EIZO Corporation

TNFD Report

Issued: April 2025

Translated: March 2026

EIZO Corporation

Disclaimer: This English translation is provided for reference purposes only. In the event of any discrepancy between this translation and the original Japanese report, the Japanese version shall prevail.

Contents

Preface

Guided by our corporate philosophy of “enriching society through imaging,” we conduct our business activities with an emphasis on environmentally responsible product development. Environmental considerations are an important aspect of our management approach, and we consider environmental impacts in our manufacturing and business operations. Our efforts include resource efficiency, climate change mitigation, biodiversity and ecosystem conservation, pollution prevention, and environmental risk management.

In October 2024, we officially adopted the recommendations of the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD), joined the “TNFD Forum,” and registered as a “TNFD Adopter.” Using the LEAP approach, we identified and assessed our dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities related to nature in accordance with the TNFD Final Recommendations v1.0, and we are sharing these findings.

1 General Requirements

1.1 General Requirements Based on TNFD Recommendations

1.1.1 Materiality

We identify our material issues based on the concept of double materiality, considering both the impact of our business activities on the environment and society, and the effect of environmental and social factors on our business performance and financial outcomes.

1.1.2 Scope of Disclosure

This report covers the entire value chain, including ‘Direct Operations’, ‘Upstream’, and ‘Downstream’ activities. For direct operations, we include our main consolidated group companies; for upstream activities, our primary suppliers; and for downstream activities, our logistics activities including main distribution warehouses. Consolidated group entities with expected minimal impact on sales have been excluded from this assessment.

1.1.3 Locations of Nature-related Issues

In alignment with the TNFD definition of Sensitive Locations vulnerable to nature-related impacts, we assessed target regions using multiple biodiversity risk assessment tools based on geographic information. For material locations of special significance, considerations such as water usage were also incorporated into the evaluation process. The regions were then scored and prioritized according to our established methodology. As a result, Priority Locations have been identified in Japan, Germany, China, South Korea, Taiwan, and the United States. This report presents the findings of the evaluations for these designated sites and areas.

1.1.4 Integration With Other Sustainability-Related Disclosures

We make sustainability-related disclosures in accordance with recommendations of the TCFD[1], a framework for reporting climate-related risks and opportunities. In recognition of the close interconnection between climate change and natural capital, we have aligned the risks and opportunities within our direct operations and supply chain with the disclosures outlined by the TCFD. Specifically, we have mapped the climate scenarios used in TCFD, namely the "1.5°C-2°C scenario" and the "4°C scenario", to Natural Capital Scenarios #2 and #3 and completed relevant assessments.

1.1.5 The Time Horizons Considered

Evaluations are performed over short-term (1 year), medium-term (1~5 years), and long-term (beyond 5 years) time horizons. Additionally, to align with TCFD scenario analysis, we have assessed the business environment as of FY2030 and FY2050.

Note: The time horizons are aligned with those specified in the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS).

1.1.6 Engagement with Indigenous Peoples, Local Communities, & Affected Stakeholders

We identify indigenous peoples, local communities, and affected stakeholders throughout the process of identifying and evaluating nature-related issues, and we respond appropriately to their concerns. Specifically, regarding our natural capital strategies and outcomes, we provide disclosures in accordance with the TNFD framework, based on analyses performed using the LEAP approach. These disclosures also include the status of strategy implementation and our performance against established metrics and targets, as part of our stakeholder engagement initiatives.

[1] *Taskforce on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (**TCFD**): Provides information to investors about what companies are doing to mitigate the risks of climate change, as well as be transparent about the way in which they are governed. https://www.fsb-tcfd.org/*

2 Governance

The EIZO Group is committed to minimizing environmental risks throughout our entire value chain. We aim to support sustainable societal development by actively engaging in climate change mitigation, promoting the development of a circular economy, preventing environmental pollution, and the conservation of biodiversity.

Environmental and Energy Management - https://www.eizoglobal.com/sustainability/environment/emanagement/

2.1 Board of Directors Oversight

To effectively oversee materiality and sustainability-related matters, we established a Sustainability Committee reporting directly to the Board of Directors. The Board regularly monitors and oversees progress by reviewing quarterly reports from the Sustainability Committee on the status of ongoing initiatives.

2.2 The Role of Management

Regarding the assessment and response to environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities, including natural capital, we established the “Climate Change Response Subcommittee” under the Sustainability Committee to conduct review and evaluation from a specialized perspective. In addition, ultimate oversight for addressing sustainability-related issues lies with the President & COO, who serves as the Sustainability Committee Chairperson.

Sustainability Management System - https://www.eizoglobal.com/sustainability/management/system/

Corporate Governance - https://www.eizoglobal.com/sustainability/governance/gsystem/

Sustainability Management System

2.3 Respect for Human Rights / Stakeholder Engagement

In April 2022, we established the “EIZO Group Human Rights Policy” and informed the Board of Directors on the management’s commitment to respecting human rights and the governance framework as required by the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPs). During the development of this policy, we engaged in dialogue with a diverse range of stakeholders, including employees and external experts.

Additionally, we established the “Human Rights Subcommittee” under the Sustainability Committee to oversee human rights due diligence, aiming to identify and mitigate human rights risks throughout the entire value chain. The findings of and matters discussed by the Subcommittee are reviewed by the Sustainability Committee and subsequently reported to the Board of Directors, which oversees the company’s sustainability responsibilities related to human rights.

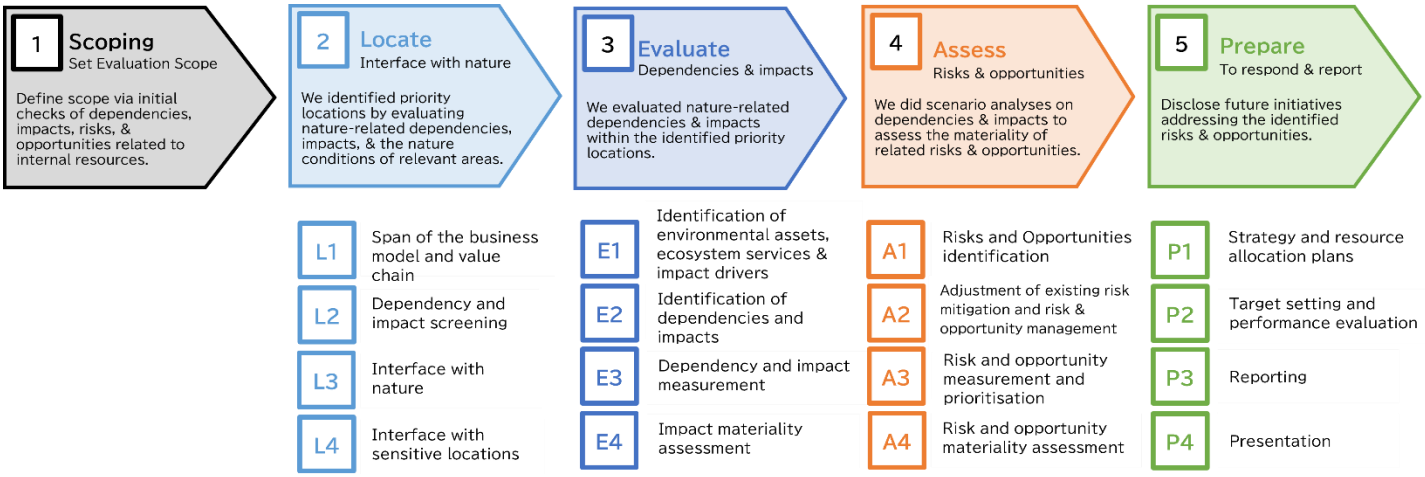
Please refer to the following for the EIZO Group Human Rights Policy and our initiatives related to human rights.

Respect for Human Rights - https://www.eizoglobal.com/sustainability/social/respect/

3 Risk & Impact Management

3.1 Identification / Assessment Process for Risks & Impacts in Direct Operations & Across the Value Chain

To identify dependencies and impacts on natural capital, as well as associated risks and opportunities within our business activities, we conduct assessments in accordance with the LEAP approach recommended by TNFD, integrating their insights into our strategic planning. Following the steps outlined below, we conduct comprehensive evaluations across the entire value chain, including direct operations, upstream, and downstream activities. For natural capital areas with high dependency or impact, as well as for key business risks and opportunities identified through this process, we have established specific target objectives and corresponding action plans.



Overview & Steps of the LEAP Approach

3.2 Procedure for Managing Identified / Assessed Risks & Impacts

The findings documented in section 3.1 are compiled by the Climate Change Response Subcommittee and subsequently presented to the Sustainability Committee. The Sustainability Committee determines the responsible departments for the identified nature-related risks and opportunities and develops appropriate response strategies. These responsible departments then prepare risk mitigation plans and opportunity realization strategies, which are reviewed and approved by the Sustainability Committee. These response plans are regularly reported to the Board of Directors.

Subsequently, the departments implement strategies to mitigate nature-related risks and capitalize on opportunities in accordance with established response plans, providing quarterly reports to the Sustainability Committee.

