Keidanren
Policy & Action

Questionnaire survey on corporate biodiversity actions in Japan

Summary of the FY2024 survey results

November 18, 2025
Keidanren (Japan Business Federation)
Keidanren Nature Conservation Council (KNCC)

Overview of the survey

Objectives:

To monitor the status of biodiversity actions by Japanese companies referring to the Kunming Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) and the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) recommendations, and identify key challenges and opportunities to move forward.

Target:

Keidanren member companies (1,574 companies (April 2025), including KNCC members)

Survey Period: April – June 2025

Number of responses: 334 companies, including 132 KNCC members

* Note for interpreting data presented in the following slides:

✓ The sum of proportions presented in some graphs exceed 100% due to rounding decimals

✓ “N” in this disclosure refers to the number of valid responses to each question

This survey was conducted by the KNCC, commissioned to the Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES).

Executive summary (1)

(1) Companies are increasingly mainstreaming biodiversity into corporate management as compared with FY2023

① **Awareness of "biodiversity" is high**, with 70% of companies reporting that more than 80% of the management knew the meaning of "biodiversity", and 90% of companies reporting that at least a few employees knew its meaning. **Awareness of "nature positive" is lower** than that of "biodiversity", but has **increased**. [P7]

② **Organization structure** to oversee biodiversity actions: By an **internal expert committee in the highest number (67%)** of companies; by **the board of directors and/or the management** in **a moderate number (39% and 38% respectively)** of companies, which have **increased** since FY2022. [P8]

③ **Corporate documents** on biodiversity: **Sustainability and/or environmental policy** by **the largest number (75%)** of companies. [P9]

④ Fractions of 36% and 41% of companies responded have quantitative and qualitative targets respectively. The number of **companies that have quantitative targets has increased** since FY2022. [P10]

⑤ The primary **media for disclosing biodiversity information** are **websites and voluntary reports** such as integrated reports (76% and 73%, respectively). While **statutory reports** like securities reports remain limited (17%), they have shown **an increasing trend** since the FY2022 survey. [P11]

⑥ **CDP (73%) and TNFD (72%) were the most frequently used** by these companies for biodiversity information disclosure, with **a remarkable increase in the latter** as compared to FY2023 [P12]

⑦ A larger proportion of companies **secure budget or provide funding for biodiversity** as CSR rather than in their main business, and in Japan rather than in other countries. Over time, **the number of companies undertaking biodiversity actions within their main business is on the rise**. [P13]

(2) Many companies are taking biodiversity actions that contribute to GBF, with increased quality.

① **The percentage of companies taking actions related to at least one GBF target is 87%**, a slight increase since the FY2023 survey. Looking at each target individually, the highest proportions of initiatives are for **T8: Climate change and biodiversity (including NbS/EbA)**, **T15: Corporate biodiversity information disclosure**, **T3: Protected Areas and OECM**, **T7: Reduce pollution**, and **T11: Restore, maintain, and enhance nature's contributions to people**. [P15-19] Examples of biodiversity actions provided by these companies demonstrate a qualitative enhancement of these efforts. [P22,23]

② By industrial sector, **the highest proportion of companies in pulp and printing sector have GBF-related actions**, followed by **electricity/gas/heat/water supply**, **construction**, **food/ beverages, tobacco and feed and wholesale/retailing**. The most frequently referred targets differed by industrial sector.[P20]

③ **Potential contributions of biodiversity actions to a variety of SDGs** were demonstrated. These include **SDG15. Life on land; SDG14. Life below water; SDG13.Climate action; SDG12.Responsible consumption and production; SDG17. Partnerships for the goals** and **SDG11. Sustainable cities and communities.** [P24]

Executive summary (2)

(3) Rapidly increasing number of companies have progressed in terms of the TNFD information disclosure

① **Overall 72% of companies are either implementing or considering the evaluation of their dependencies and impacts on nature in their direct operations and value chains and of related risks and opportunities**. The majority of companies have overseas direct operations and/or value chains, most of which are evaluating their overseas nature impacts and dependencies. [P26]

② A total of 91% of companies **consider indigenous peoples and local communities and their human rights** in their direct operations and across their value chains. Those companies have **increased** since FY2023. [P27]

③ **The highest proportion** of companies have implemented **the first "Locate" step (54%)** of LEAP* approach, with the number gradually decreasing towards the final "Prepare" step. **The proportion of companies implementing each of the four steps is rapidly increasing**. [P28]

(4) Many companies take biodiversity actions driven by social needs and business needs. They are facing various technical barriers, which, however, have gradually been overcome.

① **Societal trends and business needs** were the most frequently mentioned reasons for companies to take biodiversity actions, particularly **international/national norms and a society-wide interest (81%)**, **management philosophy/priority (58%)** and **risk management (58%)**. [P30]

② **Technical barriers** in taking biodiversity actions were frequently mentioned, particularly **developing and measuring indicators and targets (54%)**, **complex supply chains (46%), scenario development and analysis (44%)** and **limited knowledge, human and financial resources (44%)**. There was a decrease in the number of companies which mention technical barriers, indicating that technical barriers are gradually being overcome. [P31]

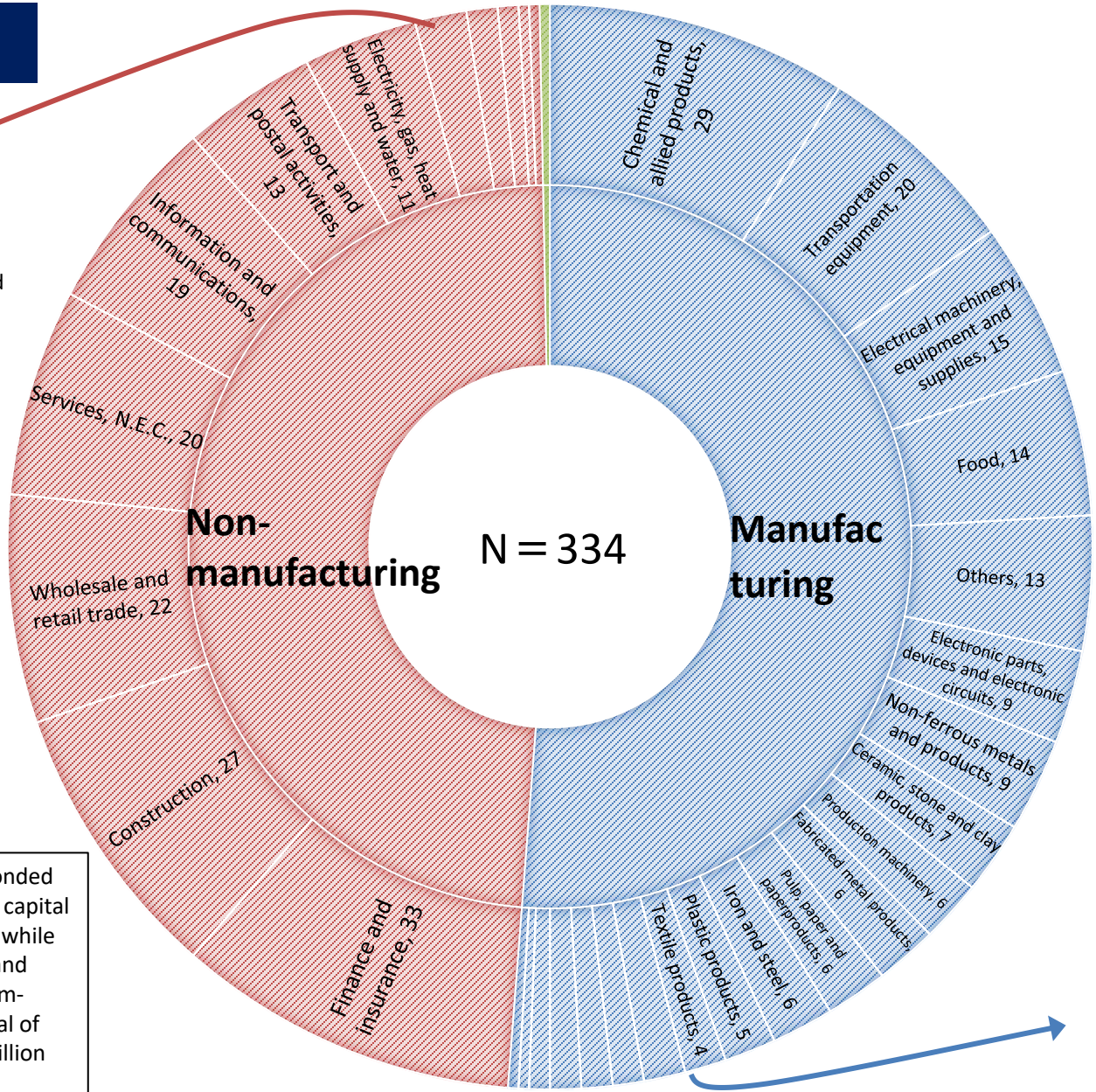
③ **Biodiversity action is lagging behind climate actions (38%)** in a highest proportion of companies. This, however, is followed by the proportion of companies with **integrated TCFD**-TNFD reporting** and with **synergistic climate-biodiversity actions**, both of which are **on the rise**. [P32]

* LEAP: Four steps to carry out nature-related financial disclosure recommended by TNFD, i.e., Locate, Evaluate, Assess and Prepare
** TCFD: Taskforce on Climate-related Financial Disclosures

Respondent company profile

Sector

- Scientific research, professional and technical services
- Compound services
- Accommodation, food and beverage services
- Government, except elsewhere classified
- Mining and quarrying of stone and gravel

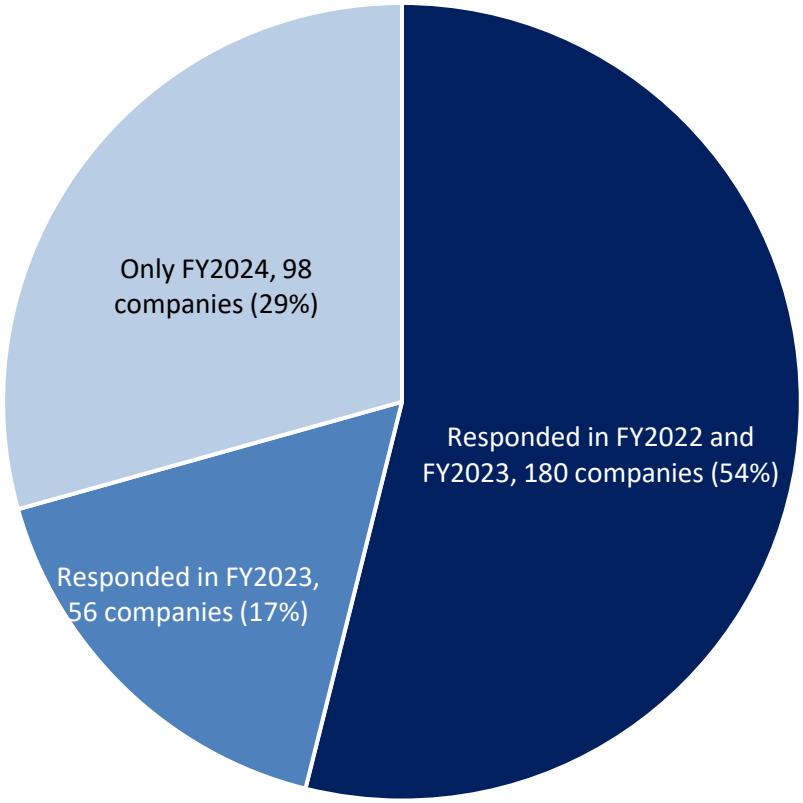


- Information and communication electronics equipment
- General-purpose machinery
- Beverages, tobacco and feed
- Business oriented machinery
- Petroleum and coal products
- Rubber products
- Printing and allied industries

Most companies that responded were large companies with capital of JPY 300 million or more, while in the non-manufacturing and other sectors, many medium-sized companies with capital of between JPY 50 and 100 million responded to the survey

Respondent company profile

Proportion of companies responding to previous surveys (FY2022, FY2023)

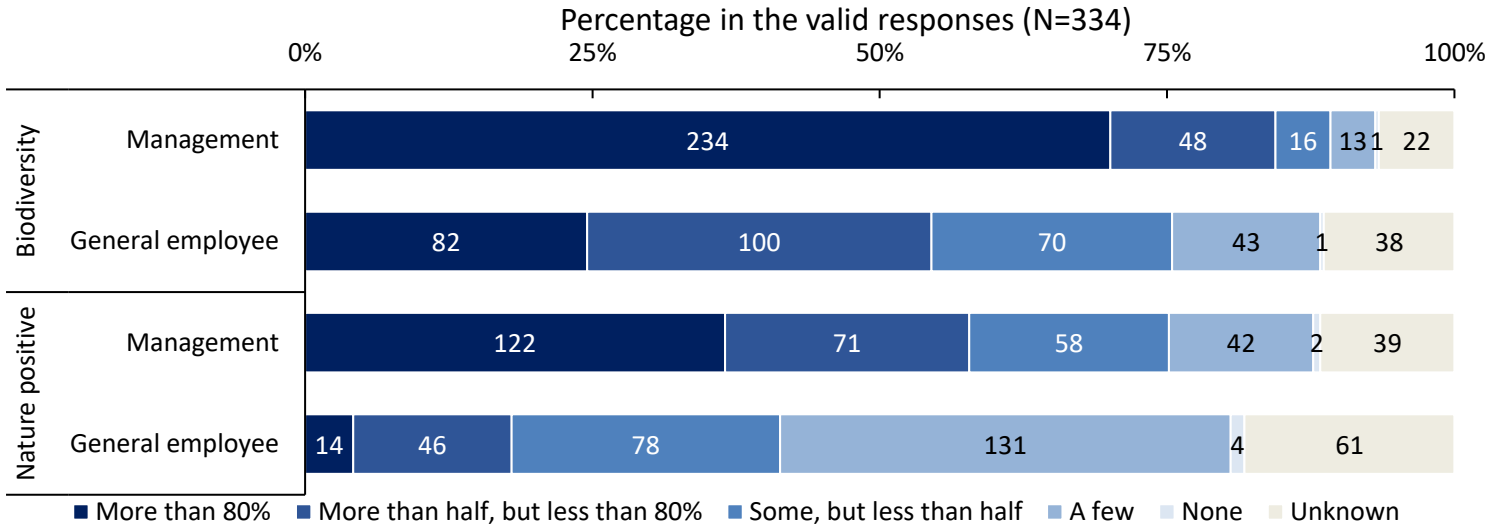


- About half of the companies that responded to the latest FY2024 survey also responded to the surveys in FY2022 and FY2023 consecutively, and about 20% responded to the previous FY2023 survey.

