

Impact Consortium
Report by Data and Indicator Working Group
(Second Fiscal Year)

June 19, 2026

Data and Indicator Working Group



Impact Consortium

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List of Discussion Members and Others of Data and Indicator Working Group
(as of March 2026)

Chair	Imata, Katsuji	President, Social Impact Management Initiative
Vice-chair	Sueyoshi, Kotaro	Managing Director, Sustainable Business Promotion, Mizuho Financial Group, Inc.
Adviser	Yamaguchi, Shintaro	Professor, Faculty of Economics, The University of Tokyo
Discussion members	Aoki, Keisuke	Meiji Yasuda Life Insurance Company
	Igarashi, Hisato	ANA HOLDINGS INC.
	Okamoto, Junki	The Norinchukin Bank
	Gocho, Yoko	Capital Medica Ventures Co., Ltd.
	Saito, Kei	NISSIN FOODS HOLDINGS CO.,LTD.
	Saito, Motosaburo	Oji Holdings Corporation
	Shigematsu, Tamon	MUFG Bank, Ltd.
	Hagiwara, Rumi	OMRON Corporation
	Horie, Ryuichi	CSR Design Green Investment Advisory, Co., Ltd.
	Morie, Kumiko	Energy & Environment Investments, Inc.
	Moriya, Yuichiro	Ubie, Inc.
	Yoshimura, Shunpei	Sumitomo Mitsui DS Asset Management Company, Limited
Members	Members of the Impact Consortium	

(Honorifics omitted, Japanese alphabetical order)

Report by Data and Indicator Working Group (Second Fiscal Year)

Summary

- At the Data and Indicator Working Group, three priority areas were identified during the first fiscal year (“Environment and Energy,” “Healthcare and Wellness,” and “Infrastructure and Urban Development”) and discussions were held with specialists from a variety of fields regarding the direction in which the various data and indicators considered necessary for IMM (Impact Identification, Measurement, and Management) should be developed, resulting in the organization of the “Fundamental Products (Concept) for a Desirable Database.”
- During the second fiscal year, in alignment with the “Fundamental Products (Concept) for a Desirable Database,” the features of the “Impact Database Navigation Guide (Trial Version),” which compiles indicator examples, guidelines, statistics, tools, and other information compiled by various governmental organizations and domestic and international organizations to date that are considered applicable to IMM, have been implemented on the Impact Consortium’s website and efforts have been made to improve access to information the relevant parties will need for impact generation and investment.
- In addition, a “Catalog of Impact Indicators,” which organizes the outputs and outcomes, impact indicators, relevant SDGs goals, SDGs targets, and other information based on information conducive to impact generation and investment already compiled by the relevant agencies for the three priority areas, was formulated based on discussions held with discussion members of this working group after also collaborating with various government agencies.
- Furthermore, examples of initiatives by discussion members who are experts in a variety of fields have been compiled into a “Collection of Case Studies” to serve as references for businesses and other entities launching new initiatives in the future to look at when implementing IMM using information included in the “Catalog of Impact Indicators.”

- To establish investments and loans that aim to generate impact and produce economic value as powerful methods and markets, the Data and Indicator Working Group will continue to discuss the various challenges in developing databases that support effective IMM practices for both businesses and investors. In addition, we hope that many market participants will take innovative approaches and initiatives aimed at developing and utilizing databases using the deliverables from this fiscal year's working group as a working foundation.

Main Text

1. Introduction: About the Data and Indicator Working Group and Our Initiatives

(1) Purpose of the Data and Indicator Working Group

As a subcommittee under the umbrella of Impact Consortium (a public-private partnership), the Data and Indicator Working Group has been established to examine the development of data and indicators by organizing the needs of the relevant parties while sharing use cases and insights on various types of data and indicators conducive to visualizing impact, identifying areas and the like where further enhancements to data and indicators are expected, and taking other similar actions to support the precise implementation of IMM for both businesses and investors working to generate impact.¹

More specifically, this working group has held practical discussions on data and indicator items, key points of focus, and collection methods (e.g., the establishment of impact indicators conducive to resolving mid- to long-term challenges and achieving business viability, methods for data collection and estimation when making investments, and approaches to macro data that illustrate social issues) in addition to sharing and analyzing investment examples while building on advanced research and other such efforts both inside and outside of Japan.

