



Second Opinion

Tokyo Metropolitan Government

Tokyo Sustainable and Resilient Finance Framework (for Domestic Market)

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Sustainable Finance Division
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Rating and Investment Information, Inc. (R&I) has confirmed the alignment of the Tokyo Sustainable and Resilient Finance Framework (for Domestic Market) of the Tokyo Metropolitan Government (Tokyo Metropolitan Govt. or TMG) with the following principles and guidelines. R&I has confirmed that a part of the use of proceeds falls under the category of Blue Projects as described in the Bonds to Finance the Sustainable Blue Economy - A Practitioner's Guide (SBE Guidance).

Green Bond Principles (2025, ICMA)	Social Bond Principles (2025, ICMA)
Green Bond Guidelines (2024, Ministry of the Environment)	Social Bond Guidelines (2021, Financial Services Agency)
SBE Guidance (ICMA, etc.)	Sustainability Bond Guidelines (2021, ICMA)

■ Use of Proceeds (Green Projects)

Project Category (ICMA)	Eligible Project
Adaptation to climate change	Heat island countermeasures (improving heat reflection and water retention of roads)
Renewable energy	Construction, renovation and repair of metropolitan facilities (installation of PV systems)
Energy saving	Installation of LED lighting in metropolitan facilities and on roads
Clean transportation	Development of cycling routes and bicycle lanes
Adaptation to climate change	Removal of utility poles
Management of sustainable water resources/Adaptation to climate change	Development of small and medium-sized rivers
Adaptation to climate change	Earthquake and water resistance of river facilities
Adaptation to climate change	Development of storm surge protection structures
Adaptation to climate change	Development of structures to protect against sediment disasters and protect shorelines
Adaptation to climate change	Development of coastal protection structures for the Port of Tokyo and the Tokyo islands

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Clean transportation	Adoption of zero emission vehicles (ZEVs)
Energy saving	Measures to turn metropolitan facilities into zero emission buildings (ZEBs)
Energy saving	Energy conservation of water supply facilities
Renewable energy/Energy saving	Energy conservation and global warming mitigation in sewerage services
Management of sustainable water resources/Adaptation to climate change	Flood countermeasures
Conservation of biodiversity	Construction, renovation and repair of metropolitan facilities (greening projects)
Conservation of biodiversity	Development of metropolitan parks
Conservation of biodiversity	Greening of waterfront areas
Conservation of biodiversity	Restoration of water quality in sections of the outer moat
Clean transportation	Introduction of eco-friendly buses to the Toei bus fleet
Conservation of biodiversity	Development of forest roads

■ Use of Proceeds (Blue Projects)

Blue finance (SBE Guidance) / Eligible green project category (ICMA)	Eligible Project
Marine ecosystem restoration / Conservation of biodiversity	Seaweed and seagrass bed creation activities at the Port of Tokyo
Marine ecosystem restoration / Conservation of biodiversity	Development of blue infrastructure
Sustainable marine value chains / Environmentally sustainable management of living natural resources and land use	Promotion of cultivation fisheries (reconstruction of the Tokyo Metropolitan Cultivation Fisheries Center)
Sustainable marine value chains / Environmentally sustainable management of living natural resources and land use	Promotion of fisheries (reconstruction of the Tokyo Metropolitan Islands Area Research and Development Center for Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries)

■ Use of Proceeds (Social Projects)

Project Category (ICMA)	Eligible Project	Target Population
Affordable basic infrastructure (disaster prevention and mitigation)	Development of facilities for parks designated as emergency evacuation sites	Local residents and others who use parks
Access to essential services Affordable basic infrastructure (earthquake resistance and disaster prevention)	Construction of waste disposal sites in the Port of Tokyo (Shinkaimen Landfill Site, Outer Central Breakwater Reclamation Area)	Tokyo residents
Affordable basic infrastructure (disaster prevention and mitigation) Access to essential services (education)	Subsidizing the costs of promoting safety measures (earthquake resistance of private schools)	Young children, pupils and students
Affordable basic infrastructure (disaster prevention and mitigation)	Installation and reinforcement of emergency backup power generation systems in water supply and other facilities	Local residents
Affordable basic infrastructure (disaster prevention and mitigation)	Duplication and renewal of raw water transmission facilities	Local residents
Affordable basic infrastructure (disaster prevention and mitigation)	Earthquake countermeasures for water reclamation centers and pumping stations	Tokyo residents and sewerage users
Affordable basic infrastructure (earthquake resistance and disaster prevention)	Road development	Local residents and others who use metropolitan roads
Affordable basic infrastructure (measures against aging infrastructure)	Life extension of bridges	Local residents and others who use metropolitan roads
Affordable basic infrastructure (measures against aging infrastructure)	Life extension of port facilities	Local residents and others who use port and harbor facilities
Access to essential services Affordable basic infrastructure (disaster prevention and mitigation measures)	Port renovation	Local residents and others who use port and harbor facilities
Access to essential services Affordable basic infrastructure (disaster prevention and mitigation measures)	Fishing port renovation	Local residents and others who use fishing port facilities
Access to essential services Affordable basic infrastructure (measures against aging infrastructure and earthquake resistance)	Airport redevelopment	Local residents and others who use airport facilities

Affordable basic infrastructure (measures against aging infrastructure)	Renovation of Tokyo metropolitan libraries	Facility users including Tokyo residents
Affordable basic infrastructure (measures against aging infrastructure)	Renovation of cultural facilities	Tokyo residents and facility users
Affordable basic infrastructure (measures against aging infrastructure) Access to essential services	Upgrade of police facilities	Local residents
Affordable basic infrastructure (measures against aging infrastructure) Access to essential services	Upgrade of fire stations	Local residents
Access to essential services (public health)	Construction and renovation of medical and related facilities	Local residents
Affordable basic infrastructure (measures against aging infrastructure) Access to essential services	New establishment, expansion and renewal of water supply stations	Local residents
Affordable basic infrastructure (measures against aging infrastructure)	Reconstruction of water reclamation centers and pumping stations	Tokyo residents and sewerage users
Access to essential services (education)	Construction and renovation of Tokyo metropolitan schools	Pupils and students
Access to essential services (education)	Construction and renovation of schools for special needs education	Young children, pupils and students with disabilities
Access to essential services (education)	Construction and renovation of Tokyo metropolitan schools (Tokyo Metropolitan University)	Students
Access to essential services (education)	Community use of Tokyo metropolitan school facilities (DX)	Tokyo residents
Access to essential services (education)	Public courses of Tokyo metropolitan schools (DX)	Tokyo residents
Access to essential services (welfare services for the elderly)	Provision of subsidies to develop geriatric health services facilities	The elderly in need of nursing care
Access to essential services (welfare services for the elderly)	Provision of subsidies to develop special nursing homes for the elderly	The elderly in need of nursing care
Access to essential services (welfare services for the elderly)	Creation of a nursing care portal site to ease the burden on middle-aged people	Middle-aged family caregivers and the elderly in need of nursing care

Access to essential services (welfare services)	Construction and renovation of facilities for individuals (children) with intellectual disabilities	Mainly individuals with intellectual disabilities
Access to essential services (welfare services)	Provision of subsidies to develop facilities for individuals (children) with disabilities	Individuals (children) with disabilities
Access to essential services (child-rearing support)	Construction and renovation of child welfare facilities	Children requiring support for transitioning to independent living
Affordable housing	Construction of public housing	Low-income earners who are truly in need of housing
Affordable housing	Repairment of housing	Low-income earners who are truly in need of housing
Socioeconomic advancement and empowerment (promotion of barrier-free accessibility and universal design)	Make sidewalks barrier-free	Everyone including the elderly and disabled
Socioeconomic advancement and empowerment (promotion of barrier-free accessibility and universal design)	Increase barrier-free routes	The elderly, disabled and other individuals using stations
Socioeconomic advancement and empowerment (promotion of barrier-free accessibility and universal design)	Introduction of people-friendly Toei subway cars	Toei subway users
Access to essential services	Introduction of support services for preparing application forms at service counters	Tokyo residents
Access to essential services (healthcare and welfare services)	Loans to the Tokyo Metropolitan Hospital Organization	Tokyo residents (people using medical institutions)

1. Outline of the Issuer/Borrower



[Symbol of Tokyo Metropolitan Govt.]

- Tokyo Metropolis is the capital of Japan with a population of about 14 million and a world-leading megalopolis.
- As a new compass to guide Tokyo Metropolitan Govt. in paving the way to Tokyo's bright future, Tokyo Metropolitan Govt. formulated Future Tokyo: Tokyo's Long-Term Strategy in March 2021 and subsequently upgraded the strategy every year. In March 2025, it established a new comprehensive strategy for Tokyo Metropolitan Govt. called "Tokyo 2050 Strategy" to advance its initiatives.
- The Tokyo 2050 Strategy integrates policies to be implemented by 2035 to realize a new "Vision" of what Tokyo aims to be in the 2050s using a backcasting approach. Tokyo Metropolitan Govt. seeks to make Tokyo the best city in the world - a city that balances maturity and ongoing growth, by steadily carrying out the Tokyo 2050 Strategy toward materialization of the concept of "three cities," that is, Diverse City, Smart City and Safe City.
- Tokyo will evolve through the Diverse City initiative aimed at "creating a Tokyo where everyone can fulfill their dreams and hopes, and each individual shines even brighter," the Smart City initiative to "enhance Tokyo's full potential for a more vibrant Tokyo" and the Safe City initiative that "develops a safe and secure Tokyo by building a resilient and sustainable city."
- To realize the "three cities," Tokyo Metropolitan Govt. has set out 28 visions and strategies with 312 policy targets that increase the effectiveness of policies. Furthermore, three-year action plans are in place, providing detailed measures to achieve the strategies.
- The proceeds of Tokyo SDGs Bonds issued under the Tokyo Sustainable and Resilient Finance Framework will be used to finance projects that contribute to the environment and society as part of these strategies.

■ Visions and Core Strategies of Tokyo 2050 Strategy

ダイバーシティ	戦略01【子供 (Children)】	• 全ての子供の笑顔を育み、チルドレンファーストの社会へ
	戦略02【子育て】	• 望む人の「叶えたい」を支え、一人ひとりの自己実現を応援
	戦略03【教育】	• 子供・若者が希望を持って、自ら伸び、育ち、未来を創造
	戦略04【若者】	• 将来を担う若者が希望に満ち溢れ、描いた夢を叶えられる東京
	戦略05【女性活躍】	• 誰もが自らの生き方を性別にとらわれず選択できる社会
	戦略06【働き方】	• 誰もがいつでも自分らしく、よりポジティブに働き、活躍する東京
	戦略07【長寿 (Chōju)】	• 心豊かに暮らし、いつまでも輝けるアクティブなChōju社会
	戦略08【コミュニティ (Community)】	• 支え合いの輪を拡げ、誰もが「つながり」を実感できる社会へ
	戦略09【共生社会】	• インクルーシブシティ東京は多様な個性が輝きさならぬ高みへ
スマートシティ	戦略10【スタートアップ】	• イノベーションが次々と生まれ世界の革新と成長を東京が牽引
	戦略11【デジタル】	• 世界で最も情報技術を使い、便利で快適な「スマート東京」
	戦略12【国際金融】	• サステナブルな未来を拓く世界の金融ハブ・東京へ飛躍
	戦略13【産業】	• 次の成長産業を東京から発信し、世界の経済を力強く先導
	戦略14【観光】	• 訪れるたびに新しい体験や発見がある、世界を惹きつける東京へ
	戦略15【文化・エンタメ】	• 東京発の洗練された価値が世界中の人々を刺激し、心を潤す
	戦略16【スポーツ】	• 誰もがスポーツを楽しむ、世界に誇れるスポーツ拠点に発展
	戦略17【まちづくり・住まい】	• 日本の成長を牽引し、人がいきいきと輝く都市・東京
	戦略18【インフラ・交通】	• 世界一のインフラが、人をつなぎ、暮らしを支える
	戦略19【緑と水】	• 豊かな緑と水が織りなす潤いと安らぎの都市 東京へ
セーフシティ	戦略20【ゼロエミッション】	• 脱炭素社会を実現し、世界のネットゼロ達成に大きく貢献
	戦略21【都市の強靱化】	• 災害の脅威から都民を守る世界で最も強靱な都市へ
	戦略22【防災】	• 災害から命を守り、安全・安心・快適に暮らせる東京
	戦略23【まちの安全・安心】	• 犯罪、事故、火災等から都民の命と安全・安心な暮らしを守る
	戦略24【医療】	• 誰もが住み慣れた地域で安心して必要な医療を受けられる
分野横断	戦略25【多摩・島しょ】	• 地域の魅力に溢れ快適で充実した暮らしを叶える行きたい・住みたい多摩・島しょ
	戦略26【構造改革】	• 時代を切り拓く変革が都民の生活の質を高めている
	戦略27【オールジャパン】	• 全国各地と共に支え合い発展する「共存共栄」を実現
	戦略28【未来共創】	• 多様な主体との連携を深化させ、明るい未来が実現している

[Source: Tokyo 2050 Strategy]

2. Use of Proceeds

The eligible projects identified for the use of proceeds will deliver clear environmental and social benefits. The use of proceeds is appropriate.