The Sustainability Committee and the Climate Change Response Subcommittee analyse and evaluate risks and opportunities related to Natural Capital. These findings are integrated with the company's overall risk management framework, and appropriate long-term and specialized strategies are developed in accordance with TNFD recommendations.

Risk & Impact Management Process

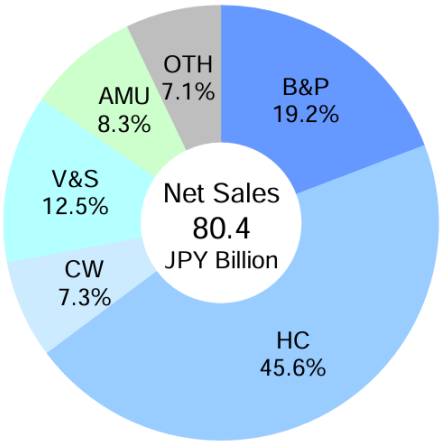
4 Strategy

4.1 Scoping: Defining the Scope of the Evaluation

For this disclosure, our evaluation focused on four (4) key market segments, Business & Plus (B&P), Healthcare (HC), Creative Work (CW), and Vertical & Specific (V&S). These segments were selected from our broader market categories, also including Amusement (AMU) and Others (OTH), based on their scope and significance, as they represent a substantial portion of sales and are expected to have a high level of dependence on and impact on nature.

(Note: The Four (4) Key Markets Account for >80% of Total Net Sales Revenue.)

Market Segment	Use & Location
B&P (Business & Plus)	Financial Institutions, Public Authorities, Educational Facilities, CAD, Commercial Facilities, Business and Home Use
Healthcare (HC)	Diagnosis / Medical Examination, Medical Treatment / Operation, Healthcare-IT
Creative Work (CW)	Media & Entertainment, 3D Computer Graphics, Photo Editing, Illustration, Design, Publication / Printing
Vertical & Specific (V&S)	For Various Mission Critical Environments, Infrastructure and Industrial Equipment Air Traffic Control (ATC), Maritime, Security & Surveillance (S&S), MIL-STD Compliance & Other Industrial Fields (including Touch Panel Applications)
Amusement (AMU)	LCD-Mounted Pachinko and Slot Machines
Others (OTH)	Maintenance Services and Commissioned Development of Software

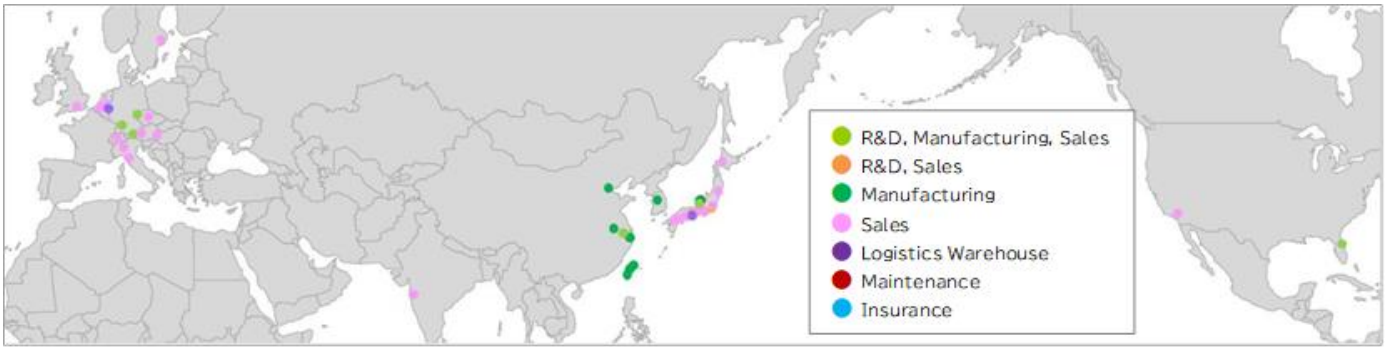


FY2024 Net Sales by Market Segment

4.1.1 Evaluation Sites

The evaluation encompassed 56 locations across the countries and regions where our company operates. The distribution is as follows: 39 sites representing direct operations in Japan, Germany, Sweden, Italy, Austria, Belgium, the Netherlands, the Czech Republic, the United Kingdom, China, and the United States; and 17 sites involved in the upstream and downstream segments of the value chain in China, Taiwan, South Korea, and Germany.

Value Chain Stage		No. of Sites
Sales Offices	Japan	10
Group Companies	Japan	11
	Overseas	18
Value Chain	Japan	2
	Overseas	15
TOTAL		56

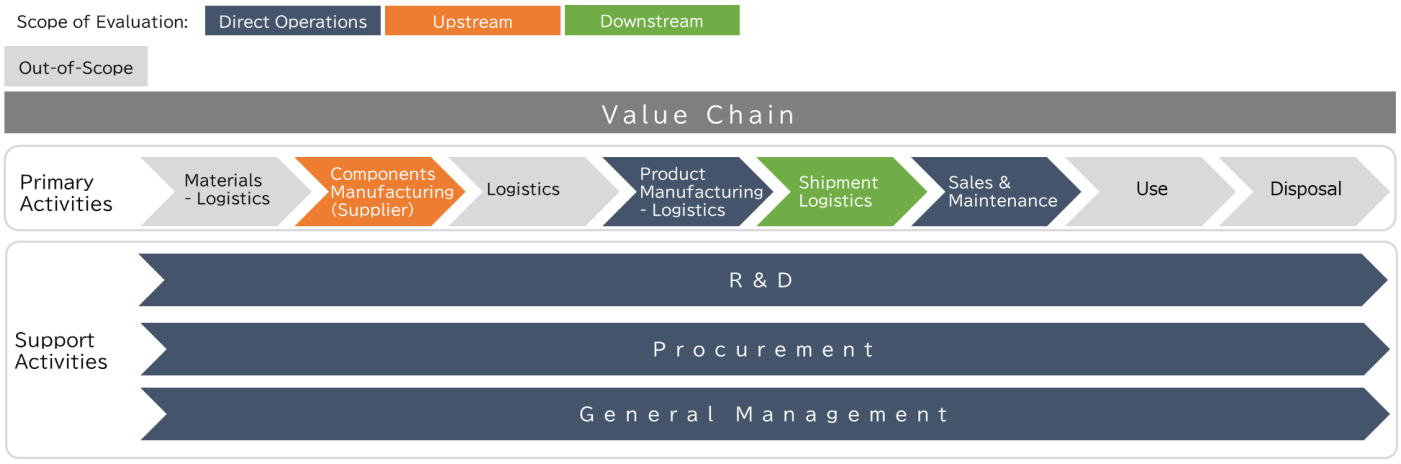


Evaluation Site Distribution Map

4.2 Locate: The Interface with Nature

4.2.1 Locate_1: Business Model & Value Chain

For the scope of evaluation, in the upstream value chain, we focused on Tier 1 suppliers the highest transaction volumes for component (i.e. electronic parts) in the target market segments. In the downstream value chain, we considered logistics operations in European regions with high sales volumes, targeting warehouses and transportation activities. Business activities were classified according to ISIC[2] codes and assessed using ENCORE[3], which analyses the interactions between each activity and natural capital. The current evaluation focuses on Tier 1 upstream suppliers, with plans to expand assessments to include Tier 2 and additional supplier tiers in the future.



Scope of Value Chain Evaluation in the Product Lifecycle

ISIC Group (Class)	ISIC Unique Code (Used for Analysis)	Specific Activities	Stage of Value Chain
Manufacture of Computers & Peripheral Equipment	C 26.262	Manufacturing of computers & peripheral equipment	Direct Operations
Manufacture of Electronic Components and Boards	C 26.261	Manufacturing of electronic components	Value Chain (Upstream)
Warehousing and Storage	H 52.521	Warehouse and storage	Value Chain (Downstream)
Service Activities Incidental to Land Transportation	H 52.522.5221	Transportation (land transport)	
Business Support Service Activities n.e.c	N 82.829	Sales & Marketing	Direct Operations
Computer Programming, Consultancy & Related Activities	J 62.620	Software Development	
Repair of Computers & Communication Equipment	S 95.951	Maintenance & Servicing	
Activities Auxiliary to Insurance and Pension Funding	K 66.662	Insurance Operations	

Mapping of the Company's Economic Activities to ISIC

[2] ***ISIC**: International Standard Industrial Classification*
[3] ***ENCORE**: Tool for evaluating the materiality of nature-related dependencies and impacts by business activity.*

4.2.2 Locate_2: Dependency & Impact Screening

We coordinated the business activities of the evaluation sites, including direct operations as well as upstream and downstream value chains, and conducted assessments using ENCORE. Based on the findings, we developed the following heat map:

Economic Activity	Dependencies						Impact				
Business Activities (ISIC Defined)	Soil & Sediment Retention	Water Purification	Flood Mitigation	Water Supply	Storm Mitigation	Water Flow Regulation	Disturbances (Noise, Light, etc.)	GHG Emissions	Emissions of Toxic Pollutants to Water & Soil	Area of Land Use	Water Use
Manufacture of Computers & Peripheral Equipment (Direct Operations)	L	L	L	L	M	L	L	VL	M	L	L
Manufacture of Electronic Components & Boards (Upstream Supplier)	L	M	M	M	M	M	L	VL	H	L	L
Warehousing & Storage (Downstream Logistics)	L		VL	VL	L	VL	VL	M	VL	L	L
Service Activities Incidental to Land Transportation (Downstream Logistics)	L		VL	VL	L	VL	VL	M	L	L	L
Business Support Service Activities n.e.c (Direct Operations)	VL		VL	VL	VL	VL	VL	VL	VL	L	L
Computer Programming, Consultancy, & Related Activities (Direct Operations)	VL		VL	VL	VL	VL	L	L	L	L	L
Repair of Computers & Communication Equipment (Direct Operations)	VL		L	L	M	L	L	L	L		L
Activities Auxiliary to Insurance & Pension Funding (Direct Operations)	VL		VL	VL	VL	VL	L	VL	L	L	VL

Heat Map of Ecosystem Service Dependencies & Impacts

Note: The table uses abbreviations to denote the levels of dependency & impact: VL (Very Low), L (Low), M (Medium), H (High), VH (Very High).

