

J B I B

Japan Business Initiative for Biodiversity



Deepening our commitment to biodiversity

A message from the JBIB chairman



On behalf of all JBIB (Japan Business Initiative for Biodiversity) members, I would like to say what a great pleasure it is for us, on the occasion of CBD COP12, to again see our friends and peers from all over the world and to have this opportunity to make new acquaintances. I am also very glad to see that the Conference of the Parties is being held in Asia for three times in a row, and that this time the host is our neighbor, the Republic of Korea. The theme of COP12 is “biodiversity for sustainable development” and it provides an occasion for all participants to share and review the progress we have made toward the Aichi Biodiversity Targets set four years ago in Nagoya. We are very excited over the prospect of hearing how far we have proceeded and to also share with you how much progress we ourselves have made.

Lately I have been hearing more and more about “natural capital.” These two words imply the importance of biodiversity and ecosystems in a more direct and obvious way to us businesspeople. When we started JBIB six years ago in 2008, we first needed to understand the relevance of biodiversity to our businesses. Ecosystem services and their economic values are convincing in underscoring how much we depend on them and how significant they are. However, biodiversity or ecosystems are still regarded as something external and special to many of us involved in business. That is why business impacts used to be regarded as external costs and not taken into account in the balance sheet.

However, as recurring and growing natural disasters strike our lives and businesses, more people are coming to realize that our life and business supporting system, natural capital, is being lost. It is not enough to join biodiversity conservation activities. We need to embed biodiversity conservation in our daily business operations so that we can achieve truly sustainable production and consumption and ensure that the impacts we make through use of natural resources are well within safe ecological limits. This is set as one of the Aichi targets. It is thus time for us in business to treat natural capital in the same way we do financial capital. I believe that only such business commitment will make it possible to attain true sustainable development.

All JBIB endeavors are in line with this idea. Along with our new members, we have further developed our own approaches and tools based on five themes: 1) business and biodiversity relations, 2) sustainable land use, 3) forestation, 4) water and ecosystems, and 5) responsible procurement.

The five working groups have respectively developed, or are developing, original guidelines.

Among such efforts, here I would like to touch upon sustainable land use. JBIB’s set of guidelines for sustainable land use was introduced at COP11 to show our efforts to effectively use corporate premises to restore and revitalize ecosystems that were once lost by the development of rural or industrial areas. Since then the guidelines and our approaches have been widely accepted by many Japanese companies other than our members. We have recently spun off a new organization, the Association for Business Innovation in harmony with Nature and Community (ABINC), to develop a certification system based on the guidelines. Eleven corporate assets have already been certified since the beginning of 2014. These outcomes were introduced as an example of business contribution to biodiversity conservation in the fifth national report submitted by the government of Japan. We were also endorsed as a leading business group contributing to biodiversity conservation in the white paper published by the Ministry of Environment in 2014. We anticipate that the ABINC certification will expand to become a national standard. I wish that this certification system will be used broadly in many other countries as well, because with an increased number of certified premises, we can expect that such company premises will be used not only to enhance the biodiversity and ecosystems within them, but to also connect them and integrate and restore the local ecosystem.

Lastly, I would like to offer my congratulations on the expansion of the CBD Global Partnership for Business and Biodiversity and express my hope that our approaches can add to the advancement of global business efforts. I am looking forward to meeting new friends, hearing new ideas, and working more closely and tightly with all of you.

On behalf of the JBIB on the occasion of CBD COP12,

秦 喜秋

SHIN Yoshiaki
Chairman
Japan Business Initiative for Biodiversity

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JBIB Overview

Proactive business for biodiversity conservation

JBIB is a group of Japanese corporations committed to biodiversity conservation. The initiative was launched in 2008 with 14 companies. Now it has grown to a group of 55 leading companies representing many different business fields. We are persistently moving toward our goal of balancing business operations with the necessity of biodiversity conservation.

Introduction

Why businesses work for biodiversity

The reason for a corporation to conserve biodiversity is not just because it is ethical or contributes to society. Biodiversity provides what we call ecosystem services, a variety of rich bounties and functions very important for human society and business operations as well. Every corporation depends on such ecosystem services in some way. It is, for example, obvious that companies using food, wood, paper or fiber as raw materials would not be able to continue their businesses without such natural resources provided by ecosystem services. Other companies need clear water and clean air, and those resources are purified as they circulate in the ecosystem. Factories and offices are protected from natural disasters like storms, landslides and tsunami by surrounding forests. Most tourism businesses cannot exist without some beautiful nature. These are all different forms of ecosystem services. Biodiversity and ecosystem services, therefore, are the natural capital that supports all businesses.

But when companies make use of ecosystem services, there are, unfortunately, some impacts or influences on biodiversity and the ecosystem. As the business grows, impact also grows, and this can even become counterproductive. When biodiversity is lost, it will no longer be possible to make use of the ecosystem services. Accordingly, business operations will come to an end. This is the precisely the reason why it is necessary for corporations to conserve biodiversity and ecosystems. Just like our efforts to retain financial capital, we shall strive to prevent deterioration of our natural capital.

In order to fulfill the three objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity, namely, the conservation of biological diversity, the sustainable use of its components, and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources, corporations are expected to take on a more proactive role than before. What one company can do is limited, and efforts are not efficient when a company acts alone. We therefore have all the corporations in JBIB exchange experiences and together investigate the issue of biodiversity conservation from a global perspective. With this experience at our foundation, we raise the level of our efforts. This is how we work to do our part in achieving the aforementioned three objectives of CBD.

Our Objectives

What we are aiming for

JBIB aims to make substantial contributions toward the conservation of biodiversity in our capacity as corporations. We have set the objectives of our activities as follows and will keep continuing to make such efforts.

- 1 **To explore links between business and biodiversity and to use that knowledge in our business practices**
- 2 **To promote dialogues and collaborations with stakeholders**
- 3 **To share good practices within Japan and abroad**
- 4 **To advocate and undertake educational efforts for the promotion of biodiversity conservation**
- 5 **To conduct projects to fulfill the aforementioned objectives**

Our Activities

Biodiversity conservation from the inside

1. Working groups

The regular work of JBIB is carried out in working groups. Meetings are held every month for study and practical work. Topics of working groups are reviewed each year in accordance with the interests of member companies. In 2014 there are five working groups. From page 8, you can read about the activities and achievements of each group.

2. Lectures and seminars

In order to learn about the latest achievements in this field and to deepen our understanding on biodiversity and ecosystems, we invite university professors and other external specialists and hold lectures for JBIB members on topics of interest five to six times a year.

3. Dialogues with NGOs and authorities

We convey our perception of issues and exchange information with NGOs and government agencies, and host dialogue meetings with persons in charge at the relevant authorities. Government agencies and authorities often ask for our opinions from our stance as corporations. Our Executive Director (the head of the secretariat) and member company representatives are also members of relevant government committees.

4. Ecosystem experience

Most of JBIB's activities take place in meeting rooms indoors, but since the focus is on biodiversity and ecosystems, it is essential to know about and actually experience this in real life. A few times each year we make study visits to some outstanding examples of good practice to hear from biodiversity conservation experts and people active in the field. Once a year we go out for a study tour of two days and one night.



