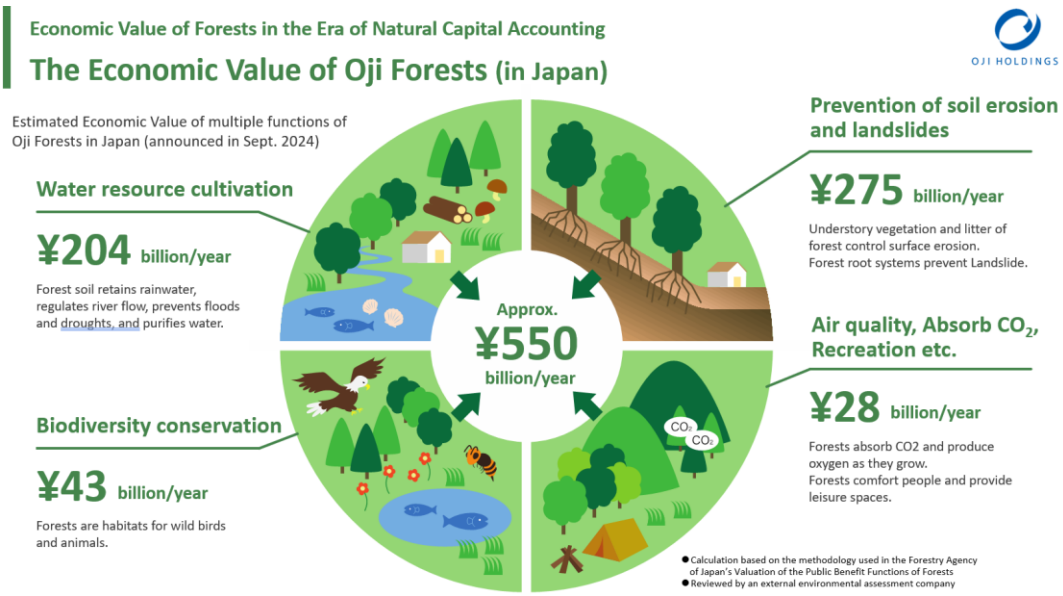
Oji Holdings

1. Description of the Initiative

Oji Holdings regards its approximately 640,000 hectares of company-owned forests worldwide as natural capital. By managing its production forests, which account for approximately 70% of the total forest area, together with its conservation forests, which account for the remaining 30%, in an integrated manner, we seek to enhance the multiple functions of its forests while advancing efforts to realize their economic value. One of our key initiatives toward realization of natural capital value is the visualization and quantification of the multiple ecosystem services provided by forests. In 2024, based on a methodology developed by Japan's Forestry Agency, we estimated that its domestic forest holdings generate approximately JPY 550 billion (approximately USD 3.8 billion, based on an exchange rate of JPY 145/USD) in economic value annually.

To further refine this assessment, at the Sarufutsu Forest in Hokkaido, we are collaborating with international start-ups and researchers from Hokkaido University to assess biodiversity using a combination of advanced technologies, including acoustic sensors, drones, and environmental DNA (eDNA). We are also conducting studies on carbon sequestration in peat wetlands and investigating the role of wetlands in supplying iron that supports rich marine ecosystems. In 2025, we participated in a pilot test led by the Nature Positive Initiative (NPI) aimed at developing a global standard for state of nature metrics. Utilizing data collected from the Sarufutsu Forest, we provided feedback to support the refinement of the framework. Going forward, we will continue to contribute to the development of the Nature Measurement Protocol, a globally harmonized framework for measuring natural capital that is being advanced through collaboration among organizations including NPI and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD). We also participate in a project led by the International Sustainable Forestry Coalition (ISFC) to establish a sector-wide approach for the quantitative assessment of ecosystem services.

In addition, we are working to translate quantified natural capital into economic value. Through initiatives such as the University of Tokyo-led CGC–Nature on the Balance Sheet program and discussions within the World Economic Forum (WEF) Global Future Council, we are contributing to efforts to connect natural capital with financial information and supply chains, design effective market mechanisms, and create practical examples that attract investment toward nature.





2. Key Contributions to Nature Positive (NP), Carbon Neutrality (CN), and Circular Economy (CE)

(1) Nature Positive (NP)

We regard our forest assets as natural capital comprising biodiversity, carbon, water, nutrients, soil, and other natural elements, and are advancing a comprehensive approach to their quantitative assessment. At the same time, we are working to enhance the value of natural capital itself. For example, in our TNFD Report, we have established a target of restoring more than 5,000 hectares of natural forest by 2040 and are steadily implementing measures to achieve this goal. In parallel with these efforts, we are also promoting collaboration between industry and academia to connect quantified natural capital with economic decision-making. We believe that achieving these objectives requires collaboration across sectors and regions. Accordingly, we actively participate in initiatives led by international organizations such as the World Economic Forum (WEF), the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD), and the Nature Positive Initiative (NPI), contributing to global rule making.

(2) Carbon Neutrality (CN)

At our Sarufutsu forest in Hokkaido, we are conserving a large area of peat wetlands, an ecosystem that has significantly declined across Hokkaido over time. Peat wetlands are recognized both as important habitats for a wide range of species and as substantial carbon store. Accordingly, we are advancing efforts to quantify carbon storage alongside the conservation and restoration of these wetlands.

In addition, this year the Naka River Industrial Water Users Council, of which our company is a member, launched an initiative to purchase nature credits generated through forest management activity in municipally owned forests in Naka Town, located in the upper reaches of the Naka River. This activity support the sustainable provision of industrial water resources and generate nature credits that recognize both carbon sequestration and biodiversity benefits.

(3) Circular Economy (CE)

Forestry is a circular industry capable of sustainably producing wood through the continuous cycle of planting, growing, and harvesting. This forestry activity serves as the starting point of our supply chain. Utilizing the wood produced from sustainably managed forests, we manufacture a diverse range of products, including pulp, paper, and paper-based packaging, while continuously expanding our recycling initiatives.

In September 2025, we launched our new Renewa brand, under which we are advancing material recycling solutions that also address difficult-to-recycle paper waste streams that cannot readily be processed by conventional recycling facilities. By linking recycling business with the natural capital value of the forests that supply our raw materials, as well as with our nature-positive initiatives, we aim to create additional value for customers and society.

<1. Category>

Integrated Elements	☐ ① NP × CN ☐ ② NP × CE ✓ ③ NP × CN × CE
Category (Multiple selections allowed)	✓ ① Forests and Satoyama Landscapes ✓ ② Agriculture, Livestock, and Biomass ✓ ③ Freshwater Environments (rivers, watersheds, lakes, marshes, wetlands, waterfront areas, etc.) ✓ ④ Marine and Coastal Areas, Tidal Flats, and Seagrass/Seaweed Beds (including blue carbon) ✓ ⑤ Urban and Built-up Areas and Green Infrastructure (including NbS and rooftop/wall greening) ✓ ⑥ Initiatives at Business Sites and Offices ✓ ⑦ Nationally Certified Sustainably Managed Natural Sites (including certificates of support) ✓ ⑧ Products and Services (including planning/design, energy efficiency, and circular economy) ✓ ⑨ Use of Digital Technologies (including nature-related data collection/analysis and monitoring) ✓ ⑩ Nature Tech (R&D, technology development/implementation, and innovation) ✓ ⑪ Nature-related Financial Disclosures (including TNFD alignment and KPI setting) ✓ ⑫ Nature Finance ✓ ⑬ Collaboration with Other Stakeholders (including public-private partnerships and collaboration with NGOs and universities) ☐ ⑭ Other (Please specify)
SDGs	13,14,15,17
GBF 2030 Targets	1,2,3,4,8,10,11,14,15,19

<2. Benefits of the Integrated Initiative>

(1) Nature Positive (NP) (Required; multiple selections allowed)
✓ Ecosystem conservation (e.g., forests, rivers, oceans, and Satoyama) ✓ Ecosystem restoration (restoring degraded ecosystems) ✓ Ecological network development (corridors connecting habitats) ✓ Conservation of rare and native species ✓ Enhancement of ecosystem services (provisioning, regulating, cultural, and supporting services) ✓ Sustainable use of natural resources (e.g., forests, fisheries, farmland, groundwater) ✓ Conservation of waterside environments (e.g., rivers, wetlands, rice paddies, groundwater; rainwater infiltration, groundwater recharge, water quality improvement) ☐ Other (Please specify)
(2) Carbon Neutrality (CN) (Select all that apply)
① Climate Change Mitigation: ✓ Carbon sequestration and storage (e.g., forest management, wetland/seagrass restoration, CCUS) ☐ Greenhouse gas emission reductions (e.g., energy efficiency, renewables, reduced fossil fuel use) ☐ Other (Please specify) **② Climate Change Adaptation:** ☐ Reduced heavy-rain disaster risks (e.g., flooding and landslides) ☐ Reduced coastal disaster risks (e.g., storm surges, high waves, erosion, windblown sand) ✓ Water conservation and reduced scarcity risks (e.g., rainwater storage/infiltration, groundwater recharge) ☐ Extreme heat measures (e.g., urban heat mitigation and heat-illness prevention) ✓ Greater resilience in agriculture, forestry, and fisheries ☐ Other (Please specify)
(3) Circular Economy (CE) (Select all that apply)
☐ Use of underutilized resources (e.g., thinned wood, pruned branches, sewage sludge) ✓ Circular use of biological resources (e.g., wood, bamboo, crops, fishery products, seaweed) ✓ Reduced use of fossil resources (fossil-derived materials and raw materials) ✓ Waste reduction ✓ Recycling ☐ Reuse ☐ Improved water circulation (e.g., wastewater treatment, rainwater/reclaimed water use, groundwater recharge) ☐ Local resource circulation (using local resources locally) ☐ Other (Please specify)

Sustainable Material Alternative to Plastics: Cellulose Fiber Composite Material “kinari”

Panasonic Holdings

1. Description of the Initiative

Panasonic Group has developed a technology that enables a high concentration of plant-derived cellulose fibers to be compounded with resin, reducing the use of petroleum-based plastics. Marketed under the brand name “kinari,” the material contains up to 85% plant fibers and offers both sustainability and high performance. A wide variety of plant-based waste resources, including thinned wood, waste timber, textile scraps, coffee grounds, and tea residues, can be utilized as raw materials. The material can also retain the unique characteristics of the original resources, such as color, fragrance, and functional properties. Panasonic has further developed fully biodegradable grades by combining cellulose fibers with biodegradable resins. In 2025, the company developed a marine-biodegradable material that decomposes into water and CO_2 through microbial activity in marine environments and obtained certification under the Japan BioPlastics Association’s marine biodegradable biomass plastics program.





2. Key Contributions to Nature Positive (NP), Carbon Neutrality (CN), and Circular Economy (CE)

(1) Nature Positive (NP)

“kinari” utilizes non-food and underutilized plant-based resources, including thinned wood, waste timber, recycled paper, agricultural residues, and food-processing by-products, as cellulose fibers. By creating new value from materials that would otherwise be discarded, the material promotes sustainable use of natural resources while reducing dependence on petroleum-based plastics. In addition, the use of forest thinning materials supports forest management and enhances the value of locally available biomass resources. Panasonic is also developing soil-biodegradable and marine-biodegradable grades to help reduce the environmental persistence of products that may unintentionally enter natural ecosystems, thereby supporting harmony between resource utilization and biodiversity conservation.

(2) Carbon Neutrality (CN)

“kinari” contains a high concentration of plant-derived cellulose fibers, enabling biogenic carbon absorbed by plants during growth to be stored within the material while reducing the use of petroleum-based resin. The material is produced using Panasonic’s proprietary dry process, which does not require water, solvents, or energy-intensive drying steps, thereby reducing manufacturing-related environmental impacts. Third-party carbon footprint assessments have confirmed lower greenhouse gas emissions compared with conventional PP and ABS resins. Through reductions in fossil resource consumption and life-cycle greenhouse gas emissions, “kinari” contributes to the realization of a decarbonized society.

(3) Circular Economy (CE)

“kinari” converts underutilized biomass resources, such as thinned wood, waste timber, agricultural residues, and food-processing by-products, into high-value materials, transforming waste into new resources. Its high cellulose fiber content reduces dependence on virgin petroleum-based plastics and supports the efficient use of renewable biological resources. Panasonic is also promoting material recycling through the collection, grinding, and reprocessing of molded products, aiming to establish a resource circulation model that connects raw material sourcing, product use, recovery, and reuse. Furthermore, the technology can help create local resource circulation systems by utilizing regionally available biomass resources in local products and applications, thereby supporting the transition toward a circular economy.

<1. Category>

Integrated Elements	☐ ① NP × CN ☐ ② NP × CE ✓ ③ NP × CN × CE
Category (Multiple selections allowed)	☐ ① Forests and Satoyama Landscapes ✓ ② Agriculture, Livestock, and Biomass ☐ ③ Freshwater Environments (rivers, watersheds, lakes, marshes, wetlands, waterfront areas, etc.) ☐ ④ Marine and Coastal Areas, Tidal Flats, and Seagrass/Seaweed Beds (including blue carbon) ☐ ⑤ Urban and Built-up Areas and Green Infrastructure (including NbS and rooftop/wall greening) ☐ ⑥ Initiatives at Business Sites and Offices ☐ ⑦ Nationally Certified Sustainably Managed Natural Sites (including certificates of support) ☐ ⑧ Products and Services (including planning/design, energy efficiency, and circular economy) ☐ ⑨ Use of Digital Technologies (including nature-related data collection/analysis and monitoring) ☐ ⑩ Nature Tech (R&D, technology development/implementation, and innovation) ☐ ⑪ Nature-related Financial Disclosures (including TNFD alignment and KPI setting) ☐ ⑫ Nature Finance ✓ ⑬ Collaboration with Other Stakeholders (including public-private partnerships and collaboration with NGOs and universities) ☐ ⑭ Other (Please specify)
SDGs	12,13,14,15
GBF 2030 Targets	7,10,15,16

<2. Benefits of the Integrated Initiative>

(1) Nature Positive (NP) (Required; multiple selections allowed)
☐ Ecosystem conservation (e.g., forests, rivers, oceans, and Satoyama) ☐ Ecosystem restoration (restoring degraded ecosystems) ☐ Ecological network development (corridors connecting habitats) ☐ Conservation of rare and native species ✓ Enhancement of ecosystem services (provisioning, regulating, cultural, and supporting) ☐ Sustainable use of natural resources (e.g., forests, fisheries, farmland, groundwater) ☐ Conservation of waterside environments (e.g., rivers, wetlands, rice paddies, groundwater; rainwater infiltration, groundwater recharge, water quality improvement) ☐ Other (Please specify)
(2) Carbon Neutrality (CN) (Select all that apply)
① Climate Change Mitigation: ✓ Carbon sequestration and storage (e.g., forest management, wetland/seagrass restoration, CCUS) ✓ Greenhouse gas emission reductions (e.g., energy efficiency, renewables, reduced fossil fuel use) ☐ Other (Please specify) **② Climate Change Adaptation:** ☐ Reduced heavy-rain disaster risks (e.g., flooding and landslides) ☐ Reduced coastal disaster risks (e.g., storm surges, high waves, erosion, windblown sand) ☐ Water conservation and reduced scarcity risks (e.g., rainwater storage/infiltration, groundwater recharge) ☐ Extreme heat measures (e.g., urban heat mitigation and heat-illness prevention) ☐ Greater resilience in agriculture, forestry, and fisheries ☐ Other (Please specify)
(3) Circular Economy (CE) (Select all that apply)
✓ Use of underutilized resources (e.g., thinned wood, pruned branches, sewage sludge) ✓ Circular use of biological resources (e.g., wood, bamboo, crops, fishery products, seaweed) ✓ Reduced use of fossil resources (fossil-derived materials and raw materials) ✓ Waste reduction ☐ Recycling ☐ Reuse ☐ Improved water circulation (e.g., wastewater treatment, rainwater/reclaimed water use, groundwater recharge) ✓ Local resource circulation (using local resources locally) ☐ Other (Please specify)

Circular Use of Wood Resources through Supplier Collaboration

SEKISUI HOUSE

1. Description of the Initiative

Sekisui House promotes sustainable wood procurement based on its own Wood Procurement Guidelines and FairWood procurement, taking forest environments and local communities into consideration. The guidelines also evaluate the use of wood-based building materials that contribute to resource circulation and cascade use. This case study presents examples of wood resource recycling undertaken in collaboration with suppliers.

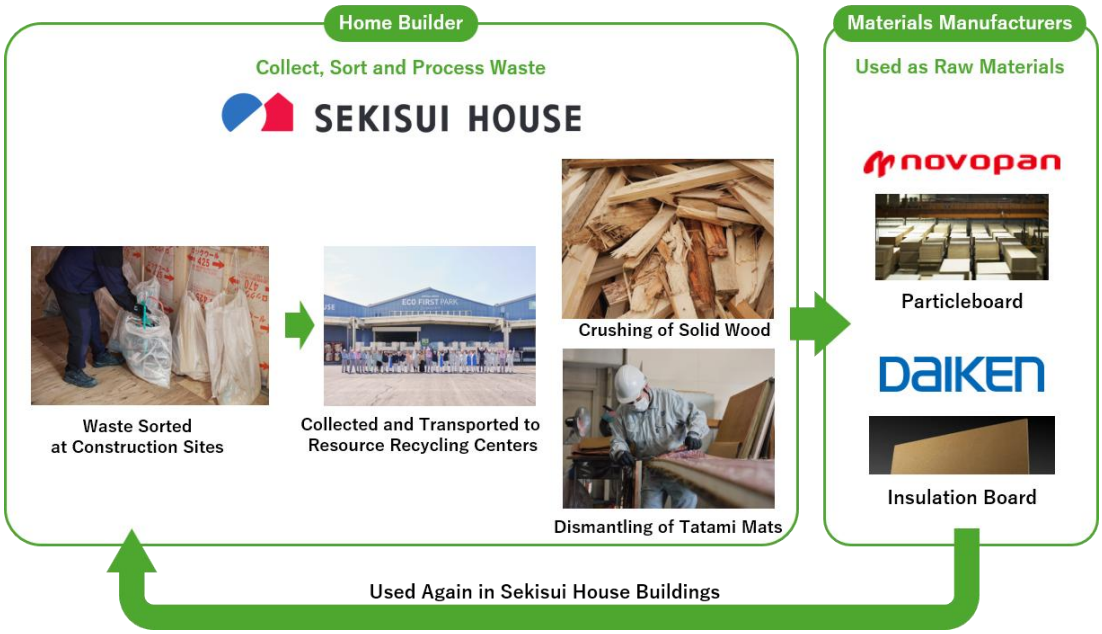
Waste generated at new construction sites, during after-sales maintenance, and at remodeling sites is collected through Sekisui House's own collection network and transported to Resource Recycling Centers across Japan. Through detailed sorting and reprocessing, the Company has achieved zero emissions.*1

In collaboration with DAIKEN Corporation, insulation board recovered from used tatami mats is horizontally recycled into new insulation board.*2 In collaboration with Japan Novopan Industrial Co., Ltd., solid wood is crushed and chipped, then material recycled as raw material for particleboard.*2

Some of the products made from these recycled materials are used again in Sekisui House buildings. Through its own collection network and collaboration with suppliers, Sekisui House has established a system for circulating wood resources.

Through these initiatives, Sekisui House is promoting the effective use of wood resources and a higher quality of recycling while contributing to the development of a more sustainable supply chain. In this way, the Company is working toward its 2050 goal through the Circular Design from "House to House" project.