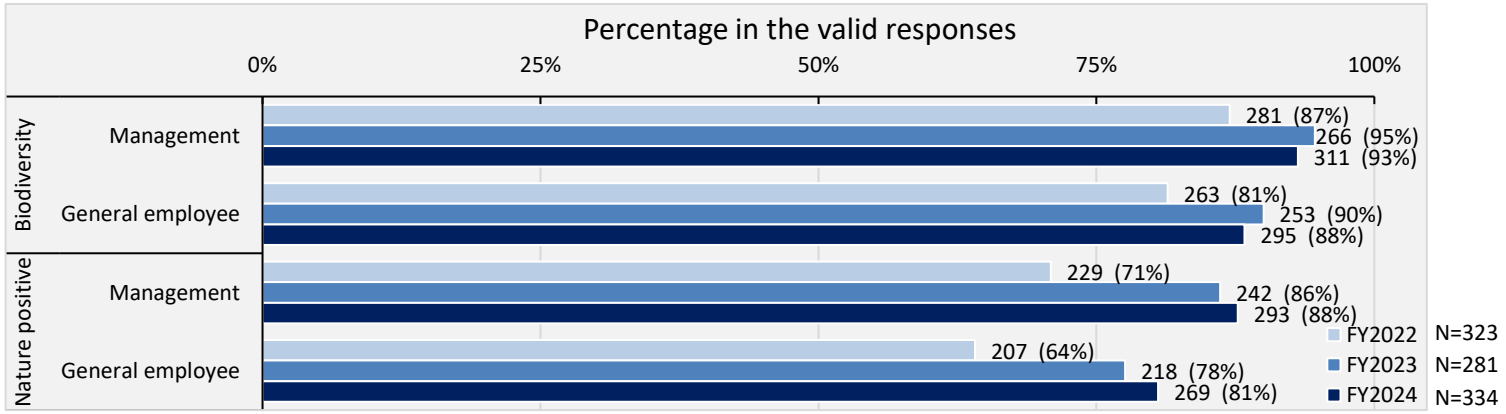
(1) Mainstreaming biodiversity into corporate management

Awareness of biodiversity

Q. What proportion of your company's management (board and executive officers) and general employees know the meaning of "biodiversity" and "nature positive"? If your company has not conducted a survey, please answer using a rough estimate. (N = 334)



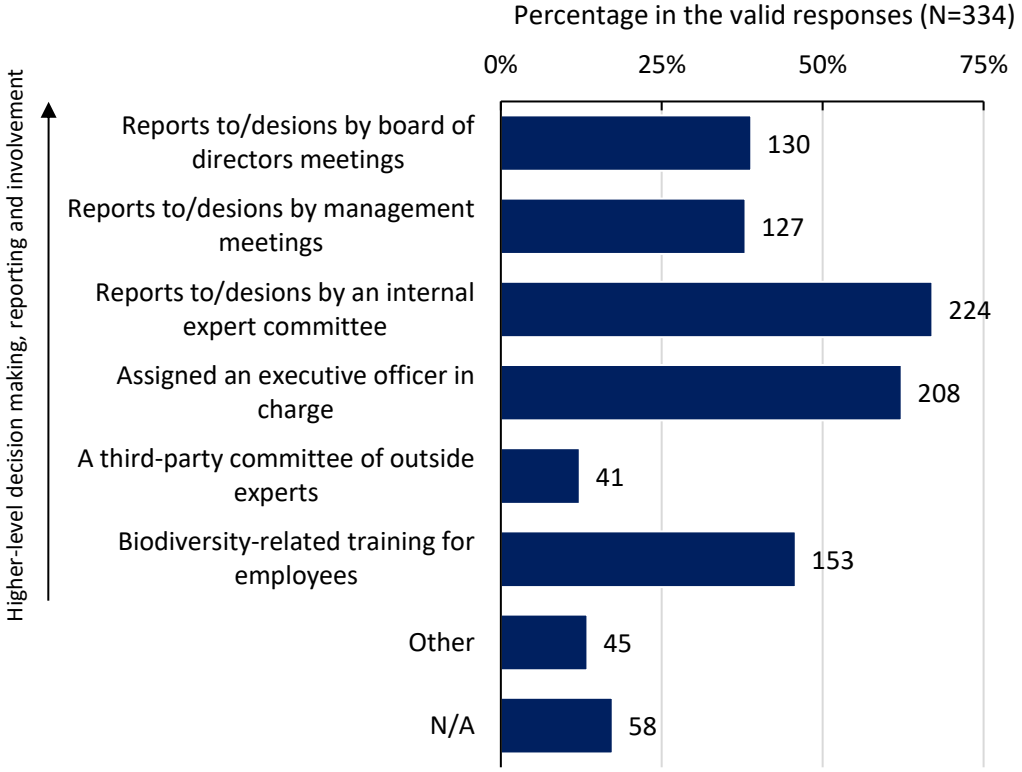
Comparison with the FY2022 and FY2023 survey results

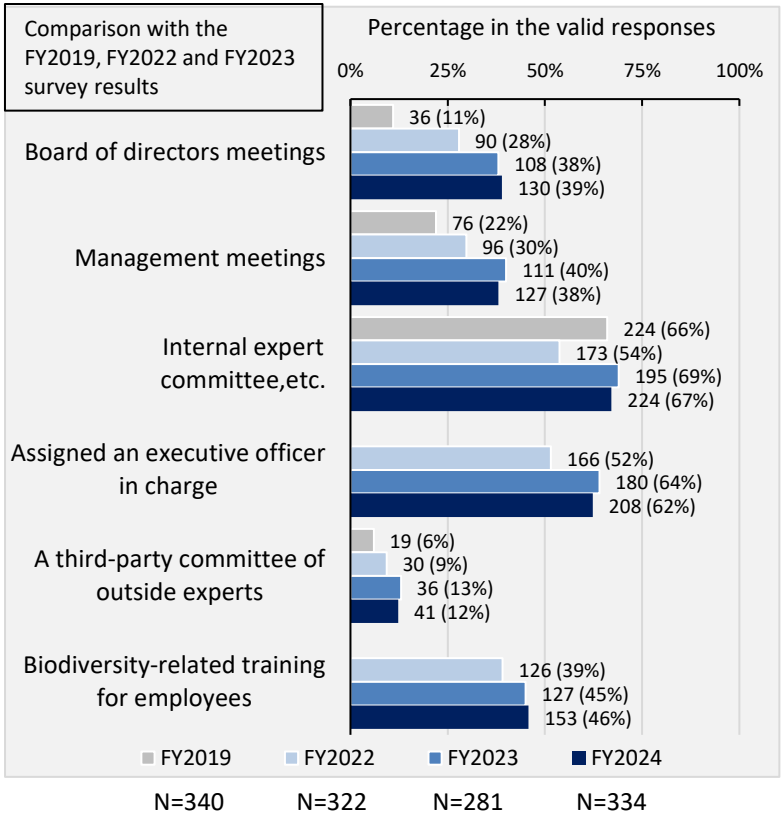


- **Awareness of "biodiversity" is generally high** (especially among management)
- **Awareness of "nature-positive" is not high, but improving** (especially among management)

Organizational structure to promote biodiversity actions (1)

Q. Which organizational structure applies to your company to promote biodiversity actions? (N=334)

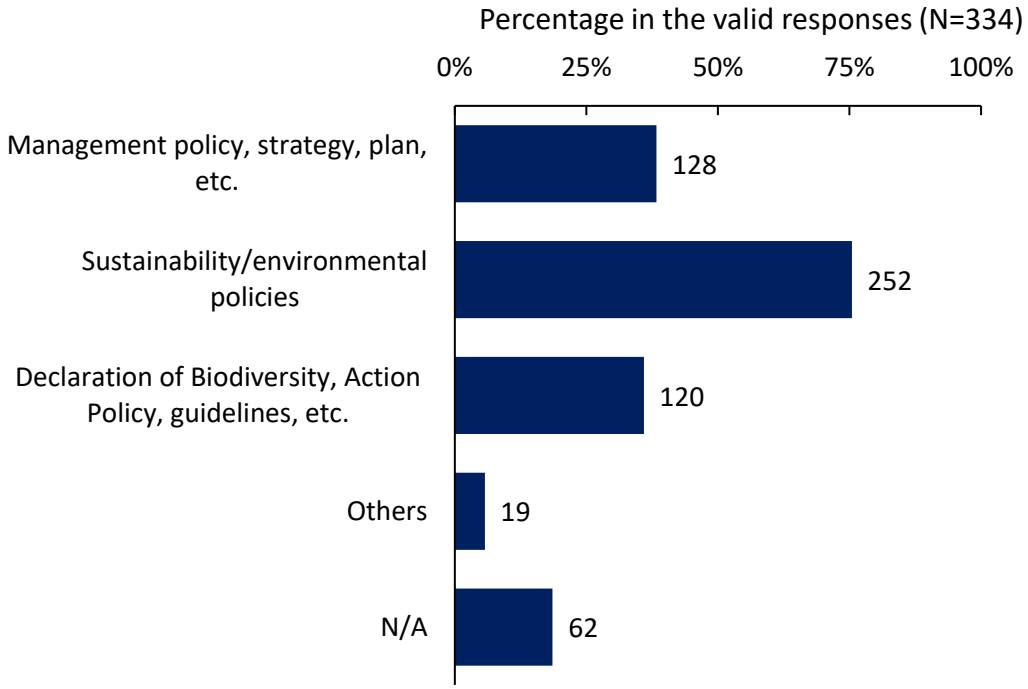


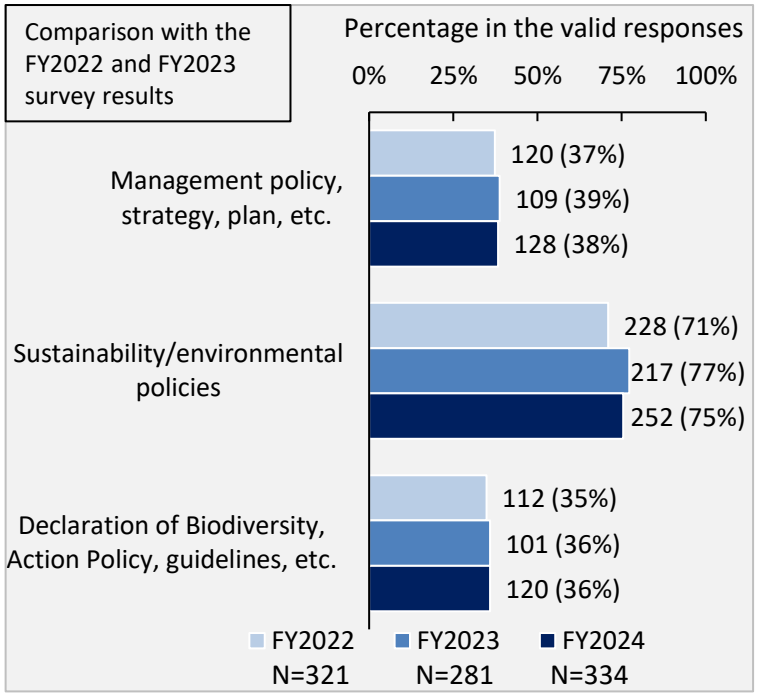


- The majority of companies have **internal expert committees** or **an executive officer** to oversee biodiversity actions.
- Less than half of the companies **have the board and management meetings overseeing biodiversity actions**, but the proportion has **increased**.

Organizational structure to promote biodiversity actions (2)

Q. Does your company have a management policy, strategy, plan or other corporate documents that have biodiversity-related statements and/or contents? (N=334)

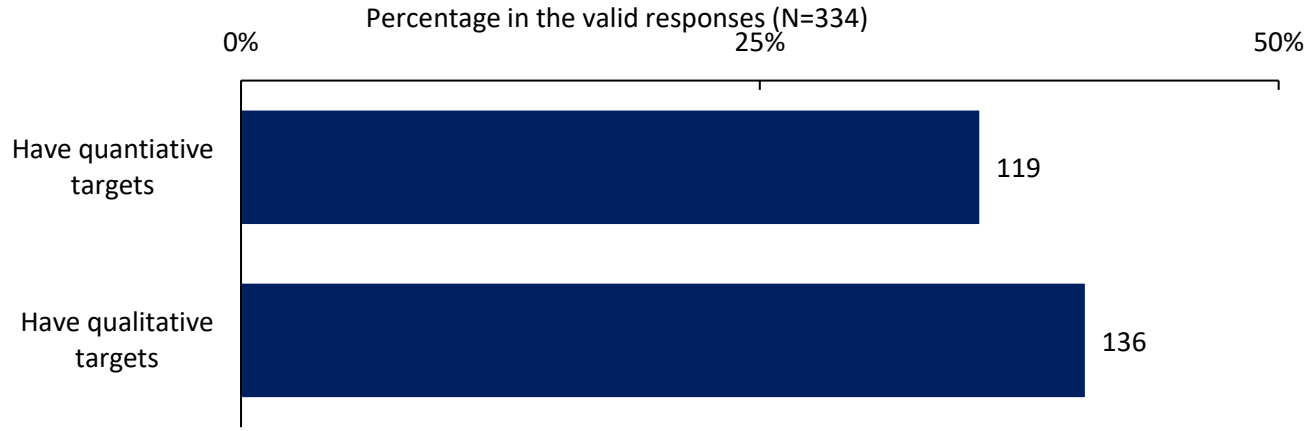


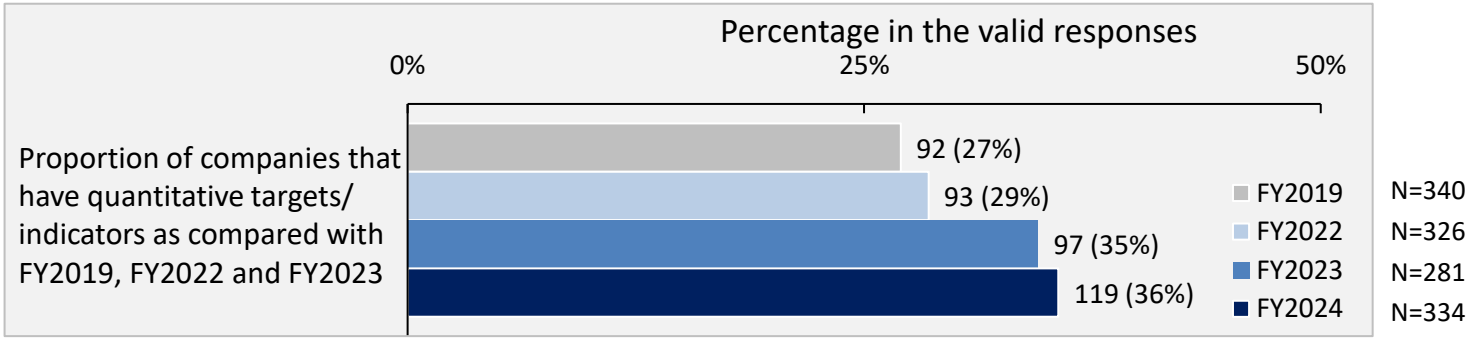


- **The majority (approx. 80%) have sustainability/environmental policies or other sustainability documents that have statements/contents on biodiversity**.
- Over time, there has been no significant change in the proportion of companies that mention biodiversity in either their corporate or management documents.

