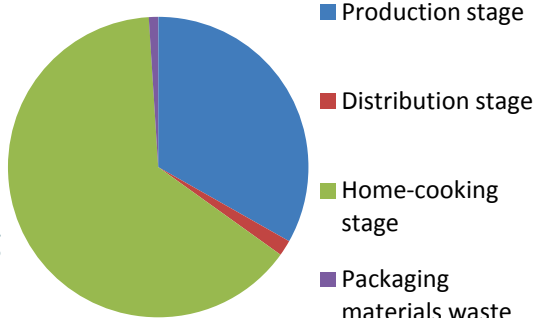


	Company thinking
<p>□ Background and purpose for accounting</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Understanding on our overall business conditions by “visualizing” GHG emissions from operations. We use the results for development of long-term strategies. Also collecting data to prepare for information disclosure regarding our operations, if requested by stakeholders. ● Clarifying environmental impacts of a product through LCA accounting, which are used when we determine directions of product renewal and technological development. ● Taking policies on accounting GHG emissions from business activities by thoroughly examining the GHG emissions of the representative products through LCA accounting, and extrapolating the total GHG emissions when the products are produced and sold. ● The 7 products, which the LCA accounting are already completed, have received limited third party assurance on the validity of the accounting results.
<p>□ Utilization of accounting results</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Reference material for product and technological developments. ● Basic data for internal use to develop long-term strategies and targets. ● Resources to make responses to questionnaires and surveys.
<p>□ Advantages of accounting</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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.
<p>□ Internal accounting organization</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● CSR 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.

	Company thinking
<p>☐ To reduce supply chain emissions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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.) <p>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.)</p> <div style="text-align: right;">  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Production stage ■ Distribution stage ■ Home-cooking stage ■ Packaging materials waste treatment stage </div>
<p>☐ Tasks to account for supply chain emissions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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.
<p>☐ Other comments (optional)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Based on CFP-PCR for primary and secondary production for raw materials. For transportation of raw materials, actual distance from suppliers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ton-kilometer approach *1
Category 2: Capital goods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Based on annual capital investment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emission factor per amount of purchase based on 3EID.
Category 3: Fuel- and energy-related activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Based on energy consumption for electricity and steam generation and gasoline consumption associated with marketing operations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emission factor per energy used *1
Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Obtain transportation data by examining purchased volume of raw materials and actual distance from suppliers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ton-kilometer approach *1
Category 5: Waste generated in operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weight of wastes by product 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Based on CFP-PCR by material *1
Category 6: Business travel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emission factor per transportation expense that the company owes. *2
Category 7: Employee commuting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transportation expense that the company owes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emission factor per transportation expense that the company owes. *2
Category 8 Upstream leased assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In terms of the business characteristics, there are no emissions, or the emissions are small. 	
Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Calculate based on volume of products sold and distance between delivery depot and key spot in 47 prefectures nationwide. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ton-kilometer approach *1
Category 10: Processing of sold products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Energy consumption obtained by assuming that the product is used in a standard way of cooking. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emission factor per energy used *1
Category 11: Use of sold products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As above 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emission factor per energy used *1
Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Calculate weight of packages of end-of-life product based on volume soled. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Based on PCR by material *1
Category 13 Downstream leased assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In terms of the business characteristics, there are no emissions, or the emissions are small. 	
Category 14 Franchises	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In terms of the business characteristics, there are no emissions, or the emissions are small. 	
Category 15 Investments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In terms of the business characteristics, there are no emissions, or the emissions are small. 	
Other	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Energy used in R&D stages 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emission factor per energy used

※Carbon Footprint Communication Program Basic Database ver.1.01

※Ministry of the Environment Emission Factor Database on Accounting for Greenhouse Gas Emissions Throughout the Supply Chain (ver.2.1)

Accounting results

