1 Highlights of This Report

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1.1 Scope of This Report and Contributions to 30by30

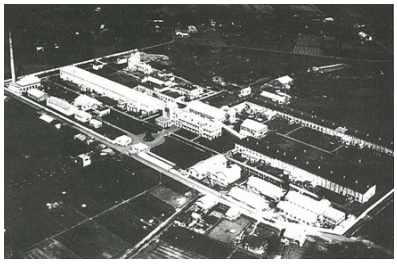
The Fujifilm Group is implementing various environmental initiatives in line with the aforementioned policies. To link these activities to contributions toward the global 30by30*4 conservation target, the Group began considering, in 2023, the registration of its conservation activities and their implementation areas as Nationally Certified Sustainably Managed Natural Sites . As candidate sites, we selected the Ashigara site of the Kanagawa Factory ("Ashigara Site")—the company's founding location and the location with the highest water consumption within our group—and the Fujinomiya Factory. At both sites, we conducted biodiversity surveys—targeting areas such as forests and rivers that are directly related to factory operations and have been the focus of our conservation activities—with the cooperation of experts, and confirmed the presence of rich ecosystems. Based on these results, we filed for certification of our conservation activities and their implementation areas as Sustainably Managed Natural Sites under the Act on Promoting Activities to Enhance Regional Biodiversity (FY2025). On December 16, 2025, both sites were certified as Sustainably Managed Natural Sites : Fujifilm Yusui-no-mori in Ashigara and Fujifilm Iyashi-no-Komichi in Fujinomiya. In the process leading to certification, we simultaneously conducted a survey and analysis using the TNFD LEAP approach to clarify the relationship between the both factories' operations and the surrounding natural environment, and the results of this analysis are disclosed in this TNFD report.

1.2 Nature of Ashigara and Fujinomiya

1.2.1 Ashigara Site

The Ashigara Site was established in 1934 in Minamiashigara Village (now Minamiashigara City in Kanagawa Prefecture) in pursuit of large quantities of high-quality water and clean air required for photographic film production, and became the founding location of FUJIFILM (now FUJIFILM Holdings) (formerly the Ashigara Factory). Since then, this site has utilized the local spring water to produce numerous photosensitive materials, including Japan's first motion picture positive film, printing film, dry plates, and photographic paper. While the products manufactured at the site have changed in line with business diversification, water continues to be used, and the site remains one of our key locations, housing facilities such as research laboratories and the Safety Evaluation Center for chemical substance assessments.

The Ashigara Site is located at the foot of the Hakone outer rim mountains, surrounded by secondary forests of broadleaf trees such as bamboo-leaf oak and zelkova, as well as coniferous forests of cedar and cypress. A company-owned forest managed by the Ashigara Site also forms part of this area. Centered on these forests, an ecosystem extends that include cavity-dwelling species such as owls and Japanese giant flying squirrels, as well as various flora and fauna inhabiting satoyama landscape. This ecosystem is sustained by water resources from rivers originating in the Hakone outer rim mountains and groundwater. The Nature Symbiotic Site "Yusui-no-mori" is located within the forests centered around the aforementioned company-owned forest near the factory, and it features spring water spots represented by two water sources, referred to as the First and Second Springs. In particular, the Seizaemon Jigoku Pond at the Second Spring is designated as a geosite within the Hakone Geopark, and its spring water has been selected as one of the Top 100 Waters of the Heisei Era.



Ashigara Site (1934)

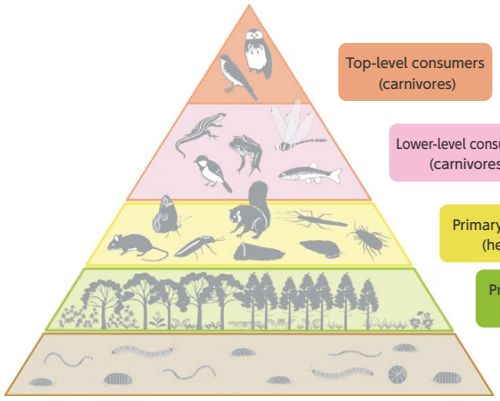
Ashigara Site (Present)

Trees of Yusui-no-mori

Second Spring Seizaemon Jigoku Pond

Not only instant film and other photographic photosensitive materials, but also products for other businesses are currently manufactured at the Ashigara Site, using spring water supplied by the surrounding natural environment centered on the Nature Symbiotic Site. Since our founding, we have regarded water as an important form of natural capital. To maintain these water sources, we have worked with stakeholders to protect the forests centered on the company-owned forest surrounding the factory. The activity plan certified at the Nature Symbiotic Site focuses primarily on the conservation of water source recharge forests.

Yusui-no-mori Ecological Pyramid



Yusui-no-mori contains multiple springs within forests composed of secondary and planted forests, and is home to diverse species supported by abundant water resources. Satoyama flora and fauna inhabit various locations, from the edges of spring ponds to the forest floor and trees, forming an ecological pyramid topped by carnivorous species such as owls that nest in tree cavities.