Targets for biodiversity actions

Q. Has your company set targets for biodiversity actions? (N=334)

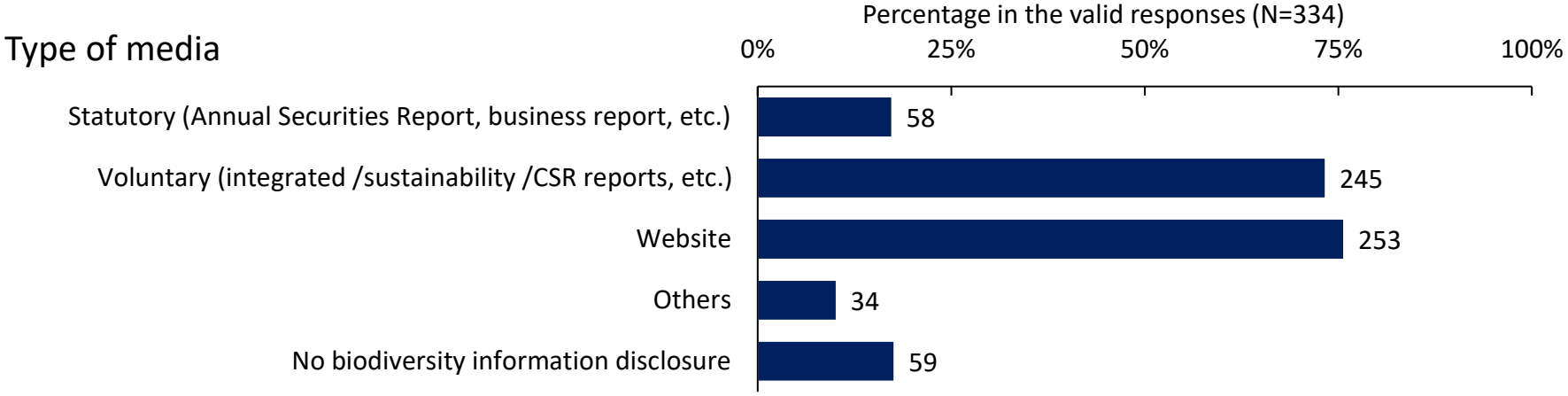


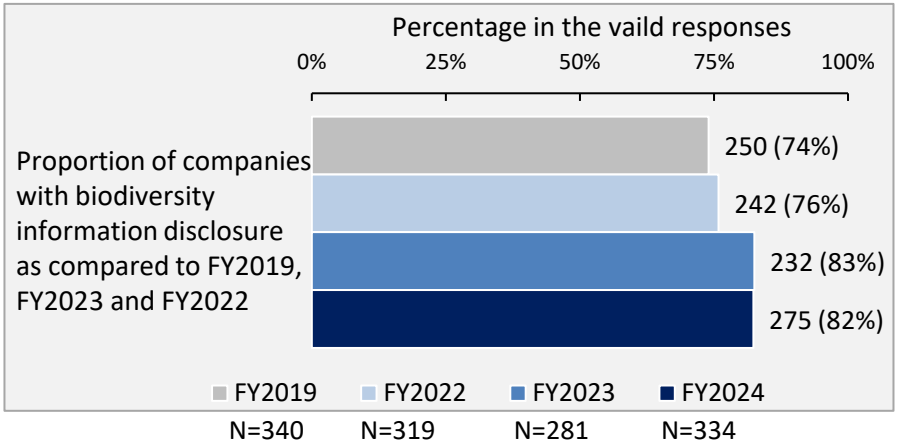


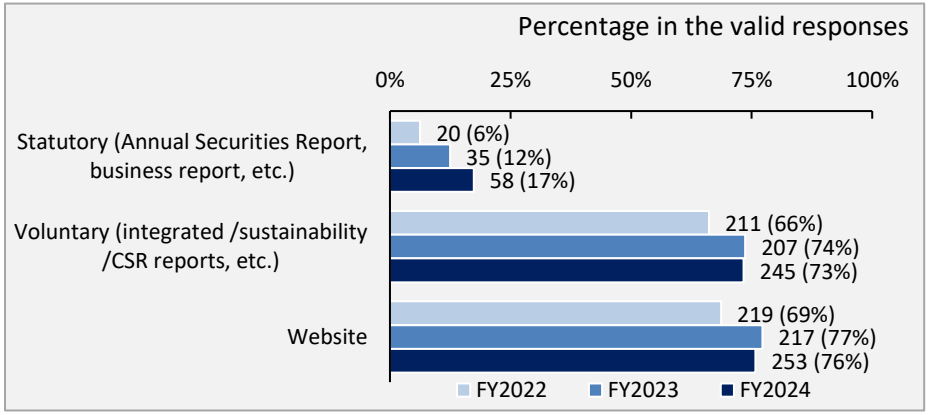
- **Quantitative and quantitative biodiversity targets were set by approx. 30% - 40%** of companies, with slightly more companies having only qualitative targets.
- **Increasing number of companies have set quantitative targets/indicators** since FY2019.

Biodiversity information disclosure (1)

Q. In which media does your company disclose biodiversity information? (N=334)



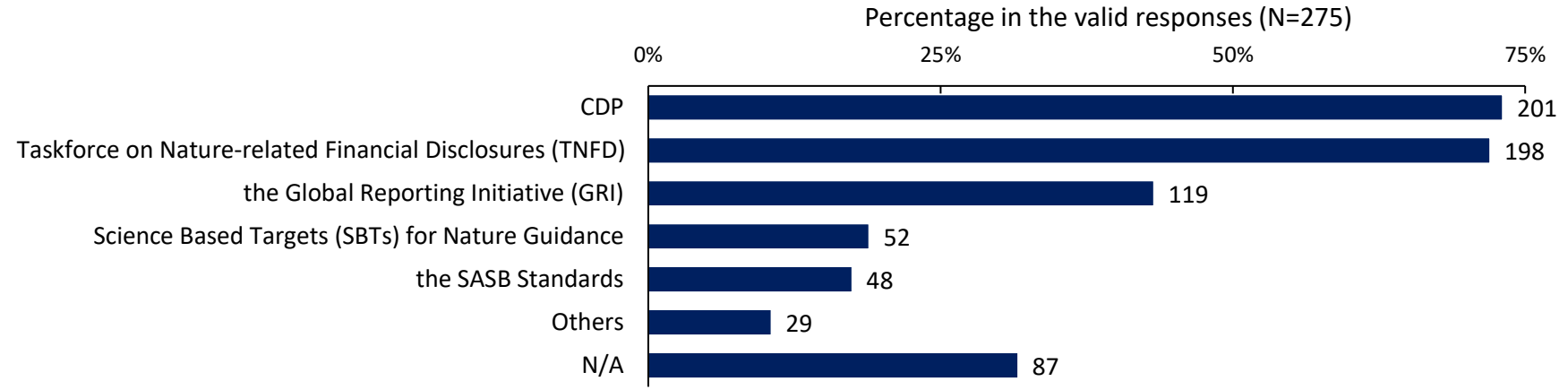




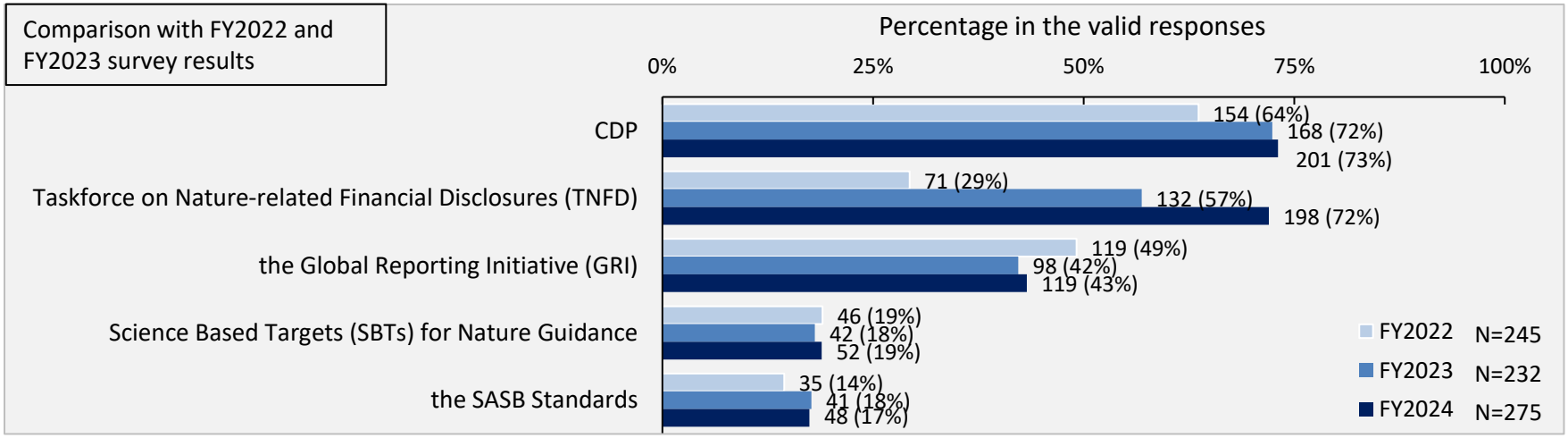
- **Company websites** and **voluntary reports, e.g., integrated reports** and **sustainability reports, were used by the majority of companies** for biodiversity information disclosure.
- Securities and other **statutory reports** were **used by far less, but increasing number of companies**.
- The proportion of companies **disclosing biodiversity information** has not significantly changed since FY2023.

Biodiversity information disclosure (2)

Q. Which disclosure frameworks or guidance does your company follow or refer to when disclosing biodiversity information? (N=275)



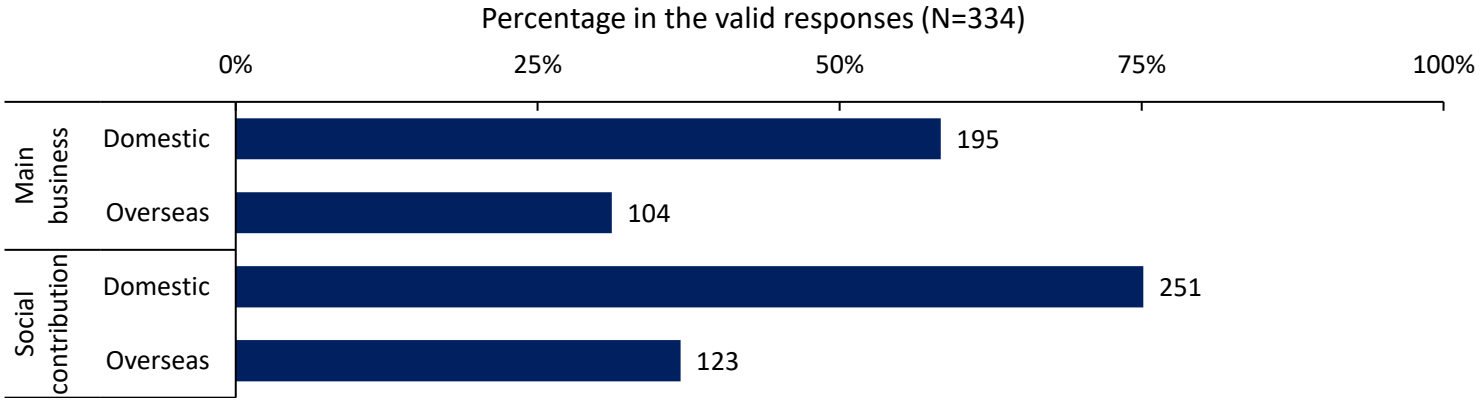
Comparison with FY2022 and FY2023 survey results



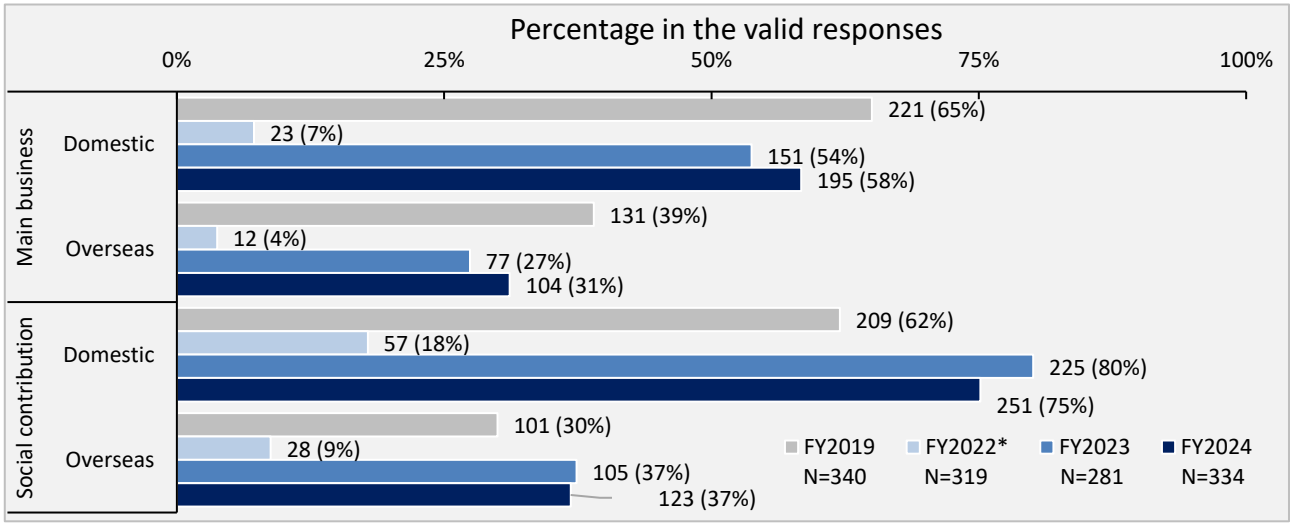
- Among various guidelines or frameworks for biodiversity information disclosure, **CDP was the most frequently used**, followed by **TNFD** and **GRI.**
- The proportion of companies **referring to TNFD has increased remarkably** since FY2023.

Budgets and funding for biodiversity-related actions

Q. Does your company secure a budget or provide funding for biodiversity-related actions? (N=334)



Comparison with the results of the FY2019, FY2022 and FY2023 survey for each media type.



*The question in the FY2022 survey was only open to companies responding that they were implementing activities related to the GBF Target 19 (Fund). This may have affected the difference in the results.