This analysis clarified the dependencies and impacts within our value chain. The final conclusions presented in this report include findings derived from ENCORE as well as a comprehensive evaluation of our actual business operations.

Dependencies:

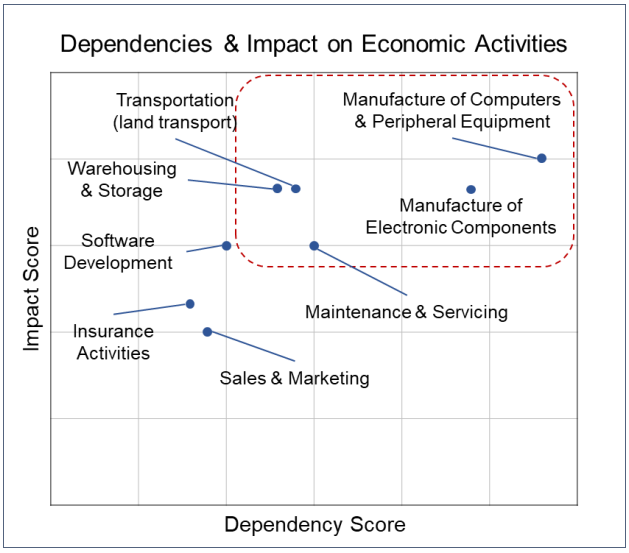
In the upstream supply chain, we identified moderate dependencies on "water supply" activities, including "water purification", "water supply", and "water flow regulation", as well as on "flood mitigation" and "storm mitigation" measures. For downstream logistics providers, there is moderate dependence on "soil and sediment retention" practices. Within our direct operations, we observed a moderate reliance on "storm mitigation" measures.

Impacts:

Both direct operations and upstream suppliers show a high level of impact related to the “release of toxic substances into soil and water”. In the downstream logistics segment of the supply chain, the impact related to “GHG emissions” is considered moderate.

By scoring these results and plotting them on two axes; Dependencies and Impacts, we identified the following activities as having a moderate or higher level of dependency and/or impact.

- Manufacture of Computers & Peripheral Equipment
- Manufacture of Electrical Components & Boards
- Warehousing & Storage



4.2.3 Locate_3: Interface with Nature

Based on the selection of Priority Locations and the findings from evaluations such as ENCORE, we have organized the material dependencies (inputs) and impacts (outputs) within our Group and among suppliers as follows.

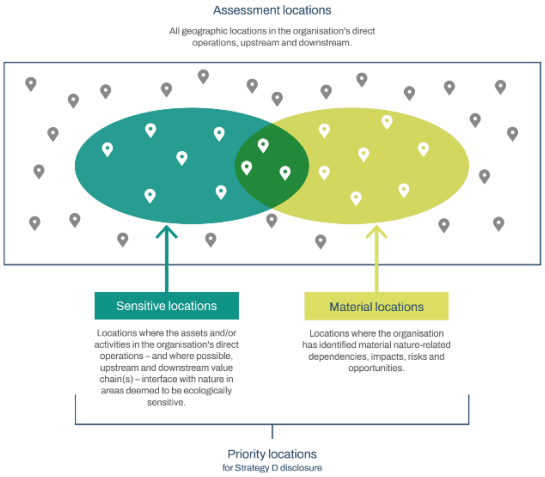
	Materials & Component Procurement (From Suppliers)	Manufacturing (Incl. R&D, Design, & Assembly)	Storage & Logistics (Warehousing)	Sales (Group Companies, Sales Offices)	Use (Product Use by Customers)	Maintenance (After-Sales Service)	Disposal / Recycle (Product Disposal by Customers)
INPUT From Nature: Energy Resources	Component Manufacturing • Crude oil, coal, natural gas • Renewable energy	Product Assembly • Crude oil, coal, natural gas • Renewable energy	• Crude oil, coal, natural gas • Renewable energy	• Crude oil, coal, natural gas • Renewable energy	• Crude oil, coal, natural gas • Renewable energy	• Crude oil, coal, natural gas • Renewable energy	• Crude oil, coal, natural gas • Renewable energy
Resources (Raw Materials)	• Iron, copper, aluminum, tin • Plated steel sheets • Quartz (semiconductors, glass) • Wood (paper, cardboard) • Organic compounds • Petroleum-derived • Non-petroleum-derived • Nitrogen, oxygen						
Components (Constituent Parts, etc.)		• Plastic (molded parts) • Metal products • Electronic components • Printed circuit boards • Cables and wiring • Packaging materials • Wood • Alcohol-based cleaning • Solder (PCB factories) • Nitrogen (PCB factories)					
Materials (Used in Operations)			• Wood • Packaging materials	• Paper products		• Paper products	
Water Resources	• Water	• Washrooms, toilets, etc. • Air conditioning (humidifier)	• Washrooms, toilets	• Washrooms, toilets	• Water	• Washrooms, toilets	• Water
OUTPUT to Nature: Air Emissions	• CO2, NOx • Volatile Compounds	• CO2, NOx • Volatile Substances, such as Alcohol-based Agents	• CO2	• CO2	• CO2	• CO2	• CO2
Water Discharge	• Water, Contaminated Water	• Local wastewater - public sewer system - septic tank to water bodies • Rainwater	• Water	• Water		• Water	• Water
Waste	• Plastics • Paper • Wood • Metals • Waste Liquids	• Plastics • Paper • Wood • Metals • Waste Liquids (Alcohol, etc.)	• Plastics • Paper • Wood	• Paper	Packaging Materials, etc. • Plastics • Paper	• Plastics • Paper • Metals	• Plastics • Paper • Metals

Nature inputs and outputs within our product lifecycle

4.2.4 Locate_4: Interface with Sensitive Locations

■ Evaluation of Sensitive Locations

Based on the definition of “Sensitive Locations” (as shown in the figures above and below), 56 sites were assessed in the Locate phase using evaluation tools. The IBAT[4] was used to evaluate “Number of Threatened Species,” “Protected Areas,” and “KBAs[5]”. Additionally, “Global Forest Watch [6] ” was used to assess “Biodiversity Hotspots,” “Biodiversity Integrity,” and “Land Use: Indigenous and Community Land and Resource Rights.” The WWF RFS[7] was applied, using the biodiversity filter and water risk filter to evaluate “Forest Canopy Loss” and “Physical Water Risk.” These results, combined with the significance of business operations, were used to assess Sensitive Locations.



Recommendations of the TNFD (Sept 2023)

Figure 21: Assessment of Priority Locations -sensitive and material locations

Sensitive Locations Defined	Explanation	Tools Used
Areas of Biodiversity Importance	• Legally designated as protected areas • Identified as OECMs (Including Nature Coexistence Sites): Areas outside formal protected areas that can effectively and sustainably conserve biodiversity over the long term. • Likely to contain important habitats or habitats of threatened species • Where ecosystems/habitats are rare, localized, or threatened • With threatened species and high extinction risk • Recognized KBAs or sites meeting KBA criteria • Ecosystems providing significant cultural or economic benefits to stakeholders	• IBAT - Number of protected areas, number of threatened species, number of KBAs - STAR-T (threat-abatement score) / STAR-R (restoration score) • WWF BRF - Protected areas, KBAs • Global Forest Watch - Hotspots
Areas of High Ecosystem Integrity	• Significant opportunities exist to protect natural capital stocks and maintain the provision of ecosystem services. • These services may be provided at the local, regional, or global level.	• Global Forest Watch - Biodiversity intactness • WWF BRF - Ecosystem condition
Areas of Rapid Decline in Ecosystem Integrity	• Decline in ecosystem service resilience • High dependency risk for the organization	• WWF BRF - Forest Canopy Loss • Global Forest Watch - Forest Change: Reduction in Tree Cover
Areas of Known High Physical Water Risk	• Areas where the quantity and quality of available water are deteriorating	• WWF Water Risk Filter (WRF) - Physical water risk
Areas of Importance for Ecosystem Service Provision, Including Benefits to Indigenous Peoples, Local Communities, and Stakeholders	• Governance aspects of TNFD disclosure recommendations and related items under TNFD General Requirement 6	• Global Forest Watch - Land Use: Indigenous Peoples’ and Community Land and Resource Rights • WWF BRF - Lands and Territories of Indigenous Peoples (IP) and Local Communities (LC)

