Preservation of Biodiversity

1 Basic Policy

P94 NIPPON PAPER GROUP Environmental Charter
P94 Basic Policy on the Preservation of Biodiversity

2 Preserving Biodiversity in the Value Chain

- The Group strives to reduce its impact on biodiversity throughout the entire value chain, from procurement of raw materials and fuel to paper and other manufacturing processes, wastewater treatment, and GHG emissions control.
- The Group sustainably procures wood resources, which are the raw materials for the Group's products, from properly managed forests.

3 Preserving Biodiversity in Forest Management

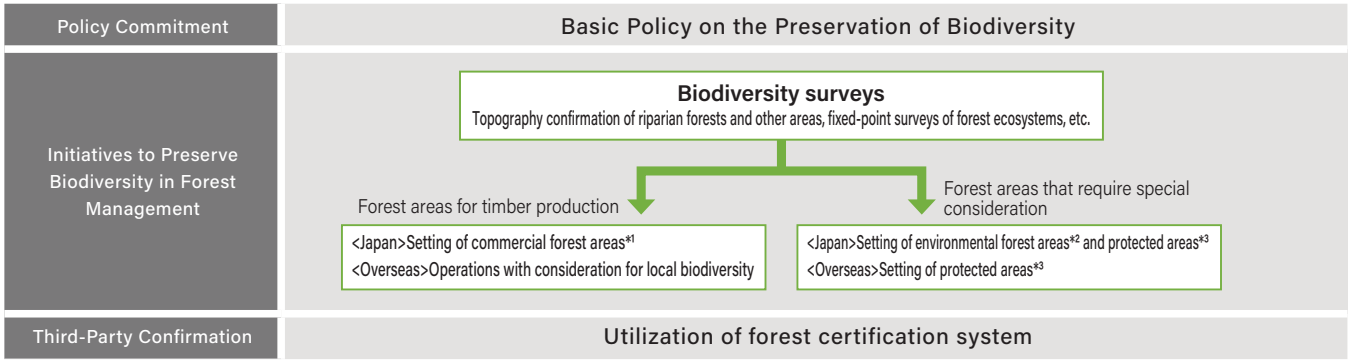
1. Initiatives to Preserve Biodiversity in Forest Management

- The Group manages sustainable forests in the company-owned forests in Japan and overseas.
- The Group conducts biodiversity surveys based on its "Basic Policy on the Preservation of Biodiversity" in the company-owned forests in Japan and overseas.
- In existing businesses, the Group confirms topographical information that should be considered, such as riparian forests, and conducts fixed-point surveys of forest ecosystems.
- Based on the results of biodiversity surveys, in areas that require special attention, the Group has established environmental forests, protected areas, and protected forests where logging is not performed.
- In commercial forest areas where lumber is produced, the Group appropriately manages the forests by considering the location and timing of logging and implementing operations that consider local biodiversity.

2. Third-Party Confirmation

- By utilizing the forest certification system, the Group can have third-party confirmation that its forest management is being implemented, considering biodiversity.
- Nippon Paper Industries and overseas plantation subsidiaries have obtained forest certification for all company-owned forests in Japan and overseas.

Initiatives to Preserve of Biodiversity in Forest Management



*1 Forest areas that are operated for the sustainable production of timber *2 Forest areas that are not cultivated or logged for the production of timber
*3 Forest areas where logging and other operations are restricted to preserve biodiversity

CASE STUDY

Ministry of the Environment: Participation in the Nature Positive* Management Promotion Platform

The Nature Positive Management Promotion Platform, which is based on the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan of Japan, was established as a platform through which companies and local governments would work together to further the adoption of nature positive management and technologies and to promote business matching. The Group is registered in the platform as an NPE Partner, promoting nature positive management, and as an NPE Solution Partner possessing nature positive technologies. Based on the NIPPON PAPER GROUP Environmental Charter, the Group engages in business activities that take biodiversity into consideration, practices sustainable forest management, and uses unique technologies such as elite tree seedling propagation technologies to coordinate with a broad range of stakeholders and promote nature positive management.

