	Companies' approach	
Background and purpose of accounting	 As part of non-financial information disclosure by companies, we consider it important to account for, report and communicate our Scope 3 emissions by using the GHG Protocol's Scope 3 Standard, widely recognized as a global standard. 	
Utilization of accounting results	 We can disclose information on our GHG emissions throughout the value chain through our response to CDP, integrated CSR reports, and website. 	
Benefits of accounting	• Due to the revision of ISO14001-2015, companies are required to consider the environmental impacts during the up-stream phase and the down-stream phase through Life Cycle Thinking, in its activities. We hope to make Scope 3 emissions accounting one of our quantitative indices to understand the entire life cycle.	
□ Internal system for accounting	Data is collected from the related internal departments, then accounting is conducted by the Quality and Environmental Management Department.	

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	Companies' approach	
Efforts to reduce supply chain emissions	 In the context of the emerging demand to strengthen supply chain management, we are collaborating with our customers and vendors in global climate change countermeasures. 	
Issues in supply chain emissions accounting	 Improving the accuracy of CO2 emission factor for parts procured from overseas. Setting scenarios for our contribution to the environment when using products, etc. 	
Other remarks	• In order to ensure the accuracy, validity, transparency, and consistency and so on of the Scope 3 emissions accounting, we are planning a third party verification.	

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O structure	Accounting methods		
Category	Activity data	Emission factor	
Category 1: Purchased goods and services	Procurement amount of (raw) materials and parts	3EID-based emission factor	
Category 2: Capital goods	Amount of money of capital goods procured	Ministry of the Environment DB (Ver. 2.0) emission factor	
Category 3: Fuel and energy related activities not included in Scope 1 or 2	Electricity and steam energy usage	CFP basic DB emission factor	
Category 4: Transportation and delivery (upstream)	Volume of transportation used by us as the sender in terms of both outbound logistics and inbound logistics	Electrical wire PCR + CFP basic DB emission factor	
Category 5: Waste generated in operations	Amount of waste discharged, by type	Ministry of the Environment DB (Ver. 2.0) emission factor	
Category 6: Business travel	Amount of transportation expenses paid	Ministry of the Environment DB (Ver. 2.0) emission factor	
Category 7: Employee commuting	Amount of commuting expenses paid	Ministry of the Environment DB (Ver. 2.0) emission factor	
Category 8: Leased assets (upstream)	Not relevant because this is included in Scope 1 and 2.		
Category 9: Transportation and delivery (downstream)	Distribution by customers receiving deliveries	Electrical wire PCR + CFP basic DB emission factor	
Category 10: Processing of sold products	Sales of semi-finished products	CFP basic DB emission factor	
Category 11: Use of sold products	Excluded from accounting because there are no direct emissions during use.		
Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products	Product sales volume	Electrical wire PCR + CFP basic DB emission factor	
Category 13: Leased assets (downstream)	Not included in the scope of calculations because there are no relevant activities		
Category 14: Franchises	Not included in the scope of calculations because there are no relevant activities		
Category 15: Investments	Not included in the scope of calculations as we are not a public financial institution		
Other	Not calculated because it is an option category		

Ministry of the Environment DB (Ver. 2.0): Emission Factor Database on Accounting for Greenhouse Gas Emissions Throughout the Supply Chain
 Electrical wire PCP: Dreduct actager: rules (PCP) for "Organizing LCA Databases": March 2010, UCCTEC

• Electrical wire PCR: Product category rules (PCR) for "Organizing LCA Databases"; March 2010, JECTEC.

Details of Scope 1, 2 and 3 CO₂ Emissions for FY2014