[4] *IBAT: A tool that leverages data on species and key habitats to provide information on biodiversity importance and critical habitats. It allows users to view an overview of IUCN Red List species, protected areas, and areas important for biodiversity conservation within a defined range around target points. In addition to detailed nature-related information, it enables assessment of potential risks to species in the vicinity of a site, including Threat Reduction Scores and Recovery Scores.* https://www.ibat-alliance.org/

[5] *Key Biodiversity Areas (KBA): Sites that make a significant contribution to the global persistence of biodiversity across terrestrial, freshwater, and marine ecosystems.*

[6] *Global Forest Watch: A tool that provides real-time global data on nature-related indicators, with a focus on forests.* https://www.globalforestwatch.org/

[7] *WWF Risk Filter Suite: A web-based tool for risk assessment. It includes the WWF Biodiversity Risk Filter (BRF) for screening and prioritizing biodiversity-related risks, and the WWF Water Risk Filter (WRF) for assessing water risks at sites and in their surrounding regions.* https://riskfilter.org/

Sensitive locations identified by each tool, per their definitions, are:

- IBAT: Areas with a High Number of Threatened Species (Over 3,000 Species)

Site Name	Country	Activities	Threatened Species No.
Upstream Supplier Factories (3 Sites) M / N / O	Taiwan	Manufacture of electronic components and boards	4,100
Upstream Supplier Factory G			3,899
Upstream Supplier Factories (2 Sites) C / D			3,487
Upstream Supplier Factories (2 Sites) E / F			3,446

- IBAT: Areas with a High Number of Critically Endangered (CR) Species (CR ≥ 20)

Site Name	Country	Activities	CR Species No.
EIZO Private Limited	India	Sales & Marketing	29
Upstream Supplier Factory I	China	Manufacture of electronic components and boards	26
Upstream Supplier Factory G	Taiwan		25
Upstream Supplier Factories (2 Sites) E / F			23
Upstream Supplier Factories (2 Sites) C / D			22

- WWF Biodiversity Risk Filter: Protected Areas (Score ≥ 3.5)

Site Name		Country	Activities	Protected Area Assessment
Downstream Logistics B		Japan	Warehousing and storage / Service activities incidental to land transportation	4.5
Downstream Logistics A		Germany		4.5
EIZO Technologies GmbH			Manufacture of computers & peripheral equipment	4.0
EIZO MS Corporation	Hakui Factory	Japan		3.5
	Nanao Factory			3.5
EIZO Corporation				3.5
Upstream Supplier Factories (2 Sites) E / F		Taiwan	Manufacture of electronic components and boards	3.5
Upstream Supplier Factory G				3.5
Upstream Supplier Factory L		Japan		3.5

- WWF Biodiversity Risk Filter: Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) (Score ≥ 3.5)

Site Name	Country	Activities	KBA Assessment
Downstream Logistics B	Japan	Warehousing and storage / Service activities incidental to land transportation	3.5
Downstream Logistics A	Germany		3.5

- WWF Biodiversity Risk Filter: Forest Canopy Loss (Score ≥ 3.5)

Site Name	Country	Activities	Forest Canopy Loss Assessment
Downstream Logistics B	Japan	Warehousing and storage / Service activities incidental to land transportation	4.5
Downstream Logistics A	Germany		4.5

- WWF Water Risk Filter: Physical Water Risk (Score ≥ 3.5)

Site Name	Country	Activities	Physical Water Risk
Sendai Sales Office	Japan	Sales & Marketing	3.59
Upstream Supplier Factory K	China	Manufacture of electronic components and boards	3.55
Upstream Supplier Factory H	China	Manufacture of electronic components and boards	3.59

■ Evaluation of Material Locations

Regarding Material Locations, their significance was assessed based on the following criteria. Although dependency and impact on GHG emissions are low in ENCORE, for the purpose of determining importance to EIZO, product manufacturing sites are included from the perspective of achieving SBTi targets. In addition, major sales sites located in Europe are included as important locations due to their high sales volume.

- Volume of Water Use (Direct Operations)
- GHG Emissions (Direct Operations)
- Major Sales Sites in Europe

Water Usage & GHG Emissions at Manufacturing Sites (Direct Operations Breakdown)

Site Name		Country	Activities	Water Use (m^3)[8]	GHG Emissions ($t\text{-}CO_2e$)			
					Scope 1+2[9]	Scope 1	Scope 2[10]	Scope 3
								Cat. 1 / Cat. 11
EIZO Corporation		Japan	Manufacture of computers & peripheral equipment	21,838	913	345.63[10]	566.65[11]	See totals below / 114,879.9
EIZO MS Corporation	Hakui Factory			4,179	349	1.15	347.64	
	Nanao Factory			2,896	85	1.47	83.95	
EIZO Display Technologies (Suzhou) Co., Ltd.		China		977	152	21.66	130.34	
EIZO GmbH		Germany		777	233	2.80	229.81	9,386.4
EIZO Technologies GmbH				491	66	66.12	0.00[11]	1,729.2
Consolidated EIZO Group				781	2,685	145,217*	147,860	
(Proportion of the above six factories relative to the total)				(56.2%)	(50.6%)		(85.2%)	

**Accounts for nearly all six factories*

■ Identification of Priority Locations

The Priority Locations have been identified as the twelve (12) locations listed in the table below. Among the sites designated as Sensitive Locations, we narrowed down the number of sites based on factors such as production and sales volumes. In addition, sites located in critical regions, areas with a history of natural disasters, and certain key supplier sites were also included as Priority Locations for detailed analysis.

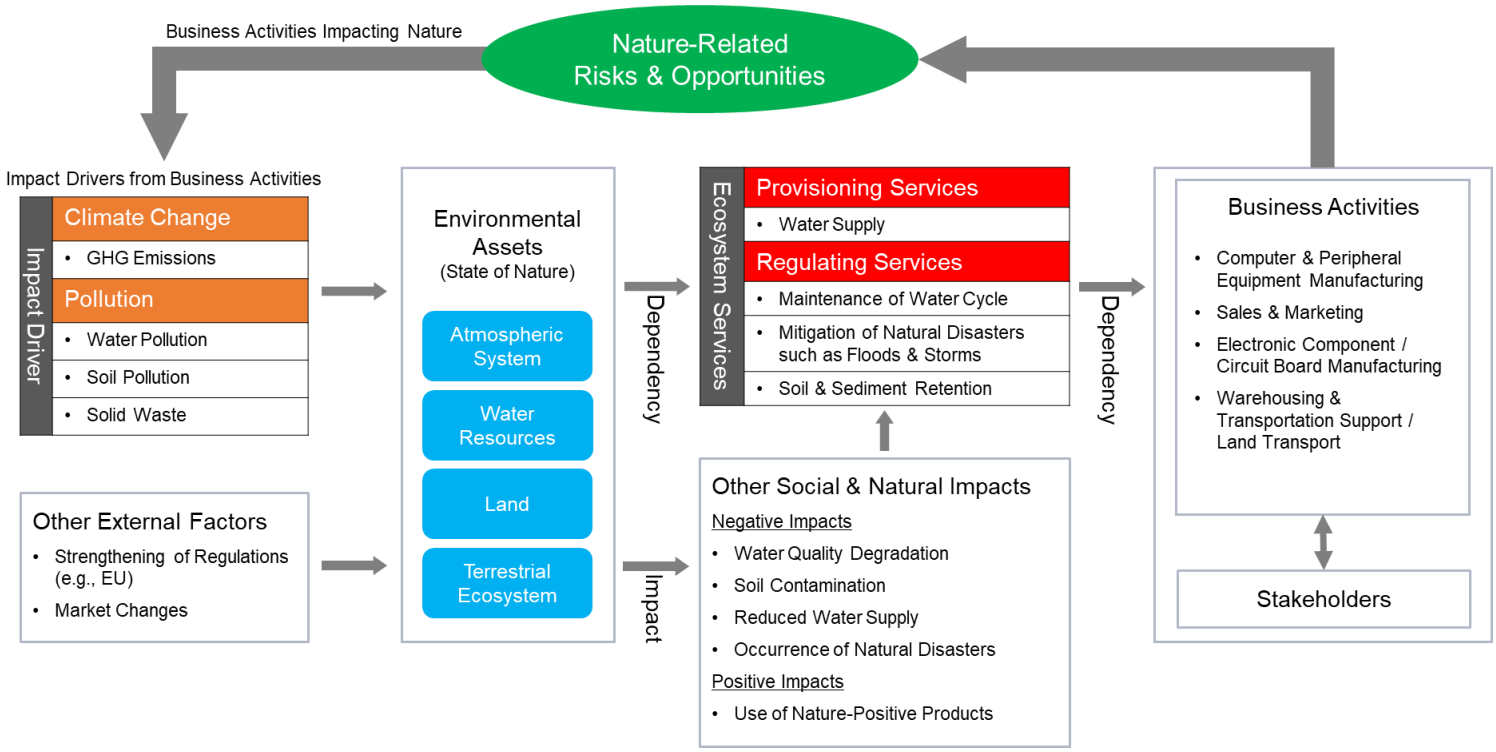
Value Chain	Site Name		Activities	Country
Direct Operations	EIZO Corporation		Manufacture of computers & peripheral equipment	Japan
Direct Operations (Group Company)	EIZO MS Corporation	Hakui Factory		
		Nanao Factory		
	EIZO GmbH			Germany
	EIZO Technologies GmbH			
	EIZO Rugged Solutions Inc.			USA
	EIZO Display Technologies (Suzhou) Co., Ltd.			China
	EIZO Europe GmbH		Sales & Marketing	Germany
Upstream Supplier	Upstream Supplier Factories (2 Sites) A / B		Manufacture of electronic components and boards	Korea
	Upstream Supplier Factories (2 Sites) C / D			Taiwan
	Upstream Supplier Factory H			China
Downstream Logistics	Downstream Logistics A		Warehousing and storage / Service activities incidental to land transportation	Germany