* Stopping and reversing biodiversity loss in order to set nature back on a recovery track

Certified as a site of "Nationally Certified Sustainably Managed Natural Sites" by the Ministry of the Environment (Nippon Paper Industries)

The Company has participated in the "30by30 Alliance for Biodiversity," run by the Ministry of the Environment, since the alliance was founded in FY2022. "30by30" is an international commitment to achieve nature positivity by preserving at least 30% of land and sea as natural environmental areas by 2030. After taking part in the trial and verification of the screening process in FY2022, the Ho-oh company-owned forest (1,359 ha in Yamanashi Prefecture) was certified as a "Nationally Certified Sustainably Managed Natural Sites"* by the Ministry of the Environment when the certification system began in October 2023. In the future, the Company will consider expanding the target area.

* In this project, to achieve "30by30," the Ministry of the Environment certifies areas where biodiversity is preserved through private initiatives

Preservation of Biodiversity

CASE STUDY

Preserving Blakiston's Fish Owl* Habitat While Pursuing Timber Production Business

~Collaborating with the Wild Bird Society of Japan~ (Nippon Paper Industries)

The Company is collaborating with the Wild Bird Society of Japan to preserve the precious habitat of the Blakiston's fish owl while pursuing timber production activities.
In 2015, standards which included forestry operation restrictions were defined for areas of a company-owned forest which were frequently used by Blakiston's fish owls. These standards were revised in 2024, and Blakiston's fish owl habitats are being protected based on the bird's actual behavior while the Company also continues its timber production.
Multiple chicks have been confirmed as successfully leaving artificial nesting boxes installed in the company-owned forest, and the collaboration is assisting in the restoration of biodiversity.
Through this initiative, the Company is contributing to the realization of "Nature Positive."

* Blakiston's fish owl was identified as a national protected species in 1971, and placed on the Red List of critically endangered species by Japan's Ministry of the Environment

Collaborating with the Wild Bird Society of Japan

Year	Activities
2010	Entered into an agreement on the protection of wild birds with which forestland owned by the Company in Eastern Hokkaido was identified as a sanctuary
2015	Set new standards for the compatibility of business activities with the preservation of Blakiston's fish owl habitat in a company-owned forest in Eastern Hokkaido. Won Biodiversity Action Award of the Ministry of the Environment
2020	Installation of artificial nest boxes to support Blakiston's fish owl breeding
2021	Won "Hokkaido Biodiversity Conservation Awards" of the Hokkaido Government
2023	Introducing the initiatives at the NIPPON PAPER GROUP sustainability lecture →P02
2024	Revised the standards set in 2015 in line with the actual behavior of Blakiston's fish owl

Conducting Biodiversity Surveys on Overseas Company-owned Land (AMCEL)

AMCEL (Brazil) has about 170,000 hectares as protected areas of approximately 300,000 hectares of company-owned land. The protected areas are a habitat for many wildlife species and they also include forests with high conservation value where rare and endangered species live. AMCEL conducts biodiversity surveys on the company-owned land.

Biodiversity Preservation Initiatives of AMCEL

Activities	Description
Periodic water quality inspections	Water quality and water level monitoring equipment was installed within the plantation and is being used for periodic inspections
Wild animals and plants habitat research in company-owned land	AMCEL conducts habitat research and monitoring of wild animals and fish in plantation areas in a joint effort with ecologists
Monitoring of vegetation in protected areas	AMCEL conducts continuous monitoring research of vegetation in protected areas

Supporting the Activities of the "Association for the Protection of Shirane-aoi*"

To protect the Shirane-aoi, the "Association for the Protection of Shirane-aoi (Japanese wood poppy)" was established in 2000 by Gunma Prefectural Oze High School and Katashina Village, Tone District, Gunma Prefecture. Nippon Paper Development, which manages the Sugenuma company-owned forest, has provided operational support since the association's establishment and has opened a portion of the company-owned forest to the public. Since 2002, Group employees have participated in these activities as volunteers.