(2) First Fiscal Year Discussions, Summaries, and Issues Raised

The discussions held during the first fiscal year identified three priority areas (“Environment and Energy,” “Healthcare and Wellness,” and “Infrastructure and Urban Development”) (hereinafter referred to as the “three priority areas”) after identifying the following three situations as instances where businesses and investors will need data and indicators for the IMM process: (1) identifying impact goals when formulating strategies, (2) identifying baseline values when formulating plans (pre-evaluation), and (3) measuring impact during post-evaluation (comparing and evaluating baseline values² and outcomes (measured

¹ First Fiscal Year Report: https://impact-consortium.fsa.go.jp/wp-content/uploads/2025/11/Report_2024_wg01_eng.pdf

² In this report, this is used to mean a baseline value that shows the state prior to the initiative or the current industry average.

values)).³

In addition, indicator examples, guidelines, statistics, tools, and other such information compiled to date by the relevant agencies and various domestic and international organizations that could apply to IMM were compiled and then organized into the following: “Domestic and Overseas Examples of Typical Databases to Reference When Identifying Impact Indicators” and “Examples of Typical Databases (Climate Change and Other Areas) to Reference When Identifying Baseline Values.”

At the same time, the following have been presented as elements of databases conducive to visualizing impact, which is something that should be developed moving forward: (1) can be expected to fulfill its role as the “Impact Database Navigation Guide” (allows for efficient access to data and indicators by categorizing and organizing information from existing databases) and (2) has organized typical indicators, baseline values, and use cases (exemplifies the “Fundamental Products (Concept) for a Desirable Database”).

In particular, the following three perspectives should be taken into account when organizing (2) above: (1) has demonstrated relevance to key social issues in Japan, (2) has maintained international consistency, and (3) is able to demonstrate its connection to enterprise value.

(3) Direction of Second Fiscal Year Discussions

During the second fiscal year, to hold practical discussions on organizing specific data and indicators in the three priority areas, businesses that had adopted innovative approaches to developing data and indicators that could have practical applications in IMM were made discussion members alongside businesses and investors that had taken a proactive role in advancing initiatives in these priority areas.

Under this framework, four working group meetings and one discussion member meeting were held between September 2025 and March 2026, with

³ These three areas were described in the first fiscal year report as “climate change, biodiversity, and environmental conservation,” “health and medical care,” and “infrastructure and urban development.” This text has changed their wording to make them easier to understand (the areas indicated by the terms after this change are identical to those of the terms before this change).

vigorous discussions being held on, for example, how to specifically organize data and indicators based on the issues raised during the first fiscal year.

On top of this, this working group held discussions on the compilation of the “Catalog of Impact Indicators,” which was compiled after exchanging views within this working group, and the “Collection of Case Studies,” which was compiled by discussion members who had taken a proactive role in advancing initiatives, as specific examples of “databases conducive to identifying, measuring, and managing impact” presented during the first fiscal year.

Furthermore, similar to the report produced in the first fiscal year, the asset classes covered by this report assume a variety of assets and are not just limited to specific assets under management when this text uses expressions such as “finance” and “investment.” This includes “loans,” “bonds,” “shares,” “real assets,” and other such assets, regardless of whether these assets are listed or unlisted.

In addition, while the indicators used in IMM are also referred to as “outcome indicators,” this report standardizes this terminology and uses “impact indicators” to make this report more accessible.

2. Implementing the “Impact Database Navigation Guide (Trial Version)”

In the “Basic Guidelines on Impact Investment (Impact Finance)” (published in March 2024), “quantitatively and qualitatively ‘identifying, measuring, and managing’ the effects achieved by investments” is raised as a basic element of impact investment. However, in order to appropriately identify, measure, and manage (IMM) these effects (impact), companies and investors need indicators to identify and measure their impact and data to manage said impact.

With that being said, the needs of each entity and the effects (impact) that manifest through businesses and investments are wide ranging, diverse, and highly unique. As a result, what businesses and investors often cite as a challenge is a lack of data and indicators needed to engage in impact investment and said data and indicators being ambiguous or not being adequately developed.

Based on this feedback, during the first fiscal year of this working group, past use cases and knowledge were shared while the needs of the relevant parties were organized , and discussions were held on what constitutes a desirable database in relation to the data and indicators considered necessary to measure and manage impact. The working group first collected information on a variety of existing databases to allow companies and investors to efficiently refer to and use data and indicators and compiled this information into the following two types of documents, publishing them on our website (Figure 1): “Domestic and Overseas Examples of Typical Databases to Reference When Identifying Impact Indicators” and “Examples of Typical Databases (Climate Change and Other Areas) to Reference When Identifying Baseline Values.”⁴

⁴ https://impact-consortium.fsa.go.jp/wp-content/uploads/2025/06/unei_06_05.pdf
(Available in Japanese only)

[Figure 1: First Fiscal Year Deliverables – Data and Indicator Working Group Deliverables (Appendix)]



During the second fiscal year, the working group looked into consolidating this information onto a single platform in an attempt to improve user usability when said users browsed this database catalog.

Normally, the PDCA process within IMM is divided into four stages: “planning,” “implementation,” “measurement and evaluation,” and “reporting, utilization, and validation.”