[8] *Scope: EIZO Corporation, EIZO MS Corporation (Hakui, Nanao Factories), EIZO Display Technologies (Suzhou) Co., Ltd., EIZO GmbH, EIZO Technologies GmbH*
[9] *Market-based*
[10] *Scope: EIZO Corporation headquarters & factory sites (excludes regional sales offices)*
[11] *Due to utilization of 100% renewable energy*

Evaluate: Evaluate Dependencies & Impacts

4.2.5 Evaluate_1/2: Identification of environmental assets, ecosystem services, and impact drivers / Identification of dependencies and impacts

Based on the results of identifying Sensitive Locations and Priority Locations, we organized which environmental assets, ecosystem services, and impact drivers are related to our business operations. This clarified the pathways through which our business is connected to dependencies on and impacts to environmental assets. In addition, we conducted a detailed analysis of the extent of our dependencies on and impacts to each ecosystem service, using business and regional information from the identified Priority Locations.



Identification of environmental assets, ecosystem services, and impact drivers

4.2.6 Evaluate_3/4: Dependency & Impact Measurement / Impact Materiality Assessment

Based on the identification results, we have measured the following items at each site related to our direct operations to evaluate the degree of dependencies and potential impacts.

- Dependence on provisioning services: Water use, wastewater volume, water-related risks
- Dependence on regulating services: Flood occurrence probability and current conditions related to dependence on flood control and storm mitigation
- Impact on water: Adverse effects on wastewater quality and harmful substances, based on wastewater quality monitoring results
- Impact on GHG emissions: GHG emissions volume
- Impact on soil contamination and solid waste: Use of substances that may cause soil contamination and status of waste generation

Based on these findings, although ‘wastewater quality’ is recognized as a significant factor influencing our business

operations, there is no present risk of hazardous substances or similar concerns associated with our water use and wastewater management. We adhere to all applicable public wastewater discharge regulations and currently consider compliance with mandatory wastewater quality monitoring sufficient, without the need for additional assessments at this time.

For suppliers, we reviewed the management status of the following items.

- Dependence on provisioning services: Water-related risks
- Dependence on regulating services: Flood occurrence probability and current conditions related to dependence on flood and storm mitigation
- Impact on water: Adverse effects on wastewater quality or presence of hazardous substances
- Impact on soil contamination and solid waste: Use of substances that may cause soil contamination

Based on these review findings, our key suppliers are implementing appropriate measures and management practices related to water usage, wastewater, and waste. For instance, one key supplier monitors and records 100% of its water intake, effectively managing fluctuations in water use. Regarding wastewater management, the supplier has enhanced its treatment systems to collect and analyze water resource data, improve water recycling efficiency, reduce wastewater generation, and minimize environmental and aquatic impacts through the use of advanced AI control systems. For waste management, regular inspections are performed to detect soil contamination and the potential leakage of hazardous substances. Overall, we believe that the risk of hazardous substances related to water, wastewater, and soil contamination remains low.

4.3 Assess: Assess Risks & Opportunities

4.3.1 Assess_1: Risk & Opportunity Identification

Based on identifying our interfaces with nature and using information from the identified Priority Locations as well as the results of the dependency and impact assessment, we identified nature-related risks and opportunities.

Assuming the scenarios #2 and #3 set in the scenario analysis (4.4.2), we quantified both the potential impact and likelihood of the anticipated risks and opportunities, and evaluated them on three levels: high, medium, and low. We also considered measures to address these risks and opportunities.

Below are the evaluation results for scenario #2 in our scenario analysis, taking into account alignment with climate-related risks and opportunities.

- Risk

Category		Drivers / Impacted Areas (Key Dependencies & Impacts)	Description of Risk (Financial Impact)	Time Horizons	Risk Assessment	Risk Response Measures
Physical Risk	Acute	Changes in water quantity, quality, and temperature / Freshwater (Dependency: water supply, water purification)	At the EIZO headquarters factory, well water is used for humidification in the production process. If water becomes unavailable due to deterioration in water quality or changes in water quantity, production could be affected. [Operational shutdown]	Medium-	Low	• Possession of a backup plan to transport water from nearby group company factories
			Key supplier factories in South Korea, China, and Taiwan use large volumes of water in their production processes. If water becomes unavailable due to deterioration in water quality or changes in water quantity, it could affect material delivery schedules and other operations. [Operational shutdown]	Medium-	Medium	• Regular collection of information on key suppliers' water risks and their mitigation measures • Implementation of appropriate material inventory management policies
	Acute	Damage to sites or surrounding areas from tropical cyclones or floods / Atmosphere, land, terrestrial areas (Dependency: natural disaster mitigation)	Operations at sites in Japan, China, Germany, and the USA could be disrupted by tropical cyclones or floods. In addition, operational shutdowns at key supplier factories in South Korea, China, and Taiwan could affect material delivery schedules and related operations. [Operational shutdown]	Short-. Medium-	Medium	• Development of risk mitigation and recovery plans in the event of a disaster as part of BCP measures, with regular drills conducted • Regular collection of information on key suppliers' water risks and their mitigation measures • Implementation of appropriate material inventory management policies
	Chronic	GHG emissions and increased extreme weather due to warming / Atmosphere (Dependency: natural disaster mitigation; Impact: GHG emissions)	Increased costs for reducing GHG emissions across the entire value chain Increased risk of operational shutdowns at sites due to more frequent and severe natural disasters [Capital expenditure] [Operating costs] [Operational shutdown]	Short-. Medium-, Long-	Medium	• Setting GHG reduction targets based on SBTi criteria and reducing GHG emissions across the entire value chain according to a low-carbon transition plan • Development of risk mitigation and recovery plans in the event of a disaster as part of BCP measures, with regular drills conducted
	Acute	Release of hazardous chemicals into soil and aquatic systems / Terrestrial and freshwater areas (Impact: soil contamination, water pollution)	Sites in Japan, China, and Germany use small amounts of chemicals in their processes, but these are properly managed. Including during disasters and disposal, the risk of release into soil and aquatic systems is considered negligible. [Liability costs] [Pollution remediation costs]	Short-. Medium-, Long-	Low	• Establishment of management and operational standards for hazardous substances and thorough implementation of leakage prevention
			Key supplier factories in South Korea, China, and Taiwan use chemicals in their production processes. If these substances leak into soil or aquatic systems, it could lead to operational shutdowns, affecting material delivery schedules and related operations. [Operational shutdown]	Short-. Medium-, Long-	Medium	• Regular collection of information on the proper management of chemicals by key suppliers • Implementation of appropriate material inventory management policies

Category		Drivers / Impacted Areas (Key Dependencies & Impacts)	Description of Risk (Financial Impact)	Time Horizons	Risk Assessment	Risk Response Measures
Transition Risk	New Regulations	Nature-related regulations / Atmosphere, freshwater, marine, land	There is increasing demand from institutional investors and others for disclosure based on TNFD guidance. Failure to respond could result in reputational risk. [Disclosure costs]	Short-, Medium-, Long-	Low	• Disclosures in Line with the TNFD Recommendations and the Continuous Enhancement of Disclosed Information
	Litigation	Social responsibility for adverse impacts on natural capital / Atmosphere, freshwater, marine, land	If an unforeseen accident, fire, or new development activity damages or degrades ecosystems in protected natural capital areas, the company could be held liable. [Liability costs]	Medium-	Low	• Monitoring of Site Management Standards and Continuous Improvement • Regular Information Gathering on the Responses of Key Suppliers
	Market	Increasing customer demands regarding natural ecosystems / Atmosphere, freshwater, marine, land	In managing natural capital, if customer requirements become stricter and the company fails to meet them, products may not be sold or transactions may be suspended, potentially leading to a decrease in sales. [Revenue reduction]	Medium-	Low	• Product Development Based on the Low-Carbon Transition Plan
	Reputation	Release of hazardous chemicals into soil and aquatic systems / Terrestrial and freshwater areas (Impact: soil contamination, water pollution)	If disclosure of non-financial information is insufficient regarding the company's management of natural capital, brand image may be damaged, potentially resulting in reputational risk. [Revenue reduction] [Employee turnover]	Medium-	Low	• Participation in and Support for Nature Conservation Activities in Areas Adjacent to Company Sites

