



Shimizu Corporation

2024 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2024

Word version

Important: this export excludes unanswered questions

This document is an export of your organization's CDP questionnaire response. It contains all data points for questions that are answered or in progress. There may be questions or data points that you have been requested to provide, which are missing from this document because they are currently unanswered. Please note that it is your responsibility to verify that your questionnaire response is complete prior to submission. CDP will not be liable for any failure to do so.

[Terms of disclosure for corporate questionnaire 2024 - CDP](#)

Contents

C1. Introduction

(1.1) In which language are you submitting your response?

Select from:

English

(1.2) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.

Select from:

JPY

(1.3) Provide an overview and introduction to your organization.

(1.3.2) Organization type

Select from:

Privately owned organization

(1.3.3) Description of organization

SHIMIZU CORPORATION's core businesses are building construction, civil engineering, and overseas construction. In addition to the core businesses, Shimizu engages in four main non-construction businesses: real estate development, engineering, LCV (life cycle valuation), and emerging frontier businesses. SHIMIZU aims to be a company that achieves sustainable growth while contributing to the creation of safe, comfortable living environments for people. SHIMIZU works to develop various kinds of environmental technology, establish an organizational structure, and engage in substantial environmental activities that address the environmental issues of each age. Our goal is to be a company that contributes to the creation of sustainable communities.

[Fixed row]

(1.4) State the end date of the year for which you are reporting data. For emissions data, indicate whether you will be providing emissions data for past reporting years.

(1.4.1) End date of reporting year

(1.4.2) Alignment of this reporting period with your financial reporting period

Select from:

Yes

(1.4.3) Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years

Select from:

Yes

(1.4.4) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 1 emissions data for

Select from:

1 year

(1.4.5) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 2 emissions data for

Select from:

1 year

(1.4.6) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 3 emissions data for

Select from:

1 year

[Fixed row]

(1.4.1) What is your organization's annual revenue for the reporting period?

2005518000000

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.

	<p>Is your reporting boundary for your CDP disclosure the same as that used in your financial statements?</p>
	<p>Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p>

[Fixed row]

(1.6) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)?

ISIN code - bond

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

No

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

JP3358800005

CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

No

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

No

SEDOL code

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

No

LEI number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

No

D-U-N-S number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

No

Other unique identifier

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

No

[Add row]

(1.7) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.

Select all that apply

China

India

Japan

Uganda

Malaysia

Taiwan, China

Hong Kong SAR, China

United Arab Emirates

United States of America

Thailand

Viet Nam

Indonesia

Singapore

Philippines

(1.8) Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?

(1.8.1) Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?

Select from:

Yes, for some facilities

(1.8.2) Comment

Shimizu Corporation is a construction company, and other than its permanent offices, all of its construction sites are non-permanent, fixed-term construction sites. Since there are more than 1,000 of these construction sites worldwide at any given time, it is not possible to disclose all of them.

[Fixed row]

(1.8.1) Please provide all available geolocation data for your facilities.

Row 1

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Hokkaido Branch

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

43.063112

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

141.353488

(1.8.1.4) Comment

This is an office.

Row 2

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Tohoku Branch

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

38.269261

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

140.862833

(1.8.1.4) Comment

This is an office.

Row 3

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Head Office

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

35.676449

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

139.773031

(1.8.1.4) Comment

This is an office.

Row 4

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Yokohama Branch

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

35.446881

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

139.631701

(1.8.1.4) Comment

This is an office.

Row 5

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Chiba Branch

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

35.609616

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

140.119669

(1.8.1.4) Comment

This is an office.

Row 6

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Hokuriku Branch

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

36.570814

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

136.65139

(1.8.1.4) Comment

This is an office.

Row 7

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Nagoya Branch

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

35.172518

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

136.895452

(1.8.1.4) Comment

This is an office.

Row 8

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Kansai Branch

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

34.684055

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

135.501146

(1.8.1.4) Comment

This is an office.

Row 9

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Shikoku Branch

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

34.346934

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

134.049142

(1.8.1.4) Comment

This is an office.

Row 10

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Hiroshima Branch

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

34.398751

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

132.464722

(1.8.1.4) Comment

This is an office.

Row 11

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Kyusyu Branch

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

33.585495

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

130.403909

(1.8.1.4) Comment

This is an office.

[Add row]

(1.15) Which real estate and/or construction activities does your organization engage in?

Select all that apply

New construction or major renovation of buildings

(1.22) Provide details on the commodities that you produce and/or source.

Timber products

(1.22.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

Sourced

(1.22.2) Commodity value chain stage

Select all that apply

- Processing

(1.22.4) Indicate if you are providing the total commodity volume that is produced and/or sourced

Select from:

- No, the total volume is unknown

(1.22.11) Form of commodity

Select all that apply

- Boards, plywood, engineered wood
- Hardwood logs
- Sawn timber, veneer, chips
- Softwood logs

(1.22.12) % of procurement spend

Select from:

- Unknown

(1.22.13) % of revenue dependent on commodity

Select from:

- Unknown

(1.22.14) In the questionnaire setup did you indicate that you are disclosing on this commodity?

Select from:

- No, not disclosing

[Fixed row]

(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?

(1.24.1) Value chain mapped

Select from:

- Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping our value chain

(1.24.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

- Upstream value chain
- Downstream value chain

(1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped

Select from:

- Tier 4+ suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:

- All supplier tiers known have been mapped

(1.24.6) Smallholder inclusion in mapping

Select from:

- Smallholders not relevant, and not included

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

Shimizu Corporation is a construction company, and from sanitary and safety perspective, we are always aware of all subcontractors (including manufacturers) as our suppliers, whichever tiers such subcontractors they may be. Because primary subcontractors are our contract counterparties, and we are always aware of them when we and they sign on contracts. The primary subcontractor, etc., selects secondary and subsequent subcontractors and reports to Shimizu Corporation for checking of those selection, so we can be aware of secondary and subsequent subcontractors through this process.

[Fixed row]

(1.24.1) Have you mapped where in your direct operations or elsewhere in your value chain plastics are produced, commercialized, used, and/or disposed of?

(1.24.1.1) Plastics mapping

Select from:

No, but we plan to within the next two years

(1.24.1.5) Primary reason for not mapping plastics in your value chain

Select from:

Judged to be unimportant or not relevant

(1.24.1.6) Explain why your organization has not mapped plastics in your value chain

The most common building materials used by Shimizu are steel, concrete, glass, and aluminum, and not many plastics. For this reason, plastics are not considered an important matter at this stage and are not included in the mapping.

[Fixed row]

(1.24.2) Which commodities has your organization mapped in your upstream value chain (i.e., supply chain)?

Timber products

(1.24.2.1) Value chain mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

Yes

(1.24.2.2) Highest supplier tier mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

Tier 4+ suppliers

(1.24.2.3) % of tier 1 suppliers mapped

Select from:

100%

(1.24.2.4) % of tier 2 suppliers mapped

Select from:

100%

(1.24.2.5) % of tier 3 suppliers mapped

Select from:

100%

(1.24.2.6) % of tier 4+ suppliers mapped

Select from:

100%

(1.24.2.7) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

All supplier tiers known have been mapped for this sourced commodity

[Fixed row]

C2. Identification, assessment, and management of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(2.1) How does your organization define short-, medium-, and long-term time horizons in relation to the identification, assessment, and management of your environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Short-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

0

(2.1.3) To (years)

3

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

Shimizu Corporation has formulated the mid-term management plan (2024-2026) in 2024 and is implementing management based on this plan. Although the plan is called a "medium-term" plan, it is in fact a short-term plan. The reason for the three-year time frame of the medium-term management plan is to respond flexibly to changes in the business environment and to develop the business in an agile manner. In this plan, Shimizu's new non-financial KPI target is to reduce overall CO2 emissions in the construction business (compared to FY2023) by 12% or higher by FY2026.

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

3

(2.1.3) To (years)

10

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

In 2019, Shimizu Corporation formulated "SHIMZ VISION 2030" and is implementing management based on it. In this vision, Shimizu Corporation clearly states that it aims to realize a sustainable society that takes the global environment into consideration.

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

10

(2.1.2) Is your long-term time horizon open ended?

Select from:

No

(2.1.3) To (years)

30

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

Shimizu Corporation has formulated "SHIMZ Beyond Zero 2050" for 2021 and is implementing management based on it. In this plan, Shimizu Corporation clearly states that it will work to create abundant environmental value through innovation based on the three perspectives of "Zero carbon," "Resource recycling," and "Harmonized coexistence with nature" in order to achieve the sustainable society it aims for.

[Fixed row]

(2.2) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies and/or impacts?

	Process in place	Dependencies and/or impacts evaluated in this process
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Both dependencies and impacts

[Fixed row]

(2.2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental risks and/or opportunities?

	Process in place	Risks and/or opportunities evaluated in this process	Is this process informed by the dependencies and/or impacts process?
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Both risks and opportunities	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(2.2.2) Provide details of your organization's process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities.

Row 1

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Dependencies
- Impacts
- Risks
- Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- Direct operations
- Upstream value chain
- Downstream value chain
- End of life management

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

- Partial

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

- Tier 1 suppliers
- Tier 2 suppliers
- Tier 3 suppliers
- Tier 4+ suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

- Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

- Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

- Short-term
- Medium-term
- Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

- Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

- National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Enterprise Risk Management

- Internal company methods

Other

- Materiality assessment
- Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

- Cyclones, hurricanes, typhoons
- Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)
- Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)

Chronic physical

- Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)

Policy

- Carbon pricing mechanisms

Market

- Changing customer behavior

Reputation

- Negative press coverage related to support of projects or activities with negative impacts on the environment (e.g. GHG emissions, deforestation & conversion, water stress)

Technology

- Unsuccessful investment in new technologies

Liability

- Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- Customers
- Employees
- Suppliers

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Shimizu Corporation initially analyzes the dependence and impact of its operations on the environment, and based on the results, assesses risks and opportunities through scenario analysis. For example, work at construction sites is mainly outdoors and is affected by climate change. As a result of the scenario analysis of rising temperatures, a risk was extracted that work efficiency would decrease and heat stroke would increase. Shimizu Corporation addresses these risks by taking various measures, such as mechanizing construction work, improving the work environment, improving work clothes, and increasing the number of breaks. In addition, buildings will be affected by stricter regulations on energy efficiency etc. In the scenario analysis of rising temperatures, failure to provide buildings with superior energy-saving performance risks a decrease in orders, while providing buildings with superior energy-saving performance presents an opportunity for an increase in orders. While there is a risk of higher costs for buildings with superior energy efficiency, there is also an opportunity for increased sales if the client pays a fair price. These evaluation methods identify dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities.

Row 2

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

Forests

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

Dependencies

Impacts

Risks

Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- Direct operations
- Upstream value chain
- Downstream value chain
- End of life management

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

- Partial

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

- Tier 1 suppliers
- Tier 2 suppliers
- Tier 3 suppliers
- Tier 4+ suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

- Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

- Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

- Short-term
- Medium-term

- Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

- Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

- National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

- TNFD – Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures
- Other commercially/publicly available tools, please specify :Encore tool

Other

- Materiality assessment
- Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

- Wildfires

Chronic physical

- Land loss to desertification

Policy

- Changes to international law and bilateral agreements

Market

- Availability and/or increased cost of certified sustainable material

Reputation

- Negative press coverage related to support of projects or activities with negative impacts on the environment (e.g. GHG emissions, deforestation & conversion, water stress)

Technology

- Unsuccessful investment in new technologies

Liability

- Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- Suppliers

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

- Yes

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Shimizu Corporation initially analyzes the dependence and impact of its operations on the environment, and based on the results, assesses risks and opportunities through scenario analysis. For example, the use of formwork relies heavily on imported materials, and most of the sources of imports are in Southeast Asia. Obtaining formwork is dependent on Southeast Asian forests for resources, and cutting down trees may have environmental impacts. As a result of multiple scenario analysis in TNFD's information disclosure, Shimizu Corporation identified the risk of illegal logging and the associated reputational risk. Shimizu Corporation is looking to increase order opportunities through activities to increase the use of certified timber formwork. These evaluation methods identify dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities.

Row 3

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Water

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Dependencies
- Impacts
- Risks
- Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- Direct operations

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

- Partial

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

- Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

- Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

- Short-term
- Medium-term
- Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

- Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

- National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Enterprise Risk Management

- Internal company methods

Other

- Materiality assessment
- Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

- Pollution incident

Chronic physical

- Water stress

Policy

- Regulation of discharge quality/volumes

- Statutory water withdrawal limits/changes to water allocation

Market

- Changing customer behavior

Reputation

- Negative press coverage related to support of projects or activities with negative impacts on the environment (e.g. GHG emissions, deforestation & conversion, water stress)

Technology

- Unsuccessful investment in new technologies

Liability

- Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- Water utilities at a local level

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

- Yes

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Shimizu Corporation initially analyzes the dependence and impact of its operations on the environment, and based on the results, assesses risks and opportunities through scenario analysis. For example, since water is used and discharged at construction sites, it is expected that there will be dependence on water sources and impact on the destination of discharged water. However, given the scenario that the nature of water handling in the construction projects that Shimizu Corporation is involved in will not change significantly in the future, Shimizu Corporation believes that there will be no water-related risks at its construction sites because we do not handle any pollutants and do not use large volumes of water. At the same time, Shimizu Construction believes that there are no opportunities relating to water. These evaluation methods identify dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities.

Row 4

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Plastics

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Dependencies
- Impacts
- Risks
- Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- Direct operations
- End of life management

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

- Partial

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

- Qualitative only

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

- Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

- Short-term
- Medium-term
- Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

- Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

- National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Enterprise Risk Management

- Internal company methods

Other

- Materiality assessment
- Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Chronic physical

- Increased levels of macro or microplastic leakage to air, soil, freshwater and/or marine bodies
- Leaching of hazardous substances from plastics

Policy

- Changes to international law and bilateral agreements

Market

- Changing customer behavior

Reputation

- Negative press coverage related to support of projects or activities with negative impacts on the environment (e.g. GHG emissions, deforestation & conversion, water stress)

Technology

- Unsuccessful investment in new technologies

Liability

- Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- Customers
- Suppliers

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

- Yes

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Shimizu Corporation initially analyzes the dependence and impact of its operations on the environment, and based on the results, assesses risks and opportunities through scenario analysis. For example, buildings and civil engineering structures use plastics as building materials, which are considered to have an environmental impact if they are released into the environment during use or when they are dismantled. However, considering the usual scenario of plastic use in buildings and civil engineering structures, Shimizu believes that there is no risk of plastic being released into the environment after delivery, as the plastic is properly managed by the client after the building or civil engineering structure is delivered to the client. In addition, considering the usual demolition scenario for buildings and civil engineering structures, Shimizu Corporation believes that there is no risk of plastic being released into the environment after demolition because the demolition contractor (which may be Shimizu Corporation) will properly dispose of the waste during the demolition process. At the same time, Shimizu Corporation believes that there is no opportunity

to be involved with plastics. These evaluation methods identify dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities.

Row 5

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Biodiversity

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Dependencies
- Impacts
- Risks
- Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- Direct operations
- Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

- Partial

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

- Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

- Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

- Short-term
- Medium-term
- Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

- Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

- National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Enterprise Risk Management

- Internal company methods

Other

- Materiality assessment
- Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

- Wildfires

Chronic physical

- Change in land-use
- Declining ecosystem services

Policy

- Changes to international law and bilateral agreements

Market

- Changing customer behavior

Reputation

- Negative press coverage related to support of projects or activities with negative impacts on the environment (e.g. GHG emissions, deforestation & conversion, water stress)

Technology

- Unsuccessful investment in new technologies

Liability

- Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- Customers
- Local communities
- Indigenous peoples
- NGOs
- Regulators

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

Yes

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Shimizu Corporation initially analyzes the dependence and impact of its operations on the environment, and based on the results, assesses risks and opportunities through scenario analysis. For example, construction of buildings and civil engineering structures may have an impact on the environment of the planned site because they alter the existing environment. In the case of a scenario in which the alteration of nature is even legally permissible, Shimizu Corporation believes that there is a risk that the valuable nature and biodiversity that exist at the proposed site may be damaged. To address this issue, Shimizu Corporation plans to proceed with efforts to assess the risk of the proposed project site after it is identified, and to reflect the assessment results in its planning prior to implementation of the construction plan. These evaluation methods identify dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities.

[Add row]

(2.2.7) Are the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed?

(2.2.7.1) Interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed

Select from:

Yes

(2.2.7.2) Description of how interconnections are assessed

Shimizu assesses that dependence and impact, risk and opportunity are two sides of the same coin. For example, the company depends on forest resources to secure formwork materials. Illegal logging would have a negative impact on the environment. Therefore, excessive dependence on the environment and illegal logging are risks for Shimizu Corporation. On the other hand, if certified timber can be secured and used at construction sites, and if compensation can be received from the client, this could be an opportunity for Shimizu Corporation. For this reason, Shimizu Corporation is moving forward with plans to increase its use of certified timber materials. Similarly, the risks and opportunities associated with energy-efficient buildings are two sides of the same coin. Failure to provide energy-efficient buildings to clients is a risk that could reduce orders, but if energy-efficient buildings can be provided to clients, it could also be an opportunity to increase orders. Biodiversity-conscious construction planning could also lead to decarbonization. For example, leaving trees on the planned site may contribute to reducing the building's air conditioning load. Reducing the use of formwork would also reduce the transportation of timber from overseas, which could lead to a reduction in the use of fuel for ships. Shimizu Corporation focuses on these two sides of the coin and their interrelationships, and seeks to understand the interrelationships of dependence, impact, risk, and opportunity.

[Fixed row]

(2.3) Have you identified priority locations across your value chain?

(2.3.1) Identification of priority locations

Select from:

- Yes, we have identified priority locations

(2.3.2) Value chain stages where priority locations have been identified

Select all that apply

- Direct operations

(2.3.3) Types of priority locations identified

Sensitive locations

- Areas important for biodiversity

Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities

- Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities relating to biodiversity

(2.3.4) Description of process to identify priority locations

Shimizu Corporation identifies priority locations by comprehensively considering information such as the degree of naturalness of the area surrounding the construction site, existence of nature-related laws and regulations, the value of nature, the size of the construction contract amount that may have a financial impact on us, and the level of social attention. Naturalness is a weighted average score of the vegetation naturalness within a 2 km radius of the center of the construction site according to the area. In FY2023, the identification of priority locations was conducted for 1,064 construction sites in operation. As a result, 10 priority locations were identified. In the future, the project plans to conduct the identification work not for construction sites in operation, but for planned construction sites prior to operation, leading to the implementation of the countermeasures.

(2.3.5) Will you be disclosing a list/spatial map of priority locations?

Select from:

- No, we have a list/geospatial map of priority locations, but we will not be disclosing it

[Fixed row]

(2.4) How does your organization define substantive effects on your organization?

	Type of definition	Metrics considered in definition	Application of definition
Risks	<i>Select all that apply</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Qualitative	<i>Select all that apply</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Likelihood of effect occurring	<i>Sales and profit</i>
Opportunities	<i>Select all that apply</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Qualitative	<i>Select all that apply</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Likelihood of effect occurring	<i>Sales and profit</i>
Risks	<i>Select all that apply</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Qualitative	<i>Select all that apply</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Likelihood of effect occurring	<i>Cost</i>
Opportunities	<i>Select all that apply</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Qualitative	<i>Select all that apply</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Likelihood of effect occurring	<i>Cost</i>

[Add row]

(2.5) Does your organization identify and classify potential water pollutants associated with its activities that could have a detrimental impact on water ecosystems or human health?

(2.5.1) Identification and classification of potential water pollutants

Select from:

No, we do not identify and classify our potential water pollutants

(2.5.3) Please explain

Shimizu Corporation is a construction company and constructs buildings and civil engineering structures. Since these construction sites do not handle potential water pollutants, no identification or classification of potential water pollutants has been performed.

[Fixed row]

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities

(3.1) Have you identified any environmental risks which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

	Environmental risks identified
Climate change	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain
Forests	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain
Water	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain
Plastics	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

[Fixed row]

(3.1.1) Provide details of the environmental risks identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

- Carbon pricing mechanisms

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

- Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

- Japan

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

In the 6th Basic Energy Plan, the Japanese government has set a goal of "Aiming to ensure energy-saving performance at the level of ZEH / ZEB standards for newly built houses and buildings after 2030." As a result, social changes are expected to progress toward the creation of a decarbonized society, and a variety of new regulations are expected to be tightened. As a prime example, we expect that this social change will result in the introduction of a carbon pricing mechanism in Japan, which will increase direct costs. Shimizu Corporation is working to reduce the total CO2 emissions from its operations to achieve its SBT, which has been approved as WB2D, and to achieve the Ecology Mission 2030-2050 target, which is unique to Shimizu. However, it is a financial risk that the introduction of a carbon pricing mechanism will charge additional billing to our direct CO2 emissions (Scope 12) which will affect our financial affairs.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- Increased direct costs

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- Medium-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

Very likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

Low

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Our actual direct CO2 emissions (Scope 12) was 323,264 t-CO2 in FY2023 and financial cost will be increased by charged to such amount of emissions. CO2 emissions from our own assets (Scope 3, Category 13) was 37,465 t-CO2 in FY2023 in our investment and development business, and our management cost for these invested assets will also be increased by charged to such emissions.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

Yes

(3.1.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – minimum (currency)

7034215500

(3.1.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – maximum (currency)

7034215500

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

*Our total CO2 emissions (Scope 12) for FY 2023 was 323,264t-CO2. The International Energy Agency (IEA) has estimated that in order to achieve emissions reductions in line with the Paris Agreement the price of carbon pricing needs to be set at 130 US per t-CO2 by 2030, and we assume the carbon price as 130 US per t-CO2. Our potential impact related to our direct emissions would be 323,264 t-CO2 (CO2 emissions in FY2023) * 130 US (carbon price) * 150 (1US is approximately 150JPY) 6,303,648,000 yen. And our potential impact related to our invested assets would be 37,465 t-CO2 (CO2 emissions in FY2023) * 130 US (carbon price) * 150 (1US is*

approximately 150JPY) 730,567,500 yen. The total amount of impact is 7,034,215,500 yen.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Policies and plans

- Develop a climate transition plan

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

1577909000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

*We have set the cost for switching to LED lighting in offices and onsite, installing small-scale solar power generation equipment, and shifting energy sources from diesel fuel to electricity to be 0.1% of sales on-site, taking into consideration the change from crawler cranes to tower cranes, greening of electricity, and BDF (bio diesel fuel) cost. Therefore, given Company's net sales (as separate financial statements) for FY 2023 are 1,577,909 million yen, the risk response costs equivalent to 0.1% are 1,577,909 million yen *0.001 1,577,909,000yen.*

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

In order to avoid financial loss related to carbon pricing, we will need to address risk factors to reduce our direct CO2 emissions (Scope 12). These measures include switching to LED lighting in offices and onsite, installing small-scale solar power generation equipment, and shifting energy sources from diesel fuel to electricity. Lifting operations at our sites often have used cranes fueled by diesel oil, resulting in high Scope 1 CO2 emissions. In order to shift energy from diesel oil to electricity, we are promoting the use of tower cranes operated by electricity for this lifting work whenever possible, thereby reducing CO2 emissions. Shimizu Corporation plans to increase the total generation capacity of its RE power to 300 MW in 2030. And in 2023 we introduced 30.7GWh of RE power to the construction sites.

Forests

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

- Risk1

(3.1.1.2) Commodity

Select all that apply

- Timber products

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Market

- Uncertainty in market signals

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

- Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

- Japan

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Shimizu Corporation uses a large quantity of formwork to place concrete. Currently, it is not required to use certified timber for its formwork. However, in the near future, it is possible that certified timber will become mandatory or that the market will require the use of certified timber. On the other hand, the supply of certified timber is limited, and as demand increases, it will not only become more difficult to purchase, but also lead to higher costs.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- Increased direct costs

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- Short-term
- Medium-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

Medium

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

If demand for certified formwork increases, it will become more difficult to purchase, resulting in higher construction costs, construction delays, lost construction orders, etc.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Compliance, monitoring and targets

Improve monitoring of direct operations

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

1280000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The cost of formwork will increase as a result of the measures taken, and the results show that, based on the number of concrete formworks constructed in FY2023, under the certain condition for portion of formwork and the number of times of reuse, the additional cost will be 1.28 billion yen if the target for FY2030 is to use no

foreign plywood (non-certified materials), and 2.48 billion yen if the target for FY2050 is to increase the portion of domestic plywood and formwork other than plywood.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

In order to secure certified timber, we will re-establish a relationship with our supplier, the formwork supplier, and discuss measures in cooperation with them. In addition, promote consideration of measures such as increasing the number of times formwork can be reused, adopting non-wood formwork, and developing construction methods that do not require the use of formwork.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

Other acute physical risk, please specify :No risk is assumed.