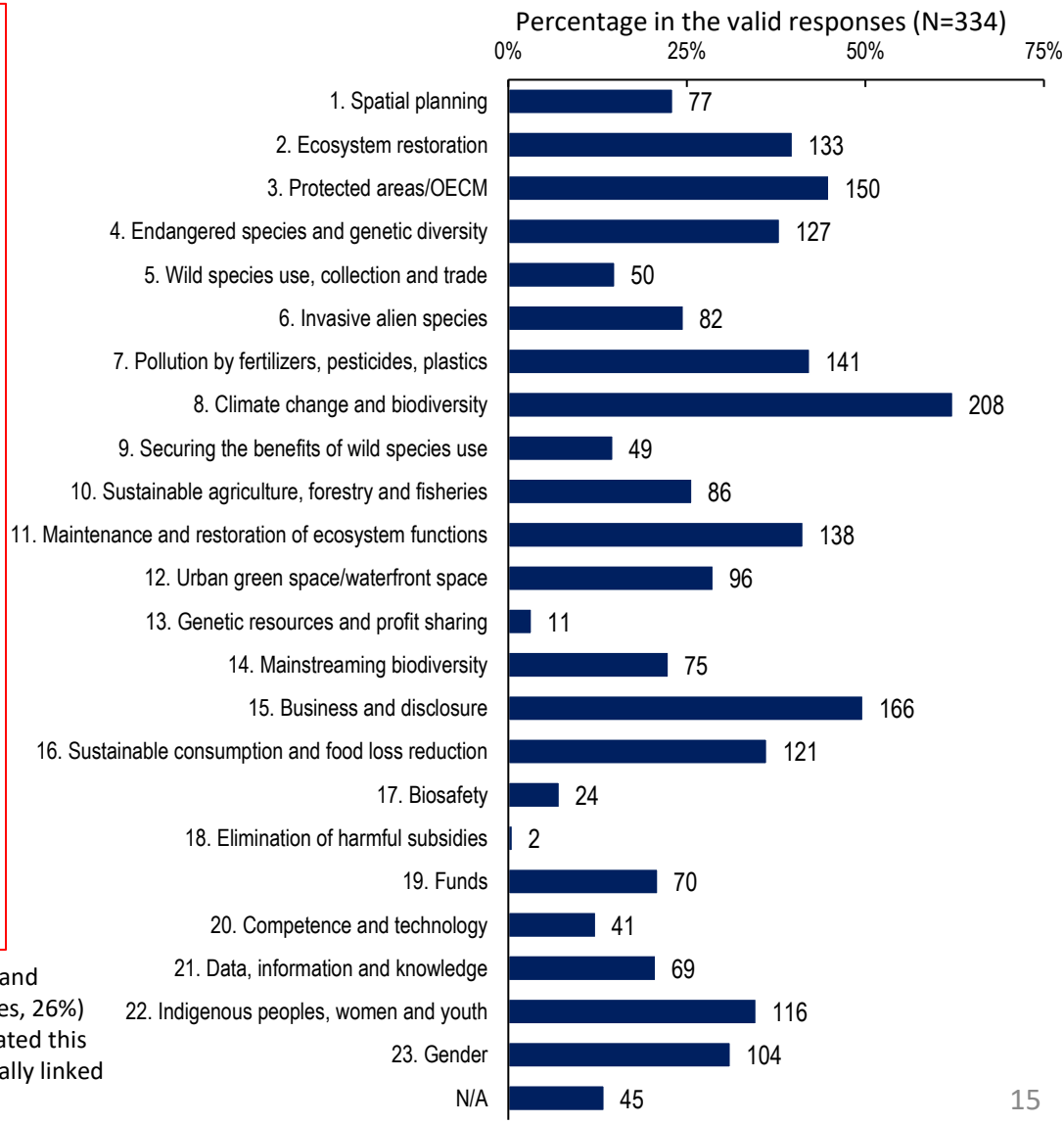
- **A far higher proportion** of **companies provide funding or secure budget for actions in Japan than in other countries**.
- **A slightly higher proportion** of companies provide funding or secure budget **for social responsibility/contribution than for actions in their main business**.
- **An increased number** of companies provide funding or budgets for biodiversity actions **in main business both in Japan and in other countries** as compared with FY 2023.

(2) Contribution to GBF

Contribution to the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

Q. The 23 targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) are listed below. Does your company have any activities (including those under planning) that correspond to each of the GBF targets? (N=281)

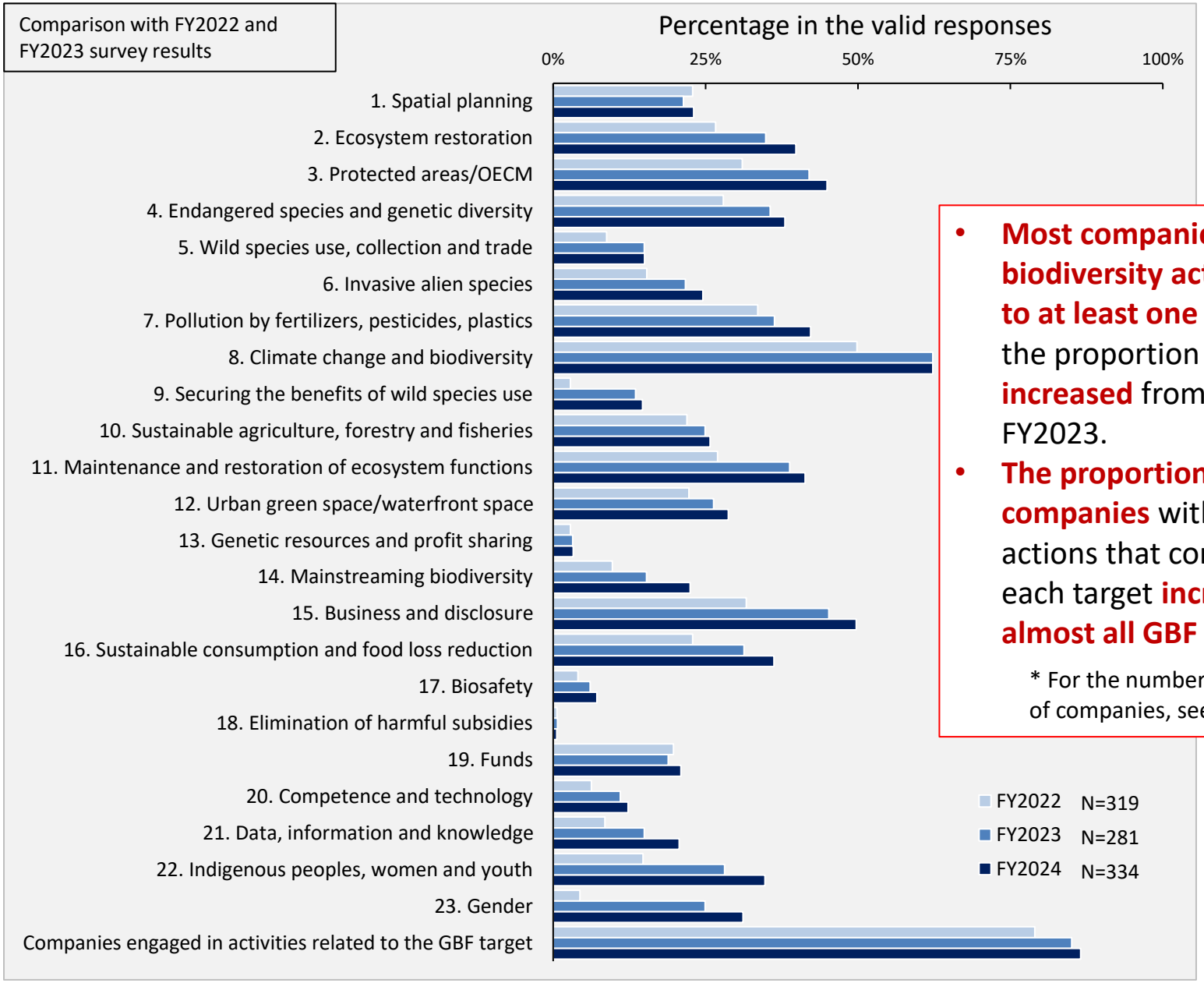
- Many companies have biodiversity actions that contribute to **T8.Climate change and biodiversity***, **T15.Biodiversity information disclosure, T3.Protected areas and OECMs, T7.Reduce pollution, T11.Restore, maintain and enhance nature's contributions to people, T2.Ecosystem restoration** and **T4.Endangered species and genetic diversity**.
- By industrial sector, **the highest proportion of companies in the pulp and printing sector** have GBF-related actions, followed by **electricity/gas/heat/water supply, construction, food/ beverages, tobacco and feed** and **wholesale/retailing** **.
- The most frequently referred targets differed by industrial sector. [P20]



*Regarding Target 8, a follow-up question on the synergy between climate and biodiversity actions (p.32) revealed that only a few companies (86 companies, 26%) were making such synergistic efforts, implying that many companies associated this target with their ongoing efforts on climate change that were not intentionally linked to biodiversity.

Contribution to the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

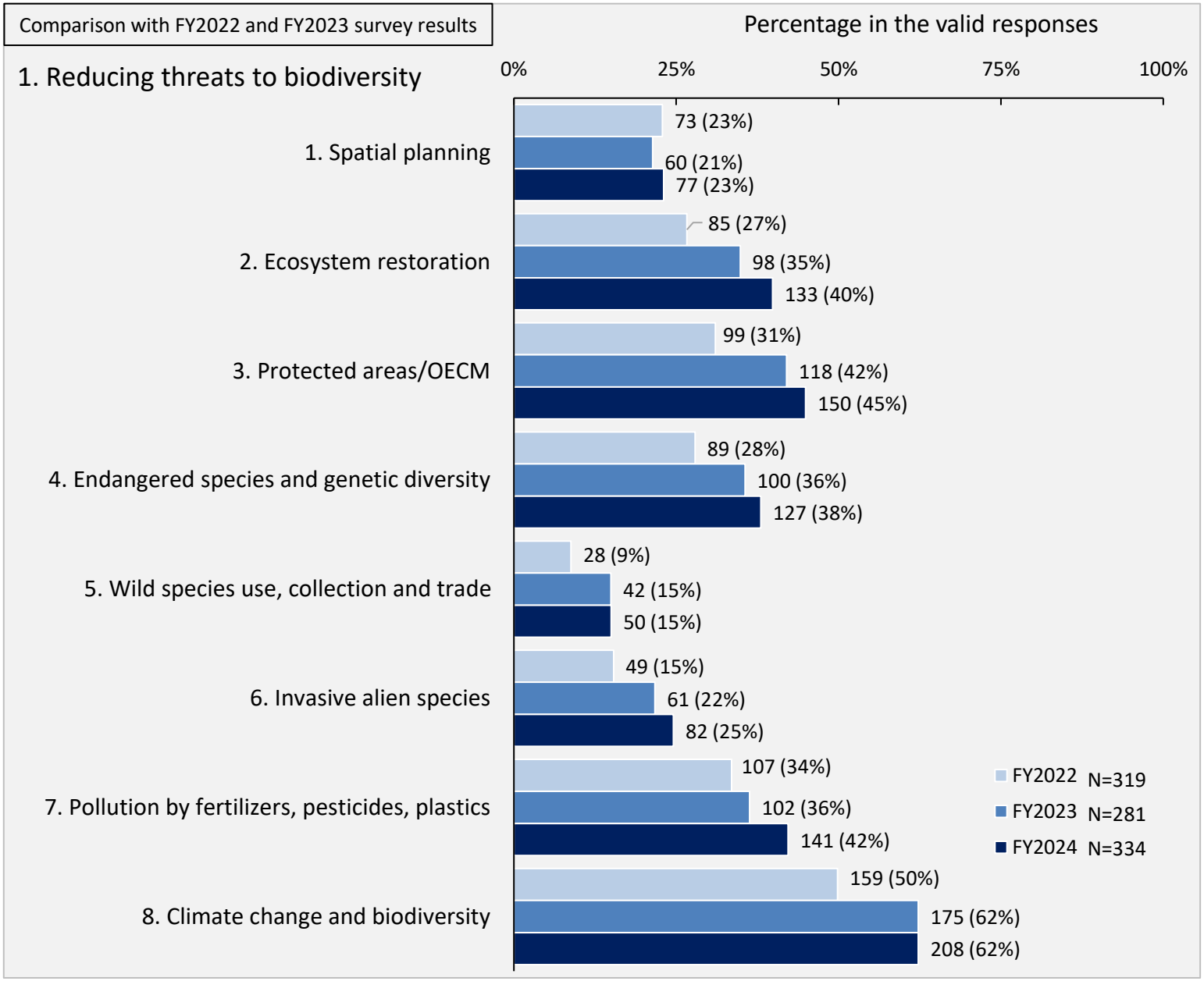
Comparison with FY2022 and FY2023 survey results



- **Most companies (87%) have biodiversity actions related to at least one GBF target**, the proportion of which has **increased** from FY2022 and FY2023.
- **The proportion of companies** with biodiversity actions that contribute to each target **increased across almost all GBF targets**.

