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	Company thinking	
Background and purpose for accounting	 The Nipponham Group has aggregated Scope 1 & 2 data from all our business sites in Japan. We use Scope 3 accounting to understand overall environmental impacts from our supply chain. Accounting results are used as reference materials to identify risks and opportunities with regard to Scope 3 emissions, while clarifying chances for emission reductions. By recognizing environmental impact in Scope 3, we work to reduce lifecycle emissions of products. 	
Utilization of accounting results	 To respond to enquiries and surveys from external parties. To do so, we coordinate a certain system in the company. To share accounting results in the company, providing occasions to recognize how each one or each section in business operations could give impacts on the environment. 	
Advantages of accounting	 It clarifies which division (in the company) should handle relevant data for each category. Moreover, it increases environmental awareness because each division in charge of data handling become more conscious on how to utilize the data. This is a good chance to raise awareness to promote GHG emission reductions in our entire supply chain, through cooperation with suppliers related to the Nipponham Group. Publication of Scope 3 accounting results enables us to present our corporate policy to stakeholders. 	
Internal accounting organization	 The Environmental and Social Responsibility Office of the NH Food Ltd. conducts accounting based on data collected through the Group's environmental information sharing system, along with additional data prepare by each division as necessary. If there are lacks of necessary data, we set a certain scenario to conduct assumptions. 	

	Company thinking	
To reduce supply chain emissions	• Each division understands environmental impacts from relevant areas in the supply chain and then work to eliminate inefficiencies, leading to a more efficient management.	
Tasks to account for supply chain emissions	 There are some data we couldn't obtain (such as electricity use for refrigerators used in suppliers' or customers' operation centers). In such case, we wish to use projected value if available, that simplify the accounting. 	
Other comments (optional)		

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Cohoromy	Accounting methods		
Category	Activity data	Emission factor	
Category 1: Purchased goods and services	 Purchased volume of raw materials, packages and cardboard 	Volume-based emission factor	
Category 2: Capital goods	Amount of capital investment for capital goods	Emission factor per amount of capital goods	
Category 3: Fuel- and energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or Scope 2)	Electricity and fuels purchased	Emission factor by type of energy	
Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution	 Purchased volume and travel distance by raw material Ton-kilometer approach based on travel distance and loading weight (for trucks) 	Emission factor for transportation stage	
Category 5: Waste generated in operations	 Waste generation by type of treatment method Ton-kilometer approach based on travel distance and loading weight (for trucks) 	 Emission factor by type of waste treatment method Emission factor for transportation stage 	
Category 6: Business travel	 Travel expense that the company owes per transportation mode 	Emission factor by transportation mode	
Category 7: Employee commuting	 Travel expense that the company owes per transportation mode 	Emission factor by commuting mode	
Category 8: Upstream leased assets	• NA	•	
Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution	 Ton-kilometer approach based on travel distance and loading weight (for trucks) 	Emission factor for transportation stage	

Catagony	Accounting methods		
Category	Activity data	Emission factor	
Category 10: Processing of sold products	 Shipping volume of products for commercial use Way of processing sold products by customers, and their energy consumption during processing 	 Emission factor by type of energy 	
Category 11: Use of sold products	 Shipping volume of products for consumer use Way of processing sold products at home, and their energy consumption during processing 	 Emission factor by type of energy 	
Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products	 Weight of leftover product Weight of containers/packaging materials waste 	 Emission factor by type of waste Emission factor by type of containers/packaging material 	
Category 13: Downstream leased assets	• NA	•	
Category 14: Franchises	• NA	•	
Category 15: Investments	• NA	•	