5. Informal meetings for executives

Twice a year we hold informal meetings for executives of JBIB member companies where we convey the most recent news about JBIB activities and business and biodiversity. We also discuss how businesses can embed biodiversity in their daily management. This is a rare and precious opportunity for business executives to deepen their understanding and learn from each other.



6. Seminars at environmental exhibitions

The Eco-Products Exhibition is the largest environmental trade fair held annually in Japan, showcasing a broad variety of environmentally responsible products and services. Every year JBIB organizes a seminar in conjunction with the fair. Many company representatives and employees with an interest in environmental issues visit the exhibition. The JBIB seminars are popular learning opportunities that allow them to catch up on the latest and hottest topics on biodiversity.

7. Annual symposium "Business Talking Biodiversity"

This is the symposium that inspired the start of JBIB. Mitsui Sumitomo Insurance Co., Ltd. holds this symposium every year. The purpose is to convey the most recent knowledge and showcase good practices in the field of business and biodiversity. Many corporate participants are repeaters who come back every year. Since 2007 this symposium has been held seven times.



8. JBIB Challenge 2020

In 2010, prior to the CBD COP11 we discussed how we as private companies should consider our goals for biodiversity conservation and take serious actions toward them with a view to the year 2020. We prepared an agenda, called "JBIB Challenge 2020," to enable member companies to see how they stand in conserving biodiversity and using resources received from ecosystems in a sustainable way in their daily operations. At JBIB, this is used as an agenda to be achieved by the member companies by 2020, along with the Aichi Biodiversity Targets (see page 6).

9. Outgoing lectures

We are confident in our belief that JBIB members are Japan's leaders in terms of corporate biodiversity conservation measures. Members are working proactively based on experiences gained through active membership in JBIB. As a result, JBIB and its member companies are often invited to speak at conferences, seminars and symposia both within Japan and abroad. As a group we take part in numerous international expert consultations and workshops. We appreciate these opportunities to share our experience, and always welcome inquiries about speakers or collaboration on projects. Some of our past experiences are as follows:



- Invited to speak at ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity (ACB) South-East Asian Regional Workshop on Business and Biodiversity (Bangkok), 2009
- Invited as a panelist at The Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) The Amsterdam Global Conference on Sustainability and Transparency (Amsterdam), 2010
- Co-organizing a seminar at CBD COP10 with ACB (Nagoya), 2010
- Invited to speak at CSR Asia Summit (Kuala Lumpur), 2011
- Co-organizing a seminar with Birdlife International, Bombay Natural History Society and other organizations, and invited to speak at a side event organized by APFED (Asia-Pacific Forum for Environment and Development), both at CBD COP11 (Hyderabad), 2012.

JBIB Challenge 2020

As private companies, we depend on both biodiversity and ecosystem services to continue our daily operations, but we also have an impact on them. We recognize that we are expected to play more proactive roles to achieve the three objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity: the conservation of biological diversity, the sustainable use of its components, and fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources.

JBIB is a group of companies committed to conservation of biodiversity. We aim to provide society with ways to achieve conservation of biodiversity and sustainable use of biological resources via our collaborative efforts for coexistence of business and ecosystems.

To promote these efforts, we have prepared the following 12-item checklist for each company to use as a common guideline and agenda to fulfill. JBIB will conduct annual surveys of the progress made by the companies for each of the items to spur on efforts for even higher levels of achievement by 2020.

COMPREHENSION

- ☐ Identify our business dependence on, and benefits from, biodiversity, and share them throughout the company.
- ☐ Identify our business impacts on biodiversity and share them throughout the company.

MANAGEMENT

- ☐ Establish company policy and objectives both long and medium-term for biodiversity conservation and take action to conserve biodiversity accordingly.
- ☐ Establish a responsible procurement policy to conserve biodiversity and purchase materials and goods accordingly.
- ☐ Promote awareness and education for both management and staff about biodiversity.
- ☐ Collaborate with external agencies such as NGOs and research institutions that work for biodiversity conservation and support their activities.
- ☐ Disclose to and share with the public, company initiatives on biodiversity conservation.

IMPLEMENTATION

- ☐ Avoid development and use of land with high conservation value.
- ☐ Understand the environmental surroundings of our operational sites and manage them properly, taking into account the conservation of the local species, habitats and ecosystems.
- ☐ Carry out business with consideration of impacts on biodiversity throughout the life cycles of our products and services.
- ☐ Continue efforts to reduce to zero the impacts of our business activities on biodiversity.
- ☐ Understand that local cultures, lives and economies are supported by local biodiversity, make sustainable use of biological resources (including genetic resources), and share such benefits in a fair and equitable manner.

Since the adoption of "JBIB Challenge 2020" in 2010 each member company has been moving forward in line with each of the goals. We have since then compiled the results of our work every spring and have confirmed that steady progress is being made.

Achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets

What companies can do

At the CBD COP10 held in Nagoya in 2010, agreement was reached on the Aichi Biodiversity Targets as goals that should be achieved by the entire world by 2020. The 20 targets that make up the Aichi Targets include goals that can or should be achieved through the contributions of companies.

As explained in this brochure, JBIB has, from its foundation, supported the three objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity. The purpose and contents of our activities, as well as the guidelines set forth in JBIB Challenge 2020 (see page 5) are in line with these objectives. And, since COP10, we have been deepening our activities to follow this new international agreement.

Specifically, we share, both within and outside our companies, knowledge and information on the importance of biodiversity, its relationship to our businesses and lives, and steps to take for sustainable use (Targets 1, 19), and we take action to ultimately achieve our designs for sustainable production and consumption (Target 4). To this end, we work to minimize impacts on biodiversity and ecosystems in the process of procuring the raw materials we use, and take care to prevent any more destruction of habitats or pollution of the surrounding ecosystems (Targets 5, 6, 7, 8).

Moreover, we not only strive to stop the introduction of invasive alien species and work to eradicate them in order to prevent their settlement in land owned or managed by our companies (Target 9), but we also make efforts to preserve threatened species in the surrounding areas (Target 12) and to restore the original ecosystems (Target 15).

Water resources are also services provided by ecosystems. Taking into account the importance of these services to all living things and the local communities, we also strive for water management that conserves ecosystems (Target 14).

There are thus more than a few ways that companies can contribute to the Aichi Targets. The second section of this pamphlet will introduce activities both in research and practice conducted jointly by the member companies within the framework of JBIB, and the third section will introduce the independent activities of some of our member companies, all taken to contribute to the achievement of the CBD objectives and Aichi Biodiversity Targets.