- Opportunity

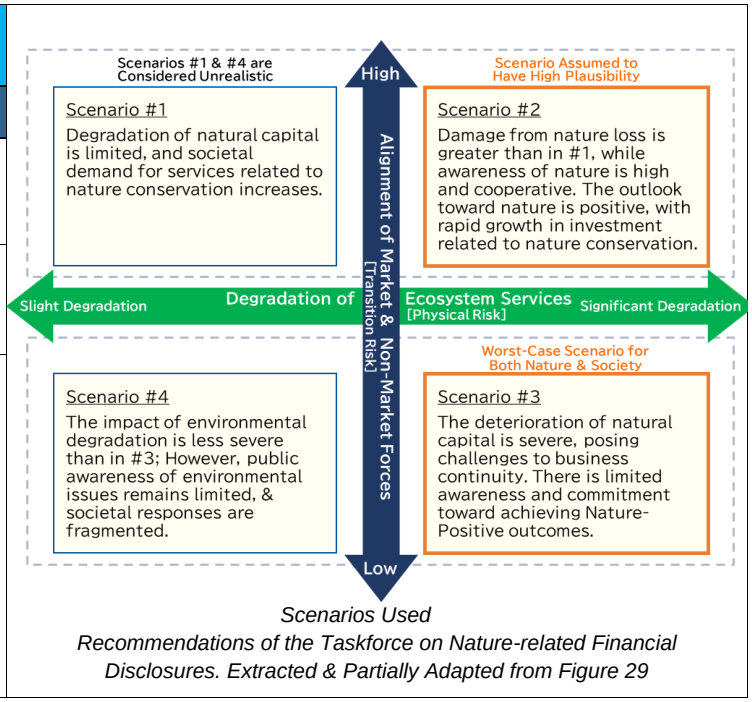
Category	Nature-Related Opportunities / Areas of Impact	Description of Opportunity (Financial Impact)	Time Horizons	Opportunity Assessment
Products & Services	Products that Reduce CO2 Emissions through Energy Efficiency / Atmosphere	Through the implementation of brightness control enabled by illuminance sensors and image optimization processing, select EIZO products, including certain models within the FlexScan series, can achieve up to a 50% reduction[12] in power consumption. These technologies enhance energy efficiency across office environments and larger systems. These improvements in energy efficiency directly reduce GHG emissions and therefore form part of the company's consideration of natural capital as a climate change mitigation measure, with an expectation of increased sales.	Short-, Medium-, Long-	High
Resource Efficiency	Effective Use of Resources / Land and Atmosphere	EIZO's products actively incorporate recycled materials. For example, many products in the FlexScan series use recycled plastics for exterior components, contributing to the reduction[13] of environmental impact. In addition, the use of pulp (paper-based) cushioning materials for packaging reduces plastic usage. The company also contributes to further improvements in resource-use efficiency by offering product configurations without unnecessary accessories and by adopting consolidated packaging specifications to reduce transportation fuel consumption. While minimizing impacts on natural capital and ecosystems, the company aims to develop products with even lower environmental impact through continued technological innovation and the expanded adoption of sustainable materials.	Short-, Medium-, Long-	High
Market	Market Expansion through New Products and Services that Reduce Negative Impacts on Nature and Increase Positive Impacts / Land	To minimize environmental impact, in addition to products aimed at improving resource-use efficiency described above, EIZO is developing new products and solutions that utilize ultra-high-sensitivity cameras and image enhancement technologies. These innovations support the preservation of natural capital across various sectors, including disaster prevention for rivers, ports, and other natural hazards; nighttime monitoring of roads and critical infrastructure; and improved visualization of low-contrast or challenging environments such as concrete surfaces or underwater scenes with color distortion. Additionally, by reducing maintenance requirements for public facilities managing these environments, these solutions contribute to the conservation of natural resources and minimize unnecessary consumption of natural capital.	Short-, Medium-, Long-	High
Resilience	Activities Contributing to the Conservation of Nature and Ecosystems / Land	EIZO's products, including the ColorEdge series, are designed to accurately reproduce captured colors and tonal gradations. By faithfully and accurately displaying natural environments, these products can support initiatives aimed at raising awareness of nature conservation and related activities. Additionally, products such as ultra-high-sensitivity cameras and advanced image enhancement technologies have the potential to contribute indirectly to environmental conservation efforts through applications such as environmental monitoring. Furthermore, as part of our local nature conservation efforts, EIZO sponsors activities such as the '*Tedori River Environmental Comprehensive Survey Project*' at its headquarters in Hakusan City, Japan. Moving forward, at sites directly operated by the company that are located in biodiversity-rich areas, we will continue to implement initiatives that support the preservation of biodiversity in surrounding communities.	Short-, Medium-, Long-	Medium

[12] *Reduction rates vary depending on the model and environmental conditions*
[13] *Recycling rates differ across models. Model-specific information and details can be obtained from EIZO's EPEAT Life Cycle Assessment and Product Carbon Footprint documentation.t: https://www.eizoglobal.com/sustainability/environment/label/epeat/*

4.3.2 Assess 2/3: Adjustment of Existing Risk Mitigation and Risk and Opportunity Management / Risk and Opportunity Prioritization (Scenario Analysis)

In developing the scenarios, EIZO considered alignment with the TCFD and selected Scenario #2 (a 2°C-equivalent scenario or a 1.5°C-equivalent scenario) and Scenario #3 (a 4°C-equivalent scenario) from the TNFD nature-related risk scenarios. The time horizons were set at 2030 and 2050, and the scenarios reflect the company's business activities and geographic footprint across the value chain.

Assumed Future Environment		
	2° C Scenario	4° C Scenario
	Scenario #2 Scenario #1	Scenario #3 Scenario #4
TCFD	SSP1-2.6 IEA SDS	SSP5-8.5 IEA STEPS
TNFD	Moderate Degradation of Nature #2: High awareness of nature with a positive outlook; strengthening of nature-related regulations #1: High awareness of nature with a positive outlook; strengthening of nature	Accelerating Nature Loss with Severe Damage #4: Low prioritization of environmental protection #3: Low prioritization of environmental protection



Scenarios Used
Recommendations of the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures. Extracted & Partially Adapted from Figure 29

4.3.3 Assess_4: Risk and Opportunity Materiality Assessment (Scenario Analysis)

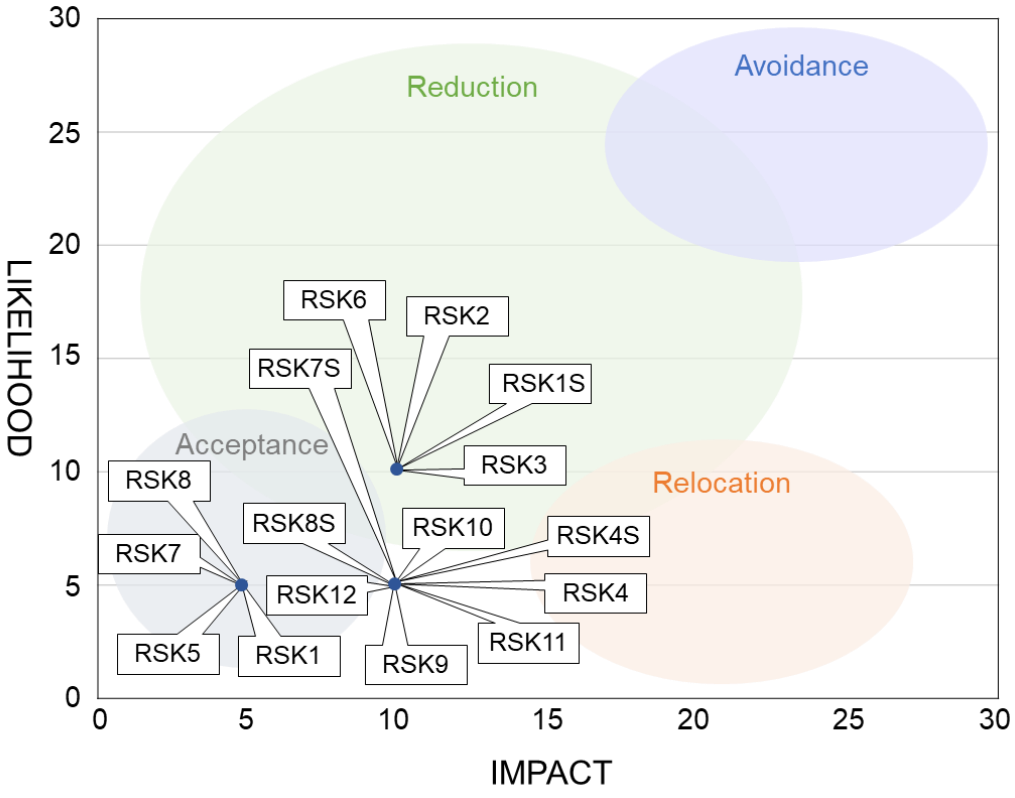
■ Assessment of Risk Materiality

In Scenario #2, material risks include flooding and inundation risks, temperate cyclones and typhoon risks, and GHG emissions risks affecting both direct operations and upstream suppliers. Additionally, water quality deterioration risk is identified as a 'reduction" risk, affecting upstream suppliers only.