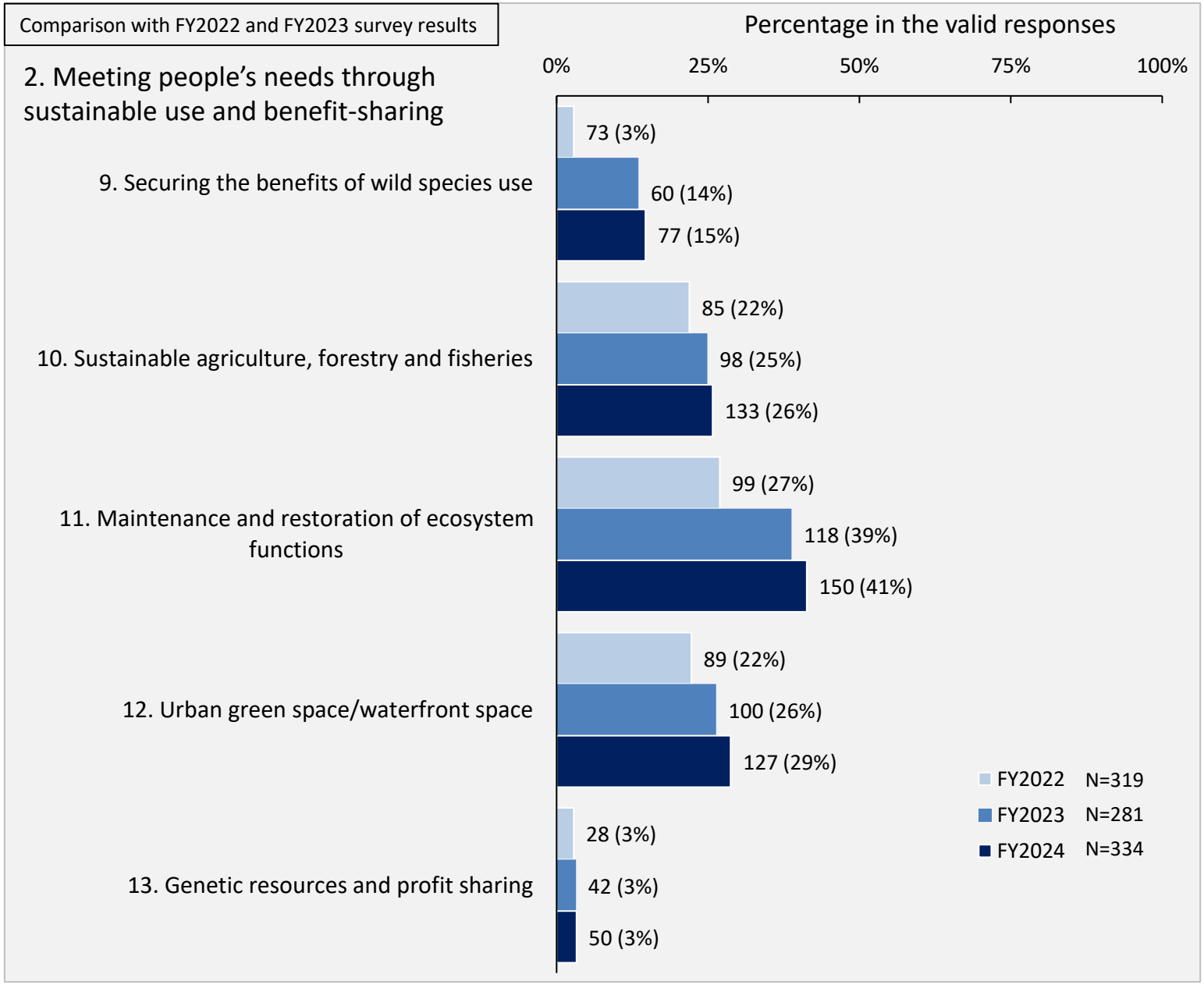
* For the number and percentage of companies, see pages 17 to 19.

Contribution to the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework



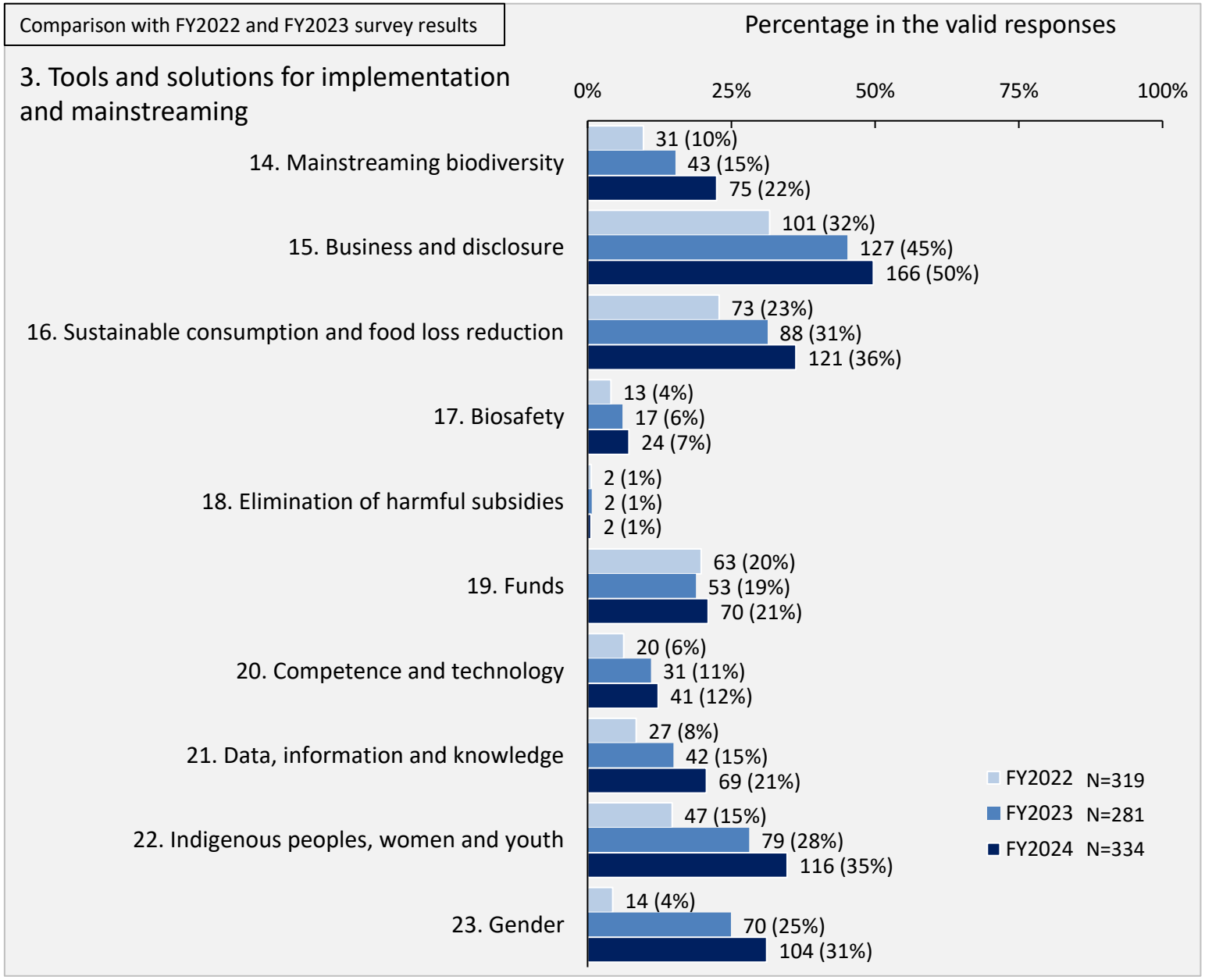
Contribution to the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

Comparison with FY2022 and FY2023 survey results



Contribution to the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

Comparison with FY2022 and FY2023 survey results



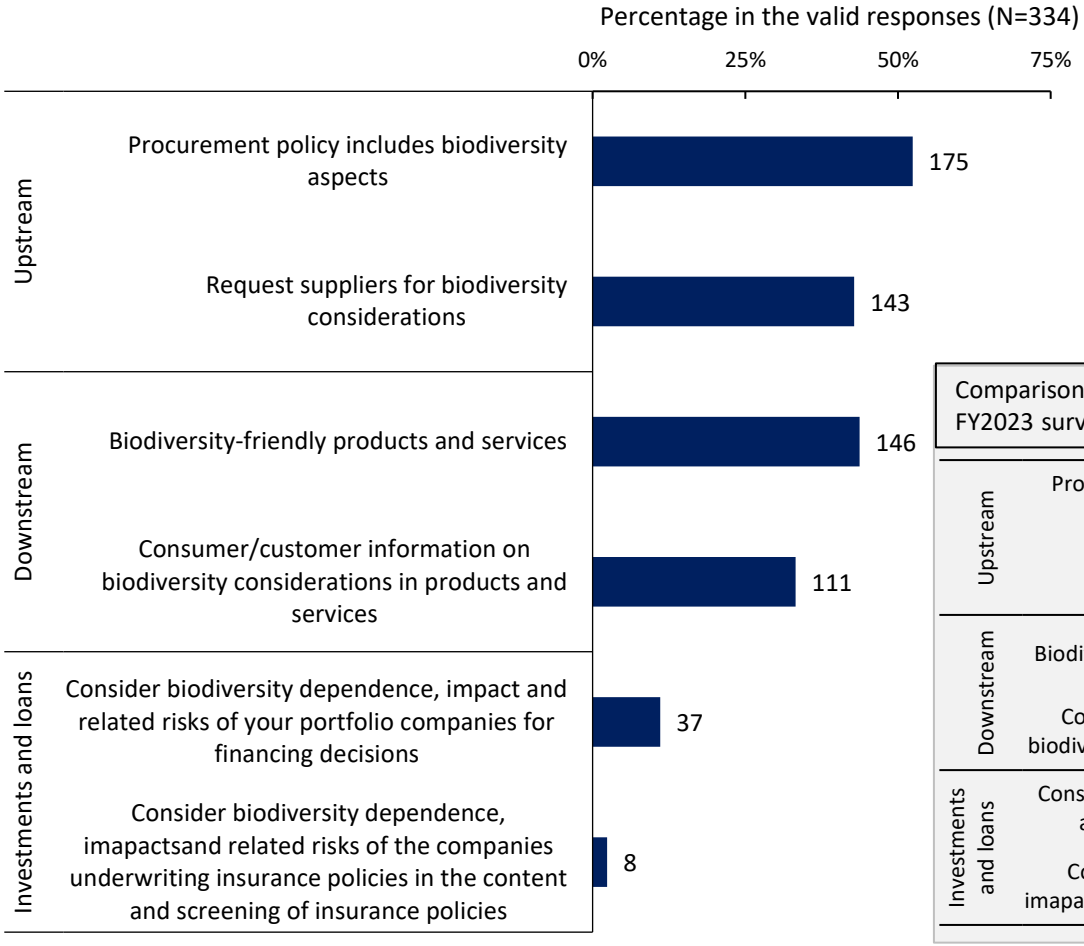
[Reference] Percentage of companies with initiatives corresponding to each GBF target (by industry sectors)

	Manufacturing									Non-manufacturing								
GBF targets	Beverages, tobacco and feed	Pulp and Printing	Chemical and allied products	Iron and steel, Non-ferrous metals and products, Fabricated metal products	Electronic parts, devices and electronic circuits	Electrical machinery, equipment and supplies	Machinery and equipment, etc.	Transportation equipment	Other (Manufacturing)	Construction	Electricity, gas, heat supply and water	Information and communications	Transport and postal activities	Wholesale and retail trade	Finance and insurance	Real estate and goods rental and leasing	Services, N.E.C.	Other (Nonmanufacturing)
1. Spatial planning	24	43	14	14	22	7	6	55	25	41	73	16	8	18	6	60	20	8
2. Ecosystem restoration	41	57	24	48	22	13	38	60	38	59	55	21	54	55	45	30	25	25
3. Protected areas/OECM	41	71	34	57	22	60	31	70	53	59	73	26	31	36	42	80	15	25
4. Endangered species and genetic diversity	47	86	17	52	22	47	50	75	31	41	55	21	54	45	27	40	5	25
5. Wild species use, collection and trade	41	57	3	5	22	0	19	0	25	30	9	5	23	36	3	10	5	0
6. Invasive alien species	18	71	21	14	11	27	38	50	19	41	45	16	38	9	18	10	10	25
7. Pollution by fertilizers, pesticides, plastics	65	57	59	48	22	47	50	30	59	44	55	21	62	55	15	20	25	25
8. Climate change and biodiversity	59	71	72	71	33	53	25	80	63	70	100	37	54	77	73	50	50	50
9. Securing the benefits of wild species use	12	43	0	14	22	7	31	20	13	19	18	11	15	18	15	20	10	8
10. Sustainable agriculture, forestry and fisheries	65	43	21	14	11	0	19	15	13	30	36	32	8	68	39	30	10	0
11. Maintenance and restoration of ecosystem functions	53	57	55	38	33	20	31	45	34	48	55	21	46	68	45	40	20	25
12. Urban green space/waterfront space	12	29	21	33	22	20	25	50	28	67	55	21	15	23	15	70	10	17
13. Genetic resources and profit sharing	12	14	3	0	0	0	6	0	9	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
14. Mainstreaming biodiversity	29	29	21	10	0	27	31	25	16	33	18	16	15	36	30	10	15	25
15. Business and disclosure	65	71	52	52	22	40	50	45	41	52	82	53	62	50	67	30	30	25
16. Sustainable consumption and food loss reduction	71	57	24	33	44	20	38	30	50	41	36	21	23	59	33	20	35	8
17. Biosafety	29	0	28	0	0	0	13	0	13	7	0	5	0	5	3	0	0	0
18. Elimination of harmful subsidies	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0
19. Funds	29	29	17	14	0	7	25	10	22	30	18	11	23	23	45	10	15	17
20. Competence and technology	6	29	3	0	11	13	25	10	13	22	9	16	8	14	12	0	15	25
21. Data, information and knowledge	29	14	17	10	11	20	19	25	22	22	27	21	31	23	18	20	15	33
22. Indigenous peoples, women and youth	47	57	31	48	0	33	19	40	38	37	45	21	46	32	45	40	20	17
23. Gender	41	43	31	29	0	20	19	20	31	33	55	26	46	45	36	10	35	25
Average of all targets by industry sector	36	45	25	26	15	21	26	33	28	36	40	19	29	35	28	26	17	18

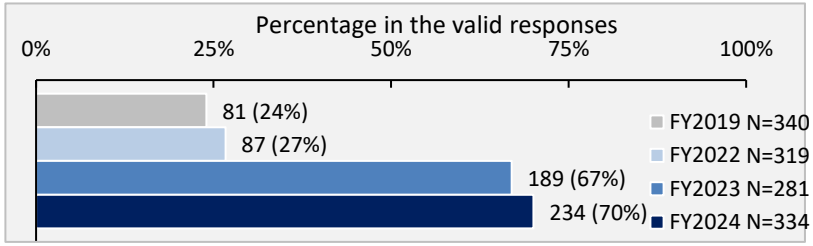
The numbers in the table indicate the percentage (%) of the number of firms that selected each target out of the total number of valid responses (number of firms) by industry sector. Dark green/blue in the color scale of the table indicates a large percentage of firms that selected the corresponding target, while light green/blue to no color indicates a small or no percentage.

Biodiversity efforts in upstream and downstream value chains

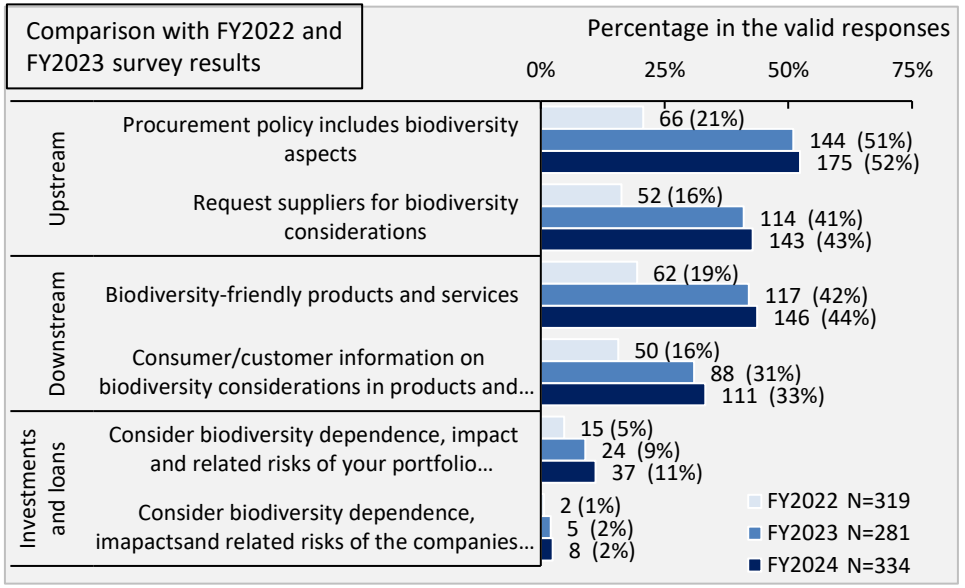
Q. Has your company taken actions on upstream and downstream value chains? Finance and insurance companies are requested to respond with regard to actions on investment, loan or insurance underwriting. (N=334)



Comparison with the FY2019, FY2022 and FY2023 survey results of the proportion of companies with biodiversity efforts on their upstream and downstream value chains



Comparison with FY2022 and FY2023 survey results



- **Nearly half** of all the companies have **taken biodiversity actions** in their **upstream** (e.g., procurement policy) and **downstream** (e.g., biodiversity-friendly products and services) **value chains**.
- **A slightly higher proportion of companies have taken biodiversity actions in their value chains** than in FY2023.