JBIB Brief History

- 2008

Inspired by a symposium on the topic of business and biodiversity, 14 companies launched JBIB.
- 2009

JBIB started a network of associate members. The Business & Biodiversity Interrelationship Map was developed and made public (see page 9).
- 2010

The Biodiversity Handbook was created and made public for CBD COP10.
- 2011

JBIB Guidelines for Sustainable Business Sites was developed and made public (see page 10).
- 2012

JBIB was reorganized as a registered general incorporated association.
- 2013

Corporate Water Management Guide to Conserve Biodiversity was released by the Water and Ecosystems Working Group (see page 13).
- 2014

ABINC (see page 11) was spun out to promote the JBIB Guidelines for Sustainable Business Sites and to grant certifications based on the guidelines. Guidelines and a guidebook were released from the Forestation for Harmony with Nature Working Group and Responsible Procurement Working Group, respectively (see pages 12 and 14). JBIB has grown to have 36 regular members and 19 associate members, for a total of 55 private companies.



Our Working Groups

Taking great steps forward every month

When companies become members of JBIB they must join one or more working groups in accordance with their interest. Monthly group meetings are the core activity of JBIB. Participants are persons in charge of biodiversity issues at each company.

Group discussions are therefore about real difficulties they experience in their work and the results are directly fed back into the daily work of each company. JBIB's work is practical, and each working group's theme stands at the forefront of the debate on how corporations relate to biodiversity.

Business and Biodiversity Interrelationship Map



Working Group

1

In this working group we have developed a tool we call a "Business & Biodiversity Interrelationship Map." Serving as a cornerstone in the JBIB collection of tools, our map takes up the whole lifecycle of a company's products and services from raw material procurement to waste management, as well as the land use at the site of operations, to show how a business depends on and also impacts biodiversity. This schematic and visual portrayal allows intuitive understanding of the relationship between biodiversity and a company's procurement of resources and energies, manufacturing and other operations, transportation, usage and maintenance of the products, and all other results of its corporate activities.

We are proud to say that this map has been lauded as an excellent tool that allows companies to understand their relationships with biodiversity and ecosystems. It can help a company make its decision to engage in biodiversity conservation, and also serves as a useful tool to explain the relevance of such initiatives.

However, unless a company is aware of both the degree of dependence and the degree of impact its business has on biodiversity, it will not be able to identify what initiatives need to be given priority in order for the company to move on

to the next level of actions. The current aim of this working group is thus to quantify this business and biodiversity interrelationship, with the ultimate goal of using these figures to encourage the management to invest in halting the loss of biodiversity. Although the quantification of relationships poses a very difficult challenge, we listened to the views of experts and found a possible answer in an assessment method that uses an input-output table. We have already launched studies to verify this method for simplified measurement of a company's impacts to the natural capital. In the future, we hope to perfect a simple evaluation method that also encompasses the global supply chain.

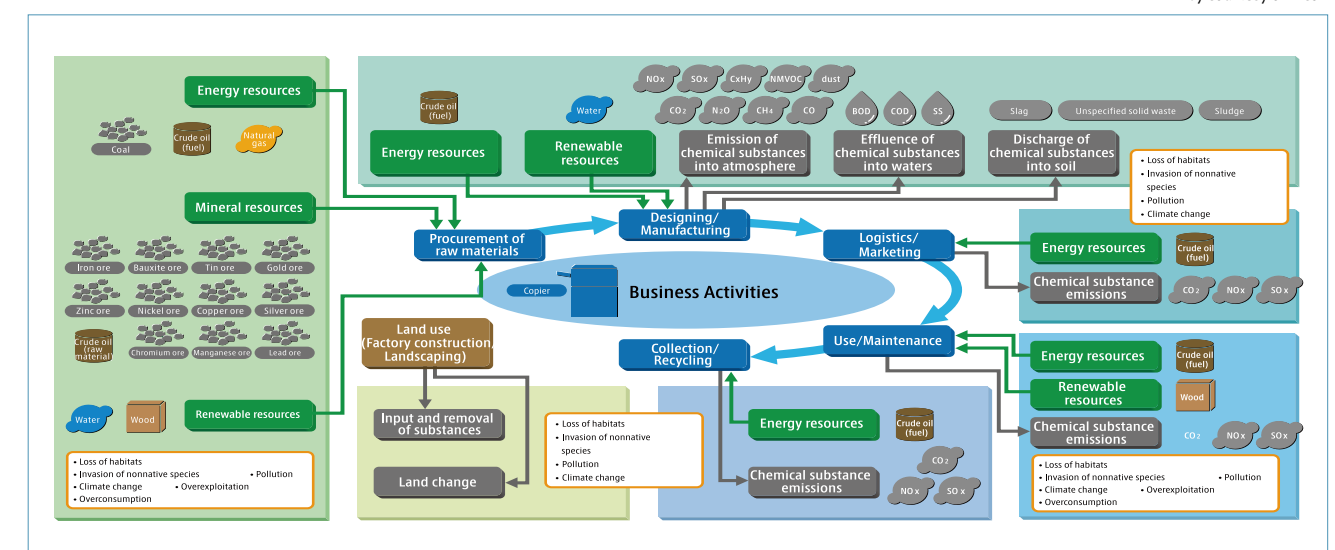
The importance of economic valuation of biodiversity and ecosystem services has been in the limelight in recent years as well. We are also working on a way to use economic value to measure the positive impacts of a company's activities to conserve greenery around its site of operations from the perspective of biodiversity. We are studying the formulation and implementation of a tool that assesses the economic value of a company's green areas using the ecosystem service units of leading urban areas derived from a conjoint analysis. We hope that the future creation of such tools will encourage more companies to make serious efforts to conserve biodiversity.

An example of a Business & Biodiversity Interrelationship Map

This diagram (map) shows the interrelation between a recycled multifunctional digital copier (shown in the center) and biodiversity along its life cycle. The life cycle begins with "procurement of raw materials" and goes through "designing/manufacturing," "logistics/marketing," "use/maintenance," and ends with "collection/recycling." Dependence and impact on biodiversity are shown for each stage of the life cycle including the land used for the factory.

This is a unique and visual way to show all the relationships at a glance, making it suitable for sharing this association with stakeholders both inside and outside of the company.

by courtesy of Ricoh





At the Sustainable Land Use working group, we developed a toolkit made up of three practical tools for sustainable land use: 1) the JBIB Guidelines for Sustainable Business Sites, which provides guidelines on how a company can contribute to the conservation of biodiversity within the site of its operations; 2) the JBIB Land Use Score Card, an assessment tool that scores the degree of attention given to biodiversity in land use at the business site; and 3) the JBIB Monitoring Sheet, which allows employees to gain an understanding of the results of sustainable land use and to reflect this in adaptive management. All three tools, developed in collaboration with Tohoku University and Yamagata University, aim to be simple and practical ones that can be used by company employees.

The Guidelines have been highly lauded and are now widely used among businesses. The Land Use Score Card lists 18 items for assessment, broadly divided into “environment creation,” “maintenance,” and “communication.” It features items such as the use of local seeds and seedlings, conservation of animal habitats, management of chemicals, and collaboration with the community and experts. Importance is also placed on land use of areas such as waterfronts because such spaces, not just greenery, play a significant role in conserving biodiversity. .