*1. At Sekisui House, "zero emissions" means zero simple incineration of industrial waste and zero landfill disposal.
*2. Applicable only in certain areas.



2. Key Contributions to Nature Positive (NP), Carbon Neutrality (CN), and Circular Economy (CE)

(1) Nature Positive (NP)

By recycling used wood resources as raw materials for building materials, Sekisui House promotes the effective use of wood resources and contributes to reducing dependence on new forest resources and the environmental impacts associated with resource extraction from forests. In addition, this initiative complements FairWood procurement and promotes the sustainable use of wood resources.

(2) Carbon Neutrality (CN)

By recycling wood resources as raw materials for building materials instead of disposing of them, Sekisui House contributes to reducing greenhouse gas emissions associated with the procurement and manufacturing of new raw materials and with waste treatment. Extending the use of wood resources as building materials also helps retain the carbon stored in wood for a longer period.

(3) Circular Economy (CE)

Through its own collection network and collaboration with suppliers, Sekisui House has established a resource circulation system within the supply chain in which used wood resources are recycled as raw materials for building materials. This helps secure a stable supply of recycled raw materials and diversify raw material sourcing, thereby enhancing supply chain resilience and sustainability against external resource constraints and market fluctuations.

<1. Category>

Integrated Elements	☐ ① NP × CN ☐ ② NP × CE ✓ ③ NP × CN × CE
Category (Multiple selections allowed)	☐ ① Forests and Satoyama Landscapes ☐ ② Agriculture, Livestock, and Biomass ☐ ③ Freshwater Environments (rivers, watersheds, lakes, marshes, wetlands, waterfront areas, etc.) ☐ ④ Marine and Coastal Areas, Tidal Flats, and Seagrass/Seaweed Beds (including blue carbon) ☐ ⑤ Urban and Built-up Areas and Green Infrastructure (including NbS and rooftop/wall greening) ☐ ⑥ Initiatives at Business Sites and Offices ☐ ⑦ Nationally Certified Sustainably Managed Natural Sites (including certificates of support) ☐ ⑧ Products and Services (including planning/design, energy efficiency, and circular economy) ☐ ⑨ Use of Digital Technologies (including nature-related data collection/analysis and monitoring) ☐ ⑩ Nature Tech (R&D, technology development/implementation, and innovation) ☐ ⑪ Nature-related Financial Disclosures (including TNFD alignment and KPI setting) ☐ ⑫ Nature Finance ✓ ⑬ Collaboration with Other Stakeholders (including public-private partnerships and collaboration with NGOs and universities) ✓ ⑭ Other (Supply chain including recycling)
SDGs	12,13,15,17
GBF 2030 Targets	10,15,16

<2. Benefits of the Integrated Initiative>

(1) Nature Positive (NP) (Required; multiple selections allowed)
✓ Ecosystem conservation (e.g., forests, rivers, oceans, and Satoyama) ☐ Ecosystem restoration (restoring degraded ecosystems) ☐ Ecological network development (corridors connecting habitats) ☐ Conservation of rare and native species ☐ Enhancement of ecosystem services (provisioning, regulating, cultural, and supporting services) ✓ Sustainable use of natural resources (e.g., forests, fisheries, farmland, groundwater) ☐ Conservation of waterside environments (e.g., rivers, wetlands, rice paddies, groundwater; rainwater infiltration, groundwater recharge, water quality improvement) ☐ Other (Please specify)
(2) Carbon Neutrality (CN) (Select all that apply)
① Climate Change Mitigation: ☐ Carbon sequestration and storage (e.g., forest management, wetland/seagrass restoration, CCUS) ✓ Greenhouse gas emission reductions (e.g., energy efficiency, renewables, reduced fossil fuel use) ☐ Other (Please specify) **② Climate Change Adaptation:** ☐ Reduced heavy-rain disaster risks (e.g., flooding and landslides) ☐ Reduced coastal disaster risks (e.g., storm surges, high waves, erosion, windblown sand) ☐ Water conservation and reduced scarcity risks (e.g., rainwater storage/infiltration, groundwater recharge) ☐ Extreme heat measures (e.g., urban heat mitigation and heat-illness prevention) ☐ Greater resilience in agriculture, forestry, and fisheries ☐ Other (Please specify)
(3) Circular Economy (CE) (Select all that apply)
☐ Use of underutilized resources (e.g., thinned wood, pruned branches, sewage sludge) ✓ Circular use of biological resources (e.g., wood, bamboo, crops, fishery products, seaweed) ☐ Reduced use of fossil resources (fossil-derived materials and raw materials) ☐ Waste reduction ✓ Recycling ☐ Reuse ☐ Improved water circulation (e.g., wastewater treatment, rainwater/reclaimed water use, groundwater recharge) ☐ Local resource circulation (using local resources locally) ☐ Other (Please specify)

Shin-Satoyama

Fostering Harmonious Coexistence Between People and Nature in Urban Areas

SEKISUI HOUSE

1. Description of the Initiative

Since 2001, Sekisui House has promoted The *Gohon no Ki* Project based on the concept of **"planting native tree species for birds and butterflies."** Through the planting of native tree species, the project aims to conserve biodiversity and create ecosystem networks.

Shin-Satoyama is an approximately 8,000 m^2 urban green space established in 2006 within Shin Umeda City in Osaka as a site for putting this concept into practice. In addition to plantings selected under The *Gohon no Ki* Project, the site incorporates features characteristic of traditional satoyama landscapes, including woodlands, rice fields, vegetable gardens, and biotopes, creating an environment where a wide variety of species can thrive in an urban setting. Trees and flowering plants that serve as host plants and nectar sources for butterflies have also been introduced to provide suitable habitats for egg-laying and larval development. Furthermore, natural resource cycles are incorporated into site management through practices such as composting fallen leaves and pruning residues for reuse within the site, helping to create an environment where people and wildlife can coexist.

The site is also used as a venue for environmental education, including rice-growing and farming experience programs for local elementary school students, enabling children to learn about the connections among food, living organisms, and nature. In addition, opportunities to participate in farming activities are provided for office workers, offering easy access to nature close to their workplaces in the city center. In recognition of these efforts, *Shin-Satoyama* was certified as a Ministry of the Environment Nature Coexistence Site in 2023. As a model for biodiversity conservation and harmonious coexistence with nature in urban areas, it







contributes to advancing nature-positive initiatives.

2. Key Contributions to Nature Positive (NP), Carbon Neutrality (CN), and Circular Economy (CE)

(1) Nature Positive (NP)

Shin-Satoyama serves as a site for putting The *Gohon no Ki* Project into practice by recreating key elements of traditional satoyama landscapes, including woodlands, agricultural fields, and biotopes, within an urban environment. The site creates an environment where wildlife, such as birds and butterflies, can thrive. Trees and flowering plants that serve as host plants and nectar sources for butterflies are planted to support their life cycle, providing suitable habitats for egg-laying and larval development. Through ongoing ecosystem-conscious management, *Shin-Satoyama* contributes to biodiversity conservation and the creation of ecosystem networks.

(2) Carbon Neutrality (CN)

While *Shin-Satoyama* was established to conserve and restore biodiversity, it also delivers climate-related benefits. The creation of a large urban green space contributes to CO_2 absorption and sequestration through tree growth and helps mitigate the urban heat island effect by providing shade and greenery. Furthermore, the maintenance of diverse vegetation and ecosystems enhances resilience to climate change. The initiative therefore demonstrates how biodiversity conservation and climate action can be advanced in an integrated manner in urban areas.

(3) Circular Economy (CE)

At *Shin-Satoyama*, ecosystem-conscious site management is practiced by composting fallen leaves and pruned branches and reusing them as fertilizer for agricultural fields, thereby creating a resource circulation system within the site. In addition, the site provides opportunities for visitors to deepen their understanding of wildlife and natural cycles through farming experiences and environmental education programs. These initiatives link biodiversity conservation with resource circulation, contributing to greater environmental awareness and the realization of a circular society.

<1. Category>

Integrated Elements	☐ ① NP × CN ☐ ② NP × CE ✓ ③ NP × CN × CE
Category (Multiple selections allowed)	☐ ① Forests and Satoyama Landscapes ☐ ② Agriculture, Livestock, and Biomass ☐ ③ Freshwater Environments (rivers, watersheds, lakes, marshes, wetlands, waterfront areas, etc.) ☐ ④ Marine and Coastal Areas, Tidal Flats, and Seagrass/Seaweed Beds (including blue carbon) ✓ ⑤ Urban and Built-up Areas and Green Infrastructure (including NbS and rooftop/wall greening) ✓ ⑥ Initiatives at Business Sites and Offices ✓ ⑦ Nationally Certified Sustainably Managed Natural Sites (including certificates of support) ☐ ⑧ Products and Services (including planning/design, energy efficiency, and circular economy) ☐ ⑨ Use of Digital Technologies (including nature-related data collection/analysis and monitoring) ☐ ⑩ Nature Tech (R&D, technology development/implementation, and innovation) ☐ ⑪ Nature-related Financial Disclosures (including TNFD alignment and KPI setting) ☐ ⑫ Nature Finance ✓ ⑬ Collaboration with Other Stakeholders (including public-private partnerships and collaboration with NGOs and universities) ☐ ⑭ Other (Please specify)
SDGs	11,12,13,15,17
GBF 2030 Targets	11,12,14,15,16,20

<2. Benefits of the Integrated Initiative>

(1) Nature Positive (NP) (Required; multiple selections allowed)
☐ Ecosystem conservation (e.g., forests, rivers, oceans, and Satoyama) ✓ Ecosystem restoration (restoring degraded ecosystems) ✓ Ecological network development (corridors connecting habitats) ✓ Conservation of rare and native species ✓ Enhancement of ecosystem services (provisioning, regulating, cultural, and supporting services) ☐ Sustainable use of natural resources (e.g., forests, fisheries, farmland, groundwater) ☐ Conservation of waterside environments (e.g., rivers, wetlands, rice paddies, groundwater; rainwater infiltration, groundwater recharge, water quality improvement) ☐ Other (Please specify)
(2) Carbon Neutrality (CN) (Select all that apply)
① Climate Change Mitigation: ✓ Carbon sequestration and storage (e.g., forest management, wetland/seagrass restoration, CCUS) ☐ Greenhouse gas emission reductions (e.g., energy efficiency, renewables, reduced fossil fuel use) ☐ Other (Please specify) **② Climate Change Adaptation:** ☐ Reduced heavy-rain disaster risks (e.g., flooding and landslides) ☐ Reduced coastal disaster risks (e.g., storm surges, high waves, erosion, windblown sand) ☐ Water conservation and reduced scarcity risks (e.g., rainwater storage/infiltration, groundwater recharge) ✓ Extreme heat measures (e.g., urban heat mitigation and heat-illness prevention) ☐ Greater resilience in agriculture, forestry, and fisheries ☐ Other (Please specify)
(3) Circular Economy (CE) (Select all that apply)
✓ Use of underutilized resources (e.g., thinned wood, pruned branches, sewage sludge) ✓ Circular use of biological resources (e.g., wood, bamboo, crops, fishery products, seaweed) ☐ Reduced use of fossil resources (fossil-derived materials and raw materials) ☐ Waste reduction ☐ Recycling ☐ Reuse ☐ Improved water circulation (e.g., wastewater treatment, rainwater/reclaimed water use, groundwater recharge) ✓ Local resource circulation (using local resources locally) ☐ Other (Please specify)

Expanding Action and Communication Toward Nature Positive

Seven & i Holdings

1. Description of the Initiative

As part of its NP/CN initiatives, Seven & i Holdings promotes employee learning and action on sustainability, including decarbonization, through its employee app “Sasutena Smile.” Launched in March 2024, the app provides learning content and campaigns that encourage employees to shift everyday behaviors toward more sustainable choices (with approximately 2,000 employees using it as of May 2025). In addition, from August 1 to 9, 2026, the company participated as a member of the Japan Climate Leaders’ Partnership (JCLP) in the “The Week to Put an End to too-hot Summers,” and held a collaborative event with Shibuya City. Seven-Eleven Japan also shared information related to decarbonization through in-store posters and other materials, offering customers an opportunity to consider actions they can take in their daily lives. At the same time, contests and other activities that employees can join are conducted within the app, creating opportunities for employees to engage with CN-related topics and translate them into action.





“Sasutena Smile app”

2. Key Contributions to Nature Positive (NP), Carbon Neutrality (CN), and Circular Economy (CE)

(1) Nature Positive (NP)

Through the “Sustaina-Smile App” for employees, the company provides opportunities to learn about Nature Positive (NP) and share relevant activities, helping employees reconsider their everyday actions and choices.

(2) Carbon Neutrality (CN)

Through the “Sustaina-Smile App,” the company offers easy-to-join daily sustainability quizzes and decarbonization action campaigns, encouraging behavioral change in everyday life. Seven & i Holdings Co., Ltd. also actively participates in organizations such as the Japan Climate Leaders’ Partnership (JCLP), promoting collaboration among industry, government, and academia.

(3) Circular Economy (CE)

Through the “Sustaina-Smile App” for employees, the company provides opportunities to learn about Circular Economy (CE) and share relevant activities, helping employees reconsider their everyday actions and choices.

<1. Category>

Integrated Elements	☐ ① NP × CN ☐ ② NP × CE ✓ ③ NP × CN × CE
Category (Multiple selections allowed)	☐ ① Forests and Satoyama Landscapes ☐ ② Agriculture, Livestock, and Biomass ☐ ③ Freshwater Environments (rivers, watersheds, lakes, marshes, wetlands, waterfront areas, etc.) ☐ ④ Marine and Coastal Areas, Tidal Flats, and Seagrass/Seaweed Beds (including blue carbon) ☐ ⑤ Urban and Built-up Areas and Green Infrastructure (including NbS and rooftop/wall greening) ✓ ⑥ Initiatives at Business Sites and Offices ☐ ⑦ Nationally Certified Sustainably Managed Natural Sites (including certificates of support) ✓ ⑧ Products and Services (including planning/design, energy efficiency, and circular economy) ☐ ⑨ Use of Digital Technologies (including nature-related data collection/analysis and monitoring) ☐ ⑩ Nature Tech (R&D, technology development/implementation, and innovation) ☐ ⑪ Nature-related Financial Disclosures (including TNFD alignment and KPI setting) ☐ ⑫ Nature Finance ✓ ⑬ Collaboration with Other Stakeholders (including public-private partnerships and collaboration with NGOs and universities) ✓ ⑭ Other (Awareness-raising and action among customers and employees)
SDGs	Please enter the applicable Goal number(s).
GBF 2030 Targets	Please enter the applicable Target number(s).

<2. Benefits of the Integrated Initiative>

(1) Nature Positive (NP) (Required; multiple selections allowed)
☐ Ecosystem conservation (e.g., forests, rivers, oceans, and Satoyama) ☐ Ecosystem restoration (restoring degraded ecosystems) ☐ Ecological network development (corridors connecting habitats) ☐ Conservation of rare and native species ☐ Enhancement of ecosystem services (provisioning, regulating, cultural, and supporting services) ☐ Sustainable use of natural resources (e.g., forests, fisheries, farmland, groundwater) ☐ Conservation of waterside environments (e.g., rivers, wetlands, rice paddies, groundwater; rainwater infiltration, groundwater recharge, water quality improvement) ✓ Other (Awareness-raising and mainstreaming)
(2) Carbon Neutrality (CN) (Select all that apply)
① Climate Change Mitigation: ☐ Carbon sequestration and storage (e.g., forest management, wetland/seagrass restoration, CCUS) ☐ Greenhouse gas emission reductions (e.g., energy efficiency, renewables, reduced fossil fuel use) ☐ Other (Please specify) **② Climate Change Adaptation:** ☐ Reduced heavy-rain disaster risks (e.g., flooding and landslides) ☐ Reduced coastal disaster risks (e.g., storm surges, high waves, erosion, windblown sand) ☐ Water conservation and reduced scarcity risks (e.g., rainwater storage/infiltration, groundwater recharge) ☐ Extreme heat measures (e.g., urban heat mitigation and heat-illness prevention) ☐ Greater resilience in agriculture, forestry, and fisheries ✓ Other (Awareness-raising and mainstreaming)
(3) Circular Economy (CE) (Select all that apply)
☐ Use of underutilized resources (e.g., thinned wood, pruned branches, sewage sludge) ☐ Circular use of biological resources (e.g., wood, bamboo, crops, fishery products, seaweed) ☐ Reduced use of fossil resources (fossil-derived materials and raw materials) ☐ Waste reduction ☐ Recycling ☐ Reuse ☐ Improved water circulation (e.g., wastewater treatment, rainwater/reclaimed water use, groundwater recharge) ☐ Local resource circulation (using local resources locally) ✓ Other (Awareness-raising and mainstreaming)

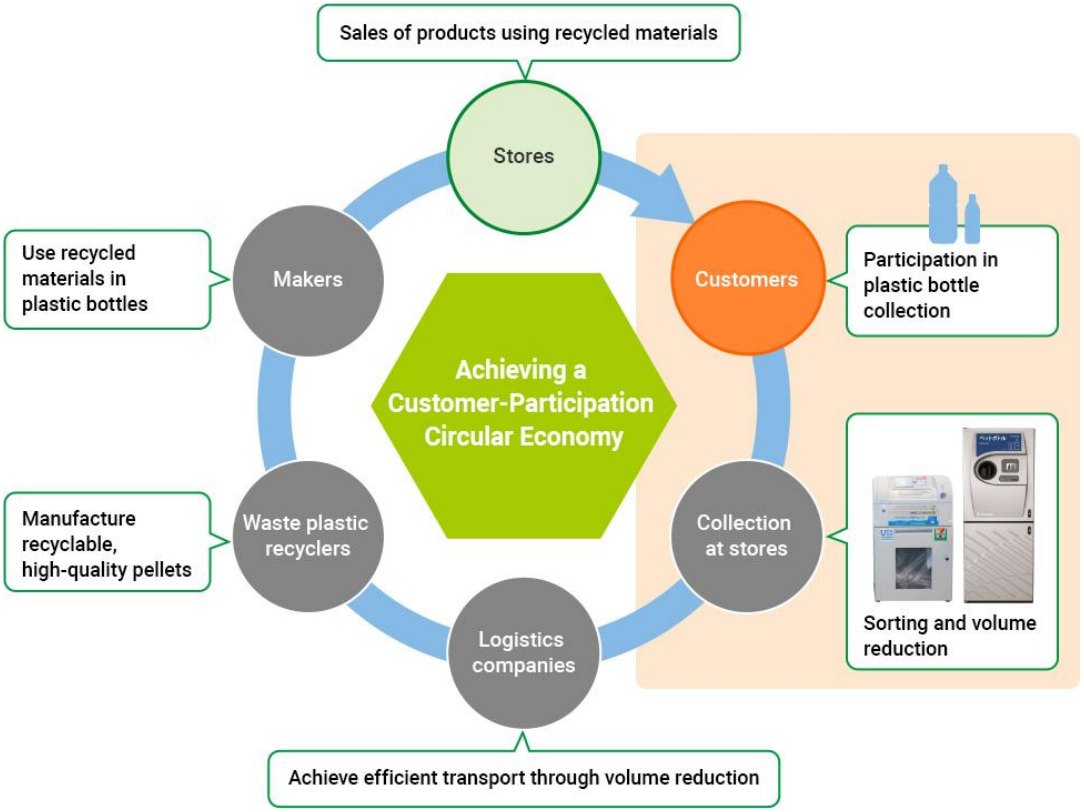
Promoting Resource Circulation through Store-Based Initiatives: Reducing Environmental Impact via Bottle to bottle Recycling

Seven & i Holdings

1. Description of the Initiative

Seven-Eleven Japan is promoting "bottle-to-bottle" horizontal recycling by installing reverse vending machines for PET bottle collection at approximately 4,680 stores nationwide (as of July 2026). Since collections began in 2015, the cumulative number of bottles collected has reached 770 million (as of the end of October 2025).