* Plants of the Ranunculaceae (buttercup) family designated as an endangered species in Gunma Prefecture

Eradicating Invasive Plant Species from Iriomote Island

~Cooperation with the Iriomote Island Ecotourism Association~

(Nippon Paper Industries)

Following an agreement concluded in 2017 with the Okinawa Forest Office of the Kyushu Forestry Department of the Forestry Agency, in about 9 hectares of national forest on Iriomote Island, the Company has collaborated with the NPO Iriomote Island Ecotourism Association in efforts to eradicate Bay Biscayne creeping oxeye*, an invasive species, and is investigating invasion by exotic plants. The island is registered as a world natural heritage site and is home to rare wild animals and plants such as Iriomote cats, which have been designated by the Japanese government as a natural monument. Measures must be taken to prevent the intrusion of invasive plants. The creeping-oxeye is almost never seen anymore within the activity area, and based on this project achievement, in March 2022, the project agreement was renewed for another five years.

* A plant in the Asteraceae family which originated from the Americas, but was introduced throughout Okinawa for greenifying slopes and embankments, etc. It has strong propagating capabilities, and there are concerns over its impact on local ecosystems

Mutual Cooperation in Forest Management with Coca-Cola Bottlers Japan

The Company and Group company MARUNUMA KOGEN RESORT are coordinating with Coca-Cola Bottlers Japan, Inc. ("CCBJ") in the conservation and protection of forest and water resources. They are working together to maintain "healthy forests" that nurture "bountiful water." Part of the Sugenuma company-owned forest in Katashina Village, Gunma Prefecture (1,747 ha), is located in the water source area of CCBJ's Saitama Mill and Iwatsuki Mill. To maintain its water source retention capability, the Group promotes forest conservation and maintenance activities.

Preservation of Biodiversity

Information Disclosures Based on TNFD

1. Basic Stance on Natural Capital

Under its philosophy of "carrying out its corporate activities in recognition of the importance of biodiversity," NIPPON PAPER GROUP provides society with biomass products that contribute to its sustainability by utilizing forest resources.
The Group's business activities heavily rely on natural gifts such as water resources, wood resources, and soil health, all of which are supported by biodiversity.
Therefore, the Group recognized the preservation of biodiversity as a critical management issue when it established its "Basic Policy on the Preservation of Biodiversity" in 2016.
In compliance with this basic policy, the Group conducts business activities to promote nature-positive initiatives and achieve a society in harmony with nature, by achieving both "preservation and restoration of biodiversity" and "sustainable business growth."

2. Disclosure Items

The Group is actively working to disclose information based on the information disclosure framework of TNFD (Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures).
The Group is conducting an assessment of nature-related risks using the LEAP approach* in accordance with the final TNFD Recommendations v.1.0 published in September 2023.
This fiscal year, the Group is disclosing analysis results covering the A (Assess risks and opportunities) and P (Prepare countermeasures) stages, in addition to the L (Locate interface with nature) and E (Evaluate) stages of direct operation (manufacturing) and the upstream supply chain (procurement).

* This is a process proposed by the TNFD to systematically assess nature-related risks and opportunities based on scientific evidence. It proceeds in the order of the following four steps: L (Locate your interface with nature), E (Evaluate your dependencies and impacts on nature), A (Assess your nature-related risks and opportunities), and P (Prepare to respond to nature-related risks and opportunities and to report to stakeholders on your material nature-related issues)

(1) Governance Structure

The Group is promoting the protection, development, and utilization of forest resources while taking into consideration biodiversity. The Board of Directors pursues business activities that are in harmony with the sustainable use of ecosystem services by recognizing the preservation of biodiversity as a critical management issue. It receives reports on the progress of initiatives related to biodiversity, risk analysis results, and other key data points from two executive officers, one in charge of GHG emissions reduction and one in charge of promotion of environmental management (at least twice a year) and the Risk Management Committee (at least once a year), and supervises the execution of these operations.