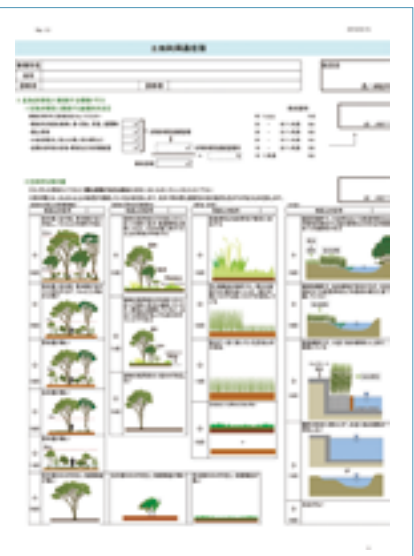
The Monitoring Sheet was born from the necessity of

conducting ongoing surveys of the living things inhabiting a company’s green spaces and reflecting the insights gained in the company’s management of its greenery. Focus has traditionally been placed on the amount of greenery on a company’s grounds, rather than studying whether the green area functions as a habitat for flora and fauna. And those companies that were studying this aspect usually did so through outside experts, which hardly raises employee awareness. This simple tool was thus developed so that even without any special knowledge, employees can conduct surveys just by checking off what they observed from a list of easily distinguishable living things that can serve as indicators of the richness of the environment. It also contains explanation of habitats and the environment.

This toolkit was taken up in the National Biodiversity Strategy of Japan 2012 – 2020 as an example of biodiversity conservation efforts by businesses and adopted as a condition to consider in the Comprehensive Assessment System for Built Environment Efficiency “CASBEE for Market Promotion,” which rates the environment performance of properties.

In 2013, we spun off a new organization, the Association for Business Innovation in harmony with Nature and Community (ABINC), to begin granting ABINC Certification to office buildings and commercial facilities.

Biodiversity toolkit
Left: Guidelines
Middle: Monitoring Sheet
Right: Land Use Score Card



At the CBD COP10 the long-term vision of realizing a world “living in harmony with nature” by 2050, and the short-term mission to “take effective and urgent action to halt the loss of biodiversity” by 2020 were raised in the Aichi Targets and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity. Contribution by businesses is essential to achieve these aims. To this end, the Association for Business Innovation in harmony with Nature and Community, commonly referred to as ABINC, was established in December 2013 to reverse the direction of corporate actions, which tend to externalize impacts on the natural environment and communities. ABINC goals are to contribute to the creation of plans ensuring harmony between people and all other living things, to verify such plans through scientific and technical approaches, and to promote their realization by working in concert with organizations sharing the same aspirations.

ABINC undertakes various activities to achieve these goals. These include helping developers understand the challenges facing projects and establish solutions to them through implementation of advanced practices; gathering more stakeholders who support this system by holding seminars to train certification evaluators, lectures to broaden understanding, and PR and educational activities over the Internet; and evaluating the results of practices and analyzing best practices with the help of a third party.

Recently, more and more developers are engaging in conserving biodiversity. To encourage and acknowledge such endeavors, and embed this concept into their plans, the ABINC Certification system for office buildings and commercial facilities was launched as the first step for ABINC activities. Evaluation for certification is based on the JBIB Guidelines for Sustainable Business Sites. As of January 2014, eleven facilities have been granted ABINC certification as office buildings and commercial facilities engaged in conservation of biodiversity. Studies are underway to broaden this certification in the future to cover factories, logistics centers, apartments, and other facilities.



Left: ABINC Certification for Business Facilities Engaging in Conservation of Biodiversity
Lower left: Greenery plan of an ABINC-certified office building complex (The Otemachi 1-1 Project)
Lower right: ABINC-certified office building (Mitsui Sumitomo Insurance Surugadai Building / Surugadai New Annex)



Forestation for Harmony with Nature



Forests have versatile functions, including the conservation of biodiversity and mitigation of climate change. Realizing their importance, many companies are now directing their attention to forestation as a corporate social responsibility (CSR) program. However, in most companies, CSR personnel are often not forestry or biodiversity experts, and face obstacles in integrating biodiversity into their forestation programs. Our working group was set up to support companies in pursuing forestation programs that are significant for local communities and for conserving biodiversity.

Our five guiding principles in forestation as CSR initiatives are:

- 1) A sense of purpose: The company is aware of how its operations depend on or impact forest ecosystem services, and it conducts forestation activities that are related to its business operations. Companies are thus advised to develop their own unique “forest story” to emphasize their sense of purpose.

- 2) Responsibility: The company’s management is clear about its commitment to forestation and its responsibility to the local community.
- 3) Social nature: The company collaborates and engages with local stakeholders and shares a common vision with them.
- 4) Efficacy: The company conserves biodiversity through its forestation programs by implementing adaptive management based on appropriate monitoring.
- 5) Sustainability: The company devises a long-term plan and a system to continue forestation programs.

We have formulated guidelines based on the above five principles for company CSR personnel in charge of forestation. We are promoting the use of the guidelines by JBIB member companies and we will also work to improve the guidelines by testing them against actual practices and through discussions with external parties, including government organizations and experts. Through such activities, we promote and guide best practices in biodiversity-rich forestation as a CSR strategy.



Water and Ecosystems



Water is a precious natural resource indispensable to human well-being, corporate activities, and the survival of all living things. Water use must not only have low environmental impact, but also contribute to biodiversity and a sustainable community. We believe this to be the basic stance for management of natural capital, which will steer us toward sustainable corporate management.

The long-term objective of the Water and Ecosystems Working Group is to have companies be “water neutral” and have a positive impact on ecosystems. To this end, we are engaged in developing policies and tools for maximum reduction and mitigation of environmental impact that comes from water use, using the river basin as the unit for water resources and aquatic environments related to business activities. Practical actions are also introduced to foster communication with stakeholders on the river basin level.

In 2013 we published the “Corporate Water Management Guide to Conserve Biodiversity,” which summed up our thoughts for a company water management model. It is not enough for companies to just simply comply with legislation concerning water management. This guidebook takes them one step further in water resources and aquatic environment management by showing them how to take the initiative

here. It is broadly referenced by Japanese companies in their environmental activities.

Along with such efforts we are also developing a water management toolkit to enable companies to engage in water resource and aquatic environment conservation both within Japan and abroad through their operation sites. For example, a tool to calculate and map water footprint inventories through the lifecycle of products and services, can help companies reduce their water footprint, including that of their global suppliers. We are also working on the development of a tool to check the impact of water intake and discharge on the aquatic environment and ecosystems of the river basin by visualizing the relationship between a business site and the river basin.

By providing companies in various sectors with water management initiatives and the tools to support such efforts, our prime goal is to have companies work collectively on multiple levels for the integrated management of water resources and the aquatic environment. Japan is an island country sustained by abundant water linking the forests to the ocean. As the companies of Japan that have reaped the benefits of this water, we believe we have the experience necessary to convey initiatives for the conservation of water and biodiversity.





Companies are now facing mounting demands for more responsible procurement of raw materials. Because of the enormous, wide-ranging impacts the global companies have on the ecosystems through their supply chains, it could be said that it is now up to them to develop a model that can lead to and ensure sustainable procurement and mainstream biodiversity in business. It was with such thoughts in mind that the Responsible Procurement Working Group was launched in fiscal 2012. Currently, in fiscal 2014, 11 companies from a broad range of industries, from manufacturing to insurance, are taking part in this group.