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

Japan

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

Other, please specify :We have no river basin where the risk occurs.

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Shimizu Corporation is a construction company and has more than 1,000 construction sites, including building and civil engineering sites. Unlike factories, construction sites use little water and do not handle pollutants. Therefore, we believe there is no risk.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

Other, please specify :No risk is assumed.

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

Short-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

Unlikely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

Low

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Shimizu Corporation is a construction company and has more than 1,000 construction sites, including building and civil engineering sites. Unlike factories, construction sites use little water and do not handle pollutants. Therefore, there is no risk and no impact.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

Other infrastructure, technology and spending, please specify :No risk is assumed.

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Shimizu Corporation is a construction company and has more than 1,000 construction sites, including building and civil engineering sites. Unlike factories, construction sites use little water and do not handle pollutants. Therefore, there is no risk and no impact. Since there is no risk, the cost is zero.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Shimizu Corporation is a construction company and has more than 1,000 construction sites, including building and civil engineering sites. Unlike factories, construction sites use little water and do not handle pollutants. Therefore, there is no risk and no impact. Since there is no risk, no countermeasures are assumed.

Plastics

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

Other acute physical risk, please specify :No risk is assumed.

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

- Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

- Japan

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

While Shimizu Corporation is a construction company and uses a large amount of steel, concrete, glass, and aluminum as construction materials, it does not use a large amount of plastic. Waste plastic generated from construction use is properly disposed of in accordance with the law and is not released into the environment. Plastic products equipped in constructed facilities are properly used and managed by their owners and are not released into the environment. During demolition, the plastic products will be properly disposed of by the demolition contractors (including Shimizu Corporation) in accordance with the law and will not be released into the environment. Therefore, there is no risk related to plastics.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- Other, please specify :No risk is assumed.

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- Short-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- Unlikely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

- Low

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

While Shimizu Corporation is a construction company and uses a large amount of steel, concrete, glass, and aluminum as construction materials, it does not use a large amount of plastic. Waste plastic generated from construction use is properly disposed of in accordance with the law and is not released into the environment. Plastic products equipped in constructed facilities are properly used and managed by their owners and are not released into the environment. During demolition, the plastic products will be properly disposed of by the demolition contractors (including Shimizu Corporation) in accordance with the law and will not be released into the environment. Therefore, there is no risk related to plastics and no impact on the environment.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

Other infrastructure, technology and spending, please specify :No risk is assumed.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

While Shimizu Corporation is a construction company and uses a large amount of steel, concrete, glass, and aluminum as construction materials, it does not use a large amount of plastic. Waste plastic generated from construction use is properly disposed of in accordance with the law and is not released into the environment. Plastic products equipped in constructed facilities are properly used and managed by their owners and are not released into the environment. During demolition, the plastic products will be properly disposed of by the demolition contractors (including Shimizu Corporation) in accordance with the law and will not be released into the environment. Therefore, there is no risk associated with the plastic and no impact on the environment, and no necessary countermeasures are assumed.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

Risk2

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical

Heat stress

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

- Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

- Japan

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

According to the IPCC and other reports, the earth's current average surface temperature is about 1 degree C higher than pre-industrial levels. According to the RCP8.5 scenario, an increase of about 2 degree C is expected by 2030. This poses a major risk to our business because temperature rise will strongly affect our business.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- Increased direct costs

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- Short-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- Virtually certain

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

- High

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Our main business is construction business in which works are conducted mainly by human labors outdoor. Approximately 1,300 construction sites of us mobilizes approximately 10,000,000 workers on a yearly basis, of which all can be subject to heat-related health risks. The number of patients of heat stroke among workers in FY2023 was 188 (141 in FY2022), the number of patients is still high. In the current construction industry, there are also scattered situations where it is difficult to secure enough skilled workers due to problems related to the working environment. If the average summer temperature continues to rise, the outdoor working environment is expected to worsen, making the problem of worker shortages even more acute, posing a major risk of reduced productivity at construction sites. There is also concern about further increases in heat stroke and other health problems, especially among outdoor workers.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

Yes

(3.1.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – minimum (currency)

4686390000

(3.1.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

4686390000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

We have approximately 10,400,000 field workers mobilized on a yearly basis, representing approximately 83 million man-hours per year (10,400,000 workers 8hr/day). In 2023 there were 188 heat-related worker incidents. The RCP2.6 scenario reports a 0.99% reduction in productivity at construction sites as the result of the impact of higher average temperatures. Our on-site constructed amount for FY2023 is 1,577,909 million yen (as separate financial statement), of which 30% is labor portion. Therefore, the potential impact equivalent to 0.99% of that amount is [1,577,909 million yen * 0.3 *0.0099 (RCP2.6 productivity reduction rate) 4,686,390,000 yen].*

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

Improve maintenance of infrastructure

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

2366864000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

*We have set that the reduction in real working hours due to a significant increase in breaks will reduce productivity and consume 0.5% of the on-site construction cost (including updating the cooling system). Shimizu Corporation plans to build an efficient production system through digitalization and improve the production rate by 20% or more in 2024 compared to 2016. And in 2023, productivity was improved by 10.0%. Our on-site constructed amount for FY2023 is 1,577,909 million yen (as separate financial statements), of which 30% is labor portion. Therefore, the potential impact equivalent to 0.5% of that amount is [1,577,909 million yen * 0.3 * 0.005 2,366,864,000 yen].*

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

In order to reduce the damage caused by heat stroke among workers due to the increase in average temperature during the summer season, it is necessary to install air conditioners and cooling systems to supply cold drinks as well as prepare heat stroke medication at all construction sites. Furthermore, increasing rest time for workers showed reduction of heat stroke. Although our conventional breaks for site workers were 3 times/day (10:00, 12:00, 15:00), we increased the number of breaks to 5 times/day (9:00, 10:00, 12:00, 14:00, 16:00) at the majority of our sites to reduce heat stroke patients. However, the number of patients increased from 141 in FY2022 to 188 in the current year.

[Add row]

(3.1.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics from the reporting year that are vulnerable to the substantive effects of environmental risks.

Climate change

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

Other, please specify :No metric is assumed.

(3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

Less than 1%

(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

Less than 1%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

No financial indicators are assumed to be vulnerable to the significant impacts of environmental risks.

Forests

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

Other, please specify :No metric is assumed.

(3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

Less than 1%

(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

Less than 1%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

No financial indicators are assumed to be vulnerable to the significant impacts of environmental risks.

Water

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

Other, please specify :No metric is assumed.

(3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

Less than 1%

(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

1.2)

0

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

Less than 1%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

No financial indicators are assumed to be vulnerable to the significant impacts of environmental risks.

[Add row]

(3.2) Within each river basin, how many facilities are exposed to substantive effects of water-related risks, and what percentage of your total number of facilities does this represent?

Row 1

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Japan

Other, please specify :No facilities are exposed.

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

0

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

Less than 1%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

Less than 1%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Shimizu Corporation has a large number of construction sites, but each construction site does not use large amounts of water, and therefore no construction sites are exposed to significant water-related risks.

[Add row]

(3.3) In the reporting year, was your organization subject to any fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties for water-related regulatory violations?

(3.3.1) Water-related regulatory violations

Select from:

No

(3.3.3) Comment

Since Shimizu Construction does not illegally withdraw water from the construction site and does not illegally discharge pollutants, there is no noncompliance with water-related regulations and no fines were paid.

[Fixed row]

(3.5) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?

Select from:

Yes

(3.5.1) Select the carbon pricing regulation(s) which impact your operations.

Select all that apply

Japan carbon tax

(3.5.3) Complete the following table for each of the tax systems you are regulated by.

Japan carbon tax

(3.5.3.1) Period start date

04/01/2023

(3.5.3.2) Period end date

03/31/2024

(3.5.3.3) % of total Scope 1 emissions covered by tax

99.98

(3.5.3.4) Total cost of tax paid

42893926

(3.5.3.5) Comment

The tax is based on purchases of diesel, kerosene, Fuel Oil A, gasoline, and propane gas.

[Fixed row]

(3.5.4) What is your strategy for complying with the systems you are regulated by or anticipate being regulated by?

The only carbon pricing scheme that Shimizu Corporation is currently regulated under is the carbon tax. The cost of the carbon tax is included in the cost of the fuel purchased, and Shimizu Corporation receives payment for this cost from its customers. On the other hand, Shimizu Corporation is also currently participating in a voluntary emissions trading scheme called "GX-ETS. Although this program is not a regulatory scheme, we are working to reduce emissions at its facilities in order to comply with the program. Specifically, in addition to reducing the amount of fuel used, we are considering purchasing "J-credits" for the portion of emissions that cannot be fully reduced. It is certain that the GX-ETS will be converted to a regulation in the future. However, the government of Japan is currently discussing the details of the regulation. Shimizu Corporation's strategy depends on the outcome of the government's discussion, so no specific strategy has been decided at this time.

(3.6) Have you identified any environmental opportunities which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

Climate change

(3.6.1) Environmental opportunities identified

Select from:

Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

Forests

(3.6.1) Environmental opportunities identified

Select from:

Yes, we have identified opportunities but are unable to realize them

(3.6.3) Please explain

Shimizu Corporation is a construction company and uses a large amount of formwork at construction sites. If we can reduce the use of these formwork by introducing new technologies and mechanisms, we believe that we can expect to increase order opportunities and improve our corporate value in the future. Currently, we are aware of the issue of reducing the amount of formwork used, but has yet to resolve the problem.

Water

(3.6.1) Environmental opportunities identified

Select from:

No

(3.6.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental opportunities

Select from:

Judged to be unimportant or not relevant

(3.6.3) Please explain

Shimizu Corporation is a construction company and does not use large amounts of water or handle contaminants at its construction sites. Therefore, there is no risk, but at the same time no opportunity.

[Fixed row]

(3.6.1) Provide details of the environmental opportunities identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

Opp1

(3.6.1.2) Commodity

Select all that apply

Not applicable

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Products and services

Increased sales of existing products and services

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

- Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

- Japan

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

In the 6th Basic Energy Plan, the Japanese government has set a goal of "Aiming to ensure energy-saving performance at the level of ZEH / ZEB standards for newly built houses and buildings after 2030." It is expected that social changes will progress toward construction and various new regulations will be tightened. To facilitate this commitment, it is expected that various new regulations will be established, or existing ones strengthened with the aim to transitioning to a decarbonized society. As a result of these regulations, new buildings with high environmental performance (energy-efficient buildings) are attracting attention from customers, and demand for construction of these new buildings will increase.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

- Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- Medium-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- Very likely (90–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

High

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

We have a great amount of experience in the construction of energy-efficient buildings and energy-efficient renovations (sustainable renovations) (We actually have built 37 ZEBs cumulatively as of 2024 April.). In particular, our experience with constructing zero energy buildings (ZEB) is among the best in the industry. Based on this track record and our cutting-edge technology, we aim to increase orders for the construction and renovation of energy-efficient buildings and create significant opportunities. In the investment and development business, we will also increase opportunities to improve our reputation by providing tenants with ZEB and BEMS (Building Energy Management System) compliant properties (We actually achieved RE100 at our invested asset, Yokohama i-mark place in 2023). And we plan to convert to renewable energy for the electricity supplied to rental office and logistics facilities in which we hold a 50% or more equity interest and with which we have power supply and demand contracts, and to achieve a 100% introduction rate of renewable energy electricity by FY2030.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

Yes

(3.6.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - minimum (currency)

13630000000

(3.6.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - maximum (currency)

13630000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

*Shimizu Corporation's net sales from its architectural construction business in FY 2023 was 1,174,972 million yen. Of this amount, by estimating from the proportion of orders received, we assume that 40% was designed by Shimizu, and within this 29% was for office use, which includes ZEB designs. Furthermore, taking into account that the Japanese government aims for half of all new buildings by 2030 to be ZEB compliant, and ZEB conversion cost of 20%, the potential financial impact becomes [1,174,972 million yen (Net sales from construction business in FY2023) *0.40 (Ratio of design by us) *0.29 (Ratio of office use) * 0.5 (Ratio of ZEB) * 0.2 (Cost of ZEB) 13,630 million yen].*

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

*The cost to realize the opportunity for increasing order for ZEB is calculated as follows, 40,000 million (Human resources related investment budget planned for in FY2024-2026) * 1/3 (Converted to 1 year for 3 years) * 1,200 (Number of design-related employees) / 10,949 (total number of employees of our company) 1,461million yen.*

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Our technology strategy to enhance its position in the energy-saving business market has been developed by the Technology Strategy Conference, chaired by the executive officer in charge of technology. This strategy is designed to be consistent with the technology development strategy in this area, drafted by the Technology Strategy Committee, a sub-organization. The Company's Technology Strategy Committee works with the Sustainability Committee to monitor market changes and develop a strategy for technology investments. One of the key goals embedded in this strategy is to enhance our energy-saving building-related capabilities. Based on Japanese government's plan to achieve ZEB level energy saving in new buildings by 2030, we verified the technologies available for ZEB construction. We then identified useful existing technologies and those that needed to be developed and worked to develop new technologies. These technologies were developed by our development divisions, led by the Technical Research Institute, and are contributing to the construction of ZEBs. Shimizu Corporation is promoting ZEB construction and aims to reduce the primary energy consumption of buildings delivered to customers. As a result, 12 of our ZEB construction projects were certified in FY2022. Many of the energy-saving technologies are incorporated into the buildings we design, and are expected to meet the growing demand of our clients for environmentally efficient buildings. In addition, one example of a case study of actions taken to address our opportunities is the deployment of wooden building (and building that uses wooden material partially as its structure) construction technologies. Such buildings store CO2 in their materials and thus emit less CO2 than those constructed primarily of concrete or steel. To establish this technology, we have established a department dedicated to designing these structures, and we have some projects that is mid-rise one or that is under construction.

Forests

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

Opp1

(3.6.1.2) Commodity

Select all that apply

Timber products

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Products and services

- Development of new products or services through R&D and innovation

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

- Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

- Japan

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Shimizu Corporation is a construction company and uses a large amount of formwork at construction sites. If we can reduce the amount of formwork used by introducing new technologies and mechanisms, it can expect to increase order opportunities and enhance its corporate value in the future.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

- Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- Long-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- Likely (66–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

Medium

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Most of the formwork used by Shimizu Corporation is imported from Southeast Asia, particularly Malaysia. This can cause deforestation in Malaysia. The formwork materials we procure are not illegally exported, but not all of them are certified. In addition, the formwork can be reused multiple times, but the formwork supplier decides how many times it can be used, and we are not aware how many times. In addition, formwork suppliers are not actively using domestic timber, because using formwork made from domestic timber would cause problems with concrete quality. The following measures should be taken: increase the amount of certified wood used in formwork, increase the number of times formwork is reused, achieve high quality concrete even with formwork made of domestic wood, develop non-wood formwork, and provide incentives to formworkers to promote these measures, with the client bearing the increased costs. By developing technologies and improving mechanisms to promote these activities, we expect to increase opportunities to win orders and enhance its corporate value in the future.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

No

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

0

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

We have no information that we can disclose on the cost of creating a framework mechanism and developing technology related to formwork, as we are still in the process of starting to consider this issue.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Shimizu Corporation plans to increase the percentage of certified timber used in cooperation with formwork suppliers and to achieve 100% certified timber by 2030. As for the development of other mechanism and technologies, we have not been able to disclose any information, as we have just started to consider these issues.

[Add row]

(3.6.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics in the reporting year that are aligned with the substantive effects of environmental opportunities.

Climate change

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

Other, please specify :No metric is assumed.

(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(3.6.2.3) % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

Select from:

Less than 1%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

No financial indicators related to the significant impact of environmental opportunities are assumed.

Forests

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

Other, please specify :No metric is assumed.

(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

(3.6.2.3) % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

Select from:

Less than 1%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

No financial indicators related to the significant impact of environmental opportunities are assumed.

[Add row]

C4. Governance

(4.1) Does your organization have a board of directors or an equivalent governing body?

(4.1.1) Board of directors or equivalent governing body

Select from:

Yes

(4.1.2) Frequency with which the board or equivalent meets

Select from:

More frequently than quarterly

(4.1.3) Types of directors your board or equivalent is comprised of

Select all that apply

Executive directors or equivalent

Non-executive directors or equivalent

Independent non-executive directors or equivalent

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

Select from:

Yes, and it is publicly available

(4.1.5) Briefly describe what the policy covers

In order to respond quickly to changes in the business environment, achieve sustainable growth, and enhance corporate value over the medium to long term, Shimizu aims to optimize the Board of Directors as a whole and maximize its functions by organically combining the knowledge, experience, and abilities of each director, while ensuring the appropriate size and diversity of the Board of Directors. To this end, the Board of Directors is composed of executive directors who are well versed in their respective fields of business and non-executive directors, including outside directors, who have extensive knowledge and experience in their fields of expertise.

Translated with DeepL.com (free version)

(4.1.6) Attach the policy (optional)

SHIMZ Mainstream Report 2024.pdf
[Fixed row]

(4.1.1) Is there board-level oversight of environmental issues within your organization?

Climate change

(4.1.1.1) Board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Select from:

Yes

Forests

(4.1.1.1) Board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Select from:

No, but we plan to within the next two years

(4.1.1.2) Primary reason for no board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Select from:

Not an immediate strategic priority

(4.1.1.3) Explain why your organization does not have board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Shimizu Corporation uses formwork as a wood product, and there are risks and opportunities associated with this. Therefore, it is possible that the Board of Directors will develop and oversee some strategy to avoid risks and maximize opportunities in the near future.

Water

(4.1.1.1) Board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Select from:

No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(4.1.1.2) Primary reason for no board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Select from:

Judged to be unimportant or not relevant

(4.1.1.3) Explain why your organization does not have board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Although Shimizu Corporation uses water at its construction sites, the amount of water used is small and the company does not handle any contaminants. Therefore, the risks and opportunities regarding water are considered to be limited, and the Board of Directors is not expected to become involved.

Biodiversity

(4.1.1.1) Board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Select from:

No, but we plan to within the next two years

(4.1.1.2) Primary reason for no board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Select from:

Not an immediate strategic priority

(4.1.1.3) Explain why your organization does not have board-level oversight of this environmental issue

Shimizu Corporation is promoting activities to consider biodiversity in the proposed site when implementing new projects, and it is possible that the Board of Directors will develop and oversee some strategies to avoid risks and maximize opportunities in the near future. With respect to TNFD disclosures, the company reports to the Board of Directors.

[Fixed row]

(4.1.2) Identify the positions (do not include any names) of the individuals or committees on the board with accountability for environmental issues and provide details of the board's oversight of environmental issues.

Climate change

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- President

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

- Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Other policy applicable to the board, please specify :Sustainability Promotion System

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

- Sporadic – agenda item as important matters arise

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

- Reviewing and guiding annual budgets
- Overseeing the setting of corporate targets
- Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
- Approving corporate policies and/or commitments
- Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement
- Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments
- Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan
- Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities
- Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives
- Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy
- Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan
- Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

At Shimizu, the Board makes management decisions regarding the Shimizu Vision 2030 (our long-term Group strategy for 2030) and the Mid-Term Management Plan (2024-2026). The Shimizu Vision 2030 outlines our long-term commitment to three values, one of which is called "realizing a sustainable society", including our specific commitments to using sustainable energy and reducing CO2 emissions in all of our business activities. The Mid-Term Management Plan likewise features our targets for non-financial KPIs, with our Environmental KPI being linked to CO2 emissions reduction in our construction business and site-based environmental analysis. Because the two strategies noted above serve as the most high-level form of our climate strategy, the Board effectively reviews and guides our climate strategy, major action plans, and business plans, sets performance objectives, and oversees progress made against targets included in our business strategies. In order to supplement these elements, the Board also receives direct reports from the "Sustainability Committee", regarding climate-related risk management, annual budgets, the annual monitoring of implementation and performance objectives, etc. The Sustainability Committee serves as a key governance body that oversees the execution of Board-level decisions and the identification of any risks regarding climate change and nature at the operational level. The Committee reports to the Board.

[Fixed row]

(4.2) Does your organization's board have competency on environmental issues?

Climate change

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

- Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group
- Regular training for directors on environmental issues, industry best practice, and standards (e.g., TCFD, SBTi)
- Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience

- Management-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues

Forests

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

- Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group
- Regular training for directors on environmental issues, industry best practice, and standards (e.g., TCFD, SBTi)
- Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience

- Management-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues

Water

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

- Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience

Management-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues

[Fixed row]

(4.3) Is there management-level responsibility for environmental issues within your organization?

	Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue
Climate change	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Forests	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Water	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Biodiversity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.3.1) Provide the highest senior management-level positions or committees with responsibility for environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- President

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

- Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

- Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- Developing a climate transition plan
- Implementing a climate transition plan

Other

- Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

At Shimizu, the Board makes management decisions regarding the Shimizu Vision 2030 (our long-term Group strategy for 2030) and the Mid-Term Management Plan (2024-2026). The Shimizu Vision 2030 outlines our long-term commitment to three values, one of which is called "realizing a sustainable society", including our specific commitments to using sustainable energy and reducing CO2 emissions in all of our business activities. The Mid-Term Management Plan likewise features our targets for non-financial KPIs, with our Environmental KPI being linked to CO2 emissions reduction in our construction business and site-based environmental analysis. Because the two strategies noted above serve as the most high-level form of our climate strategy, the Board effectively reviews and guides our climate strategy, major action plans, and business plans, sets performance objectives, and oversees progress made against targets included in our business strategies. In order to supplement these elements, the Board also receives direct reports from the "Sustainability Committee", regarding climate-related risk management, annual budgets, the annual monitoring of implementation and performance objectives, etc. The Sustainability Committee serves as a key governance body that oversees the execution of Board-level decisions and the identification of any risks regarding climate change and nature at the operational level. The Committee reports to the Board.

Forests

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- President

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Engagement

- Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

- Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

Other

- Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- As important matters arise

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

At Shimizu, the Board makes management decisions regarding the Shimizu Vision 2030 (our long-term Group strategy for 2030) and the Mid-Term Management Plan (2024-2026). The Shimizu Vision 2030 outlines our long-term commitment to three values, one of which is called "realizing a sustainable society", including our specific commitments to using sustainable energy and reducing CO2 emissions in all of our business activities. The Mid-Term Management Plan likewise features our targets for non-financial KPIs, with our Environmental KPI being linked to CO2 emissions reduction in our construction business and site-based environmental analysis. Because the two strategies noted above serve as the most high-level form of our climate strategy, the Board effectively reviews and guides our climate strategy, major action plans, and business plans, sets performance objectives, and oversees progress made against targets included in our business strategies. In order to supplement these elements, the Board also receives direct reports from the "Sustainability Committee", regarding climate-related risk management, annual budgets, the annual monitoring of implementation and performance objectives, etc. The Sustainability Committee serves as a key governance body that oversees the execution of Board-level decisions and the identification of any risks regarding climate change and nature at the operational level. The Committee reports to the Board.

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- President

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Other

- Other, please specify :Monitoring consumption of water

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- As important matters arise

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

At Shimizu, the Board makes management decisions regarding the Shimizu Vision 2030 (our long-term Group strategy for 2030) and the Mid-Term Management Plan (2024-2026). The Shimizu Vision 2030 outlines our long-term commitment to three values, one of which is called "realizing a sustainable society", including our specific commitments to using sustainable energy and reducing CO2 emissions in all of our business activities. The Mid-Term Management Plan likewise features our targets for non-financial KPIs, with our Environmental KPI being linked to CO2 emissions reduction in our construction business and site-based environmental analysis. Because the two strategies noted above serve as the most high-level form of our climate strategy, the Board effectively reviews and guides our climate strategy, major action plans, and business plans, sets performance objectives, and oversees progress made against targets included in our business strategies. In order to supplement these elements, the Board also receives direct reports from the "Sustainability Committee", regarding climate-related risk management, annual budgets, the annual monitoring of implementation and performance objectives, etc. The Sustainability Committee serves as a key governance body that oversees the execution of Board-level decisions and the identification of any risks regarding climate change and nature at the operational level. The Committee reports to the Board.

