

	Companies' approach	
Background and purpose of accounting	 Within our group's new "TOTO Global Environmental Vision," we consider preventing global climate change one of the important fields, and are making efforts to reduce CO₂ emissions. Reduction of greenhouse gas emissions is not only required for Scope 1 and 2, but also for the entire supply chain in order to preserve the global environment. In addition, in SRI surveys, such as CDP, there is a demand for disclosing and reducing emissions, including those within Scope 3. We have implemented accounting for emissions in order to respond to these needs. 	
Utilization of accounting results	 To gain an understanding of the emissions from the entire supply chain, and to consider effective measures for reduction and confirm the effectiveness of measures. To respond to external studies and to publicize the accounting results on our web site, in corporate reports, etc. 	
Benefits of accounting	 Clarifies the direction to take in reducing emissions. It will be easier to take reduction measures and ask related departments and clients to cooperate in improving data accuracy because the details of emissions will be clear. We will be able to respond to outside requests for disclosure. 	
Internal system for accounting	 Data will be provided by related departments and they will also cooperate with the accounting, but the ESG Promotion Department will take the lead in promoting accounting. 	

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	Companies' approach	
Efforts to reduce supply chain emissions	and promoting the color of water coving and approv	Scope 1 Scope 2 0.4% 0.4% 0.4% Use of sold products 93.3% Scope 3 99.2% Supply Chain Emissions Accounting Results (Domestic FY2013)
 Issues in supply chain emissions accounting There is a limit to the degree of accuracy and completeness of data areas it is difficult to comprehend the volume of activities, and even activities can be comprehended there might not be appropriate emit (especially overseas). We have accounted for all related categories, but we are wondering account for categories that are responsible for less than one percent every year. We wish to aim for efficient and effective accounting areas areas in the second second		nd even if the volume of iate emission factor ondering if we should e percent of the load

3 TOTO LTD.

Ostanami	Accounting methods		
Category	Activity data	Emission factor	
Category 1: Purchased goods and services	 <direct procurement=""></direct> Procurement volume of raw materials and other materials <indirect procurement=""></indirect> Calculated from emissions from direct procurement and purchasing history 	Our emission factor database based on various emission factor data	
Category 2: Capital goods	Capital investment amount	Emission factor database*	
Category 3: Fuel and energy related activities not included in Scope 1 or 2	Fuel and energy usage	 CFP basic database Emission factor database* 	
Category 4: Transportation and delivery (upstream)	 <procurement transport=""></procurement> Calculated from procurement weight and scenario settings (domestic) Calculated with existing calculation tools based on the number of containers, procurement weight, and data from the shipping nation. (Overseas to Japan) <shipment transport=""></shipment> Energy usage (of crude oil equivalent) 	 <procurement transport=""></procurement> Values used in Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism calculating tools <shipment transport=""></shipment> Emission factor per energy used 	
Category 5: Waste generated in operations	Emissions by waste type	Emission factor database*	
Category 6: Business travel	Number of employees	Emission factor database*	
Category 7: Employee commuting	Number of employees by working format and urban category	Emission factor database*	
Category 8: Leased assets (upstream)	Emission factor is set according to the emissions and sales at TOTO Group wholesalers and retailers, and emissions from external wholesalers and retailers are based on these.		
Category 9: Transportation and delivery (downstream)	• Emission factor is set based on the emissions from our main products, sales volumes and usage periods, then the calculations are done for the total sales volume.		
Category 10: Processing of sold products	Weight by type of waste material for our main products x Sales volume	Emission factor database*	
Category 11: Use of sold products	 Calculated from the Scope 1 and 2 emissions from companies we have invested in times the percentage of shares we own. 		