Our group conducts activities with the aim to study and strengthen initiatives for better procurement of raw materials that are closely associated with the businesses of the participating companies. Our major goal is to create a comprehensive procurement guidebook for companies that can help them formulate their own guidelines for an environmentally responsible procurement process.

In fiscal 2013, discussions were held on the challenges as well as significant points concerning procurement from the three perspectives of: 1) in-company promotion of the necessity of responsible procurement, 2) supply chain related issues, and 3) communication to clients and consumers about our efforts. Two subgroups were respectively launched to study the supply chain

issues and in-company promotion of responsible procurement. With regard to the supply chain, we sorted out the items that need to be confirmed and studied. For in-company promotion, we looked at how to share information and commitment with the procurement department and other relevant departments within the company.

These efforts culminated in the preparation of the "Responsible Procurement for Biodiversity Guidebook." In this guidebook those in charge of CSR and environment management provide their thoughts and methods on how to utilize the company's management system and specifically promote responsible procurement in the procurement department and other related departments. Important points that the companies require their suppliers to consider from the perspective of conservation of biodiversity are also covered. This guidebook is now being proofread by JBIB member companies and is scheduled to be published after fine-tuning the contents through discussions with companies and experts.

The working group's current activities include exchanging information and holding discussions at regular meetings; holding study meetings by inviting experts and other lecturers; and exchanging views with experts, NGOs, and other organizations. We are also scheduled to visit the facilities of relevant suppliers.



Good Practices

JBIB members show the way

JBIB members have strong motivations and are working seriously for biodiversity conservation. JBIB members study and act together in working groups. Based on this experience each company initiates and carries out its own unique projects.

The impacts a corporation has on biodiversity and ecosystem are different in each case and depend on where it operates. Aware of these differences, and taking into account their own particular relationship to biodiversity, member companies have developed a number of unique activities. This section showcases some of those practices.

Biodiversity-responsible procurement of raw materials and a survey of skipjack tuna resource

Ajinomoto Co., Inc.

Eat Well, Live Well.
AJINOMOTO

Ajinomoto has three business areas: food, amino science, and pharmaceuticals and health. As all raw materials come from nature, their sustainable procurement leads to conservation of biodiversity and a sustainable business model.

Skipjack tuna is the raw material for “Hon Dashi” soup stock, a major product of Ajinomoto on the Japanese broth market as well as a prominent seafood resource worldwide. In collaboration with the Fisheries Research Agency in Japan, since 2009, more than 10,000 skipjack have been tagged, released and traced for better understanding of their ecology. Unprecedented, detailed data has been obtained on their migration habits through advanced archival electronic tags used since 2011. Together with Japanese government-funded correlated surveys, Ajinomoto’s project is a dominant part of Japan’s skipjack efforts, the results of which are shared with the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission. The project earned a prestigious award from the Japan Awards for Biodiversity in 2013.

Ajinomoto is not only engaged in responsible and sustainable procurement of material natural resources such as paper and palm oil, but also promotes the improvement of ecosystem networks at its operation sites and conducts various studies on natural capital. Ajinomoto addresses itself to “Living in harmony with nature” and the Aichi Target in all its business activities.



More than 10,000 skipjack have been tagged, released and traced from the waters off the Nansei Islands to the western Pacific coast of Japan



A joint survey on skipjack tuna resources with expert organizations is one effort taken to conserve biodiversity

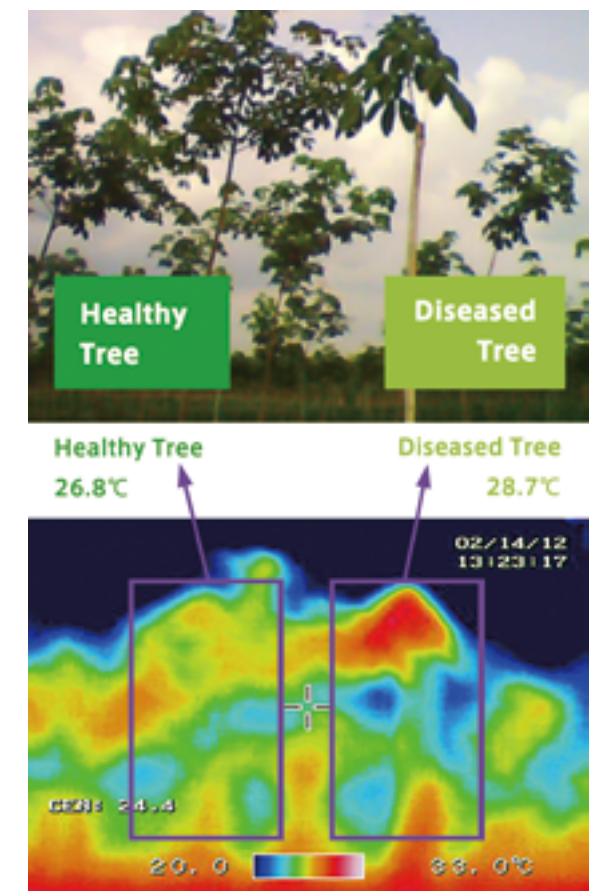
Maintaining biodiversity and productivity through a diagnostic technology for Para rubber trees

Bridgestone Corporation

BRIDGESTONE

Throughout its business areas the Bridgestone Group is conducting activities to be “in balance with nature,” and is committed to contributing to biodiversity through habitat enhancement, environmental education and research. One notable research achievement by the group is the successful development of a technology to diagnose diseases in the Para rubber tree (*Hevea brasiliensis*).

The demand for tires is expected to increase. This makes it imperative for the company to protect the source of natural rubber, a resource indispensable for the production of tires, from the perspectives of both biodiversity and prevention of declines in production volumes. In Indonesia, the Para rubber tree, the most common source of natural rubber, is currently suffering from the spread of white root disease, a tree-killing disease that is difficult to detect in its early stages. Accurate, early diagnosis is essential to reduce the spread and damages caused by this disease. In 2012, through a NEDO (New Energy and Industrial Technology Development Organization) collaborative research project, Bridgestone developed a technology that uses scientific methodology to diagnose diseases in the tree. The company plans to strengthen collaboration with universities in Indonesia and Japan for the practical use of this technology while also developing others.



Biosurvey tool facilitates biodiversity conservation activities

Fujitsu Limited



Aimed at environmental sustainability, the Fujitsu Group provides its information and communication technologies to support various actors involved in biodiversity conservation activities such as biological surveys and monitoring projects. Fujitsu's Mobile Photo System cloud service further facilitates such efforts. This system lets users take photos of animals or plants with GPS-equipped mobile phones or smartphones, and upload the data by email for storage in a cloud database. This database can be browsed online together with the information of locations, names of species, dates and times. Since this service utilizes smartphones and mobile phones, it has the features of: (1) easing survey difficulty and making it easier for people such as students, group members, and citizens to participate in data collection; (2) allowing more data collection over a broader area; (3) enabling people to conduct simultaneous surveys in multiple areas; and (4) leading to greater conservation of local ecosystems and awareness of this need through the participation of larger numbers of people.