[Reference: PDCA within IMM]

- 1) Planning: identify social issues being addressed, formulate strategies and plans to resolve said issues, and build a logic model⁵
- 2) Implementation: implement businesses and investments in line with the plan
- 3) Measurement and evaluation: measure and evaluate the impact of the businesses and investments
- 4) Reporting, utilization, and validation: report and disclose the results and validate/revise the measurement/management processes

For each of these processes, data and indicators will need to be referenced in the following situations: 1) when identifying impact goals (social issues) during

⁵ This is also referred to as the Theory of Change or impact pathway.

the planning stage (situation (1)), 2) when identifying impact indicators and baseline values (situation (2)), and 3) when comparing and evaluating outcomes (measured values) and baseline values during the measurement and evaluation stage (situation (3)).

For this reason, the two types of database catalogs compiled during the first fiscal year are divided between “Various Types of Indicator Examples and Guidelines” which can be referenced in situation (1) and situation (2), and “Various Types of Statistics and Survey Results,” which can be referenced in situation (2) and situation (3). Furthermore, improvements were made to user usability by refining the visibility of the user interface (Figure 2).⁶

[Figure 2: Interface for the “Impact Database Navigation Guide (Trial Version)”]



⁶ Impact Database Navigation Guide (Trial Version)

<https://impact-consortium.fsa.go.jp/impact-database-navigation-guide> (Available in Japanese only)

3. Formulating and Publishing the “Catalog of Impact Indicators”

(1) Background Behind the Formulation of the “Catalog of Impact Indicators”

In 1.(2), it is started that the organizing of typical indicators, baseline values, and use cases is an element of the “Fundamental Products (Concept) for a Desirable Database.” In addition to this meaning that reference information relating to impact generation and their use cases (i.e., typical indicators, baseline values tied to those indicators, and other information) are listed, this also implies that these indicators serve as a common language between businesses and investors.

Essentially, businesses that generate impact use their traits and strengths to address a wide range of social and environmental issues, with the impact generated by those efforts being highly unique. For this reason, companies tend to make before-and-after comparisons of their initiatives or make comparisons against industry averages rather than draw comparisons against other companies. Although it is very difficult to obtain the baseline values subject to these comparisons from existing public statistics, baseline values that are tied to indicators that are frequently referenced should be developed whenever possible.

In contrast, when making investment decisions, impact investors prioritize investments in businesses that produce greater impacts, which is why making cross-comparisons between businesses generating the same impact has become important. For this reason, a certain level of commonality between the indicators employed by businesses is required.

Accordingly, this working group has narrowed its focus to the three priority areas and has attempted to organize a “Catalog of Impact Indicators” in line with the “Fundamental Products (Concept) for a Desirable Database” based on the fact that there is no guarantee that a database which sufficiently satisfies the aforementioned elements has been organized /presented despite discussions, research, and practices relating to the visualization and measurement of impact having been promoted in Japan primarily by academics and businesses.

The “Catalog of Impact Indicators” was organized by building on insights and experiences from discussion members who have worked to proactively address social issues in Japan, holding multiple discussions and considerations within this working group, and collaborating with the relevant agencies. The working

group believes it has been able to compile a catalog that is both reliable and convenient to a certain extent for businesses and investors intending to generate impact in the three priority areas.

However, the “Catalog of Impact Indicators” merely presents an example of what an impact database should look like and does not necessarily determine and define what conditions and items should be included in said databases and is not a comprehensive catalog of the indicators found in each area. For these reasons, the Impact Consortium and this working group remind its users that this collection of indicators relating to impact generation does not present an all-encompassing answer and should be referenced while bearing this in mind.

In other words, this catalog is still just the result of experimental efforts, which is why this working group is continuing to discuss the various challenges related to developing a database that effectively supports IMM practices. However, moving forward, this working group also expects that many market participants will find creative ways to use this catalog in developing and utilizing databases.

Furthermore, the next section describes in more detail the process involved in organizing the “Catalog of Impact Indicators.” The hope is that businesses who are starting or have just begun IMM will use this collection as a reference on what to keep in mind when referring to various types of data and indicators, and that market participants will use this catalog as a resource to help them when looking at innovative approaches and initiatives on developing and utilizing databases.

[“Catalog of Impact Indicators”]

https://impact-consortium.fsa.go.jp/wp-content/uploads/2026/06/wg01_02indicators.pdf

(Available in Japanese only)

(2) Process for Formulating the “Catalog of Impact Indicators”

In organizing the “Catalog of Impact Indicators,” the following conditions presented in the “Fundamental Products (Concept) for a Desirable Database” developed during the first fiscal year were recalled:

- i. has demonstrated relevance to key social issues in Japan;
- ii. has maintained consistency with international discussions and efforts;
and
- iii. is able to explain its relationship with enterprise value.

The work on organizing this catalog proceeded based on these conditions.

This working group will explain below in more specific detail how it organized the “Catalog of Impact Indicators” while addressing the above three conditions.