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- President

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

- Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

- Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

Other

- Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- As important matters arise

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

At Shimizu, the Board makes management decisions regarding the Shimizu Vision 2030 (our long-term Group strategy for 2030) and the Mid-Term Management Plan (2024-2026). The Shimizu Vision 2030 outlines our long-term commitment to three values, one of which is called "realizing a sustainable society", including our specific commitments to using sustainable energy and reducing CO2 emissions in all of our business activities. The Mid-Term Management Plan likewise features our targets for non-financial KPIs, with our Environmental KPI being linked to CO2 emissions reduction in our construction business and site-based environmental analysis. Because the two strategies noted above serve as the most high-level form of our climate strategy, the Board effectively reviews and guides our climate strategy, major action plans, and business plans, sets performance objectives, and oversees progress made against targets included in our business strategies. In order to supplement these elements, the Board also receives direct reports from the "Sustainability Committee", regarding climate-related risk management, annual budgets, the annual monitoring of implementation and performance objectives, etc. The Sustainability Committee serves as a key governance body that oversees the execution of Board-level decisions and the identification of any risks regarding climate change and nature at the operational level. The Committee reports to the Board.

[Add row]

(4.5) Do you provide monetary incentives for the management of environmental issues, including the attainment of targets?

Climate change

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

Yes

(4.5.2) % of total C-suite and board-level monetary incentives linked to the management of this environmental issue

0

(4.5.3) Please explain

In the calculation of performance-linked remuneration (bonus), in addition to the degree of achievement of consolidated ordinary income and consolidated net income relative to the forecast at the beginning of the fiscal year, the financial and non-financial KPIs (including performance on environment) of the “Mid-term Management Plan 2024-2026” are taken into consideration in a comprehensive manner. However, due to the nature of the comprehensive evaluation, it is not appropriate to express it as a quantitative percentage, so it is answered as 0% in 4.5.2. Aiming at realizing a sustainable society, at “SHIMZ Beyond Zero 2050” and “SHIMZ VISION 2030”, we have set the goals of “reducing CO2 emissions,” “promoting ZEB,” “promoting renewable energy,” and “preserving the natural environment and biodiversity” as part of these goals. To achieve these goals, the management team will continue to strongly promote initiatives under the “Mid-term Management Plan 2024-2026”.

Forests

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

Yes

(4.5.2) % of total C-suite and board-level monetary incentives linked to the management of this environmental issue

0

(4.5.3) Please explain

In the calculation of performance-linked remuneration (bonus), in addition to the degree of achievement of consolidated ordinary income and consolidated net income relative to the forecast at the beginning of the fiscal year, the financial and non-financial KPIs (Including performance on environment) of the “Mid-term Management Plan 2024-2026” are taken into consideration in a comprehensive manner. However, due to the nature of the comprehensive evaluation, it is not appropriate to express it as a quantitative percentage, so it is answered as 0% in 4.5.2. Aiming at realizing a sustainable society, at “SHIMZ Beyond Zero 2050” and “SHIMZ VISION 2030”, we have set the goals of “reducing CO2 emissions,” “promoting ZEB,” “promoting renewable energy,” and “preserving the natural environment and biodiversity” as part of these goals. To achieve these goals, the management team will continue to strongly promote initiatives under the “Mid-term Management Plan 2024-2026”.

Water

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

No, and we do not plan to introduce them in the next two years

(4.5.3) Please explain

Water is unlikely to be either a risk or an opportunity for Shimizu Corporation, so it is not an incentive.

[Fixed row]

(4.5.1) Provide further details on the monetary incentives provided for the management of environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

Promotion

- Salary increase

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

- Achievement of environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- Achievement of climate transition plan

Emission reduction

- Implementation of an emissions reduction initiative
- Increased share of renewable energy in total energy consumption

Resource use and efficiency

- Energy efficiency improvement
- Reduction in total energy consumption

Engagement

- Increased engagement with customers on environmental issues

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

- Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

In order to realize "SHIMZ Beyond Zero 2050," our Mid-term Management Plan 2024-2026 includes the following environmental goals: reduction of CO2 emissions, promotion of ZEB, promotion of renewable energy, and conservation of the natural environment and biodiversity. Employees are expected to promote the activities described in the mid-term management plan, and their achievements are evaluated through personnel evaluations held every six months, and the results are reflected in their salaries.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate

transition plan

It is very important for management to achieve the CO2 reduction goals of their respective departments, and the achievement of these goals is critical because it is the basis for achieving carbon neutrality in the future. Incentive is expected to encourage management to work to achieve the goals.

Forests

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

- Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

- Promotion
- Salary increase

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

- Achievement of environmental targets

Engagement

- Increased engagement with customers on environmental issues

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

- Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

In order to realize “SHIMZ Beyond Zero 2050,” our Mid-term Management Plan 2024-2026 includes the following environmental goals: reduction of CO2 emissions, promotion of ZEB, promotion of renewable energy, and conservation of the natural environment and biodiversity. Employees are expected to promote the activities described in the mid-term management plan, and their achievements are evaluated through personnel evaluations held every six months, and the results are reflected in their salaries.

(4.5.1.6) How the position’s incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

It is very important for management to achieve the targets regarding the use of certified concrete formwork plywood of their respective departments, and the achievement of these goals is critical because it is the basis for achieving nature positive in the future.

[Add row]

(4.6) Does your organization have an environmental policy that addresses environmental issues?

	Does your organization have any environmental policies?
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.

Row 1

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

Climate change

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- Direct operations
- Downstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

Shimizu Corporation formulated its basic environmental policy in 1997. In 2021, it also formulated the Group Environmental Vision "SHIMZ Beyond Zero 2050". These policies apply to Shimizu Corporation and all Group companies.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

- Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

Climate-specific commitments

- Commitment to net-zero emissions
- Commitment to not funding climate-denial or lobbying against climate regulations
- Other climate-related commitment, please specify :Obtained certification under the Ministry of the Environment's Eco-First Program

Social commitments

- Adoption of the UN International Labour Organization principles
- Commitment to promote gender equality and women's empowerment
- Commitment to respect and protect the customary rights to land, resources, and territory of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities
- Commitment to respect internationally recognized human rights
- Other social commitment, please specify :Establish procurement guidelines based on the Shimizu Group CSR Procurement Policy, and call for support for respect of human rights for the supply chain in the guidelines.

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

- Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

- Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

SHIMZ Environmental Fundamental Policy and SHIMZ Beyond Zero 2050.pdf

Row 2

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

- Biodiversity

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- Direct operations
- Downstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

Shimizu Corporation formulated its basic environmental policy in 1997. In 2021, it also formulated the Group Environmental Vision "SHIMZ Beyond Zero 2050". These policies apply to Shimizu Corporation and all Group companies.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

- Other environmental commitment, please specify :Obtained certification under the Ministry of the Environment's Eco-First Program

Social commitments

- Adoption of the UN International Labour Organization principles
- Commitment to promote gender equality and women's empowerment
- Commitment to respect and protect the customary rights to land, resources, and territory of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities
- Commitment to respect internationally recognized human rights
- Other social commitment, please specify :Establish procurement guidelines based on the Shimizu Group CSR Procurement Policy, and call for support for respect of human rights for the supply chain in the guidelines.

Additional references/Descriptions

- Description of biodiversity-related performance standards

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

- Yes, in line with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

- Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

SHIMZ Environmental Fundamental Policy and SHIMZ Beyond Zero 2050.pdf
[Add row]

(4.10) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

(4.10.1) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

Select from:

Yes

(4.10.2) Collaborative framework or initiative

Select all that apply

- Japan Climate Leaders' Partnership (JCLP)
- Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi)
- Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)
- Task Force on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD)
- UN Global Compact

(4.10.3) Describe your organization's role within each framework or initiative

Shimizu Corporation signed and joined the Global Compact proposed by the United Nations in March 2013. We are actively involved in the Global Compact Network Japan, participating in the Environmental Management Subcommittee, SDGs Subcommittee, Human Rights Education Subcommittee, and WEPs Subcommittee. We join the JCLP in 2019. We set medium- and long-term reduction targets based on SBT and obtained certification from the SBT Initiative in 2019. We join the TCFD Consortium in 2019 by expressing our endorsement of the TCFD recommendations and disclose climate-related information in line with these recommendations starting in 2020. We expressed our support for the TNFD recommendations and joined the "TNFD Consortium" in 2023 and disclosed nature-related financial information in line with the TNFD recommendations in June 2024.

[Fixed row]

(4.11) In the reporting year, did your organization engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment?

(4.11.1) External engagement activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Select all that apply

- Yes, we engaged indirectly through, and/or provided financial or in-kind support to a trade association or other intermediary organization or individual whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation

(4.11.2) Indicate whether your organization has a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

- Yes, we have a public commitment or position statement in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

(4.11.3) Global environmental treaties or policy goals in line with public commitment or position statement

Select all that apply

- Paris Agreement
 Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

(4.11.4) Attach commitment or position statement

SHIMZ SBT and TCFD.pdf

(4.11.5) Indicate whether your organization is registered on a transparency register

Select from:

- No

(4.11.8) Describe the process your organization has in place to ensure that your external engagement activities are consistent with your environmental commitments and/or transition plan

The results of direct and indirect activities where Shimizu may influence public policies are all deliberated in the Sustainable Committee to ensure consistency with the stance and approach of our business strategy related to climate change, etc. In case of appropriateness and consistency with our business strategy is confirmed, it is disclosed widely by IR and other procedures. On the other hand, although it rarely occurs if a major deviation from the direction of policy or the activities of The Japan Business Federation (JBF) and The Japan Federation of Construction Companies (JFCC) is identified, we have a process that the Committee deliberates the policy including continuity/revision of our mid-term management plan and reports the result to the Board of Directors. Anyway, we will continue our Group-wide CO2 emissions reduction activities against climate change, etc. Where the Company's medium- to long-term business strategy is judged to be consistent with the direction of public policy, the annual strategy is reflected in the short-term business action plan. Subsequently, the action plan will be reflected in the Environmental Management System (EMS) PDCA cycle for each division/department and for individual field operations.

[Fixed row]

(4.11.2) Provide details of your indirect engagement on policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment through trade associations or other intermediary organizations or individuals in the reporting year.

Row 1

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

- Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Asia and Pacific

- Japan Business Federation (Keidanren)

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Forests

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

- Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

- Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

Shimizu's position is consistent with JBF's position. The Director, Vice President responsible for our company's environmental management has been appointed as a member of one of the JBF committees in charge of climate change: the Environmental and Safety Committee. This committee determines and disseminates an action policy on climate change for all Japanese companies. The committee also works closely with the Ministry of the Environment and the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI) to provide a range of resources and information for businesses. Our Director, Vice President holds a key position on the Committee and can affect the determination of environmental action policy of the JBF.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

0

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

Paris Agreement

Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

Row 2

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Asia and Pacific

Other trade association in Asia and Pacific, please specify :Japan Federation of Construction Contractors (JFCC)

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

Climate change

Forests

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

Shimizu's position is consistent with JFCC's position. Our Executive Officers responsible for Shimizu's environmental management, has been appointed vice chairman of one of the JFCC committees, Environment Committee. This committee determines and disseminates an action policy on climate change for the construction industry. In addition, the committee works closely with the JBF to develop various types of resources and information for member companies. Our Executive Officer holds a key position on this committee and is in a position to significantly influence the environmental action policy. There are various subcommittees (including the Climate Change Committee) under the Environmental Committee. Many of our managers are key members of these sub-committees and work to address climate change issues in the construction industry. From April 2021, Our Chairman of the Board and Representative Director has been appointed as the Chairman of the JFCC.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

0

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

- Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

- Paris Agreement

[Add row]

(4.12) Have you published information about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response?

Select from:

- Yes

(4.12.1) Provide details on the information published about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response. Please attach the publication.

Row 1

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

- In mainstream reports, in line with environmental disclosure standards or frameworks

(4.12.1.2) Standard or framework the report is in line with

Select all that apply

- TCFD
- TNFD

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Forests
- Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

- Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

- Strategy
- Governance
- Emission targets
- Emissions figures
- Risks & Opportunities
- Public policy engagement
- Content of environmental policies

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

See P72 for strategy, emission targets, emissions figures, and content of environmental policies. See P69 for governance. See P79 for risks & opportunities. See P91 for value chain engagement and public policy engagement.

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

SHIMZ Mainstream Report 2024.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

N/A
[Add row]

C5. Business strategy

(5.1) Does your organization use scenario analysis to identify environmental outcomes?

Climate change

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

Annually

Forests

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

Annually

Water

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

- No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(5.1.3) Primary reason why your organization has not used scenario analysis

Select from:

- Judged to be unimportant or not relevant

(5.1.4) Explain why your organization has not used scenario analysis

Shimizu Corporation is a construction company, and while it does use water at construction sites, it does not use it in large quantities and does not discharge pollutants. Therefore, no scenario analysis was conducted.

[Fixed row]

(5.1.1) Provide details of the scenarios used in your organization's scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

- IEA SDS

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

- Qualitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

Market

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2017

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

2030

2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

Other regulators, legal and policy regimes driving forces, please specify :Strengthening of laws and regulations

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The scope of the SDS scenario analysis was defined as the "construction business" and "real estate investment and development business," with a long-term time horizon (2030-2050) considering the characteristic of the construction industry that our products (buildings) have long-term lifecycle. In addition, the business processes we analyzed were: "procurement," "direct operations", and "building operations/management".

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Shimizu Corporation conducted a scenario analysis using the Sustainable Development Scenario (SDS) developed by the International Energy Agency (IEA) to identify and assess the risks and opportunities associated with transition scenarios. In adopting this scenario, we referred to the leading companies in climate change information disclosure based on the TCFD recommendations, and also assumed that the SDS transition scenario was the most stringent condition. Furthermore, we focused our analysis on public sector legal regulations and market changes that are characteristic of the construction industry.

Forests

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Forests scenarios

Customized publicly available forests scenario, please specify :“Ahead of the game” and ‘Sand in the gears’ among the four quadrant scenarios recommended by TNFD

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

Qualitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

Country/area

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

Policy

Market

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2020

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

2030

2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Stakeholder and customer demands

- Consumer attention to impact
- Impact of nature footprint on reputation

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

In Scenario 1: "Ahead of the game", markets and non-markets are highly consistent, ecosystem services are moderately degraded, and costs are low. In Scenario 3: "Sand in the gears", markets and non-markets are less consistent, ecosystem services are severely degraded, and disruptive costs are incurred.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

In TCFD, there are several reliable external scenarios, which can be easily selected to conduct scenario analysis. On the other hand, the TNFD has no agreed-upon external scenarios at this time, and it is difficult for companies to construct their own scenarios. Therefore, in this analysis, two of the four quadrant scenarios presented in the TNFD Final Proposal Ver. 1.0, Scenario 1: "Ahead of the game," which is a worldview with high momentum to protect and restore nature, and Scenario 3: "Sand in the gears", a world where nature is degraded and society is less interested. the gears, a world where nature is deteriorating and society's interest is declining. By choosing between these two extreme worldviews, we believe it is possible to assume a wide range of events and analyze risks and opportunities.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

- RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

- No SSP used

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

- Qualitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

- Acute physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- 4.0°C and above

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2017

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- 2030
- 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The scope of the survey is our main businesses, "construction" and "investment and development" as that of the transition risks and opportunities, and the time horizon is set to be long (from 2030 to 2050) considering the long-term life cycle of construction products (structures). In addition, as the business processes to be analyzed, studies were conducted in "procurement," "direct operation," and "building operation."

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

We conducted a scenario analysis using the RCP 8.5 scenario developed by the International Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) to examine the risks and opportunities associated with climate-related physical risks. In adopting this scenario, we referred to the leading companies in climate change information disclosure based on the TCFD recommendations, and also assumed that the RCP8.5 physical scenario was the most stringent condition. In addition, we focused our analysis on the characteristics of the construction industry, such as the fact that most work is done outdoors and the shift to ITC (Information Technology Construction).

[Add row]

(5.1.2) Provide details of the outcomes of your organization's scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.2.1) Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios

Select all that apply

Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

Organization-wide

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the outcomes of the scenario analysis and any implications for other environmental issues

1) Transition scenarios: The Shimizu Group is expanding its business around the world, but its base is in Japan. Japan has a high degree of interest in energy conservation, and regulations are surely set. Expectations for the construction sector are also high, and demand for infrastructure development and ZEB construction is on the rise. These opportunities due to new market needs as approved by the Board of Directors affected directly and significantly to our Group strategy with regards to the promotion of Zero Energy Building (ZEB) construction by setting our target to make 20% of our design and construction projects ZEB-related by 2030 and the focus on construction of renewable energy facilities (including the construction of SEP vessels for offshore wind power facilities). In particular, regarding the construction of ZEB, until 2016, we had one construction record per year, but due to the promotion and strengthening of our ZEB construction, we have received orders for multiple ZEB construction from 2018 onwards. As a result, we have 37 construction records (as of April 2024) in Japan, and we have determined that there is a possibility that sales from ZEB construction will increase in the medium to long term. (2) Physical climate scenarios: The Shimizu Group is expanding its business around the world,

but its base is in Japan. Japan is located in the temperate zone, but in recent years there has been a tendency for hot and humid summers to continue. The Shimizu Group's business, which is the construction industry sector, is often constructed outdoors and is greatly affected by such summer weather. In addition, Japan has regional characteristics that are greatly affected by recent abnormal weather (heavy rain due to large typhoons, etc.) due to conditions such as many steep rivers in a narrow land area. The Shimizu Group has decided to focus on the development of infrastructure for the purpose of maintaining public safety, such as through the medium-term management plan. In particular, we judged it important to focus on the Fundamental Plan for National Resilience based on the results of minimizing the damage caused by the heavy rains of Typhoon No. 19 in October 2019 due to the effects of Yamba Dam constructed by us. These risks and opportunities were confirmed to be consistent with the group management plan by the SDGs and ESG Promotion Committee and reported to the Board of Directors. In particular, the risk to construction sites from rising average temperatures had a direct and significant impact on our Group strategy, as the Board approved a significant increase in investment in R&D to promote productivity improvements (Shimizu Smart Site) through robotics and ICT (Information and Communication Technology).

Forests

(5.1.2.1) Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios

Select all that apply

- Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

- Country/area/region

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the outcomes of the scenario analysis and any implications for other environmental issues

Upstream of Shimizu's operations, the following events could occur in formwork, a construction material that was identified as having a strong relationship with nature in the Dependency and Impact Analysis. In the worldview with high momentum to protect and restore nature in Scenario 1 "Ahead of the game", there may be increased demands for traceability and environmental certification, as well as increased liability claims and lawsuits against nature for inappropriate responses. On the other hand, in Scenario 3, "Sand in the gears", a worldview in which nature is degraded and society's interest in it is declining, there is a risk that the availability of construction materials will become unstable and some may become unavailable due to disasters or resource depletion. In light of these findings, we recognized the need for strategies such as strengthening and restructuring relationships in the supply chain that are more in-depth than ever before.

[Fixed row]

(5.2) Does your organization's strategy include a climate transition plan?

(5.2.1) Transition plan

Select from:

Yes, we have a climate transition plan which aligns with a 1.5°C world

(5.2.3) Publicly available climate transition plan

Select from:

Yes

(5.2.4) Plan explicitly commits to cease all spending on, and revenue generation from, activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion

Select from:

Yes

(5.2.5) Description of activities included in commitment and implementation of commitment

Shimizu Corporation has formulated the Group Environmental Vision “SHIMZ Beyond Zero 2050” for 2021. The vision calls for the Shimizu Group to contribute to the realization of a “decarbonized society,” a “resource-recycling society,” and a “society in harmony with nature” by not only reducing the negative impact of its own activities to zero by 2050, but also actively providing positive environmental value to customers and society (Beyond Zero) as a goal to be achieved by 2050.

(5.2.7) Mechanism by which feedback is collected from shareholders on your climate transition plan

Select from:

We have a different feedback mechanism in place

(5.2.8) Description of feedback mechanism

The Shimizu Group discloses the Company's response to the low carbon transition plan in the information on climate change based on TCFD recommendations on its website and corporate report magazine, and has a mechanism to receive feedback from shareholders, etc. regarding this content. The Group has a format on its website that accepts questions from shareholders, etc., so that they can always receive opinions and inquiries, and receive feedback on the transition plan. We also have an SNS (X (twitter) and Facebook).

(5.2.9) Frequency of feedback collection

Select from:

- More frequently than annually

(5.2.10) Description of key assumptions and dependencies on which the transition plan relies

Shimizu Corporation has set emission reduction targets for Scope 1, Scope 2, and Scope 3 Category 11 in order to achieve its “SHIMZ Beyond Zero 2050” goals. The base year is 2017, and emissions from our offices and construction sites are covered under Scope 1 and Scope 2. Scope 3 category 11 covers operational CO2 emissions from buildings designed and constructed by us. The target values are 33% reduction for Scope 12 and 20% reduction for Scope 3 Category 11 by 2030.

(5.2.11) Description of progress against transition plan disclosed in current or previous reporting period

In terms of actual emissions in 2022, Scope 12 is down 22% and Scope 3 Category 11 is down 19%.

(5.2.12) Attach any relevant documents which detail your climate transition plan (optional)

SHIMZ Beyond Zero 2050.pdf

(5.2.13) Other environmental issues that your climate transition plan considers

Select all that apply

- Forests
- Biodiversity

(5.2.14) Explain how the other environmental issues are considered in your climate transition plan

In accordance with the Nature Positive concept of halting the loss of biodiversity by 2030 and putting it on a recovery track, Shimizu Corporation has set a goal of zero foreign plywood (non-certified wood) at our construction sites by 2030 in the upstream, and is taking responsible steps to use wood in a sustainable manner. We are taking a responsible approach to sustainable wood use. Based on the same idea, in direct operations, we aim to implement 100% of our efforts in 2026 to identify nature-related risks and opportunities around the project in advance based on the natural environmental information around the project during the project developing and site selection phase.

[Fixed row]

(5.3) Have environmental risks and opportunities affected your strategy and/or financial planning?

(5.3.1) Environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy and/or financial planning

Select from:

- Yes, both strategy and financial planning

(5.3.2) Business areas where environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy

Select all that apply

- Products and services
- Upstream/downstream value chain
- Investment in R&D
- Operations

[Fixed row]

(5.3.1) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your strategy.

Products and services

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- Risks
- Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

We reviewed transition risks and opportunities related to climate change and found that there are risks of restrictions on low energy performance buildings due to stricter GHG emission regulations, while increased opportunities of increased need for energy efficient buildings. In order to respond to this opportunity, the Board of Directors has formulated a business strategy for the medium to long term (to 2050) to expand ZEB construction performance. We set a target of achieving at least 20% ZEB by our own design by 2030, and we are entirely promoting the business to achieve this target. We have already achieved PEB (Positive Energy Building: Buildings whose energy use is less than supplied) construction in suburban areas where conditions are favorable, and Nearly-ZEB construction in urban areas of Tokyo where conditions

are severe. As of April 2024, we constructed 37 ZEBs, and we are steadily increasing our achievements. The Group will further promote the design and construction of ZEBs to achieve the goals of our medium- to long-term strategy.

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

Risks

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Our most important supply chain issue is to ensure that it has sufficient workers at construction sites to perform construction works and to improve the productivity of its works. We examined physical risks related to climate change that could have a significant impact on our supply chain, and found that there are significant risks to our business, such as reduced productivity and heat stroke due to worker fatigue caused by rising average temperatures, and extended periods of work interruption caused by intensifying disasters (flooding of sites due to heavy rains, inflow of sand, etc.). In order to address these risks, we have formulated a business strategy for the medium term (from now to 2030) to minimize health hazards to construction workers and to achieve labor savings and productivity improvements at construction sites by using construction robots, ICT and AI. In addition, we are promoting work style reforms at our construction sites, such as shortening the outdoor working hours of workers (increasing the number of breaks during work from 3 times to 5 times) and implementing measures to prevent heat stroke (such as equipping air-conditioning equipment, providing water, and salt supplements). As a result, we were able to reduce the damage ratio (number of workers/total working hours) due to heat stroke. Furthermore, we train skilled workers at Manufacturing Training Center. We aim to achieve our mid-term business strategies by using construction robots, ICT and Shimizu Smart Site (AI-based construction sites) to significantly improve productivity.