This initiative enables used PET bottles to be recycled into new ones, supporting the reduction of fossil fuel-based plastic usage and CO_2 emissions. The collected bottles are processed into high-quality recycled materials,
contributing to environmental sustainability. By positioning its stores as resource collection hubs, Seven-Eleven Japan encourages customer participation in recycling and fosters environmental awareness through collaboration with local communities. These efforts represent a step toward building a sustainable circular economy, fulfilling the company's corporate responsibility while contributing to the preservation of the environment for future generations.





2. Key Contributions to Nature Positive (NP), Carbon Neutrality (CN), and Circular Economy (CE)

(1) Nature Positive (NP)

By collecting plastic bottles and turning them back into new plastic bottles, we can help reduce the need to extract oil for producing new plastic and minimize waste generation. As a result, this is expected to reduce the burden on the environment and lower the risk of waste flowing into oceans, rivers, and other waterways. By using stores as collection points, we create a system that makes it easier for customers to participate and contribute to raising environmental awareness in the local community.

(2) Carbon Neutrality (CN)

By using collected PET bottles as recycled material through horizontal recycling (bottle-to-bottle recycling), we can reduce the use of petroleum-derived plastics and help lower CO_2 emissions associated with manufacturing.

(3) Circular Economy (CE)

As of the end of July 2026, the number of in-store PET bottle collection machines reached 4,680 units, and the cumulative number of bottles collected since the program began totaled 770 million (as of October 2025). By establishing a horizontal recycling system that returns collected bottles to beverage bottles, the company is advancing the practical implementation of resource circulation.

<1. Category>

Integrated Elements	☐ ① NP × CN ☐ ② NP × CE ✓ ③ NP × CN × CE
Category (Multiple selections allowed)	☐ ① Forests and Satoyama Landscapes ☐ ② Agriculture, Livestock, and Biomass ☐ ③ Freshwater Environments (rivers, watersheds, lakes, marshes, wetlands, waterfront areas, etc.) ✓ ④ Marine and Coastal Areas, Tidal Flats, and Seagrass/Seaweed Beds (including blue carbon) ☐ ⑤ Urban and Built-up Areas and Green Infrastructure (including NbS and rooftop/wall greening) ✓ ⑥ Initiatives at Business Sites and Offices ☐ ⑦ Nationally Certified Sustainably Managed Natural Sites (including certificates of support) ✓ ⑧ Products and Services (including planning/design, energy efficiency, and circular economy) ☐ ⑨ Use of Digital Technologies (including nature-related data collection/analysis and monitoring) ☐ ⑩ Nature Tech (R&D, technology development/implementation, and innovation) ☐ ⑪ Nature-related Financial Disclosures (including TNFD alignment and KPI setting) ☐ ⑫ Nature Finance ✓ ⑬ Collaboration with Other Stakeholders (including public-private partnerships and collaboration with NGOs and universities) ☐ ⑭ Other (Please specify)
SDGs	12
GBF 2030 Targets	7,16

<2. Benefits of the Integrated Initiative>

(1) Nature Positive (NP) (Required; multiple selections allowed)
✓ Ecosystem conservation (e.g., forests, rivers, oceans, and Satoyama) ✓ Ecosystem restoration (restoring degraded ecosystems) ☐ Ecological network development (corridors connecting habitats) ☐ Conservation of rare and native species ☐ Enhancement of ecosystem services (provisioning, regulating, cultural, and supporting services) ☐ Sustainable use of natural resources (e.g., forests, fisheries, farmland, groundwater) ☐ Conservation of waterside environments (e.g., rivers, wetlands, rice paddies, groundwater; rainwater infiltration, groundwater recharge, water quality improvement) ☐ Other (Please specify)
(2) Carbon Neutrality (CN) (Select all that apply)
① Climate Change Mitigation: ☐ Carbon sequestration and storage (e.g., forest management, wetland/seagrass restoration, CCUS) ✓ Greenhouse gas emission reductions (e.g., energy efficiency, renewables, reduced fossil fuel use) ☐ Other (Please specify) **② Climate Change Adaptation:** ☐ Reduced heavy-rain disaster risks (e.g., flooding and landslides) ☐ Reduced coastal disaster risks (e.g., storm surges, high waves, erosion, windblown sand) ☐ Water conservation and reduced scarcity risks (e.g., rainwater storage/infiltration, groundwater recharge) ☐ Extreme heat measures (e.g., urban heat mitigation and heat-illness prevention) ☐ Greater resilience in agriculture, forestry, and fisheries ☐ Other (Please specify)
(3) Circular Economy (CE) (Select all that apply)
☐ Use of underutilized resources (e.g., thinned wood, pruned branches, sewage sludge) ☐ Circular use of biological resources (e.g., wood, bamboo, crops, fishery products, seaweed) ✓ Reduced use of fossil resources (fossil-derived materials and raw materials) ✓ Waste reduction ✓ Recycling ☐ Reuse ☐ Improved water circulation (e.g., wastewater treatment, rainwater/reclaimed water use, groundwater recharge) ☐ Local resource circulation (using local resources locally) ☐ Other (Please specify)

“Realizing a Nature-Positive Society and Enhancing Regional Resilience Through the ‘SAVE JAPAN Project,’ a Customer-Participatory Biodiversity Conservation Initiative”

Sompo Japan Insurance

1. Description of the Initiative

The “SAVE JAPAN Project” is an initiative that utilizes a portion of the cost savings realized when Sompo Japan Insurance customers choose web-based policies and terms and conditions rather than paper ones to fund citizen-led biodiversity conservation activities across the country. Launched in 2011, the project has organized 1,226 events over the past 15 years, attracting 70,727 participants as of March 2026.

Since 2023, the project has supported the application process and utilization of “Nationally Certified Sustainably Managed Natural Sites” which contribute to 30by30 and promotes ecosystem-based disaster risk reduction(Eco-DRR). This approach not only conserves biodiversity but also enhances regional resilience and strengthens communities by helping to mitigate climate disasters such as landslides and floods. Since 2025, with the support of the Ministry of the Environment of Japan and with Dr. Jun Nishihiro, Deputy Director of Center for Climate Change Adaptation at the National Institute for Environmental Studies as an adviser, six sites have been nationally certified as of June, 2026.

Going forward, we will initiate activities incorporating Nature-based Solutions (NbS) and green infrastructure concepts through involving multi-stakeholders, including citizens, NPOs, businesses and local authorities, and integrate socio-economic activities to promote landscape approach.



2. Key Contributions to Nature Positive (NP), Carbon Neutrality (CN), and Circular Economy (CE)

(1) Nature Positive (NP)

The “SAVE JAPAN Project” was launched with a focus on the conservation of rare species across the country; since 2023, it has been supporting conservation activities that view habitats as a whole, thereby contributing to applications for “Nationally Certified Sustainably Managed Natural Sites” and the promotion of Eco-DRR.

Furthermore, companies, local authorities, and our own employees participate in activities led by local citizens and NPOs. As an initiative that brings together diverse stakeholders, and we aim to adopt landscape approach that takes a comprehensive view of local social and economic conditions. It also contributes to foster environmental professionals.

(2) Carbon Neutrality (CN)

The conservation and restoration of ecosystems help to mitigate landslides and flooding (Eco-DRR) and are effective measures for adaptation to climate change. At the same time, as they facilitate the sequestration of CO_2 by forests, wetlands and soil, they also serve as mitigation measures.

Furthermore, the promotion of web-based policies and terms and conditions contributes to reducing CO_2 emissions from materials and transport, thereby supporting the transformation of society.

(3) Circular Economy (CE)

As funding through the activities such as the cost savings generated from the reduction in resource consumption achieved through customers’ web-based policies and terms and conditions for auto insurance, as well as the savings resulting from customers’ choice of recycled parts when repairing vehicles following accidents, we are contributing to the reduction of waste and the promotion of resource circulation.

Furthermore, some of these activities are helping to promote the use of timber from thinning operations and organic farming, amongst other initiatives, and are also serving as a venue for members of the public to learn about the circular economy.

<1. Category>

Integrated Elements	☐ ① NP × CN ☐ ② NP × CE ✓ ③ NP × CN × CE
Category (Multiple selections allowed)	✓ ① Forests and Satoyama Landscapes ☐ ② Agriculture, Livestock, and Biomass ✓ ③ Freshwater Environments (rivers, watersheds, lakes, marshes, wetlands, waterfront areas, etc.) ✓ ④ Marine and Coastal Areas, Tidal Flats, and Seagrass/Seaweed Beds (including blue carbon) ☐ ⑤ Urban and Built-up Areas and Green Infrastructure (including NbS and rooftop/wall greening) ☐ ⑥ Initiatives at Business Sites and Offices ✓ ⑦ Nationally Certified Sustainably Managed Natural Sites (including certificates of support) ☐ ⑧ Products and Services (including planning/design, energy efficiency, and circular economy) ☐ ⑨ Use of Digital Technologies (including nature-related data collection/analysis and monitoring) ☐ ⑩ Nature Tech (R&D, technology development/implementation, and innovation) ☐ ⑪ Nature-related Financial Disclosures (including TNFD alignment and KPI setting) ☐ ⑫ Nature Finance ✓ ⑬ Collaboration with Other Stakeholders (including public-private partnerships and collaboration with NGOs and universities) ☐ ⑭ Other (Please specify)
SDGs	12,13,14,15,17
GBF 2030 Targets	2,3,4,6,8,9,11,12,14,15,21

<2. Benefits of the Integrated Initiative>

(1) Nature Positive (NP) (Required; multiple selections allowed)
✓ Ecosystem conservation (e.g., forests, rivers, oceans, and Satoyama) ✓ Ecosystem restoration (restoring degraded ecosystems) ✓ Ecological network development (corridors connecting habitats) ✓ Conservation of rare and native species ✓ Enhancement of ecosystem services (provisioning, regulating, cultural, and supporting services) ✓ Sustainable use of natural resources (e.g., forests, fisheries, farmland, groundwater) ✓ Conservation of waterside environments (e.g., rivers, wetlands, rice paddies, groundwater; rainwater infiltration, groundwater recharge, water quality improvement) ☐ Other (Please specify)
(2) Carbon Neutrality (CN) (Select all that apply)
① Climate Change Mitigation: ✓ Carbon sequestration and storage (e.g., forest management, wetland/seagrass restoration, CCUS) ☐ Greenhouse gas emission reductions (e.g., energy efficiency, renewables, reduced fossil fuel use) ☐ Other (Please specify) **② Climate Change Adaptation:** ✓ Reduced heavy-rain disaster risks (e.g., flooding and landslides) ✓ Reduced coastal disaster risks (e.g., storm surges, high waves, erosion, windblown sand) ✓ Water conservation and reduced scarcity risks (e.g., rainwater storage/infiltration, groundwater recharge) ☐ Extreme heat measures (e.g., urban heat mitigation and heat-illness prevention) ✓ Greater resilience in agriculture, forestry, and fisheries ☐ Other (Please specify)
(3) Circular Economy (CE) (Select all that apply)
✓ Use of underutilized resources (e.g., thinned wood, pruned branches, sewage sludge) ✓ Circular use of biological resources (e.g., wood, bamboo, crops, fishery products, seaweed) ☐ Reduced use of fossil resources (fossil-derived materials and raw materials) ☐ Waste reduction ☐ Recycling ☐ Reuse ✓ Improved water circulation (e.g., wastewater treatment, rainwater/reclaimed water use, groundwater recharge) ✓ Local resource circulation (using local resources locally) ☐ Other (Please specify)

Achieving Watershed Nature Positive through Integrated Conservation and Restoration of Forests, Farmlands, and Wetlands in Kumamoto Prefecture

Suntory Holdings

1. Description of the Initiative

Suntory Holdings aims to achieve Nature Positive across the entire watershed by integrally conserving and restoring forests, farmlands, and wetlands in Kumamoto Prefecture.

Since 2003, the company has conducted forest conservation at the "Suntory Natural Water Sanctuary Aso" to enhance water replenishment and conserve biodiversity. Since 2010, the company has also promoted the "winter-flooded paddies" (Fuyu-mizu-tambo) initiative in Mashiki Town in cooperation with local governments and farmers to nurture groundwater and restore ecosystems across the watershed.

In 2026, building on these existing efforts, Suntory signed an agreement with a local organization in the Shimojin district of Mashiki Town to restore approximately 3,000 square meters of abandoned rice paddies as wetlands by drawing water from a nearby stream. While the local organization manages routine grass cutting and water levels, Suntory installs water management facilities and prepares the site. Drawing on scientific knowledge from experts, the restored wetland is monitored to evaluate its effectiveness and create habitats where amphibians, aquatic insects and other native wildlife can thrive.

Furthermore, since 2025, the company has promoted the "Kumamoto Water Positive Action" through industry-government-academia collaboration, recharging groundwater in urban areas by implementing green infrastructure such as rain gardens. Through this seamless, cumulative conservation of forests, villages, and waterfronts, Suntory integrally enhances the water cycle and biodiversity of the entire watershed.



2. Key Contributions to Nature Positive (NP), Carbon Neutrality (CN), and Circular Economy (CE)

(1) Nature Positive (NP)

By restoring abandoned rice paddies into wetlands, this initiative creates rich aquatic and terrestrial habitats for amphibians, aquatic insects, and other native wildlife to thrive. Additionally, it connects this new wetland restoration project with existing initiatives, including forest management at the "Suntory Natural Water Sanctuary Aso" (active since 2003) and the "winter-flooded paddies" using fallow fields (active since 2010). This integrated approach establishes a diverse ecological network linking forests, villages, and waterfronts across the entire watershed, driving the restoration of biodiversity and the realization of a Nature Positive future.

(2) Carbon Neutrality (CN)

The integrated conservation and restoration of forests, villages, and wetlands contribute to climate change adaptation. The project promotes the underground infiltration of rainwater and stream water by establishing green infrastructure, including restored wetlands, winter-flooded paddies, and urban rain gardens. This enhances groundwater recharge capacities, helping to reduce future water scarcity risks exacerbated by climate change and suppressing rainwater runoff during heavy storms.

(3) Circular Economy (CE)

This initiative contributes to promoting sustainable local circulation by utilizing underused local resources and establishing a healthy water cycle. Through wetland restoration on abandoned farmland and the implementation of winter-flooded rice paddies, the project effectively repurposes land as a valuable regional resource. Under a collaborative management framework with local organizations, administrative bodies, farmers, and academia, the project channels stream water and rainwater into the ground. This sustainably conserves and improves groundwater resources across the entire watershed. By aligning with Nature Positive (NP) goals, it successfully realizes a community-based, sustainable water circulation model.

<1. Category>

Integrated Elements	☐ ① NP × CN ☐ ② NP × CE ✓ ③ NP × CN × CE
Category (Multiple selections allowed)	✓ ① Forests and Satoyama Landscapes ☐ ② Agriculture, Livestock, and Biomass ✓ ③ Freshwater Environments (rivers, watersheds, lakes, marshes, wetlands, waterfront areas, etc.) ☐ ④ Marine and Coastal Areas, Tidal Flats, and Seagrass/Seaweed Beds (including blue carbon) ✓ ⑤ Urban and Built-up Areas and Green Infrastructure (including NbS and rooftop/wall greening) ☐ ⑥ Initiatives at Business Sites and Offices ☐ ⑦ Nationally Certified Sustainably Managed Natural Sites (including certificates of support) ☐ ⑧ Products and Services (including planning/design, energy efficiency, and circular economy) ☐ ⑨ Use of Digital Technologies (including nature-related data collection/analysis and monitoring) ☐ ⑩ Nature Tech (R&D, technology development/implementation, and innovation) ☐ ⑪ Nature-related Financial Disclosures (including TNFD alignment and KPI setting) ☐ ⑫ Nature Finance ✓ ⑬ Collaboration with Other Stakeholders (including public-private partnerships and collaboration with NGOs and universities) ☐ ⑭ Other (Please specify)
SDGs	6, 11, 13, 15, 17
GBF 2030 Targets	2, 3, 4, 8, 11

<2. Benefits of the Integrated Initiative>

(1) Nature Positive (NP) (Required; multiple selections allowed)
✓ Ecosystem conservation (e.g., forests, rivers, oceans, and Satoyama) ✓ Ecosystem restoration (restoring degraded ecosystems) ✓ Ecological network development (corridors connecting habitats) ✓ Conservation of rare and native species ☐ Enhancement of ecosystem services (provisioning, regulating, cultural, and supporting services) ✓ Sustainable use of natural resources (e.g., forests, fisheries, farmland, groundwater) ✓ Conservation of waterside environments (e.g., rivers, wetlands, rice paddies, groundwater; rainwater infiltration, groundwater recharge, water quality improvement) ☐ Other (Please specify)
(2) Carbon Neutrality (CN) (Select all that apply)
① Climate Change Mitigation: ☐ Carbon sequestration and storage (e.g., forest management, wetland/seagrass restoration, CCUS) ☐ Greenhouse gas emission reductions (e.g., energy efficiency, renewables, reduced fossil fuel use) ☐ Other (Please specify) **② Climate Change Adaptation:** ✓ Reduced heavy-rain disaster risks (e.g., flooding and landslides) ☐ Reduced coastal disaster risks (e.g., storm surges, high waves, erosion, windblown sand) ✓ Water conservation and reduced scarcity risks (e.g., rainwater storage/infiltration, groundwater recharge) ☐ Extreme heat measures (e.g., urban heat mitigation and heat-illness prevention) ☐ Greater resilience in agriculture, forestry, and fisheries ☐ Other (Please specify)
(3) Circular Economy (CE) (Select all that apply)
✓ Use of underutilized resources (e.g., thinned wood, pruned branches, sewage sludge) ☐ Circular use of biological resources (e.g., wood, bamboo, crops, fishery products, seaweed) ☐ Reduced use of fossil resources (fossil-derived materials and raw materials) ☐ Waste reduction ☐ Recycling ☐ Reuse ✓ Improved water circulation (e.g., wastewater treatment, rainwater/reclaimed water use, groundwater recharge) ✓ Local resource circulation (using local resources locally) ☐ Other (Please specify)

Advancing Nature Positive through the Japan Biodiversity Metric (JBM)

Taisei

1. Description of the Initiative

Taisei Corporation developed the Japan Biodiversity Metric (JBM), a biodiversity assessment methodology applicable to construction projects and conservation activities across Japan and publicly released its technical guidance in April 2026. JBM quantifies the value of habitats by combining habitat area and condition, while also incorporating a time dimension that reflects habitat maturation. This enables cumulative assessment over the lifetime of green spaces, allowing comparison of pre- and post-development conditions, alternative design options, and evaluation of biodiversity contributions and biodiversity net gain.

JBM was developed based on the concept of the Biodiversity Metric used in England and adapted to Japan's natural environment, ecological characteristics, and institutional framework. Using a nationwide assessment framework, it can consistently evaluate diverse habitat types across Japan, including not only natural forests but also secondary nature such as Satoyama landscapes and semi-natural grasslands. The methodology also reflects project-specific biodiversity considerations, including consistency with regional ecological characteristics, the use of local provenance plant materials, and the conservation and reuse of topsoil.

Rather than limiting JBM to internal corporate use, Taisei has made the methodology, including its assessment logic and technical basis, publicly available to promote its use as a common platform for society. Going forward, the company will continue to improve the methodology through collaboration with government agencies, research institutions, private companies, and other stakeholders, thereby contributing to the broader implementation of Nature Positive practices.