Fujitsu is providing the system to 13 organizations that use the data in their work to conserve biodiversity. By using this service, various organizations can efficiently and more comprehensively perform biological surveys that previously required significant labor and time. This is thus expected to help give further momentum to conservation efforts.



A national census of bumblebees is a monitoring project using Fujitsu's service



Residents participate in a biosurvey conducted in Kurashiki City, Okayama Prefecture

Expanding criteria for more sustainable paper procurement

Fuji Xerox Co., Ltd.



As a manufacturer of copiers and a supplier of paper products used in these machines, Fuji Xerox has long been concerned with sustainable and responsible paper procurement. The company established its own paper procurement criteria for the first time in 2004. It was one of the earliest standards in the industry in Japan. Although the criteria at that time only concerned paper, with the addition of standards covering the actions of the paper suppliers it was revised in 2012 to allow procurement from only socially responsible suppliers. The new criteria is based on CSR perspectives and covers: (1) preservation of the environment, with the supplier's operations observing national and local laws and considering biodiversity and HCVF (High Conservation Value Forests); (2) protection of the rights of local residents and sufficient dialogue should there be any possibility of actions that may have significant impact on their rights; and (3) solid corporate ethics including the protection of workers rights and regular practice of fair trade.

So that these criteria do not become mere formalities, Fuji Xerox took it on themselves to inspect the paper mills of their suppliers both within Japan and abroad to confirm the situation on the ground.



Fuji Xerox procures paper from only socially responsible suppliers

Utilizing information technology for ecosystem conservation

Hitachi, Ltd.



In April 2011 Hitachi, Ltd., opened the IT Eco Experimental Village in Hadano, Kanagawa Prefecture to conduct trials verifying how information technology can be used to conserve the ecosystem. The site is a 7,000 sqm *satoyama* with fallow farmland, bamboo groves and forests. In cooperation with the community, local government, and schools, temperature and humidity sensors, network cameras and other information technologies are used to study the environment and conduct activities such as restoring rice paddies.

New initiatives launched in fiscal 2013 included compiling photos, voice data, location information, and other data in a database and studying the use of this information. For instance, the Hitachi voice SNS "talkfield" application for smart devices makes it easy to upload such information from smart devices to a cloud server for the sharing of data. An augmented reality-based on-site visualization system allows scenery seen through the lens of a tablet to be superimposed with stored data on that location. Such systems open doors for participation by the public in biological surveys.

The IT Eco Experimental Village is also being used for field studies and analysis in an industry/academia/government collaboration examining the building and use of next-generation integrated ICT platforms essential for future city design.



Data such as the photos and names of living organisms and their location information are sent to the cloud server, stored, and shared among network users

Efforts toward 100 percent use of sustainable palm oil, palm kernel oil, paper and pulp

Kao Corporation



Kao strives to minimize impact on biodiversity from its business activities through the sustainable sourcing of its basic raw materials, palm oil, palm kernel oil, paper and pulp, under guidelines formulated for sustainable procurement of resources.

Kao is committed to achieving zero deforestation at the source of palm oil by 2020 through collaboration with plantations, suppliers and certification bodies, and by 2020, only sustainably sourced palm oil traceable to the plantation will be purchased for use in Kao Group consumer products.

In 2007, Kao joined the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO). From September 2010 the company began purchasing palm oil under the Book and Claim system, which encourages suppliers to produce certified palm oil. Credits equivalent to 100 percent procurement of RSPO-certified palm oil were purchased for domestic production in both 2011 and 2012. Domestic usage of certified palm kernel oil is also scheduled to reach 100 percent in 2013 and 2014.

Kao's Kashima Plant in March 2012, followed by the Wakayama Plant in March 2013, and two overseas plants in March 2014, successfully passed RSPO audits for production and shipment of products using certified palm oil and were granted Supply Chain Certification System certification. More plants are sure to follow.



Harvesting oil palm fruit bunches



Fruits of the oil palm

Initiatives for the sustainable use of forest resources

Mitsubishi Estate Co., Ltd.



The Mitsubishi Estate Group is promoting the sustainable use of forest resources together with its business partners. In 2008 Mitsubishi Estate Home adopted structural plywood made from Hokkaido larch wood as a standard feature in its custom-built homes, aiming for proper use and stable supply of forest resources and even higher quality homes.

By using domestic timber with clear traceability, not only are the possible risks of imported timber avoided, including forest destruction and poor labor environments, but the forestry industry in Japan can also be revitalized.

In 2010, in collaboration with Mitsubishi Estate Housing Components, certified Yamanashi Prefecture-grown timber products were adopted as standard features. In 2011, Mitsubishi Estate, Mitsubishi Estate Home, Yamanashi Prefecture and an NPO agreed to expand the use of Yamanashi Prefecture-grown timber. The percentage held by domestic timber in Mitsubishi Estate Home's structural materials increased from 35 percent in fiscal 2009 to 50 percent in 2012, putting it in the top class for 2x4 housing manufacturers.

In order to resolve problems including illegal logging in Southeast Asia, the loss of forest resources, and the decline of Japan's forestry industry, an arrangement for stable procurement and supply of Japan-grown timber with quality and prices comparable to those of inexpensive imported timber is essential.



Domestic I-type joists and LVL have been adopted as standard features

Supporting forest sustainability through projects focusing on FSC-certified forests

Mitsubishi Paper Mills Ltd.



Mitsubishi Paper Mills' Hachinohe Mill was the first in Japan to receive the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) Chain-of-Custody (CoC) certification in August 2001, and has been providing FSC-certified paper ever since. The company is currently engaged in various services centering on FSC-certified forests, called Mori-smile® projects ("mori" is Japanese for "forest").

Among such projects, the FSC-Certified Forest Supporter System helps maintain FSC-certified forests. Companies using FSC-certified products pay a proportion of the costs of managing FSC-certified forests; the local governments managing these forests employ these funds to create environmentally sound and economically valuable forest resources; and timber felled in the forest management process are used in FSC-certified products.

In another initiative, in order to further accelerate the "afforestation + usage" activities of various companies planting "their own trees" in local forests, Mitsubishi Paper Mills supplies original-brand paper products made from the trees harvested from these forests.

Another Mori-smile® project is the Ecosystem Academy. Although the Academy was unable to conduct any hands-on learning sessions or environmental seminars during fiscal 2011 due to the Great East Japan Earthquake, afforestation activities, environmental seminars, hands-on learning sessions, wild bird watching and vegetation surveys at a company-owned FSC-certified forest in Nishigo Village, Fukushima Prefecture, were resumed in fiscal 2012.



Company employees participated in an afforestation project

Supporting the formation of a biodiversity-friendly and sustainable community: Tropical reforestation in Indonesia

Mitsui Sumitomo Insurance Co., Ltd.



