

	Companies' approach					
Background and purpose of accounting	 Amid global warming prevention becoming an important and urgent issue worldwide, we want to surely achieve social responsibility, by identifying and disclosing emissions across the entire supply chain and connecting it to reduction activities. On the assumption that we strive to improve environmental values for our customers through our operations, we want to properly identify the environmental impacts in our supply chain including upstream and downstream activities. 					
Utilization of accounting results	 As a reference to confirm what initiatives we should focus on and where in the supply chain has reduction potentials To meet demands of information disclosure from various stakeholders. 					
Benefits of accounting	 Quantitative assessment of relative environmental aspects is capable. We can clarify the matters to be approached, in order to advance contributions towards global warming prevention. 					
□ Internal system for accounting	 The Investor Relations Section of Administrative Management Headquarters is the secretariat, organizing a working group which consists of members of the internal relative departments. 					

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	Companies' approach				
☐ Efforts to reduce supply chain emissions	 Assuming that the emissions from the operation phase of the facilities that we provide are the largest across our supply chain, we will continue to focus on providing facilities and systems with high energy-saving capabilities. ⇒ Specifically, we will promote proposals for CO₂ reductions by projects designed by our company. We will strive to further promote green procurement. ⇒ Specifically, we will promote the purchasing of equipment subjected to green procurement, and increase the adoption of products that are made from eco-friendly materials. We will continue to implement reduction of construction by-products and proper disposal of industrial waste. ⇒ Specifically, reduction, re-using, and recycling of construction waste, and proper disposal of industrial waste. 				
Issues in supply chain emissions accounting	 Actual values and estimates are mixed, so all of the values cannot always be controlled. Therefore, it is difficult to evaluate the reduction effects. There are issues in creating a collection and calculating framework outside our company, and decreasing the work load of data identification, upon expanding the scope of calculations from the activities by Taikisha itself to activities by Taikisha's consolidated group companies. 				

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Cotogory	Accounting methods					
Category	Activity data	Emission factor				
Category 1: Purchased goods and services	Amount of (raw) materials procured (monetary data)	Emission factor based on input-output table (producer's price basis) *				
Category 2: Capital goods	Amount of capital investment	Emission factor per price of capital goods *				
Category 3: Fuel and energy related activities not included in Scope 1 or 2	 Purchased amount of electricity and fuel 	Emission factor per amount of electricity and heat consumed * 、CFP COMMUNICATION PROGRAM DB Ver.1.01				
Category 4: Transportation and delivery (upstream)	 Transportation expenses accompanied by the procurement of (raw) materials 	Emission factor based on input-output table (producer's price basis) *				
Category 5: Waste generated in operations	Amount of waste discharged, by type	Emission factor by type of waste *				
Category 6: Business travel	Travel expenses paid, by mode of transportation	• Emission factor per transportation expenses paid by traffic classification, emission factor per number of nights staying in accommodation *				
Category 7: Employee commuting	Transportation expenses paid to employees	Emission factor per transportation expenses paid by traffic classification *				
Category 8: Leased assets (upstream)	Included in Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions calculations					
Category 9: Transportation and delivery (downstream)	There are no relevant activities					
Category 10: Processing of sold products	• There are some products that are relevant, but calculations are ignored because its ratio in the sales is extremely small.					

^{*)} Ministry of the Environment, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry Emission Factor Database on Accounting for Greenhouse Gas Emissions Throughout the Supply Chain Ver.2.2

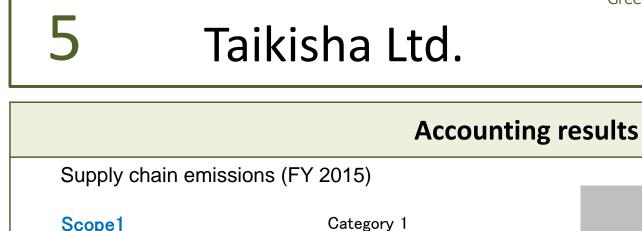


Taikisha Ltd.

Cotogony	Accounting methods					
Category	Activity data	Emission factor				
Category 11: Use of sold products	 [Green Technology System Division] Construction revenue by building use, assumed value of the total floor space in the completed construction, assumed amount of HFC leakage from delivery equipment [Paint Finishing System Division] Construction revenue, annual production volume of automobiles by our paint finishing system which we delivered 	 [Green Technology System Division] CO₂ emission factor by building use (Based on Tokyo Metropolitan Government Bureau of Environment "District Energy Planning System for Effective Utilization (2013 results)" × assumed durable life, emission factors related to the use of air conditioning in the National Green House Gas Inventory Report of Japan (packaged air-conditioning for buildings) * [Paint Finishing System Division] CO₂ emission factor per 1 car based on our own calculation model in our own automobile paint finishing line × assumed durable life 				
Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products	Weight of main equipments by type	Emission factor by type of waste *				
Category 13: Leased assets (downstream)	There are no relevant activities					
Category 14: Franchises	There are no relevant activities					
Category 15: Investments	Calculations are ignored because the validity of the category 15 estimates is low as a result of many portfolio companies not disclosing Scope 1,2 emissions, and the impacts of the category 15 estimates to the entire supply chain being small					
Other	Calculations were not made because this is an optional category.					

^{*)} Ministry of the Environment, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry Emission Factor Database on Accounting for Greenhouse Gas Emissions Throughout the Supply Chain Ver.2.2

Green Value Chain Platform Accounting information 2016



Scope1 Category 1			Scope/Category		Emission amount (t- CO ₂)	
(0.05%)	(7.2%) (7.2%) Category 2		Sc	cope1		1,642
Scope2			Scope2		1,700	
(0.05%)	/	Category 3	Sc	cope3		3,201,715
		(0.01%)		Category 1	Purchased goods and services	229,370
Scope3				Category 2	Capital goods	468
(99.9%)		Category 4 (0.78%)		Category 3	Fuel- and energy-related activities not included in Scope 1 or 2	366
		Category 5		Category 4	Transportation and delivery (upstream)	24,929
		(0.06%)		Category 5	Waste generated in operations	1,952
				Category 6	Business travel	2,492
		Category 6		Category 7	Employee commuting	274
	CO ₂ emissions	(0.08%)		Category 8	Leased assets (upstream)	
3	3,205,057 t- CO ₂	Category 7		Category 9	Transportation and delivery (downstream)	—
		(0.01%)		Category 10	Processing of sold products	
				Category 11	Use of sold products	2,939,225
		Category 12		Category 12	End-of-life treatment of sold products	2,639
	Catagony 11	(0.08%)		Category 13	Leased assets (downstream)	—
	Category 11 (91.7%)			Category 14	Franchises	
	(91.7%)			Category 15	Investments	_
			Tot	al of Scope	1,2 and 3	3,205,057