(1) Eligible Projects

- Under the Tokyo Sustainable and Resilient Finance Framework, environmental project categories, eligible projects, and impact reporting metrics are summarized for Green and Blue Projects. For Social Projects, eligible projects and social issues to be addressed are outlined. Refinancing is not planned for either of them.

■ Projects To Be Financed (Green Projects)

No.	Environmental Project Category (TMG)	Eligible Projects	Impact Reporting Metrics
1	Realization of zero emissions through decarbonization of energy systems and the sustainable use of resources	Heat island countermeasures (improving heat reflection and water retention of roads)	Length of cool pavement installed (km)
2		Construction, renovation and repair of metropolitan facilities (installation of PV systems)	Anticipated annual power generation by installed PV systems (kWh)
3		Installation of LED lighting in metropolitan facilities and on roads	Reduction in energy consumption (kWh)
4		Development of cycling routes and bicycle lanes	Length completed (km)
5		Removal of utility poles	Length completed (km), number of airports upgraded, number of ports upgraded
6		Development of small and medium-sized rivers	Completion of river development (%), Storage capacity of regulating reservoirs (m3)
7		Earthquake and water resistance of river facilities	Length completed (km)
8		Development of storm surge protection structures	Length completed (km)
9		Development of structures to protect against sediment disasters and protect shorelines	Number of structures developed
10		Development of coastal protection structures for the Port of Tokyo and the Tokyo islands	Length completed (km), Number of structures developed
11		Adoption of zero emission vehicles (ZEVs)	Reduction in CO2 emissions, etc. (%)
12		Measures to turn metropolitan facilities into zero emission buildings (ZEBs)	Reduction in energy consumption (kWh)

13		Energy conservation of water supply facilities	Reduction in energy consumption (kWh)
14		Energy conservation and global warming mitigation in sewerage services	Reduction of GHG emissions (capacity) (10,000t-CO ₂ / 5 years)
15		Flood countermeasures	Percentage of priority areas where measures were proven effective (%) Percentage of water reclamation centers, pumping stations, etc. where pumping functions have been secured through flood-proofing measures (%)
16	Realization of a prosperous society in harmony with nature that continues to benefit from ecosystem services	Construction, renovation and repair of metropolitan facilities (greening projects)	Area of developed green spaces (m ²)
17		Development of metropolitan parks	Developed land area (m ²)
18		Greening of waterfront areas	Developed land area (m ²)
19	Realization of a better urban environment that ensures the safety and health of Tokyo residents	Restoration of water quality in sections of the outer moat	Surface area of restored water (ha)
20		Introduction of eco-friendly buses to the Toei bus fleet	Reduction in emissions of regulated substances (%)
21		Development of forest roads	Developed roads and length completed

■ Projects To Be Financed (Blue Projects)

No.	Environmental Project Category (TMG)	Eligible Projects	Impact Reporting Metrics
22	Realization of a prosperous society in harmony with nature that continues to benefit from ecosystem services	Seaweed and seagrass bed creation activities at the Port of Tokyo	Number of sites addressed
23		Development of blue infrastructure	Number of developed sites
24		Promotion of cultivation fisheries (reconstruction of the Tokyo Metropolitan Cultivation Fisheries Center)	Species whose seeds were produced
25		Promotion of fisheries (reconstruction of the Tokyo Metropolitan Islands Area Research and Development Center for Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries)	Number of points addressed

■ Projects To Be Financed (Social Projects)

- Eligible projects and social issues to be addressed are summarized in the table below.

Project Category (TMG)	Eligible Projects	Social Issues
Disaster countermeasures for facilities and infrastructure	Development of facilities for parks designated as emergency evacuation sites	Securing sites for evacuation, and rescue and relief activities in the event of a disaster
	Construction of waste disposal sites in the Port of Tokyo (Shinkaimen Landfill Site, Outer Central Breakwater Reclamation Area)	Constructing waste landfill sites that are difficult to secure in the crowded area of inland Tokyo
	Subsidizing the costs of promoting safety measures (earthquake resistance of private schools)	Securing the safety of the students in the event of a disaster
	Installation and reinforcement of emergency backup power generation systems in water supply and other facilities	Securing stable water supply in emergency such as a large-scale power failure
	Duplication and renewal of raw water transmission facilities	Securing stable water supply in the event of a disaster or accident Renewing old raw water transmission facilities
	Earthquake countermeasures for water reclamation centers and pumping stations	Securing sewer system functions in the event of a large earthquake directly striking Tokyo, etc.
	Road development	Securing roads serving as evacuation and relief routes and access routes to disaster management sites during disasters
Measures for aging public facilities and infrastructure	Life extension of bridges	Maintaining and managing sustainable infrastructure and securing the safety and security of users
	Life extension of port facilities	Maintaining and managing sustainable infrastructure and securing the safety and security of users
	Port renovation	Maintaining and managing sustainable infrastructure and securing the safety and security of users
	Fishing port renovation	Maintaining and managing sustainable infrastructure and securing the safety and security of users

	Airport redevelopment	Maintaining and managing sustainable infrastructure and securing the safety and security of users
	Renovation of Tokyo metropolitan libraries	Maintaining and managing sustainable infrastructure and securing the safety and security of users
	Renovation of cultural facilities	Maintaining and managing sustainable infrastructure and securing the safety and security of users
	Upgrade of police facilities	Maintaining and managing sustainable infrastructure and securing the safety and security of Tokyo residents
	Upgrade of fire stations	Maintaining and managing sustainable infrastructure and securing the safety and security of Tokyo residents
	Construction and renovation of medical and related facilities	Establishing a public health system that provides every Tokyo resident with a sense of security
	New establishment, expansion and renewal of water supply stations	Securing a stable water supply by resolving uneven distribution of service reservoir capacity of water supply stations
	Reconstruction of water reclamation centers and pumping stations	Securing stable sewage services by reconstructing aging facilities and equipment
Building an educational environment to fully draw out the individuality and potentials of each student	Construction and renovation of Tokyo metropolitan schools	Achieving education that leaves no one behind and allows all children to hold hopes for the future and to take the initiative to grow
	Construction and renovation of schools for special needs education	Supporting proactive efforts toward the independence and social participation of young children, students with disabilities
	Construction and renovation of Tokyo metropolitan schools (Tokyo Metropolitan University)	Building up an environment that enables students to realize their full potential and fostering highly advanced human resources who contribute to the resolution of global challenges
	Community use of Tokyo metropolitan school facilities (DX)	Improving the quality of administrative services using digital technologies
	Public courses of Tokyo metropolitan schools (DX)	Improving the quality of administrative services using digital technologies
Infrastructure development for long-term care services	Provision of subsidies to develop geriatric health services facilities	Helping senior citizens requiring long-term care to resume life at home and providing them with rehabilitation care, etc.

	Provision of subsidies to develop special nursing homes for the elderly	Providing services such as personal care and rehabilitation care to senior citizens who have difficulty living at home
	Creation of a nursing care portal site to ease the burden on middle-aged people	Creating an IT system that provides a one-stop venue for gathering nursing care information using an AI chatbot with a 24/7 reservation service of community comprehensive support centers to alleviate the nursing care burden on middle-aged jobholders leading a busy life
Development of child welfare facilities, etc.	Construction and renovation of facilities for individuals (children) with intellectual disabilities	Supporting severe and medical care dependent intellectually disabled individuals (children) with challenging behavior and individuals requiring intensive personal assistance due to the combination of intellectual disabilities and mental disorders
	Provision of subsidies to develop facilities for individuals (children) with disabilities	Providing support for securing necessary services and promoting the development of infrastructure for realization of a society where individuals (children) with disabilities can live in their communities with peace of mind
	Construction and renovation of child welfare facilities	Addressing the needs of children requiring support for transitioning to independent living
Strengthening the housing safety net	Construction of public housing	Reconstructing aging public housing for low income residents who are unable to secure adequate housing on their own
	Repairment of housing	Repairs to address issues such as aging public housing for low income residents who are unable to secure adequate housing on their own
Universal design for accessible public facilities	Make sidewalks barrier-free	Securing an environment where everyone can move about safely and smoothly
	Increase barrier-free routes	Building an environment where everyone can move about safely and comfortably
	Introduction of people-friendly Toei subway cars	Introducing subway cars that everyone can feel safe and comfortable using
	Introduction of support services for preparing application forms at service counters	Improving the quality of administrative services using digital technologies
Enhance the healthcare provision system	Loans to the Tokyo Metropolitan Hospital Organization	Providing high quality healthcare, such as provision of government-led healthcare services and enhancement of local healthcare, amid the aging population and changing healthcare environment

(2) Environmental Benefits of Green Projects

■ Green Projects

< Heat island countermeasures (improving heat reflection and water retention of roads) >

- In Tokyo, as one of the countermeasures to alleviate the heat island phenomenon, heat shield pavements and water retentive pavements, which suppress the rise in road surface temperature, have been installed in the project area centering on the central core area of central Tokyo in conjunction with road maintenance work, and a cumulative total of approximately 200 km of these pavements have been installed as of the end of FY2025.
- Heat shield pavement prevents heat from being stored in the pavement by reflecting infrared rays from the heat shielding material applied to the road surface, thereby suppressing the rise in road surface temperature by up to 8 degrees and ensuring the noise reduction function of low-noise pavement.
- Water retentive pavement can suppress the rise in road surface temperature by up to 10 degrees due to the heat of vaporization when rainwater, etc. soaked into the water-retaining material installed in the lower layer of the road surface evaporates.
- The table below shows contributions of the eligible project to SDGs in accordance with ICMA's table of mapping between project categories and SDGs.

SDGs	
	13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning

< Construction, renovation and repair of metropolitan facilities (installation of PV systems) >

- In January 2021, the TMG announced that it would reduce greenhouse gas emissions within Tokyo by 50% by 2030 (compared to 2000 levels) and increase the percentage of electricity use from renewable energy sources to about 50%. Additionally, in March 2025, the TMG set a new target of reducing greenhouse gas emissions within Tokyo by 60% or more by 2035 (compared to 2000 levels).
- The TMG published "Zero Emission TMG Action Plan" (covering the period from FY2020 to FY2024) in March 2021, taking a leading role in such initiatives by reducing greenhouse gas emissions from its administrative activities. The plan was subsequently updated to outline the proactive actions the TMG will take during the period from FY2025 to FY2030.
- The TMG has set a goal of 100% renewable energy for electricity used in TMG-owned facilities (Governor's offices, etc.) by 2030. For TMG-owned facilities, the TMG has established a target for the adoption of new technologies (approximately 10,000 kW by FY2035) such as next-generation solar cells, in addition to the existing installation target (74,000 kW by FY2030), aiming to further expand the introduction of solar power generation systems.
- The TMG will promote the use of renewable energy by installing solar power generation systems on the rooftops of TMG-owned facilities.
- The table below shows contributions of the eligible project to SDGs in accordance with ICMA's table of mapping between project categories and SDGs.

SDGs	
	7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix
	13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning

< Installation of LED lighting in metropolitan facilities and on roads >

- Since LEDs consume less power than general energy-saving lamps (ceramic metal halide lamps and high-pressure sodium lamps) and have a longer service life, the TMG is working to convert to LEDs from a street lighting that is due for replacement for management efficiency.
- The target lighting systems are those used in buildings, structures, roads, etc. owned by the TMG. The systems include lighting LEDs at the edge of a mat using electricity generated by the vibrations that pedestrians give to the floor as they walk on the mat.
- The table below shows contributions of the eligible project to SDGs in accordance with ICMA's table of mapping between project categories and SDGs.

SDGs	
	7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency
	13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning

< Development of cycling routes and bicycle lanes >

- In May 2021, the TMG formulated "Tokyo Bicycle Traveling Space Development Promotion Plan." The plan presents a new vision for the future of road spaces for cyclists (bicycle network) toward the 2040s and outlines priority areas to be developed over the next 10 years, with the aim of creating safe and secure road spaces for all cyclists in Tokyo.
- The funds will be allocated to the Tokyo Waterfront City so that anyone can safely and comfortably get around the area by bicycle. The purpose of this project is to promote the use of bicycles not only by residents but also by visitors to the Waterfront area from central Tokyo and other areas, and even as a tourism resource, so that many visitors from Japan and abroad can enjoy the dynamic scenery and leisure activities of the Port of Tokyo.
- A bicycle is a clean and zero emission form of transport which contributes to carbon neutrality, and does not affect the surrounding residential environment in terms of noise and vibration.
- The table below shows contributions of the eligible project to SDGs in accordance with ICMA's table of mapping between project categories and SDGs.

SDGs	
	11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management
	13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning

< Removal of utility poles >

- In Tokyo after the end of World War II, many utility poles were installed to meet the rapidly increasing demand for electricity and telecommunications. As a result, natural disasters such as large-scale earthquakes and major typhoons have caused utility poles to collapse, resulting in road obstructions or closures, line breaks, etc. that have hindered evacuation and emergency services, and caused power outages and communication problems. To strengthen disaster management functions, it is necessary to remove utility poles.
- Specifically, common-use cable tunnels and other infrastructure will be built to place cables underground. In addition to arterial roads such as Kanpachi-dori Avenue, priority will be given to disaster response routes that particularly contribute to enhancing disaster preparedness in the Port of Tokyo area including Oi and Aomi.
- The table below shows contributions of the eligible project to SDGs in accordance with ICMA's table of mapping between project categories and SDGs.