(2) Strategy

In FY2024, risk analysis was performed utilizing ENCORE[*1] for direct operation (manufacturing of paper products) and the upstream supply chain (coal, plantations, and production of wood chips). Analysis determined that there was a high level of dependence on water supply services in both the plantation and paper manufacturing businesses. In particular, the plantation business was confirmed to have an especially high level of reliance not only on water resources but also on ecosystem regulating and maintenance services such as climate regulation, water flow and soil maintenance, disease and pest control, and the like. In identifying priority locations, the WWF Biodiversity Risk Filter[*2] was utilized to perform Tier 1 evaluation for wood chips, for which procurement volume is high, and tracing was performed through Tier 3 for suppliers with major impacts. Dependence on ecosystem services and impacts on natural capital were evaluated in detail.
Also, with respect to water risk, from FY2024, the Company has utilized the World Resources Institute (WRI) Aqueduct to perform comprehensive analysis of domestic and global production sites and sales sites. Based on the results of these analyses, the Company expanded the evaluation scope to the A and P portions of the LEAP approach and performed analyses.

*1 ENCORE (Exploring Natural Capital Opportunities, Risks and Exposure) is an analysis tool that enables users to understand the impact of corporate activities on nature and the degree of their dependencies

*2 WWF Biodiversity Risk Filter is a tool for evaluating biodiversity risks that is offered by the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF)

Preservation of Biodiversity

(3) Results of Analysis Utilizing ENCORE (LEAP approach: L)

Dependencies on Ecosystem Services

	Dependencies													
	Supply services*1				Control services*2									
	Ground-water	Surface water	Fiber and other materials	Animal-derived energy	Soil	Water quality	Flood prevention	Erosion prevention	Contaminant filtration	Epidemic preparedness	Pest control	Pollination	Preservation of the water cycle	Climate control
Manufacturing of paper products	Very High	Very High	Medium	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Medium	Very Low
Upstream supply chain (forest and wood products)	Very High	Very High	Very High	—	High	High	Very High	Very High	—	High	High	High	Medium	Very High
Upstream supply chain (coal)	High	High	—	—	—	—	—	Medium	—	—	—	—	High	High

*1 Supply services provide the necessities of life, such as water, food, wood, clothing, and pharmaceuticals
*2 Control services purify the air and water and control the climate

Impact on Natural Capital

	Impacts											
	Change due to use of land, freshwater, or seawater (land transformation)			Use and supplementation of resources		Climate change	Pollution and removal of pollution					Invasion and removal of invasive species
	Use of terrestrial ecosystem	Use of freshwater ecosystem	Use of seawater ecosystem	Use of water	Use of other resources	Greenhouse gas emissions	Air pollutants other than greenhouse gas	Water pollutants	Soil pollutants	Solid waste	Nuisance	—
Manufacturing of paper products	—	—	—	Very High	—	—	Medium	High	High	—	—	—
Upstream supply chain (forest and wood products)	Very High	—	—	—	—	High	—	High	High	—	—	—
Upstream supply chain (coal)	Very High	High	—	Very High	—	High	High	High	High	High	High	—

(4) Identifying Priority Locations (LEAP approach: E)

In identifying priority locations, the WWF Biodiversity Risk Filter was used to evaluate 35 items related to biodiversity impact for directly operated areas and procurement areas (Tier 1) in Japan and overseas. Priority locations were defined as areas with a high level of dependence and impact on nature and which were material and important to business. WWF evaluation results and locations with high procurement volumes were taken into consideration in their selection.
These analyses identified Tier 1 wood chip suppliers in South Africa and Vietnam, and a plantation company in Brazil, as priority locations, so the scope of analysis was expanded to Tier 3 for South Africa and Vietnam. The Company will extend its analyses to other procurement areas in the future.

(5) Initiatives by an Overseas Plantation Business (Brazil) (LEAP approach: E)

The overseas plantation business (in Brazil) is a habitat for many wildlife species. It is a forest with a high conservation value that contains rare and endangered species. Various initiatives, such as habitat studies, are being conducted to confirm biodiversity conditions.

Activities	Description
Periodic water quality inspections	Water quality and water level monitoring equipment was installed within the plantation and is being used for periodic inspections
Wild animals and plants habitat research in company-owned land	AMCEL conducts habitat research and monitoring of wild animals and fish in plantation areas in a joint effort with ecologists
Monitoring of vegetation in protected areas	AMCEL conducts continuous monitoring research of vegetation in protected areas

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(6) Biodiversity Preservation Initiatives (LEAP approach: A)

The Group is working not only to preserve forest biodiversity and reduce the environmental impact of production activities, but also to use resources sustainably while preserving the ecosystem through company-owned forest management and the use of unique technologies.