① Relevance to key social issues in Japan

Several organizations and initiatives have presented frameworks and tools relating to impact indicators. An example includes IRIS+,⁷ which was published by GIIN (Global Impact Investment Network).

Frameworks such as this have served as a stable foundation on which to start discussions in organizing indicator catalogs relating to impact generation in Japan. However, there have also been comments indicating that these frameworks do not fully align with Japan’s social issues and applying them to Japan’s domestic issues in their current, unmodified states would be difficult.

For example, while the global population is expected to grow until around 2080,⁸ with energy/food shortages, environmental problems, and other challenges often cited as issues, Japan’s population peaked at around 128 million people in 2008 and is beginning to decline, making population decline a pressing issue for Japan.

In addition, while global issues such as improving literacy rates and maintaining access to clean water still pose challenges, Japan’s main challenges are its aforementioned population decline/declining birthrate, aging population, rural depopulation (over-concentration in urban areas), and

⁷ GIIN IRIS+ <https://iris.thegiin.org/standards/>

⁸ United Nations Information Centre https://www.unic.or.jp/news_press/info/50542/
(Available in Japanese only)

disaster countermeasures in light of the frequent disasters that Japan experiences.

Against this backdrop, comments have been made indicating that applying such global frameworks in their current, unmodified states to Japan's social issues may not always be appropriate. Based on these comments, the "Catalog of Impact Indicators" incorporates explorations into how impact databases should align with Japan's social issues.

Based on the above perspective, the working group has mainly employed, as reference sources, information from, for example, indicator examples conducive to impact generation and investment that have already been published by the relevant agencies in the process of developing plans and implementing measures to resolve social issues that take the whole of Japan into account.

More specifically, the following are being employed as reference (Figure 3):

- Infrastructure and Urban Development: Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism's "Social Impact Real Estate Practice Guidance;"⁹
- Environment and Energy: Attached table (Green List) to Annex 1 of the Ministry of the Environment's Green Bond Guidelines and Green Loan Guidelines;¹⁰ and
- Healthcare and Wellness: Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare's Health Japan 21.¹¹

⁹ Social Impact Real Estate Practice Guidance

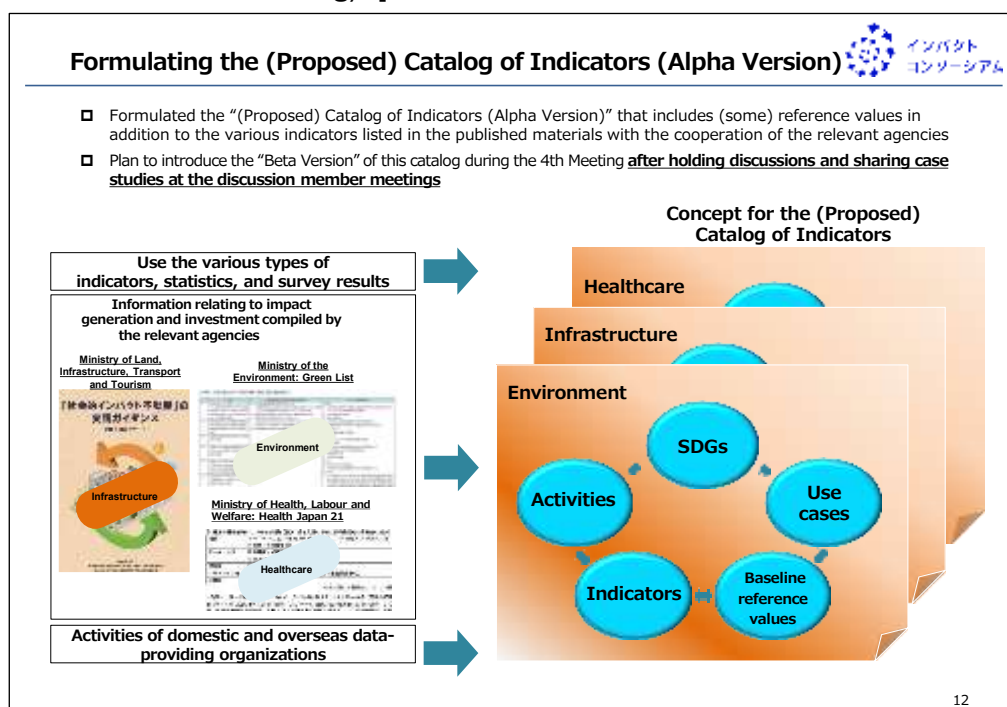
https://www.mlit.go.jp/tochi_fudousan_kensetsugyo/tochi_fudousan_kensetsugyo_tk5_000001_00005.html (Available in Japanese only)

¹⁰ Green List https://www.env.go.jp/press/press_00231.html (Available in Japanese only)

¹¹ Health Japan 21

https://www.mhlw.go.jp/stf/seisakunitsuite/bunya/kenkou_iryou/kenkou/kenkounippon21_00006.html (Available in Japanese only)

[Figure 3: Image Depicting the Process of Collecting Impact Indicators (taken from materials of the 3rd Meeting)¹²⁾



② Consistency with international discussions and initiatives

With databases being developed internationally that focus on the social issues primarily faced by developing countries, Japan will contribute to international discussions by communicating and proposing how databases can be tailored to meet the specific challenges faced by developed countries. This will include suggesting potential solutions to the various problems developed nations are currently facing and urging developing countries to work to prevent future problems from occurring.

