

August 1, 2014
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TSE code number: 8766

Tokio Marine Group achieved “Carbon Neutral” in Fiscal 2013

Tokio Marine Holdings, Inc. (President: Tsuyoshi Nagano, hereinafter “TMHD”) achieved “carbon neutral*” in the Group’s overall business activities as of the end of fiscal 2013.

A group subsidiary Tokio Marine & Nichido Fire Insurance Co., Ltd. (hereinafter “TMNF”) has been “carbon neutral” in its domestic business operations since 2009. As a significant step forward, Tokio Marine Group as a whole achieved “carbon neutral” in its domestic and overseas business operations in Fiscal 2013.

* A carbon neutral state means that CO₂ emitted in the course of business activities is equivalent to the volume of CO₂ removed or reduced by way of use of natural energy, the retirement of carbon credits and mangrove tree planting.

1. Achieving Carbon Neutral

In undertaking efforts to reduce environmental footprint and achieve “carbon neutral” across the entire Group (domestic and overseas operations), Tokio Marine Group (1) promotes energy conservation and energy efficiency, (2) plants mangrove trees to absorb and stabilize CO₂, (3) uses natural energy such as green power (electricity), and (4) retires emission credits.

Thanks to these efforts, the Tokio Marine Group was able to offset CO₂ emissions from the Group’s overall business activities (domestic and overseas) in fiscal 2013 through the absorption and stabilization effects of mangrove tree planting and the use of natural energy (purchase of Green Power Certificates).

The Mangrove Planting Project was initiated by TMNF in 1999, and as of the end of March 2014, mangroves had been planted via the project encompassing approximately 8,405 hectares (equivalent to approximately 1,798 times the area of Tokyo Dome) in a total of nine countries in Southeast Asia (Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam), South Asia (Bangladesh, India) and Fiji.

Mangrove trees planted in these regions help (1) inhibit and alleviate global warming by absorbing and stabilizing CO₂, (2) conserve biodiversity, (3) reduce disaster damages to coastal communities from tsunamis and storm surges, and (4) bring economic benefits that include increased catch in commercial fishery and local employments.

Green Power Certificate has been continually purchased by TMNF since 2002, and Philadelphia Insurance Companies (hereinafter “PHLY”) newly purchased Renewable Energy Certificates equivalent to 100 percent of the Company’s electricity use in its 48 offices nationwide. PHLY has earned the company a place in the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency’s Green Power Partnership.

2. Overview of “Carbon Neutral” Status for Fiscal 2013

- (1) Scope: All business activities of TMHD and its consolidated subsidiaries (in and out of Japan).
- (2) Activities: Energy usage (electricity, gas, and others) associated with facilities, vehicle and aircraft usage associated with business activities.
- (3) Results: CO₂ emissions: 87,971 tons < CO₂ removal: 100,951 tons

CO ₂ emissions: 87,971 tons		
Scope 1 (Direct)	Gas, gasoline and other fuels	15,900 tons
Scope 2 (Indirect)	Electricity and others	66,606 tons
Scope 3 (Other)	Business travel (Air travel)	5,466 tons

CO ₂ removal: 100,951 tons		
CO ₂ removal through mangrove trees	Planting in nine countries in Southeast Asia, etc.	98,000 tons
Use of natural energy	Green power certificate (wind power and biomass)	2,951 tons

Notes:

- Scope 3 is computed with data covering 74.8% (employee base) of the entire Group.
- Information such as CO₂ emissions and CO₂ removal is verified through third party assurance conducted by Ernst & Young Sustainability Co., Ltd. (a subsidiary of Ernst & Young ShinNihon LLC).
- CO₂ emission calculation for organizational boundaries, activities boundaries, method of calculation and CO₂ emission factors refer to “ISO14064-1” and the “Mandatory Greenhouse Gas Accounting and Reporting System” based on the “Act on the Promotion of Global Warming Countermeasures (Global Warming Countermeasures Law).” “Removal through mangroves” refers to the methodology of the clean development mechanism (CDM) of using forest sink to store CO₂.