SDGs	
	11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities
	13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries 13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning

< Development of small and medium-sized rivers >

- In recent years, torrential rains exceeding the planned scale have caused extensive damage throughout Japan, and the incidence of rainfall of 50 mm or more per hour has been increasing in Tokyo. Under these circumstances, there is concern about the increased risk of wind and flood damage due to increased rainfall and rising sea levels associated with the effects of future climate change.
- In December 2023, the TMG formulated "River Facilities in Light of Climate Change" and raise the target maintenance level for small and medium-sized rivers to an annual exceedance probability of 5 percent* of rainfall in light of climate change, to strengthen flood countermeasures while considering priority.

* "An annual exceedance probability of 5 percent" indicates a 5% chance of rainfall exceeding certain magnitude occurring each year.

- Specifically, the TMG will develop flood control reservoirs and other facilities capable of handling torrential rains that have increased in recent years, targeting small and medium-sized rivers (9 basins of rivers in the ward area flowing through the upland areas west of the Sumida River, and 14 river basins in the Tama area).

- The table below shows contributions of the eligible project to SDGs in accordance with ICMA's table of mapping between project categories and SDGs.

SDGs	
	11.b By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the *Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels
	13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries 13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning

* It was adopted as a disaster prevention framework at the Third United Nations World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction held in Sendai, Miyagi Prefecture in 2015.

< Earthquake and water resistance of river facilities >

- The lowlands of Tokyo, known as the low-lying eastern part of Tokyo, are crisscrossed by large rivers such as the Sumida River, Arakawa River, and Nakagawa River, as well as their tributaries.
- To protect these areas from storm surges caused by a typhoon of the same magnitude as the Ise Bay Typhoon (930 hPa) considering climate change, the TMG will implement seismic reinforcement and flood resistance measures for river facilities, such as embankments, water gates, and drainage pump stations, in the low-lying eastern part of Tokyo (including the Shin-Nakagawa River).
- The table below shows contributions of the eligible project to SDGs in accordance with ICMA's table of mapping between project categories and SDGs.

SDGs	
	11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities 11.b By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels
	13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries 13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning

< Development of storm surge protection structures >

- The lowlands of Tokyo, known as the low-lying eastern part of Tokyo, are an area of thick deposits of soft sediment called alluvium, through which large rivers such as the Sumida River, Arakawa River, and Nakagawa River, as well as their tributaries, flow in all directions.
- The area was originally low-lying, and as a result of the land subsidence caused by pumping up of groundwater during the industrial development phase from the Meiji Period to around the 1960s, the area is at high risk of natural disasters such as storm surges, floods, and major earthquakes due to ground subsidence.
- To protect these areas against flood damage, the TMG has been developing seawalls and revetments for low-lying rivers.
- The table below shows contributions of the eligible project to SDGs in accordance with ICMA's table of mapping between project categories and SDGs.

SDGs	
	11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities 11.b By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels
	13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries 13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning

< Development of structures to protect against sediment disasters and protect shorelines >

- In terms of countermeasures against sediment disasters, the TMG has systematically developed erosion control-related facilities, taking into consideration the location of disaster, as well as the importance of the conservation target (evacuation centers, facilities for people requiring special care, etc.) and the risk of disaster occurrence (whether in a landslide disaster warning area or a special warning area). Hard measures include erosion control projects (to prevent mudslides), landslide control projects, and steep slope collapse control projects (to prevent landslides).
- To mitigate the sediment deposition and sediment discharge that can cause disasters in designated erosion control areas where mudslides may occur, erosion control measures include construction of erosion control weirs and stream protection works, while imposing restrictions on land excavation, embankment, and cutting of trees.
- Landslide control projects focus on areas with particularly high risk or important conservation facilities designated as landslide control zones, and landslide control facilities such as deterrent piles and water catchment facilities are constructed.
- In Tokyo, steep slopes (cliffs) are distributed in the forests of the Nishitama region and along the Musashino Plateau terrace, and there are areas throughout Tokyo that are vulnerable to damage from the collapse of steep slopes. To protect residents' lives from a collapse of steep slopes (landslides) caused by typhoons and torrential rains, the TMG executes collapse prevention works and implements other measures to prevent slope collapses.
- To protect the national land and coastal environment from waves of typhoons and monsoons, areas with a high risk of wave damage and 26 coasts with significant coastal erosion (about 46 km in total) are designated as coastal protection areas, where coastal protection facilities such as seawalls and artificial reefs have been constructed.
- The table below shows contributions of the eligible project to SDGs in accordance with ICMA's table of mapping between project categories and SDGs.

SDGs	
	11.b By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels
	13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries 13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning

< Development of coastal protection structures for the Port of Tokyo and the Tokyo islands >

- The TMG revised the "Tokyo Bay Coastal Protection Master Plan [for the Tokyo Metropolis section]" in March 2023 and the "Izu and Ogasawara Islands Coastal Protection Master Plan" in March 2025, in line with the national policy for dealing with the effects of climate change.
- In consideration of storm surges caused by typhoons comparable to the Isewan typhoon, as well as a sea level rise when assuming a 2 degree rise in future temperatures due to climate change, seawalls will be raised in stages. In addition, assuming a 1.1-fold increase in rainfall due to climate change, drainage pump stations will be expanded to prevent flooding of canals when sluice gates are closed.
- The coasts of the Izu and Ogasawara Islands are affected by waves due to their location facing the open ocean, proximity to typhoon passage courses, and strong winter monsoons, etc. In consideration of "protection," "environment" and "use," medium- to long-term coastal development is carried out.
- The table below shows contributions of the eligible project to SDGs in accordance with ICMA's table of mapping between project categories and SDGs.

SDGs	
	11.b By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels
	13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries 13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning

< Adoption of zero emission vehicles (ZEVs) >

- In accordance with the zero-emission strategy of the "Future Tokyo" strategy, PHEVs and EV motorcycles will be introduced in time for the renewal of vehicles of fire stations, etc. in order to accelerate actions to combat climate change and realize a zero-emission Tokyo.
- The table below shows contributions of the eligible project to SDGs in accordance with ICMA's table of mapping between project categories and SDGs.

SDGs	
	11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management
	13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning

< Measures to turn metropolitan facilities into zero emission buildings (ZEBs) >

- ZEB (Net Zero Energy Building) is a building in which energy consumption is reduced with the help of energy-saving performance, the use of renewable energy, etc., so that the annual energy consumption is net or almost zero.
- ZEBs will introduce high heat insulation by double-layered roofs and exterior walls of TMG-owned facilities, and achieve energy conservation through the introduction of high-efficiency air conditioning and optimal control technology for air conditioning and lighting.

- The Miyakejima Police Station, a planned use of proceeds, will be relocated and reconstructed since it was built in March 1972 and has been extremely aged and small.
- The table below shows contributions of the eligible project to SDGs in accordance with ICMA's table of mapping between project categories and SDGs.

SDGs	
	11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management
	13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning

< Energy conservation of water supply facilities >

- Water supply facilities have numerous pieces of equipment for transmitting and distributing water during water treatment and other processes. As pumping equipment at water treatment plants and water supply stations consumes electricity, equipment with optimal energy efficiency will be selected upon equipment renewal. The TMG will install at least 30 energy-efficient pumping units employing inverter control technology over the five-year period from FY2025 to FY2029.
- The table below shows contributions of the eligible project to SDGs in accordance with ICMA's table of mapping between project categories and SDGs.

SDGs	
	7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency
	9.4 By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes
	13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries 13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning

< Energy conservation and global warming mitigation in sewerage services >

- Sewage treatment, roughly divided into water treatment and sludge treatment processes, requires a large amount of energy sources including electricity and fuels in the process, generally resulting in high greenhouse gas emissions. The Bureau of Sewerage of the TMG is striving to reduce greenhouse gas emissions through energy conservation and streamlining of treatment processes and methods.
- The initiatives to which the funds will be allocated are: (1) digester gas power generation that effectively utilizes digester gas generated from sewage sludge at the Morigasaki Water Reclamation Center; (2) introduction of fine bubble diffusers to reduce electricity consumption by approximately 20% compared to conventional diffusers; and (3) introduction of energy-saving sludge thickeners and sludge dehydrators to reduce electricity consumption. Note that the initiative in (1) will be implemented through a DBO (Design-Build-Operate) arrangement, in which design, construction and operation & maintenance are entrusted to a private company in an integrated manner.
- The table below shows contributions of the eligible project to SDGs in accordance with ICMA's table of mapping between project categories and SDGs.

SDGs	
	7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency
	13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning

< Flood countermeasures >

- In recent years, torrential rain disasters have increased nationwide, and in Tokyo, rainfall exceeding 50 mm per hour has been on the rise. Climate change is expected to cause more precipitation and heavy rainfall events, making it urgent to strengthen measures against increasingly severe and frequent torrential rains. In addition to structural measures, it is essential to enhance non-structural measures such as dissemination of information that supports self-help actions.
- While flood-proofing measures against tsunamis and inland flooding have been completed, socio-economic activities would be significantly affected if sewerage facilities are inundated due to flooding caused by rainfall exceeding design target levels, compound disasters or other extreme events and become unable to treat wastewater or drain rainwater. Therefore, it is necessary to secure sewage functions such as pumping capabilities by strengthening flood-proofing of facilities.
- The table below shows contributions of the eligible project to SDGs in accordance with ICMA's table of mapping between project categories and SDGs.

SDGs	
	6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally
	11.b By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels
	13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries 13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning

< Construction, renovation and repair of metropolitan facilities (greening projects) >

- The TMG will green the grounds of Tokyo metropolitan schools to promote the preservation of natural environment. Specifically, green spaces will be developed by turfing school grounds, greening rooftops, and planting trees.
- The table below shows contributions of the eligible project to SDGs in accordance with ICMA's table of mapping between project categories and SDGs.

SDGs	
	15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally

< Development of metropolitan parks >

- Parks and green spaces serve functions such as recreation, disaster management, environmental conservation, and scenic enhancement. The TMG has been developing urban parks (metropolitan

parks) that act as hubs for a green network in order to realize a Tokyo overflowing with greenery.

- The funds will be allocated for new "development of general parks," including development works and purchase of sites necessary for such works which directly leads to the opening of new parks (including extension of existing parks). Park development will be promoted to form the structure of water and green so that Tokyo becomes a lush and green city.
- The table below shows contributions of the eligible project to SDGs in accordance with ICMA's table of mapping between project categories and SDGs.

SDGs	
	15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally

< Greening of waterfront areas >

- There are various expectations for rivers, not only to improve flood control functions, but also to serve as precious spaces left in urban areas for people to enjoy the water, nurture living creatures, and interact with nature, as well as to create beautiful landscapes. In response to these requests, the TMG has implemented a variety of measures in consideration with conservation and restoration of the natural environment, and even waterfront use, including the development of high hydrophilic gently sloping revetments, the greening of revetments, etc., and the adoption of structures that allow for easy habitat for living creatures.
- The table below shows contributions of the eligible project to SDGs in accordance with ICMA's table of mapping between project categories and SDGs.

SDGs	
	11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities
	15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements 15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally

< Restoration of water quality in sections of the outer moat >

- Due to the sheer volume of blue-green algae, the waterside spaces of the outer moat function poorly as a place of comfort and enrichment, resulting in a less attractive urban area.
- The project for restoration of water quality in sections of the outer moat aims to improve the water quality of the outer moat, a historical asset, to provide a place of healing for people working in the city center, and to create a dignified landscape and pursue attractive urban development, toward a revival of Tokyo as the "City of Water" through the promotion of the cleaning of the outer moat.
- As a permanent measure to improve water quality, necessary facilities for water conduction will be developed to introduce purifying water to prevent the stagnation of moat water and control the massive generation of blue-green algae. Considering the characteristics of the outer moat (i.e., enclosed water body, designated historic site), the TMG has adopted this measure, rather than the installation of permanent purification equipment.
- The table below shows contributions of the eligible project to SDGs in accordance with ICMA's table of mapping between project categories and SDGs.

SDGs	
	15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements

< Introduction of eco-friendly buses to the Toei bus fleet >

- The TMG plans to renew all Toei buses with non-step buses which comply with the latest emission control standard, striving to reduce NOx (nitrogen oxide) and PM (particle matter).
- In particular, fuel cell buses, which have been introduced in recent years, are powered by a motor running off electricity produced by a chemical reaction between oxygen and hydrogen, which emits only water when running.
- With a view to the introduction of fuel cell buses, Toei Bus conducted a demonstrative test run in July 2015 and introduced two vehicles in FY2016. It started commercial operation of fuel cell buses for the first time in Japan on March 21, 2017, and owns 87 vehicles as of April 1, 2026.
- The table below shows contributions of the eligible project to SDGs in accordance with ICMA's table of mapping between project categories and SDGs.