2. Key Contributions to Nature Positive (NP), Carbon Neutrality (CN), and Circular Economy (CE)

(1) Nature Positive (NP)

JBM supports consistent decision-making throughout the planning, design, construction, and maintenance phases by providing a common metric for visualizing biodiversity impacts and contributions. It enables quantitative comparison of alternative design options and conservation measures, helping stakeholders select plans that deliver greater biodiversity benefits. The methodology can also be used to evaluate conservation outcomes and support biodiversity-related disclosure. By embedding biodiversity considerations into the entire project lifecycle rather than treating them as standalone measures, JBM promotes transformative action toward achieving Nature Positive outcomes.

(2) Carbon Neutrality (CN)

By incorporating regional ecological characteristics and ecological restoration into its assessment, JBM promotes Nature Positive outcomes while enhancing the benefits of Nature-based Solutions (NbS), including carbon sequestration and climate change adaptation provided by forests, wetlands, and other ecosystems. Furthermore, quantitative assessment of biodiversity impacts enables synergies and trade-offs with decarbonization measures to be considered from the design stage. Through the integrated assessment of biodiversity, climate change, and resource circulation, JBM contributes to maximizing synergies while minimizing trade-offs.

(3) Circular Economy (CE)

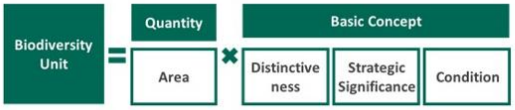
JBM incorporates biodiversity-conscious resource use into its assessment, including the conservation and reuse of existing woodlands and topsoil, the utilization of regional resources, and the use of local provenance plant materials. By encouraging ecological restoration and project planning that make use of existing natural capital rather than relying solely on new resource inputs, the methodology supports both resource circulation and biodiversity conservation. It also contributes to the transition toward circular land use and resource management in construction projects.

Japan Biodiversity Metric

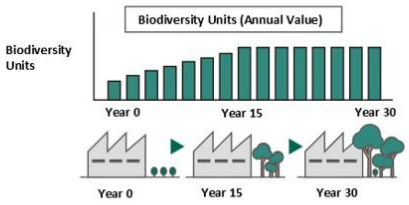
Basic Concept

- ✓ Focuses on land cover as the basis of habitats
- ✓ Assesses biodiversity change through changes in habitat value

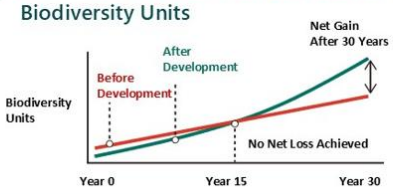




1. Calculate Annual Biodiversity Units



2. Determine Net Gain from Cumulative Biodiversity Units



Key Features of JBM

No detailed biological surveys required
Evaluated through literature review and simple field surveys

Applicable to a wide range of uses
Useful for both construction projects and conservation activities

Applicable from the planning stage
Consistent application from planning to post-project evaluation

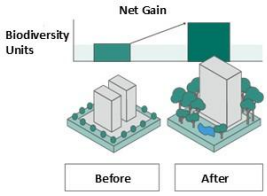
Open and accessible to everyone
Transparent methodology and assumptions

TAISEI

Japan Biodiversity Metric

Net Gain Assessment

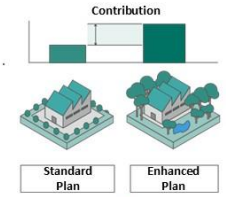
Compare before and after the project to determine net gain or no net loss.



Project planning
And disclosure

Design Comparison

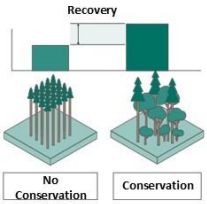
Compare design options and select the plan with the greatest biodiversity benefit.



Design improvement
And decision making

Conservation Effectiveness

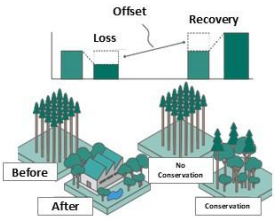
Measure biodiversity gains from conservation activities.



Conservation planning
And Disclosure

Offset Assesment

Estimate restoration required to achieve net gain.



In future for
Biodiversity Offsets

<1. Category>

Integrated Elements	☐ ① NP × CN ☐ ② NP × CE ✓ ③ NP × CN × CE
Category (Multiple selections allowed)	☐ ① Forests and Satoyama Landscapes ☐ ② Agriculture, Livestock, and Biomass ☐ ③ Freshwater Environments (rivers, watersheds, lakes, marshes, wetlands, waterfront areas, etc.) ☐ ④ Marine and Coastal Areas, Tidal Flats, and Seagrass/Seaweed Beds (including blue carbon) ✓ ⑤ Urban and Built-up Areas and Green Infrastructure (including NbS and rooftop/wall greening) ☐ ⑥ Initiatives at Business Sites and Offices ☐ ⑦ Nationally Certified Sustainably Managed Natural Sites (including certificates of support) ✓ ⑧ Products and Services (including planning/design, energy efficiency, and circular economy) ✓ ⑨ Use of Digital Technologies (including nature-related data collection/analysis and monitoring) ✓ ⑩ Nature Tech (R&D, technology development/implementation, and innovation) ✓ ⑪ Nature-related Financial Disclosures (including TNFD alignment and KPI setting) ☐ ⑫ Nature Finance ✓ ⑬ Collaboration with Other Stakeholders (including public-private partnerships and collaboration with NGOs and universities) ☐ ⑭ Other (Please specify)
SDGs	9,11,15
GBF 2030 Targets	14,15

<2. Benefits of the Integrated Initiative>

(1) Nature Positive (NP) (Required; multiple selections allowed)
✓ Ecosystem conservation (e.g., forests, rivers, oceans, and Satoyama) ✓ Ecosystem restoration (restoring degraded ecosystems) ✓ Ecological network development (corridors connecting habitats) ☐ Conservation of rare and native species ✓ Enhancement of ecosystem services (provisioning, regulating, cultural, and supporting services) ☐ Sustainable use of natural resources (e.g., forests, fisheries, farmland, groundwater) ✓ Conservation of waterside environments (e.g., rivers, wetlands, rice paddies, groundwater; rainwater infiltration, groundwater recharge, water quality improvement) ☐ Other (Please specify)
(2) Carbon Neutrality (CN) (Select all that apply)
① Climate Change Mitigation: ✓ Carbon sequestration and storage (e.g., forest management, wetland/seagrass restoration, CCUS) ☐ Greenhouse gas emission reductions (e.g., energy efficiency, renewables, reduced fossil fuel use) ☐ Other (Please specify) **② Climate Change Adaptation:** ☐ Reduced heavy-rain disaster risks (e.g., flooding and landslides) ☐ Reduced coastal disaster risks (e.g., storm surges, high waves, erosion, windblown sand) ✓ Water conservation and reduced scarcity risks (e.g., rainwater storage/infiltration, groundwater recharge) ✓ Extreme heat measures (e.g., urban heat mitigation and heat-illness prevention) ☐ Greater resilience in agriculture, forestry, and fisheries ☐ Other (Please specify)
(3) Circular Economy (CE) (Select all that apply)
☐ Use of underutilized resources (e.g., thinned wood, pruned branches, sewage sludge) ✓ Circular use of biological resources (e.g., wood, bamboo, crops, fishery products, seaweed) ☐ Reduced use of fossil resources (fossil-derived materials and raw materials) ☐ Waste reduction ✓ Recycling ☐ Reuse ☐ Improved water circulation (e.g., wastewater treatment, rainwater/reclaimed water use, groundwater recharge) ✓ Local resource circulation (using local resources locally) ☐ Other (Please specify)

A New Model for Industrial Park Development in Harmony with Nature

— Initiatives at the Fujisan Nanryo Industrial Park —

Taisei

1. Description of the Initiative

1. Conservation and restoration of the natural environment through planning and construction measures

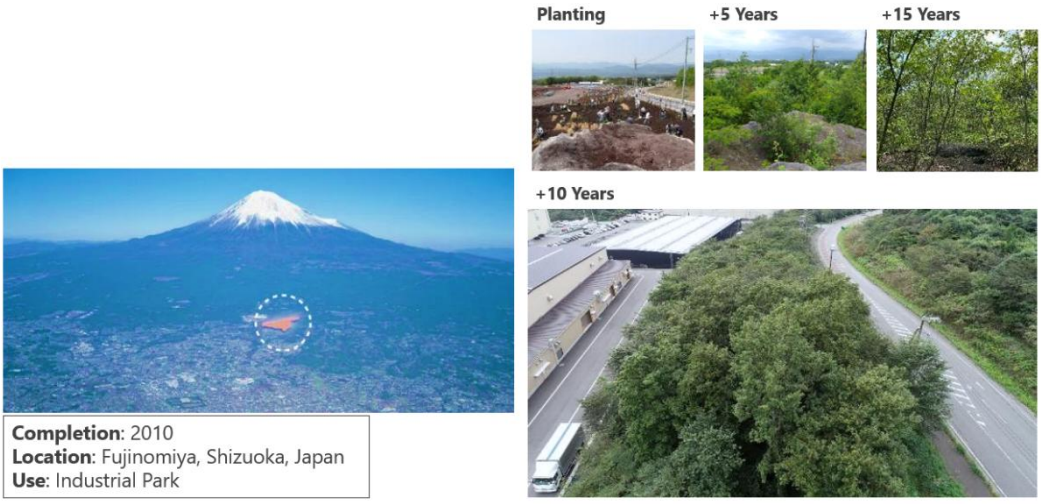
1. A forest creation approach that promotes natural competition among trees was introduced to foster the development of a forest modeled after naturally occurring forests.
2. Measures included the conservation of rare plant and animal species, the reuse of topsoil on newly formed slopes, and the effective use of materials generated on site.

Long-term monitoring has confirmed the establishment of locally characteristic vegetation, including the presence of rare species.

2. Development of a business model that creates added value through sustained engagement with nature

1. A collaborative forest stewardship framework involving industry, government, academia, and local communities was established. Over a 10-year period, more than 3,500 people participated in the program.
2. The forest stewardship activities also increased interest among companies, with corporate participation growing tenfold compared with the first year.

By combining physical measures for ecological conservation and restoration with a long-term framework for continued engagement, the project successfully established a new relationship between people and nature within an industrial development.



2. Key Contributions to Nature Positive (NP), Carbon Neutrality (CN), and Circular Economy (CE)

(1) Nature Positive (NP)

Existing secondary forests were conserved to the greatest extent possible, while green space equivalent to 35% of the site was secured, exceeding the 25% requirement under the development approval standards. On approximately 8 ha of newly formed slopes, a forest creation approach using tree species suited to the local environment was introduced. Measures included the reuse of topsoil, conservation of six rare plant species and the harvest mouse, and maintenance of connectivity among *Miscanthus* grasslands.

Monitoring conducted 10 years after development confirmed vegetation succession from grassland to forest. The site has since developed into a natural forest characteristic of the local environment, where rare species such as *Cephalanthera falcata* are also found. Continued forest stewardship through collaboration among industry, government, academia, and local communities has established a framework in which people remain actively involved in nurturing nature over the long term.

(2) Carbon Neutrality (CN)

As they grow, the forests conserved and restored through the industrial park development contribute to carbon sequestration and storage. Topsoil, lava, sand and gravel, and stone generated during construction were reused on site, reducing the need for new landscaping materials, precast concrete products, and road-base materials, thereby helping to reduce associated CO_2 emissions.

In addition, drainage channels constructed using locally available rocks and gravel were designed to promote the natural infiltration of rainwater. By integrating ecological restoration with the effective use of on-site resources, the project contributes not only to biodiversity recovery but also to both climate change mitigation and adaptation.

(3) Circular Economy (CE)

Topsoil, lava, sand and gravel, and stone generated during construction were retained and reused on site as greening substrate, road-base materials, and materials for drainage channels and bridges. The soil seed bank contained in the reused topsoil supported the recovery of locally characteristic vegetation, while the reuse of rocks and stone also promoted natural rainwater infiltration and created habitats for plants and animals.

In this way, the circular use of materials generated on site not only reduced the consumption of new materials and the generation of waste, but also enhanced the ecological quality of the site, demonstrating the potential for circular economy practices to contribute directly to Nature Positive outcomes.

<1. Category>

Integrated Elements	☐ ① NP × CN ☐ ② NP × CE ✓ ③ NP × CN × CE
Category (Multiple selections allowed)	✓ ① Forests and Satoyama Landscapes ☐ ② Agriculture, Livestock, and Biomass ☐ ③ Freshwater Environments (rivers, watersheds, lakes, marshes, wetlands, waterfront areas, etc.) ☐ ④ Marine and Coastal Areas, Tidal Flats, and Seagrass/Seaweed Beds (including blue carbon) ✓ ⑤ Urban and Built-up Areas and Green Infrastructure (including NbS and rooftop/wall greening) ✓ ⑥ Initiatives at Business Sites and Offices ☐ ⑦ Nationally Certified Sustainably Managed Natural Sites (including certificates of support) ✓ ⑧ Products and Services (including planning/design, energy efficiency, and circular economy) ☐ ⑨ Use of Digital Technologies (including nature-related data collection/analysis and monitoring) ✓ ⑩ Nature Tech (R&D, technology development/implementation, and innovation) ☐ ⑪ Nature-related Financial Disclosures (including TNFD alignment and KPI setting) ☐ ⑫ Nature Finance ✓ ⑬ Collaboration with Other Stakeholders (including public-private partnerships and collaboration with NGOs and universities) ☐ ⑭ Other (Please specify)
SDGs	12,13,15,17
GBF 2030 Targets	1,2,4,11,14

<2. Benefits of the Integrated Initiative>

(1) Nature Positive (NP) (Required; multiple selections allowed)
✓ Ecosystem conservation (e.g., forests, rivers, oceans, and Satoyama) ✓ Ecosystem restoration (restoring degraded ecosystems) ✓ Ecological network development (corridors connecting habitats) ✓ Conservation of rare and native species ✓ Enhancement of ecosystem services (provisioning, regulating, cultural, and supporting services) ☐ Sustainable use of natural resources (e.g., forests, fisheries, farmland, groundwater) ✓ Conservation of waterside environments (e.g., rivers, wetlands, rice paddies, groundwater; rainwater infiltration, groundwater recharge, water quality improvement) ☐ Other (Please specify)
(2) Carbon Neutrality (CN) (Select all that apply)
① Climate Change Mitigation: ✓ Carbon sequestration and storage (e.g., forest management, wetland/seagrass restoration, CCUS) ✓ Greenhouse gas emission reductions (e.g., energy efficiency, renewables, reduced fossil fuel use) ☐ Other (Please specify) **② Climate Change Adaptation:** ☐ Reduced heavy-rain disaster risks (e.g., flooding and landslides) ☐ Reduced coastal disaster risks (e.g., storm surges, high waves, erosion, windblown sand) ✓ Water conservation and reduced scarcity risks (e.g., rainwater storage/infiltration, groundwater recharge) ☐ Extreme heat measures (e.g., urban heat mitigation and heat-illness prevention) ☐ Greater resilience in agriculture, forestry, and fisheries ☐ Other (Please specify)
(3) Circular Economy (CE) (Select all that apply)
✓ Use of underutilized resources (e.g., thinned wood, pruned branches, sewage sludge) ☐ Circular use of biological resources (e.g., wood, bamboo, crops, fishery products, seaweed) ☐ Reduced use of fossil resources (fossil-derived materials and raw materials) ✓ Waste reduction ✓ Recycling ☐ Reuse ✓ Improved water circulation (e.g., wastewater treatment, rainwater/reclaimed water use, groundwater recharge) ✓ Local resource circulation (using local resources locally) ☐ Other (Please specify)

Acquisition of “Nationally Certified Sustainably Managed Natural Sites”
(Oze, Atema Kogen Resort)

Tokyo Electric Power Company Holdings

1. Description of the Initiative

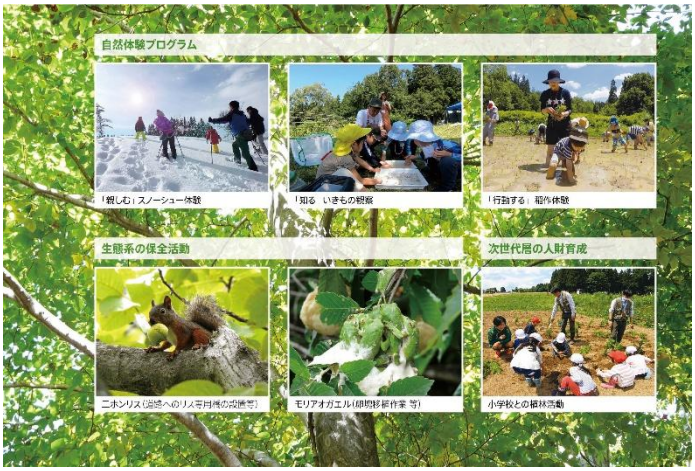
As of the end of fiscal year 2026, within the Tokyo Electric Power Group,“Oze” and “Atema Kogen Resort” have been certified as “Nationally Certified Sustainably Managed Natural Sites”under the Act on Promoting Activities to Enhance Regional Biodiversity in relation to the 30by30 initiative.

○ Oze (Portion owned by Tokyo Electric Power Renewable Power Co., Ltd.)
*Certified in October 2023 (by the Ministry of the Environment); recertified in June 2026 in accordance with the Act
The company owns approximately 40% of Oze National Park and about 70% of its Special Protection Zone (16,334 ha) to serve as a water source for its hydroelectric power plants. For roughly 60 years, it has carried out various nature conservation activities, including the construction of “wooden boardwalks” for wetland protection, the restoration of degraded wetlands, the installation of septic tanks at mountain huts and other facilities, and nature observation guided tours. In the Oze-Tokura forest surrounding the wetlands, the company has obtained FSC forest certification by utilizing thinned timber for boardwalks and recycling discarded boardwalks into paper resources. Additionally, in April 2022, the local Katashina Village was registered as the “Oze-Katashina Zero Carbon Park” by the Ministry of the Environment, and the Tokyo Electric Power Group is collaborating with the local community to promote the use of renewable energy in facilities and the advancement of electrification.

○Atema Kogen Resort *Certified in September 2025
“Hotel Bernatio” (Tokamachi City, Niigata Prefecture), operated by Atema Kogen Resort Co., Ltd. (a member of the Tokyo Electric Power Group), owns beech forests, a bird sanctuary, and biotope rice paddies on its 369-hectare property. Using this rich natural “satoyama” environment as a setting, the resort offers experiential programs centered on “engaging with,” “learning about,” and “taking action” in nature, primarily for hotel guests. It also works in partnership with the local community to promote ecosystem conservation and foster the next generation of talent with a strong environmental consciousness.



Oze



Atema Kogen Resort

2. Key Contributions to Nature Positive (NP), Carbon Neutrality (CN), and Circular Economy (CE)

(1) Nature Positive (NP)

In particular, focusing on the precious high-altitude marshland that stretches across “Oze-gahara,” “boardwalks” have been installed to prevent trampling of the marshland, and sections that have deteriorated over the course of a dozen or so years are being replaced.

Furthermore, at the degraded Ayame-daira, seeds from plants growing in the surrounding area are being sown and nurtured, and efforts to restore the marshland, along with surveys, are underway.

As a measure to prevent the invasion of non-native plants, mats have been laid at the entrance to Oze to help hikers shake off any seeds attached to their shoes.