Investment in R&D

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

We reviewed the transition/physical risks and opportunities related to climate change and found that there are significant opportunities for market changes due to climate change, such as new demand in non-construction projects that can be applied to mitigation and adaptation (e.g., development of hydrogen energy utilization systems and maritime environmental cities). With these opportunities in mind, we built a large-scale innovation center in Shiomi district of Tokyo with the aim of creating new businesses in our non-construction sector. With the aim of strongly promoting innovation in business structure, technology and human resources as indicated in 'Shimz Vision 2030', the Center steadily promotes production technology innovation and advanced technology development through open innovation, as well as the development of manufacturing human resources, with the aim of establishing and strengthening the management base and further increasing corporate value. The total amount of investment in R&D was approximately 50 billion. In addition, in order to meet the growing need for renewable energy in transition opportunities, we built our own high-efficiency Self-Elevation Platform Ship (SEP Ship named "blue wind"), which had been approved by the Board of Directors, for the construction of offshore wind power generation facilities. With this SEP ship, we aim to secure a competitive edge in the renewable energy field and further expand our engineering business. (The Blue Wind is already in operation.) The total investment for this development was approximately 50 billion yen. Furthermore, in order to build a decarbonized society through renewable energy, we developed a hydrogen energy utilization system. The system is capable of producing and storing hydrogen using surplus electricity from solar power generation, and converting it into electricity when needed, and was put into practical use in our new Hokuriku branch office building in 2021. Low carbon concrete using biochar is also developed and applied at some construction projects, achieving negative emission on concrete. We aim to achieve our mid-term business strategies by investing in these R&D activities.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

Risks

Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

We implement a strategy to shift the energy used at our construction sites to renewable sources of electricity in order to reduce CO2 emissions and to cope with the

rising average temperatures and intensifying disasters related to the physical risks of climate change. As the first step, we are promoting measures to shift the energy used at construction sites from fossil fuels to electricity. Specifically, we are switching cranes used for lifting materials from vehicle cranes that use diesel oil to tower cranes that use electricity whenever possible, and we are also switching from on-site generators that use diesel oil to electricity purchased from the grid. As the second step, we are purchasing Green Power Certificates approved by the Board of Directors, offsetting 11.7 GWh at the site in FY2022 and offsetting 30.7 GWh in FY2023. This will enable us to change approximately 21% of the electricity used onsite (FY2023 actual) to be derived from renewable energy sources. This strategy will also enable us to achieve our approved SBT. We aim to achieve our short-term business strategy by investing in these operations.

[Add row]

(5.3.2) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your financial planning.

Row 1

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

Revenues

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

Risks

Opportunities

(5.3.2.3) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected these financial planning elements

Select all that apply

Climate change

(5.3.2.4) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected these financial planning elements

Our financial performance of construction business is quantitatively correlated with the environmental performance of our design-build buildings. Our net sales from architectural construction business in FY2023 is 1,174,972,000,000. Of this amount, 40% is from our design work in which 29% is for office use, the main target of ZEB. Furthermore, if we take into account the Japanese government's plan to achieve ZEB level energy saving in new buildings by 2030 (we assume that 50% of new building will be ZEB at this moment.), the potential impact is [1,174,972,000,000 yen (net sales form construction business in FY2023) * 0.40 (design-build ratio) * 0.29

(office use ratio) * 0.5 (ZEB ratio) 68,148,376,000 yen]. ZEB construction increases the initial cost by about 20%, but the customer is expected to bear the incremental cost because the customer can benefit from lower running costs. Therefore, [68,148,376,000 yen (potential impact) * 20% (incremental ZEB construction cost) 13,629,685,200 yen] is the increase in net sales, and the impact is moderate. These climate-related risks and opportunities are integrated into the financial planning process, as the Management Committee plans annual net sales according to the Mid-Term Management Plan and Long-Term Vision 'Shimz Vision 2030'. Both the Mid-Term Management Plan and the Long-Term Vision have been approved by the Board of Directors and contain elements related to climate-related emission reduction targets and technological opportunities in the construction and non-construction businesses, i.e. renewable energy businesses. The time horizon for these climate-related risks and opportunities is assumed to be long-term, beyond 2030.

Row 2

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

- Direct costs

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

- Risks
- Opportunities

(5.3.2.3) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected these financial planning elements

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(5.3.2.4) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected these financial planning elements

The main climate-related risks and opportunities for direct operations apply primarily to our construction business, which represents 90% of our net sales. We know that our construction business will be significantly affected by climate change because construction is primarily conducted outdoors and extreme weather conditions can adversely affect productivity at construction sites and the availability and speed of material procurement. In terms of financial planning, each division prepares a business plan with net sales projections every year in line with the goals and plans set out in the medium-term business plans. The Production Engineering Department and Building and Construction Planning Department identified the potential impact of climate change and labor shortages on construction business net sales, so they introduced Shimizu Smart Site, a next-generation production system that uses autonomous robots streamline repetitive tasks. The system's impact on workforce reduction (percentage reduction) is estimated to be approximately 2,500 workers (75% reduction) for lifting and transport operations, 2,100 workers (75% reduction) for

ceiling and floor work, and 1,150 workers (70% reduction) for column welding operations, in case of model construction site that has 30 floors and has 3,000m² per 1 floor. This will result in a total reduction in labor equivalent to approximately 6,000 (nearly equals 2,500 2,100 1,150) workers. According to data from the Japan Federation of Construction Industries, the annual wage for workers in the construction industry is 4,624,000 yen (FY2019 actual), so $[4,624,000 / (365 - 120) \text{ (daily wage conversion)} * 6,000 \text{ (reduced number of workers)} * (12 / 26) \text{ (Single year conversion)}] * 10 \text{ projects} = 522,649,922 \text{ yen}$ will be the expenditure reduction in case of 10 model construction site, and the impact will be small. Labor reduction essentially maximizes efficiency and meets deadlines, while also minimizing human accidents such as heat stroke at work sites, which also contributes to increased efficiency. This time horizon for climate change-related risks and opportunities is assumed to be mid-term, through 2030.

Row 3

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

- Capital expenditures

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

- Risks
- Opportunities

(5.3.2.3) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected these financial planning elements

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(5.3.2.4) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected these financial planning elements

Climate change related risks and opportunities were incorporated into the overall mid-term business plan and the draft of 'Shimz Vision 2030', which were informed by all relevant departments and ultimately approved by the Board of Directors. These two strategies outline our plans for capital expenditure and our plans for investment in the business over the next five to ten years. For example, we have identified the renewable energy sector as an important climate-related opportunity to expand our business. Services in the renewable energy sector are classified as non-construction business and currently account for 10% of our net sales (as of FY2023). In accordance with our mid-term management plan, we will invest 30,000,000,000 yen in infrastructure, renewable energy, and new businesses (frontier businesses) over the 3 years, which will have a significant impact. The time horizon for this climate change-related risk and opportunity is assumed to be short-term, through fiscal 2026.

Row 4

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

- Access to capital

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

- Risks
- Opportunities

(5.3.2.3) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected these financial planning elements

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(5.3.2.4) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected these financial planning elements

We recognize that investors are looking to increase their investments in companies that are performing well in terms of climate change management. With respect to passive investments, we have significantly improved our ESG disclosures and included a clear plan for ESG management in the Mid-Term Management Plan and in 'Shimz Vision 2030'. As a result, Shimizu has been selected continuously to be included in a well-known ESG index. Access to capital is particularly important for our business. This is because, through our mid-term business plan, we aim to double our net sales from non-construction businesses over the next five years. In light of the market's growing concern about climate change, a large part of our expansion in the non-construction sector will be focused on eco-efficient real estate development business. We will invest 40,000,000,000 yen over next 3 years, including human resources and capacity building to increase our access to capital in this focus area, with a medium impact. The time horizon for this climate change related risk and opportunity is assumed to be short term, through fiscal year 2026.

Row 5

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

- Assets

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

Opportunities

(5.3.2.3) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected these financial planning elements

Select all that apply

Climate change

(5.3.2.4) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected these financial planning elements

The non-construction business, which accounts for 10% of sales as of FY2023, includes the real estate business, which leases downstream capital assets (real estate assets). In the real estate market, customers are increasingly demanding buildings with higher environmental efficiency, as climate-related factors such as emissions and energy efficiency are key selling factors for these assets. This is reflected in the financial plan of the Mid-Term Management Plan, where 200,000,000,000 yen is planned to be invested in real estate development and 85,000,000,000 yen in productivity improvement and R&D over the next five years. In 2024, we have completed to establish a major innovation center in Shiomi, Tokyo. This facility is planned to accelerate innovation and R&D in the areas mentioned above that impact climate-related business risks and represents a total investment of approximately 50,000,000,000 yen. The time horizon for this climate-related risk and opportunity is expected to be short term, through fiscal year 2026.

[Add row]

(5.4) In your organization's financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition?

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, and we do not plan to in the next two years

[Fixed row]

(5.4.1) Quantify the amount and percentage share of your spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization’s climate transition.

	Methodology or framework used to assess alignment
Row 1	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other, please specify

[Add row]

(5.5) Does your organization invest in research and development (R&D) of low-carbon products or services related to your sector activities?

(5.5.1) Investment in low-carbon R&D

Select from:

Yes

(5.5.2) Comment

Shimizu Corporation is constantly investing in R&D to realize its environmental vision “SHIMZ Beyond Zero 2050,” which was set in 2021. Our R&D expenditure in 2023 was 19,900,000,000 yen, which lead developing biochar concrete, biochar asphalt, design tools for ZEB, and various systems that contribute to improved productivity.
[Fixed row]

(5.5.6) Provide details of your organization’s investments in low-carbon R&D for real estate and construction activities over the last three years.

Row 1

(5.5.6.1) Technology area

Select from:

Other, please specify :Decarbonization technologies or technologies that contribute to decarbonization

(5.5.6.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

Large scale commercial deployment

(5.5.6.3) Average % of total R&D investment over the last 3 years

100

(5.5.6.4) R&D investment figure in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in 1.2) (optional)

46000000000

(5.5.6.5) Average % of total R&D investment planned over the next 5 years

100

(5.5.6.6) Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

Shimizu Corporation is aggressively pursuing R&D to realize "SHIMZ Beyond Zero 2050," investing 46 billion yen in productivity improvement and R&D in FY2023 and 85 billion yen over the three years from 2024 to 2026. The main common goals of these R&D efforts are productivity improvement, energy conservation, renewable energy, etc., and, by extension, addressing climate change. In addition, these R&D activities are divided into those in the research and development stage, those in the demonstration stage, and those in the commercial deployment stage. For example, in the field of concrete, which is a construction material, we have developed SUSMICS-C, a biochar concrete technology. This technology has made carbon-negative concrete possible. In the field of ZEB, we have developed and begun operating "ZEB SEEKER," which introduces AI into the design process to solve the contradictory issues of increasing efficiency and sophistication of design work. We have also commercialized "Hydro Q-BiC," a building-attached hydrogen energy utilization system that converts surplus electricity from renewable energy into hydrogen, stores it in hydrogen storage alloys, and then extracts the hydrogen to generate electricity as needed. In the field of onshore wind power generation, we have developed the "S-Movable Towercrane," the largest and most powerful mobile tower crane in Japan. In addition, to improve productivity at construction sites, we have also developed and put into practical use construction technology, remote inspection, and remote management systems that utilize robots, AI, IoT, and other technologies.

[Add row]

(5.9) What is the trend in your organization's water-related capital expenditure (CAPEX) and operating expenditure (OPEX) for the reporting year, and the anticipated trend for the next reporting year?

(5.9.1) Water-related CAPEX (+/- % change)

0

(5.9.2) Anticipated forward trend for CAPEX (+/- % change)

0

(5.9.3) Water-related OPEX (+/- % change)

0

(5.9.4) Anticipated forward trend for OPEX (+/- % change)

0

(5.9.5) Please explain

Since Shimizu Corporation is a construction company, the amount of water used and CAPEX and OPEX, which are water-related costs, are dependent on the amount of construction orders received, the type of construction, and various other conditions, and are subject to change. Therefore, it is not possible to accurately determine these costs, including future projections.

[Fixed row]

(5.10) Does your organization use an internal price on environmental externalities?

	Use of internal pricing of environmental externalities	Environmental externality priced
	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<i>Select all that apply</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Carbon

[Fixed row]

(5.10.1) Provide details of your organization's internal price on carbon.

Row 1

(5.10.1.1) Type of pricing scheme

Select from:

- Shadow price

(5.10.1.2) Objectives for implementing internal price

Select all that apply

- Drive energy efficiency
- Drive low-carbon investment
- Conduct cost-benefit analysis
- Identify and seize low-carbon opportunities
- Setting and/or achieving of climate-related policies and targets
- Incentivize consideration of climate-related issues in decision making
- Incentivize consideration of climate-related issues in risk assessment

(5.10.1.3) Factors considered when determining the price

Select all that apply

- Social cost of climate-related impact

(5.10.1.4) Calculation methodology and assumptions made in determining the price

The International Monetary Fund (IMF) has estimated that in order to achieve emissions reductions in line with the Paris Agreement the price of carbon pricing needs to be set at 130 per t-CO2 by 2030. We apply this price.

(5.10.1.5) Scopes covered

Select all that apply

- Scope 1
- Scope 2
- Scope 3, Category 11 - Use of sold products

(5.10.1.6) Pricing approach used – spatial variance

Select from:

- Uniform

(5.10.1.8) Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Select from:

- Static

(5.10.1.10) Minimum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO2e)

19500

(5.10.1.11) Maximum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO2e)

19500

(5.10.1.12) Business decision-making processes the internal price is applied to

Select all that apply

- Risk management
- Opportunity management

(5.10.1.13) Internal price is mandatory within business decision-making processes

Select from:

No

(5.10.1.14) % total emissions in the reporting year in selected scopes this internal price covers

10

(5.10.1.15) Pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve objectives

Select from:

No

[Add row]

(5.11) Do you engage with your value chain on environmental issues?

Suppliers

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

Climate change

Forests

Smallholders

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

- No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(5.11.3) Primary reason for not engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

- Judged to be unimportant or not relevant

(5.11.4) Explain why you do not engage with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Shimizu Corporation is a construction company and Smallholders (small farmers) are not part of the value chain.

Customers

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

- Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

- Climate change

Investors and shareholders

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

- Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

- Climate change

Other value chain stakeholders

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

- No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(5.11.3) Primary reason for not engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

- Judged to be unimportant or not relevant

(5.11.4) Explain why you do not engage with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Shimizu has no other value chain stakeholders.

[Fixed row]

(5.11.1) Does your organization assess and classify suppliers according to their dependencies and/or impacts on the environment?

Climate change

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

- Yes, we assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers

(5.11.1.2) Criteria for assessing supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select all that apply

- Other, please specify :Contribution to emission reductions at construction sites

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

100%

(5.11.1.4) Define a threshold for classifying suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Shimizu Corporation requires environmental considerations when entering into contracts with tier 1 suppliers (Subcontractors).

(5.11.1.5) % Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

None

Forests

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

No, we do not assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers, and have no plans to do so within two years
[Fixed row]

(5.11.2) Does your organization prioritize which suppliers to engage with on environmental issues?

Climate change

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

No, we do not prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.3) Primary reason for no supplier prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

- We engage with all suppliers

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

Shimizu Corporation engages all suppliers equally and does not give prioritization to any particular supplier for engagement.

Forests

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

- No, we do not prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.3) Primary reason for no supplier prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

- We engage with all suppliers

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

Shimizu Corporation engages all suppliers equally and does not give prioritization to any particular supplier for engagement.

[Fixed row]

(5.11.5) Do your suppliers have to meet environmental requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process?

Climate change

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:

- Yes, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are included in our supplier contracts

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Select from:

Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

Shimizu Corporation's contracts with tier 1 suppliers (primary subcontractors) are governed by "the Shimizu Group CSR Procurement Basic Policy" and "the Shimizu Group CSR Procurement Guidelines", which clearly state environmental considerations.

Forests

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:

Yes, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are included in our supplier contracts

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Select from:

Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

The contract between Shimizu Corporation and tier 1 suppliers (primary subcontractors) specifies environmental considerations. On the other hand, the formwork timber procured by Shimizu Corporation is timber that has been approved for export in exporting countries. Therefore, there are no specific environmental requirements for imported formwork in the contract between Shimizu Corporation and tier 1 suppliers.

[Fixed row]

(5.11.6) Provide details of the environmental requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization's purchasing process, and the compliance measures in place.

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

- Other, please specify :environmental consideration

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

- Other, please specify :Implementing continuous evaluation system and questionnaires

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- 100%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- 100%

(5.11.6.7) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- 100%

(5.11.6.8) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- 100%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- Suspend and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

100%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Shimizu Corporation has made environmental considerations a requirement of its primary subcontracts. Subcontractors are under an ongoing evaluation system and are obligated to respond to questionnaires. We evaluate subcontractors on these bases. It is our policy not to contract with subcontractors who do not comply with the requirements or those with low ratings. However, it is difficult to educate all subcontractors and improve their evaluation. On the other hand, there is an incentive for subcontractors in the form of awards.

Forests

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

Other, please specify :environmental consideration

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

Other, please specify :Continuous evaluation and survey

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

100%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

100%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

Suspend and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

100%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Shimizu Corporation has made environmental considerations a requirement of its primary subcontracts. Subcontractors are under an ongoing evaluation system and are obligated to respond to questionnaires. We evaluate subcontractors on these bases. It is our policy not to contract with subcontractors who do not comply with the requirements or those with low ratings. However, it is difficult to educate all subcontractors and improve their evaluation. On the other hand, there is an incentive for subcontractors in the form of awards.

[Add row]

(5.11.7) Provide further details of your organization's supplier engagement on environmental issues.

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

Emissions reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Financial incentives

- Provide financial incentives for environmental performance

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

- Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

- 100%

(5.11.7.6) % of tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions covered by engagement

Select from:

- 100%

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

Shimizu Corporation has made environmental considerations a requirement of its primary subcontracts. Subcontractors are under a continuous evaluation system and are obligated to respond to questionnaires. We evaluate subcontractors on these bases. It is our policy not to contract with subcontractors who do not comply with the requirements or those with low ratings. On the other hand, there is also an incentive for subcontractors in the form of awards. The questionnaires and awards system are engagement with subcontractors.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

- Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :Environmental consideration

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

Yes

Forests

(5.11.7.1) Commodity

Select from:

Timber products

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

Other, please specify :Increased use of certified lumber

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Financial incentives

Provide financial incentives for environmental performance

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

100%

(5.11.7.7) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive impacts and/or dependencies related to this environmental issue covered by engagement

Select from:

Unknown

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

Shimizu Corporation has made environmental considerations a requirement of its primary subcontracts. Subcontractors are under a continuous evaluation system and are obligated to respond to questionnaires. We evaluate subcontractors on these bases. It is our policy not to contract with subcontractors who do not comply with the requirements or those with low ratings. On the other hand, there is also an incentive for subcontractors in the form of awards. The questionnaires and awards system are engagement with subcontractors.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :Environmental consideration

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

Yes

[Add row]

(5.11.9) Provide details of any environmental engagement activity with other stakeholders in the value chain.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Innovation and collaboration

Collaborate with stakeholders in creation and review of your climate transition plan

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

Unknown

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

100%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

Shimizu Corporation regularly engages with several asset management companies as part of its Shareholder Relation (SR) activities. The engagement covers not only climate change, but also medium-term management plans, productivity, labor issues, and many other topics.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

In its SR (Shareholder Relation) activities, Shimizu Corporation has received high praise from asset management companies for the information we disclose and advice on what information to disclose and how to set targets.

[Add row]

(5.12) Indicate any mutually beneficial environmental initiatives you could collaborate on with specific CDP Supply Chain members.

Row 1

(5.12.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.12.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(5.12.4) Initiative category and type

Other

- Other initiative type, please specify :Any initiative that both sides agree on.

(5.12.5) Details of initiative

Nomura Research Institute is a major domestic think tank in the field of climate change, including serving as the secretariat of the GX-League. If there is anything we can do to cooperate, we can work together to achieve a decarbonized society.

(5.12.6) Expected benefits

Select all that apply

- Other, please specify :Depends on the contents of the initiative agreed to by both parties

(5.12.7) Estimated timeframe for realization of benefits

Select from:

- Other, please specify :It should be a period of time agreed upon by both parties and need not be specified here.

(5.12.8) Are you able to estimate the lifetime CO2e and/or water savings of this initiative?

Select from:

- No

(5.12.11) Please explain

We understand that the intent of this question is not to ask about issues with which we actually cooperate, but to describe issues with which we “could” cooperate if we wanted to. Therefore, we have decided to answer questions 5.13 and 5.13.1 regarding CDP supply members who actually place construction orders with us, and here we describe cooperative relationships that could be established with the think tank, Nomura Research Institute, Ltd.

[Add row]

(5.13) Has your organization already implemented any mutually beneficial environmental initiatives due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement?

	Environmental initiatives implemented due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(5.13.1) Specify the CDP Supply Chain members that have prompted your implementation of mutually beneficial environmental initiatives and provide information on the initiatives.

Row 1

(5.13.1.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.13.1.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

Climate change

(5.13.1.4) Initiative ID

Select from:

Ini1

(5.13.1.5) Initiative category and type

Other, please specify

Other initiative type, please specify :Promote energy-efficient buildings or ZEB

(5.13.1.6) Details of initiative

In general terms, when Shimizu Corporation receives an order for a building through design-build, we confirm the client's needs and proceeds with an engagement to ensure that the building will have the lowest possible operational emissions. Proposals for energy-efficient buildings or ZEBs are part of this process.

(5.13.1.7) Benefits achieved

Select all that apply

Reduction of customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

(5.13.1.8) Are you able to provide figures for emissions savings or water savings in the reporting year?

Select from:

No

(5.13.1.11) Please explain how success for this initiative is measured

In general, it is quantifiable how much emission reductions can be expected in an energy-efficient building or ZEB proposal compared to an ordinary building without such a proposal. Cost-effectiveness will also be an indicator.

(5.13.1.12) Would you be happy for CDP Supply Chain members to highlight this work in their external communication?

Select from:

Yes

Row 2

(5.13.1.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.13.1.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(5.13.1.4) Initiative ID

Select from:

- Ini2

(5.13.1.5) Initiative category and type

Other, please specify

- Other initiative type, please specify :Promote energy-efficient buildings or ZEB

(5.13.1.6) Details of initiative

In general terms, when Shimizu Corporation receives an order for a building through design-build, we confirm the client's needs and proceeds with an engagement to ensure that the building will have the lowest possible operational emissions. Proposals for energy-efficient buildings or ZEBs are part of this process. Specifically, ZEB studies are currently underway jointly for two projects.

(5.13.1.7) Benefits achieved

Select all that apply

- Reduction of customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

(5.13.1.8) Are you able to provide figures for emissions savings or water savings in the reporting year?

Select from:

- No

(5.13.1.11) Please explain how success for this initiative is measured

In general, it is quantifiable how much emission reductions can be expected in an energy-efficient building or ZEB proposal compared to an ordinary building without

such a proposal. Cost-effectiveness will also be an indicator.

(5.13.1.12) Would you be happy for CDP Supply Chain members to highlight this work in their external communication?

Select from:

Yes

Row 3

(5.13.1.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.13.1.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

Climate change

(5.13.1.4) Initiative ID

Select from:

Ini3

(5.13.1.5) Initiative category and type

Other, please specify

Other initiative type, please specify :Promote energy-efficient buildings or ZEB

(5.13.1.6) Details of initiative

In general terms, when Shimizu Corporation receives an order for a building through design-build, we confirm the client's needs and proceeds with an engagement to ensure that the building will have the lowest possible operational emissions. Proposals for energy-efficient buildings or ZEBs are part of this process.

(5.13.1.7) Benefits achieved

Select all that apply

- Reduction of customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

(5.13.1.8) Are you able to provide figures for emissions savings or water savings in the reporting year?

Select from:

- No

(5.13.1.11) Please explain how success for this initiative is measured

In general, it is quantifiable how much emission reductions can be expected in an energy-efficient building or ZEB proposal compared to an ordinary building without such a proposal. Cost-effectiveness will also be an indicator.

(5.13.1.12) Would you be happy for CDP Supply Chain members to highlight this work in their external communication?

Select from:

- Yes

Row 4

(5.13.1.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.13.1.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(5.13.1.4) Initiative ID

Select from:

- Ini4

(5.13.1.5) Initiative category and type

Other, please specify

Other initiative type, please specify :Promote energy-efficient buildings or ZEB

(5.13.1.6) Details of initiative

In general terms, when Shimizu Corporation receives an order for a building through design-build, we confirm the client's needs and proceeds with an engagement to ensure that the building will have the lowest possible operational emissions. Proposals for energy-efficient buildings or ZEBs are part of this process.

(5.13.1.7) Benefits achieved

Select all that apply

Reduction of customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

(5.13.1.8) Are you able to provide figures for emissions savings or water savings in the reporting year?