Mitsui Sumitomo Insurance consumes a great deal of paper in its business. Taking its environmental responsibility seriously, the company began to restore and revitalize the tropical forest of Paliyan, Indonesia, in collaboration with the Indonesian government in 2005. In the first phase, 300,000 trees of 30 local species were planted on 350 hectares of denuded forests. Project achievements are monitored through research conducted by the local University of Gadjah Mada on diversity of birds and insects.

Illegal logging causes enormous harm to forests. To prevent farmers from taking part in such activities, the company is currently promoting two projects with hopes that such efforts will eventually regenerate the forest and create sustainable communities. One started as an initiative to teach local elementary school children about the importance of forests. From fiscal 2011, the teaching targets became elementary school teachers in order to achieve broader educational effects. The other project teaches agricultural technologies to farmers to enhance the local economy while protecting the forest. They also learn about marketing, such as when to start growing chili peppers so that they can be harvested when prices are high. Mitsui Sumitomo Insurance is also currently providing support for the establishment of cooperatives and agricultural corporations by such farmers.



The site used to be covered with rocks (Oct. 2005)



The project brought the forests back to life with lush green foliage (Jan. 2014)

Urban development to preserve and restore biodiversity

Mori Building Co., Ltd.



In order to make the community environment even better, a greenery plan based on studies including an examination of how the ecosystem should be is underway at ARK Hills Sengokuyama Mori Tower, with the aim to create an urban landscape that attracts birds, insects and other wildlife.

Mori Building received advice from the Ecosystem Conservation Society to materialize this design. Efforts include planting many indigenous plants that were originally found in the natural environment of this area; placing dead trees that provide homes for wildlife such as the Japanese pygmy woodpecker; and reusing the soil that was here before construction took place as planting bases around the grounds of the tower.

Initiatives taken to conserve biodiversity include: (1) restoring the local flora of the area for green tracts based on indigenous species and potential natural vegetation such as *Machilus thunbergii*, one of the world's largest bay trees, and *Castanopsis sieboldii*, a genus of evergreen trees belonging to the beech family; (2) enhancing the greening effect and maintaining continuity with the surroundings to create an integrated greenery; (3) making the area more comfortable for living organisms through creation of vertical greenery with high greenery coverage; and (4) taking into consideration special environmental elements such as dead trees, tree hollows and fallen leaves.



Green spaces focusing on integration and continuity with the surroundings have been created to provide comfortable habitats for living creatures



Many birds can be found around this area

Protection of endangered species by applying information communication technologies

Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Corporation



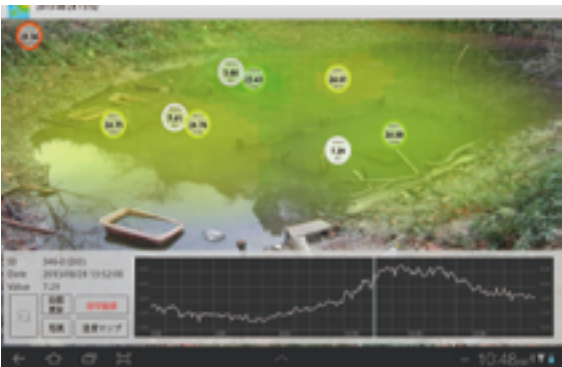
NTT Communication Science Laboratories is conducting joint experiments with Kinki University using a wireless sensor network to shed light on the growing conditions of the freshwater fish, Japanese rosy bitterling (*Rhodeus ocellatus kurumeus*).

The Japanese rosy bitterling, which is an endangered species listed in the Red Data Book published by the Ministry of Environment, was discovered in Nara Prefecture by Kinki University in 2005. Since then, the university has been protecting it within its habitats. In 2013, an environmental monitoring system was developed to measure the temperature of the pond and its surrounding humidity and intensity of light. Furthermore, a wireless measurement system and visualization of the dissolved oxygen level of the water, which is an important element in growing fish, was also developed by NTT's Laboratories. Dissolved oxygen levels have so far been measured only once a week by hand, but this system allows continuous, real-time measurements to be taken around the clock, leading to a more detailed analysis of the growing environment.

Future work will include the merging of an image sensor into the sensor network. Moreover, environmental factors that are affecting ecosystems will be clarified by analyzing the network's accumulated data.



The Japanese rosy bitterling is an endangered species



Data gathered by the sensor network is displayed in this way

Working to create a comfortable environment for all

Ricoh Company, Ltd.



The Ricoh Group has been striving to conserve biodiversity in countries around the world. Ricoh Industrie France (RIF) has been promoting the Vie & Couleurs (Life & Colors) project in France since fiscal 2009 to create a comfortable environment not only for its employees but also for plants, birds, and other animals in the vicinity. In cooperation with a local environmental organization in Alsace, employee volunteers plant trees and clear land on the factory premises. The project has the three objectives of: (1) increasing biodiversity on RIF's 120,000 sqm premises and thereby contributing to the development of a "green network"; (2) protecting indigenous species in Alsace and conserving the wild flora and fauna of the surrounding areas; and (3) promoting awareness of environmental conservation to RIF employees, partner companies, and the broader public.

The project participants have, among other activities, created a biotope pond, pasture, and flower field; planted fruit trees; installed birdhouses; and developed an inventory list of flora and bird species inhabiting the factory premises. Bees are also successfully raised on the site and the quantity of honey collected, which is distributed to employees and customers, has been increasing annually. Communication activities, including the production of a video introducing its green activities, have been lauded for contributing to environmental education.



RIF created an educational pond to reproduce and reintroduce a wetland, which provides a habitat for a rich diversity of plants and animal life

Biodiversity preservation with the Borneo Conservation Trust and introduction of certified sustainable palm oil detergent in Japan

Saraya Co., Ltd.



Palm oil is a major ingredient of many Saraya products. Oil palms are grown on plantations in Malaysia and Indonesia where the expansion of plantations is destroying habitats for endangered wildlife such as orangutans and elephants. Alarmed by this problem, Saraya co-founded the Borneo Conservation Trust with local governments and concerned organizations. On Borneo, the BCT has been trying to connect habitats fragmented by plantations with green corridors. The BCT also rescues injured elephants and orangutans isolated in fragmented forests, and sends them back into the forests after medical treatment.

In 2005, Saraya became a member of the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO). While taking an active role in RSPO, Saraya launched in 2010 the first detergent in Japan made from RSPO-certified palm oil, which is sustainable palm oil that has been kept separated from non-sustainable palm oil throughout the process of harvest, refinement, production and transportation. The consumers can thus rest assured that they are using a truly biodiversity-friendly product.

One percent of all Saraya sales are donated to the BCT to preserve biodiversity and wildlife, including activities to rescue injured animals. In 2013, the BCT opened a new rescue center for injured elephants.



New rescue center for injured elephants



Detergent line made from RSPO-certified palm oil

Practical scenarios for conserving biodiversity

Sekisui House, Ltd.



The housing industry consumes vast amounts of wood, but it can also have a positive impact on the natural environment through tree planting and landscaping. As it takes years for biological resources to become available and replenished, Sekisui House approaches business from long-term perspectives and practical scenarios that involve the cooperation of their suppliers.

