

Meiji Group Biodiversity Conservation Activity Policy

We, Meiji Group, operate businesses that depend on the business based on the abundant gifts of nature, including raw milk, cocoa and lactobacillus, and microorganisms such as antibiotics. We identify the impact of our business activities on biodiversity throughout the entire supply chain, from raw material procurement to waste disposal, preserving and regenerating biodiversity to ensure that we enjoy the abundant gifts of nature for years to come. We comply with treaties, laws and regulations related to biodiversity, and we contribute to the creation of a society that coexists in harmony with nature.

1. Conserve important areas of biodiversity

- We do not conduct business activities in important areas of biodiversity to maintain multiple ecosystem services*¹. These areas include World Natural Heritage sites*², IUCN Category I-IV*³, UNESCO MAB*⁴ and Ramsar Convention wetlands*⁵.
- We strive to conserve endangered species listed on the Red List*⁶, as well as ecosystems in danger of collapse in important areas of biodiversity in close proximity to our production sites.

2. Procure raw materials

We pursue sustainable raw materials procurement that is sensitive to the biodiversity in the place of origin.

3. Reduce impact on biodiversity

- We pursue production and distribution activities that are sensitive to biodiversity.
- We strive to provide products and services and develop technologies that have a low impact on biodiversity.

4. Use biological resources effectively

- We strive to create new value that makes use of the functions and characteristics of biological resources.
- We reduce waste, engage in reuse, and otherwise use biological resources effectively, contributing to the creation of a recycling-oriented society.

5. Improve employee understanding

We improve an understanding of biodiversity among our employees by providing environmental education and encouraging participation in environmental activities.

6. Cooperate with local communities

We pursue environmental education and biodiversity conservation activities, working with local communities to conserve and regenerate the ecosystems surrounding our places of business.

*1 Indicate the benefits obtained from ecosystems founded on biodiversity.

*2 Refer to natural heritage areas registered under the World Heritage Convention adopted by the General Conference of UNESCO in 1972.

*3 Refers to the classification of protected natural areas as a degree of management established by the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN). These classifications consist of (Ia) strict nature reserve; (Ib) wilderness area; (II) national park; (III) natural monument or feature; and (IV) habitat or species management area.

*4 Designated under UNESCO's Man and the Biosphere Programme, which promotes the sustainable use of resources and environmental conservation by understanding the interrelationship between human activities (Man) and the environment (biosphere). In Japan, these areas are called UNESCO Eco Parks (Biosphere Reserves) and include the Shiga Kogen and the Minami Alps.

*5 Designated under the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, particularly as Waterfowl Habitats, adopted in Ramsar, Iran.

*6 Refers to the list of endangered wildlife species.

Established October 2020

Amended September 2022