## Sapporo Holdings Limited

	Company thinking		
□ Background and purpose for accounting	<ul> <li>Sapporo Holdings is involved in environmental preservation as one of its important CSR tasks. In 2012 it set the mid-term environmental goals for the Sapporo Group and has been making efforts to achieve those goals. It has started accounting so that it can better comprehend its supply chain emissions and, thereby, implement more effective measures that are conscious of the overall environmental load.</li> </ul>		
☐ Utilization of accounting results	<ul> <li>It plans to publicize its accounting results in CDP and its web site.</li> <li>Will be used to confirm effectiveness for reducing emissions and to consider reduction measures.</li> </ul>		
□ Advantages of accounting	<ul> <li>Was able to confirm that there were high volumes of emissions in procuring raw materials and other materials.</li> <li>Believes that having a real understanding of the overall situation by acquiring a bird's-eye view of the group-wide supply chain will be beneficial in planning effective measures in the future.</li> </ul>		
☐ Internal accounting organization	Data required for accounting was collected from the various group companies in the specified format.		

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	Company thinking		
☐ To reduce supply chain emissions	<ul> <li>In 2012, Sapporo Holdings set a goal for the Sapporo Group of reducing CO<sub>2</sub> emissions emission factor (the range indicated in regular reporting in the Global Warming Countermeasures Act) in 2015 by 7 percent compared to 2009.</li> <li>According to the current accounting results, the subject target range includes about 20 percent of production (scope 1 and 2) and about 5 percent of shipping and distribution (upstream), so that it was confirmed that it only accounts for about one-quarter of the whole.</li> <li>The Sapporo Group has started efforts to realize a new management concept for 2016, and is expected to expand and change its framework for overall emissions in the future.</li> <li>Using the accounting methods that were learned, the overall supply chain emissions shall continue to be monitored in the future, so that appropriate measures can be considered for fluctuations in various categories and their impacts.</li> </ul>		
☐ Tasks to account for supply chain emissions	In order to make improvements and to make the effects visible, so that we are not limited to just understanding the overall situation, we must improve the precision of our data and the calculation logic. In order to do this, we assume that the work load will be considerably greater.		
☐ For those starting to account for supply chain emissions	By making the magnitude of supply chain emissions visible, a subject that we were not really conscious of, we believe that the efforts have been worthwhile because we have been able to start new activities and we have been motivated to cooperate better.		

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### Sapporo Holdings Limited

Cotomony	Accounting methods		
Category	Activity data	Emission factor	
Category 1: Purchased goods and services	Procurement amount of raw materials and other materials	Emission factor per procured amount (CFPDB)	
Category 2: Capital goods	Procurement amount of capital goods	Emission factor per capital goods price (Ministry of the Environment DB)	
Category 3: Fuel and energy related activities not included in Scope 1 or 2	Electricity and steam energy usage	Emission factor per energy amount (Ministry of the Environment DB)	
Category 4: Transportation and delivery (upstream)	Fuel usage by the sender used for transport	Emission factor per transport amount (Global Warming Countermeasures Act regular report)	
Category 5: Waste generated in operations	Waste emissions by type	Emission factor by waste type (Ministry of the Environment DB)	
Category 6: Business travel	Number of employees	Emission factor per employee (Ministry of the Environment DB)	
Category 7: Employee commuting	Number of employees	Emission factor per gasoline usage (Ministry of the Environment DB)	
Category 8: Leased assets (upstream)	Gasoline usage by sales vehicles	Emission factor per gasoline usage (Ministry of the Environment DB)	
Category 9: Transportation and delivery (downstream)	Diesel fuel usage by transport vehicles	Emission factor per diesel usage (Ministry of the Environment DB)	
Category 10: Processing of sold products	Not relevant	Not relevant	
Category 11: Use of sold products	Shipment volume	Emission factor per shipment amount (Ministry of the Environment DB)	
Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products	Material usage	Emission factor per material usage (Ministry of the Environment DB)	
Category 13: Leased assets (downstream)	Number of vending machines	Power usage per vending machine (manufacturer HP)	
Category 14: Franchises	Not relevant	Not relevant	
Category 15: Investments	Investment amount	Emission factor per investment amount (Ministry of the Environment DB)	
Other	Not relevant	Not relevant	

<sup>\*</sup> CFPDB: Carbon Footprint Communication Program Basic Database

Ministry of the Environment DB: Emission Factor Database on Accounting for Greenhouse Gas Emissions Throughout the Supply Chain

#### Sapporo Holdings Limited

#### **Overview of the Sapporo Group Accounting Results**

☐ Accounting results