Examples of biodiversity actions related to each GBF target (1)

Q. Please list up to three major biodiversity-related actions your company is focused on or proud of, in order from the most important.

GBF Target*	Activity name and description
1. Spatial planning	• **Mitigating (compensating) biodiversity impacts caused by land conversion** [SoftBank Corp. / Information and communications] • Environmental impact assessment for the development of power plants, and environmental monitoring in its operation phase [Chugoku Electric Power Co., Inc. / Electricity, gas, heat supply and water] • Fox habitats corridor (animal paths) [Toyota Industries Corporation / Transportation equipment]
2. Ecosystem restoration	• Seagrass meadow restoration through marine products business (artificial reefs/seagrass beds)[Sumitomo Osaka Cement Co., Ltd. / Ceramic, stone and clay products] • Reforestation project: Takashimaya Space Creates Forest and department store initiative: social contribution gift [Takashimaya Co., Ltd. / Wholesale and retail trade] • Nature positive and tropical forest restoration project in Indonesia [Mitsui Sumitomo Insurance Company, Limited / Finance and insurance]
3. Protected areas /OECM	• Kurihama forest, around the Yokosuka power plant, certified as an OECM site [JERA Co., Ltd. / Electricity, gas, heat supply and water] • Hikageyama and Bonari Forests, owned by the company, were certified as OECMs [Kajima Corporation / Construction] • **Contributing to 30by30, fishery sector and rural revitalization through supporting an OECM site registration by fisher community and the Kagoshima Fisheries Association** [The Norinchukin Bank / Finance and insurance]
4. Endangered species and genetic diversity	• **Restoring natural ecosystems of a closed clay mine site for the conservation of endangered Tsushima leopard cat** (*Prionailurus bengalensis euptilurus*) [Sumitomo Osaka Cement Co., Ltd. / Ceramic, stone and clay products] • In-situ conservation of endangered Japanese white pine (*Pinus parviflora Sieb.* et Zucc.) in Chiba Prefecture [FUJI SASH CO., LTD. / Fabricated metal products]
5. Wild species harvest and trade	• Due diligence in timber procurement [Sumitomo Forestry Co., Ltd. / Construction] • **Fish stock survey in seafood sourcing seas** [Nissui Corporation / Food] • Prevention of illegal wildlife trade [Japan Airlines Co., Ltd. / Transport and postal activities]
6. Invasive alien species	• Anti-fouling coating on a ship's hull to prevent the spread of invasive alien species [Kawasaki Kisen Kaisha, Ltd. / Transport and postal activities] • Eradication of invasive alien plants on Iriomote Island, Okinawa Prefecture [Nippon Paper Industries Co., Ltd. / Pulp, paper and paper products] • **Removal of willow and goldenrod at the Watarase Drainage Basin** [THE NIPPON ROAD CO., LTD. / Construction]
7. Fertilizer, pesticide, plastics, and other pollution	• Resource circulating factory that does not produce plastic waste [GUNZE LIMITED / Textile products] • **Enable optimal crop fertilization along crop growth stage via a non-destructive chlorophyll measurement device** [KONICA MINOLTA, INC. / Business oriented machinery] • Marine plastic survey [Japan Radio Co., Ltd. / Information and communications]
8. Climate change and biodiversity	• Purchase of J- credits for watershed forest conservation and management [Aisan Industries Co., Ltd. / Transportation equipment] • Restoration of blue carbon ecosystems: "Ion Culture" contributes to ocean decarbonization [Toyo Seikan Group Holdings Co., Ltd. / Fabricated metal products] • **Use of locally-produced renewable energy through a wood biomass partnership agreement** [Tokuyama Corporation / Chemical and allied products]
10. Sustainable agriculture, forestry and fisheries	• **"Regenerative Tea Scorecard" to support regenerative agriculture practices** [Kirin Holdings Company, Limited / Beverages, tobacco and feed] • Salmon and other aquaculture businesses [Nippon Sanso Holdings Corporation / Chemical and allied products] • Forest conservation initiatives in cocoa production [Meiji Holdings Co., Ltd. / Food] • Sustainable forest "Otono-no-Mori" to produce wood materials for the production of musical instruments [Yamaha Corporation / Others (Manufacturing)]

*Only targets for which a response was received are listed.

Examples of biodiversity actions related to each GBF target (2)

Q. Please list up to three major biodiversity-related actions your company is focused on or proud of, in order from the most important.

GBF Target*	Activity name and description
11. Maintenance and restoration of ecosystem functions	• Watershed forest management [Aichi Steel Corporation / Electricity, gas, heat supply and water] • Contribution to coastal biodiversity and city development using steel slag products (collaboration agreement with Yokohama City) [JFE Holdings, Inc. / Iron and steel] • **Restoration of wetland green infrastructure in Shimizu Yatsu, Yatsuhori** [Shimizu Corporation / Construction] • Forest/trees experiencing program [PACIFIC INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD. / Construction] • Cross-sectoral nature positive actions in Minakami Town, Gunma Prefecture [MITSUBISHI ESTATE CO., LTD. / Real estate and goods rental and leasing]
12. Urban green space/waterfront	• Ecosystem-conscious landscape greening program “Five Trees Plan” [Sekisui House, Ltd. / Construction] • “Aqua Art” ecosystem aquarium rental service [Fuyo General Leasing Co., Ltd. / Finance and insurance] • **Waterfront ecosystem enhancement and conservation in the Koukyo (Imperial Palace) Gaien Moats** [MITSUBISHI ESTATE CO., LTD. / Real estate and goods rental and leasing]
13. Genetic resources and benefit sharing	• Fair and equitable access to genetic resources and benefit sharing [Kyowa Kirin Co., Ltd. / Others (Manufacturing)] • **Services to support product development using plant genetic resources from other countries** [HIRATA Corporation / Production machinery]
14. Mainstreaming biodiversity	• **The Unicharm Group Biodiversity Declaration** [Unicharm Corporation / Chemical and allied products]
15. Biodiversity information disclosure	• Sustainable procurement and management of agricultural products considering their dependence and impacts on natural capital [Asahi Group Holdings, Ltd. / Food] • Evaluation and disclosure of nature-related issues based on TNFD [Petroleum Exploration and Development Co., Ltd. / Mining and quarrying of stone and gravel] • **Analysis of nature-related risks in the food supply chains using AI** [The Norinchukin Bank / Finance and insurance]
16. Sustainable consumption and food loss reduction	• **Efforts to realize sustainable seafood supply chains** [KANEMATSU CORPORATION /Wholesale and retail trade] • Group-wide Mid-to-Long-Term Environmental Goals to reduce food waste and packaging waste [Nisshin Seifun Group Inc. / Food] • Resource circulation focusing on battery recycling [NTT, Inc. / Information and communications] • Resource circulation focusing on paper diaper recycling (RefF Project) [Unicharm Corporation / Chemical and allied products] • Use of RSPO-certified palm oil [Lion Corporation / Other Manufacturing]
17. Biosafety	• **Appropriate management of genetically modified organisms** [Kyowa Kirin Co., Ltd. / Others (Manufacturing)] • Biodiversity Relations Mapping [Daiichi Sankyo Co., Ltd. / Chemical and allied products]
19. Resource mobilization	• Biodiversity-related problem solutions through asset management [Nippon Life Insurance Company / Financial Services, Insurance] • Fujifilm Green Fund [FUJIFILM Corporation / Chemical and allied products] • **Nature impact finance** [Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Group, Inc. / Finance and insurance]
20. Capacity building, technologies and science	• **Support for sea desertification countermeasures and blue carbon projects by seaweed seedling production technologies** [OKABE CO., LTD. / Fabricated metal products] • Improved rice crop quality by an AI-controlled ionized water application technology in Kameoka City, Kyoto Prefecture [KDDI CORPORATION / Information and communications] • Optimal water resource management technology [NTT, Inc. /Information and communications]
21. Data, information and knowledge	• **Production of sustainability promotion videos for employees’ awareness raising** [Chuo-Nittochi Group Co., Ltd. / Real estate and goods rental and leasing] • Sponsorship of environmental DNA sampling at 100-sites in Lake Biwa [TOYOBO Co., Ltd. / Plastic products] • Sampling microplastics along the shipping routes [Nippon Yusen Kabushiki Kaisha / Transport and postal activities]
22. Indigenous peoples, women, and youth	• **A multi-stakeholder marine conservation initiative through the “Setouchi Nagisa Forum” [Chugin Financial Group, Inc. / Finance and insurance]**

*Only targets for which a response was received are listed.

[Reference] Contribution to the SDGs through biodiversity conservation

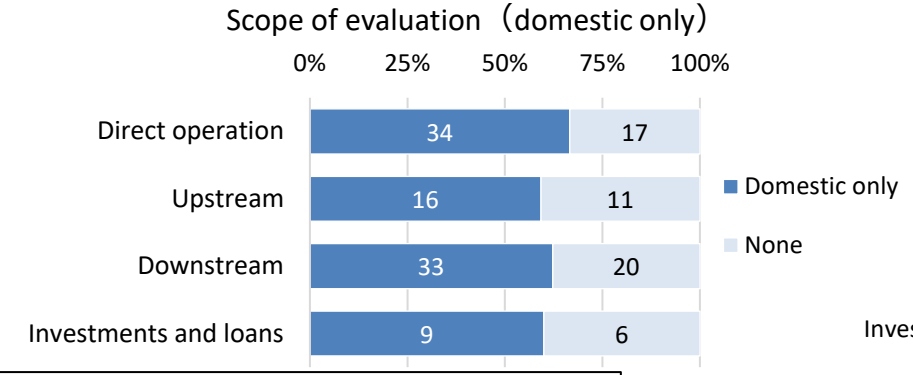
GBF targets \ SDGs	1. No poverty	2. Zero hunger	3. Good health and well-being	4. Quality education	5. Gender equality	6. Clean water and sanitation	7. Affordable and clean energy	8. Decent work and economic growth	9. Industry, innovation and infrastructure	10. Reduced inequalities	11. Sustainable cities and communities	12. Responsible consumption and production	13. Climate action	14. Life below water	15. Life on land	16. Peace, justice and strong institutions	17. Partnerships for the goals
1. Spatial planning	0	0	0	2	0	1	2	1	3	0	8	9	5	4	16	0	5
2. Ecosystem restoration	2	2	2	5	1	7	2	3	2	1	8	6	32	21	38	1	18
3. Protected areas/OECM	1	1	2	10	1	8	5	2	3	1	18	11	34	15	74	1	17
4. Endangered species and genetic diversity	0	0	0	5	0	2	0	0	1	0	8	2	7	8	44	0	11
5. Wild species use, collection and trade	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	1	3	1	4	5	0	3
6. Invasive alien species	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	4	5	0	2
7. Pollution by fertilizers, pesticides, plastics	0	4	5	0	0	11	4	2	6	0	8	23	12	23	21	0	6
8. Climate change and biodiversity	1	1	1	2	0	2	9	1	6	0	5	6	32	12	11	0	7
9. Securing the benefits of wild species use	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	3	0	1
10. Sustainable agriculture, forestry and fisheries	3	4	2	1	1	3	2	5	3	1	3	10	13	8	21	3	8
11. Maintenance and restoration of ecosystem functions	2	2	1	2	0	9	2	1	0	1	8	8	19	7	30	1	7
12. Urban green space/waterfront space	0	0	1	2	0	3	0	2	0	0	22	3	14	3	25	0	7
13. Genetic resources and profit sharing	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	2	1	1
14. Mainstreaming biodiversity	0	0	1	1	1	3	2	1	1	0	3	7	5	5	5	0	2
15. Business and disclosure	2	2	3	2	2	7	4	2	5	2	8	12	21	22	32	4	16
16. Sustainable consumption and food loss reduction	3	2	4	0	2	1	3	5	9	4	4	25	15	10	22	3	7
17. Biosafety	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	2	2	1	2	2	0	0
18. Elimination of harmful subsidies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19. Funds	1	1	1	4	1	6	2	1	2	1	7	7	16	12	24	1	14
20. Competence and technology	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	0	2	3	1	0	0
21. Data, information and knowledge	1	1	3	7	1	0	4	2	1	0	8	6	11	15	19	0	10
22. Indigenous peoples, women and youth	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	3	3	3	5	0	3
23. Gender	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total of all targets on SDG targets	20	23	31	45	11	68	44	31	46	13	126	146	247	182	405	15	145

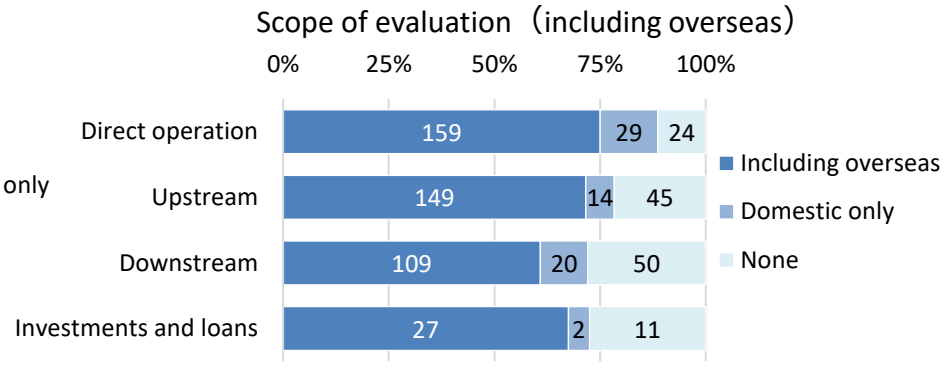
The numbers in the table show the number of times that a GBF target and the respective SDGs target co-occurred over the individual biodiversity actions by companies. Deep red and blue in the table show a higher number of co-occurrences between the GBF and SDG targets.