The *Gohon no ki* landscaping project, launched in 2001, aims to have residential gardens and landscapes support local ecosystems, and thus mainly indigenous species are planted. To secure a stable supply of these plants, the company first sought the cooperation of local tree growers and landscapers. In fiscal 2013, 1.06 million trees were planted under this project, for a cumulative total of more than 10 million planted trees.

With regard to house building as well, Sekisui House is working to share a common sense of purpose with its suppliers. The results of a survey conducted among some 60 of its major wood suppliers were reflected in the formulation of the company's own wood procurement guidelines in 2007, which include the avoidance of illegal logging, conservation of ecosystems and biodiversity, and consideration of the livelihood of the residents in the logging areas. Supplied wood is ranked by degree of compliance with the guidelines.



A garden incorporating the *Gohon no ki* concept



Wood procured according to the guidelines

Using butterflies to measure biodiversity

Takenaka Corporation



Takenaka Corporation's aim is to construct buildings and develop communities where humans live in harmony with nature. It promotes advanced projects based on its biodiversity activity guidelines and through tools such as a land-use assessment tool. One ongoing initiative is the "Butterfly Project," launched in Nagoya in 2009.

Butterflies can show us how rich the environment is. In other words, the more different species of butterflies flying in a community, the richer is the nature in that area. Planters filled with some 20 species of butterfly-attracting plants were placed in about a dozen spots in central Nagoya between two core areas of greenery that are butterfly habitats. Experts then studied the butterflies over a period of three years up to November 2012, counting their numbers and identifying species. A comprehensive study on how conditions such as the distance from the core green tracts and situation of roadside trees affect butterflies was conducted and the knowledge gathered was made public. After the completion of this expert research, a team of members from various departments of Takenaka's Nagoya office was launched to continue surveys on remaining planters and to help maintain them.

An extension of the Butterfly Project to help conserve Japan's traditional *satoyama* began in April 2014 in Fukui city.



Asian Swallowtail caterpillar thrives on a mandarin orange tree on the rooftop of Nagoya Center Building



Team made up of employees observes caterpillars and the surrounding environment

Lumber harvested from forest-thinning operations help maintain biodiversity

Toppan Printing Co., Ltd.



Toppan encourages the conservation of forests in Japan by actively utilizing lumber harvested from forest-thinning operations. Thinning is a process to keep spaces between trees by clearing out poorly growing trees. The thinning operation has ecological benefits such as nurturing sound forests and conserving biodiversity. Cartocan, Toppan's paper-based beverage container, is produced from pulp using more than 30 percent domestic lumber, including lumber harvested from forest-thinning operations. Toppan has been conducting environmental impact assessments using LIME (life-cycle impact assessment method based on endpoint modeling). The life cycle assessment (LCA) of Cartocan revealed that lumber, a raw material of paper, accounts for a major portion of the environmental impacts of the product, and that the use of lumber harvested from forest-thinning operations reduces the impacts by about 20 percent compared to when such lumber is not used.

In another effort to conserve biodiversity, since 2010 Toppan's Technical Research Institute and 12 other operational sites have been monitoring living organisms through land-use assessments based on the JBIB Guidelines for Sustainable Business Sites. In this way, they assess their degree of contribution to biodiversity conservation and use the results to examine future plans such as the installation of biotopes.



Biodiversity-friendly Cartocan



Employees conduct an assessment of the land

To further mainstream biodiversity

There is an old saying in Japan that "Compassion is not for other people's benefit," or in other words, an act of kindness is never lost and eventually returns to you. I believe this also holds true for business when it comes to biodiversity. Thanks to the introduction of the idea of "natural capital," an increasing number of companies have come to realize this, too. No businessperson would wish to reduce the capital his or her company depends on, but, on the contrary, will strive to increase it. It naturally follows that companies take care of biodiversity—natural capital—to secure and further develop their own business. Biodiversity is now the business of businesses.

Another thing that has convinced companies of the significance of biodiversity conservation is the increasing number of risks appearing in their supply chains. Drastic decrease of certain kinds of fish, increasing costs of raw materials, the emerging water deficit... all such tangible risks have caught the attention of businesspeople, especially those in charge of procurement and company management. Biodiversity is no longer the business of the CSR department alone, but of the company as a whole.

This is the mainstreaming of biodiversity in business. For further progress in mainstreaming, however, we need more involvement of consumers and investors. Up to now, the main focus of JBIB has been on taking initiatives within each of the member companies, but it may be time for us to go out of the companies to conduct discussions and work with external stakeholders. I hope that JBIB will continue to be a pioneering group committed to making every necessary and possible effort businesses can make for biodiversity.

In closing, I would like to take this opportunity to express my gratitude to all of you who have supported our activities. And to those of you who wish to work together with us, I look forward to hearing from you.

Thanking you on behalf of all JBIB members,



Dr. ADACHI Naoki
Executive Director

Photos		
Cover	Left Top:	Ears of rice
	Left Middle:	Office building and trees
	Left Bottom:	Oirase Keikoku Stream (nationally designated Special Place of Scenic Beauty and Natural Monument)
	Right:	Japanese cranes (<i>Grus japonensis</i> , endangered)
Page 7		Kushiro Shitsugen Wetland (national park and Ramsar site)
Page 15		Endemic species, Kitadakesou (<i>Callianthemum hondoense</i> , vulnerable), found only on Mt. Kitadake, central Japan, and Mt. Fuji in the background

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Member Companies

Regular Members

AEON Co., Ltd. (Retail)
AEON TOPVALU Co., Ltd. (Planning, development and sales of AEON Group private brand TOPVALU products)
Ajinomoto Co., Inc. (Food, bioscience & fine chemicals, pharmaceuticals, wellness)
Asahi Group Holdings, Ltd. (Food)
ASKUL Corporation (Mail-order business)
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Canon Inc. (Electronics)
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Fuji Xerox Co., Ltd. (Document processing)
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Japanese Consumers' Co-operative Union (Co-operative union)
JSR Corporation (Chemicals)
JX Nippon Oil & Energy Corporation (Refining and marketing of petroleum and petrochemical products)

Kajima Corporation (Construction)
Kao Corporation (Chemicals, consumer products)
Mitsubishi Estate Co., Ltd. (Real estate)
Mitsubishi Paper Mills Ltd. (Pulp and paper)
Mitsui Sumitomo Insurance Co., Ltd. (Non-life insurance)
Mori Building Co., Ltd. (Real estate)
Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Corporation (Telecommunications)
Osaka Gas Co., Ltd. (Gas distributor)
Panasonic Corporation (Electronics)
Regional Environmental Planning Inc. (Environmental research and planning)
Ricoh Company, Ltd. (Electronics)
Saraya Co., Ltd. (Detergent, hygiene products)
SEKISUI CHEMICAL CO., LTD. (Chemicals)
Sekisui House, Ltd. (Housing construction)
Shimizu Corporation (Construction)
Shiseido Co., Ltd. (Cosmetics)
Sumitomo Forestry Co., Ltd. (Forestry and housing construction)
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