SDGs	
	11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management
	13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning

< Development of forest roads >

- Forest roads are constructed to provide access to and from forest areas for forestry management, including transportation of forest products (e.g., timber, mushrooms). They are intended to promote the advanced utilization of forest resources, stabilize forestry management in mountain village areas, improve the living environment of mountain village residents, and ensure proper forest cultivation and management.
- The TMG is engaged in improvement, paving and maintenance of forest roads to enhance the functions of existing forest roads and ensure traffic safety.
- In accordance with its forest development promotion plan revised in June 2021, the TMG has been systematically implementing measures by focusing on four strategic areas: (1) forest management that promotes forest circulation and enhances public-benefit functions; (2) highly productive and profitable forestry management; (3) expansion of demand for domestic timber including Tama timber; and (4) expansion of forest use by Tokyo residents and companies. Toward the realization of the Tokyo forest vision for 50 and 100 years ahead, it is also working to accelerate replanting with low-pollen cedar and other suitable species through forest harvesting operations, reduce pollen dispersal, build a brand for Tama timber, establish smart forestry, and expand timber utilization.
- The table below shows contributions of the eligible project to SDGs in accordance with ICMA's table of mapping between project categories and SDGs.

SDGs	
	15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally

■ Blue Projects

< Seaweed and seagrass bed creation activities at the Port of Tokyo >

- Seaweed and seagrass beds function as a habitat for diverse organisms by, for example, providing spawning and nursery grounds for fish and shellfish and helping increase marine resources. In addition, seaweed and seagrass beds are expected to serve as a venue for environmental education where people can learn about a variety of functions they play.
- The TMG formulated an action policy for seaweed and seagrass bed creation at the Port of Tokyo in December 2024 and decided to promote initiatives centered on continuous seaweed and seagrass bed creation activities, focusing on the functions as a habitat for diverse organisms and a venue for environmental education.
- In conducting these activities, the TMG offers opportunities to learn about the environment to Tokyo residents in an event format with the participation of NPOs and private companies, to increase awareness of environmental measures among participants.
- One of the specific measures is to develop farming infrastructure for seaweed and seagrass beds.
- The table below shows contributions of the eligible project to SDGs in accordance with ICMA's table of mapping between project categories and SDGs.

SDGs	
	14.2 By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans

< Development of blue infrastructure >

- The national government aims to expand "blue infrastructure," which it defines as seaweed and seagrass beds, tidal flats, and bio-symbiotic port structures, in sea areas throughout Japan. The TMG will also press ahead with initiatives to preserve, restore, and create blue infrastructure further, including establishing an appropriate environment.
- Specifically, the TMG is considering the development of ports that also function as biological habitats, tailored to the unique regional environment of the Izu Islands.
- The table below shows contributions of the eligible project to SDGs in accordance with ICMA's table of mapping between project categories and SDGs.

SDGs	
	13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning
	14.2 By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans

■ Example of Bio-Symbiotic Port Structure Development



- 1) Fill materials placed behind breakwaters increase the stability of the breakwaters, while creating shallow bottoms that provide new habitats for aquatic flora and fauna.
- 2) To create shallow bottoms, dredged sediment from navigation channels and anchorages is effectively utilized, achieving both cost reduction and lower negative environmental impact.

[Source: Documents prepared by the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism]

■ Expected Effects on Biodiversity, etc.



[Source: TMG action policy for seaweed and seagrass bed creation in the Port of Tokyo]

< Promotion of cultivation fisheries (reconstruction of the Tokyo Metropolitan Cultivation Fisheries Center) >

- Cultivation fisheries are intended to achieve sustainable fisheries while protecting marine resources. Cultivation fisheries prevent resource depletion and also enable stable fisheries, by artificially raising juvenile shellfish and fish, releasing them into natural seas and rivers, and harvesting them after they have grown.
- The Tokyo Metropolitan Cultivation Fisheries Center produces and distributes seeds of turban shells, abalone and tokobushi abalone as target species for seed production, contributing to cultivation fisheries in the Izu Islands.
- The Tokyo Metropolitan Cultivation Fisheries Center will be reconstructed, as the almost 30-year old facility is due for renewal. It will commence fish and algae production and improve the growth environment for shellfish and fish, while raising public awareness using a new education and exhibition building regarding changes in the marine environment of the Izu Islands and the importance of cultivation fisheries.
- The table below shows contributions of the eligible project to SDGs in accordance with ICMA's table of mapping between project categories and SDGs.

SDGs	
	14.2 By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans

< Promotion of fisheries (reconstruction of the Tokyo Metropolitan Islands Area Research and Development Center for Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries) >

- The Tokyo Metropolitan Islands Area Research and Development Center for Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries is dedicated to the integrated promotion of agriculture, forestry and fisheries in the Izu and Ogasawara Islands. It supports these industries covering Tokyo's rivers, seas and islands, from Okutama to Okinotorishima, Japan's southernmost island, through its technological expertise in testing, research, promotion and guidance.
- In addition to the main center in Koto Ward, Tokyo, the organization has branch offices on Oshima, Miyakejima and Hachiojima. The proceeds will be specifically used to reconstruct the aging Hachijo office. The project aims to realize advanced research utilizing ICT and other information technologies, including enhancing the survey and research framework for the sustainable use of fishery resources and developing biological monitoring and aquaculture technologies through the use of environmentally controlled rearing facilities, ensure the safety of facilities and extend their life through earthquake- and salt-resistant structures, and contribute to the community as a public facility by offering an exhibition room and strengthening functions as a primary evacuation shelter for island residents.
- The table below shows contributions of the eligible project to SDGs in accordance with ICMA's table of mapping between project categories and SDGs.

SDGs	
	14.2 By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans

< Confirmation as Blue Projects >

- In January 2022, the International Finance Corporation (IFC) developed its Guidelines for Blue Finance using the framework of the Green Bond Principles, to promote financing for enhanced ocean and coastal conservation and increased pollution-free water resources. In light of this, the International Capital Market Association (ICMA), IFC, United Nations Environment Programme Finance Initiative (UNEP FI), United Nations Global Compact (UNGC), and the Asian Development Bank (ADB) released Bonds to Finance the Sustainable Blue Economy - A Practitioner's Guide - (SBE Guidance) in September 2023.
- The SBE Guidance describes the importance of investment for a sustainable blue economy and provides an approach to financing marine-related projects. R&I has confirmed that the projects fall under the category of Blue Projects as described in the SBE Guidance.

Approach to Selection	Details of Eligible Projects
1. Is the project type consistent with the Green Bond Principles' eligible project categories and does it make a substantial contribution to Sustainable Development Goals 6 or 14 beyond compliance with applicable laws and regulations?	- Seaweed and seagrass bed creation activities at the Port of Tokyo and development of blue infrastructure are consistent with the project category of "Conservation of biodiversity" under the Green Bond Principles. - The projects aim to create a rich marine environment and biological habitat through the creation of seaweed and seagrass beds. The projects will lead to the restoration of marine ecosystems, and are considered to contribute to SDG 14. - Sustainable cultivation fisheries and fisheries are consistent with the project category of "Environmentally sustainable management of living natural resources and land use" under the Green Bond Principles. - The projects are considered to contribute to SDG 14 through the promotion of sustainable aquaculture that gives due consideration to marine resource conservation and the marine environment.
2. Does the project type introduce risk that may affect progress on other environmental priorities, including the goals of the Paris Agreement?	- Development of blue infrastructure contributes to decarbonization through the preservation of marine ecosystems, which will also help respond to climate change and contribute to SDG 13. - While the projects may use fossil fuels temporarily for the transportation of materials and construction works associated with the development, environmental improvements are expected in the medium to long term. Consequently, R&I considers that none of the projects pose a risk of significant impact on the progress of other environmental priorities currently in place. - The TMG is working on climate change mitigation to achieve carbon neutrality by 2050. - R&I considers that there is no particular risk of affecting progress on other environmental priorities.
3. Does the project type fall under the examples of exclusions provided in Appendix 1 of the SBE Guidance? Are Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) safeguards and standards, such as the IFC Performance Standards, applied in the implementation of the project if there are material environmental and social risks?	- No significant environmental or social risks assumed are identified at this time. - The TMG will take necessary measures to reduce environmental burdens by the projects and prevent the projects from causing environmental pollution, pursuant to a metropolitan ordinance and other laws and regulations. In addition, the TMG also plans to research the environment of sea areas to confirm conditions suitable for seaweed and seagrass bed creation, etc.

- Seaweed and seagrass bed creation activities at the Port of Tokyo and development of blue infrastructure contribute to the conservation, improvement, and restoration of marine and coastal

ecosystems. Accordingly, these projects fall under the category of "Marine Ecosystem Management, Conservation, and Restoration." In terms of correspondence with green projects, both projects are deemed to have an impact on "Biodiversity Conservation" and "Natural Resource Conservation." In addition, development of blue infrastructure also contributes to "Climate Change Mitigation."

- Promotion of cultivation fisheries (reconstruction of the Tokyo Metropolitan Cultivation Fisheries Center and promotion of fisheries (reconstruction of the Tokyo Metropolitan Islands Area Research and Development Center for Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries) are initiatives aimed at achieving sustainable fisheries and fall under the category of "Sustainable Marine Value Chains." In terms of correspondence with green projects, both projects are deemed to have an impact on "Natural Resource Conservation."

(3) Social Benefits of Social Projects

< Development of facilities for parks designated as emergency evacuation sites >

- Designated as evacuation areas and activity bases, disaster prevention parks are critical for protecting Tokyo residents' lives in the event of an earthquake. In a regional disaster preparedness plan that sets out a comprehensive plan for disaster management in Tokyo Metropolis and cities therein, 63 metropolitan parks are designated as disaster prevention parks, with 36 such parks serving as bases for large-scale rescue and relief units and landing places for helicopters, among others.
- To enhance parks' disaster preparedness, Tokyo Metropolitan Govt. is developing disaster prevention parks. Specifically, planning, designing and construction works related to the development of disaster prevention parks are underway, including night-time lighting for securing evacuees' safety and supporting rescue and relief units' activities, and ensuring power supply during a power outage through emergency power generators, solar panels, batteries, etc. Tokyo Metropolitan Govt. is also creating a plan to facilitate the smooth use of metropolitan parks in the event of an earthquake.
- The social issue Tokyo Metropolitan Govt. recognizes is securing sites for evacuation, and rescue and relief activities in the event of a disaster. A solution to the issue will benefit local residents and others who use parks.
- The table below shows contributions of the eligible project to SDGs in accordance with ICMA's table of mapping between project categories and SDGs.

SDGs	
	11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities
	13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries 13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning

< Construction of waste disposal sites in the Port of Tokyo (Shinkaimen Landfill Site, Outer Central Breakwater Reclamation Area) >

- To dispose of non-recyclable waste, etc. properly, the construction of an Outer Central Breakwater Landfill Site and a Shinkaimen Landfill Site is underway. Tokyo Metropolitan Govt. will use these disposal sites as long as possible by reducing the amount of disposal by landfill through recycling and effective utilization of waste, etc.

- Based on the “Long Term Vision for the Port of Tokyo” and “Port and Harbor Plan of the Port of Tokyo,” it is planned to secure large-scale green spaces along with developing port and harbor facilities such as wharf sites.
- The social issue Tokyo Metropolitan Govt. recognizes is constructing waste landfill sites that are difficult to secure in the crowded area of inland Tokyo. A solution to the issue will benefit Tokyo residents.
- The table below shows contributions of the eligible project to SDGs in accordance with ICMA's table of mapping between project categories and SDGs.

SDGs	
	11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management
	12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment 12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse

< Subsidizing the costs of promoting safety measures (earthquake resistance of private schools) >

- A subsidy program for safety measures started in FY2003 to improve the earthquake resistance of educational facilities such as preschool buildings and school buildings. Subsidies have also been provided to private or religious kindergartens since FY2007. Eligible construction works include seismic diagnosis, seismic reinforcement and incidental works, seismic reconstruction and incidental works, and removal, containment or enclosure of asbestos.
- Buildings addressed are educational facilities such as preschool buildings, school buildings and gymnasiums that were constructed in accordance with standards older than the new earthquake resistance standards that took effect in FY1981.
- The social issue Tokyo Metropolitan Govt. recognizes is securing the safety of the students in the event of a disaster. A solution to the issue will benefit young children, pupils, students, etc. who go to schools and the like.
- The table below shows contributions of the eligible project to SDGs in accordance with ICMA's table of mapping between project categories and SDGs.

SDGs	
	4.a Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all
	11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities
	13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries

< Installation and reinforcement of emergency backup power generation systems in water supply and other facilities >

- Private power generators are being installed so that the planned daily average water distribution volume can be supplied even if a large-scale power outage occurs or power consumption is strictly restricted. At water treatment plants, the electricity required for advanced water purification will be secured by regular power generators and the electricity required for water withdrawal, transmission and distribution will be secured by emergency power generators. At water supply stations, etc., the electricity required for water transmission and distribution will be secured by emergency power generators, and the fuel that allows private power generators to operate for 72 hours will be stored to the extent possible.
- The social issue Tokyo Metropolitan Govt. recognizes is securing stable water supply in emergency such as a large-scale power failure. A solution to the issue will benefit the users of municipal water service.
- The table below shows contributions of the eligible project to SDGs in accordance with ICMA's table of mapping between project categories and SDGs.