(2) Carbon Neutrality (CN)

Regarding the “Oze Katashina Zero Carbon Park,” we are collaborating with the local Katashina Village on initiatives such as “promoting sustainable tourism and zero-carbon tourism,” “introducing renewable energy and promoting energy conservation to achieve decarbonization,” and “ensuring CO2 sequestration through proper forest management and other measures.”

(3) Circular Economy (CE)

Sections of the “boardwalk” installed to protect the Oze wetlands that have deteriorated over time are being replaced; however, the decommissioned boardwalk is being recycled into paper, which we effectively utilize in our Integrated Report and various other brochures.

<1. Category>

Integrated Elements	☐ ① NP × CN ☐ ② NP × CE ✓ ③ NP × CN × CE
Category (Multiple selections allowed)	✓ ① Forests and Satoyama Landscapes ☐ ② Agriculture, Livestock, and Biomass ✓ ③ Freshwater Environments (rivers, watersheds, lakes, marshes, wetlands, waterfront areas, etc.) ☐ ④ Marine and Coastal Areas, Tidal Flats, and Seagrass/Seaweed Beds (including blue carbon) ☐ ⑤ Urban and Built-up Areas and Green Infrastructure (including NbS and rooftop/wall greening) ☐ ⑥ Initiatives at Business Sites and Offices ✓ ⑦ Nationally Certified Sustainably Managed Natural Sites (including certificates of support) ✓ ⑧ Products and Services (including planning/design, energy efficiency, and circular economy) ☐ ⑨ Use of Digital Technologies (including nature-related data collection/analysis and monitoring) ✓ ⑩ Nature Tech (R&D, technology development/implementation, and innovation) ☐ ⑪ Nature-related Financial Disclosures (including TNFD alignment and KPI setting) ☐ ⑫ Nature Finance ✓ ⑬ Collaboration with Other Stakeholders (including public-private partnerships and collaboration with NGOs and universities) ☐ ⑭ Other (Please specify)
SDGs	3,4,7,8,13,15,17
GBF 2030 Targets	3,6,10,11,14

<2. Benefits of the Integrated Initiative>

(1) Nature Positive (NP) (Required; multiple selections allowed)
✓ Ecosystem conservation (e.g., forests, rivers, oceans, and Satoyama) ✓ Ecosystem restoration (restoring degraded ecosystems) ☐ Ecological network development (corridors connecting habitats) ✓ Conservation of rare and native species ✓ Enhancement of ecosystem services (provisioning, regulating, cultural, and supporting services) ✓ Sustainable use of natural resources (e.g., forests, fisheries, farmland, groundwater) ✓ Conservation of waterside environments (e.g., rivers, wetlands, rice paddies, groundwater; rainwater infiltration, groundwater recharge, water quality improvement) ✓ Other (Increase in tourism revenue,　Contribution to environmental education)
(2) Carbon Neutrality (CN) (Select all that apply)
① Climate Change Mitigation: ✓ Carbon sequestration and storage (e.g., forest management, wetland/seagrass restoration, CCUS) ✓ Greenhouse gas emission reductions (e.g., energy efficiency, renewables, reduced fossil fuel use) ☐ Other (Please specify) **② Climate Change Adaptation:** ☐ Reduced heavy-rain disaster risks (e.g., flooding and landslides) ☐ Reduced coastal disaster risks (e.g., storm surges, high waves, erosion, windblown sand) ✓ Water conservation and reduced scarcity risks (e.g., rainwater storage/infiltration, groundwater recharge) ☐ Extreme heat measures (e.g., urban heat mitigation and heat-illness prevention) ☐ Greater resilience in agriculture, forestry, and fisheries ☐ Other (Please specify)
(3) Circular Economy (CE) (Select all that apply)
✓ Use of underutilized resources (e.g., thinned wood, pruned branches, sewage sludge) ☐ Circular use of biological resources (e.g., wood, bamboo, crops, fishery products, seaweed) ☐ Reduced use of fossil resources (fossil-derived materials and raw materials) ☐ Waste reduction ☐ Recycling ☐ Reuse ✓ Improved water circulation (e.g., wastewater treatment, rainwater/reclaimed water use, groundwater recharge) ☐ Local resource circulation (using local resources locally) ☐ Other (Please specify)

Creation of Urban Green Space and Biodiversity Conservation at Otemachi Tower (Otemachi Forest)

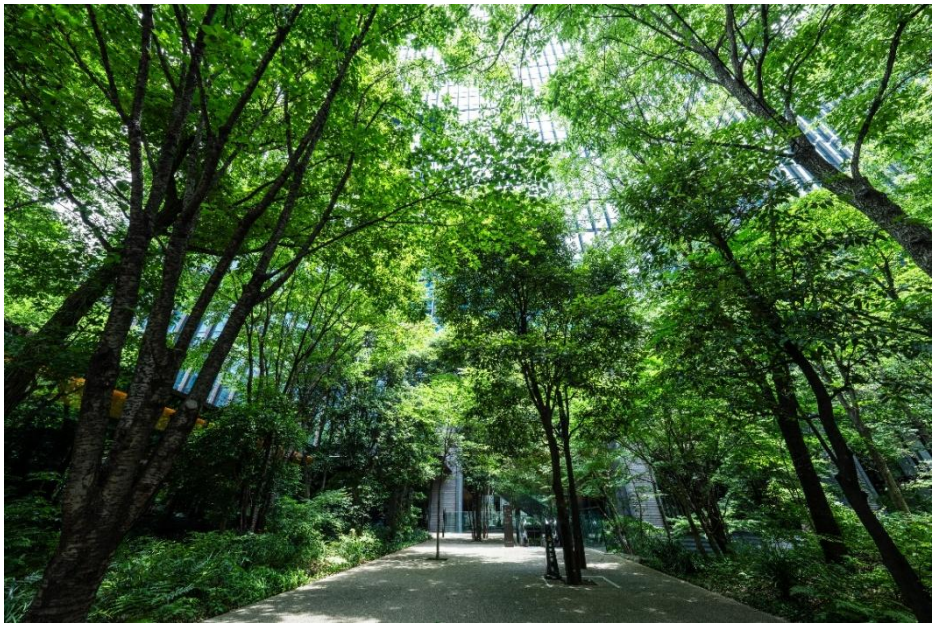
Tokyo Tatemono

1. Description of the Initiative

Otemachi Forest is a 3,600-square-meter urban green space developed in 2013, occupying approximately one-third of the Otemachi Tower site. The forest was created using the “Pre-Forest” method, under which vegetation was cultivated for about three years in a forest in Kimitsu City, Chiba Prefecture, while planting designs and management policies were tested and refined. Upon completion of the tower, the prepared soil and vegetation were transplanted to the site. Since then, regular ecological surveys have been conducted to monitor and confirm the continued health and biodiversity of the ecosystem.

Thirteen years after its completion, Otemachi Forest is undertaking a variety of initiatives to further enhance and communicate its value to a wider audience. Seasonal events are held around the forest, providing nearby office workers with opportunities to experience the changing seasons while remaining in the heart of Tokyo. Through environmental education programs developed in collaboration with tenant companies, as well as site visits and guided tours for students, the forest also serves as a platform to promote the significance and appeal of urban green spaces.

In addition, research is being conducted in collaboration with research institutions to evaluate the effects of Otemachi Forest on people's well-being. Through these collaborative studies, the project seeks to visualize and quantify the value generated by urban green spaces and to contribute to the creation of more sustainable and livable cities.



2. Key Contributions to Nature Positive (NP), Carbon Neutrality (CN), and Circular Economy (CE)

(1) Nature Positive (NP)

At the planning stage, the concept of an "urban forest" was defined as a sustainable natural forest rooted in the local landscape that can exist in a dense urban environment. The project sought to recreate the area's original natural environment. To achieve this goal, an expert advisory panel consisting of three academic specialists was established. Based on the concept of potential natural vegetation, tree species were selected to recreate Otemachi's native landscape before it developed into a major financial district. The soil and vegetation were then transplanted using the Pre-Forest method.

In addition, the planting plan was designed with consideration for ecological connectivity with surrounding green spaces, including the Imperial Palace grounds and Hibiya Park, thereby contributing to the formation of an ecological network that supports the habitat and movement of wildlife. Furthermore, continuous ecological monitoring has been conducted to observe changes in biodiversity over time and to ensure its long-term conservation.

(2) Carbon Neutrality (CN)

From a climate resilience perspective, measurements have confirmed a temperature difference of more than 3°C at midday between the interior of the forest and the surrounding sidewalks. Leaf litter, vegetation, and the shade provided by the tree canopy help suppress temperature increases inside the forest. As a result, the forest interior avoids conditions associated with a high risk of heat-related illness.

In addition, although the trees within Otemachi Forest account for only approximately 5% of all trees in the Otemachi-Marunouchi-Yurakucho district, they contribute about 21% of the area's annual CO_2 absorption capacity (approximately 18 metric tons per year) and approximately 47% of its total carbon storage (about 65 metric tons). This is because the trees in Otemachi Forest have thicker trunks than the district average, allowing them to store more carbon per tree.

(3) Circular Economy (CE)

At Otemachi Forest, rainwater is temporarily stored in the forest soil. Excess rainwater that passes through the soil, together with rainwater collected from the rooftop, is stored in a rainwater tank. The soil can retain approximately 275 cubic meters of water, while the rainwater tank has a storage capacity of approximately 760 cubic meters. The stored water is then recycled for uses such as irrigation of the vegetation.

This system helps prevent rainwater from flowing rapidly into surrounding areas during rainfall events. As a result, it helps reduce flood risks and improve the area's ability to cope with heavy rainfall.

<1. Category>

Integrated Elements	☐ ① NP × CN ☐ ② NP × CE ✓ ③ NP × CN × CE
Category (Multiple selections allowed)	☐ ① Forests and Satoyama Landscapes ☐ ② Agriculture, Livestock, and Biomass ☐ ③ Freshwater Environments (rivers, watersheds, lakes, marshes, wetlands, waterfront areas, etc.) ☐ ④ Marine and Coastal Areas, Tidal Flats, and Seagrass/Seaweed Beds (including blue carbon) ✓ ⑤ Urban and Built-up Areas and Green Infrastructure (including NbS and rooftop/wall greening) ✓ ⑥ Initiatives at Business Sites and Offices ✓ ⑦ Nationally Certified Sustainably Managed Natural Sites (including certificates of support) ☐ ⑧ Products and Services (including planning/design, energy efficiency, and circular economy) ✓ ⑨ Use of Digital Technologies (including nature-related data collection/analysis and monitoring) ☐ ⑩ Nature Tech (R&D, technology development/implementation, and innovation) ☐ ⑪ Nature-related Financial Disclosures (including TNFD alignment and KPI setting) ☐ ⑫ Nature Finance ✓ ⑬ Collaboration with Other Stakeholders (including public-private partnerships and collaboration with NGOs and universities) ☐ ⑭ Other (Please specify)
SDGs	11,13,15
GBF 2030 Targets	2,3,8,9,11,12

<2. Benefits of the Integrated Initiative>

(1) Nature Positive (NP) (Required; multiple selections allowed)
✓ Ecosystem conservation (e.g., forests, rivers, oceans, and Satoyama) ☐ Ecosystem restoration (restoring degraded ecosystems) ✓ Ecological network development (corridors connecting habitats) ✓ Conservation of rare and native species ✓ Enhancement of ecosystem services (provisioning, regulating, cultural, and supporting services) ☐ Sustainable use of natural resources (e.g., forests, fisheries, farmland, groundwater) ☐ Conservation of waterside environments (e.g., rivers, wetlands, rice paddies, groundwater; rainwater infiltration, groundwater recharge, water quality improvement) ☐ Other (Please specify)
(2) Carbon Neutrality (CN) (Select all that apply)
① Climate Change Mitigation: ✓ Carbon sequestration and storage (e.g., forest management, wetland/seagrass restoration, CCUS) ☐ Greenhouse gas emission reductions (e.g., energy efficiency, renewables, reduced fossil fuel use) ☐ Other (Please specify) **② Climate Change Adaptation:** ✓ Reduced heavy-rain disaster risks (e.g., flooding and landslides) ☐ Reduced coastal disaster risks (e.g., storm surges, high waves, erosion, windblown sand) ✓ Water conservation and reduced scarcity risks (e.g., rainwater storage/infiltration, groundwater recharge) ✓ Extreme heat measures (e.g., urban heat mitigation and heat-illness prevention) ☐ Greater resilience in agriculture, forestry, and fisheries ☐ Other (Please specify)
(3) Circular Economy (CE) (Select all that apply)
☐ Use of underutilized resources (e.g., thinned wood, pruned branches, sewage sludge) ☐ Circular use of biological resources (e.g., wood, bamboo, crops, fishery products, seaweed) ☐ Reduced use of fossil resources (fossil-derived materials and raw materials) ☐ Waste reduction ☐ Recycling ☐ Reuse ✓ Improved water circulation (e.g., wastewater treatment, rainwater/reclaimed water use, groundwater recharge) ☐ Local resource circulation (using local resources locally) ☐ Other (Please specify)

Activities for Supplying Feedstocks for Fibers, Resins, and Films Derived from Non-food Biomass Resources

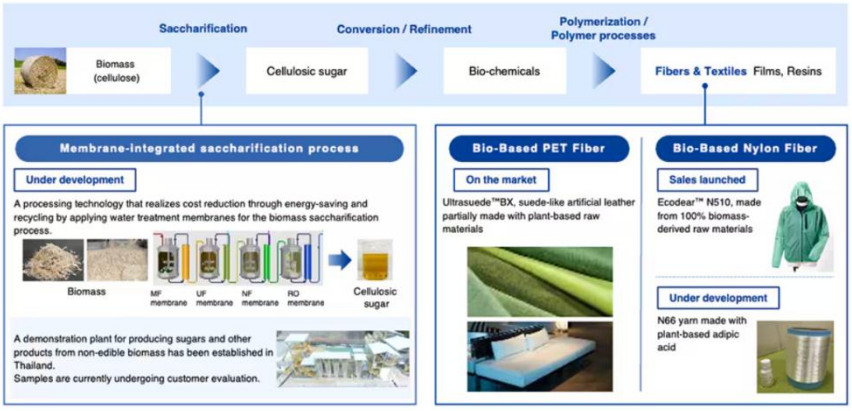
Toray

1. Description of the Initiative

The Toray Group is promoting the effective utilization of non-food biomass resources in order to reduce dependence on fossil resources and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions associated with major plastic products while minimizing impacts on biodiversity and natural capital. In collaboration with PTT Global Chemical Public Company Limited (GC) of Thailand, the Group is developing technologies to convert underutilized resources, such as cassava pulp generated during starch production processes, into high-value-added products and advanced materials.

Since 2023, Toray and GC have jointly developed technologies for producing muconic acid and bio-based adipic acid, key feedstocks for Nylon 66, using sugars derived from non-food biomass produced by Cellulosic Biomass Technology Co., Ltd. (CBT) in Thailand. The companies successfully achieved the world's first pilot-scale production of these materials.

Furthermore, through its collaboration with GC, Toray became the first company in the world to establish an integrated production technology that uses starch residues as feedstock and converts muconic acid produced through fermentation into adipic acid and ultimately into 100% bio-based Nylon 66. This technology does not generate nitrous oxide (N_2O), a greenhouse gas that is produced as a by-product in conventional chemical synthesis of adipic acid. In addition to replacing petroleum-derived feedstocks, the technology contributes to reducing the risk of indirect land-use change (ILUC) by effectively utilizing renewable resources that do not compete with food production and do not require the development of new agricultural land. Going forward, the Toray Group will advance the commercialization of 100% bio-based Nylon 66 and build the necessary supply chain, thereby contributing to the realization of a circular economy and the reduction of GHG emissions.



2. Key Contributions to Nature Positive (NP), Carbon Neutrality (CN), and Circular Economy (CE)

(1) Nature Positive (NP)

This initiative utilizes underutilized resources generated during starch production processes, such as cassava pulp, as feedstocks for the production of Nylon 66 raw materials. By using non-food biomass resources that do not compete with food production, the initiative contributes to reducing the risk of indirect land-use change (ILUC) without requiring the development of new agricultural land. Furthermore, through the effective utilization of underused resources such as agricultural residues, the initiative seeks to achieve both a reduction in impacts on natural capital and the sustainable use of resources, thereby supporting the supply of materials with due consideration for biodiversity conservation.

(2) Carbon Neutrality (CN)

This initiative contributes to reducing dependence on fossil resources and lowering greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by replacing petroleum-derived feedstocks with renewable feedstocks derived from non-food biomass. In addition, the production process avoids the generation of nitrous oxide (N_2O), a greenhouse gas that is produced as a by-product in conventional chemical synthesis processes for adipic acid. Furthermore, by utilizing non-food biomass resources that do not compete with food production and do not require the development of new agricultural land, the initiative contributes to both reducing impacts on natural capital and advancing climate change mitigation efforts.

(3) Circular Economy (CE)

This initiative utilizes underutilized resources generated during starch production processes, such as cassava pulp, as feedstocks and converts them into high-value-added material feedstocks. Through this approach, it promotes the effective utilization of underused resources and reduces the consumption of fossil-based resources. In addition, by utilizing renewable resources that do not compete with food production, the initiative does not require the development of new agricultural land and contributes to reducing the risk of indirect land-use change (ILUC). This initiative creates synergies between resource circularity and the reduction of impacts on natural capital.