Select from:

No

(5.13.1.11) Please explain how success for this initiative is measured

In general, it is quantifiable how much emission reductions can be expected in an energy-efficient building or ZEB proposal compared to an ordinary building without such a proposal. Cost-effectiveness will also be an indicator.

(5.13.1.12) Would you be happy for CDP Supply Chain members to highlight this work in their external communication?

Select from:

Yes

Row 5

(5.13.1.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.13.1.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

Climate change

(5.13.1.4) Initiative ID

Select from:

Ini5

(5.13.1.5) Initiative category and type

Other, please specify

Other initiative type, please specify :Promote energy-efficient buildings or ZEB

(5.13.1.6) Details of initiative

In general terms, when Shimizu Corporation receives an order for a building through design-build, we confirm the client's needs and proceeds with an engagement to ensure that the building will have the lowest possible operational emissions. Proposals for energy-efficient buildings or ZEBs are part of this process.

(5.13.1.7) Benefits achieved

Select all that apply

Reduction of customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

(5.13.1.8) Are you able to provide figures for emissions savings or water savings in the reporting year?

Select from:

No

(5.13.1.11) Please explain how success for this initiative is measured

In general, it is quantifiable how much emission reductions can be expected in an energy-efficient building or ZEB proposal compared to an ordinary building without such a proposal. Cost-effectiveness will also be an indicator.

(5.13.1.12) Would you be happy for CDP Supply Chain members to highlight this work in their external communication?

Select from:

Yes

Row 6

(5.13.1.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(5.13.1.2) Environmental issues the initiative relates to

Select all that apply

Climate change

(5.13.1.4) Initiative ID

Select from:

Ini6

(5.13.1.5) Initiative category and type

Other, please specify

Other initiative type, please specify :Promote energy-efficient buildings or ZEB

(5.13.1.6) Details of initiative

In general terms, when Shimizu Corporation receives an order for a building through design-build, we confirm the client's needs and proceeds with an engagement to ensure that the building will have the lowest possible operational emissions. Proposals for energy-efficient buildings or ZEBs are part of this process. In addition, we are working together to obtain ZEB Ready and CASBEE Wellness Office S-rank for the building for which Shimizu has received orders.

(5.13.1.7) Benefits achieved

Select all that apply

Reduction of customers' operational emissions (customer scope 1 & 2)

(5.13.1.8) Are you able to provide figures for emissions savings or water savings in the reporting year?

Select from:

No

(5.13.1.11) Please explain how success for this initiative is measured

In general, it is quantifiable how much emission reductions can be expected in an energy-efficient building or ZEB proposal compared to an ordinary building without such a proposal. Cost-effectiveness will also be an indicator.

(5.13.1.12) Would you be happy for CDP Supply Chain members to highlight this work in their external communication?

Select from:

Yes

[Add row]

C6. Environmental Performance - Consolidation Approach

(6.1) Provide details on your chosen consolidation approach for the calculation of environmental performance data.

Climate change

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

Financial control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

According to IFRS S1, the new international disclosure standard, "Sustainability information shall be disclosed for the same reporting entity as the related financial statements" and "An entity filing consolidated financial statements shall disclose sustainability information including its consolidated subsidiaries." For this reason, "Financial control" is selected.

Forests

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

Financial control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

According to IFRS S1, the new international disclosure standard, "Sustainability information shall be disclosed for the same reporting entity as the related financial statements" and "An entity filing consolidated financial statements shall disclose sustainability information including its consolidated subsidiaries." For this reason, "Financial control" is selected.

Water

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

Financial control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

According to IFRS S1, the new international disclosure standard, “Sustainability information shall be disclosed for the same reporting entity as the related financial statements” and “An entity filing consolidated financial statements shall disclose sustainability information including its consolidated subsidiaries.” For this reason, “Financial control” is selected.

Plastics

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

Financial control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

According to IFRS S1, the new international disclosure standard, “Sustainability information shall be disclosed for the same reporting entity as the related financial statements” and “An entity filing consolidated financial statements shall disclose sustainability information including its consolidated subsidiaries.” For this reason, “Financial control” is selected.

Biodiversity

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

Financial control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

According to IFRS S1, the new international disclosure standard, “Sustainability information shall be disclosed for the same reporting entity as the related financial statements” and “An entity filing consolidated financial statements shall disclose sustainability information including its consolidated subsidiaries.” For this reason, “Financial control” is selected.

[Fixed row]

C7. Environmental performance - Climate Change

(7.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?

Select from:

No

(7.1.1) Has your organization undergone any structural changes in the reporting year, or are any previous structural changes being accounted for in this disclosure of emissions data?

(7.1.1.1) Has there been a structural change?

Select all that apply

Yes, an acquisition

(7.1.1.2) Name of organization(s) acquired, divested from, or merged with

THE Nippon Road Co.,Ltd., Maruhiko Watanabe Construction. Inc

(7.1.1.3) Details of structural change(s), including completion dates

In March 2023(previous reporting year), Nippon Road Co., Ltd. became a consolidated subsidiary of Shimizu Corporation through a takeover bid by Shimizu Corporation. Maruhiko Watanabe Construction Co. Inc. became a consolidated subsidiary in May 2023(current reporting year) through stock acquisition by Shimizu Corporation. [Fixed row]

(7.1.2) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?

	Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?	Details of methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition change(s)
	<i>Select all that apply</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, a change in boundary	<i>Nippon Road Co., Ltd. and Maruhiko Watanabe Construction Inc. were added to the boundary of Shimizu Corporation.</i>

[Fixed row]

(7.1.3) Have your organization's base year emissions and past years' emissions been recalculated as a result of any changes or errors reported in 7.1.1 and/or 7.1.2?

	Base year recalculation	Base year emissions recalculation policy, including significance threshold	Past years' recalculation
	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, because the impact does not meet our significance threshold	<i>We will update our base year emissions at the next SBT target update within 2 years.</i>	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

[Fixed row]

(7.2) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.

Select all that apply

- The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)
- The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance
- The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard

(7.3) Describe your organization's approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.

	Scope 2, location-based	Scope 2, market-based	Comment
	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure	<i>We perform all Scope 2 calculations on a market basis, but we also partly perform location-based calculations for reference.</i>

[Fixed row]

(7.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?

Select from:

No

(7.4.1) Provide details of the sources of Scope 1, Scope 2, or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure.

Row 1

(7.4.1.1) Source of excluded emissions

xxx

(7.4.1.2) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

Scope 1

[Add row]

(7.5) Provide your base year and base year emissions.

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

216711.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The base year for our SBT target is 2017. Emissions from domestic construction sites are calculated by converting emissions from the 100 construction sites into total emissions by the ratio of sales, while emissions from offices are entirely measured. Emissions from overseas construction sites and offices are calculated by converting domestic emissions by the ratio of of sales.

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

64519.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

CO2 emissions for construction sites and offices are calculated on a market-based basis. Location-based emissions are also calculated for comparison with market-based emissions.

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

58865.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

CO2 emissions for construction sites and offices are calculated on a market-based basis. Emissions from domestic construction sites are calculated by converting emissions from 100 construction sites into total emissions by the ratio of sales, while emissions from offices are entirely measured. Emissions from overseas construction sites and offices are calculated by converting domestic emissions by the ratio of of sales.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1566306.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The construction of a building involves a wide variety of materials, from the structure to the interior, and it is not possible to determine the emissions of all of them. Therefore, we decided to include the following five main materials in our calculations: concrete, steel material, reinforcing bar, glass, and aluminium.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

72906.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We calculate here the amount of capital investment, excluding that related to land.

Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

16666.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Calculated by multiplying the amount of electricity, steam (hot water), and light oil used by the emission intensity published by the Ministry of the Environment.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

21918.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The construction of a building involves a wide variety of materials, from the structure to the interior, and it is not possible to determine the emissions of all of them. Therefore, we decided to include the following five main materials in our calculations: concrete, steel material, reinforcing bar, glass, and aluminium.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

175045.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

All waste items generated by Shimizu Corporation are included in the calculation, using emission intensity published by the Ministry of the Environment.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2083.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Calculated by multiplying the number of employees by the emission intensity per employee specified by the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5101.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Calculated by multiplying the total number of employees at construction sites and offices in large, medium, and small cities by the emissions intensity per employee published by the Ministry of the Environment.

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

CO2 emissions from leased heavy equipment used in construction sites are included not in Scope3 but in Scope 1 and Scope 2.

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Our products and services are buildings, so there is no transportation or distribution that falls into this category.

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Our products and services are buildings, so we do not have any activities that fall into this category.

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3451656.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Only buildings designed and constructed by Shimizu Corporation are considered. For operational emissions, the emissions intensity calculated in-house is used.

Scope 3 category 12: End of life treatment of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

89965.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Because we do not necessarily demolish buildings constructed by Shimizu Corporation in the base year, we cannot calculate the actual emissions at the time of final demolition and disposal. Therefore, as an alternative, we calculate the estimated emissions at the time of disposal of materials purchased in the base year.

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

12551.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Emissions from leased assets owned by the investment and development sector

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Shimizu Corporation does not engage in franchise business.

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Shimizu Corporation dose not make any relevant investments.

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

N/A

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

N/A

[Fixed row]

(7.6) What were your organization's gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

222397

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Shimizu Corporation: emissions from domestic construction sites are calculated by converting emissions from 400 (an increase of 300 compared to the previous year) construction sites into total emissions by the ratio of sales, while emissions from offices are entirely measured. Subsidiaries: emissions from domestic construction sites are calculated using sampling data. Emissions from overseas construction sites and offices of the Shimizu Corporations and subsidiaries are calculated by converting Shimizu Corporation's domestic emissions by the ratio of of sales.

Past year 1

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

153621

(7.6.2) End date

03/31/2023

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Shimizu Corporation: emissions from domestic construction sites are calculated by converting emissions from 100 construction sites into total emissions by the ratio of sales, while emissions from offices are entirely measured. Subsidiaries: emissions from domestic construction sites are calculated using sampling data. Emissions from overseas construction sites and offices of the Shimizu Corporations and subsidiaries are calculated by converting Shimizu Corporation's domestic emissions by the ratio of of sales.

[Fixed row]

(7.7) What were your organization's gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

104319

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e) (if applicable)

100867

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Shimizu Corporation: emissions from domestic construction sites are calculated by converting emissions from 400 (an increase of 300 compared to the previous year) construction sites into total emissions by the ratio of sales, while emissions from offices are entirely measured. Subsidiaries: emissions from domestic construction sites are calculated using sampling data. Emissions from overseas construction sites and offices of the Shimizu Corporations and subsidiaries are calculated by converting Shimizu Corporation's domestic emissions by the ratio of of sales.

Past year 1

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

64557

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e) (if applicable)

60060

(7.7.3) End date

03/31/2023

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Shimizu Corporation: emissions from domestic construction sites are calculated by converting emissions from 100 construction sites into total emissions by the ratio of sales, while emissions from offices are entirely measured. Subsidiaries: emissions from domestic construction sites are calculated using sampling data. Emissions from overseas construction sites and offices of the Shimizu Corporations and subsidiaries are calculated by converting Shimizu Corporation's domestic emissions by the ratio of of sales.

[Fixed row]

(7.8) Account for your organization's gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.

Purchased goods and services

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

2293140

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Supplier-specific method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

Amounts of activities are based on amounts of materials purchased, and emission factors are based on emission intensities published by the Ministry of the Environment. Purchased material amounts are based on data provided by suppliers. Two materials, crushed stone and asphalt are added to the five major materials to be considered in the calculation of emissions of the category.

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

161232

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Average spend-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

The amount of activity, that is the amount of investment, is based on the Annual Securities Report of the Shimizu Corporation. The emission factor is based on the emission intensity published by the Ministry of the Environment.

Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

25296

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Average data method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

(7.8.5) Please explain

Amounts of activities are cited from those calculated for SCOPE 1 and SCOPE 2. Emission factors are based on emission intensities published by the Ministry of the Environment and by the domestic CFP program.

Upstream transportation and distribution**(7.8.1) Evaluation status**

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

26305

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Distance-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

The amount of activity, that is the amount of material purchased, is based data provided by suppliers.

Waste generated in operations**(7.8.1) Evaluation status**

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

161321

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Waste-type-specific method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

The amount of activity, that is the amount of wastes emissions, is based on data provided by suppliers. Emissions from transportation of construction soil are included in this category.

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

2667

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Average data method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

The amount of activity, that is the amount of employees, are cited from the Annual Securities Report. Emission factors are based on emission intensities published by the Ministry of the Environment.

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

5919

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Average data method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Based on data from the group's human resource management, the number of employees is classified into large, medium, and small cities. Emission factors are based on emission intensities of each employee category published by the Ministry of the Environment.

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

CO2 emissions from leased heavy equipment used in construction sites are included not in Scope3 but in Scope 1 and Scope 2.

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Our products and services are buildings, so there is no transportation or distribution that falls into this category.

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Our products and services are buildings, so we do not have any activities that fall into this category.

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

2500248

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Other, please specify :Only buildings designed and constructed by Shimizu Corporation are considered. Operational emissions are calculated for each building by multiplying primary energy consumption by an emission factor.

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

Primary energy use for buildings designed and constructed by Shimizu Corporation is based on data calculated by an official third party.

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

110949

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

- Average data method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

The amount of activity is based on the amount of purchases of 7 main materials, and the emission factor is based on the emission intensity published by the Ministry of the Environment.

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

- Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

37465

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

- Fuel-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

The primary energy use of the leased buildings is calculated by a third party.

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Shimizu Corporation does not engage in franchise business.

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Emissions from investment assets owned by Shimizu Corporation are counted in category 13. Shimizu corporation has no other investments that fall into this category.

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

No applicable emissions.

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

No applicable emissions.

[Fixed row]

(7.8.1) Disclose or restate your Scope 3 emissions data for previous years.

Past year 1

(7.8.1.1) End date

03/31/2023

(7.8.1.2) Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

1744893

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

211355

(7.8.1.4) Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

18234

(7.8.1.5) Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

19228

(7.8.1.6) Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

144700

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

2583

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

5784

(7.8.1.9) Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.10) Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.11) Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.12) Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

4122218

(7.8.1.13) Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

83302

(7.8.1.14) Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

24390

(7.8.1.15) Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.16) Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.17) Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.18) Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.19) Comment

No change from previous year's report.

[Fixed row]

(7.9) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Third-party verification or assurance process in place

[Fixed row]

(7.9.1) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

Underway but not complete for reporting year – previous statement of process attached

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

Limited assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

【監査法人】保証報告書（英文）_20240830.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

<https://www.shimz.co.jp/en/company/csr/environment/data/>

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:

ISAE3000

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

(7.9.2) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

Scope 2 market-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

Underway but not complete for reporting year – previous statement of process attached

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

【監査法人】保証報告書 (英文) _20240830.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

<https://www.shimz.co.jp/en/company/csr/environment/data/>

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

ISAE3000

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

(7.9.3) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 3 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Capital goods | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Purchased goods and services |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Business travel | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Waste generated in operations |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Employee commuting | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: End-of-life treatment of sold products |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Use of sold products | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Downstream leased assets | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) |

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

Underway but not complete for reporting year – previous statement of process attached

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

Limited assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

【監査法人】保証報告書（英文）_20240830.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

<https://www.shimz.co.jp/en/company/csr/environment/data/>

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

ISAE3000

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

(7.10) How do your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?

Select from:

Increased

(7.10.1) Identify the reasons for any change in your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined), and for each of them specify how your emissions compare to the previous year.

Change in renewable energy consumption

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8259

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

2.6

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

The amount of electricity from renewable energy sources used at the site last year was 11.67 GWh, and the amount used this year was 30.7 GWh. Change in emissions is $30.7\text{GWh} \times 1000000 \times 0.000434 \text{ t-CO}_2/\text{kWh}$ 8259 t-CO₂. Emission value: $8,259 / 323,264$ 0.0255.

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

N/A

Divestment

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

N/A

Acquisitions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

93284

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

30

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Scope1 Scope2 emissions of the two acquired companies, Nippon Road 88,689 t-CO2, Maruhiko Watanabe 4,912 t-CO2, divided by the total Scope1 Scope2 emissions of the entire group, 323,264 t-CO2.

Mergers

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

N/A

Change in output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

N/A

Change in methodology

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

N/A

Change in boundary

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

N/A

Change in physical operating conditions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

N/A

Unidentified

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

N/A

Other

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

N/A

[Fixed row]

(7.10.2) Are your emissions performance calculations in 7.10 and 7.10.1 based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Select from:

Market-based

(7.12) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?

Select from:

No

(7.15) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type?

Select from:

Yes

(7.15.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type and provide the source of each used global warming potential (GWP).

Row 1

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

CO2

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

222397

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)

[Add row]

(7.16) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 and 2 emissions by country/area.

China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2417

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1827

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1827

Hong Kong SAR, China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

617

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

466

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

466

India

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

351

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

308

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

308

Indonesia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2297

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

2123

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

2123

Japan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

209420

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

95064

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

91581

Malaysia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

291

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

234

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

234

Philippines

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1911

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1558

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1558

Singapore

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1731

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

812

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

812

Taiwan, China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

428

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

288

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

288

Thailand

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

746

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

417

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

417

Uganda

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

223

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

159

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

159

United Arab Emirates

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

180

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

110

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

110

United States of America

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1166

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

498

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

498

Viet Nam

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

574

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

452

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

452

[Fixed row]

(7.17) Indicate which gross global Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

Select all that apply

By business division

(7.17.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business division.

	Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)
Row 1	Office	6148
Row 3	Equipment storage/Production factory	56524
Row 4	Construction site	159725

[Add row]

(7.20) Indicate which gross global Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

Select all that apply

By business division

(7.20.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business division.

	Business division	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	Equipment storage/Production factory	22389.3	22637
Row 2	Construction site	65875.1	67441
Row 3	Office	14136.8	10789

[Add row]

(7.22) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions between your consolidated accounting group and other entities included in your response.

Consolidated accounting group

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

222397

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

104319

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

100867

(7.22.4) Please explain

All GHG emissions reported are those of the consolidated accounting group.

All other entities

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.4) Please explain

There are no other entities.

[Fixed row]

(7.23) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response?

Select from:

Yes

(7.23.1) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by subsidiary.

Row 1

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

MARUHIKO WATANABE CONSTRUCTION.inc

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

Construction & building materials dealing & distribution

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4217

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

566

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

695

(7.23.1.15) Comment

None

Row 2

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

SC Machinery Corporation

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

Industrial machinery

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

800

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

562

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

546

(7.23.1.15) Comment

None

Row 3

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

SHIMIZU Comprehensive Development Corporation

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

Real estate owners & developers

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

93.5

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

81

(7.23.1.15) Comment

None

Row 4

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

SHIMIZU Building Life Care Corporation

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

Energy services & equipment

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

41

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

318

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

306

(7.23.1.15) Comment

None

Row 5

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Nihon Fabtech Corporation

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

Infrastructure upkeep & management

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

765

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4372

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2897

(7.23.1.15) Comment

None

Row 6

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

MILX Corporation

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

Construction & building materials dealing & distribution

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

292

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

742

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

742

(7.23.1.15) Comment

None

Row 7

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

The Nippon Road Co., Ltd.

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

Construction & building materials dealing & distribution

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

68238

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

20135

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

20135

(7.23.1.15) Comment

None

Row 8

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Ohsaki Research Institute, Inc.

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

Other professional services

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

11.5

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

10

(7.23.1.15) Comment

None

Row 9

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Shimizu Investment (Asia) Pte. Ltd

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

Real estate owners & developers

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

None

Row 10

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

DAIICHI SETSUBI Engineering corporation

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

Construction & building materials dealing & distribution

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

133

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

122

(7.23.1.15) Comment

None

Row 11

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Technology Network, Inc.

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

Construction & building materials dealing & distribution

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

10

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

10

(7.23.1.15) Comment

None

Row 12

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Shimizu North America LLC

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

Construction & building materials dealing & distribution

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

74

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

74

(7.23.1.15) Comment

None

Row 13

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Shimizu Corporation (China) Ltd.

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

Construction & building materials dealing & distribution

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

271

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

271

(7.23.1.15) Comment

None

Row 14

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Thai Shimizu Co., Ltd.

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

Construction & building materials dealing & distribution

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

62

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

62

(7.23.1.15) Comment

None

Row 15

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Shimizu Corporation India Pvt. Ltd.

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

Construction & building materials dealing & distribution

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

46

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

46

(7.23.1.15) Comment

None

Row 16

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Shimizu Philippine Contractors, Inc.

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

Construction & building materials dealing & distribution

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

30

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

30

(7.23.1.15) Comment

None

Row 17

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

PT Shimizu Bangun Cipta Kontraktor

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

Construction & building materials dealing & distribution

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

122

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

122

(7.23.1.15) Comment

None

Row 18

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Shimizu Vietnam Co., Ltd.

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

Construction & building materials dealing & distribution

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

59

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

59

(7.23.1.15) Comment

None

Row 19

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Shimizu International Capital (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

Real estate owners & developers

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5

(7.23.1.15) Comment

None

Row 20

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

SC Precast Concrete Co., Ltd.

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

Construction & building materials dealing & distribution

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

514

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

292

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

(7.23.1.15) Comment

None

Row 21**(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name**

Shimizu Finance Corporation

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

Other financial

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3

(7.23.1.15) Comment

None
[Add row]

(7.26) Allocate your emissions to your customers listed below according to the goods or services you have sold them in this reporting period.

Row 1

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Facility

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

Shimizu Corporation has received an order from Kao Corporation for a high-energy-efficiency facility (offices, factories, etc.)

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on another physical factor

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

Square meters

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

10824.56

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

513.8

(7.26.10) Uncertainty ($\pm\%$)

50

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Primary energy consumption

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Emissions are calculated from the amount of primary energy used in the facility, the Lifestyle Innovation Center, designed and being constructed by Shimizu Corporation, estimating 50% energy saving.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

N/A

Row 2

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Facility

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

Shimizu Corporation has received orders for facilities (offices, factories, etc.) from Equinix Japan.

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on another physical factor

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

Square meters

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

22000

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

1242.4

(7.26.10) Uncertainty ($\pm\%$)

100

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Primary energy consumption

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Emissions are calculated from the amount of primary energy used in the facility, OS4x and OS5x, designed and being constructed by Shimizu Corporation.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

N/A

Row 3

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

Scope 2: market-based

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

Facility

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

Shimizu Corporation has received an order from Daiichi Sankyo Co., Ltd. for a high energy efficiency facility (offices, factories, etc.)

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

Allocation based on another physical factor

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

Square meters

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

4615.13

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂e

540

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

50

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Primary energy consumption

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

Emissions are calculated from the amount of primary energy used in the facility, the Hiratsuka Plant, designed and being constructed by Shimizu Corporation, estimating 50% energy saving.

(7.26.14) Where published information has been used, please provide a reference

N/A
[Add row]

(7.27) What are the challenges in allocating emissions to different customers, and what would help you to overcome these challenges?

Row 1

(7.27.1) Allocation challenges

Select from:

Customer base is too large and diverse to accurately track emissions to the customer level

(7.27.2) Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges

The solution is to have customers disclose the primary energy use performance of the buildings they operate.
[Add row]

(7.28) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

(7.28.1) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

Select from:

No

(7.28.3) Primary reason for no plans to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers

Select from:

No standardized procedure

(7.28.4) Explain why you do not plan to develop capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers

We do not plan to allocate emissions to our customers. The buildings we construct are built on a one-time order basis based on customer requirements, so we cannot simply allocate emissions to each orders.

[Fixed row]

(7.29) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?

Select from:

More than 0% but less than or equal to 5%

(7.30) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken.

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(7.30.1) Report your organization's energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

HHV (higher heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

895146

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

895146

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

30699

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

203588

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

234287

Consumption of purchased or acquired heat

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

2

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

2

Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

3

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

3

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

506.69

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

506.69

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

31205.69

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

1098739

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

1129944.69

[Fixed row]

(7.30.6) Select the applications of your organization's consumption of fuel.

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	Select from:

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

[Fixed row]

(7.30.7) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.

Sustainable biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

N/A

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

N/A

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

N/A

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

N/A

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

HHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

864754

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Value taking into account the reduction effect of BDL and GTL

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

N/A

Other non-renewable fuels (e.g. non-renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

N/A

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

864754

(7.30.7.8) Comment

N/A

[Fixed row]

(7.30.9) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed in the reporting year.