(7) Water Risk Evaluation Using WRI AQUEDUCT (LEAP approach: E)

ENCORE confirmed that due to the nature of its business, the Group was highly dependent on and had a major impact on water. In FY2024, the Company conducted water risk analysis using the Water Risk Atlas Baseline Water Stress (5-point scale) in the WRI/AQUEDUCT (4.0)* tool. This analysis was performed at 42 sites (27 production sites and 15 non-production sites) in Japan and 47 sites (33 production sites and 14 non-production sites) overseas, for a total of 89 sites.

* WRI/AQUEDUCT (4.0) Water Risk Atlas Baseline Water Stress (5-point scale): This indicates latent competition for water usage with other water users. The higher the number, the more severe the competition risk

	Japan		Overseas												Japan		Overseas	
	Japan		Asia		Southeast Asia		Oceania		North America		South America		Europe		Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage
	Production sites	Non-production sites	Production sites	Non-production sites	Production sites	Non-production sites	Production sites	Non-production sites	Production sites	Non-production sites	Production sites	Non-production sites	Production sites	Non-production sites	Production sites	Non-production sites	Production sites	Non-production sites
Low	4	2			1	3	10		1	2	1				15%	13%	39%	36%
Low to Medium	11	9	1	2		2	1						1		41%	60%	9%	29%
Medium																		
Medium to High	12	4			1										44%	27%	3%	
High						1	13	1									39%	14%
Extremely High				3			3										9%	21%
Total number of sites	27	15	1	5	2	6	27	1	1	2	1		1		100%	100%	100%	100%

		FY2022		FY2023		FY2024	
		Japan	Overseas	Japan	Overseas	Japan	Overseas
Water intake	Million m³	779.5	119.7	761.9	100.7	767.0	107.2
Wastewater	Million m³	741.1	117.9	728.8	99.0	734.7	105.1
Consumption volume	Million m³	38.4	1.8	33.2	1.7	32.4	2.1
Consumption ratio	%	4.9	1.5	4.4	1.7	4.2	2.0
Wastewater ratio	%	95.1	98.5	95.6	98.3	95.8	98.0