In Scenario #3, in addition to the risks identified in Scenario #2, water scarcity risk is classified as a "reduction" risk affecting both direct operations and upstream suppliers.

- List of Risks

Risk No.	Risk Category	Applicable Segment	Description of Risk
Risk1	Physical Risks	Direct Operations, Downstream Logistics	Water Quality Degradation
Risk1S		Upstream Supplier	Water Quality Degradation
Risk2		Direct Operations, Upstream Supplier	Flooding, Inundation
Risk3		Direct Operations, Upstream Supplier	Operational Disruption Due to Temperate Cyclones and Typhoons, Inundation
Risk4		Direct Operations	Water Scarcity
Risk4S		Upstream Supplier	Water Scarcity
Risk5		Direct Operations, Upstream Supplier	Landslides
Risk6		Direct Operations, Upstream Supplier, Downstream Logistics	GHG Emissions
Risk7		Direct Operations, Upstream Supplier, Downstream Logistics	Contamination, Environmental Release of Chemicals
Risk7S		Upstream Supplier	Contamination, Environmental Release of Chemicals
Risk8	Transition Risks	Direct Operations, Downstream Logistics	Non-GHG Emissions
Risk8S		Upstream Supplier	Non-GHG Emissions
Risk9		Direct Operations	Compliance
Risk10		Upstream Supplier	Liability
Risk11		Direct Operations	Increase Market / Customer Expectations
Risk12		Direct Operations	Reputation



Probability & Impact Distribution of Risks (Scenario #2)

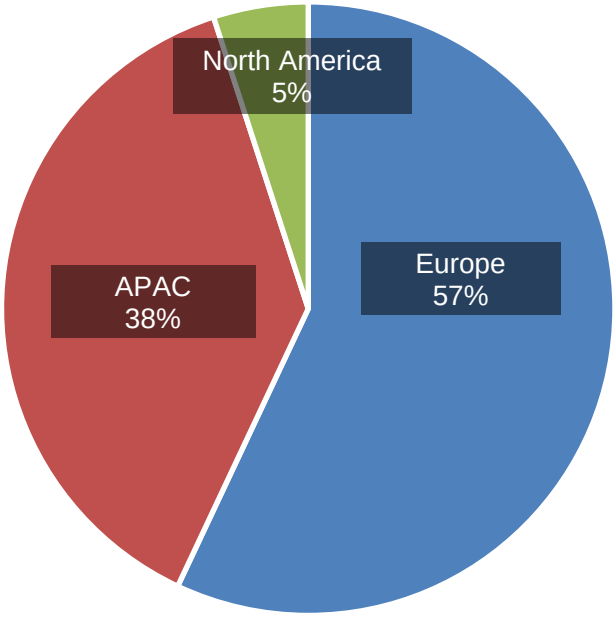
■ Assessment of Opportunity Materiality

In Scenario #2, opportunities in the “Materiality” category are expected from increased sales of products with energy-saving functions during use, products that contribute to Nature-Positive outcomes, and products that promote efficient use of resources. These opportunities are considered directly linked to sales targets for 2030 and 2050, as well as to sales growth in Priority Locations, particularly Europe.

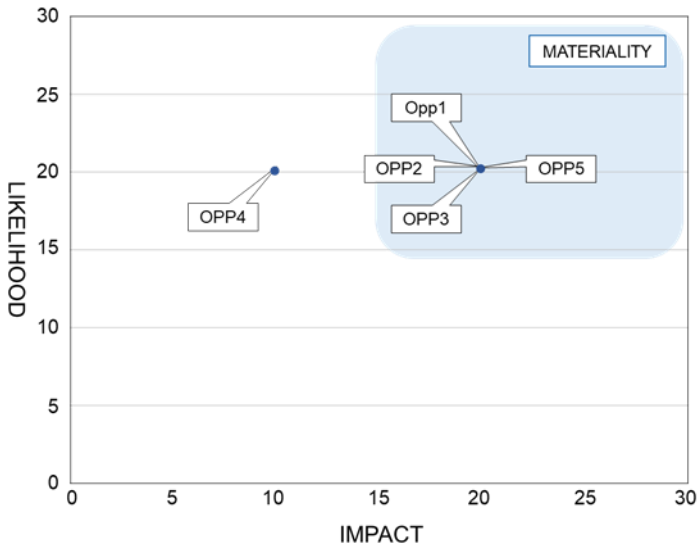
In FY2023, the sales distribution by region was led by Europe, the Priority Location, accounting for 57% of sales, followed by the Asia-Pacific region at 38%, and North America at 5%. Overall, a majority of the products sold (over 70% of models) are evaluated as contributing either to the restoration of nature (Nature-Positive) or to the reduction of impacts on nature.

• List of Opportunities

Opp. No.	Category	Description of Opportunity
Opp.1	Products & Services	Energy Efficient Products
Opp.2	*as above*	Energy Savings from Equipment
Opp.3	Market	Nature-Positive Products
Opp.4	Resilience	Contribution to Nature Conservation
Opp.5	Resource Efficiency	Efficient Resource Utilization



Regional Sales of Nature-Related Products Identified as “Opportunities” (FY2023)



Likelihood & Impact Distribution of Opportunities (Scenario #2)

4.4 Prepare: To Respond & Report

4.4.1 Risk Response Measures for Direct Operations

To mitigate risks and capture opportunities, the identified risks are prioritized, and the following response measures will be implemented.

(1) Risk of Increased Global Warming and Extreme Weather Due to GHG Emissions

EIZO recognizes the risk of global warming and increased extreme weather arising from GHG emissions across the entire value chain as a material risk. The company has established GHG reduction targets based on SBTi standards. To achieve these targets, a low-carbon transition plan has been developed, and the following initiatives are underway. Going forward, efforts will be accelerated toward achieving Net-Zero.

Scope 1+2		Increase in Renewable Energy Procurement, Installation of Solar Power Systems, Deployment of Low-Carbon and High-Efficiency Equipment
Scope 3	Cat. 11	Reduction of Product Power Consumption Through Display Systems and Proprietary Energy-Saving Function Development
	Cat. 1	GHG Emissions Assessment and Reduction Requests Through Supplier Engagement
	Cat. 4	Product Miniaturization and Weight Reduction, Improvement of Product Loading Efficiency, and Promotion of Modal Shift
	Cat. 12	Adoption of Low-Carbon Materials (Green Materials) and Implementation of Easily Recyclable Product Designs

Regarding the increase in extreme weather, EIZO's sites in Japan, China, Germany, and the United States face operational disruption risks due to tropical cyclones and flooding. To address this, each site has been constructed to withstand anticipated damage, and site-specific Business Continuity Plans (BCPs) have been established, including regular training and review based on training outcomes. As a result, the company has established a framework enabling resumption of operations within several days to one week in the event of direct damage to a site.

In cases where surrounding regions experience extensive damage, operational suspension may extend up to approximately one month until public infrastructure is restored. To mitigate this, EIZO prioritizes critical products, such as those for healthcare applications, and implements plans for rapid production resumption through inventory management and alternative production at other facilities. These plans are regularly reviewed and updated to ensure timely recovery.

(2) Response to Water Supply and Water Purification Risks

At EIZO Corporation's headquarters factory, well water is used for humidification in the production process to ensure component quality. If water quality deteriorates or water availability changes, production could be affected. However, the factory is located in a region with abundant groundwater from the Hakusan–Tedori river system, and the risk is considered extremely low. In the unlikely event that water becomes unavailable, a backup plan exists to transport water from nearby group company factories.

Other factories rely on public water supply, and the risk of water supply or water purification issues is assessed as low. Nevertheless, changes in surrounding regional conditions are continuously monitored, and response measures will be developed if risks increase.

At the same time, EIZO recognizes that improving water-use efficiency is important for global ecosystem conservation. Accordingly, new targets for reducing water consumption have been established. Going forward, initiatives will include more efficient operation of air-conditioning equipment and the replacement of equipment with lower water consumption.

(3) Risk of Environmental Release of Hazardous Chemicals to Soil and Aquatic Systems

A total of six factories in Japan, China, and Germany use the following chemical substances.

Process	Application	Key Substance Used
PCB[14] Assembly Process	Soldering (SMT[15] and Manual)	• Lead-free Solder
	Measures for Improving PCB Quality and Preventing Degradation, Cleaning of Equipment and Jigs	• Flux • Coating Agents • Alcohol Cleaning Agents
Finished Product Assembly Process	Removal of Fine Contamination from Finished Products (Manual)	• Alcohol Cleaning Agents

However, the quantities used are small, with solder at 12 t/year and alcohol-based cleaning agents at 1.3 t/year, and the risk to ecosystems from atmospheric emissions is considered extremely low. There is no discharge to water systems, and management and operational standards, as outlined below, are strictly enforced to prevent leaks. Therefore, the risk is assessed as extremely low.