Electricity

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

506.69

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

506.69

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

506.69

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

506.69

Heat

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Steam

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Cooling

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

[Fixed row]

(7.30.14) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and/or cooling amounts that were accounted for at a zero or near-zero emission factor in the market-based Scope 2 figure reported in 7.7.

Row 1

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Japan

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier), supported by energy attribute certificates

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

506.69

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

Japan

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2020

(7.30.14.10) Comment

This zero-carbon electricity was consumed at the construction site.

Row 2

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

Japan

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

Large hydropower (>25 MW)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

3677656

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

Japan

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

*This zero-carbon electricity was consumed at the Headquarter office of Shimizu Corporation.
[Add row]*

(7.30.16) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your electricity/heat/steam/cooling consumption in the reporting year.

China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2932.2

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

2932.20

Hong Kong SAR, China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

748.7

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

748.70

India

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

426.3

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

426.30

Indonesia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2786.7

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

2786.70

Japan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

219043.5

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

506.69

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

5

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

219555.19

Malaysia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

353.5

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

353.50

Philippines

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2318.8

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

2318.80

Singapore

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2108.4

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

2108.40

Taiwan, China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

519.9

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

519.90

Thailand

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

904.6

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

904.60

Uganda

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

270.3

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

270.30

United Arab Emirates

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

218.4

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

218.40

United States of America

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1414.1

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1414.10

Viet Nam

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

696.7

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

696.70

[Fixed row]

(7.45) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.

Row 1

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

1.612e-7

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

323264

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

2005518000000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

49.8

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

Increased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

Acquisitions

(7.45.9) Please explain

The emissions of Shimizu group increased due to the acquisitions of Nippon Road and Maruhiko Watanabe.

[Add row]

(7.52) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business.

Row 1

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

Energy usage

(7.52.2) Metric value

1.95

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

30699

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

15779

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

28.4

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

Increased

(7.52.7) Please explain

Re-energy electricity use per 100MilionYen for domestic construction sites of Shimizu Corporation. Numerator is MWh of renewable electricity use at construction sites in the reporting year, denominator is the sales in the reporting year (100MilionYen).

[Add row]

(7.53) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

Absolute target

(7.53.1) Provide details of your absolute emissions targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Abs 1

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

SBTiTargetValidationFull_TC_CDP for Shimizu.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

Well-below 2°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

04/04/2018

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

Carbon dioxide (CO2)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

Scope 1

Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

Market-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

03/30/2018

(7.53.1.12) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

216711

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

58865

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

275576.000

(7.53.1.33) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

100

(7.53.1.34) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

100

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

03/30/2031

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

33

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

184635.920

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

99061

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

80352

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

179413.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

105.74

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target was set in 2018 and has been endorsed by SBTi. Boundaries are Shimizu Corporation and affiliated companies (including overseas subsidiaries) described in our securities report.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

To clarify the company's CO2 reduction targets and the roadmap to achieve them through SBT target setting, and to promote measures to achieve them.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

The Shimizu Group will strongly promote the "renewable energy conversion" of electricity used in offices. In addition, we will use RE as much as possible for the electric power used in the site, reduce the amount of fossil fuel-derived electricity used, and promote the use of alternative fuels such as BDF. And fossil fuel consumption is steadily declining.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

No

Row 2

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Abs 3

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

SBTiTargetValidationFull_TC_CDP for Shimizu.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

2°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

04/04/2018

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

Carbon dioxide (CO2)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

Scope 3

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

Scope 3, Category 11 – Use of sold products

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

03/30/2018

(7.53.1.24) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

3451656.0

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

3451656.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

3451656.000

(7.53.1.45) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.52) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

79.0

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100.0

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

03/30/2031

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

20

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

2761324.800

(7.53.1.69) Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

45421

(7.53.1.76) Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

45421.000

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

45421.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target was set in 2018 and has been endorsed by SBTi. Boundaries are Shimizu Corporation and affiliated companies (including overseas subsidiaries) described in our securities report.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

To clarify the company's CO2 reduction targets and the roadmap to achieve them through SBT target setting, and to promote measures to achieve them.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

This reduction in emissions is not significantly progressing as planned, but we will continue to set this target in the future. The reason is that the buildings designed by us in fiscal 2023 will use in many offices where it is easy to reduce CO2 emissions. However, if this trend continues, we will change the target to WB2D.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

No

Row 4**(7.53.1.1) Target reference number**

Select from:

Abs 4

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

- Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

SBTiTargetValidationFull_TC_CDP for Shimizu.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

- 2°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

04/04/2018

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

- Carbon dioxide (CO2)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

- Scope 3

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

- Scope 3, Category 11 – Use of sold products

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

03/30/2018

(7.53.1.24) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

3451656.0

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

3451656.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

3451656.000

(7.53.1.45) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

79.0

(7.53.1.52) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

79.0

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100.0

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

05/30/2051

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

43

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

1967443.920

(7.53.1.69) Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

45421

(7.53.1.76) Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

45421.000

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

45421.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

229.50

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target was set in 2018 and has been endorsed by SBTi. Boundaries are Shimizu Corporation and affiliated companies (including overseas subsidiaries) described in our securities report.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

To clarify the company's CO2 reduction targets and the roadmap to achieve them through SBT target setting, and to promote measures to achieve them.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

This reduction in emissions is not significantly progressing as planned, but we will continue to set this target in the future. The reason is that the buildings designed by us in future will use in many offices where it is easy to reduce CO2 emissions. And we are currently developing new technologies related to ZEB construction in our design headquarters and technical laboratories. However, if this trend continues, we will change the target to WB2D.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

No

Row 5

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Abs 2

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

SBTiTargetValidationFull_TC_CDP for Shimizu.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

- Well-below 2°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

04/04/2018

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

- Carbon dioxide (CO2)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

- Scope 1
- Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

- Market-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

03/30/2018

(7.53.1.12) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

216711

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

58865.0

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

275576.000

(7.53.1.33) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

100.0

(7.53.1.34) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

100.0

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100.0

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

03/30/2051

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

63

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

101963.120

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

99061

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

80352

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

179413.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

55.39

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target was set in 2018 and has been endorsed by SBTi. This emission has already reached the SBT target, but we will continue to set this target in the future. The reason is that the buildings designed by us in fiscal 2022 were used in many offices where it was easy to reduce CO2 emissions. However, if this trend continues, we will change the target to 1.5.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

To clarify the company's CO2 reduction targets and the roadmap to achieve them through SBT target setting, and to promote measures to achieve them.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

We will confirm the GHG reduction rate in 2030 of the Group and further strengthen measures to achieve the target of 2050. In addition, we will promote the development of technologies such as DAC and CCUS, and consider offsetting them with the final emission GHG. And we are currently developing new climate change technologies at our Technical Research Institute and elsewhere.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

No

[Add row]

(7.53.2) Provide details of your emissions intensity targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 2

(7.53.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Int 1

(7.53.2.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

Scope 1

Scope 2

(7.53.2.11) Intensity metric

Select from:

Metric tons CO2e per unit revenue

(7.53.2.54) % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure

(7.53.2.81) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

[Add row]

(7.54) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

Net-zero targets

(7.54.3) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).

Row 1

(7.54.3.1) Target reference number

Select from:

NZ1

(7.54.3.2) Date target was set

06/24/2021

(7.54.3.3) Target Coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide

(7.54.3.4) Targets linked to this net zero target

Select all that apply

Abs2

Abs4

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

03/30/2050

(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.54.3.7) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

SBTiTargetValidationFull_TC_CDP for Shimizu.pdf

(7.54.3.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

Scope 1

Scope 2

Scope 3

(7.54.3.9) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

Carbon dioxide (CO2)

(7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target covers the emissions of Scope 12 and Scope 3 Category 11 of the Shimizu Group. Excluded are the other Categories of Scope 3.

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

To contribute to the construction of a sustainable society in the construction sector through the construction of ZEB and other decarbonized facilities and infrastructure.

(7.54.3.12) Do you intend to neutralize any residual emissions with permanent carbon removals at the end of the target?

Select from:

Yes

(7.54.3.13) Do you plan to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain?

Select from:

No, but we plan to within the next two years

(7.54.3.14) Do you intend to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization and/or beyond value chain mitigation?

Select all that apply

Yes, we plan to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization at the end of the target

(7.54.3.15) Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at the end of the target

Scope 1 Scope 2 will be offset by high-quality credits, while Scope 3 will be neutralized by carbon removal through our carbon removal technology, "DAC Coating (currently under development)", and our afforestation and forest management activities, "Shimizu Meguri no Mori".

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

CO2 emissions are reported annually to the Sustainability Committee, and the results are further reported to the Board of Directors. If there are any problems with the progress of emission reductions, the Sustainability Committee will provide instructions regarding future reduction schedules.

[Add row]

(7.55) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.

Select from:

Yes

(7.55.1) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	5	<i>*Numeric input</i>
To be implemented	7	6097.5
Implementation commenced	2	71.3
Implemented	6	6090.3
Not to be implemented	0	<i>*Numeric input</i>

[Fixed row]

(7.55.2) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Row 1

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption

Liquid biofuels

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

20.2

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Biodiesel used in heavy equipment used at construction sites of Shimizu Corporation

Row 2

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

Fuel switch

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

25.8

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

GTL used in heavy equipment used at construction sites of Shimizu Corporation

Row 3

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption

Other, please specify :Green Power Certificate

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

12.3

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Conversion of electricity used at construction sites of Shimizu Corporation to green-certified electricity

Row 6

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

Other, please specify :Green Power Certificate

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

3.1

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Use of green-certified electricity in investment assets owned by Shimizu Corporation

Row 7

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption

Low-carbon electricity mix

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

4348.2

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Conversion to green-certified energy for electric power used at the head office and branch offices of Shimizu Corporation, as well as at the buildings of subsidiaries

Row 8

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption

Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

1680.7

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

No payback

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

Ongoing

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Conversion of electricity used at the head office of Shimizu Corporation to renewable energy

[Add row]

(7.55.3) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Row 1

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

Dedicated budget for low-carbon product R&D

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Before making investment decisions, we weigh the likelihood of winning orders by performing a cost performance analysis a comparison of Research and Development costs for developing energy saving technologies and benefits of utility cost saving to building owners from the application of such technologies. And if it is judged that the possibility of an order is high by the result of analysis, research and development investment for the construction of the building where GHG emission reduction is possible will be carried out.

Row 3

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

Internal price on carbon

(7.55.3.2) Comment

We use the price of Green Power Certificates to estimate the cost of CO2.

[Add row]

(7.72) Does your organization assess the life cycle emissions of new construction or major renovation projects?

	Assessment of life cycle emissions	Comment
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, quantitative assessment	<i>Shimizu Corporation assesses life cycle emissions for the buildings we design.</i>

[Fixed row]

(7.72.1) Provide details of how your organization assesses the life cycle emissions of new construction or major renovation projects.

(7.72.1.1) Projects assessed

Select from:

- All new construction and major renovation projects

(7.72.1.2) Earliest project phase that most commonly includes an assessment

Select from:

- Design phase

(7.72.1.3) Life cycle stage(s) most commonly covered

Select from:

- Whole life

(7.72.1.4) Methodologies/standards/tools applied

Select all that apply

- GHG Protocol - Product Life Cycle Accounting and Reporting Standard

(7.72.1.5) Comment

*Shimizu Corporation can, upon clients' requests, calculate and present the life-cycle emissions of a proposed building, before they place orders.
[Fixed row]*

(7.72.2) Can you provide embodied carbon emissions data for any of your organization's new construction or major renovation projects completed in the last three years?

(7.72.2.1) Ability to disclose embodied carbon emissions

Select from:

Yes

(7.72.2.2) Comment

*Shimizu Corporation can calculate the amount of embodied carbon emitted because it grasps the type and quantity of materials used at the design stage and calculates the scope 1 & 2 to be emitted at the construction stage.
[Fixed row]*

(7.72.3) Provide details of the embodied carbon emissions of new construction or major renovation projects completed in the last three years.

Row 1

(7.72.3.1) Year of completion

2021

(7.72.3.2) Property sector

Select from:

Office

(7.72.3.3) Type of project

Select from:

New construction

(7.72.3.4) Project name/ID (optional)

An office building constructed (designed and constructed) in Tokyo, Japan

(7.72.3.5) Life cycle stage(s) covered

Select from:

Whole life

(7.72.3.6) Normalization factor (denominator)

Select from:

IPMS 2 – Office

(7.72.3.7) Denominator unit

Select from:

square meter

(7.72.3.8) Embodied carbon (kg/CO₂e per the denominator unit)

63

(7.72.3.9) % of new construction/major renovation projects in the last three years covered by this metric (by floor area)

32.29

(7.72.3.10) Methodologies/standards/tools applied

Select all that apply

GHG Protocol - Product Life Cycle Accounting and Reporting Standard

(7.72.3.11) Comment

The embodied carbon emissions of the targeted buildings do not include emissions from all materials. The reason is that some of the equipment used has an unknown emission unit.

[Add row]

(7.73) Are you providing product level data for your organization's goods or services?

Select from:

Yes, I will provide data through the CDP questionnaire

(7.73.1) Give the overall percentage of total emissions, for all Scopes, that are covered by these products.

0.03

(7.73.2) Complete the following table for the goods/services for which you want to provide data.

Row 1

(7.73.2.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.73.2.2) Name of good/ service

OS4X, OS5X

(7.73.2.3) Description of good/ service

New construction of datacenters

(7.73.2.4) Type of product

Select from:

Intermediate

(7.73.2.5) Unique product identifier

N/A

(7.73.2.6) Total emissions in kg CO2e per unit

891799.6

(7.73.2.7) ±% change from previous figure supplied

0

(7.73.2.9) Explanation of change

Since building construction is complete build-to-order production, there is no product-specific identification number or relevant previous figure.

(7.73.2.10) Methods used to estimate lifecycle emissions

Select from:

GHG Protocol Product Accounting & Reporting Standard

Row 3

(7.73.2.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.73.2.2) Name of good/ service

Lifestyle Innovation Center

(7.73.2.3) Description of good/ service

(7.73.2.4) Type of product

Select from:

Intermediate

(7.73.2.5) Unique product identifier

N/A

(7.73.2.6) Total emissions in kg CO2e per unit

454447.4

(7.73.2.7) ±% change from previous figure supplied

0

(7.73.2.9) Explanation of change

Since building construction is complete build-to-order production, there is no product-specific identification number or relevant previous figure.

(7.73.2.10) Methods used to estimate lifecycle emissions

Select from:

GHG Protocol Product Accounting & Reporting Standard

Row 4

(7.73.2.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.73.2.2) Name of good/ service

(7.73.2.3) Description of good/ service

Construction of the specialty chemical synthesis building

(7.73.2.4) Type of product

Select from:

Intermediate

(7.73.2.5) Unique product identifier

N/A

(7.73.2.6) Total emissions in kg CO2e per unit

184485.7

(7.73.2.7) ±% change from previous figure supplied

0

(7.73.2.9) Explanation of change

Since building construction is complete build-to-order production, there is no product-specific identification number or relevant previous figure.

(7.73.2.10) Methods used to estimate lifecycle emissions

Select from:

GHG Protocol Product Accounting & Reporting Standard

[Add row]

(7.73.3) Complete the following table with data for lifecycle stages of your goods and/or services.

Row 1

(7.73.3.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.73.3.2) Name of good/ service

OS4X, OS5X

(7.73.3.3) Scope

Select from:

Scope 3

(7.73.3.4) Lifecycle stage

Select from:

Assembly

(7.73.3.5) Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO2e per unit

891799.6

(7.73.3.6) Lifecycle stage under your ownership or control

Select from:

Yes

(7.73.3.7) Type of data used

Select from:

Primary

(7.73.3.8) Data quality

Using Shimizu Corporation's average emissions intensity per 100 million yen

(7.73.3.9) If applicable, describe the verification/assurance of the product emissions data

Emissions intensity derives from Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions with third-party assurance.

Row 2

(7.73.3.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.73.3.2) Name of good/ service

Lifestyle Innovation Center

(7.73.3.3) Scope

Select from:

Scope 3

(7.73.3.4) Lifecycle stage

Select from:

Assembly

(7.73.3.5) Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO2e per unit

454447.4

(7.73.3.6) Lifecycle stage under your ownership or control

Select from:

Yes

(7.73.3.7) Type of data used

Select from:

Primary

(7.73.3.8) Data quality

Using Shimizu Corporation's average emissions intensity per 100 million yen

(7.73.3.9) If applicable, describe the verification/assurance of the product emissions data

Emissions intensity derives from Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions with third-party assurance.

Row 3

(7.73.3.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.73.3.2) Name of good/ service

Hiratsuka Plant

(7.73.3.3) Scope

Select from:

Scope 3

(7.73.3.4) Lifecycle stage

Select from:

Assembly

(7.73.3.5) Emissions at the lifecycle stage in kg CO2e per unit

(7.73.3.6) Lifecycle stage under your ownership or control

Select from:

Yes

(7.73.3.7) Type of data used

Select from:

Primary

(7.73.3.8) Data quality

Using Shimizu Corporation's average emissions intensity per 100 million yen

(7.73.3.9) If applicable, describe the verification/assurance of the product emissions data

Emissions intensity derives from Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions with third-party assurance.

[Add row]

(7.73.4) Please detail emissions reduction initiatives completed or planned for this product.

Row 1

(7.73.4.1) Name of good/ service

Lifestyle Innovation Cener

(7.73.4.2) Initiative ID

Select from:

Initiative 1

(7.73.4.3) Description of initiative

ZEB Ready, CASBEE Wellness Office S Rank to be acquired. Emission reductions are calculated for a life-cycle (50-years).

(7.73.4.4) Completed or planned

Select from:

Planned

(7.73.4.5) Emission reductions in kg CO2e per unit

1036.8

Row 2

(7.73.4.1) Name of good/ service

Hiratsuka Plant

(7.73.4.2) Initiative ID

Select from:

Initiative 1

(7.73.4.3) Description of initiative

ZEB to be acquired. Emission reductions are calculated for a life-cycle (50-years).

(7.73.4.4) Completed or planned

Select from:

Planned

(7.73.4.5) Emission reductions in kg CO2e per unit

77.3
[Add row]

(7.73.5) Have any of the initiatives described in 7.73.4 been driven by requesting CDP Supply Chain members?

Select from:

Yes

(7.73.6) Explain which initiatives have been driven by requesting members.

Row 1

(7.73.6.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.73.6.2) Name of good/service

Lifestyle Innovation Center

(7.73.6.3) Initiative ID

Select from:

Initiative 1

Row 2

(7.73.6.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.73.6.2) Name of good/service

Hiratsuka Plant

(7.73.6.3) Initiative ID

Select from:

Initiative 1

[Add row]

(7.74) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?

Select from:

Yes

(7.74.1) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products.

Row 1

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

Group of products or services

(7.74.1.2) Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Select from:

No taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low carbon

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Buildings construction and renovation

Composite materials

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

Energy-saving buildings, renewal services, new energy facilities and so forth constructed by Shimizu Corporation allow third-party building and facility operators to

reduce energy consumption and GHG emissions. i) Energy-saving buildings and energy-saving services provided by the company reduce the emissions of both scope 1 and scope 2 of a third party. ii) GHG emissions of scope 2 is reduced because an energy-saving building provided by the company reduces electric power and heat consumption. And, it can also contribute to the GHG emissions reduction of scope 1 by using the heat effectively. Moreover, GHG of scope 2 is reducible by practical use of renewable energy.

(7.74.1.5) Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Select from:

Yes

(7.74.1.6) Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Select from:

Other, please specify :We calculate the primary energy consumption of the building to be designed in accordance with 省エネルギー法. This calculated energy consumption is taken as the emission amount of low carbon products.

(7.74.1.7) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

Select from:

Use stage

(7.74.1.8) Functional unit used

Comparison of CO2 emissions calculated for our annual design of ZEBs with the CO2 emissions that a normal building (non-ZEB building) would emit if it were operated for 50 years.

(7.74.1.9) Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

The non-ZEB building used for comparison emits CO2 specified by the Energy Conservation Law, and is used as the base scenario.

(7.74.1.10) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

Select from:

Use stage

(7.74.1.11) Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or

baseline scenario

25980

(7.74.1.12) Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

CO2 emissions for 53 building whose construction began in 2023, calculated based on the 2013 Act on the Rationalizing Energy Use, are 71,401 t-CO2/year. The actual emissions of the buildings calculated from primary energy consumption is 45,421 t-CO2/year. Therefore, the amount of CO2 emission reduction by our low-carbon products is (71,401 - 45,421) 25,980 t-CO2.

(7.74.1.13) Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

0.9

[Add row]

(7.77) Did your organization complete new construction or major renovations projects designed as net zero carbon in the last three years?

Select from:

Yes

(7.77.1) Provide details of new construction or major renovations projects completed in the last 3 years that were designed as net zero carbon.

Row 1

(7.77.1.1) Property sector

Select from:

Office

(7.77.1.2) Definition(s) of net zero carbon applied

Select all that apply

National/local green building council standard, please specify :先進的な建築設計によるエネルギー負荷の抑制やパッシブ技術の採用による自然エネルギーの積極的な活用、高効率な設備システムの導入等により、室内環境の質を維持しつつ大幅な省エネルギー化を実現した上で、再生可能エネルギーを導入することにより、エネルギー自立度を極力高め、年間の一次エネルギー消費量の収支をゼロとすることを目指した建築物

(7.77.1.3) % of net zero carbon buildings in the total number of buildings completed in the last 3 years

37

(7.77.1.4) Have any of the buildings been certified as net zero carbon?

Select from:

Yes

(7.77.1.5) % of buildings certified as net zero carbon in the total number of buildings completed in the last 3 years

14.9

(7.77.1.6) Certification scheme(s)

Select all that apply

Other, please specify :Building Energy Saving Performance Labeling System(BELS) certified by the Japan Building Center

(7.77.1.7) Comment

ZEB certification is obtained by proving that the BEI is 0.5 or less in the BELS evaluation. Shimizu Corporation has started construction of 37 ZEBs (including ZEBready and Nearly ZEBs) over the past three years, but only six of these ZEBs have achieved a reduction of 100% or more. One of the reasons for this is that it is difficult to secure a large site in urban areas and therefore to generate renewable energy on site. Another barrier is the cost increase associated with ZEB construction. Without a change in the client cost expectations and an increase in demand for ZEB as a result, it will be difficult to increase the number of ZEBs.

[Add row]

(7.79) Has your organization canceled any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

Select from:

Yes

(7.79.1) Provide details of the project-based carbon credits canceled by your organization in the reporting year.

Row 1

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

Biomass energy

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

Emissions reduction

(7.79.1.3) Project description

Fuel switch from fossil fuel to biomass solid fuel (woody biomass fuel) at corrugated board manufacturing plant

(7.79.1.4) Credits canceled by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

670

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of cancelation

Select from:

Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at cancelation?

Select from:

Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at cancelation

2016

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:

- Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:

- Other regulatory carbon crediting program, please specify :J-Credit Scheme

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply

- Investment analysis

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

- No risk of reversal

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply

- Upstream/downstream emissions

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

The J-Credit is a scheme operated by the Japanese government to certify reductions and absorption of greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide (CO₂) as “credits,” which can then be traded by companies and local governments. The J-Credit is one of the means to achieve Japan's greenhouse gas reduction targets and is intended to promote climate change countermeasures. In April 2023, “The project proponent shall ensure sustainability through environmental and social considerations in project implementation” was added to the applicability conditions listed in the methodology of the program under which the credits we purchased and canceled had been created.

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

Serial number of purchased and canceled credits:JC-400-000-005-145-024JC-400-000-145-693 Department responsible for credit purchase: General Affairs
Department Due diligence in the purchase: We selected credits that generated from projects covering the technology in the same field as where the target CO2 emission had been occurred.If such credits were not available, other credits of higher reliability were selected.

Row 2

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

Solar

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

Emissions reduction

(7.79.1.3) Project description

Introduction of solar power generation into residential housing

(7.79.1.4) Credits canceled by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

28

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of cancelation

Select from:

Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at cancelation?

Select from:

Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at cancelation

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?*Select from:*

- Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued*Select from:*

- Other regulatory carbon crediting program, please specify :J-Credit Scheme

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project*Select all that apply*

- Investment analysis

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk*Select all that apply*

- No risk of reversal

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed*Select all that apply*

- Other, please specify :In the J-Credit scheme, leakage analysis is performed by calculating incidental emissions, which is defined for each methodology. In this project, emissions from the use of power conditioners are calculated and evaluated as incidental emissions.