SDGs	
	11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries

< Duplication and renewal of raw water transmission facilities >

- As raw water transmission facilities play an important role of transmitting raw water from water intake facilities to water purification plants, drink-water supply will stop immediately should water purification plants stop working in a natural disaster or an accident that damaged raw water transmission facilities. Therefore, Tokyo Metropolitan Govt. is working on duplication of raw water transmission facilities in order to secure back-up functions of raw water transmission facilities.
- There are still a number of raw water transmission facilities with insufficient duplication, as well as old raw water transmission facilities that need reviews toward renewal.
- The social issues Tokyo Metropolitan Govt. recognizes are securing stable water supply not only in the event of a disaster or accident but also during the period of renewal works, etc. and renewing old raw water transmission facilities. Solutions to the issues will benefit the users of municipal water service.
- The table below shows contributions of the eligible project to SDGs in accordance with ICMA's table of mapping between project categories and SDGs.

SDGs	
	13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries 13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning

< Earthquake countermeasures for water reclamation centers and pumping stations >

- Pre-earthquake measures are taken for water reclamation centers and pumping facilities to prepare for earthquakes such as a Tokyo inland earthquake or tsunami, thereby ensuring sewerage functions.
- More emergency power generation equipment capable of generating the required electricity will be installed to ensure the continuation of sewerage services even in the event of a power outage.

- The social issue Tokyo Metropolitan Govt. recognizes is securing sewer system functions in the event of a large earthquake directly striking Tokyo. A solution to the issue will benefit Tokyo residents and sewerage users.
- The table below shows contributions of the eligible project to SDGs in accordance with ICMA's table of mapping between project categories and SDGs.

SDGs	
	13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries 13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning

< Road development >

- Roads play an important role as the most fundamental social infrastructure supporting the lives of Tokyo residents. This role includes responding to enormous traffic demand, functioning as evacuation and relief routes during disasters, and serving as space to accommodate facilities for electricity, gas, water and sewerage, and telephone services.
- Currently, 3,204 km of urban planning roads are planned in Tokyo. Roads will be developed to strengthen transportation and logistics networks that support rescue and relief operations and reconstruction efforts in the event of an earthquake, while alleviating traffic congestion, enhancing disaster preparedness and improving the environment in Tokyo.
- To form a road network that serves as the backbone of the city, priority will be given to developing missing links and bridges on key arterial roads, including those running radially and in a ring pattern within the ward area, north-south in Tama, and east-west between the ward area and Tama.
- In urban areas, fundamental arterial roads will be developed to support local life by improving disaster preparedness and ensuring smooth traffic flow in the community.
- In densely populated areas with wooden housing where particularly severe damage is anticipated in the event of an earthquake (designated development areas), Tokyo Metropolitan Govt. will develop specified routes for development that are highly effective for disaster management by blocking the spread of fire and serving as evacuation routes and passageways for emergency vehicles.
- The social issues Tokyo Metropolitan Govt. recognizes are maintaining and managing sustainable infrastructure and securing the safety and security of users. Solutions to the issues will benefit local residents and other people who use metropolitan roads.
- The table below shows contributions of the eligible project to SDGs in accordance with ICMA's table of mapping between project categories and SDGs.

SDGs	
	9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all
	11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities

< Life extension of bridges >

- Bridges are important parts of urban infrastructure that support the lives of Tokyo residents and socio-economic activities. Some of them have historical value and many are local landmarks.
- There are approximately 1,200 bridges managed by Tokyo Metropolitan Govt. under the Road Act. Many of them were constructed during the period of rapid economic growth. In the future, it is expected that the percentage of bridges that are more than 50 years old will increase quickly and many bridges will come up for renewal at the same time.
- Therefore, in order to smooth out renewal works and reduce the total work cost, Tokyo Metropolitan Govt. has been promoting a shift to management of the preventive maintenance type, in which appropriate measures are taken before the damage and deterioration of bridges progress under the Medium- and Long-Term Plan for Bridge Management formulated in March 2009.
- According to the results of the latest periodic inspection, the number of bridges in need of repair, etc. is as high as about 60% of all, and there are concerns that the cost of maintenance and renewal will increase in the future. Tokyo Metropolitan Govt. will thus revise the Medium- and Long-term Plan in light of the status of its previous efforts and the results of the latest periodic inspection and formulate a new plan for preventive maintenance of bridges into which repair works are incorporated based on the results of periodic inspections to further promote preventive maintenance-based management and achieve sustainable maintenance and management of bridges. The plan outlines the maintenance and management policy of the managed bridges, the project plan for extending the service life of the bridges over the next 10 years, and the repair project plan based on the results of periodic inspections every five years.
- Works to extend the service life of 153 out of 212 bridges were commenced between FY2010 and FY2025. Seismic reinforcement of bridges over emergency transport roads, etc., was carried out for 150 bridges from FY2010 to FY2015, and the implementation of measures for 401 bridges has been completed.
- The social issues Tokyo Metropolitan Govt. recognizes are maintaining and managing sustainable infrastructure and securing the safety and security of users. Solutions to the issues will benefit local residents and other people who use metropolitan roads.
- The table below shows contributions of the eligible project to SDGs in accordance with ICMA's table of mapping between project categories and SDGs.

SDGs	
 9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE	9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all
 11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES	11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities

< Life extension of port facilities >

- In order that the Port of Tokyo can play an important role in supporting the people and industries of the Tokyo metropolitan area, Tokyo Metropolitan Govt. has been promoting preventative maintenance-based operation and management of aging port and harbor facilities based on the basic plan for preventative maintenance of Port of Tokyo harbor facilities, etc.
- In addition, it has formulated a plan to extend the life of bridges and tunnels in the Port of Tokyo while ensuring their function as a road network.
- From the perspective of preventative maintenance, Tokyo Metropolitan Govt. will restore and improve

the performance of facilities not only through conventional repair works for maintenance but through large-scale renovations for life extension and subsequently conduct inspections and repair works for maintenance appropriately, thereby aiming to extend their life further (by around 100 years).

- The target facilities of the life extension plan are the bridges and tunnels managed by the Bureau of Port and Harbor that are positioned as part of an emergency route or the road bridges and tunnels extending 100 meters or more.
- The social issues Tokyo Metropolitan Govt. recognizes are maintaining and managing sustainable infrastructure and securing the safety and security of users. Solutions to the issues will benefit local residents and other people who use port and harbor facilities.
- The table below shows contributions of the eligible project to SDGs in accordance with ICMA's table of mapping between project categories and SDGs.

SDGs	
	9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all
	11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities

< Port renovation >

- Ports and harbors in the remote islands of the Izu and Ogasawara island chains will be developed as shown below, to help improve residents' lives and promote industries in accordance with the Priority Plan for Social Infrastructure Development, among others, reflecting the actual local situations.
- For remote islands, ports and harbors are not only a base for transportation of people and goods but also a main entrance to the island that serves as key facilities directly affecting the economy, culture, medical care and other vital aspects for islanders as well as their industrial base. Therefore, Tokyo Metropolitan Govt. will increase the in-service rate of liners by developing mooring facilities, waterway infrastructure and protective harbor installations and enhancing the functions of existing facilities, and also increase the safety and efficiency of boarding and disembarkation and cargo handling. In addition, measures will be taken to protect against disasters such as tsunamis and storm surges.
- The social issues Tokyo Metropolitan Govt. recognizes are maintaining and managing sustainable infrastructure and securing the safety and security of users. Solutions to the issues will benefit local residents.
- The table below shows contributions of the eligible project to SDGs in accordance with ICMA's table of mapping between project categories and SDGs.

SDGs	
	9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all
	11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities
	13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries 13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning

< Fishing port renovation >

< Airport redevelopment >

- Fishing ports and airports in the remote islands of the Izu and Ogasawara island chains will be developed as shown below, to help improve residents' lives and promote industries in accordance with the Priority Plan for Social Infrastructure Development, among others, reflecting the actual local situations.
- For fishing ports, which are the fundamental infrastructure for fishing, a key industry of remote islands, Tokyo Metropolitan Govt. will develop infrastructure, especially breakwaters and other protective harbor installations, to create calmer fishing ports that can be used safely and securely, while maintaining the functions of facilities.
- Tokyo Metropolitan Govt. has been improving six airports (Chofu, Hachijojima, Oshima, Miyakejima, Niijima and Kozushima) under its management. Because they play a key role in stabilizing islanders' daily lives, promoting industries and meeting the need for high-speed traffic, Tokyo Metropolitan Govt. will further increase their safety and user convenience.
- The social issues Tokyo Metropolitan Govt. recognizes are maintaining and managing sustainable infrastructure and securing the safety and security of users. Solutions to the issues will benefit local residents.
- The table below shows contributions of the eligible projects to SDGs in accordance with ICMA's table of mapping between project categories and SDGs.

SDGs	
	9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all
	11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities

< Renovation of Tokyo metropolitan libraries >

- Tokyo Metropolitan Govt. established the Central Library and the Tama Library, both of which are used by many people.
- Since the Central Library was constructed in 1972, 50 years have passed. Despite large-scale renovations from 1995 to 1996, the facilities are aging because it has been more than 20 years since then. Renovations are therefore underway so that library operation will not be disturbed. Specifically, renovation work on the outer walls, air conditioning pipes, etc. of the Central Library will be carried out to ensure the functions of the library as a facility used by Tokyo residents.
- The social issues Tokyo Metropolitan Govt. recognizes are maintaining and managing sustainable infrastructure and securing the safety and security of users. Solutions to the issues will benefit Tokyo residents and other facility users.
- The table below shows contributions of the eligible project to SDGs in accordance with ICMA's table of mapping between project categories and SDGs.

SDGs	
	4.a Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all

< Renovation of cultural facilities >

- The facility targeted by this project is the Tokyo Bunka Kaikan. The Tokyo Bunka Kaikan was built by Tokyo Metropolitan Govt. and opened in April 1961 to meet public demand for an opera and ballet venue and commemorate the 500th anniversary of the city. It features the Main Hall with 2,303 seats and the Recital Hall with 649 seats for recitals and chamber music performances. The Tokyo Bunka Kaikan also has rehearsal rooms, various meeting rooms and the unique Music Library. The building was designed by Mr. Kunio Maekawa and is a well-known example of modernist architecture which has led to great appreciation by the public as a "Music Hall of Fame." Having been in operation for over 60 years, the building will undergo large-scale renovations, including the full renewal of equipment, due to facility degradation.
- The facility will improve convenience for visitors while maintaining its function as a hall that provides opportunities to appreciate high-quality performances by world-class directors and performers. The renovation work is scheduled to be completed in 2028.
- The social issues Tokyo Metropolitan Govt. recognizes are maintaining and managing sustainable infrastructure and securing the safety and security of users. Solutions to the issues will benefit Tokyo residents and facility users.
- The table below shows contributions of the eligible project to SDGs in accordance with ICMA's table of mapping between project categories and SDGs.

SDGs	
	4.a Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all
	11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage

< Upgrade of police facilities >

< Upgrade of fire stations >

- Tokyo Metropolitan Govt. has been carrying out seismic retrofitting of its public buildings that are important for disaster prevention.
- Among police department facilities, the proceeds are expected to be used to reconstruct police boxes and police substations in Tokyo Metropolis. Facilities that are aging or significantly cramped and, in the Tokyo islands, those suffering severe salt damage will be rebuilt at their current sites or new sites.
- Tokyo Metropolitan Govt. is reconstructing and renovating aging fire station buildings because they are old and cramped significantly. This project will strengthen their functions as a base for disaster prevention and enhance operational efficiency and services to Tokyo residents. This time, the proceeds will be used to reconstruct the Aoto Police Box of the Kameari Police Station and the Kamikitazawa Branch of the Setagaya Fire Station, among others.
- The social issues Tokyo Metropolitan Govt. recognizes are maintaining and managing sustainable infrastructure and securing the safety and security of Tokyo residents. Solutions to the issues will benefit Tokyo residents (local residents).
- The table below shows contributions of the eligible projects to SDGs in accordance with ICMA's table of mapping between project categories and SDGs.

SDGs	
	11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries
	13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries.

< Construction and renovation of medical and related facilities >

- Tokyo Metropolitan Govt. operates health centers that provide a diversity of functions and services, including prevention of diseases, improvement of sanitation, consultation for health promotion, implementation of measures against infectious diseases, monitoring and guidance on food hygiene and environmental health, and inspections and examinations. The proceeds will be used to reconstruct the aging building of the Tokyo Islands health center's Ogasawara branch.
- In the Ogasawara Islands, only Chichijima and Hahajima are currently inhabited, and the Ogasawara branch plays a key role in the sanitation management of the area.
- The social issue Tokyo Metropolitan Govt. recognizes is offering high quality healthcare, such as provision of government-led healthcare services and enhancement of local healthcare. A solution to the issue will benefit local residents.
- The table below shows contributions of the eligible project to SDGs in accordance with ICMA's table of mapping between project categories and SDGs.