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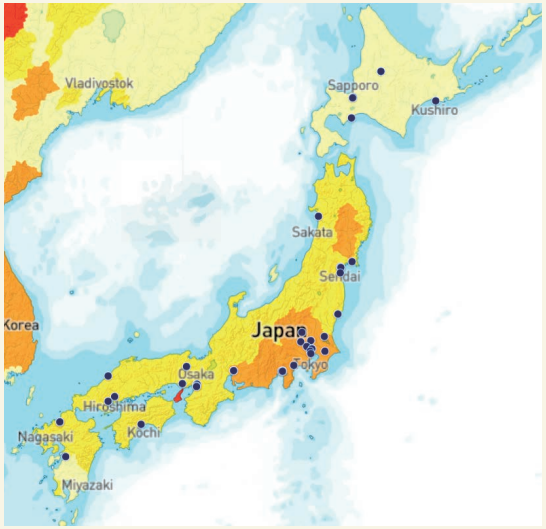
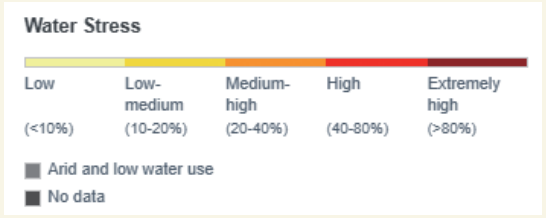
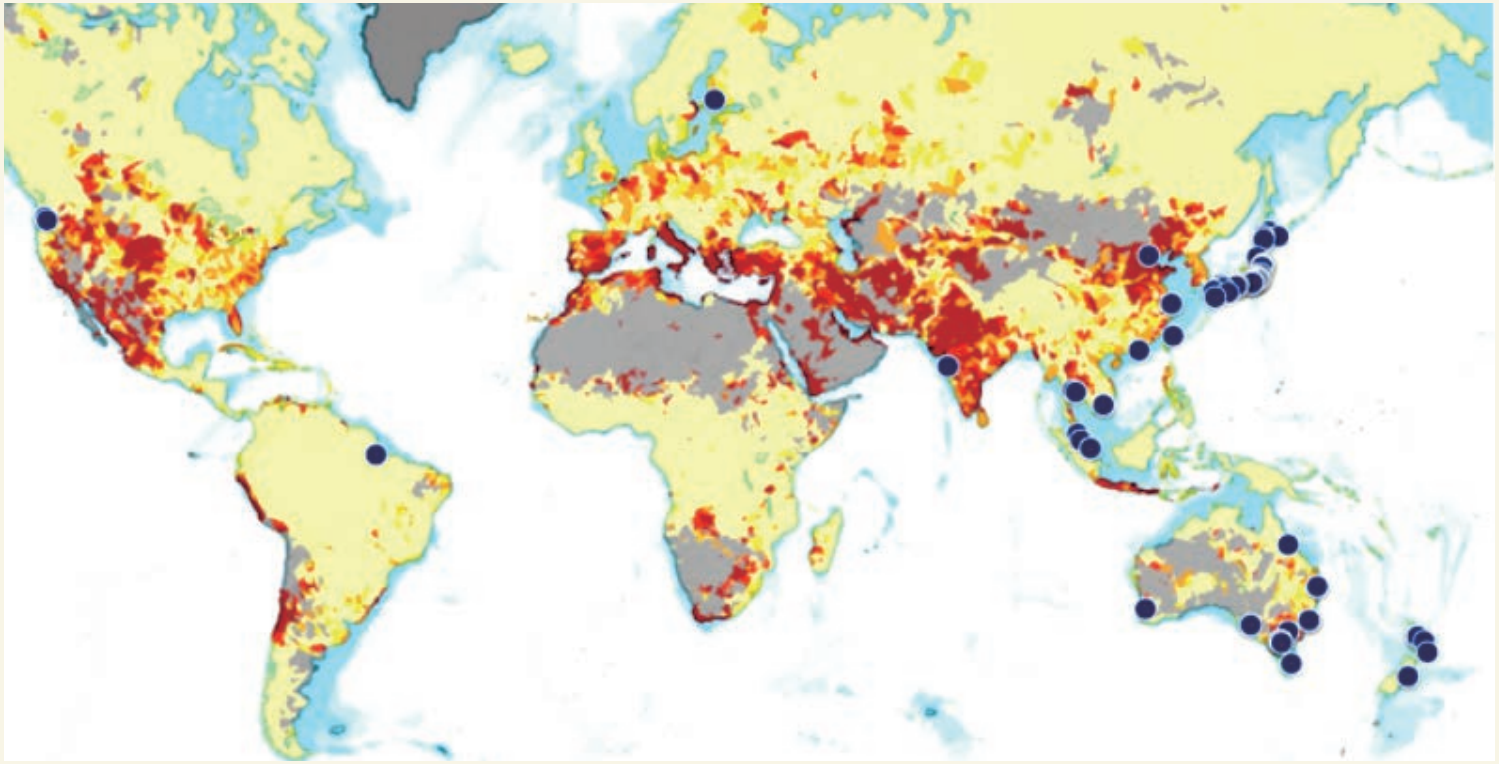
NIPPON PAPER GROUP
Water risk and mills, business sites, plantations, branches, and sales sites







Analysis results

(1) Japan

◆ Within Japan, the majority of sites were sites with "Low to Medium" or "Medium to High" risk, and there were some sites with "Low" risk. There were no sites with "High" or "Extremely High" water risks, and overall the risk distribution has been kept steady. 44% of mill sites had "Medium to High" risk, so the Group will perform continuous monitoring and promote water-saving measures. The Company is steadily reducing its water intake and wastewater emissions, and it is maintaining a high level of water usage efficiency in Japan, with a water consumption rate of 5% or below.