At the same time, maintaining consistency with international discussions and initiatives on how to understand social issues is also important. Because a variety of indicator catalogs based on international discussions and initiatives are likely to be built and will encompass those social issues already recognized and confirmed globally, referencing these indicators while organizing its own catalogs will help Japan to ensure that the indicator catalogs it organizes do not stray too far from international discussions and initiatives, thereby preventing

¹²⁾ https://impact-consortium.fsa.go.jp/wp-content/uploads/2026/01/wg01_02_03_01.pdf
(Available in Japanese only)

Japan from falling victim to the so-called “Galápagos syndrome.”

Based on these perspectives, the “Catalog of Impact Indicators” also shows how these individual indicators correspond with the 17 SDGs and their 169 targets, serving as an example of how the indicators presented in this catalog connect with international discussions and initiatives.

③ Relationship with enterprise value

Even before the start of the shift towards institutional and regulatory disclosure, some businesses had made their own voluntary disclosures regarding their sustainability efforts that are not based on laws or regulations such as integrated reports and ESG reports and have demonstrated that they are fulfilling their corporate social responsibility, having seen the growing social awareness towards SDGs and ESG.

Such sustainability disclosures have primarily focused on those matters related to issues that each business views as a priority. As a way of identifying such priority issues, some businesses have employed a method in which they identify issues of high materiality both from a financial and social perspective among the various issues each business is facing.

Although businesses express this using different language, they are essentially identifying issues using a matrix comprised of two axes: (1) “financial materiality (materiality in corporate finance),” which refers to the impact the environment and society has on a business’s financials, and (2) “impact materiality (materiality in the environment and society),” which refers to the impact a business’s activity has on the environment and society. Issues that score high in both areas are identified as priority sustainability issues, and certain KPIs are set to disclose the progress being made in addressing ESG issues (Figure 4).

[Figure 4: Nissin Foods Group Materiality (Source: Quoted from NISSIN FOODS HOLDINGS CO., LTD., “Material Issues,” official website)¹³]



However, general investors (such as those looking for returns that exceed the market average yield) prioritize financial materiality in their investment decisions, which is why they tend to seek financial information such as a business’s operating conditions, performance, and financial conditions.

In other words, when businesses are looking to have these investors evaluate their non-financial information (impact) to receive investment, it will be important for them to demonstrate the relationship between this impact and enterprise value in addition to measuring and disclosing impact as quantitatively as possible by making use of data and indicators.

Therefore, businesses are required to also disclose their process that shows how improvements in data and indicators lead to better enterprise value (including logic models, narratives, and stories) in addition to measuring and disclosing impact using said data and indicators, providing investors with meaningful materials for making investment decisions in a persuasive manner.

Based on the above perspectives, the “Catalog of Impact Indicators” does not just list indicators but also includes examples of business activities, outputs,

¹³ NISSIN FOODS HOLDINGS CO., LTD., “Material Issues,” official website https://www.nissin.com/en_jp/sustainability/management/materiality/

and outcomes considered relevant to those indicators. In doing this, the intent is to make it possible to support businesses in developing logic models and other such items.

4. Formulating and Publishing the “Collection of Case Studies”

(1) Details Behind the Formulation of the “Collection of Case Studies”

As described above, in the working group for the second fiscal year, the “Catalog of Impact Indicators” was presented as an example of an impact database that conforms to the “Fundamental Products (Concept) for a Desirable Database” presented in the first fiscal year. Examples of activities, outputs, and outcomes tied to each indicator were also presented to help businesses and investors develop logic models and other items using this data.

However, for businesses and investors looking to engage in IMM in the future, constructing a persuasive logic model based on the various pieces of information found in the “Catalog of Impact Indicators” is not necessarily something that is easy to do. Therefore, a decision was made to present the “Collection of Case Studies,” which compiles examples of initiatives by discussion members, to serve as a reference for such efforts.

The “Collection of Case Studies” describes in detail the process for formulating the impact story for each company, project, or product by, in particular, companies, investors, and venture capitalists who have been proactive in advancing initiatives in the three priority areas. For this reason, this information will be useful even for businesses and investors who are already engaged in IMM initiatives and disclosures, with the hope being that this information will be widely utilized and referenced by those parties involved in impact generation and investment.