<1. Category>

Integrated Elements	☐ ① NP × CN ☐ ② NP × CE ✓ ③ NP × CN × CE
Category (Multiple selections allowed)	☐ ① Forests and Satoyama Landscapes ☐ ② Agriculture, Livestock, and Biomass ☐ ③ Freshwater Environments (rivers, watersheds, lakes, marshes, wetlands, waterfront areas, etc.) ☐ ④ Marine and Coastal Areas, Tidal Flats, and Seagrass/Seaweed Beds (including blue carbon) ☐ ⑤ Urban and Built-up Areas and Green Infrastructure (including NbS and rooftop/wall greening) ☐ ⑥ Initiatives at Business Sites and Offices ☐ ⑦ Nationally Certified Sustainably Managed Natural Sites (including certificates of support) ✓ ⑧ Products and Services (including planning/design, energy efficiency, and circular economy) ☐ ⑨ Use of Digital Technologies (including nature-related data collection/analysis and monitoring) ✓ ⑩ Nature Tech (R&D, technology development/implementation, and innovation) ☐ ⑪ Nature-related Financial Disclosures (including TNFD alignment and KPI setting) ☐ ⑫ Nature Finance ✓ ⑬ Collaboration with Other Stakeholders (including public-private partnerships and collaboration with NGOs and universities) ☐ ⑭ Other (Please specify)
SDGs	12,13,15
GBF 2030 Targets	16

<2. Benefits of the Integrated Initiative>

(1) Nature Positive (NP) (Required; multiple selections allowed)
☐ Ecosystem conservation (e.g., forests, rivers, oceans, and Satoyama) ☐ Ecosystem restoration (restoring degraded ecosystems) ☐ Ecological network development (corridors connecting habitats) ☐ Conservation of rare and native species ☐ Enhancement of ecosystem services (provisioning, regulating, cultural, and supporting services) ✓ Sustainable use of natural resources (e.g., forests, fisheries, farmland, groundwater) ☐ Conservation of waterside environments (e.g., rivers, wetlands, rice paddies, groundwater; rainwater infiltration, groundwater recharge, water quality improvement) ☐ Other (Please specify)
(2) Carbon Neutrality (CN) (Select all that apply)
① Climate Change Mitigation: ☐ Carbon sequestration and storage (e.g., forest management, wetland/seagrass restoration, CCUS) ✓ Greenhouse gas emission reductions (e.g., energy efficiency, renewables, reduced fossil fuel use) ☐ Other (Please specify) **② Climate Change Adaptation:** ☐ Reduced heavy-rain disaster risks (e.g., flooding and landslides) ☐ Reduced coastal disaster risks (e.g., storm surges, high waves, erosion, windblown sand) ☐ Water conservation and reduced scarcity risks (e.g., rainwater storage/infiltration, groundwater recharge) ☐ Extreme heat measures (e.g., urban heat mitigation and heat-illness prevention) ☐ Greater resilience in agriculture, forestry, and fisheries ☐ Other (Please specify)
(3) Circular Economy (CE) (Select all that apply)
✓ Use of underutilized resources (e.g., thinned wood, pruned branches, sewage sludge) ✓ Circular use of biological resources (e.g., wood, bamboo, crops, fishery products, seaweed) ✓ Reduced use of fossil resources (fossil-derived materials and raw materials) ☐ Waste reduction ☐ Recycling ☐ Reuse ☐ Improved water circulation (e.g., wastewater treatment, rainwater/reclaimed water use, groundwater recharge) ☐ Local resource circulation (using local resources locally) ☐ Other (Please specify)

Eco-Friendly Weed Control Using Goats

Toshiba

1. Description of the Initiative

Since 2011, Toshiba's Fuchu Complex has been conducting goat-based weed control activities under the guidance of Tokyo University of Agriculture and Technology as part of its efforts to maintain on-site green spaces and strengthen engagement with the local community. This initiative serves as an alternative to fuel-powered mechanical mowing, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation. As the cut grass is used as feed for the goats, the project also promotes resource circulation and reduces the energy required for the disposal of grass clippings. As a result, it contributes to an annual reduction of approximately 613.3 kg of CO2 emissions. Through the project, goats are moved to different areas with dense vegetation across the site, promoting environmentally friendly weed management. At the same time, the presence of the goats provides employees with a relaxing environment as a form of animal-assisted therapy and supports urban greening efforts. Collaboration with the local community is another important aspect of the initiative. In partnership with Tokyo University of Agriculture and Technology, the health of the goats is carefully monitored. In addition, under the "Hay Project," grass clippings that cannot be fully consumed by the goats are dried at no cost using waste heat generated on-site and then distributed to nearby elementary schools.



2. Key Contributions to Nature Positive (NP), Carbon Neutrality (CN), and Circular Economy (CE)

(1) Nature Positive (NP)

Since 2011, Toshiba's Fuchu Complex has been conducting goat-based weed control activities as part of its efforts to maintain on-site green spaces and strengthen engagement with the local community. By moving goats to areas with dense vegetation across the site, the program promotes environmentally friendly "eco-weeding" with a low environmental footprint. In addition, through initiatives such as goat health management in collaboration with Tokyo University of Agriculture and Technology and the "Hay Project" conducted as part of engagement with local residents, the program helps foster connections with the surrounding community. This initiative combines on-site green space management with community engagement, contributing to the conservation of urban green spaces and creating opportunities for people to connect with nature.

(2) Carbon Neutrality (CN)

The goat-based weed control program at Toshiba's Fuchu Complex contributes to climate change mitigation by serving as an alternative to fuel-powered mechanical mowing. In addition, the use of cut grass as feed for the goats reduces the energy required for the disposal of grass clippings, resulting in an annual reduction of approximately 613.3 kg of CO2 emissions. The initiative also involves the ongoing maintenance of on-site green spaces, making it a distinctive effort that simultaneously promotes climate change mitigation and the conservation of urban green spaces. By reducing environmental impacts while fostering coexistence with nature, the program contributes to both climate action and Nature Positive outcomes.

(3) Circular Economy (CE)

The goat-based weed control program at Toshiba's Fuchu Complex contributes to the promotion of a circular economy by utilizing cut grass as feed for the goats. In addition, grass clippings that cannot be fully consumed by the goats are dried at no cost using waste heat generated on-site under the "Hay Project" and distributed to nearby elementary schools. By effectively utilizing grass clippings that would otherwise require disposal, the initiative reduces waste generation and lowers energy consumption. Furthermore, through the continuous maintenance of on-site green spaces, the program also contributes to the conservation of urban green spaces. By integrating resource circulation with green space management, the initiative demonstrates the synergy between a circular economy and Nature Positive outcomes.

<1. Category>

Integrated Elements	☐ ① NP × CN ☐ ② NP × CE ✓ ③ NP × CN × CE
Category (Multiple selections allowed)	☐ ① Forests and Satoyama Landscapes ✓ ② Agriculture, Livestock, and Biomass ☐ ③ Freshwater Environments (rivers, watersheds, lakes, marshes, wetlands, waterfront areas, etc.) ☐ ④ Marine and Coastal Areas, Tidal Flats, and Seagrass/Seaweed Beds (including blue carbon) ✓ ⑤ Urban and Built-up Areas and Green Infrastructure (including NbS and rooftop/wall greening) ✓ ⑥ Initiatives at Business Sites and Offices ☐ ⑦ Nationally Certified Sustainably Managed Natural Sites (including certificates of support) ☐ ⑧ Products and Services (including planning/design, energy efficiency, and circular economy) ☐ ⑨ Use of Digital Technologies (including nature-related data collection/analysis and monitoring) ☐ ⑩ Nature Tech (R&D, technology development/implementation, and innovation) ☐ ⑪ Nature-related Financial Disclosures (including TNFD alignment and KPI setting) ☐ ⑫ Nature Finance ☐ ⑬ Collaboration with Other Stakeholders (including public-private partnerships and collaboration with NGOs and universities) ☐ ⑭ Other (Please specify)
SDGs	13,15
GBF 2030 Targets	8,12

<2. Benefits of the Integrated Initiative>

(1) Nature Positive (NP) (Required; multiple selections allowed)
☐ Ecosystem conservation (e.g., forests, rivers, oceans, and Satoyama) ☐ Ecosystem restoration (restoring degraded ecosystems) ☐ Ecological network development (corridors connecting habitats) ☐ Conservation of rare and native species ☐ Enhancement of ecosystem services (provisioning, regulating, cultural, and supporting services) ✓ Sustainable use of natural resources (e.g., forests, fisheries, farmland, groundwater) ☐ Conservation of waterside environments (e.g., rivers, wetlands, rice paddies, groundwater; rainwater infiltration, groundwater recharge, water quality improvement) ☐ Other (Please specify)
(2) Carbon Neutrality (CN) (Select all that apply)
① Climate Change Mitigation: ☐ Carbon sequestration and storage (e.g., forest management, wetland/seagrass restoration, CCUS) ✓ Greenhouse gas emission reductions (e.g., energy efficiency, renewables, reduced fossil fuel use) ☐ Other (Please specify) **② Climate Change Adaptation:** ☐ Reduced heavy-rain disaster risks (e.g., flooding and landslides) ☐ Reduced coastal disaster risks (e.g., storm surges, high waves, erosion, windblown sand) ☐ Water conservation and reduced scarcity risks (e.g., rainwater storage/infiltration, groundwater recharge) ☐ Extreme heat measures (e.g., urban heat mitigation and heat-illness prevention) ☐ Greater resilience in agriculture, forestry, and fisheries ☐ Other (Please specify)
(3) Circular Economy (CE) (Select all that apply)
☐ Use of underutilized resources (e.g., thinned wood, pruned branches, sewage sludge) ✓ Circular use of biological resources (e.g., wood, bamboo, crops, fishery products, seaweed) ✓ Reduced use of fossil resources (fossil-derived materials and raw materials) ✓ Waste reduction ☐ Recycling ☐ Reuse ☐ Improved water circulation (e.g., wastewater treatment, rainwater/reclaimed water use, groundwater recharge) ✓ Local resource circulation (using local resources locally) ☐ Other (Please specify)

Establishing a Marine Ecosystem Conservation and Circular Resource Model Through Recycling of Discarded Fishing Net

Toyota Tsusho

1. Description of the Initiative

Every year, over 600,000 tons of discarded fishing nets flow into the ocean, causing severe marine plastic pollution that threatens ecosystems; in Japan, they are typically disposed of as industrial waste.

We recycle discarded fishing nets through methods that contribute to local communities, primarily in South America. In 2023, we invested in Bureo Inc. (USA)—which owns and operates "NetPlus®," a brand of 100% recycled nylon material made from discarded fishing nets—and entered the discarded fishing net recycling business.

To expand Bureo's recycling scheme to Japan, we connected Bureo with Chiba-based Ellange Co., Ltd., facilitating a partnership between the two companies. As a shareholder and commercial partner of Bureo, we are responsible for market development and product creation for NetPlus®.

To date, cumulative fishing net collection in Japan exceeds 250 tons (over 1,000 tons annually in South America), and we have established a monthly collection system of 15 to 20 tons, contributing to waste reduction and the effective utilization of unused resources.

We purchase discarded fishing nets from local fishers at fair market value and involve them in quality inspection and sorting, thereby returning supplementary income to them. Led by Ellange, the "NetPlus® NOTO" project was launched to support fishers affected by the Noto Peninsula Earthquake, providing employment opportunities by engaging Wajima fishers who were unable to go fishing in part of the NetPlus® manufacturing process.

These efforts were highly evaluated as an initiative achieving a high-level balance between environmental conservation and economic viability, earning the "Japan Business Federation (Keidanren) Chairman's Award" at the 34th Global Environment Awards. We will continue to expand our collection and sorting bases to contribute to the conservation of sustainable natural capital and the realization of a resource-circulating society.

2. Key Contributions to Nature Positive (NP), Carbon Neutrality (CN), and Circular Economy (CE)

(1) Nature Positive (NP)

By systematically collecting and processing discarded fishing nets—which cause particularly severe damage to marine life among marine plastic debris—on a large scale and sustainably, we directly contribute to the conservation of rich marine ecosystems. This prevents devastating ecological impacts, such as "ghost fishing," where whales, seabirds, and fish become entangled in drifting nets. Furthermore, through collaborative net collection with fishers and local communities, as well as donating and returning a portion of business revenues to environmental conservation activities (such as marine environment preservation and restoration) and local revitalization programs for fishing and regional communities, we also fulfill our social responsibility.

(2) Carbon Neutrality (CN)

By recycling discarded fishing nets from waste into high-quality nylon material, we avoid greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions associated with waste incineration. On a recycled resin basis, NetPlus® reduces GHG emissions by 20%, water use by 70%, fossil fuels by 67%, and total energy consumption by 68% compared to virgin resin from raw material extraction to resin production (certified by a third-party Life Cycle Assessment), contributing to climate change mitigation.

(3) Circular Economy (CE)

We established an advanced recycling scheme to reprocess discarded fishing nets—which were conventionally disposed of as industrial waste—into high-quality nylon mono-material. This reduces the consumption of fossil resources and achieves sustainable resource circulation. At the time of investment in 2023, adoption was limited solely to Patagonia, Inc. (which remains the largest user), but it has since expanded to approximately 50 brands. It is highly evaluated in the apparel industry as a traceable, high-quality, 100% post-consumer recycled nylon. (Note: Achievements are based on nets collected in South America; commercial end-use markets for Japanese domestic nets are currently under development.)



<1. Category>

Integrated Elements	☐ ① NP × CN ☐ ② NP × CE ✓ ③ NP × CN × CE
Category (Multiple selections allowed)	☐ ① Forests and Satoyama Landscapes ☐ ② Agriculture, Livestock, and Biomass ☐ ③ Freshwater Environments (rivers, watersheds, lakes, marshes, wetlands, waterfront areas, etc.) ✓ ④ Marine and Coastal Areas, Tidal Flats, and Seagrass/Seaweed Beds (including blue carbon) ☐ ⑤ Urban and Built-up Areas and Green Infrastructure (including NbS and rooftop/wall greening) ☐ ⑥ Initiatives at Business Sites and Offices ☐ ⑦ Nationally Certified Sustainably Managed Natural Sites (including certificates of support) ✓ ⑧ Products and Services (including planning/design, energy efficiency, and circular economy) ☐ ⑨ Use of Digital Technologies (including nature-related data collection/analysis and monitoring) ☐ ⑩ Nature Tech (R&D, technology development/implementation, and innovation) ☐ ⑪ Nature-related Financial Disclosures (including TNFD alignment and KPI setting) ☐ ⑫ Nature Finance ☐ ⑬ Collaboration with Other Stakeholders (including public-private partnerships and collaboration with NGOs and universities) ✓ ⑭ Other (Collaboration with local fisheries stakeholders)
SDGs	12,13,14,17
GBF 2030 Targets	2,4,7,15

<2. Benefits of the Integrated Initiative>

(1) Nature Positive (NP) (Required; multiple selections allowed)
✓ Ecosystem conservation (e.g., forests, rivers, oceans, and Satoyama) ✓ Ecosystem restoration (restoring degraded ecosystems) ☐ Ecological network development (corridors connecting habitats) ☐ Conservation of rare and native species ☐ Enhancement of ecosystem services (provisioning, regulating, cultural, and supporting services) ☐ Sustainable use of natural resources (e.g., forests, fisheries, farmland, groundwater) ☐ Conservation of waterside environments (e.g., rivers, wetlands, rice paddies, groundwater; rainwater infiltration, groundwater recharge, water quality improvement) ☐ Other (Please specify)
(2) Carbon Neutrality (CN) (Select all that apply)
① Climate Change Mitigation: ☐ Carbon sequestration and storage (e.g., forest management, wetland/seagrass restoration, CCUS) ✓ Greenhouse gas emission reductions (e.g., energy efficiency, renewables, reduced fossil fuel use) ☐ Other (Please specify) **② Climate Change Adaptation:** ☐ Reduced heavy-rain disaster risks (e.g., flooding and landslides) ☐ Reduced coastal disaster risks (e.g., storm surges, high waves, erosion, windblown sand) ☐ Water conservation and reduced scarcity risks (e.g., rainwater storage/infiltration, groundwater recharge) ☐ Extreme heat measures (e.g., urban heat mitigation and heat-illness prevention) ☐ Greater resilience in agriculture, forestry, and fisheries ☐ Other (Please specify)
(3) Circular Economy (CE) (Select all that apply)
☐ Use of underutilized resources (e.g., thinned wood, pruned branches, sewage sludge) ☐ Circular use of biological resources (e.g., wood, bamboo, crops, fishery products, seaweed) ✓ Reduced use of fossil resources (fossil-derived materials and raw materials) ✓ Waste reduction ✓ Recycling ☐ Reuse ☐ Improved water circulation (e.g., wastewater treatment, rainwater/reclaimed water use, groundwater recharge) ☐ Local resource circulation (using local resources locally) ☐ Other (Please specify)

Find an Initiative

Use the indexes below to find initiatives by integrated elements, category, or the benefits of the integrated initiative. Click a company name to jump to the corresponding initiative.

1. Search by Integrated Elements

Search item	Relevant initiatives (click to go to the initiative)
NP × CN	APP JAPAN Canon Chugai Pharmaceutical FUJITSU (Increasing positive impacts on biodiversity) FUJITSU (Reducing negative impacts on biodiversity (setting quantitative) Hokkaido Electric Power Company (Tree-Planting Activities) ITOCHU JAPAN POST HOLDINGS KDDI Komatsu ("One World One Komatsu") NIPPON STEEL (Creation of Hometown Forests) Nissui Nomura Holdings (Cultivation and Beekeeping on the Office Rooftop) Nomura Holdings (Exploring Regional Brand Value with a Focus on Biodiversity) Nomura Holdings (Post-Earthquake Restoration Project: The Sakura Project) NSK (Tree Planting and Forest Restoration Activities) NTT (Initiatives with local governments regarding sustainable forest creation) NTT (Urban Greening and Ecosystem Conservation and Restoration) OKABE (Creating a sustainable cycle for the ocean) OKABE (Contributing to biodiversity and decarbonization using technologies) Panasonic Holdings (“Act for BLUE CARBON” — Initiatives to Protect Blue Carbon) SEKISUI HOUSE (Creating Ecosystem Networks and Visualizing Natural Capital Value)

Search item	Relevant initiatives (click to go to the initiative)
	Seven & i Holdings (Integrated TCFD–TNFD Reporting) Sumitomo Forestry (Forestry Business in West Kalimantan, Indonesia) Sumitomo Forestry (Mangrove Conservation Business) Toho Gas Toshiba (“Kaga Toshiba Forest" Maintenance Activities) Toyo Seikan Group Holdings Toyota Motor Weathernews
NP × CE	NSK (Beach Cleanup and Sea Turtle Conservation Activities) NSK (Utilizing Local Biomass Resources) NYK Line (Contribution to the Analysis of Marine Plastics Pollution) NYK Line (Donates to San Miguel Corporation (SMC) River Cleanup Project) Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank (Established a startup investment fund) Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank (Launch of Impact Finance for Nature(“IFN”))
NP × CN × CE	Asahi Kasei Hokkaido Electric Power Company (Study Of Biomass Boiler Applications For Agricultural Greenhouse) Hokkaido Electric Power Company (Hokkaido-Based Nature Conservation Initiative) Honda Motor Japan Airlines (Coral restoration project by enhancing sexual reproduction) Japan Airlines (Karatsu Bay Seaweed Farming Experience Program) Komatsu (Efforts to Convert Biomass Combustion Ash into Fertilizer) Mitsui & Co (Building a Sustainable Palm Oil Supply Chain) Mitsui & Co (sustainable forest management) Mitsui Sumitomo Insurance NGK Nippon Paper Industries NIPPON STEEL (Creation of Sea Forests) Nomura Holdings (Nomura Farm Hokkaido) Nomura Holdings (Drive Decarbonization and Enhance Agriculture

Search item	Relevant initiatives (click to go to the initiative)
	Using Biochar) NTT (Creating a Circular Society) NYK Line (Loggerhead Sea Turtle Conservation Activities and Beach Cleanup) NYK Line (The “Yu no Mori” Reforestation Project) NYK Line (Visualizing Diversity Using Environmental DNA) Oji Holdings Panasonic Holdings (Cellulose Fiber Composite Material “kinari”) SEKISUI HOUSE (Circular Use of Wood Resources) SEKISUI HOUSE (Shin-Satoyama) Seven & i Holdings (Expanding Action and Communication) Seven & i Holdings (Promoting Resource Circulation through Store-Based Initiatives) Sompo Japan Insurance Suntory Holdings Taisei (the Japan Biodiversity Metric (JBM)) Taisei (A New Model for Industrial Park) Tokyo Electric Power Company Holdings Tokyo Tatemono Toray Toshiba (Eco-Friendly Weed Control Using Goats) Toyota Tsusho

2. Search by Category

Search item	Relevant initiatives (click to go to the initiative)
01 Forests and Satoyama Landscapes	APP JAPAN FUJITSU (Increasing positive impacts on biodiversity) Hokkaido Electric Power Company (Tree-Planting Activities) JAPAN POST HOLDINGS Komatsu ("One World One Komatsu") NIPPON STEEL (Creation of Hometown Forests) Nomura Holdings (Exploring Regional Brand Value with a Focus on Biodiversity)