SDGs	
	3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being

< New establishment, expansion and renewal of water supply stations >

- Water supply stations are the key to stable water supply during normal times, and are also important facilities that supply tap water to the users of municipal water service in the event of an earthquake, etc. Although the development of water supply stations has improved the stability of water supply in the entire metropolitan area, there are still some areas where water supply stations have not been developed. In addition, some of the water stations were built in the late 1960s and are now more than 50 years old, so they will need to be upgraded.
- On the other hand, some water stations have the upper part of the distribution reservoir open to the public as a park or ground, while others are surrounded by fences and are not open to the public. Some water stations are now located in residential or commercial areas due to the urbanization of the surrounding areas after commencement of facility operations and are required to be integrated with a local community in some cases.
- In order to eliminate the uneven distribution of reservoir capacity at water supply stations, the development of water supply stations has been promoted steadily and the stability of regional water supply has improved. Tokyo Metropolitan Govt. aims to increase the rate of stable water supply from 87% as of end-FY2024 to 91% at the end of FY2035.
- The social issue Tokyo Metropolitan Govt. recognizes is securing a stable water supply by resolving uneven distribution of service reservoir capacity of water supply stations. A solution to the issue will benefit local residents.

- The table below shows contributions of the eligible project to SDGs in accordance with ICMA's table of mapping between project categories and SDGs.

SDGs	
	6.b Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management
	13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries

< Reconstruction of water reclamation centers and pumping stations >

- Reconstruction of aging water reclamation centers and pumping stations is underway to ensure stable wastewater treatment and stormwater removal in the future.
- Water reclamation centers and pumping stations have a vast number of facilities, and the pace of deterioration varies for each pump and incinerator, etc. This makes it necessary to understand and level the volume of the reconstruction project.
- Based on the economic service life of each facility, Tokyo Metropolitan Govt. will carry out systematic and efficient reconstruction by leveling the project volume using asset management methods.
- The social issue Tokyo Metropolitan Govt. recognizes is securing stable sewage services by reconstructing aging facilities and equipment of water reclamation centers and pumping stations. A solution to the issue will benefit Tokyo residents and sewerage users.
- The table below shows contributions of the eligible project to SDGs in accordance with ICMA's table of mapping between project categories and SDGs.

SDGs	
	12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment
	13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries
	14.1 By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution

< Construction and renovation of Tokyo metropolitan schools >

- Tokyo Metropolitan Govt. operates 256 schools, including elementary schools, junior high schools, high schools and special needs schools.
- Many of these facilities were built intensively in the decade from 1965 and the first nine years of the Heisei era. The former is aging in terms of building physics, while the latter, mainly equipment, is in need of renovation. Systematic maintenance and renewal of these facilities will ensure that they do not malfunction or lose safety, and will allow the continued provision of high-quality administrative services.

- Tokyo Metropolitan Govt. formulated the Ten-Year Maintenance and Renewal Plan for Major Facilities in February 2009, the Second Ten-Year Maintenance and Renewal Plan for Major Facilities, which covers the ten-year period from FY2015, in March 2015, and the Third Ten-Year Maintenance and Renewal Plan for Major Facilities, which covers the ten-year period from FY2022, in March 2022. Based on this plan, the maintenance and renewal of TMG facilities will continue to be promoted steadily and appropriately.
- The social issue Tokyo Metropolitan Govt. recognizes is achieving education that leaves no one behind and allows all children to hold hopes for the future and to take the initiative to grow. A solution to the issue will benefit pupils and students.
- The table below shows contributions of the eligible project to SDGs in accordance with ICMA's table of mapping between project categories and SDGs.

SDGs	
	4.a Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all
	5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women
	8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training
	10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status

< Construction and renovation of schools for special needs education >

- The origin of the Tokyo Metropolitan Schools for Special Needs Education is a private technical school for the blind, which was founded in 1908, and Tokyo Metropolitan Govt. has long been engaged in the education of people with disabilities.
- Schools for special needs education, which are based on the perspective of supporting proactive efforts toward the self-reliance and social participation of students with disabilities, are schools that grasp the educational needs of each of such young children, pupils and students and help them enhance their abilities and improve or overcome living and learning difficulties by providing appropriate guidance and special support.
- It will be implemented in all schools where young children, pupils and students who need special support are enrolled, including those who have developmental disabilities without intellectual delay as well as those with disabilities conventionally recognized as being subject to special education.
- Special needs education is not limited to education for young children, pupils and students with disabilities, but is also the basis for the formation of a multicultural society where various people can play active roles while recognizing the presence or absence of disabilities and other individual differences. It has important implications for Japan's present and future society.
- Schools for special needs education are established to enhance special needs education. Tokyo Metropolitan Govt. is working to expand and improve such schools to enrich the educational environment of schools, above all, for students with intellectual disabilities, according to the future estimation of the number of enrolled students. By securing the required number of classrooms, Tokyo Metropolitan Govt. is proceeding with the elimination of partition classrooms and diverted classrooms.

- In order to realize steady corporate employment of students with mild to moderate intellectual disabilities, Tokyo Metropolitan Govt. has been working to increase the number of vocational development courses that provide basic occupational education in recent years. It has also established an education for the sickly department to enhance in-hospital visiting education and is building a guidance system that can flexibly respond to fluctuations in the number of enrolled students by making bases with the in-hospital visiting education function.
- The social issue Tokyo Metropolitan Govt. recognizes is supporting proactive efforts toward the independence and social participation of young children, pupils and students with disabilities. A solution to the issue will benefit young children, pupils and students with disabilities.
- The table below shows contributions of the eligible project to SDGs in accordance with ICMA's table of mapping between project categories and SDGs.

SDGs	
	1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters
	4.a Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all
	5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate
	8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training
	10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status

< Construction and renovation of Tokyo metropolitan schools (Tokyo Metropolitan University) >

- Tokyo Metropolitan University (TMU) was founded as a successor to former Tokyo Metropolitan University that opened in 1949 and has evolved through reorganization and combination with Tokyo Metropolitan Institute of Technology, Tokyo Metropolitan University of Health Sciences, and Tokyo Metropolitan College, into the current shape as the only university established by Tokyo Metropolitan Govt., providing an excellent venue for students and academics in a way to take advantage of advanced functions of the Tokyo Metropolis as well as the rich natural environment.
- In April 2028, TMU will set up the Faculty of Global Innovation and Development (GLIDe) aiming to offer a new form of learning that transcends the traditional boundaries between the humanities and sciences, with all classes taught in English. The concept of GLIDe is to cultivate social innovators* who tackle the realization of sustainable cities and global challenges through a new learning approach that brings together knowledge from a wide range of academic fields. GLIDe will open in the Minami-Osawa Campus of TMU with the admission capacity of 75 students (approximately 50 domestic students and 25 international students). In connection with the opening of GLIDe, the International House will be renovated as a venue of international exchange among Japanese and foreign students.

* Individuals who can discern the essence of challenges, tackle their resolution using academic expertise, engage deeply with societal systems and structures, and who possess the ability to create sustainable societies.

- In accordance with the "Priority Plan for the Advancement of a Digital Society" approved by the Cabinet on June 13, 2025, the Computer-Based Testing (CBT) will be introduced into the Japanese bar examination starting from FY2026 in a way to enable applicants to take the bar examination using personal computers at a test center. Accordingly, TMU will enhance the educational environment to help students respond appropriately, while simultaneously improving their learning environment through higher-quality education using ICT.
- The social issue Tokyo Metropolitan Govt. recognizes is building up an environment that enables students to realize their full potential and fostering highly advanced human resources who contribute to the resolution of social issues. Solutions to the issues will benefit students.
- The table below shows contributions of the eligible project to SDGs in accordance with ICMA's table of mapping between project categories and SDGs.

SDGs	
	4.a Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all
	10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status

< Community use of Tokyo metropolitan school facilities (DX) >

< Public courses of Tokyo metropolitan schools (DX) >

- Facilities of Tokyo metropolitan schools such as sports grounds, gymnasiums and libraries are available for community use as part of the project for opening school physical education facilities to the public subject to group registration procedures that users are required to take at a planning section of each school. Given the lack of an ICT system for this project that lags behind other projects of Tokyo Metropolitan Govt. and other municipal governments in terms of ICT-based operation, it is indispensable to improve the convenience for Tokyo residents by introducing an ICT system.
- Currently, staff of Tokyo metropolitan schools manually handle the process of issuing a group registration certificate, checking the application document and giving permission through random selection. The workload for school staff is heavy, as they must spend a lot of time for handling applications submitted via various means such as telephone and postal cards and for coordinating with applicants.
- For the operation of public courses, school staff are faced with a similar situation that consumes a lot of time for planning the content of lectures, selecting lecturers and arranging classrooms. The workload on the school side is especially heavy for providing new courses, as it is necessary to plan them from scratch, including the content and guidelines for implementation of new public courses.
- School staff need to handle the paperwork for selecting class participants out of too many applicants through random selection and for notifying selected participants about their courses in writing and issuing payment slips. On top of this, school staff are faced with workloads of other peripheral tasks such as sending a payment request to non-payers.
- The social issue Tokyo Metropolitan Govt. recognizes is improving the quality of administrative services using digital technologies. A solution to the issue will benefit Tokyo residents who use such services.
- The table below shows contributions of the eligible projects to SDGs in accordance with ICMA's table of mapping between project categories and SDGs.

SDGs	
	4.a Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all
	16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels

< Provision of subsidies to develop geriatric health services facilities >

< Provision of subsidies to develop special nursing homes for the elderly >

- Under the Tokyo Metropolitan Government Health and Welfare Plan for the Elderly (including the nursing care insurance business support plan) formulated in March 2024, etc., Tokyo Metropolitan Govt. aims to realize Tokyo where elderly people can continue to live a secure, lively and enriched life in their familiar communities that provide mutual support.
- A geriatric health care facility provides nursing, care, medical treatment, and daily life care to elderly people who need nursing care to return to their homes. Tokyo Metropolitan Govt. has set a target of securing such facilities, including integrated facilities for medical and long-term care, for 30,000 people by the end of FY2030. The social issue Tokyo Metropolitan Govt. recognizes is helping senior citizens requiring long-term care to resume life at home. A solution to the issue will benefit the elderly who need nursing care.
- An intensive care home for the elderly offers nursing care and other forms of support to elderly people who require full-time long-term care and have difficulty living at their homes. Tokyo Metropolitan Govt. has set a target of securing such facilities for 64,000 people by the end of FY2030. The social issue Tokyo Metropolitan Govt. recognizes is providing services such as personal care and rehabilitation care to senior citizens who have difficulty living at home. A solution to the issue will benefit the elderly who need nursing care.
- The subsidies to both projects cover construction costs, construction contract and construction administration expenses (design and supervision fees, etc.) for a facility to be established.
- The table below shows contributions of the eligible projects to SDGs in accordance with ICMA's table of mapping between project categories and SDGs.

SDGs	
	1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable
	3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being

< Creation of a nursing care portal site to ease the burden on middle-aged people >

- The number of people certified as a person who needs long-term care is on an increasing trend in Tokyo. The long-term care certification rate among late-stage seniors aged 75 or over is approximately seven-fold higher than that of early-stage seniors, and the population of late-stage seniors has also been growing in Tokyo year by year.
- The project is aimed at alleviating the nursing care burden on middle-aged jobholders leading a busy

life, by constructing an infrastructure of IT system that provides a one-stop venue for gathering nursing care information using an AI chatbot with a 24/7 reservation service of community comprehensive support centers in place of the current system of reservation service available mainly during working hours on weekdays and Saturdays.

- The portal site will provide a wide variety of nursing care information from Tokyo Metropolitan Govt. and related agencies in an integrated manner, ensuring quick access to necessary information including that on the nursing care insurance system and guidance for different care scenarios. In addition, it will identify users' needs through interactive dialogue and offer information on appropriate services and facilities based on the situation of the person requiring care. The system will also be equipped with the function of 24/7 reservation service with community comprehensive support centers. The project will benefit middle-aged family caregivers and the elderly in need of nursing care.
- The table below shows contributions of the eligible project to SDGs in accordance with ICMA's table of mapping between project categories and SDGs.

SDGs	
	3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being
	8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors
	16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels

< Construction and renovation of facilities for individuals (children) with intellectual disabilities >

- To support individuals (children) with severe and profound intellectual disabilities who suffer severe behavioral disorders, Tokyo Metropolitan Govt. operates facilities for individuals (children) with intellectual disabilities in Hachioji City. The proceeds will be used to reconstruct and renovate aging welfare facilities for individuals with disabilities.
- The social issue Tokyo Metropolitan Govt. recognizes is supporting severe and medical care dependent intellectually disabled individuals (children) with challenging behavior. A solution to the issue will mainly benefit individuals with intellectual disabilities.
- The table below shows contributions of the eligible project to SDGs in accordance with ICMA's table of mapping between project categories and SDGs.

SDGs	
	1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable
	4.a Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all
	10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status
	16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children

< Provision of subsidies to develop facilities for individuals (children) with disabilities >

- Tokyo Metropolitan Govt. is pushing ahead with the initiatives aimed at improving the foundation of support services to facilitate the community life of individuals (children) with disabilities, through provision of special subsidies that will ease the burden of entities engaged in developing facilities. In addition, Tokyo Metropolitan Govt. is promoting initiatives to construct the supportive system for children with disabilities, especially severe motor and intellectual disabilities, by providing extra subsidies in setting up new offices for child developmental support and after-school day service in the areas that lack such facilities. Moreover, it has raised standard subsidy amounts for offices built to accommodate individuals with severe disabilities, thereby developing infrastructure for supporting daily lives of individuals with severe disabilities. The proceeds will be used for the purpose of providing subsidies to the said initiatives.
- The social issue Tokyo Metropolitan Govt. recognizes is providing support for securing necessary services and promoting the development of infrastructure for realization of a society where individuals (children) with disabilities can live in their communities with peace of mind. A solution to the issue will mainly benefit individuals (children) with disabilities.
- The table below shows contributions of the eligible project to SDGs in accordance with ICMA's table of mapping between project categories and SDGs.

