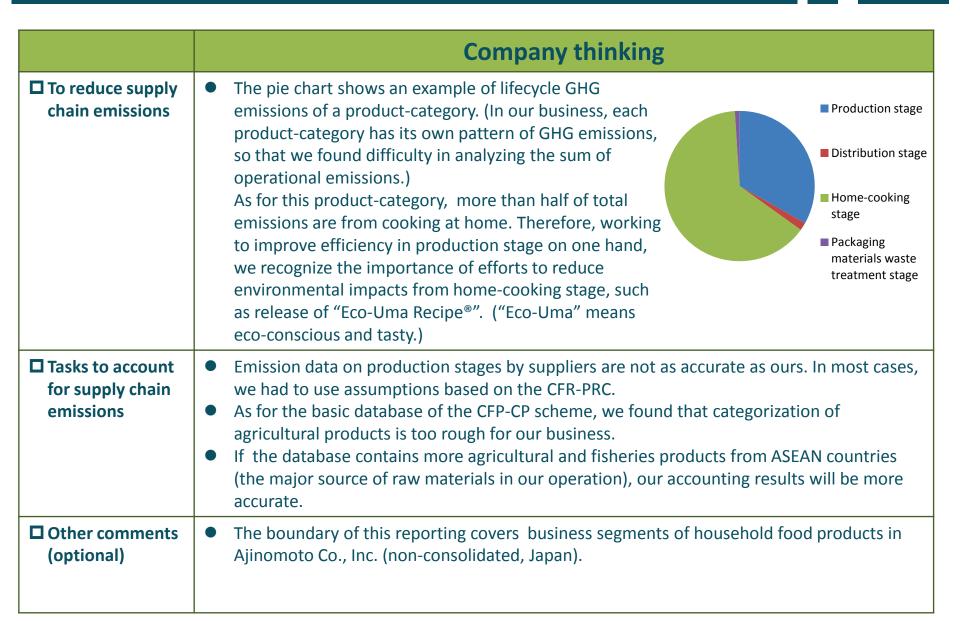# 1 Ajinomoto Co., Inc.

	Company thinking
☐ **Background and purpose for accounting**	● Understanding on our overall business conditions by "visualizing" GHG emissions from operations. We use the results for development of long-term strategies. ● Clarifying environmental impacts of a product through LCA accounting, which are used when we determine directions of product renewal and technological development. ● Collecting data to prepare for information disclosure regarding our operations, if requested by stakeholders.
☐ **Utilization of accounting results**	● Basic data for internal use to develop long-term strategies and targets. ● Reference material for product and technological developments. ● Resources to make responses to questionnaires and surveys.
☐ **Advantages of accounting**	● This accounting helps us to identify which part of our supply chain would have more environmental impacts in terms of products or activities, which is quite useful to develop next-term strategies. ● We are able to recognize what we should do next, or a target we should focus on.
☐ **Internal accounting organization**	● Environment & Safety Dep. of the Headquarter coordinates the whole process. ● Research laboratories take charge of LCA accounting for products. ● Data are provided from our business divisions, consolidated subsidiaries and suppliers in Japan and overseas. ● GHG emissions from operations are determined by scrutinizing lifecycle GHG emissions of major products and extrapolating the sum of GHG from their production and sales. ● As for the seven products that LCA accounting is completed, we have received the limited third-party assurance for validity of the results.

	Company thinking
☐ **To reduce supply chain emissions**	• The pie chart shows an example of lifecycle GHG emissions of a product-category. (In our business, each product-category has its own pattern of GHG emissions, so that we found difficulty in analyzing the sum of operational emissions.) As for this product-category, more than half of total emissions are from cooking at home. Therefore, working to improve efficiency in production stage on one hand, we recognize the importance of efforts to reduce environmental impacts from home-cooking stage, such as release of "Eco-Uma Recipe®". ("Eco-Uma" means eco-conscious and tasty.) ■ Production stage ■ Distribution stage ■ Home-cooking stage ■ Packaging materials waste treatment stage
☐ **Tasks to account for supply chain emissions**	• Emission data on production stages by suppliers are not as accurate as ours. In most cases, we had to use assumptions based on the CFR-PRC. • As for the basic database of the CFP-CP scheme, we found that categorization of agricultural products is too rough for our business. • If the database contains more agricultural and fisheries products from ASEAN countries (the major source of raw materials in our operation), our accounting results will be more accurate.
☐ **Other comments (optional)**	• The boundary of this reporting covers business segments of household food products in Ajinomoto Co., Inc. (non-consolidated, Japan).

Category	Accounting methods	
	Activity data	**Emission factor**
Category 1: Purchased goods and services	• Based on CFP-PCR for primary and secondary production for raw materials. • For transportation of raw materials, actual distance from suppliers	• The basic DB for CFP_CP scheme • Ton-kilometer approach
Category 2: Capital goods	• Based on annual capital investment	• Emission factor per amount of purchase based on 3EID.
Category 3: Fuel- and energy-related activities	• Based on energy consumption for electricity and steam generation and gasoline consumption associated with marketing operations.	• Emission factor per energy used
Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution	• Obtain transportation data by examining purchased volume of raw materials and actual distance from suppliers.	• Ton-kilometer approach
Category 5: Waste generated in operations	• Weight of wastes by product	• Based on CFP-PCR by material
Category 6: Business travel	• Transportation expense that the company owes. Calculate total amount of fee for Headquarters and Kyushu Office as representative units, and obtain per-person data for extrapolation.	• Emission factor per transportation expense that the company owes.
Category 7: Employee commuting	• Transportation expense that the company owes.	• Emission factor per transportation expense that the company owes.
Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution	• Calculate based on volume of products sold and distance between delivery depot and key spot in 47 prefectures nationwide.	• Ton-kilometer approach
Category 10: Processing of sold products	• Energy consumption obtained by assuming that the product is used in a standard way of cooking.	• Emission factor per energy used
Category 11: Use of sold products	• As above	• Emission factor per energy used
Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products	• Calculate weight of packages of end-of-life product based on volume soled.	• Based on PCR by material
Other	• Energy used in R&D stages	• Emission factor per energy used