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

The J-Credit is a scheme operated by the Japanese government to certify reductions and absorption of greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide (CO₂) as “credits,” which can then be traded by companies and local governments. The J-Credit is one of the means to achieve Japan's greenhouse gas reduction targets and is intended to promote climate change countermeasures. In April 2023, “The project proponent shall ensure sustainability through environmental and social considerations in project implementation” was added to the applicability conditions listed in the methodology of the program under which the credits we purchased and canceled had been created.

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

Serial number of purchased and canceled credits: JCL-400-000-007-885-010 JCL-400-000-007-885-037 Department responsible for credit purchase: General Affairs Department Due diligence in the purchase: We selected credits that generated from projects covering the technology in the same field as where the target CO2 emission had been occurred. If such credits were not available, other credits of higher reliability were selected.

[Add row]

C8. Environmental performance - Forests

(8.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of forests-related data?

	Exclusion from disclosure
Timber products	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(8.1.1) Provide details on these exclusions.

Timber products

(8.1.1.1) Exclusion

Select from:

Business activities

(8.1.1.2) Description of exclusion

In this report, we have included wood products used in formwork construction in the scope of disclosure. Therefore, wood products used for purposes other than formwork construction (e.g., structural members, claddings, finishing materials, etc.) are excluded from the scope of this disclosure.

(8.1.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

Direct operations

(8.1.1.4) Reason for exclusion

Select from:

- Data is not available

(8.1.1.5) Primary reason why data is not available for your disclosed commodity

Select from:

- Challenges associated with data collection and/or quality

(8.1.1.8) Indicate if you are providing the commodity volume that is being excluded from your disclosure of forests-related data

Select from:

- No, the volume excluded is unknown

(8.1.1.10) Please explain

Among the natural resources used by Shimizu Corporation, wood products are used less than other natural resources. Therefore, wood products are considered to be of low importance to Shimizu Corporation, and no data on wood products has been collected.

[Add row]

(8.2) Provide a breakdown of your disclosure volume per commodity.

	Disclosure volume (metric tons)	Volume type	Sourced volume (metric tons)
Timber products	2400	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sourced	2400

[Fixed row]

(8.5) Provide details on the origins of your sourced volumes.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Malaysia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Sarawak

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

1540

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Japanese general construction companies, including Shimizu Corporation, are primarily responsible for construction management at construction sites, while the construction work itself is performed by specialized contractors. In formwork construction, the formwork contractors purchase the formwork plywood and bring it to Shimizu Corporation's construction sites to perform the work. Therefore, there is no process in which Shimizu Corporation is directly involved in the origin of the commodity. However, we believe that it will be necessary in the future to understand the situation at the timber production site. Therefore, Shimizu Corporation started a questionnaire survey of formwork contractors in 2023 in order to understand the current situation. The quantities disclosed in this report are estimates calculated based on that survey, so the answers to this question may not necessarily correspond to actual procurement quantities.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Malaysia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

Not disclosing

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

430

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Japanese general construction companies, including Shimizu Corporation, are primarily responsible for construction management at construction sites, while the construction work itself is performed by specialized contractors. In formwork construction, the formwork contractors purchase the formwork plywood and bring it to Shimizu Corporation's construction sites to perform the work. Therefore, there is no process in which Shimizu Corporation is directly involved in the origin of the commodity. However, we believe that it will be necessary in the future to understand the situation at the timber production site. Therefore, Shimizu Corporation started a questionnaire survey of formwork contractors in 2023 in order to understand the current situation. The quantities disclosed in this report are estimates calculated based on that survey, so the answers to this question may not necessarily correspond to actual procurement quantities.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Indonesia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

Not disclosing

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

260

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Japanese general construction companies, including Shimizu Corporation, are primarily responsible for construction management at construction sites, while the construction work itself is performed by specialized contractors. In formwork construction, the formwork contractors purchase the formwork plywood and bring it to Shimizu Corporation's construction sites to perform the work. Therefore, there is no process in which Shimizu Corporation is directly involved in the origin of the commodity. However, we believe that it will be necessary in the future to understand the situation at the timber production site. Therefore, Shimizu Corporation started a questionnaire survey of formwork contractors in 2023 in order to understand the current situation. The quantities disclosed in this report are estimates calculated based on that survey, so the answers to this question may not necessarily correspond to actual procurement quantities.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Unknown origin

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

170

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Japanese general construction companies, including Shimizu Corporation, are primarily responsible for construction management at construction sites, while the construction work itself is performed by specialized contractors. In formwork construction, the formwork contractors purchase the formwork plywood and bring it to Shimizu Corporation's construction sites to perform the work. Therefore, there is no process in which Shimizu Corporation is directly involved in the origin of the commodity. However, we believe that it will be necessary in the future to understand the situation at the timber production site. Therefore, Shimizu Corporation started a questionnaire survey of formwork contractors in 2023 in order to understand the current situation. The quantities disclosed in this report are estimates calculated based on that survey, so the answers to this question may not necessarily correspond to actual procurement quantities.

[Add row]

(8.7) Did your organization have a no-deforestation or no-conversion target, or any other targets for sustainable production/ sourcing of your disclosed commodities, active in the reporting year?

Timber products

(8.7.1) Active no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

No, but we plan to have a no-deforestation or no-conversion target in the next two years

(8.7.3) Primary reason for not having an active no-deforestation or no-conversion target in the reporting year

Select from:

No standardized procedure

(8.7.4) Explain why you did not have an active no-deforestation or no-conversion target in the reporting year

Shimizu Corporation is aware that some of the products we currently use are derived from natural forests. However, at this stage, no alternative products are available in the market. Therefore, Shimizu Corporation is making efforts to shorten the transition process by encouraging formwork plywood manufacturers to promote the distribution of alternative products and by requesting formwork contractors to switch to alternative products. Once these measures have been implemented and the

transition to alternative products is complete, Shimizu Corporation plans to set a no-deforestation or no-conversion target.

(8.7.5) Other active targets related to this commodity, including any which contribute to your no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

Yes, we have other targets related to this commodity

[Fixed row]

(8.7.2) Provide details of other targets related to your commodities, including any which contribute to your no-deforestation or no-conversion target, and progress made against them.

Timber products

(8.7.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Target 1

(8.7.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

Product level

(8.7.2.4) Commodity volume covered by target (metric tons)

Select from:

Other volume, please specify :型枠工事で使用する合板のうち、非認証の外国産合板の型枠が対象

(8.7.2.5) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Other target category, please specify

Other target metric, please specify :型枠工事で使用する合板のうち、非認証の外国産合板の型枠の使用量[t]

(8.7.2.8) Date target was set

06/22/2024

(8.7.2.9) End date of base year

03/30/2023

(8.7.2.10) Base year figure

1010

(8.7.2.11) End date of target

03/30/2031

(8.7.2.12) Target year figure

0

(8.7.2.13) Reporting year figure

1010

(8.7.2.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

(8.7.2.15) % of target achieved relative to base year

0.00

(8.7.2.16) Global environmental treaties/ initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

- Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework
- Planetary Boundaries
- Other, please specify :Glasgow Leaders' Declaration on Forests and Land use

(8.7.2.17) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Formwork plywood made of foreign timber is covered. Formwork plywood made of domestic timber and formwork made of materials other than plywood are excluded.

(8.7.2.18) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Shimizu Corporation aims to reduce the amount of non-certified foreign plywood used in its construction sites to zero by 2030. As a first step toward achieving this target, we began interviews and surveys of formwork contractors in 2023 to understand the current situation.

(8.7.2.20) Further details of target

Shimizu Corporation aims to reduce the amount of non-certified foreign plywood used in formwork plywood used at its construction sites to zero by 2030. Based on the results of a questionnaire survey conducted in 2023, it was estimated that Shimizu Corporation used 2,400 tons of foreign-produced formwork plywood in FY2023, of which 1,390 tons was certified material and 1,010 tons was non-certified material. In the near future, we plan to actively conduct study sessions with formwork constructors and build a network for information exchange in order to reduce the amount of non-certified formwork plywood used to zero. Furthermore, we plan to promote the use of non-foreign plywood formwork, such as domestic wood formwork and resin formwork other than plywood.

[Add row]

(8.8) Indicate if your organization has a traceability system to determine the origins of your sourced volumes and provide details of the methods and tools used.

Timber products

(8.8.1) Traceability system

Select from:

- No, and we do not plan to establish one within the next two years

(8.8.4) Primary reason your organization does not have a traceability system

Select from:

No standardized procedure

(8.8.5) Explain why your organization does not have a traceability system

Japanese general construction companies, including Shimizu Corporation, are primarily responsible for construction management at construction sites, while the construction work itself is performed by specialized contractors. In formwork construction, the formwork contractors purchase the formwork plywood and bring it to Shimizu Corporation's construction sites to perform the work. Therefore, there is no process for Shimizu Corporation to purchase formwork plywood directly from producers. In addition, because the supply chain is complex and long, there is currently no standardized method for understanding traceability. However, we believe that it will be necessary to understand the situation in timber production areas in the future. Therefore, from 2023, we have begun efforts to contact each company in the supply chain and ensure traceability to the production area.

[Fixed row]

(8.9) Provide details of your organization's assessment of the deforestation-free (DF) or deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status of its disclosed commodities.

Timber products

(8.9.1) DF/DCF status assessed for this commodity

Select from:

Yes, deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status assessed

(8.9.2) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF in the reporting year

3

(8.9.3) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through a third-party certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

3

(8.9.4) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of production unit

0

(8.9.5) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of sourcing area

0

(8.9.6) Is a proportion of your disclosure volume certified through a scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance?

Select from:

Yes

[Fixed row]

(8.9.1) Provide details of third-party certification schemes used to determine the deforestation-free (DF) or deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status of the disclosure volume, since specified cutoff date.

Timber products

(8.9.1.1) Third-party certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

Forest management unit/Producer certification

FSC Forest Management certification

(8.9.1.2) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

3

(8.9.1.3) Comment

Japanese general construction companies, including Shimizu Corporation, are primarily responsible for construction management at construction sites, while the construction work itself is performed by specialized contractors. In formwork construction, the formwork contractors purchase the formwork plywood and bring it to Shimizu Corporation's construction sites to perform the work. Therefore, since there is no process for Shimizu Corporation to purchase formwork plywood directly from producers, we do not have any certification documents.

[Add row]

(8.9.2) Provide details of third-party certification schemes not providing full DF/DCF assurance.

Timber products

(8.9.2.1) Third-party certification scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

Forest management unit/Producer certification

PEFC Sustainable Forest Management certification

(8.9.2.2) % of disclosure volume certified through scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

48

(8.9.2.3) Additional control methods in place to determine DF/DCF status of volumes certified through scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

Select all that apply

No

(8.9.2.4) Comment

Shimizu Corporation understands and is considering the need for additional methods to manage DF/DCF status. However, due to challenges such as the length and complexity of the supply chain, we recognize that the method is problematic at this time. In the near future, Shimizu plans to address this issue through outreach to formwork plywood manufacturers and formwork contractors. In addition, Japanese general construction companies, including Shimizu Corporation, are primarily responsible for construction management at construction sites, while the construction work itself is performed by specialized contractors. In formwork construction, the formwork contractors purchase the formwork plywood and bring it to Shimizu Corporation's construction sites to perform the work. Therefore, there is no process by which Shimizu Corporation directly purchases wood, and the company does not possess any certification documents.

(8.9.2.5) Certification documentation

PEFC.pdf

[Add row]

(8.10) Indicate whether you have monitored or estimated the deforestation and conversion of other natural ecosystems footprint for your disclosed commodities.

Timber products

(8.10.1) Monitoring or estimating your deforestation and conversion footprint

Select from:

- No, but we plan to monitor or estimate our deforestation and conversion footprint in the next two years

(8.10.2) Primary reason for not monitoring or estimating deforestation and conversion footprint

Select from:

- No standardized procedure

(8.10.3) Explain why you do not monitor or estimate your deforestation and conversion footprint

Japanese general construction companies, including Shimizu Corporation, are primarily responsible for construction management at construction sites, while the construction work itself is performed by specialized contractors. In formwork construction, the formwork contractors purchase the formwork plywood and bring it to Shimizu Corporation's construction sites to perform the work. Therefore, there is no process by which Shimizu Corporation directly purchases wood. In addition, many of the formwork contractors contracted by Shimizu are small to medium enterprises (SMEs) and do not have the expertise in monitoring or estimating the footprint. Therefore, it is not possible to monitor or estimate the deforestation and conversion footprint at this time. However, if the total standing timber volume per unit area at a site were known, it would be possible to estimate the Footprint. Therefore, we are currently studying the possibility of estimating the Footprint. Shimizu Corporation plans to monitor the standing timber volume and forest conditions in the area of origin through its suppliers.

[Fixed row]

(8.11) For volumes not assessed and determined as deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF), indicate if you have taken actions in the reporting year to increase production or sourcing of DCF volumes.

	Actions taken to increase production or sourcing of DCF volumes
Timber products	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, but we plan to within the next two years

[Fixed row]

(8.12) Indicate if certification details are available for the commodity volumes sold to requesting CDP Supply Chain members.

Timber products

(8.12.1) Third-party certification scheme adopted

Select from:

Yes

(8.12.2) Certification details are available for the volumes sold to any requesting CDP Supply Chain members

Select from:

No

(8.12.3) Primary reason certification details are not available for the volumes sold to any requesting CDP Supply Chain members

Select from:

Insufficient data on what is sold to requesting member

(8.12.4) Explain why certification details are not available for the volumes sold to any requesting CDP Supply Chain members

Japanese general construction companies, including Shimizu Corporation, are primarily responsible for construction management at construction sites, while the

construction work itself is performed by specialized contractors. In the formwork work, the formwork contractors purchase the formwork plywood and bring it to Shimizu Corporation's construction sites for to perform the work. Since formwork contractors receive numerous orders for formwork work from various general construction companies each year, they are unable to identify and control the detailed quantities of formwork plywood used in individual construction projects. Therefore, it is not possible to provide details of certification to CDP supply chain members.

[Fixed row]

(8.13) Does your organization calculate the GHG emission reductions and/or removals from land use management and land use change that have occurred in your direct operations and/or upstream value chain?

Timber products

(8.13.1) GHG emissions reductions and removals from land use management and land use change calculated

Select from:

No, and do not plan to do so in the next two years

(8.13.2) Primary reason your organization does not calculate GHG emissions reductions and removals from land use management and land use change

Select from:

Judged to be unimportant or not relevant

(8.13.3) Explain why your organization does not calculate GHG emissions reductions and removals from land use management and land use change

At this time, there are no activities being implemented to reduce or eliminate GHG emissions from land use management and land use change in the upstream and direct operations of Shimizu Corporation's value chain, as these activities have been judged to be not relevant to Shimizu Corporation's direct operations.

[Fixed row]

(8.14) Indicate if you assess your own compliance and/or the compliance of your suppliers with forest regulations and/or mandatory standards, and provide details.

(8.14.1) Assess legal compliance with forest regulations

Select from:

- Yes, from suppliers

(8.14.2) Aspects of legislation considered

Select all that apply

- Labor rights
- Environmental protection
- Human rights protected under international law
- Tax, anti-corruption, trade and customs regulations
- Forest-related rules, including forest management and biodiversity conservation, where directly related to wood harvesting
- The principle of free, prior and informed consent (FPIC), including as set out in the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

(8.14.3) Procedure to ensure legal compliance

Select all that apply

- Supplier self-declaration
- Other, please specify :当社調達基準における法令順守の要請

(8.14.5) Please explain

In addition to establishing basic policies and guidelines, Shimizu Corporation assesses its own and its suppliers' compliance with forest regulations and mandatory standards by conducting two surveys. (1) Establishment of CSR Procurement Basic Policy and Guidelines Shimizu Corporation has established the "Shimizu Group Basic CSR Procurement Policy" and "Shimizu Group CSR Procurement Guidelines" to establish a sustainable supply chain with its subcontractors. The "Shimizu Group CSR Procurement Basic Policy" is a statement of the basic stance that the Shimizu Group should fulfill. The "Shimizu Group CSR Procurement Guidelines" request subcontractors to put the basic policy into practice with respect to compliance with laws and regulations, including anti-corruption, respect for human rights, consideration for the environment, and assurance of quality. In addition, we also request that subcontractors' related parties, i.e., secondary and subsequent suppliers, encourage them to make efforts based on the Guidelines. (2) CSR Procurement Questionnaire In 2022, we conducted a questionnaire survey of subcontractors closely related to our company for the purpose of ascertaining the current status of efforts by each company based on the Shimizu Group CSR Procurement Guidelines. In addition, to ensure that the contents of the guidelines are widely understood, Shimizu Corporation has held compliance training sessions for its subcontractors to explain the guidelines and ensure that they are well understood. 3) Questionnaire Survey on Formwork Plywood In 2023, Shimizu Corporation conducted a questionnaire survey of formwork contractors regarding formwork plywood used at Shimizu Corporation construction sites during the same year, with the aim of understanding the actual supply chain. By ascertaining the use of certified timber, we are evaluating the status of suppliers' legal compliance with forest regulations.

[Fixed row]

(8.15) Do you engage in landscape (including jurisdictional) initiatives to progress shared sustainable land use goals?

(8.15.1) Engagement in landscape/jurisdictional initiatives

Select from:

- No, we do not engage in landscape/jurisdictional initiatives, but we plan to in the next two years

(8.15.2) Primary reason for not engaging in landscape/jurisdictional initiatives

Select from:

- No suitable initiatives to engage in

(8.15.3) Explain why your organization does not engage in landscape/jurisdictional initiatives

Japanese general construction companies, including Shimizu Corporation, are primarily responsible for construction management at construction sites, while the construction work itself is performed by specialized contractors. In formwork construction, the formwork contractors purchase the formwork plywood and bring it to Shimizu Corporation's construction sites to perform the work. Therefore, there is no process in which Shimizu Corporation is directly involved in the origin of the commodity. In addition, many of the formwork contractors contracted by Shimizu are small to medium enterprises (SMEs) and do not possess the expertise in landscape/jurisdictional approach engagements. Therefore, it is currently not possible to conduct a landscape/jurisdictional approach engagement at this time.

[Fixed row]

(8.15.1) Indicate the criteria you consider when prioritizing landscapes and jurisdictions for engagement in collaborative approaches to sustainable land use and provide an explanation.

(8.15.1.1) Criteria for prioritizing landscapes/jurisdictions for engagement

Select all that apply

- Opportunity to protect and restore natural ecosystems
 Response to regulation

[Fixed row]

(8.16) Do you participate in any other external activities to support the implementation of policies and commitments related to deforestation, ecosystem conversion, or human rights issues in commodity value chains?

Select from:

Yes

(8.16.1) Provide details of the external activities to support the implementation of your policies and commitments related to deforestation, ecosystem conversion, or human rights issues in commodity value chains

Row 1

(8.16.1.1) Commodity

Select all that apply

Timber products

(8.16.1.2) Activities

Select all that apply

Involved in industry platforms

(8.16.1.3) Country/area

Select from:

Japan

(8.16.1.4) Subnational area

Select from:

Not applicable

(8.16.1.5) Provide further details of the activity

1) Commitments related to deforestation · Participation in the Platinum Forest Industry Initiative of the Platinum Initiative Network · Participation in the Working Team

for the Promotion of Wooden Construction · Participation in the “Medium and Large-Scale Wooden Building Study Group” of Association of New Urban Housing Technology · Participation in the “Special Research Committee on Academic and Technical Issues for the Social Implementation and Generalization of Medium- and Large-scale Wooden Buildings” of the Architectural Institute of Japan · Participation in the “Wooden Subcommittee” of Japan Structural Consultants Association · Participation in the “Study on Social Implementation of Mixed-Wood Structures Using Specified Lots” of the Building Research Institute · Participation in team Timberize, a non-profit organization · Participation in the Consortium for the Development and Dissemination of Forest Technology in Gifu Prefecture · Participation in the Wood Solution Network 2) Commitments related to Ecosystem conversion · Endorsement of Keidanren's Biodiversity Initiative · Participation in Keidanren Nature Conservation Council · Participation in “Post-2020 Biodiversity Framework Study Working Group” of Keidanren · Contribution to Keidanren Nature Conservation Fund · Participation in the Environment Subcommittee, the Biodiversity Subcommittee, and the Construction Byproducts Subcommittee of the Japan Federation of Construction Contractors Associations · Participation in the Japan Business Initiative for Biodiversity (JBIB) · Participation in Association for Business Innovation in harmony with Nature and Community (ABINC) · Participation in the Japan Association of Environment Assessment (JEAS) · Participation in the Green Infrastructure Public-Private Partnership Platform · Participation in Environmental Partnership of Japan (EPOC) · Participation in Green Tokyo Alliance 3) Commitments related to Human Rights · Participation in the Construction and Real Estate Human Rights Due Diligence Study Group · Participation in the Industrial Federation for Human Rights, Tokyo

Row 2

(8.16.1.1) Commodity

Select all that apply

Timber products

(8.16.1.2) Activities

Select all that apply

Engaging with communities

(8.16.1.3) Country/area

Select from:

Japan

(8.16.1.4) Subnational area

Select from:

Not applicable

(8.16.1.5) Provide further details of the activity

1) Forest conservation activities · Planting and forestation activities in Yamaguchi Ryokuchi Park in Sapporo, Hokkaido (2011-2024, ongoing) · Planting and forestation activities in Foresst of Osaki Hachimangu Shrine in Oshu City, Iwate Prefecture (2019-2020) · Planting and forestation activities in “Shimizu Meguri no Mori” in Kawaba Village, Gunma Prefecture (2022-2024, ongoing) · Forest maintenance activities at Kitamoto Nature Park in Kitamoto City, Saitama Prefecture (2011-2024, ongoing) · Wetland restoration activities and bamboo forest maintenance activities in “Yatsubori no Shimizu Yatsu” in Tomisato City, Chiba Prefecture (2021-2024, ongoing) · Forest maintenance and environmental education activities at “Matsuzaka Isedera Nature ‘Ai’ Land” in Ise City, Mie Prefecture (2018-2024, ongoing) · Forest maintenance and environmental education activities at “TSUNAGI no Mori” in Shizuoka City, Shizuoka Prefecture (2021-2024, ongoing) · Forest maintenance and environmental education activities at Osaka Prefectural Youth Retreat in Kaizuka City, Osaka Prefecture (2008-2024, ongoing) · Forest maintenance activities in Kobe City, Hyogo Prefecture (2009-2024, ongoing) · Reforestation and forest maintenance activities in the “Nippon Douro no Mori ” in Yusuhara, Kochi Prefecture (2008 - 2024, ongoing) · Activities to maintain roosts and feeding areas for Hooded Cranes in Shunan City, Yamaguchi Prefecture (1997 - 2024, ongoing) · Mangrove planting activities in Thailand (2009-2017) · Mangrove reforestation activities in Indonesia (2015-2019) · Reforestation and forest maintenance activities in Singapore (2011 - 2022) 2) Events and workshops · Biotope tours at the Technical Research Institute (2023-2024, ongoing) · Implementation of the “Open Study Group on Green Infrastructure Regional Co-creation,” a dialogue event with citizen groups, NPOs, local government officials, private companies, and others active in Koto-ku, Tokyo and Tomisato City, Chiba Prefecture (2024) 3) Educational activities · Hold woodworking classes at elementary and junior high schools throughout Japan (2007-2024, ongoing) · Holding of “Shimizu Open Academy,” free public lectures for youth and the general public at technical research institutes nationwide (2008 - 2024, ongoing)

Row 3

(8.16.1.1) Commodity

Select all that apply

Timber products

(8.16.1.2) Activities

Select all that apply

Engaging with non-governmental organizations

(8.16.1.3) Country/area

Select from:

Japan

(8.16.1.4) Subnational area

Select from:

Not applicable

(8.16.1.5) Provide further details of the activity

1) Collaboration with non-governmental organizations · Implementation of a nature conservation program for employees at “Yatsuhobori-no-Shimizu Yatsu” in cooperation with Earthwatch Japan (2021 - 2023) · Implementation of a nature conservation program for the general public at “Yatsuhobori-no-Shimizu Yatsu” in cooperation with Earthwatch Japan (started in 2024, ongoing) · Implementation of a nature conservation program for employees at Futtsu Tideland in collaboration with Earthwatch Japan (started in 2024; ongoing) · Implementation of green infrastructure regional cooperative creation in collaboration with Green Connection TOKYO, a non-profit organization · Research, development, and educational activities on animal pathways at The Animal-pathway & Wildlife Association 2) Donations to non-governmental organizations · Membership and donations to the World Wide Fund for Nature Japan · Membership and donations to the Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES) · Membership and donations to the Wild Bird Society of Japan · Membership and donations to Sustainability Communication Network(NSC) of the Global Environmental Forum · Membership and donation to Hana Kaido, a non-profit organization

Row 4

(8.16.1.1) Commodity

Select all that apply

Timber products

(8.16.1.2) Activities

Select all that apply

- Funding research organizations

(8.16.1.3) Country/area

Select from:

- Japan

(8.16.1.4) Subnational area

Select from:

- Not applicable

(8.16.1.5) Provide further details of the activity

· Donation to Yamashina Institute for Ornithology

Row 5

(8.16.1.1) Commodity

Select all that apply

- Timber products

(8.16.1.2) Activities

Select all that apply

- Other, please specify :Engaging with Governmental Organizations and the Local Government

(8.16.1.3) Country/area

Select from:

- Japan

(8.16.1.4) Subnational area

Select from:

Not applicable

(8.16.1.5) Provide further details of the activity

1) *Participation in Networks* · *Participation in the Eco-First Promotion Council organized by the Ministry of the Environment* · *Participation in the Eco-First Promotion Council organized by the Ministry of the Environment of Japan* · *Participation in the 30 by 30 Alliance organized by the Ministry of the Environment* · *Participation in the G7 Alliance for Nature Positive Economy (G7ANPE) organized by the Ministry of the Environment* · *Participation in the Chuo City Environmental Conservation Network operated by Chuo City, Tokyo* 2) *Contribution to institutionalization* · *Participation in the Ministry of the Environment's "Shizen Kyosei Site" Certification Demonstration Project* · *Participation as a core member of the Nature-Positive Economy Study Group operated by the Ministry of the Environment* · *Participation in the "EDO-MIDORI Registered Green Spaces" Liaison Council operated by the Bureau of Environment, Tokyo Metropolitan Government* · *Participation in the Koto Ward Basic Plan for Greenery Promotion Conference organized by Koto Ward, Tokyo*

Row 6

(8.16.1.1) Commodity

Select all that apply

Timber products

(8.16.1.2) Activities

Select all that apply

Other, please specify :Collaboration with academic and research institutions

(8.16.1.3) Country/area

Select from:

Japan

(8.16.1.4) Subnational area

Select from:

Not applicable

(8.16.1.5) Provide further details of the activity

· Collaboration with Gifu Academy of Forest Science and Culture for forest conservation · Joint research on green infrastructure with the National Institute for Environmental Studies · Participation in the Center for SDGs and Biodiversity, KWANSEI GAKUIN University · Joint research on biochar with the University of Tokyo

Row 7

(8.16.1.1) Commodity

Select all that apply

Timber products

(8.16.1.2) Activities

Select all that apply

Other, please specify :International Initiatives

(8.16.1.3) Country/area

Select from:

Not applicable

(8.16.1.4) Subnational area

Select from:

Not applicable

(8.16.1.5) Provide further details of the activity

· Participation in the UN Global Compact Network Japan (GCNJ) · Participation in TNFD Forum · Registration as a TNFD Early Adopter

[Add row]

(8.17) Is your organization supporting or implementing project(s) focused on ecosystem restoration and long-term protection?