SDGs	
	1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable
	4.a Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all
	10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status
	16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children

< Construction and renovation of child welfare facilities >

- This is to develop children's self-reliance support facilities aimed at admitting children who have committed, or are likely to commit, delinquencies as well as children in need of life guidance, etc. due to their family environment or other environmental reasons or aimed at having those children commute there from their custodians, thus securing their growth and development in good mental and physical health and promoting their independence through provision of counselling and guidance on their lives, learning and employment, etc. The proceeds will be used to finance the reconstruction of old school buildings.
- The social issue Tokyo Metropolitan Govt. recognizes is addressing the needs of children requiring support for transitioning to independent living. A solution to the issue will benefit children requiring support for transitioning to independent living.
- The table below shows contributions of the eligible project to SDGs in accordance with ICMA's table of mapping between project categories and SDGs.

SDGs	
	1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable
	4.a Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all
	10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status
	16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children

< Construction of public housing >

< Repairment of housing >

- The proceeds will be used to rebuild and repair aging Toei housing.
- The Act on Promoting the Supply of Rental Housing for People Who Need to be Given Consideration for Housing Security (Act No. 112 of 2007, hereinafter referred to as the Housing Safety Net Act) was revised in October 2017. Then, a new housing safety net system was established, mainly consisting of (1) registration of rental houses for people who need to be given consideration for housing security, (2) financial support for house renovation and renting, and (3) residential support for people who need to be given consideration for housing security.
- People who need to be given consideration for housing security such as the elderly and households with children may face difficulty securing smoothly an appropriate level of housing in the market because (1) they have low economic power due, for instance, to low income and small assets, (2) not enough houses are available in the market suitable for the characteristics of the households, and (3) they are susceptible to restrictions on renting due to their weak social relationships and other attributes, and it is difficult for them to make an appropriate choice on their own.
- In March 2018, Tokyo Metropolitan Govt. formulated the Tokyo Rental Housing Supply Promotion Plan for People Who Need to be Given Consideration for Housing Security in order to steadily promote the registration of rental houses and apartments that do not refuse to accommodate those in need of consideration for housing security under the Housing Safety Net Law. As well as having set the target number of housing units to be registered, the range of people who need to be considered for housing security, and criteria for registering housing units according to the actual situation in Tokyo, the plan defines necessary measures to promote the supply of rental houses for people who need to be given consideration for housing security. An effective period of the plan (the planning period of a housing master plan) is set until FY2030.
- In accordance with the Act on Public Housing and other relevant laws and regulations, Toei-jutaku or Toei housing, i.e. public housing operated by Tokyo Metropolitan Govt., plays a central role in the housing safety net, which provides houses to families that have difficulty securing an adequate level of housing on their own in the market. In order to maintain and upgrade Toei housing as a quality stock, houses built before 1965 will be primarily rehabilitated in a systematic manner, with a target of approximately 4,000 units per year, while the characteristics of areas and aging degradation of buildings are taken into account.
- In order to maintain metropolitan housing in good condition, Tokyo Metropolitan Govt. conducts "planned repairs," which take place systematically with deterioration diagnosis based on the standard

years of implementation specified in the repair work implementation standards, and "general repairs," which are carried out on a recurring basis or to meet urgent needs such as ensuring safety.

- The social issue Tokyo Metropolitan Govt. recognizes is reconstructing and repairing aging public housing for low income residents who are unable to secure adequate housing on their own. A solution to the issue will benefit such people with low incomes who are truly in need of housing.
- The table below shows contributions of the eligible project to SDGs in accordance with ICMA's table of mapping between project categories and SDGs.

SDGs	
	1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable 1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance
	11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums 11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries

< Make sidewalks barrier-free >

- In order to ensure safe and comfortable walking spaces for everyone including the elderly and people with disabilities, Tokyo Metropolitan Govt. is working to make sidewalks barrier-free by eliminating steps, improving steep grades and installing guiding blocks for the visually impaired. The project covers approximately 90km of priority routes for renovation and around 30 locations for continuous improvement based on the Second Tokyo Road Barrier-free Promotion Plan (for FY2025-FY2034) formulated in March 2025.
- The social issue Tokyo Metropolitan Govt. recognizes is securing an environment where everyone can move about safely and smoothly. A solution to the issue will benefit all people, including the elderly and disabled.
- The table below shows contributions of the eligible project to SDGs in accordance with ICMA's table of mapping between project categories and SDGs.

SDGs	
	9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all
	11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities

< Increase barrier-free routes >

- The Toei Subway has been making its stations barrier-free in accordance with the Barrier-Free Act (the Act on Promotion of Smooth Mobility for the Elderly, People with Disabilities, etc.) and the Tokyo Metropolitan Welfare Town Development Ordinance.
- The proceeds will be used to install elevators in the Toei Subway stations in order to further improve convenience for the elderly, people with disabilities and other station users.
- The social issue Tokyo Metropolitan Govt. recognizes is building an environment where everyone

can move about safely and comfortably. A solution to the issue will benefit station users, including people with disabilities and the elderly.

- The table below shows contributions of the eligible project to SDGs in accordance with ICMA's table of mapping between project categories and SDGs.

SDGs	
	9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all
	11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities

< Introduction of people-friendly Toei subway cars >

- The Bureau of Transportation of Tokyo Metropolitan Govt. (Toei Transport) operates four subway lines, i.e. Asakusa Line, Mita Line, Shinjuku Line and Oedo Line. Toei Transport is striving to improve the environment and functionality of passenger compartment by providing free space to accommodate wheelchairs and strollers among other measures, so that all the passengers may be able to have comfortable experience of using Toei Subways.
- The proceeds will be allocated to the 12-600 series fifth batch trains scheduled to be introduced on the Oedo Line. These trains feature multilingual information displays, increased hand straps, security cameras, and door opening notification functions for visually impaired passengers. Furthermore, free spaces will be installed in each car to enhance barrier-free accessibility. Toei Transport will replace existing train cars with "passenger-friendly" models designed based on the principles of universal design.
- The social issue Tokyo Metropolitan Govt. recognizes is introducing subway cars that everyone can feel safe and comfortable using. Given that the subway is a low-cost transport that can carry a large number of passengers, a solution to the issue will benefit all Toei subway users, including physically handicapped or elderly people.
- The table below shows contributions of the eligible project to SDGs in accordance with ICMA's table of mapping between project categories and SDGs.

SDGs	
	11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons

< Introduction of support services for preparing application forms at service counters >

- The Bureau of Taxation of Tokyo Metropolitan Govt. laid out "Bureau of Taxation Vision 2030" that envisions the concept of tax administration in 2030 as well as its updated version that shows more concrete images of operational reforms. In pursuit of "improvement in quality of service for taxpayers" and "structural reform of tax administration" in tandem under the 2030 Vision, the Bureau of Taxation claims that it is indispensable to push forward with the initiatives of digital transformation.
- Aiming to realize greater convenience for taxpayers who visit metropolitan tax offices to submit their applications, the Bureau of Taxation will introduce ICT-based services that will smooth or simplify the application process by installing ID document readers as well as by enabling data entry on tablets.

- The social issue Tokyo Metropolitan Govt. recognizes is improving the quality of administrative services using digital technologies. A solution to the issue will benefit Tokyo residents who use such services.
- The table below shows contributions of the eligible project to SDGs in accordance with ICMA's table of mapping between project categories and SDGs.

SDGs	
	16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels

< Loans to the Tokyo Metropolitan Hospital Organization >

- In July 2022, Tokyo Metropolitan Govt. transferred the management of metropolitan hospitals and public corporation hospitals to a local independent administrative agency in an integrated manner so that they can continue to fulfill the role of metropolitan hospitals consistently in providing public healthcare services and contributing to enhancement of local medical services even amid dramatic changes in the healthcare environment, such as rapid population aging.
- The proceeds will be used to make loans that will fund large-scale renovations of hospital facilities and works to strengthen hospital functions after the transfer of hospital management to the local independent administrative agency.
- The social issue Tokyo Metropolitan Govt. recognizes is providing high quality healthcare, such as provision of government-led healthcare services and enhancement of local healthcare, amid the aging population and changing healthcare environment. A solution to the issue will benefit Tokyo residents (people using medical institutions).
- The table below shows contributions of the eligible project to SDGs in accordance with ICMA's table of mapping between project categories and SDGs.

SDGs	
	3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being

(4) Goals of Eligible Projects Are Positive Social Outcomes

The projects to which proceeds from social bond issuance are to be allocated will contribute to the formation of a multicultural or symbiotic society, reduction of the burden on Tokyo residents by maintaining necessary infrastructures and extending the lives thereof, a recovery in local economy and the promotion of sustainable local economic growth, as well as conferring direct benefits to targeted individuals. Although some investments in facility construction and equipment works may entail a temporary burden on an environment, full consideration was given to the projects and there seem no specific negative factors. R&I has evaluated that they will provide positive outcomes for the society as a whole.

Consistency with SDGs Action Plan

With regard to the eight priority issues in the Japanese government's SDGs Action Plan 2023 toward achieving SDGs, the Social Projects to which proceeds are allocated are considered to contribute to the following issues in particular.

Priority Issues	Corresponding Targets of SDGs
① Creation of a society with dynamic engagement of all citizens/ Promote gender equality	    
② Achievement of Good Health and Longevity	
③ Creating Growth Market, Revitalization of Rural Areas, and Promoting Technological Innovation	
④ Sustainable and Resilient Land Use, Promoting Quality Infrastructure	   
⑥ Conservation of Biodiversity, Forests, Oceans, and Other Environments	 
⑦ Achieving Peaceful, Safe and Secure Societies	

3. Process for Project Evaluation and Selection

Environmental objectives, criteria, a decision-making process for evaluation and selection, and a process for identifying, mitigating and managing environmental and social risks have been defined as shown below. A process is in place to select projects that give due consideration to the environment and society. The process for project evaluation and selection is appropriate.

(1) Decision-Making Process for Evaluation and Selection

- Projects to be allocated Tokyo SDGs Bond funding in a fiscal year are selected through an evaluation of their eligibility based on criteria covering environmental, social and governance aspects, which are listed in the table below. In addition, in order to reduce environmental and social risks associated with the implementation of the project, confirmation is made that the following measures have been taken.
 - Compliance with environmental laws and regulations, and implementation of environmental impact assessments where necessary
 - Provision of adequate explanations to local residents
 - Eco-friendly procurement of materials, implementation of measures for environmentally hazardous substances, waste management and occupational safety considerations

■ Criteria for the Evaluation & Selection of Eligible Projects

No.	Evaluation Aspects	Evaluation Items	Perspective
E-1	Environmental	Clarity of positive impact	The project's positive environmental outcomes can be measured quantitatively, or are clear.
E-2	Environmental	Reduction of negative impact	Initiatives are in place to reduce the negative impacts of the project.
S-1	Social	Clarity of positive impact	The project's positive social outcomes can be measured quantitatively, or are clear.
S-2	Social	Reduction of negative impact	Initiatives are in place to reduce the negative impacts of the project.
G-1	Governance	Policy & regulatory compliance	The project's plan complies with laws and guidelines such as the Tokyo 2050 Strategy and Japan's Local Government Finance Act.
G-2	Governance	Feasibility/urgency	Special note is made of the feasible and urgent nature of the project.
G-3	Governance	Effect sustainability	The positive environmental/social outcomes of the project will be sustainable.

(2) Process for Identifying, Mitigating and Managing Environmental and Social Risks

- For Green Projects and Blue Projects, priority is especially given to E-1 and E-2 (environmental aspects) of the above table.
- For Social Projects, the social issues they address are confirmed and priority is especially given to S-1 and S-2 (social aspects) of the above table. In this context, consideration is given to the fact that the project is for individuals in need of social support and can be expected to have clear social benefits (generating new benefits or maintaining existing benefits), and that such benefits can be assessed quantitatively.

(3) Evaluation and Selection Procedures and Division of Roles

- The Bureau of Finance requests the relevant bureaus to identify projects that could be eligible for Tokyo SDGs Bond funding.
- The bureaus confirm projects believed to meet the requirements of Tokyo SDGs Bond funding and submit their information to the Bureau of Finance.
- The Bureau of Finance examines the content of the projects and narrows down the list of potential eligible projects.
- The Bureau of Finance evaluates each of the projects. In the evaluation, based on information submitted on a project, the environmental project category or the social issue is confirmed, and evaluations are conducted using criteria such as eligibility from the environmental, social and governance aspects. The measures to reduce environmental and social risks associated with the implementation of the project are also confirmed.
- The Bureau of Finance selects candidate projects.
- The Bureau of Environment reviews candidate projects from an environmental standpoint.
- The Bureau of Finance selects the projects to be allocated funds. (and notifies the bureaus of their decision).