1.2.2 Fujinomiya Factory

The Fujinomiya Factory is located at the southwestern foot of Mount Fuji, a World Heritage Site, where abundant spring water is available. It was established in 1963 as a production facility for baryta paper and its base paper for photographic prints. Since then, the factory has used the local spring water to produce paper products and PET-based film products.

Fujinomiya Factory (1965)

Fujinomiya Factory (Present)

The Fujinomiya Factory is located in an area abundant in spring water originating from Mount Fuji's groundwater. The cool water emerging from multiple points within the factory merges into the Shimizu River flowing through the site, supporting aquatic plants and algae such as water speedwell and water crowfoot, and forming a rich river-centered ecosystem inhabited by fish such as Japanese sculpin and lizard goby, as well as birds including ducks and herons. The forested areas along the Shimizu River within the site exhibit characteristics close to natural broadleaf evergreen forests. Rare plants, such as the golden orchid (Kinran), grow on the forest floor, and flora and fauna typical of satoyama landscapes have also been observed. In 2006, a walking trail along the Shimizu River was developed within this forests and named the Iyashi-no-Komichi by employees. It has become a cherished place of relaxation for employees, offering a sense of the rich natural environment within the premises, and has also served as a venue for engagement with diverse stakeholders through factory tours.

The Fujinomiya Factory currently manufactures X-ray and other functional films, utilizing the abundant water resources that primarily spring forth from the Nature Symbiotic Site. In addition to using water, production wastewater is treated at on-site facilities and returned to nature after meeting water quality standards that exceed

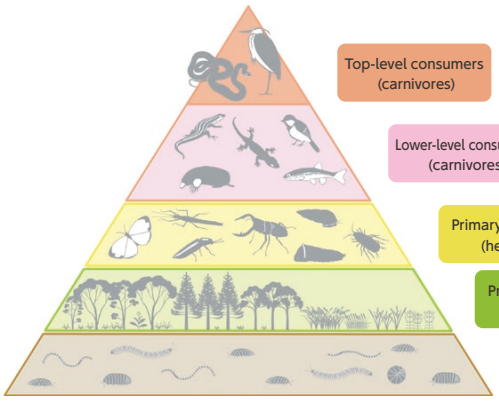
regulatory requirements, as part of efforts to protect the local environment. The factory also organizes annual river cleanup activities, mobilizing approximately 500 participants to maintain the surrounding waterways. The certified activity plan for the Nature Symbiotic Site Iyashi-no-Komichi focuses on maintaining and conserving the ecosystem of the Shimizu River and its riverside walking trail. We will continue to advance these efforts primarily through activities involving employee participation.

On-site Shimizu River

Spring water flowing into Shimizu River

Trees and walking trail along Shimizu River

Fujinomiya Factory Iyashi-no-Komichi Ecological Pyramid



- Top-level consumers (carnivores): Grey heron (bird), Japanese rat snake (reptile)
- Lower-level consumers (carnivores): Moles (mammals), Japanese house geckos and lizards (reptiles), Japanese dace (fish), etc.
- Primary consumers (herbivore): Common grass yellow, jewel beetles, sawtooth stag beetle (insects), river snails (mollusks), aquatic isopods (crustaceans), etc.
- Primary producers (plants): Red oak, Japanese chinquapin, bamboo-leaf oak, Japanese pampas grass, Japanese blood grass, bur reed, water speedwell, etc.
- Decomposers (soil animals, etc.): Earthworms, woodlice, millipedes, etc.

Iyashi-no-Komichi lies within an ecosystem centered on the Shimizu River, which boasts abundant water resources fed by converging cool, clear spring water. Various species inhabit the forest floor along the river and within the water, and carnivorous animals such as herons, which fly in from nearby areas to prey on them, are at the top of the ecological pyramid.