Select from:

- Yes

(8.17.1) Provide details on your project(s), including the extent, duration, and monitoring frequency. Please specify any measured outcome(s).

Row 1

(8.17.1.1) Project reference

Select from:

- Project 1

(8.17.1.2) Project type

Select from:

- Other, please specify :wetland ecosystem restoration

(8.17.1.3) Expected benefits of project

Select all that apply

- Disaster risk reduction
- Reduction of GHG emissions
- Reduce/halt biodiversity loss
- Restoration of natural ecosystem(s)
- Improvement of water availability and quality
- Further transformative change through sharing of project design, implementation and lessons learnt

(8.17.1.4) Is this project originating any carbon credits?

Select from:

No

(8.17.1.5) Description of project

This project is a pilot project called “Yatsubori no Shimizu Yatsu,” which regenerated wetlands as green infrastructure on idle farmland in Tomisato City, Chiba Prefecture, by exploring various possibilities of utilization through industry-government-academia-industry collaboration. The site is located in a small valley called “Yatsu,” a wetland once used for rice cultivation but abandoned as fallow fields for nearly 20 years. In the fall of 2020, Shimizu Corporation received a proposal from Earthwatch Japan, a non-profit organization with which Shimizu Corporation has worked for many years, to collaborate with the National Institute for Environmental Studies and local citizen groups to restore the wetlands. At the same time, Shimizu Corporation was moving to establish a new organization for environmental management. Against this backdrop, Shimizu Corporation launched this project in April 2021 as a Creating Shared Value (CSV) activity to contribute to society as part of its corporate strategy. From 2021 to the present, the project has been conducted once a month, led by six organizations: Shimizu Corporation, Earthwatch Japan, Tomisato City, the National Institute for Environmental Studies, NPO Tomisato-no-Hotaru and Oshidori-no-Sato-wo-Hagukumu-Kai. Through the past activities, the core members have maintained bamboo forests to restore the devastated satoyama environment, and have also restored wetland environments and earthen waterways by human hands in order to restore habitats for a variety of plants and animals. The effectiveness of the restoration activities was demonstrated through surveys conducted by experts and employees and monitoring using ICT technology. In addition, in collaboration with various organizations, we have organized a number of events to publicize the value and importance of nature. Furthermore, in recent years, we have been engaged in technological development using this site. In recognition of these efforts, this project received the Grand Prize of the 4th Green Infrastructure Awards.

(8.17.1.6) Where is the project taking place in relation to your value chain?

Select all that apply

Project based elsewhere

(8.17.1.7) Start year

2021

(8.17.1.8) Target year

Select from:

Indefinitely

(8.17.1.9) Project area to date (Hectares)

0.46

(8.17.1.10) Project area in the target year (Hectares)

0.46

(8.17.1.11) Country/Area

Select from:

Japan

(8.17.1.12) Latitude

35.71

(8.17.1.13) Longitude

140.33

(8.17.1.14) Monitoring frequency

Select from:

Six-monthly or more frequently

(8.17.1.16) For which of your expected benefits are you monitoring progress?

Select all that apply

Disaster risk reduction

Restoration of natural ecosystem(s)

(8.17.1.17) Please explain

The project has regenerated wetlands, slope forests, and earthen waterways by human hands from 2021 to 2024, creating habitats for a wide variety of flora and fauna. The number of plant and animal species identified so far is increasing: 66 in 2021, 196 in 2022, and 219 in 2023. Therefore, the project is considered to be contributing to the restoration of the wetland ecosystem. In addition, it has been confirmed that water purification and rainwater storage functions have been improved through regenerated wetlands. Furthermore, biochar is produced from the bamboo material generated in the process of bamboo forest improvement and sold to organic farmers

through a local company. This contributes to soil improvement, decarbonization, and resource recycling in farmland. Furthermore, this project is unique in that it not only restores nature, but also contributes to raising people's interest in nature by actively disseminating information and holding events for the general public. Note that the total investment amount is not disclosed because more than 20 diverse organizations are involved in this project and it is difficult to calculate the amount invested by each organization.

Row 2

(8.17.1.1) Project reference

Select from:

- Project 2

(8.17.1.2) Project type

Select from:

- Other, please specify :Improving biodiversity in urban areas

(8.17.1.3) Expected benefits of project

Select all that apply

- Disaster risk reduction
- Compliance with certification
- Reduce/halt biodiversity loss
- Increase in carbon sequestration
- Restoration of natural ecosystem(s)
- Improvement of water availability and quality
- Further transformative change through sharing of project design, implementation and lessons learnt

(8.17.1.4) Is this project originating any carbon credits?

Select from:

- No

(8.17.1.5) Description of project

This project is an urban biotope created at Shimizu Corporation's Technical Research Institute as a demonstration field for the restoration of urban ecosystems. The green space of approximately 1,940 m², consisting of land and water areas, was developed on the former building site based on a green space design that aimed to integrate with the local ecosystem. The space from the land area to the water area is zoned into five environments: wetland, waterside forest, grassland, thicket, and evergreen forest. In addition, an "ecotone" was created in which the environment gradually transitions, creating a habitat for a variety of flora and fauna. The 200 native species planted (106 woody species and 94 herbaceous species) and the topsoil are all from the Kanto region, and the vegetation is mainly composed of native species. Since its completion, adaptive management and long-term monitoring data have been accumulated and disseminated for more than 15 years. Based on the results, Shimizu Corporation has continued to carefully maintain and manage the site in consideration of living creatures, including reducing the use of herbicides and insecticides and taking measures against invasive alien species. As a result, the planted trees have grown steadily, forming a forest composed mainly of tall trees, and the area has become a place that contributes to the formation of a local ecological network. It has also become a place that provides ecosystem services, including environmental education. In recognition of these efforts, the project received the Award for Excellence at the 3rd Green Infrastructure Awards, and has also been recognized by numerous other organizations, including "Shizen Kyosei Site", "EDO-MIDORI Registered Green Spaces: Excellent Green Space", "ABINC Certification," "100 Corporate Greenery Leading to Biodiversity Preservation".

(8.17.1.6) Where is the project taking place in relation to your value chain?

Select all that apply

Project based in area with direct operations

(8.17.1.7) Start year

2006

(8.17.1.8) Target year

Select from:

Indefinitely

(8.17.1.9) Project area to date (Hectares)

0.19

(8.17.1.10) Project area in the target year (Hectares)

0.19

(8.17.1.11) Country/Area

Select from:

Japan

(8.17.1.12) Latitude

35.66

(8.17.1.13) Longitude

139.79

(8.17.1.14) Monitoring frequency

Select from:

Six-monthly or more frequently

(8.17.1.16) For which of your expected benefits are you monitoring progress?

Select all that apply

Restoration of natural ecosystem(s)

(8.17.1.17) Please explain

The project has been undergoing adaptive management and flora and fauna monitoring for more than 15 years since its completion in 2006. Despite the fact that the site is a reclaimed land located in central Tokyo, more than 300 species of plants and animals have been identified so far. The site also serves as a refugia for the conservation of endangered species. The site is also actively used as a place to learn about biodiversity, with 3,000 to 4,000 people a year being accepted through the "Shimizu Open Academy," a public lecture series for young people. Note that the total investment amount is not disclosed because this project is part of a research and development facility and the scope of information disclosure must be limited.

Row 3

(8.17.1.1) Project reference

Select from:

Project 3

(8.17.1.2) Project type

Select from:

- Afforestation

(8.17.1.3) Expected benefits of project

Select all that apply

- Disaster risk reduction
- Reduction of GHG emissions
- Increase in carbon sequestration
- Restoration of natural ecosystem(s)
- Improvement of water availability and quality
- Improvement to sustainability of production practices

(8.17.1.4) Is this project originating any carbon credits?

Select from:

- No

(8.17.1.5) Description of project

Shimizu Corporation has been involved in the “Shimizu Meguri no Mori” project in Kawaba Village, Gunma Prefecture, since 2022 to promote recycling and procurement of timber for use in wooden and wood-based buildings. In this project, Shimizu Corporation leases village-owned land from Kawaba Village and works for up to 50 years to cultivate a forest there that will produce timber for use in our business. In Japan, coniferous trees such as cedar and cypress planted in the past have reached the optimum age for harvesting, and there is a need to actively utilize domestic timber. In the field of construction, the use of timber is also being promoted at an accelerating pace. On the other hand, in order to sustainably utilize forest resources, it is necessary to establish a cycle of “circular use of timber” in which young trees are replanted after harvesting and properly nurtured. In Japan, however, the number of forestry workers has been decreasing, resulting in a slowdown in afforestation and management after logging, and forests are becoming increasingly degraded. Against this backdrop, Shimizu Corporation believed that if construction companies proactively engaged in forest resource restoration, they could supplement the population of forestry workers and contribute to the promotion of the cyclical use of timber. Therefore, in 2022, we have decided to launch our own tree-planting and reforestation activities based in Kawaba Village, where we have been collaborating on a forest resource utilization project for some time. Over the past two years, we have planted larch saplings in a 0.6 hectare planting area. We plan to sequentially expand the area of planted trees while continuing to maintain the area by clearing undergrowth and pruning branches. After the 40th year, Shimizu Corporation plans to convert these trees into building materials and use them in buildings constructed by Shimizu Corporation. Through these efforts, Shimizu Corporation will contribute to the realization of a sustainable society by promoting the recycling of forest resources.

(8.17.1.6) Where is the project taking place in relation to your value chain?

Select all that apply

Project based in sourcing area(s)

(8.17.1.7) Start year

2022

(8.17.1.8) Target year

Select from:

Other, please specify :2072

(8.17.1.9) Project area to date (Hectares)

0.6

(8.17.1.10) Project area in the target year (Hectares)

3

(8.17.1.11) Country/Area

Select from:

Japan

(8.17.1.12) Latitude

36.75

(8.17.1.13) Longitude

139.13

(8.17.1.14) Monitoring frequency

Select from:

Never

(8.17.1.16) For which of your expected benefits are you monitoring progress?

Select all that apply

Other, please specify :現在は把握していないが、今後取り組む予定である。

(8.17.1.17) Please explain

At this time, Shimizu Corporation has not yet conducted any monitoring at this site. However, during the July 2024 forestation activities, we confirmed that the saplings planted in the previous fiscal year are in good condition and that there are no problems. Note that the total investment amount is not disclosed because this is a long-term project spanning 50 years and it is difficult to estimate the total investment for the entire project at this time.

[Add row]

C9. Environmental performance - Water security

(9.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of water-related data?

Select from:

Yes

(9.1.1) Provide details on these exclusions.

Row 1

(9.1.1.1) Exclusion

Select from:

Country/geographical area

(9.1.1.2) Description of exclusion

Emissions at overseas offices and construction sites are excluded.

(9.1.1.3) Reason for exclusion

Select from:

Data is not available

(9.1.1.4) Primary reason why data is not available

Select from:

Data collection is in progress

(9.1.1.7) Percentage of water volume the exclusion represents

Select from:

Unknown

(9.1.1.8) Please explain

Emissions data currently excluded will be collected in the future.

[Add row]

(9.2) Across all your operations, what proportion of the following water aspects are regularly measured and monitored?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

As for the total water withdrawal, we report water supply usage which can be monitored at all offices and construction sites. Water supply usage is based on bills.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water supply usage at offices are based on the total survey; Water suppl usage at construction sites are estimated using data of 100 sites selected as sample.

Water withdrawals – volumes by source

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

Not monitored

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water sources include water supply, industrial water, gray/recycled water, well water, rainwater, river water, seawater, groundwater pumping, and spring water. Water supply usage is monitored at all offices and construction sites.

Water withdrawals quality

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

Not monitored

(9.2.4) Please explain

N/A

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

As for the total water discharge, we report sewerage usage which can be monitored at all offices and construction sites. Sewerage usage is based on bills.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Sewerage usage at offices are based on the total survey; Sewerage usage at construction sites are estimated using data of 100 sites selected as sample.

Water discharges – volumes by destination

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

Not monitored

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water discharge destinations include sewerage, ditches/river and others, and evaporation/infiltration. Sewerage usage is monitored at all offices and construction sites.

Water discharges – volumes by treatment method

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

Not monitored

(9.2.4) Please explain

N/A

Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

Not monitored

(9.2.4) Please explain

Turbid water generated at construction sites is discharged after wastewater treatment (sedimentation and ph adjustment) on site.

Water discharge quality – emissions to water (nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and/or other priority substances)

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.4) Please explain

N/A

Water discharge quality – temperature

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.4) Please explain

N/A

Water consumption – total volume

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

Not monitored

(9.2.4) Please explain

Much of the water consumption is attributed to the use of water in dam construction to produce concrete at the construction site.

Water recycled/reused

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

Not monitored

(9.2.4) Please explain

工事現場敷地内に溜池を設置し、粉塵防止のための散水、屋上防水工事の水張試験などに雨水を利用することがある

The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

公共の上下水道サービスの利用

(9.2.4) Please explain

上水が提供されていない場所での工事では、現場作業員宿舎を近隣の上水が整備されている地域に設置し、工事現場に必要な水は給水車で持ち込んでいる。

[Fixed row]

(9.2.2) What are the total volumes of water withdrawn, discharged, and consumed across all your operations, how do they compare to the previous reporting year, and how are they forecasted to change?

Total withdrawals

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

1972

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

About the same

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

Unknown

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Difficult to estimate, as it depends on the specifications of the projects ordered.

Total discharges

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

8006

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

About the same

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

Unknown

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Difficult to estimate, as it depends on the specifications of the projects ordered.

Total consumption

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

-6035

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

About the same

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

- Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

- Unknown

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

- Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Difficult to estimate, as it depends on the specifications of the projects ordered.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.4) Indicate whether water is withdrawn from areas with water stress, provide the volume, how it compares with the previous reporting year, and how it is forecasted to change.

	Withdrawals are from areas with water stress	Identification tool	Please explain
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WRI Aqueduct	<i>None of the construction sites are located in areas of high water stress.</i>

[Fixed row]

(9.3) In your direct operations and upstream value chain, what is the number of facilities where you have identified substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Direct operations

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

- No, we have not assessed this value chain stage for facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities, but we are planning to do so in the next 2 years

(9.3.4) Please explain

There are no water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, or opportunities at offices or construction sites.

Upstream value chain

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

- No, we have not assessed this value chain stage for facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities, but we are planning to do so in the next 2 years

(9.3.4) Please explain

Water is used as a concrete material in ready-mixed concrete plants, and it is expected that there are potential water-related dependencies and risks in domestic ready-mixed concrete plants.

[Fixed row]

(9.4) Could any of your facilities reported in 9.3.1 have an impact on a requesting CDP supply chain member?

Select from:

- No facilities were reported in 9.3.1

(9.5) Provide a figure for your organization's total water withdrawal efficiency.

	Revenue (currency)	Total water withdrawal efficiency	Anticipated forward trend
	1692332000000	858180527.38	Difficult to estimate, as it depends on the specifications of the projects ordered.

[Fixed row]

(9.12) Provide any available water intensity values for your organization's products or services.

Row 1

(9.12.1) Product name

Average water intensity for water use at construction sites

(9.12.2) Water intensity value

116.5

(9.12.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

Water withdrawn

(9.12.4) Denominator

Net sales (for the period reported)

(9.12.5) Comment

Water consumption intensity (m3/100 million yen) for construction sites and offices.

[Add row]

(9.13) Do any of your products contain substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

	Products contain hazardous substances	Comment
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	There are no products containing hazardous materials in our business.

[Fixed row]

(9.14) Do you classify any of your current products and/or services as low water impact?

	Products and/or services classified as low water impact	Definition used to classify low water impact	Please explain
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Water-saving products and services, water-saving construction methods	Use of water-saving toilets using spring water, use of rainwater, and adoption of water-saving toilets and faucets at construction sites

[Fixed row]

(9.15) Do you have any water-related targets?

Select from:

No, but we plan to within the next two years

(9.15.3) Why do you not have water-related target(s) and what are your plans to develop these in the future?

(9.15.3.1) Primary reason

Select from:

Insufficient data on operations

(9.15.3.2) Please explain

In the next years, we will first improve the accuracy of water-related data.

[Fixed row]

C11. Environmental performance - Biodiversity

(11.2) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

(11.2.1) Actions taken in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments

Select from:

Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments

(11.2.2) Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments

Select all that apply

Education & awareness

[Fixed row]

(11.3) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
	<p>Select from:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, we use indicators</p>	<p>Select all that apply</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other, please specify :Shimizu Corporation developed "Environmental KY," a tool to identify nature-related risks and opportunities for projects in advance at the project development and site selection stages, based on natural environment information around the project site</p>

[Fixed row]

(11.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to areas important for biodiversity in the reporting year?

Legally protected areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

Yes

(11.4.2) Comment

Of the 1,064 construction sites constructed by Shimizu Corporation in FY2023, one construction site overlaps with a legally protected area and two construction sites are adjacent to a legally protected area.

UNESCO World Heritage sites

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

No

(11.4.2) Comment

Of the 1,064 construction sites constructed by Shimizu Corporation in FY2023, none overlap or are adjacent to UNESCO World Heritage sites.

UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

No

(11.4.2) Comment

Of the 1,064 construction sites constructed by Shimizu Corporation in FY2023, none overlap or are adjacent to UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves.

Ramsar sites

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

No

(11.4.2) Comment

Of the 1,064 construction sites constructed by Shimizu Corporation in FY2023, none overlap or are adjacent to Ramsar sites.

Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

Not assessed

(11.4.2) Comment

While Shimizu Corporation considers Important Biodiversity Areas important, we have not evaluated them at this time. The reason for this is that Key Biodiversity Areas account for approximately 18% of Japan's land area, and if the areas overlapping with, adjacent to, or in close proximity to these areas were included in the scope of evaluation, a large part of the country's land area would be covered, making it difficult to answer the question because there are too many areas to be evaluated.

Other areas important for biodiversity

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

Not assessed

(11.4.2) Comment

Since there are no external indicators defined as “other areas important for biodiversity,” Shimizu Corporation has not assessed them at this time.
[Fixed row]

(11.4.1) Provide details of your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to areas important for biodiversity.

Row 1

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

Category Ia-III

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

Japan

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

quasi-national park

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

- Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

1.3

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Transportation Infrastructure Construction

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

- Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

- Scheduling
- Restoration
- Site selection
- Project design
- Physical controls
- Abatement controls
- Operational controls

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

Construction work may have impacts such as loss or reduction of habitat/growing areas, fragmentation of migration routes, and changes in light, water, and sound environments. Therefore, at this construction site, Shimizu Corporation not only complies with the regulatory requirements stipulated in government ordinances and regulations, but also conducts on-site surveys to predict and evaluate impacts. Furthermore, based on the results of these investigations, Shimizu Corporation is implementing appropriate conservation measures.

Row 2

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

- Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

- Category IV-VI

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

- Japan

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

prefectural natural park

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

- Adjacent

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Transportation Infrastructure Construction

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

- Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

- Scheduling
- Restoration
- Site selection
- Project design
- Physical controls

- Abatement controls
- Operational controls

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

Construction work may have impacts such as loss or reduction of habitat/growing areas, fragmentation of migration routes, and changes in light, water, and sound environments. Therefore, at this construction site, Shimizu Corporation not only complies with the regulatory requirements stipulated in government ordinances and regulations, but also conducts on-site surveys to predict and evaluate impacts. Furthermore, based on the results of these investigations, Shimizu Corporation is implementing appropriate conservation measures.

Row 3

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

- Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

- Category Ia-III

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

- Japan

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

national park

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

- Adjacent

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Power plant Construction

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

- Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

- Scheduling
- Restoration
- Site selection
- Project design
- Physical controls
- Abatement controls
- Operational controls

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

Construction work may have impacts such as loss or reduction of habitat/growing areas, fragmentation of migration routes, and changes in light, water, and sound environments. Therefore, at this construction site, Shimizu Corporation not only complies with the regulatory requirements stipulated in government ordinances and regulations, but also conducts on-site surveys to predict and evaluate impacts. Furthermore, based on the results of these investigations, Shimizu Corporation is implementing appropriate conservation measures.

[Add row]

C13. Further information & sign off

(13.1) Indicate if any environmental information included in your CDP response (not already reported in 7.9.1/2/3, 8.9.1/2/3/4, and 9.3.2) is verified and/or assured by a third party?

	Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Third-party verification/assurance is currently in progress

[Fixed row]

(13.1.1) Which data points within your CDP response are verified and/or assured by a third party, and which standards were used?

Row 1

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Climate change

Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling consumption

Fuel consumption

Year on year change in absolute emissions (Scope 1 and 2)

- Year on year change in absolute emissions (Scope 3)

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

- ISAE 3000

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Shimizu Corporation has entrusted a third-party organization to provide limited third-party assurance for the amount of energy consumption and CO2 emissions at the offices and construction sites.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

verification assurance evidence report.pdf

Row 2

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

- Water

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Water security

- Water withdrawals – volumes by source

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

- ISAE 3000

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Shimizu Corporation has entrusted a third-party organization to provide a limited third-party guarantee for the amount of water intake at the offices and construction sites.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

verification assurance evidence report.pdf

[Add row]

(13.2) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored.

	Additional information
	N/A

[Fixed row]

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

(13.3.1) Job title

Executive Vice-President

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:

Director on board

[Fixed row]

(13.4) Please indicate your consent for CDP to share contact details with the Pacific Institute to support content for its Water Action Hub website.

Select from:

Yes, CDP may share our Disclosure Submission Lead contact details with the Pacific Institute