The following pages divide the various examples recorded in the “Collection of Case Studies” into the following three sections and provides an overview: “investors’ perspective,” “connection with enterprise value,” and “global collaboration.” However, this information only constitutes an outline. To see more detailed information, please refer to the following link.

[Second Fiscal Year Discussion Members’ “Collection of Case Studies”]

https://impact-consortium.fsa.go.jp/wp-content/uploads/2026/06/wg01_02casestudies.pdf

(Available in Japanese only)

(2) Investors' Perspectives

① Capital Medica Ventures Co., Ltd.

This venture capital firm tackles solving social challenges, primarily in the healthcare sector and local communities, through impact investing.

They implement consistent IMM from sourcing to exit by providing ongoing support, including creating logic models that include impact KPI that balance economic goals and social impact creation for (potential) investment targets, as well as KPI monitoring.



② Energy & Environment Investments, Inc.

Energy & Environment Investments, Inc. conducts impact assessments for all of their portfolio companies. Qualitatively, they use a five-dimension framework for analysis, and quantitatively, they engage in dialogue with their portfolio companies to set impact KPIs that have a positive correlation with financial KPIs, as well as also calculate the cumulative expected impact that will be generated in the future. Currently, they are also working on developing social indicators and quantifying the outcomes of deep tech companies.



③ Meiji Yasuda Life Insurance Company

As a life insurance company, they utilize medical big data to provide customers with “predicted disease risks” and “indicators and information that represent the overall health status of insured individuals by age.”

Furthermore, as an institutional investor, they practice impact investing and lending aligned with themes such as extending healthy life expectancy, promoting regional revitalization, and realizing a decarbonized society while also quantitatively disclosing the social impact through ESG investing, lending, and dialogue.



④ Sumitomo Mitsui DS Asset Management Company, Limited

They utilize AI to comprehensively select companies that align with the impact themes of the funds they manage. This includes analyzing disclosure information and conducting analysis by combining government documents with IRIS+. Through this process, they have developed a unique impact map that takes into account the importance of issues to Japanese society, setting 29 impact themes and 50 strategic goals for 17 themes.



(3) Connection with Enterprise Value

①NISSIN FOODS HOLDINGS CO., LTD.

They conduct quantitative analyses of the relationship between non-financial initiatives and enterprise/social value, including calculating the positive and negative impacts of procuring palm oil, a key raw material.



Furthermore, they prioritize “health and nutrition” and offer products that balance nutrients and taste in order to address social issues such as the double burden of malnutrition.

② OMRON Corporation

They conduct research on the analysis of causal relationships between financial and non-financial indicators, as well as the monetization of their impact, all while addressing challenges such as the difficulty of data acquisition and the validity of logic models.



On the other hand, they also highlight the need for information sharing and discussion regarding impact analysis in the healthcare field, which is still in the research stage, and emphasize the importance of promoting understanding of their social significance not only externally but also internally.

③ ANA HOLDINGS INC.

They have established a corporate value enhancement story (value creation process) based on “human capital,” an input which is their strength.



Furthermore, from the perspective of visualizing the connection between non-financial and financial aspects, they conducted a value correlation analysis using 520 types of data and indicators to determine how human resource-related measures contribute to improvements in financial value, such as sales and stock prices, and disclosed the results.

④ MUFG Bank, Ltd.

They promote practical impact investment by enacting a PDCA cycle using a logic model that defines “wellness” and “human resource development” as impacts in funds that invest in social impact real estate. In addition, based on quantitative data measurements, they are also verifying the correlation with economic viability by formulating logic to quantify the impact created and reflect it in real estate cash flow such as rental rates and occupancy rates.



(4) Global Collaboration

① CSR Design Green Investment Advisory, Co., Ltd.

From their position of supporting the development of logic models and KPIs in the real estate sector, they have contributed to the development and dissemination of the "Social Impact Real Estate Practice Guidance," which serves as a reference for our Catalog of Impact Indicators. They conduct research on how social impact is reflected in real estate values and rents and also participate in rule-making in the real estate sector by collaborating with domestic and international initiatives.



② Ubie Inc.

As a health tech startup, Ubie prioritizes how to link the resources of the entire company, rather than individual business units, to results. They place great importance on how to support the extension of healthy life expectancy for consumers, and they are working to calculate the impact of extending healthy life expectancy, using benchmarks such as what the quality-adjusted life year (QALY) is worth in monetary terms.



③ The Norinchukin Bank

As a financial institution with strong ties to climate, natural capital, and biodiversity, the bank practices impact assessment of agricultural, forestry, fisheries, and regional support projects. Furthermore, as a member of the TNFD Task Force, the bank contributes to the formation of international rule-making practices and, in collaboration with various institutions, is advancing the analysis of the relationship between natural capital-related indicators and investment and financing portfolios.