(2) Overseas

◆ At overseas sites, the risk distribution is wide, ranging from "Low" to "Extremely High" due to regional characteristics and location conditions. In Oceania, in particular, there are numerous production sites, and due to regional characteristics, water risks are "High" or "Extremely High" for some sites. This is because of Oceania's dry climate, geographical disparities in the amount of rain, and the distribution of water resources. The Group is enhancing its water resource management based on local conditions. On the other hand, production sites in other regions (such as North America or Europe) primarily have "Low" or "Low to Medium" water risks, and they do business in stable water resource environments. Additionally, risk was "Extremely High" for some overseas non-production sites. These sites, such as branches, are primarily responsible for administrative functions, and do not have a direct impact on production activities. Therefore, these are not considered to involve major risks in terms of business continuity. The Group is actively reducing its water intake and wastewater emissions at overseas sites, as well, and it has achieved an even higher level of water usage efficiency than in Japan, with a water consumption rate of 2% or below. The Group will continue to manage water risk based on the characteristics of individual sites and further lower risk levels.

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(8) Risks and Opportunities (LEAP approach: A)

Nature-related risks and opportunities were identified based on the results of evaluations of dependence and impact on nature. The key risks, opportunities, and countermeasures involving biodiversity and natural capital related to business activities are as indicated below.

<List of risks in priority locations>

Category	Risks	NIPPON PAPER GROUP Initiatives
Physical	Lower timber productivity due to extreme weather and forest fires	▪ Utilize fire insurance usage and enhance monitoring systems ▪ Strive to level forest age composition ratios to create diverse forests that are resistant to natural disasters
	Lower timber productivity due to water pollution or water shortages	▪ Conserve water sources in company-owned forests including forest reserves such as water source retention forests through forest management and reforestation
	Reduced tree growth due to ecosystem deterioration	▪ For planted forests and secondary forests, strive to level out forest age composition ratios to rejuvenate forests and increase forest biodiversity ⇒ In company-owned forests, promote regeneration cutting to rejuvenate forests and maintain their diverse functions ⇒ In third party-owned forests, improve logging efficiency and develop innovative biomass products and materials to maintain and expand timber demand, indirectly regenerating forests ▪ Deepen Company users' understanding of the diverse functions of forests, promote conservation and restoration activities in company-owned forests, and strive to maintain sustainable forest ecosystems
Policies	Limitations on land that can be used for plantations as a result of the expansion of protected areas, lower timber productivity	▪ Perform zoning of environmental forests and economic forests ▪ Reduce the pressure put on developing precious forests that should be preserved by increasing forest productivity ▪ When forests, even economic forests, are confirmed to be habitats for rare wildlife, collaborate with NPOs, etc., to protect and conserve species while continuing timber production ⇒ Case study: Protect Blakiston's fish owls and promote their breeding in forestland owned by the Company in Eastern Hokkaido while also continuing with timber production

<List of Opportunities>

Category	Opportunities	NIPPON PAPER GROUP Initiatives
Markets	Increase in economic value of the diverse functions of forests (CO_2, biodiversity, soil, nutrition, water source retention)	▪ Implement projects that will create 200,000 tonnes of J-Credits in company-owned forests in Japan ▪ As part of natural capital accounting, participate in ISFC and take part in establishment of system for quantifying forest value to increase value of company-owned forests in Japan and overseas plantations ▪ Use Nationally Certified Sustainably Managed Natural Sites support certification system, etc., to share environmental protection initiatives and value with third parties, spreading the importance of sustainable forest management to society at large
	Increase in inquiries regarding sustainable wood resources	▪ In forests with solid development histories, utilize high quality tree species and elite trees to increase forest productivity, thereby supplying sustainable wood resources
	Development of business through technologies for improving forest productivity	▪ Expand elite tree seedling business in Japan, establishing 10-million-unit production system by FY2030 (forest industry demand for seedlings is predicted to reach 100 million units by 2030) ▪ Develop and popularize logging technologies and implement consistent forestry cost reductions to expand forest resource business in Japan ▪ Overseas, supply technologies for performing early selection of high quality varieties and plantation technologies to existing plantation operators, connecting them with the Company's overseas procurement activities
Products	Increase in sales of environmentally friendly products made from wood resources	▪ Meet rising demand for paper and biomass-derived products driven by moves away from plastic and the growth of sustainable consumption. Develop and expand sales of environmentally friendly products to capture new markets and increase brand value. At the same time, expand the biomass material business through biomass power generation, biochemicals, cellulose nanofiber, SAF (sustainable aviation fuel), and the like
	Increase of environmental value by utilizing forest certification system to procure sustainable raw materials and by managing the supply chain	▪ Build in-house Due Diligence System (DDS), including supplier questionnaires and engagement, local confirmation, etc., perform supply chain management and procure sustainable woody material ▪ Expand in-house DDS to all raw material procurement
	Increase in the number of inquiries regarding domestic timber and products derived from it as a result of rising environmental awareness and the uncertain international situation	▪ Reinforce and expand the Group's domestic material supply chain by leveraging the strength of Nippon Paper Lumber, a Group company, which possesses one of Japan's largest domestic timber distribution networks (approx. 4 million m^3 per year) ▪ Perform stable paper raw material procurement (approx. 36% of paper raw material used by the Group is procured in Japan, which is higher than the industry average of 26%, based on actual figures for FY2024)