(3) Taking up the TNFD recommendations

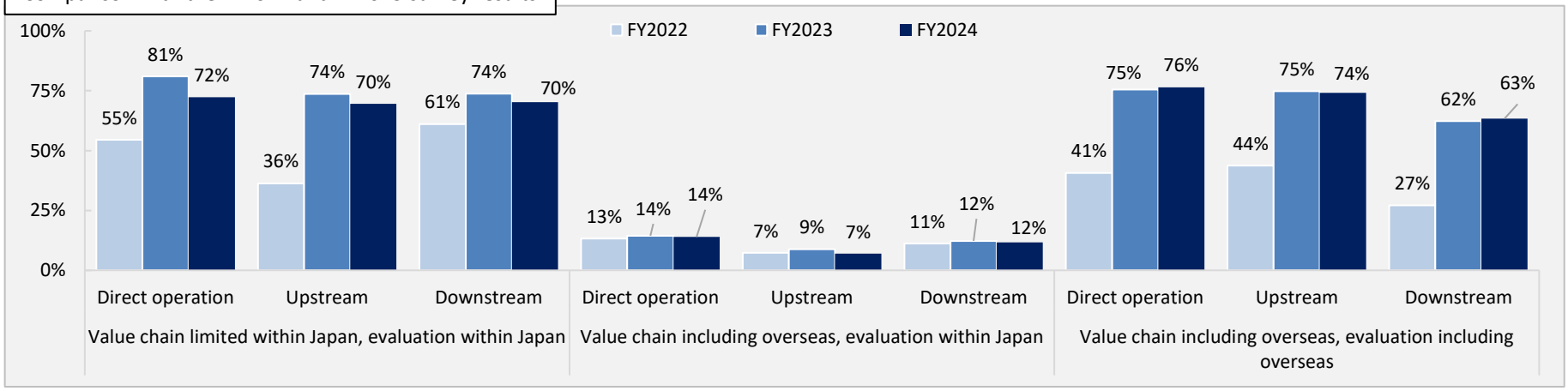
Extent of value chains and scope of assessment

Q. Please specify the extent of your company's business value chains and the scope of the assessment of their biodiversity impacts and dependences. Finance and insurance companies are requested to answer the actions on investment, loan or insurance underwriting. (N=334)





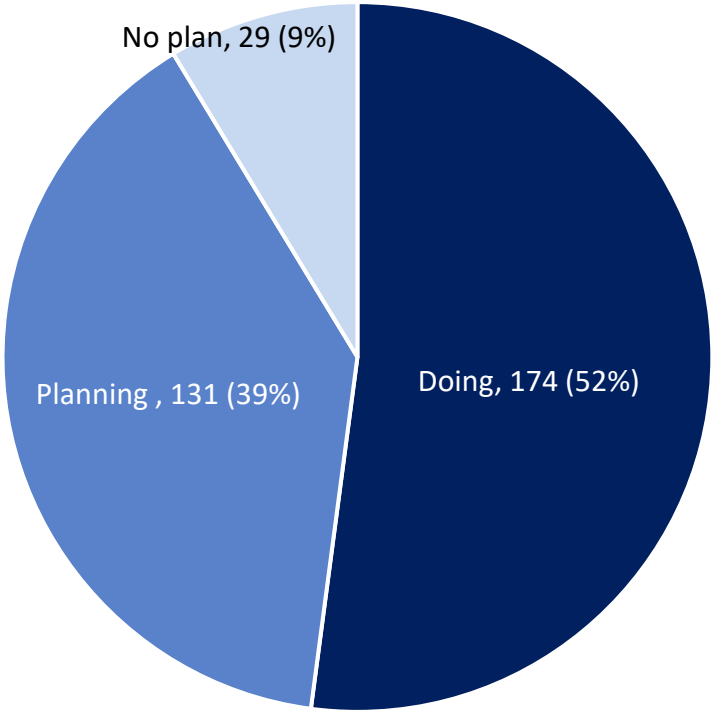
Comparison with the FY2022 and FY2023 survey results

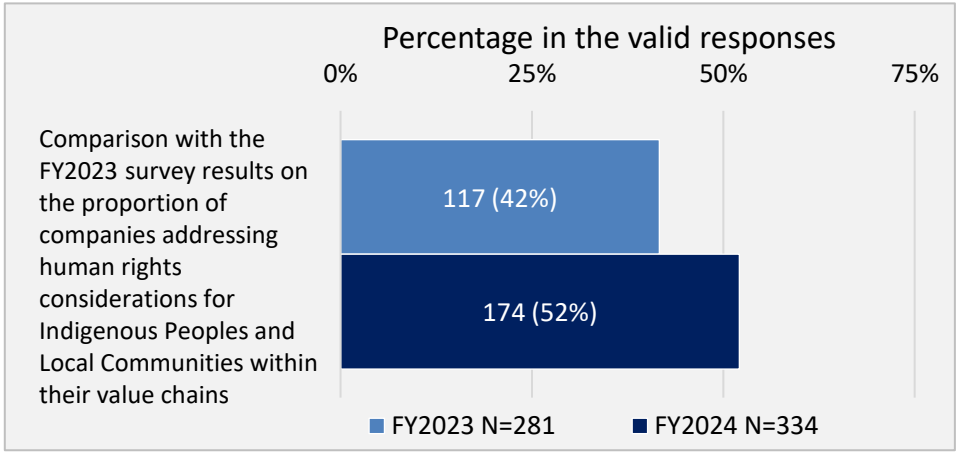


- **Many companies (242 companies, 72%) have evaluated or are planning to evaluate the dependencies and impacts** of their direct operations and value chains on biodiversity.
- **About 70%** of the companies with their value chains extending to other countries have evaluated or are planning to evaluate their **overseas biodiversity impacts and dependencies**.

Human rights of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities

Q. Is your company working on, or planning to consider the human rights of indigenous peoples and local communities that may be affected by your direct operations or value chains? (N=334)

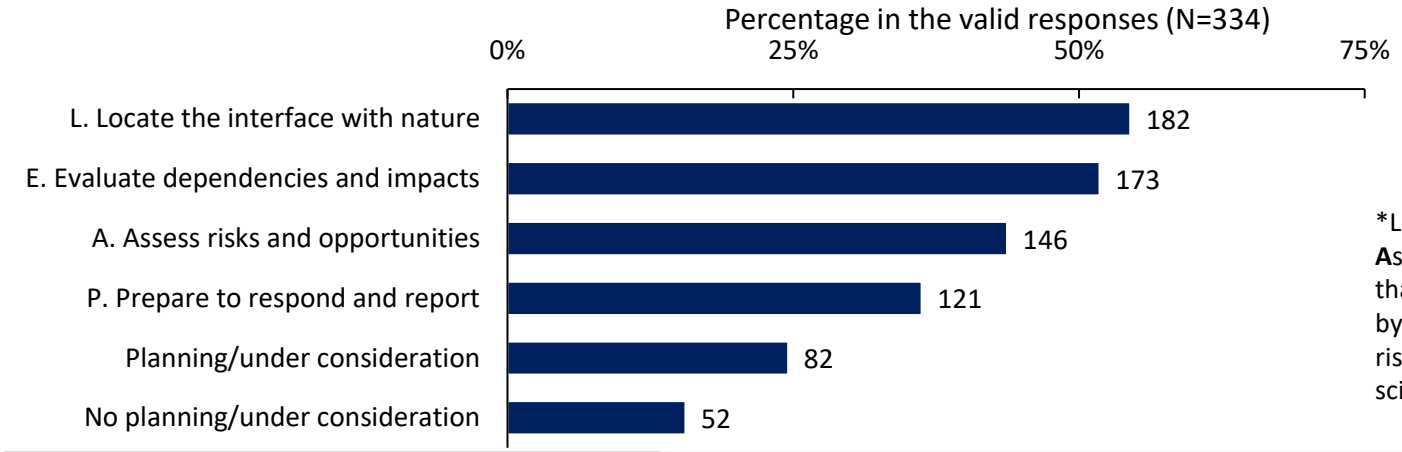




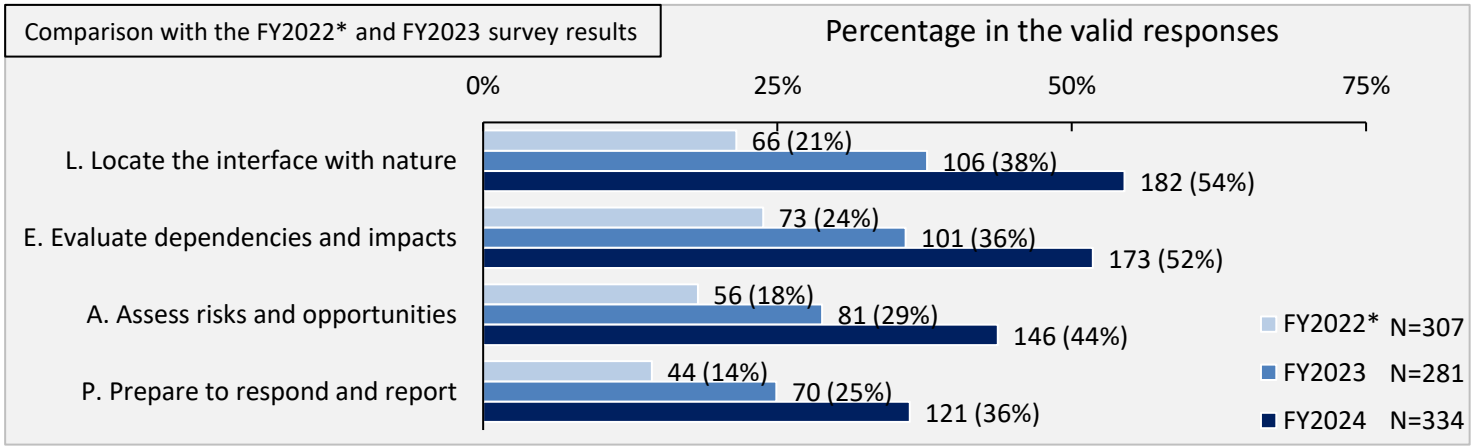
- **Almost all (90%)** companies have already been **considering indigenous peoples and local communities and their human rights** or are planning to do so.
- The proportion of companies that **consider indigenous peoples and local communities and their human rights has increased remarkably** since FY2023.

Initiatives on LEAP approach

Q. The list below shows each step of the LEAP* approach that TNFD proposed for assessing business dependences and impact on biodiversity and related risks and opportunities. Please select the steps that your company has already taken. (N=334)



*LEAP stands for **L**ocate, **E**valuate, **A**ssess and **P**repare. It is an approach that allows for systematic and step-by-step assessment of nature-related risks and opportunities based on scientific evidence.



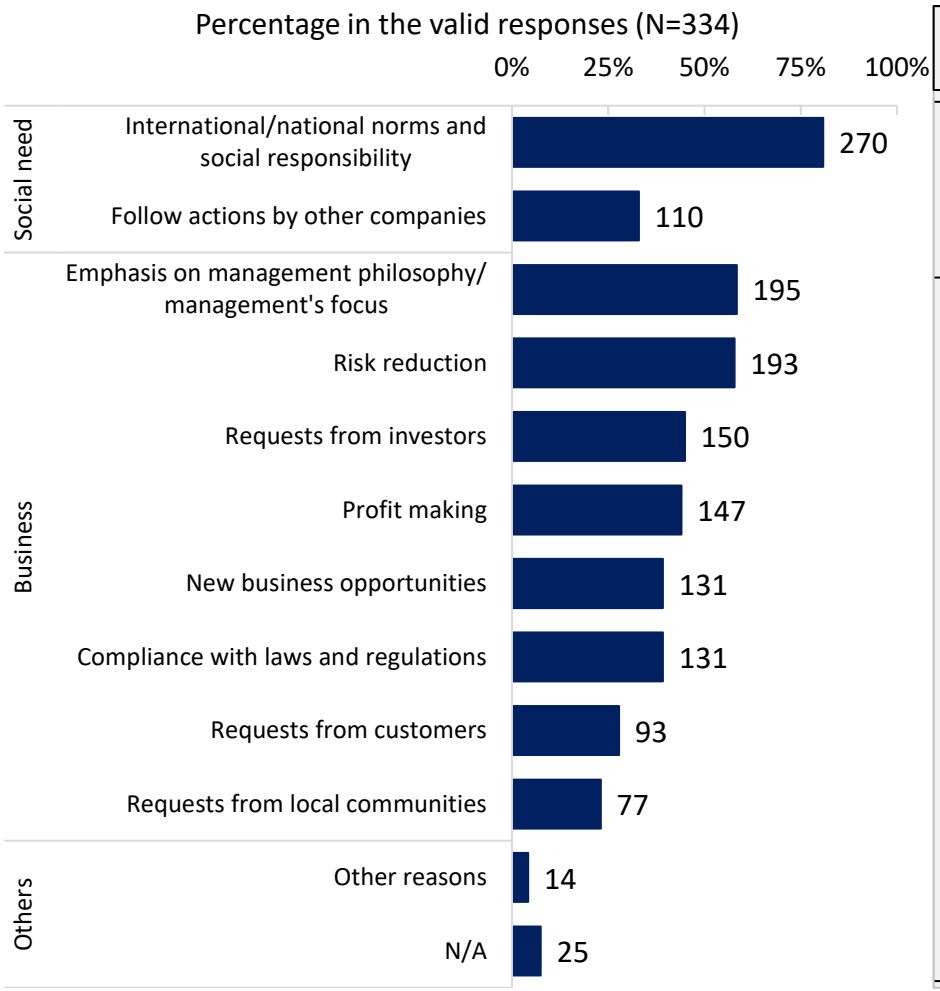
*The results for FY2022 are based on the representative values for the steps that were most actively taken in each LEAP stage.