④ Oji Holdings Corporation

They are engaged in projects to visualize the value of the five elements in forests (CO₂, biodiversity, soil, nutrients, and water) as well as natural regeneration projects in company-owned forests.



Furthermore, they are advancing advanced initiatives such as analysis utilizing biodiversity and habitat data obtained from environmental DNA analysis and images collected by fixed-point cameras and drones and are also involved in creating rules for natural capital accounting, which is expected to attract increasing attention in the future.

5. Future Challenges

Through our activities this fiscal year, we have presented the "Catalog of Impact Indicators" as a trial organization of concrete forms of databases that can contribute to IMM and other related fields in the three priority areas. However, in order to achieve the objective of this consortium, which is to establish investments and loans that aim to create impact as a powerful method and market, further efforts are necessary, and the following issues have been raised from the surveys conducted in this working group and the exchange of opinions in the discussion member meetings.

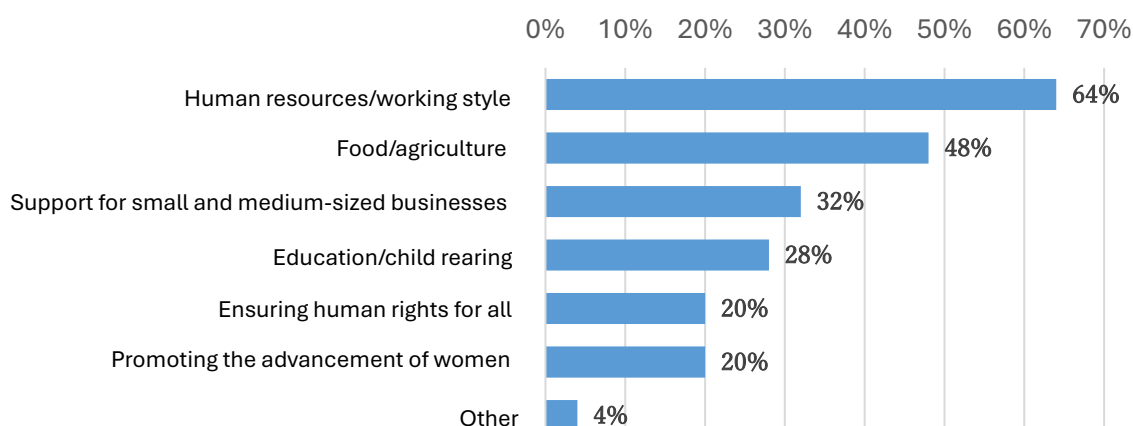
① Expansion of the Three Priority Areas for Discussion in the Working Group

In this working group, in order to conduct discussions toward the development of data and indicators, we have focused our discussions on three priority areas from among the many social issues that showed high interest in the working group's survey with the aim of conducting discussions more effectively and efficiently: "Environment and Energy," "Healthcare and Wellness," and "Infrastructure and Urban Development."

On the other hand, the survey for the 1st Meeting revealed a strong interest in areas such as "Human Resources and Working Styles"(Figure 5).¹⁴

This is likely due to a shift in the concept and perspective on "Human Resources and Working Styles" on both the worker and employer sides. In recent years,

[Figure 5: Areas of High Interest Other Than the Three Priority Areas (multiple answers allowed)]



¹⁴ See reference materials of the 2nd Meeting for survey details (<https://impact-consortium.fsa.go.jp/report>) (Available in Japanese only)

workers have begun to consider side jobs and second jobs, and their attitudes towards work have diversified. On the other hand, companies have begun to view workers not as a cost factor, but as the most important resource (human resources) in business management, and have come to consider employee training, wage increases, and improvements in welfare as investments in human resources.

② Discussion on the Relationship Between Impact Visualization and Economic Value

This working group has focused its discussions on what data and indicators can be used to better measure and manage the impact created. However, from the perspective of aiming for both impact and economic value creation, it is important to discuss approaches and methodologies that involve understanding how impact creation can be positioned as a driver of increased economic value through visualizing and evaluating impact.

In advancing the above discussion, the discussions held in the Market Research and Formation Working Group regarding "integrating impact into value creation stories" and "creative approaches to dialogue between companies and investors" are highly relevant. Therefore, it is conceivable that the next working group meeting will involve discussions in collaboration with that working group.

③ Expanding the Base of Those Who Create Impact

A survey of participants in this working group regarding their work history and years of experience in ESG-related work revealed the following responses: less than one year (15.8%), one to five years (57.9%), and five years or more (26.3%)¹⁵. This confirmed that there appear to be a significant number of businesses and investors with limited experience who are unfamiliar with the IMM process.