Storage Facility	Fire-resistant construction, with installation and maintenance of ventilation systems, fire-fighting equipment, and sumps to prevent leaks in the event of fire or earthquake
Equipment	Fire-resistant construction, with installation and maintenance of ventilation systems, fire-fighting equipment, and sumps to prevent leaks in the event of fire or earthquake
Container	Use metal or chemically resistant resin containers, limiting the quantity brought into the factory to the minimum necessary. After work, store containers in metal storage units equipped with measures to prevent toppling. If glass containers must be used, implement leak-prevention measures such as placing them on metal trays.
Operations	To prevent operational errors such as transferring chemicals into small containers during processes, equip facilities with absorbent kits and provide training on their use.
Disposal	Entrust waste transport and disposal to appropriate contractors and monitor their operations.

(4) Collaboration with the Supply Chain

In the manufacture of EIZO products, significant water usage has been confirmed in the upstream supply chain. Additionally, processes such as chemical cleaning and plating have been identified as potentially having adverse environmental impacts.

As part of this assessment, water management and hazardous substance emissions were evaluated primarily at key suppliers. Going forward, the company will gradually expand these efforts across the entire supply chain, prioritizing initiatives such as integrating these considerations into the SAQ for supply chain management and conducting interviews with Tier 2 and lower-tier suppliers that may have significant impacts on natural capital.

[14] *Printed Circuit Board (PCB)*
[15] *Surface-Mount Technology (A method for producing electronic circuits where components are directly attached to the surface of a Printed Circuit Board (PCB))*

4.4.2 Opportunity Response Measures

(1) Development of Products Contributing to Nature-Positive Outcomes

EIZO aims to promote efficient use of resources in its products. For example, the FlexScan series incorporates recycled plastics and pulp-based cushioning materials in packaging (recycling rates and applicability vary by model). Product designs also reduce unnecessary accessories, and consolidated packaging configurations are implemented to reduce transportation fuel consumption.

Additionally, the company contributes indirectly to the conservation of natural capital by providing image-enhancement solutions for monitoring rivers, ports, roads, critical facilities, and other natural disaster countermeasures using ultra-high-sensitivity cameras and image-enhancement technologies.

Going forward, EIZO will continue to minimize impacts on natural capital and ecosystems, while pursuing further technological innovation and the adoption of sustainable materials to develop products with even lower environmental impact.

For certain models, packaging materials have been changed from polystyrene foam to pulp-based cushioning materials.

(2) Initiatives Toward Nature-Positive Outcomes with Value Chain Partners Using EIZO Products

The ColorEdge series accurately displays captured colors and tonal gradations, enabling natural scenes to be represented on-screen as faithfully and beautifully as possible. As part of the series' promotional activities, EIZO conducts initiatives in collaboration with photographers, including wildlife and nature photographers, through an Ambassador Program.

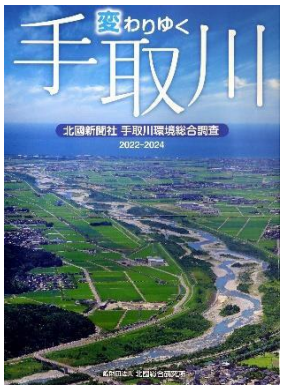
These initiatives include workshops and photo tours for photographers interested in nature and wildlife, as well as lectures and workshops on wildlife photography at safari parks aimed at protecting endangered species. Through the provision of equipment and other support to ambassadors, EIZO contributes indirectly to raising awareness and fostering interest in nature conservation.

ColorEdge Ambassador Program - https://www.eizoglobal.com/solutions/graphics/coloredge_ambassador_program.html

ColorEdge CG2700S
27" Color Management LCD Monitor

(3) Support and Sponsorship of Environmental Conservation Activities

Hakusan City in Ishikawa Prefecture, where EIZO's headquarters is located, is home to rich natural and cultural heritage, including the Hakusan mountain range and the Tedori river system. The entire city is designated as a UNESCO Global Geopark, and its foothill areas are recognized as a UNESCO Eco Park.



"Changing Tedorigawa",
courtesy of Hokkoku Newspaper

From 2022 to 2024, the "Tedori Comprehensive Environmental Survey Project" was conducted in this region. The project aimed to capture a comprehensive view of the Tedori environment and its changes through extensive surveys of water resources, forest vegetation, animals, birds, fish, insects, and minerals, while also raising awareness of Ishikawa Prefecture's natural environment and promoting conservation efforts.

As a company operating in this region, and from the perspective of environmental conservation, EIZO endorsed and sponsored this project in support of its objectives.

5 Metrics & Targets

5.1 Metrics & Targets

In analyzing the TNFD framework, the targets identified as material for nature-related risks and opportunities were reviewed. It was reaffirmed that these targets inherently contribute positively to environmental assets, while also addressing factors that could cause negative impacts. Pursuing these targets ensures alignment, as it minimizes potential impacts even in cases where the risk assessment itself is not high.

Nature-related metrics (KPIs) and targets are as follows:

- Initiatives Toward a Circular Society

Indicator	FY2024 Targets	FY2025 Targets	FY2030 Targets
Recycled Plastic Usage Rate in Products	25% Adoption of High-Recycled-Content Plastics in Newly Developed Models	38% Continued Use of Recycled Plastics in Newly Developed Models	70%
Adoption Rate of Paper-Based Materials in Product Packaging	25% Adoption of Paper-Based Packaging in Newly Developed Models	45%	80%
Reduction of Waste Generated from Direct Operation Sites	-	Consideration of Measures to Reduce Industrial Waste (FY2026: 3% Reduction) (vs FY2019)	Industrial Waste per Unit Produced: 15% Reduction (vs FY2019)
Reduction of Water Consumption at Factory Sites	-	-	Water Consumption at Factories: 5% Reduction (vs FY2023)

- Climate Change Response

Indicator	FY2024 Targets	FY2025 Targets	FY2030 Targets
Scope 1+2 Emissions Reduction Rate (vs FY2019)	58%	59%	70%
Scope 3 (Cat. 1+11) Emissions Reduction Rate (vs FY2019)	12.5%	15.0%	27.5%

5.2 Core Global Disclosure Metrics

- Core Global Metrics for Dependencies & Impacts

Metric No.	Drivers of Nature Change	Indicator	FY2023 Actual	FY2030 Targets
-	Climate Change	GHG Emissions	• Scope 1: 781 t-CO_2e • Scope 2: 2,685 t-CO_2e • Scope 3 (Cat. 1+11): 293,077 t-CO_2e	vs FY2019 (base year): • Scope 1+2: ↓70% • Scope 3 (Cat. 1+11): ↓27.5%
C2.0	Pollution / Pollution Removal	Pollutants Released into Soil, by Type	A small amount of chemicals is used in the production process; however, strict leak management is in place, and there is no release to soil.	No Specific Target Set
C2.1		Wastewater Discharged	Wastewater only from domestic usage such as toilets and handwashing. A small amount of chemicals is used in the production process; however, strict leak management is in place, and there is no release to soil.	No Specific Target Set
C2.2		Waste Generation & Disposal	Industrial Waste Generated at Direct Operations Sites: 418.2 t	Industrial Waste per Unit Produced: ↓15% (vs FY2019)
C2.4		Non-GHG Air Pollutants	Usage of Alcohol-Based Cleaning Agents: 1.3 t	Monitoring of Appropriate Usage Quantities
C3.0	Resource Use / Replenishment	Water Withdrawal and Consumption from Areas of Water Scarcity	Total Water Usage at Five Factory Sites in Japan, China, & Germany: 31,158 m^3. Of this, only EIZO Corporation's headquarters site directly draws groundwater, which is not located in a water-scarce region. Water intake at this site amounts to 21,838 m^3. The other sites use public water supply, and none are located in water-scarce regions.	Water Consumption at Factory Sites: ↓5% (vs FY2023)

- Core Global Metrics for Risks & Opportunities

Metric No.	Category		Indicator	FY2023 Actual	FY2030 Targets
C7.0	Risk	Transition	Value of Assets, Liabilities, Revenue and Expenses that are Assessed as Vulnerable to Nature-Related Transition Risks (Total and Proportion of Total)	In the current assessment, no assets, liabilities, revenue, or expenses were identified as vulnerable to transition risks,	-
C7.1		Physical	Value of Assets, Liabilities, Revenue and Expenses that are Assessed as Vulnerable to Nature-Related Physical Risks (Total and Proportion of Total)	In the current assessment, no assets, liabilities, revenue, or expenses were identified as vulnerable to physical risks.	-
C7.2		Transition - Liability	Description and Value of Significant Fines / Penalties Received / Litigation Action in the Year Due to Negative Nature-Related Impacts	No environmental fines, penalties, or similar sanctions have been imposed.	-

C7.4		Products & Services	Increase and Proportion of Revenue from Products and Services Producing Demonstrable Positive Impacts on Nature with a Description of Impacts	-	Expand Products and Services That Contribute to Reducing Impacts on Nature

end