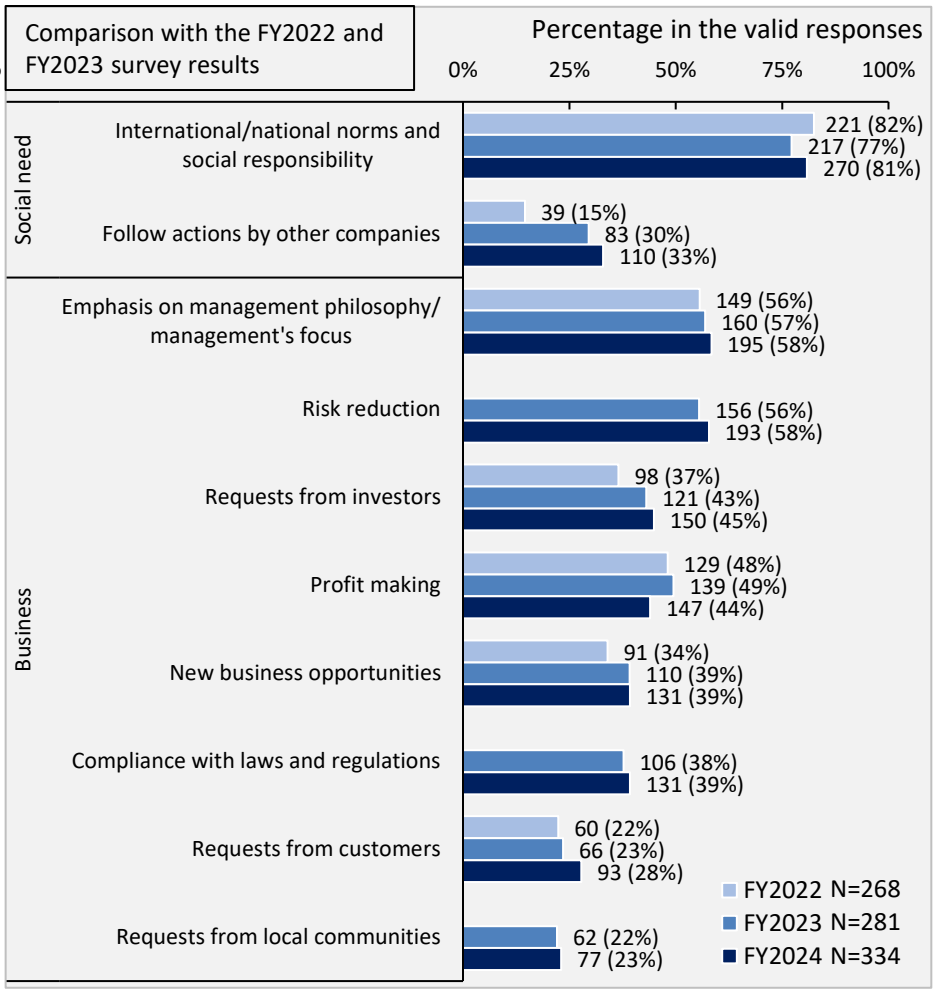
- The proportion of the companies that have taken the respective LEAP steps was **the highest at the first L step, which gradually decreased toward the last P step**.
- The proportion of companies that have taken each of the four steps has increased remarkably since FY2022, indicating **steady progress in TNFD adoption**.

(4) Drivers and barriers for biodiversity actions

Drivers for biodiversity actions

Q. What motivated/drove your company to take biodiversity actions? (N=334)

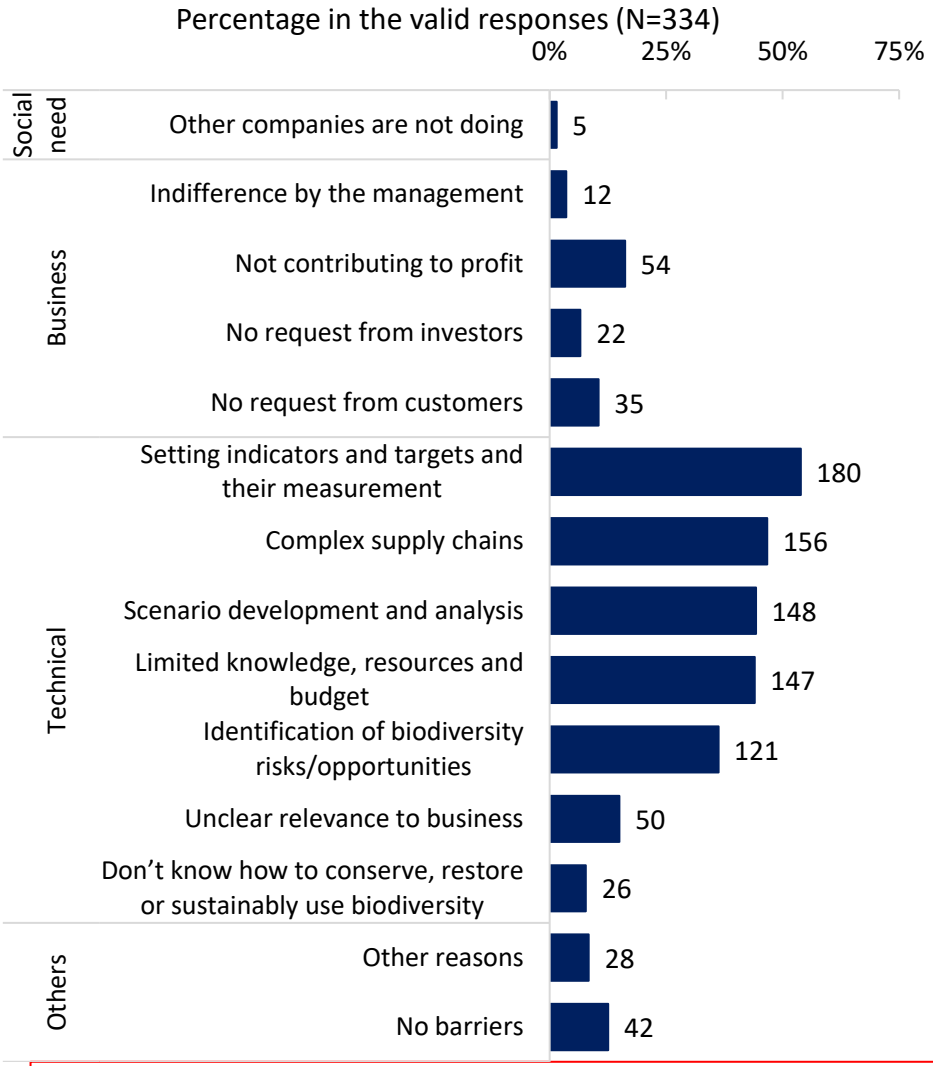


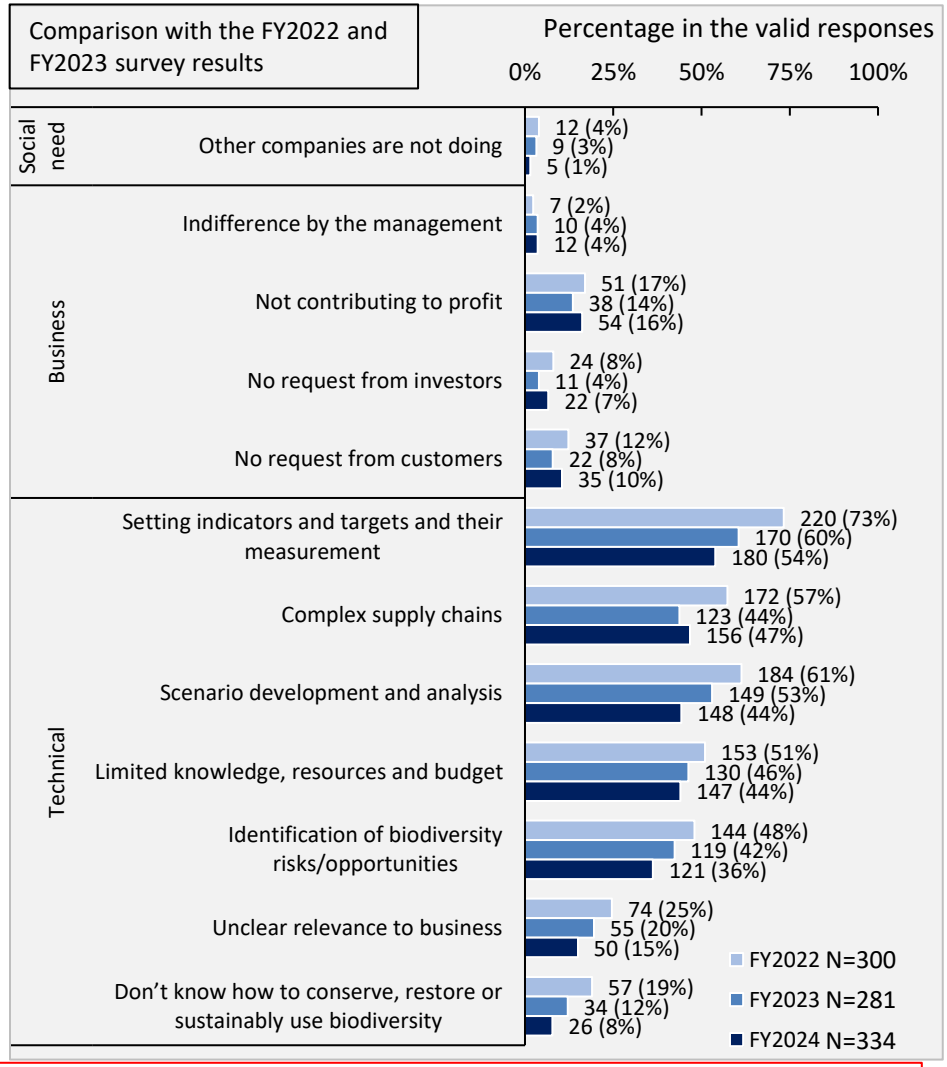


- **International/national norms and a society-wide interest** was the most frequently mentioned **driver to take biodiversity actions**, followed by **management philosophy/priority**.
- Since FY2022, **an increasing proportion** of companies selected, as the reasons for taking biodiversity actions, **peer-pressure from other companies or from the industrial sector**, requests from **customers**, and request from **investors**.

Barriers for biodiversity actions

Q. What are the barriers in taking actions on biodiversity (including response to TNFD)? (N=334)

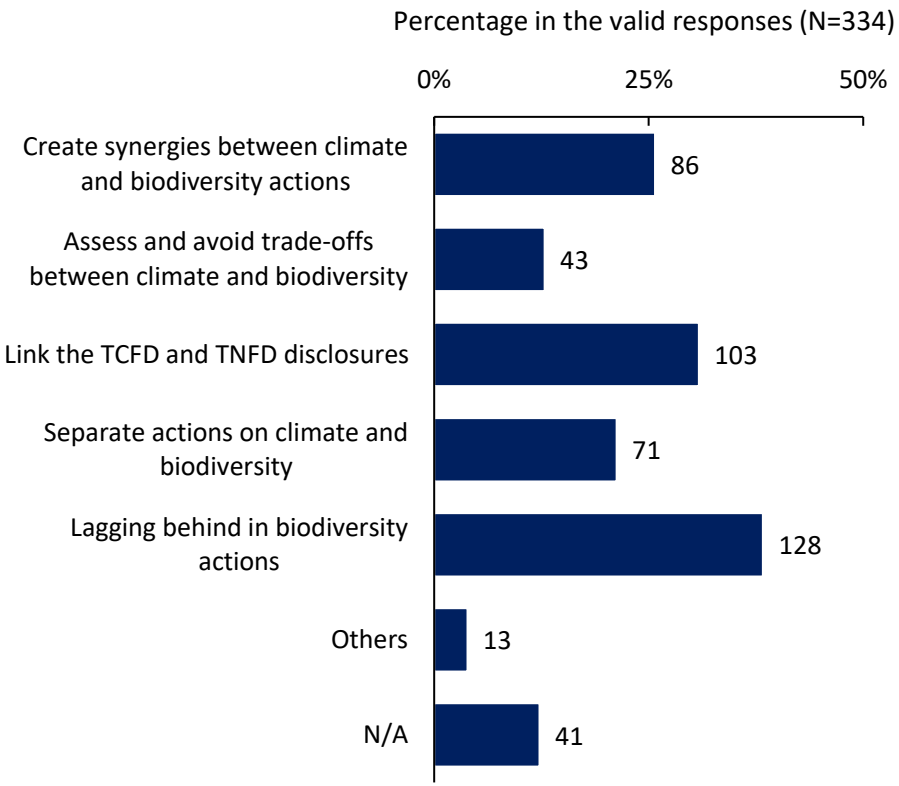


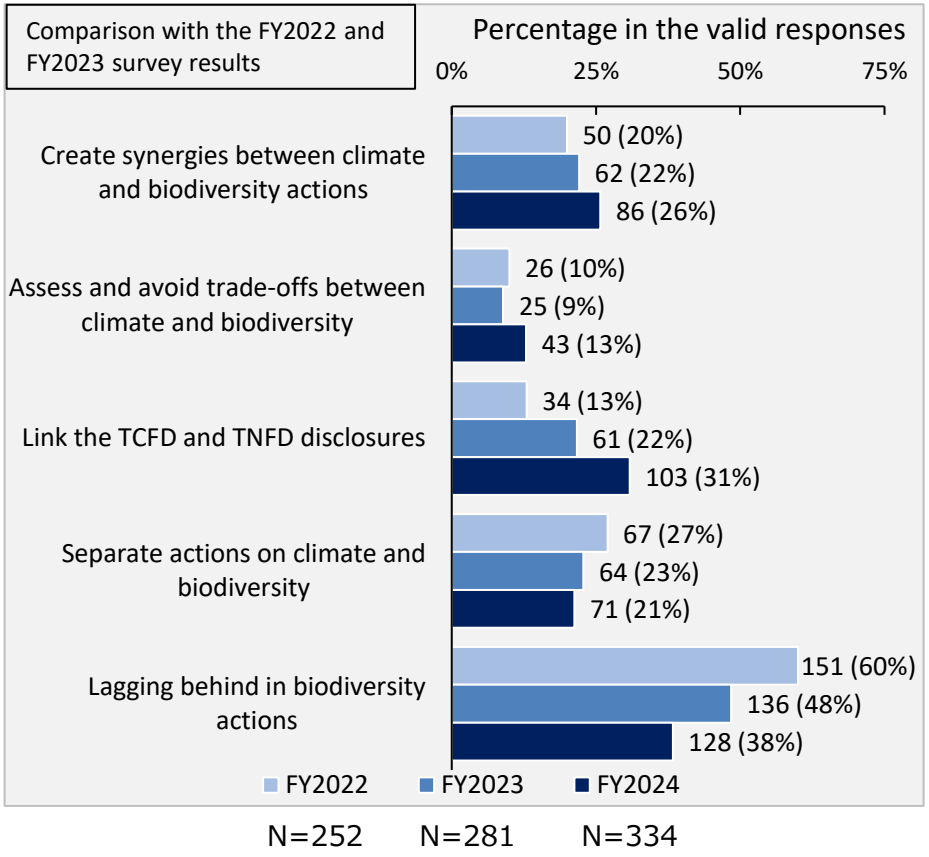


- **Technical barriers** for taking biodiversity actions were raised by many companies, particularly **specifying and measuring indicators and targets**.
- As compared with FY2023, **reduced proportion** of companies selected **technical barriers**.

Integrating biodiversity and climate actions

Q. Does your company link climate and biodiversity actions in its business operations and information disclosure? (N=334)





- **Biodiversity actions are lagging behind** climate actions **in the highest proportion of companies**.
- This, however, is followed by the proportion of companies with **integrated TCFD–TNFD reporting** and with **synergistic climate-biodiversity actions**, which has **increased** since FY2022.