Regarding the level of presentations and discussions up to the 2nd Meeting, 10.5% found it easy, 68.4% found it appropriate, and 21.1% found it difficult. While many participants felt it was at an appropriate level, a certain number found it difficult. Furthermore, a cross-tabulation with work history revealed that among participants with less than one year of ESG experience (15.8%), 5.3% (slightly over 30%) considered the level appropriate, while 10.5% (nearly 70%) found it difficult. This suggests that those unfamiliar with IMM have not gained a sufficient understanding of the topics discussed (Figure 6).

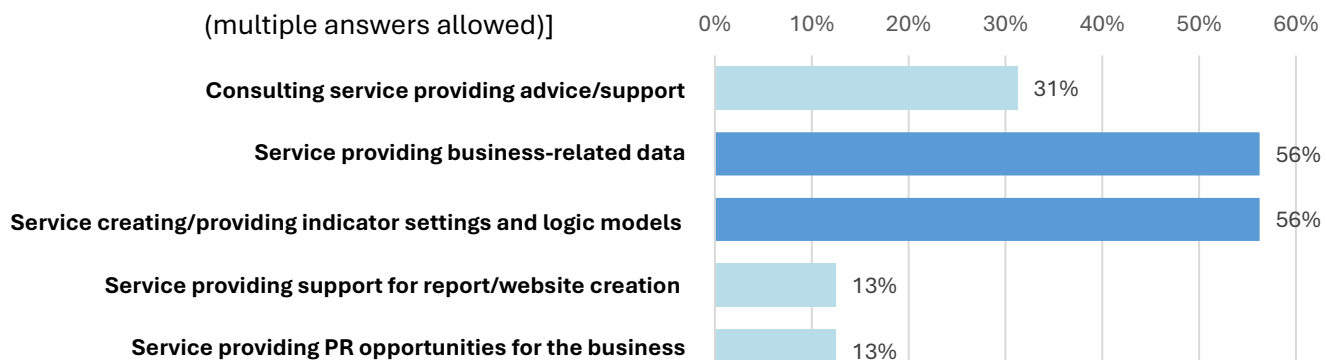
[Figure 6: Distribution of Participants' Experience in ESG-related Work and the Level of the Topics Discussed]

			Level of the Topics Discussed up to the 2nd Meeting		
			Very Easy to Easy	Appropriate	Difficult to Very Difficult
			10.5%	68.4%	21.1%
ESG-related Work History/Years of Experience	Less Than 1 Year	15.8%	-	5.3%	10.5%
	1 to 5 Years	57.9%	-	57.9%	-
	5 Years or More	26.3%	10.5%	5.3%	10.5%

Furthermore, when asked what kind of external service support they would like to see in implementing the PDCA cycle of IMM, they requested services that provide data relevant to their own organization's business, as well as services that support indicator setting, impact identification, and logic model creation. This suggests that businesses and other organizations are experiencing difficulties in these areas (Figure 7).

¹⁵ See 2nd and 3rd Meeting materials for survey (<https://impact-consortium.fsa.go.jp/report>) (Available in Japanese only)

[Figure 7: Desired External Services to Support in the PDCA Cycle for Creating Impact
(multiple answers allowed)]



6. Conclusion

Through its activities up to this fiscal year, this working group has organized its ideas regarding the ideal form of impact creation and investment databases. As a concrete step, it has posted an "Impact Database Navigation Guide (Trial Version)" on the Impact Consortium website, which collects information from existing databases and classifies and organizes it according to its intended use. In addition, it has presented a "Catalog of Impact Indicators" as a trial deliverable for the three priority areas and compiled a "Collection of Case Studies" to facilitate its use, thereby providing materials to support IMM efforts.

Through these activities, we believe we have made some progress toward our working group's objective of "contributing to the creation of further impact by presenting a common language and understanding that connects both businesses and investors through data and indicators."

In particular, within the Impact Consortium, which functions as a platform for public-private collaboration, we believe that we have fulfilled the role expected of this working group by presenting certain deliverables through discussions based on mutual understanding among a wide range of market stakeholders with different positions, including businesses, venture capitalists, institutional investors, financial institutions, local governments, and academics.

On the other hand, in order to further create and expand impact, it is necessary for businesses to draw up pathways for creating appropriate impact and economic value and for investors to understand these stories and expand financing aimed at solving social issues and achieving economic growth. However, both businesses and investors, especially startups, have faced challenges such as experiencing difficulties with IMM and needing support to adequately communicate the impact and economic viability to investors.

In order to further expand impact investing in the future, it is important to address the aforementioned challenges faced by businesses and to improve understanding of the ease of implementation and application scenarios of IMM, thereby promoting impact creation and disclosure efforts in various fields.

This working group will continue to develop the activities from the second fiscal year, while advancing discussions on various issues aimed at expanding the base of impact investing. At the same time, we hope that these discussions

will stimulate independent creativity and initiatives among many market participants.