Flora and fauna observed along the Shimizu River flowing through the premises

Water crowfoot and other aquatic plants

Japanese sculpin

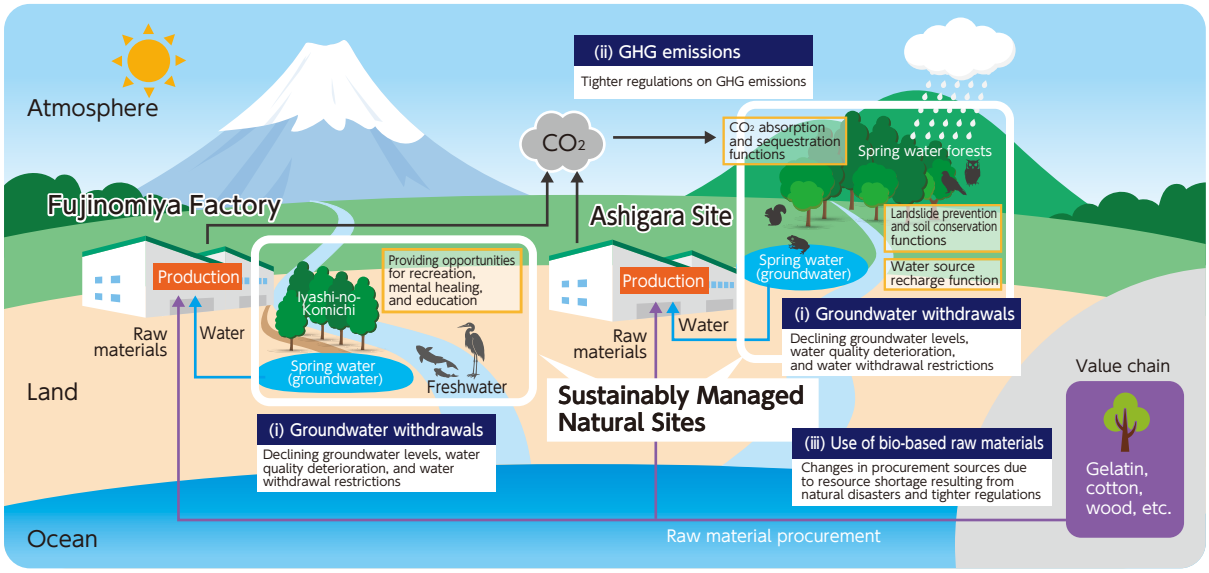
Little egret

1.3 Analysis Results of Nature-Related Information in Ashigara and Fujinomiya

Through a TNFD analysis based on the LEAP approach, we identified the nature-related dependencies and impacts at both Ashigara Site and Fujinomiya Factory, and identified the following three factors ((i) -(iii)) as the main operational factors that could potentially pose risks. However, our overall analysis and assessment confirmed that effective measures are in place to mitigate these risks (see sections 2.1.2 and 2.1.3 for details).

(i) Groundwater withdrawals
(ii) GHG emissions
(iii) Use of bio-based raw materials

Potential risk factors at the Ashigara Site and Fujinomiya Factory and functions of Sustainably Managed Natural Sites

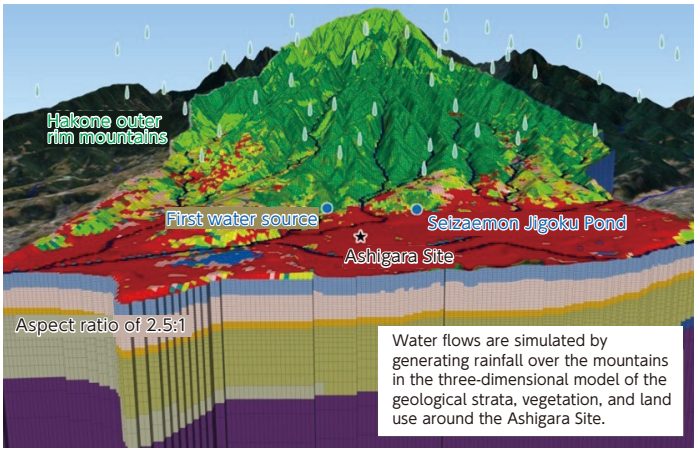


With regard to item (i) in particular, since both factories have high water withdrawal volumes and significant dependencies and impacts on water resources, we analyzed water availability in the surrounding areas and its relationship with operations using the GETFLOWS water cycle simulation system, which is provided by Geo-Environmental Technology Co., Ltd. As a result, we confirmed that the groundwater used at the Ashigara Site is supplied from the surrounding company-owned forest and upstream mountain forests; that our water withdrawals do not have excessive impacts on water availability in the surrounding areas; and that water source recharge functions, supported by forest conservation activities centered on the company-owned forest around the water sources, contribute to maintaining regional water availability and creating opportunities such as landslide prevention. Furthermore, at the Fujinomiya Factory, it was confirmed that abundant groundwater originating from Mount Fuji readily emerges around the site due to the characteristics of the surrounding geological strata, resulting in an extremely low risk of water depletion.

GETFLOWS

(GEneral purpose Terrestrial fluid-FLOW Simulator)

A geosphere fluid simulation system fundamentally based on air and water flows, capable of analyzing heat, chemical substances, and sediment transport. By incorporating information such as meteorological conditions, surface vegetation, land use, and geological structures, it faithfully reproduces real-world environmental conditions using a three-dimensional model. As shown in the figure on the right, integrated analysis of surface water and groundwater is possible with respect to water flows, such as rainfall infiltrating into the ground, forming rivers, and ultimately flowing into the sea.



1.4 Initiatives in Ashigara and Fujinomiya: Looking Ahead

Based on the aforementioned analysis results, we have organized the issues and response measures linked to potential risk factors in the operational activities of both factories as shown in the figure below. While some of these measures are already underway, we will continue to implement and further strengthen them going forward.
In particular, forests and river conservation activities at the Japanese Nationally Certified Sustainably Managed Natural Sites protect local water resources and contribute to environmental and social sustainability, while also serving as measures that support the 30by30 target under the Kunming–Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF). At Yusui-no-mori in Ashigara, we will expand and advance biodiversity conservation through activities such as promoting mixed forests within water source recharge forests and protecting rare native species through wildlife damage mitigation measures. At Iyashi-no-Komichi within the Fujinomiya Factory, we will provide nature-related cultural services by offering guided tours of the Nature Symbiotic Site for local residents, students, and other stakeholders as part of factory tours, while conserving rivers and protecting rare native species.