Search item	Relevant initiatives (click to go to the initiative)
	Nomura Holdings (Post-Earthquake Restoration Project: The Sakura Project) NSK (Tree Planting and Forest Restoration Activities) NTT (Initiatives with local governments regarding sustainable forest creation) SEKISUI HOUSE (Creating Ecosystem Networks and Visualizing Natural Capital Value) Seven & i Holdings (Integrated TCFD–TNFD Reporting) Sumitomo Forestry (Forestry Business in West Kalimantan, Indonesia) Sumitomo Forestry (Mangrove Conservation Business) Toho Gas Toshiba (“Kaga Toshiba Forest" Maintenance Activities) Toyota Motor Weathernews Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank (Launch of Impact Finance for Nature(“IFN”)) Asahi Kasei Honda Motor Komatsu (Efforts to Convert Biomass Combustion Ash into Fertilizer) Mitsui & Co (sustainable forest management) Nippon Paper Industries NTT (Creating a Circular Society) NYK Line (The “Yu no Mori” Reforestation Project) Oji Holdings Sompo Japan Insurance Suntory Holdings Taisei (A New Model for Industrial Park) Tokyo Electric Power Company Holdings
02 Agriculture, Livestock, and Biomass	NTT (Initiatives with local governments regarding sustainable forest creation) Seven & i Holdings (Integrated TCFD–TNFD Reporting) Sumitomo Forestry (Forestry Business in West Kalimantan, Indonesia) NSK (Utilizing Local Biomass Resources) Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank (Established a startup investment fund) Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank (Launch of Impact Finance for

Search item	Relevant initiatives (click to go to the initiative)
	Nature(“IFN”)) Komatsu (Efforts to Convert Biomass Combustion Ash into Fertilizer) Mitsui & Co (Building a Sustainable Palm Oil Supply Chain) Mitsui & Co (sustainable forest management) Nippon Paper Industries Nomura Holdings (Nomura Farm Hokkaido) Nomura Holdings (Drive Decarbonization and Enhance Agriculture Using Biochar) Oji Holdings Panasonic Holdings (Cellulose Fiber Composite Material “kinari”) Toshiba (Eco-Friendly Weed Control Using Goats)
03 Freshwater Environments	Chugai Pharmaceutical Komatsu ("One World One Komatsu") Nomura Holdings (Exploring Regional Brand Value with a Focus on Biodiversity) NTT (Initiatives with local governments regarding sustainable forest creation) Seven & i Holdings (Integrated TCFD–TNFD Reporting) Sumitomo Forestry (Forestry Business in West Kalimantan, Indonesia) Sumitomo Forestry (Mangrove Conservation Business) Weathernews NYK Line (Donates to San Miguel Corporation (SMC) River Cleanup Project) Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank (Established a startup investment fund) Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank (Launch of Impact Finance for Nature(“IFN”)) Asahi Kasei Mitsui & Co (sustainable forest management) NGK Nippon Paper Industries NYK Line (The “Yu no Mori” Reforestation Project) NYK Line (Visualizing Diversity Using Environmental DNA) Oji Holdings Sompo Japan Insurance Suntory Holdings

Search item	Relevant initiatives (click to go to the initiative)
04 Marine and Coastal Areas, Tidal Flats, and Seagrass/Seaweed Beds	Tokyo Electric Power Company Holdings ITOCHU KDDI Nissui NSK (Tree Planting and Forest Restoration Activities) OKABE (Creating a sustainable cycle for the ocean) OKABE (Contributing to biodiversity and decarbonization using technologies) Panasonic Holdings (“Act for BLUE CARBON” — Initiatives to Protect Blue Carbon) Sumitomo Forestry (Forestry Business in West Kalimantan, Indonesia) Sumitomo Forestry (Mangrove Conservation Business) Toyo Seikan Group Holdings NSK (Beach Cleanup and Sea Turtle Conservation Activities) NYK Line (Contribution to the Analysis of Marine Plastics Pollution) NYK Line (Donates to San Miguel Corporation (SMC) River Cleanup Project) Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank (Established a startup investment fund) Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank (Launch of Impact Finance for Nature(“IFN”)) Hokkaido Electric Power Company (Hokkaido-Based Nature Conservation Initiative) Japan Airlines (Coral restoration project by enhancing sexual reproduction) Japan Airlines (Karatsu Bay Seaweed Farming Experience Program) NIPPON STEEL (Creation of Sea Forests) NYK Line (Loggerhead Sea Turtle Conservation Activities and Beach Cleanup) NYK Line (The “Yu no Mori” Reforestation Project) NYK Line (Visualizing Diversity Using Environmental DNA) Oji Holdings Seven & i Holdings (Promoting Resource Circulation through Store-Based Initiatives) Sompo Japan Insurance Toyota Tsusho

Search item	Relevant initiatives (click to go to the initiative)
05 Urban and Built-up Areas and Green Infrastructure	Canon Chugai Pharmaceutical Komatsu ("One World One Komatsu") Nomura Holdings (Cultivation and Beekeeping on the Office Rooftop) Nomura Holdings (Exploring Regional Brand Value with a Focus on Biodiversity) NTT (Urban Greening and Ecosystem Conservation and Restoration) SEKISUI HOUSE (Creating Ecosystem Networks and Visualizing Natural Capital Value) Weathernews NYK Line (Donates to San Miguel Corporation (SMC) River Cleanup Project) Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank (Launch of Impact Finance for Nature(“IFN”)) Mitsui Sumitomo Insurance Nippon Paper Industries Oji Holdings SEKISUI HOUSE (Shin-Satoyama) Suntory Holdings Taisei (the Japan Biodiversity Metric (JBM)) Taisei (A New Model for Industrial Park) Tokyo Tatemono Toshiba (Eco-Friendly Weed Control Using Goats)
06 Initiatives at Business Sites and Offices	Canon Chugai Pharmaceutical FUJITSU (Increasing positive impacts on biodiversity) Komatsu ("One World One Komatsu") NIPPON STEEL (Creation of Hometown Forests) Nomura Holdings (Cultivation and Beekeeping on the Office Rooftop) NTT (Urban Greening and Ecosystem Conservation and Restoration) Toyota Motor Asahi Kasei Komatsu (Efforts to Convert Biomass Combustion Ash into Fertilizer) Mitsui Sumitomo Insurance Oji Holdings

Search item	Relevant initiatives (click to go to the initiative)
07 Nationally Certified Sustainably Managed Natural Sites	SEKISUI HOUSE (Shin-Satoyama) Seven & i Holdings (Expanding Action and Communication) Seven & i Holdings (Promoting Resource Circulation through Store-Based Initiatives) Taisei (A New Model for Industrial Park) Tokyo Tatemono Toshiba (Eco-Friendly Weed Control Using Goats) Canon Chugai Pharmaceutical FUJITSU (Increasing positive impacts on biodiversity) NIPPON STEEL (Creation of Hometown Forests) NTT (Initiatives with local governments regarding sustainable forest creation) Toshiba (“Kaga Toshiba Forest" Maintenance Activities) Toyota Motor Weathernews Honda Motor Japan Airlines (Coral restoration project by enhancing sexual reproduction) Mitsui & Co (sustainable forest management) Mitsui Sumitomo Insurance NGK Nippon Paper Industries NTT (Creating a Circular Society) Oji Holdings SEKISUI HOUSE (Shin-Satoyama) Sompo Japan Insurance Tokyo Electric Power Company Holdings Tokyo Tatemono
08 Products and Services	NTT (Initiatives with local governments regarding sustainable forest creation) OKABE (Creating a sustainable cycle for the ocean) OKABE (Contributing to biodiversity and decarbonization using technologies)

Search item	Relevant initiatives (click to go to the initiative)
	SEKISUI HOUSE (Creating Ecosystem Networks and Visualizing Natural Capital Value) Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank (Established a startup investment fund) NGK NIPPON STEEL (Creation of Sea Forests) Oji Holdings Seven & i Holdings (Expanding Action and Communication) Seven & i Holdings (Promoting Resource Circulation through Store-Based Initiatives) Taisei (the Japan Biodiversity Metric (JBM)) Taisei (A New Model for Industrial Park) Tokyo Electric Power Company Holdings Toray Toyota Tsusho
09 Use of Digital Technologies	Canon FUJITSU (Increasing positive impacts on biodiversity) KDDI Nomura Holdings (Cultivation and Beekeeping on the Office Rooftop) Nomura Holdings (Exploring Regional Brand Value with a Focus on Biodiversity) NTT (Initiatives with local governments regarding sustainable forest creation) SEKISUI HOUSE (Creating Ecosystem Networks and Visualizing Natural Capital Value) Weathernews Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank (Established a startup investment fund) Honda Motor Mitsui & Co (Building a Sustainable Palm Oil Supply Chain) Mitsui & Co (sustainable forest management) Oji Holdings Taisei (the Japan Biodiversity Metric (JBM)) Tokyo Tatemono
10 Nature Tech	FUJITSU (Increasing positive impacts on biodiversity) KDDI

Search item	Relevant initiatives (click to go to the initiative)
	Nissui Nomura Holdings (Exploring Regional Brand Value with a Focus on Biodiversity) NTT (Initiatives with local governments regarding sustainable forest creation) OKABE (Contributing to biodiversity and decarbonization using technologies) SEKISUI HOUSE (Creating Ecosystem Networks and Visualizing Natural Capital Value) Seven & i Holdings (Integrated TCFD–TNFD Reporting) Toyo Seikan Group Holdings Weathernews Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank (Established a startup investment fund) Honda Motor Nippon Paper Industries NIPPON STEEL (Creation of Sea Forests) Oji Holdings Taisei (the Japan Biodiversity Metric (JBM)) Taisei (A New Model for Industrial Park) Tokyo Electric Power Company Holdings Toray
11 Nature-related Financial Disclosures	Chugai Pharmaceutical FUJITSU (Reducing negative impacts on biodiversity (setting quantitative) KDDI NIPPON STEEL (Creation of Hometown Forests) Nomura Holdings (Exploring Regional Brand Value with a Focus on Biodiversity) SEKISUI HOUSE (Creating Ecosystem Networks and Visualizing Natural Capital Value) Seven & i Holdings (Integrated TCFD–TNFD Reporting) Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank (Launch of Impact Finance for Nature(“IFN”)) Asahi Kasei Mitsui & Co (sustainable forest management)

Search item	Relevant initiatives (click to go to the initiative)
12 Nature Finance	NGK Nippon Paper Industries NIPPON STEEL (Creation of Sea Forests) Oji Holdings Taisei (the Japan Biodiversity Metric (JBM)) Sumitomo Forestry (Mangrove Conservation Business) Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank (Established a startup investment fund) Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank (Launch of Impact Finance for Nature(“IFN”)) Oji Holdings
13 Collaboration with Other Stakeholders	APP JAPAN Canon Chugai Pharmaceutical FUJITSU (Increasing positive impacts on biodiversity) KDDI NIPPON STEEL (Creation of Hometown Forests) Nomura Holdings (Cultivation and Beekeeping on the Office Rooftop) Nomura Holdings (Exploring Regional Brand Value with a Focus on Biodiversity) Nomura Holdings (Post-Earthquake Restoration Project: The Sakura Project) NSK (Tree Planting and Forest Restoration Activities) NTT (Initiatives with local governments regarding sustainable forest creation) NTT (Urban Greening and Ecosystem Conservation and Restoration) Panasonic Holdings (“Act for BLUE CARBON” — Initiatives to Protect Blue Carbon) SEKISUI HOUSE (Creating Ecosystem Networks and Visualizing Natural Capital Value) Seven & i Holdings (Integrated TCFD–TNFD Reporting) Sumitomo Forestry (Forestry Business in West Kalimantan, Indonesia) Sumitomo Forestry (Mangrove Conservation Business) Toshiba (“Kaga Toshiba Forest" Maintenance Activities) Toyo Seikan Group Holdings

Search item	Relevant initiatives (click to go to the initiative)
	Weathernews NSK (Beach Cleanup and Sea Turtle Conservation Activities) NSK (Utilizing Local Biomass Resources) NYK Line (Contribution to the Analysis of Marine Plastics Pollution) NYK Line (Donates to San Miguel Corporation (SMC) River Cleanup Project) Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank (Established a startup investment fund) Asahi Kasei Honda Motor Japan Airlines (Coral restoration project by enhancing sexual reproduction) Japan Airlines (Karatsu Bay Seaweed Farming Experience Program) Komatsu (Efforts to Convert Biomass Combustion Ash into Fertilizer) Mitsui & Co (Building a Sustainable Palm Oil Supply Chain) Mitsui Sumitomo Insurance Nippon Paper Industries NIPPON STEEL (Creation of Sea Forests) Nomura Holdings (Nomura Farm Hokkaido) Nomura Holdings (Drive Decarbonization and Enhance Agriculture Using Biochar) NTT (Creating a Circular Society) NYK Line (Loggerhead Sea Turtle Conservation Activities and Beach Cleanup) NYK Line (The “Yu no Mori” Reforestation Project) NYK Line (Visualizing Diversity Using Environmental DNA) Oji Holdings Panasonic Holdings (Cellulose Fiber Composite Material “kinari”) SEKISUI HOUSE (Circular Use of Wood Resources) SEKISUI HOUSE (Shin-Satoyama) Seven & i Holdings (Expanding Action and Communication) Seven & i Holdings (Promoting Resource Circulation through Store-Based Initiatives) Sompo Japan Insurance Suntory Holdings Taisei (the Japan Biodiversity Metric (JBM))

Search item	Relevant initiatives (click to go to the initiative)
14 Other	Taisei (A New Model for Industrial Park) Tokyo Electric Power Company Holdings Tokyo Tatemono Toray Canon FUJITSU (Reducing negative impacts on biodiversity (setting quantitative) Nomura Holdings (Exploring Regional Brand Value with a Focus on Biodiversity) NIPPON STEEL (Creation of Sea Forests) SEKISUI HOUSE (Circular Use of Wood Resources) Seven & i Holdings (Expanding Action and Communication) Toyota Tsusho

3. Search by Benefits of the Integrated Initiative

3-1. Nature Positive (NP)

Search item	Relevant initiatives (click to go to the initiative)
Ecosystem conservation	APP JAPAN Canon FUJITSU (Increasing positive impacts on biodiversity) Hokkaido Electric Power Company (Tree-Planting Activities) ITOCHU JAPAN POST HOLDINGS KDDI Komatsu ("One World One Komatsu") Nissui Nomura Holdings (Cultivation and Beekeeping on the Office Rooftop) Nomura Holdings (Post-Earthquake Restoration Project: The Sakura Project) NSK (Tree Planting and Forest Restoration Activities) NTT (Initiatives with local governments regarding sustainable forest creation) OKABE (Creating a sustainable cycle for the ocean)

Search item	Relevant initiatives (click to go to the initiative)
	OKABE (Contributing to biodiversity and decarbonization using technologies) Panasonic Holdings (“Act for BLUE CARBON” — Initiatives to Protect Blue Carbon) SEKISUI HOUSE (Creating Ecosystem Networks and Visualizing Natural Capital Value) Seven & i Holdings (Integrated TCFD–TNFD Reporting) Sumitomo Forestry (Forestry Business in West Kalimantan, Indonesia) Sumitomo Forestry (Mangrove Conservation Business) Toho Gas Toshiba (“Kaga Toshiba Forest" Maintenance Activities) Weathernews NSK (Beach Cleanup and Sea Turtle Conservation Activities) NYK Line (Contribution to the Analysis of Marine Plastics Pollution) NYK Line (Donates to San Miguel Corporation (SMC) River Cleanup Project) Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank (Established a startup investment fund) Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank (Launch of Impact Finance for Nature(“IFN”)) Asahi Kasei Honda Motor Japan Airlines (Coral restoration project by enhancing sexual reproduction) Japan Airlines (Karatsu Bay Seaweed Farming Experience Program) Komatsu (Efforts to Convert Biomass Combustion Ash into Fertilizer) Mitsui & Co (Building a Sustainable Palm Oil Supply Chain) Mitsui & Co (sustainable forest management) Nippon Paper Industries Nomura Holdings (Nomura Farm Hokkaido) NTT (Creating a Circular Society) NYK Line (Loggerhead Sea Turtle Conservation Activities and Beach Cleanup) NYK Line (The “Yu no Mori” Reforestation Project) NYK Line (Visualizing Diversity Using Environmental DNA) Oji Holdings

Search item	Relevant initiatives (click to go to the initiative)
Ecosystem restoration	SEKISUI HOUSE (Circular Use of Wood Resources) Seven & i Holdings (Promoting Resource Circulation through Store-Based Initiatives) Sompo Japan Insurance Suntory Holdings Taisei (the Japan Biodiversity Metric (JBM)) Taisei (A New Model for Industrial Park) Tokyo Electric Power Company Holdings Tokyo Tatemono Toyota Tsusho APP JAPAN Canon FUJITSU (Increasing positive impacts on biodiversity) Hokkaido Electric Power Company (Tree-Planting Activities) ITOCHU KDDI Komatsu ("One World One Komatsu") NIPPON STEEL (Creation of Hometown Forests) Nomura Holdings (Cultivation and Beekeeping on the Office Rooftop) Nomura Holdings (Post-Earthquake Restoration Project: The Sakura Project) NTT (Initiatives with local governments regarding sustainable forest creation) NTT (Urban Greening and Ecosystem Conservation and Restoration) OKABE (Creating a sustainable cycle for the ocean) OKABE (Contributing to biodiversity and decarbonization using technologies) Panasonic Holdings (“Act for BLUE CARBON” — Initiatives to Protect Blue Carbon) SEKISUI HOUSE (Creating Ecosystem Networks and Visualizing Natural Capital Value) Seven & i Holdings (Integrated TCFD–TNFD Reporting) Sumitomo Forestry (Forestry Business in West Kalimantan, Indonesia) Sumitomo Forestry (Mangrove Conservation Business) Toho Gas

Search item	Relevant initiatives (click to go to the initiative)
	Toyo Seikan Group Holdings Toyota Motor NYK Line (Contribution to the Analysis of Marine Plastics Pollution) NYK Line (Donates to San Miguel Corporation (SMC) River Cleanup Project) Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank (Established a startup investment fund) Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank (Launch of Impact Finance for Nature("IFN")) Asahi Kasei Hokkaido Electric Power Company (Hokkaido-Based Nature Conservation Initiative) Honda Motor Japan Airlines (Coral restoration project by enhancing sexual reproduction) Japan Airlines (Karatsu Bay Seaweed Farming Experience Program) Mitsui & Co (Building a Sustainable Palm Oil Supply Chain) Mitsui & Co (sustainable forest management) Mitsui Sumitomo Insurance Nippon Paper Industries NIPPON STEEL (Creation of Sea Forests) NTT (Creating a Circular Society) NYK Line (The "Yu no Mori" Reforestation Project) NYK Line (Visualizing Diversity Using Environmental DNA) Oji Holdings SEKISUI HOUSE (Shin-Satoyama) Seven & i Holdings (Promoting Resource Circulation through Store-Based Initiatives) Sompo Japan Insurance Suntory Holdings Taisei (the Japan Biodiversity Metric (JBM)) Taisei (A New Model for Industrial Park) Tokyo Electric Power Company Holdings Toyota Tsusho
Ecological network development	Canon Chugai Pharmaceutical