4. Management of Proceeds

The method of tracking proceeds for their allocation to Tokyo SDGs projects and the method of managing unallocated proceeds have been identified. The management of proceeds is appropriate.

- Local governments must be able to correlate expenditures in each fiscal year to their annual revenue. Therefore, in principle, all proceeds of the Tokyo SDGs Bonds are apportioned within that fiscal year to projects scheduled for allocation. Information on the planned allocated projects and the amount they will be allocated shall be determined after confirmation of relevant matters, including their implementation status, by the Bureau of Finance with the bureau responsible for the project. This information will be disclosed before the issuance of the bonds.
- After the Tokyo SDGs Bonds are issued, the proceeds will be managed by classifying them into accounting categories based on the TMG's budget rules to clarify their use. Until the proceeds are allocated, they will be managed under the TMG Public Money Management Policy. Moreover, at the end of each fiscal year, for all revenue and expenditures, including those related to projects funded by the Tokyo SDGs Bonds, settlement-related documents will be created and submitted to the Tokyo Metropolitan Audit and Inspection Commissioners for inspection. The documents will be submitted together with the comments of the commissioners to the Tokyo Metropolitan Assembly for certification. Consequently, R&I considers that the proceeds will be managed appropriately.

5. Reporting

The timing, method and items of disclosure (reporting) have been specified. The environmental benefit indicators and the social benefit indicators are consistent with the environmental objectives and the social objectives, respectively. The reporting is appropriate.

(1) Overview of Disclosure

- By the end of the fiscal year following the year the Tokyo SDGs Bonds were issued, the outcomes of and other information concerning the projects to which the proceeds were allocated will be disclosed. Specifically, the information will be disclosed on the TMG website through the following procedures.
 - The Bureau of Finance confirms the expenditures situation of projects scheduled for allocation with the relevant bureaus.
 - The Bureau of Finance finalizes the breakdown of the allocated proceeds of the Tokyo SDGs Bonds.
 - The outcomes of the allocation are compiled and the impact report is prepared. These are disclosed on the TMG website.
 - If Tokyo SDGs Bond proceeds will be allocated to a single project over multiple fiscal years, information pertaining to this must also be disclosed.
- It is difficult to disclose impact indicators, since not a few projects need time to see social outcomes. Information on any significant event such as a change in eligible projects shall be announced upon occurrence thereof. Timely disclosure will be made when a significant change in the situation occurs.

Content	Timing
Framework	At all times
Details of the decision on projects to be allocated proceeds - Project category - Project name (including refinanced projects) - Expected impact - Amount to be allocated (refinanced) < The following are also disclosed in the case of refinancing > - Age of asset - Remaining useful life of asset (Authorized remaining bond redemption years*)	Before issuance
Outcomes of projects to which proceeds were allocated and impact report - Project category - Project name (including refinanced projects) - Impact - Amount allocated (refinanced) < The following are also disclosed in the case of refinancing > - Age of asset - Remaining useful life of asset (Authorized remaining bond redemption years*)	Fiscal year following issuance
Details of any significant events such as a change in a project scheduled for allocation	Upon occurrence of an event

* Authorized remaining bond redemption years is obtained by subtracting the age of the asset from either the maximum years for bond redemption (within the years of useful life of the public or official facility which is planned to be built using the funds procured from this local government bond) submitted to and approved by the Ministry of

Internal Affairs and Communications at the time of the issuance of the local government bond, or the redemption period determined within that range.

(2) Environmental Benefit Indicators

- The information on environmental benefits is to be disclosed in line with example evaluation methods as listed below.

1 Realization of zero emissions through decarbonization of energy systems and the sustainable use of resources

(1) Reduce the greenhouse gas emissions of office buildings

Expected Environmental Impact	Evaluation Method Example
Reduction of CO2 emissions	■ Installation of energy-efficient equipment • Calculate the reduction in CO2 emissions through the difference in energy use by existing equipment and the energy-efficient equipment to be newly installed

(2) Promote energy conservation and management

Expected Environmental Impact	Evaluation Method Example
Reduction in energy consumption	■ Installation of LED lighting • Calculate by comparing the use of energy by conventional lighting and LEDs Calculation formula: Number of LED lights × reduction of energy consumption per LED light (kW) × hours used per year ■ Implementation of ZEBs (zero emission buildings) • Calculate energy use that can be reduced through energy savings (and the addition of energy creation in some cases) by ZEBs

(3) Promote the use of zero emission vehicles

Expected Environmental Impact	Evaluation Method Example
Reduction of CO2 emissions	■ Introduction of zero emission vehicles ・ Calculate the reduction in CO2 emissions through the difference in CO2 emissions of existing vehicles and vehicles to be newly introduced

(4) Adopt next-generation transportation and promote bicycle use

Expected Environmental Impact	Evaluation Method Example
Reduction in energy consumption	■ Adoption of energy-efficient subway cars ・ Calculate reduction of energy use from the difference in energy efficiency between existing cars and those to be newly introduced Calculation formula: Annual power consumption for operation of cars before renewal (number of train formations × number of cars per train formation × total operating distance of a passenger car × passenger car energy consumption per kilometer of operating distance) minus the annual power consumption for operation of cars newly introduced

(5) Increase the usage rate of renewable energy sources such as solar, geothermal, sewer heat and hydrogen energies

Expected Environmental Impact	Evaluation Method Example
Increase in use of renewable energy sources	■ Solar power systems ・ Calculate power generation from the renewable energy system to be introduced, through the average annual amount of sunlight, loss factor, system capacity, and annual days of generation Calculation formula: Average annual amount of sunlight shining on the installed panel per day × loss factor × system capacity × annual days of generation ■ Introduction of hydroelectric power systems ・ Calculate power generation from the renewable energy system to be introduced, through the system capacity, utilization rate, and annual hours of generation Calculation formula: System capacity (kW) × utilization rate (%) × annual hours of generation ■ Installation of storage batteries ・ Capacity and output of storage batteries to be installed

(6) Reduce resource loss and increase the use of eco-friendly materials

Expected Environmental Impact	Evaluation Method Example
Reduction of CO2 emissions Increase in recycled waste	■ Use of sustainable wall materials to reduce resource loss ・ Amount of surface area planned to be built using eco-friendly materials

(7) Promote the 3 Rs (reduce, reuse, and recycle) for the recycling of waste

Expected Environmental Impact	Evaluation Method Example
Reduction of CO2 emissions	■ Circular use of waste through the 3 Rs (reduce, reuse, and recycle)
Increase in recycled waste	・ Amount of waste planned for circular use

(8) Increase the utilization of materials that help reduce negative environmental impacts

Expected Environmental Impact	Evaluation Method Example
Reduction of CO2 emissions	■ Utilization of materials that help reduce negative environmental impacts
Reduction of waste generation	・ Amount of eco-friendly materials planned for use

(9) Implement adaptation measures for rising temperatures in urban areas

Expected Environmental Impact	Evaluation Method Example
Enhanced ability to adapt to rising temperatures	■ Installation of cooling mists and sunshades along streets ・ Amount of land area planned for installation

(10) Implement measures for floods and natural disasters

Expected Environmental Impact	Evaluation Method Example
Enhanced ability to respond to natural disasters such as floods and tsunamis	■ Development of facilities for storms, tsunamis and earthquakes ・ Amount of land area planned for development ・ Length planned for development ・ Percentage of planned development completed ・ Storage capacity after implementation of the planned project ・ Number of locations planned for development

(11) Improve roads (measures for heat reflection and water retention)

Expected Environmental Impact	Evaluation Method Example
Enhanced heat reflective and water retentive properties of roads	■ Pavement to enhance heat reflection and water retention ・ Land area planned for development ・ Length planned for development

(12) Reduce water pollution and conserve groundwater

Expected Environmental Impact	Evaluation Method Example
Improvement of water quality	■ Building of rainwater storage facilities ・ Planned storage capacity after project implementation ■ Introduction of advanced sewage treatment facilities ・ Planned capacity of introduced facilities

2 Realization of a prosperous society in harmony with nature that continues to benefit from ecosystem services

(1) Create and protect green spaces (e.g., park development, urban greening, and forest development)

Expected Environmental Impact	Evaluation Method Example
Increase in green land area Increase in land area developed	■ Greening of areas within facilities and on their grounds, and metropolitan parks ・ Land area planned as green spaces ・ Land area planned for development ■ Planting of roadside trees ・ Land area planned for development ・ Length planned for development

(2) Conserve biodiversity (e.g., tidal flat development in marine parks)

Expected Environmental Impact	Evaluation Method Example
Increase in land area developed	■ Development of tidal flats in marine parks ・ Land area planned for development

3. Realization of a better urban environment that ensures the safety and health of Tokyo residents

(1) Reduce air pollution

Expected Environmental Impact	Evaluation Method Example
Improvement of air quality	■ Introduction of low-polluting non-step buses that can reduce air pollutants such as NOx and CO ・ Calculate by comparing the regulated emission caps of scrapped vehicles and vehicles that will be introduced through the project

(2) Promote soil contamination countermeasures

Expected Environmental Impact	Evaluation Method Example
Improvement of soil quality	■ Soil contamination countermeasures ・ Land area planned for implementation of countermeasures

(3) Promote treatment of hazardous waste, etc.

Expected Environmental Impact	Evaluation Method Example
Reduction of CO2 emissions Increase in recycled waste	■ Treatment of hazardous waste ・ Amount of hazardous waste planned for treatment

(3) Social Benefit Indicators

- The information on social benefits to be disclosed as listed below is consistent with the social objectives.

Project Category	Project	Impact Indicators
Disaster countermeasures for facilities and infrastructure	Development of facilities for parks designated as emergency evacuation sites	Further enhancement of disaster management functions
	Construction of waste disposal sites in the Port of Tokyo (Shinkaimen Landfill Site, Outer Central Breakwater Reclamation Area)	Area of constructed landfill sites
	Subsidizing the costs of promoting safety measures (earthquake resistance of private schools)	Number of buildings subsidized
	Installation and reinforcement of emergency backup power generation systems in water supply and other facilities	Percentage of water supply that can be secured at the time of a large-scale power failure

	Duplication and renewal of raw water transmission facilities	Percentage of duplicated raw water transmission facilities
	Earthquake countermeasures for water reclamation centers and pumping stations	Number of water reclamation centers and pumping stations that have installed emergency backup power generation systems and increased power generation capacity to the level required for stable facility operation even in the event of a power failure
	Road development	Length completed
Measures for aging public facilities and infrastructure	Life extension of bridges	Cumulative number of life-extension projects begun
	Life extension of port facilities	Cumulative number of life-extension projects begun
	Port renovation	Number of ports upgraded
	Fishing port renovation	Number of fishing ports upgraded
	Airport redevelopment	Number of airports upgraded
	Renovation of Tokyo metropolitan libraries	Number of facility users
	Renovation of cultural facilities	Utilization rates of halls
	Upgrade of police facilities	Number of upgraded facilities
	Upgrade of fire stations	Number of upgraded facilities
	Construction and renovation of medical and related facilities	Number of constructed or upgraded facilities
	New establishment, expansion and renewal of water supply stations	Stable water supply securement rate
	Reconstruction of water reclamation centers and pumping stations	Number of reconstructed major equipment units
Building an educational environment to fully draw out the individuality and potentials of each student	Construction and renovation of Tokyo metropolitan schools	School capacity
	Construction and renovation of schools for special needs education	School capacity
	Construction and renovation of Tokyo metropolitan schools (Tokyo Metropolitan University)	Enrollment capacity

	Community use of Tokyo metropolitan school facilities (DX)	Number of users (annual)
	Public courses of Tokyo metropolitan schools (DX)	Number of users (annual)
Infrastructure development for long-term care services	Provision of subsidies to develop geriatric health services facilities	Number of facilities subsidized
	Provision of subsidies to develop special nursing homes for the elderly	Number of facilities subsidized
	Creation of a nursing care portal site to ease the burden on middle-aged people	Digitalization of administrative services
Development of child welfare facilities, etc.	Construction and renovation of facilities for individuals (children) with intellectual disabilities	Facility capacity
	Provision of subsidies to develop facilities for individuals (children) with disabilities	Number of facilities subsidized
	Construction and renovation of child welfare facilities	Facility capacity
Strengthening the housing safety net	Construction of public housing	Number of reconstructed units
	Repairment of housing	Number of units with exterior wall repaired
Universal design for accessible public facilities	Make sidewalks barrier-free	Length completed
	Increase barrier-free routes	Number of elevators installed
	Introduction of people-friendly Toei subway cars	Daily average number of passengers, number of train formations introduced
	Introduction of support services for preparing application forms at service counters	Number of counters offering services
Enhance the healthcare provision system	Loans to the Tokyo Metropolitan Hospital Organization	Number of outpatients and inpatients

[Disclaimer]

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[Expertise and Third-Party Characteristics]

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In December 2022, R&I expressed its support for the intent of and its endorsement of the "Code of Conduct for ESG Evaluation and Data Providers" (ESG Code of Conduct) published by the Financial Services Agency. Disclosures on R&I's compliance with the six Principles of the ESG Code of Conduct and the Guidelines for their implementation are available on the R&I website at <https://www.r-i.co.jp/en/rating/products/esg/index.html> (Disclosures on Compliance with the ESG Code of Conduct).

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