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(9) Indicators and Targets (LEAP approach: P)

Global core disclosure indicators based on TNFD recommendations v1.0

	Drivers of natural change	Metric No.	Indicators	Data (as of March 2025)			Remarks
Drivers of nature change (dependencies and impacts)	Climate change	-	GHG emissions (Scope 1, 2, and 3)	Scope 1	4.1	Million t-CO_2	
				Scope 2	0.9	Million t-CO_2	
				Scope 3	5.8	Million t-CO_2	
	Land/ freshwater/ ocean-use change	C1.0	Total spatial footprint	Company-owned forests in Japan	90	kha	Owns about 400 company-owned forests in Japan with a total area of about 90,000 ha
				Overseas plantation	69	kha	Owns approximately 65,000 ha of forestland in Brazil and approximately 4,000 ha of forestland in Australia
		C1.1	Area where sustainable forestry management is implemented	Company-owned forests in Japan	90	kha	Equivalent to 100% of the plantation business
				Overseas plantation	69	kha	
	pollution/ pollution removal	C2.1	Wastewater total	Public waters + sewage	840	Million t	
			Concentrations of key pollutants in the wastewater discharged	COD/BOD	43	Thousand t	
			Concentrations of key pollutants in the wastewater discharged	SS	22	Thousand t	
			Concentrations of key pollutants in the wastewater discharged	Nitrogen	1.5	Thousand t	
			Concentrations of key pollutants in the wastewater discharged	Phosphorous	0.4	Thousand t	
		C2.2	Amount of industrial waste generated		771	Thousand BDt	
			Amount of final waste disposal		91	Thousand BDt	
			Amount effectively utilized		680	Thousand BDt	
		C2.4	Total amount of Non-GHG air pollutants	Nitrogen oxides	9.0	Thousand t	
				Sulfur oxides	2.1	Thousand t	
		C3.1	Rate of maintenance of forest certifications in Japan and overseas within the plantation business and paper production business		100	%	FSC® forest certification and PEFC forest certification have already been acquired
			Percentage of procured timber confirmed as legal		100	%	Conduct supplier questionnaires

Global disclosure indicators other than those above are currently being deliberated on.

Targets

Category	Indicators	FY2030 target
Response to climate change	GHG reduction	54% Scope 1 and 2 reduction compared to FY2013
	Energy consumption per unit	1% reduction from the previous fiscal year
Protection of forests, maintaining of biodiversity, nature positive initiatives	Forest resource conservation	Establishment of a production system for 10 million elite tree seedlings/year for forestry
	Improving forest productivity and increasing CO_2-fixing through use of breeding/propagation technologies	30% improvement in CO_2 fixation efficiency at overseas plantations compared to 2013
	Expansion of plantation areas	Securing of roughly 100,000 ha of plantation area, primarily in Asia
	Creation of J-credits for company-owned forests	Fixing of 200,000 tonnes of CO_2 by company-owned forests nationwide (by FY2027)
Reduction of Environmental Burden	Reduction of environmental impact of manufacturing processes	Reduction rate at domestic manufacturing sites (compared to FY2018) : 15% reduction in air and water pollutants
Realization of a circulation-oriented society	Promotion of use of difficult-to-treat wastepaper	12,000 t/year utilized domestically