Search item	Relevant initiatives (click to go to the initiative)
	KDDI Komatsu ("One World One Komatsu") NIPPON STEEL (Creation of Hometown Forests) Nomura Holdings (Cultivation and Beekeeping on the Office Rooftop) NTT (Urban Greening and Ecosystem Conservation and Restoration) SEKISUI HOUSE (Creating Ecosystem Networks and Visualizing Natural Capital Value) Seven & i Holdings (Integrated TCFD–TNFD Reporting) Sumitomo Forestry (Forestry Business in West Kalimantan, Indonesia) Sumitomo Forestry (Mangrove Conservation Business) Toshiba (“Kaga Toshiba Forest" Maintenance Activities) Toyota Motor Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank (Established a startup investment fund) Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank (Launch of Impact Finance for Nature(“IFN”)) Asahi Kasei Japan Airlines (Coral restoration project by enhancing sexual reproduction) Mitsui & Co (sustainable forest management) Mitsui Sumitomo Insurance Nippon Paper Industries NIPPON STEEL (Creation of Sea Forests) NYK Line (Loggerhead Sea Turtle Conservation Activities and Beach Cleanup) Oji Holdings SEKISUI HOUSE (Shin-Satoyama) Sompo Japan Insurance Suntory Holdings Taisei (the Japan Biodiversity Metric (JBM)) Taisei (A New Model for Industrial Park) Tokyo Tatemono
Conservation of rare and native species	APP JAPAN Canon Chugai Pharmaceutical FUJITSU (Increasing positive impacts on biodiversity)

Search item	Relevant initiatives (click to go to the initiative)
	Hokkaido Electric Power Company (Tree-Planting Activities) KDDI Komatsu ("One World One Komatsu") NIPPON STEEL (Creation of Hometown Forests) Nomura Holdings (Cultivation and Beekeeping on the Office Rooftop) NTT (Initiatives with local governments regarding sustainable forest creation) NTT (Urban Greening and Ecosystem Conservation and Restoration) OKABE (Contributing to biodiversity and decarbonization using technologies) SEKISUI HOUSE (Creating Ecosystem Networks and Visualizing Natural Capital Value) Sumitomo Forestry (Forestry Business in West Kalimantan, Indonesia) Sumitomo Forestry (Mangrove Conservation Business) Toshiba (“Kaga Toshiba Forest" Maintenance Activities) Toyota Motor NSK (Beach Cleanup and Sea Turtle Conservation Activities) Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank (Established a startup investment fund) Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank (Launch of Impact Finance for Nature(“IFN”)) Asahi Kasei Honda Motor Mitsui & Co (sustainable forest management) Mitsui Sumitomo Insurance Nippon Paper Industries NTT (Creating a Circular Society) NYK Line (Loggerhead Sea Turtle Conservation Activities and Beach Cleanup) NYK Line (The “Yu no Mori” Reforestation Project) Oji Holdings SEKISUI HOUSE (Shin-Satoyama) Sompo Japan Insurance Suntory Holdings Taisei (A New Model for Industrial Park) Tokyo Electric Power Company Holdings

Search item	Relevant initiatives (click to go to the initiative)
Enhancement of ecosystem services	Tokyo Tatemono Canon Chugai Pharmaceutical FUJITSU (Increasing positive impacts on biodiversity) KDDI Komatsu ("One World One Komatsu") Nomura Holdings (Cultivation and Beekeeping on the Office Rooftop) Nomura Holdings (Exploring Regional Brand Value with a Focus on Biodiversity) Nomura Holdings (Post-Earthquake Restoration Project: The Sakura Project) NTT (Initiatives with local governments regarding sustainable forest creation) Panasonic Holdings (“Act for BLUE CARBON” — Initiatives to Protect Blue Carbon) SEKISUI HOUSE (Creating Ecosystem Networks and Visualizing Natural Capital Value) Seven & i Holdings (Integrated TCFD–TNFD Reporting) Sumitomo Forestry (Forestry Business in West Kalimantan, Indonesia) Sumitomo Forestry (Mangrove Conservation Business) Toshiba (“Kaga Toshiba Forest" Maintenance Activities) Toyo Seikan Group Holdings Toyota Motor Weathernews NSK (Utilizing Local Biomass Resources) Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank (Established a startup investment fund) Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank (Launch of Impact Finance for Nature(“IFN”)) Asahi Kasei Honda Motor Japan Airlines (Coral restoration project by enhancing sexual reproduction) Japan Airlines (Karatsu Bay Seaweed Farming Experience Program) Komatsu (Efforts to Convert Biomass Combustion Ash into Fertilizer) Mitsui & Co (Building a Sustainable Palm Oil Supply Chain)

Search item	Relevant initiatives (click to go to the initiative)
Sustainable use of natural resources	Mitsui & Co (sustainable forest management) Mitsui Sumitomo Insurance Nippon Paper Industries NIPPON STEEL (Creation of Sea Forests) Nomura Holdings (Nomura Farm Hokkaido) Nomura Holdings (Drive Decarbonization and Enhance Agriculture Using Biochar) Oji Holdings Panasonic Holdings (Cellulose Fiber Composite Material “kinari”) SEKISUI HOUSE (Shin-Satoyama) Sompo Japan Insurance Taisei (the Japan Biodiversity Metric (JBM)) Taisei (A New Model for Industrial Park) Tokyo Electric Power Company Holdings Tokyo Tatemono JAPAN POST HOLDINGS KDDI Komatsu ("One World One Komatsu") Nissui NTT (Initiatives with local governments regarding sustainable forest creation) Seven & i Holdings (Integrated TCFD–TNFD Reporting) Sumitomo Forestry (Forestry Business in West Kalimantan, Indonesia) Toshiba (“Kaga Toshiba Forest" Maintenance Activities) Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank (Established a startup investment fund) Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank (Launch of Impact Finance for Nature(“IFN”)) Hokkaido Electric Power Company (Study Of Biomass Boiler Applications For Agricultural Greenhouse) Japan Airlines (Coral restoration project by enhancing sexual reproduction) Komatsu (Efforts to Convert Biomass Combustion Ash into Fertilizer) Mitsui & Co (Building a Sustainable Palm Oil Supply Chain) Mitsui & Co (sustainable forest management) NGK

Search item	Relevant initiatives (click to go to the initiative)
	Nippon Paper Industries NIPPON STEEL (Creation of Sea Forests) Nomura Holdings (Nomura Farm Hokkaido) Nomura Holdings (Drive Decarbonization and Enhance Agriculture Using Biochar) NYK Line (The “Yu no Mori” Reforestation Project) Oji Holdings SEKISUI HOUSE (Circular Use of Wood Resources) Sompo Japan Insurance Suntory Holdings Tokyo Electric Power Company Holdings Toray Toshiba (Eco-Friendly Weed Control Using Goats)
Conservation of waterside environments	Chugai Pharmaceutical Hokkaido Electric Power Company (Tree-Planting Activities) KDDI Komatsu ("One World One Komatsu") NTT (Initiatives with local governments regarding sustainable forest creation) Seven & i Holdings (Integrated TCFD–TNFD Reporting) Sumitomo Forestry (Forestry Business in West Kalimantan, Indonesia) Sumitomo Forestry (Mangrove Conservation Business) Toyo Seikan Group Holdings Toyota Motor Weathernews NYK Line (Donates to San Miguel Corporation (SMC) River Cleanup Project) Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank (Established a startup investment fund) Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank (Launch of Impact Finance for Nature(“IFN”)) Asahi Kasei Honda Motor Mitsui & Co (sustainable forest management) NGK Nippon Paper Industries

Search item	Relevant initiatives (click to go to the initiative)
	NTT (Creating a Circular Society) NYK Line (The “Yu no Mori” Reforestation Project) NYK Line (Visualizing Diversity Using Environmental DNA) Oji Holdings Sompo Japan Insurance Suntory Holdings Taisei (the Japan Biodiversity Metric (JBM)) Taisei (A New Model for Industrial Park) Tokyo Electric Power Company Holdings

3-2. Carbon Neutrality (CN)

Search item	Relevant initiatives (click to go to the initiative)
Carbon sequestration and storage	APP JAPAN Canon FUJITSU (Increasing positive impacts on biodiversity) Hokkaido Electric Power Company (Tree-Planting Activities) ITOCHU JAPAN POST HOLDINGS KDDI Komatsu ("One World One Komatsu") NIPPON STEEL (Creation of Hometown Forests) Nomura Holdings (Post-Earthquake Restoration Project: The Sakura Project) NSK (Tree Planting and Forest Restoration Activities) NTT (Initiatives with local governments regarding sustainable forest creation) OKABE (Creating a sustainable cycle for the ocean) OKABE (Contributing to biodiversity and decarbonization using technologies) Panasonic Holdings (“Act for BLUE CARBON” — Initiatives to Protect Blue Carbon) SEKISUI HOUSE (Creating Ecosystem Networks and Visualizing Natural Capital Value)

Search item	Relevant initiatives (click to go to the initiative)
	Seven & i Holdings (Integrated TCFD–TNFD Reporting) Sumitomo Forestry (Forestry Business in West Kalimantan, Indonesia) Sumitomo Forestry (Mangrove Conservation Business) Toho Gas Toshiba (“Kaga Toshiba Forest" Maintenance Activities) Toyo Seikan Group Holdings Toyota Motor Asahi Kasei Hokkaido Electric Power Company (Hokkaido-Based Nature Conservation Initiative) Honda Motor Japan Airlines (Karatsu Bay Seaweed Farming Experience Program) Mitsui & Co (Building a Sustainable Palm Oil Supply Chain) Mitsui & Co (sustainable forest management) Mitsui Sumitomo Insurance NGK Nippon Paper Industries NIPPON STEEL (Creation of Sea Forests) Nomura Holdings (Drive Decarbonization and Enhance Agriculture Using Biochar) NTT (Creating a Circular Society) NYK Line (The “Yu no Mori” Reforestation Project) Oji Holdings Panasonic Holdings (Cellulose Fiber Composite Material “kinari”) SEKISUI HOUSE (Shin-Satoyama) Sompo Japan Insurance Taisei (the Japan Biodiversity Metric (JBM)) Taisei (A New Model for Industrial Park) Tokyo Electric Power Company Holdings Tokyo Tatemono
Greenhouse gas emission reductions	Chugai Pharmaceutical Komatsu ("One World One Komatsu") Nissui Nomura Holdings (Cultivation and Beekeeping on the Office Rooftop) NTT (Urban Greening and Ecosystem Conservation and Restoration)

Search item	Relevant initiatives (click to go to the initiative)
	Seven & i Holdings (Integrated TCFD–TNFD Reporting) Hokkaido Electric Power Company (Study Of Biomass Boiler Applications For Agricultural Greenhouse) Komatsu (Efforts to Convert Biomass Combustion Ash into Fertilizer) Mitsui & Co (Building a Sustainable Palm Oil Supply Chain) NGK Nomura Holdings (Drive Decarbonization and Enhance Agriculture Using Biochar) Panasonic Holdings (Cellulose Fiber Composite Material “kinari”) SEKISUI HOUSE (Circular Use of Wood Resources) Seven & i Holdings (Promoting Resource Circulation through Store-Based Initiatives) Taisei (A New Model for Industrial Park) Tokyo Electric Power Company Holdings Toray Toshiba (Eco-Friendly Weed Control Using Goats) Toyota Tsusho
Reduced heavy-rain disaster risks	
Reduced coastal disaster risks	Chugai Pharmaceutical FUJITSU (Increasing positive impacts on biodiversity) JAPAN POST HOLDINGS Nomura Holdings (Cultivation and Beekeeping on the Office Rooftop) Seven & i Holdings (Integrated TCFD–TNFD Reporting) Toho Gas Weathernews Asahi Kasei Komatsu (Efforts to Convert Biomass Combustion Ash into Fertilizer) Mitsui & Co (sustainable forest management) Mitsui Sumitomo Insurance Nippon Paper Industries NYK Line (The “Yu no Mori” Reforestation Project) Sompo Japan Insurance Suntory Holdings

Search item	Relevant initiatives (click to go to the initiative)
Water conservation and reduced scarcity risks	Tokyo Tatemono Sumitomo Forestry (Forestry Business in West Kalimantan, Indonesia) Sumitomo Forestry (Mangrove Conservation Business) Japan Airlines (Coral restoration project by enhancing sexual reproduction) Sompo Japan Insurance
Extreme heat measures	FUJITSU (Increasing positive impacts on biodiversity) Nomura Holdings (Cultivation and Beekeeping on the Office Rooftop) Seven & i Holdings (Integrated TCFD–TNFD Reporting) Toho Gas Weathernews Asahi Kasei Honda Motor Mitsui & Co (sustainable forest management) Mitsui Sumitomo Insurance NGK Nippon Paper Industries NYK Line (The “Yu no Mori” Reforestation Project) Oji Holdings Sompo Japan Insurance Suntory Holdings Taisei (the Japan Biodiversity Metric (JBM)) Taisei (A New Model for Industrial Park) Tokyo Electric Power Company Holdings Tokyo Tatemono
Greater resilience in agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	Canon Chugai Pharmaceutical FUJITSU (Increasing positive impacts on biodiversity) Nomura Holdings (Cultivation and Beekeeping on the Office Rooftop) Nomura Holdings (Exploring Regional Brand Value with a Focus on Biodiversity) NTT (Urban Greening and Ecosystem Conservation and Restoration) SEKISUI HOUSE (Creating Ecosystem Networks and Visualizing Natural Capital Value)

Search item	Relevant initiatives (click to go to the initiative)
	Mitsui Sumitomo Insurance SEKISUI HOUSE (Shin-Satoyama) Taisei (the Japan Biodiversity Metric (JBM)) Tokyo Tatemono

3-3. Circular Economy (CE)

Search item	Relevant initiatives (click to go to the initiative)
Use of underutilized resources	NSK (Utilizing Local Biomass Resources) Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank (Established a startup investment fund) Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank (Launch of Impact Finance for Nature(“IFN”)) Asahi Kasei Hokkaido Electric Power Company (Study Of Biomass Boiler Applications For Agricultural Greenhouse) Hokkaido Electric Power Company (Hokkaido-Based Nature Conservation Initiative) Honda Motor Komatsu (Efforts to Convert Biomass Combustion Ash into Fertilizer) Mitsui & Co (Building a Sustainable Palm Oil Supply Chain) Mitsui & Co (sustainable forest management) Nippon Paper Industries NIPPON STEEL (Creation of Sea Forests) Nomura Holdings (Nomura Farm Hokkaido) Nomura Holdings (Drive Decarbonization and Enhance Agriculture Using Biochar) NTT (Creating a Circular Society) NYK Line (The “Yu no Mori” Reforestation Project) Panasonic Holdings (Cellulose Fiber Composite Material “kinari”) SEKISUI HOUSE (Shin-Satoyama) Sompo Japan Insurance Suntory Holdings Taisei (A New Model for Industrial Park) Tokyo Electric Power Company Holdings

Search item	Relevant initiatives (click to go to the initiative)
Circular use of biological resources	Toray Toyo Seikan Group Holdings NSK (Utilizing Local Biomass Resources) Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank (Established a startup investment fund) Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank (Launch of Impact Finance for Nature(“IFN”)) Asahi Kasei Honda Motor Japan Airlines (Coral restoration project by enhancing sexual reproduction) Japan Airlines (Karatsu Bay Seaweed Farming Experience Program) Komatsu (Efforts to Convert Biomass Combustion Ash into Fertilizer) Mitsui & Co (Building a Sustainable Palm Oil Supply Chain) Mitsui & Co (sustainable forest management) Nippon Paper Industries Nomura Holdings (Nomura Farm Hokkaido) Nomura Holdings (Drive Decarbonization and Enhance Agriculture Using Biochar) NYK Line (Loggerhead Sea Turtle Conservation Activities and Beach Cleanup) NYK Line (The “Yu no Mori” Reforestation Project) NYK Line (Visualizing Diversity Using Environmental DNA) Oji Holdings Panasonic Holdings (Cellulose Fiber Composite Material “kinari”) SEKISUI HOUSE (Circular Use of Wood Resources) SEKISUI HOUSE (Shin-Satoyama) Sompo Japan Insurance Taisei (the Japan Biodiversity Metric (JBM)) Toray Toshiba (Eco-Friendly Weed Control Using Goats)
Reduced use of fossil resources	Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank (Launch of Impact Finance for Nature(“IFN”)) NGK Nippon Paper Industries

Search item	Relevant initiatives (click to go to the initiative)
Waste reduction	Oji Holdings Panasonic Holdings (Cellulose Fiber Composite Material “kinari”) Seven & i Holdings (Promoting Resource Circulation through Store-Based Initiatives) Toray Toshiba (Eco-Friendly Weed Control Using Goats) Toyota Tsusho NYK Line (Contribution to the Analysis of Marine Plastics Pollution) NYK Line (Donates to San Miguel Corporation (SMC) River Cleanup Project) Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank (Established a startup investment fund) Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank (Launch of Impact Finance for Nature(“IFN”)) Hokkaido Electric Power Company (Study Of Biomass Boiler Applications For Agricultural Greenhouse) Hokkaido Electric Power Company (Hokkaido-Based Nature Conservation Initiative) Honda Motor Komatsu (Efforts to Convert Biomass Combustion Ash into Fertilizer) Mitsui & Co (Building a Sustainable Palm Oil Supply Chain) NGK Nomura Holdings (Nomura Farm Hokkaido) Nomura Holdings (Drive Decarbonization and Enhance Agriculture Using Biochar) Oji Holdings Panasonic Holdings (Cellulose Fiber Composite Material “kinari”) Seven & i Holdings (Promoting Resource Circulation through Store-Based Initiatives) Taisei (A New Model for Industrial Park) Toshiba (Eco-Friendly Weed Control Using Goats) Toyota Tsusho
Recycling	Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank (Established a startup investment fund) Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank (Launch of Impact Finance for Nature(“IFN”))

Search item	Relevant initiatives (click to go to the initiative)
	Komatsu (Efforts to Convert Biomass Combustion Ash into Fertilizer) NIPPON STEEL (Creation of Sea Forests) Nomura Holdings (Nomura Farm Hokkaido) Nomura Holdings (Drive Decarbonization and Enhance Agriculture Using Biochar) Oji Holdings SEKISUI HOUSE (Circular Use of Wood Resources) Seven & i Holdings (Promoting Resource Circulation through Store-Based Initiatives) Taisei (the Japan Biodiversity Metric (JBM)) Taisei (A New Model for Industrial Park) Toyota Tsusho
Reuse	Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank (Established a startup investment fund)
Improved water circulation	Toyo Seikan Group Holdings Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank (Established a startup investment fund) Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank (Launch of Impact Finance for Nature(“IFN”)) Honda Motor Mitsui & Co (sustainable forest management) Mitsui Sumitomo Insurance Nippon Paper Industries NYK Line (The “Yu no Mori” Reforestation Project) Sompo Japan Insurance Suntory Holdings Taisei (A New Model for Industrial Park) Tokyo Electric Power Company Holdings Tokyo Tatemono
Local resource circulation	Toyo Seikan Group Holdings Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank (Established a startup investment fund) Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank (Launch of Impact Finance for Nature(“IFN”)) Hokkaido Electric Power Company (Study Of Biomass Boiler Applications For Agricultural Greenhouse) Hokkaido Electric Power Company (Hokkaido-Based Nature

Search item	Relevant initiatives (click to go to the initiative)
	Conservation Initiative) Japan Airlines (Coral restoration project by enhancing sexual reproduction) Japan Airlines (Karatsu Bay Seaweed Farming Experience Program) Komatsu (Efforts to Convert Biomass Combustion Ash into Fertilizer) Mitsui & Co (Building a Sustainable Palm Oil Supply Chain) Mitsui & Co (sustainable forest management) Nippon Paper Industries Nomura Holdings (Nomura Farm Hokkaido) Nomura Holdings (Drive Decarbonization and Enhance Agriculture Using Biochar) NTT (Creating a Circular Society) Panasonic Holdings (Cellulose Fiber Composite Material “kinari”) SEKISUI HOUSE (Shin-Satoyama) Sompo Japan Insurance Suntory Holdings Taisei (the Japan Biodiversity Metric (JBM)) Taisei (A New Model for Industrial Park) Toshiba (Eco-Friendly Weed Control Using Goats)