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## GLORY LTD.

	Companies' approach				
☐ Background and purpose of accounting	<ul> <li>To accomplish the GLORY Environmenta in terms of both "Products" and "Business</li> <li>We have been continuously performing a understand the significance of CO2 emiss accounting for and "visualizing" our Scope</li> <li>We are seeing an increasing demand fror</li> </ul>	," focusing on th Life Cycle Asse sions reduction a a 3 emissions.	e "Awareness" of environmental of ssment of our products. We will be along the product development life	conservation e able to better e cycle, by	
☐ Utilization of accounting results	In pursuing GHG emissions reduction across the entire supply chain, we use	FY2016 CO <sub>2</sub> Emissions			
	our accounting results to prioritize target areas and carry out our reduction activities more effectively and efficiently.  • By responding to corporate evaluation by outside entities and releasing our accounting results on our website, we will		CO2 Emissions	Ratio	
		Scope1	1,046 t/CO <sub>2</sub>	0.3%	
		Scope2	15,660 t/CO <sub>2</sub>	3.8%	
		Scope3	391,953 t/CO₂	95.9%	
		Total	408,659 t/CO <sub>2</sub>	100.0%	
	be able to leverage these results to have our environmental activities better recognized.	http://corporate.glory-global.com/csr/environment/activity/			
☐ Benefits of accounting	We can make it clear and identify which Categories involve high emissions along the supply chain, and the extent to which potential opportunities for emissions reduction lie under such Categories.				
□ Internal system for accounting	The Quality and Environmental Management Department at Headquarters takes the initiative in having our accounting objectives shared, through the Corporate Environmental Committee, and then collects necessary information from our Group companies and the relevant departments/divisions to aggregate our overall emissions across the Group.				

## GLORY LTD.

	Companies' approach			
□ Efforts to reduce supply chain emissions	We seek to develop energy-saving products and reduce the number of parts and weight of products thereby promoting activities and initiatives for CO2 emissions reduction.  To achieve our long-term goal of reducing CO2 emissions from our products during use by 30% from the level in 2005 by 2030, we have been committed to developing environmentally-friendly products. We also pursue CO2 emissions reduction along the life cycle, through product assessments or Life Cycle Assessments, and accordingly recognize those products that meet our own environmental performance company standards as "G-Eco Products."  In addition, we are promoting our environmental activities by incorporating into our medium-term environmental plan specific targets aimed at reducing supply chain emissions with increased percentage of "G-Eco Products" in development and sales.  Consumes 33% less energy than conventional model			
☐ Issues in supply chain emissions accounting	We will need to improve the performance and accuracy in supply chain accounting under those Categories that involve higher emissions (e.g. Category 1).			
□ Other				

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## GLORY LTD.

Category	Accounting methods		
Category	Activity data	Emission factor	
Category 1: Purchased goods and services	Amount of money of goods and services we purchased ourselves	Emission factor database*	
Category 2: Capital goods	Capital investment amount	Emission factor database*	
Category 3: Fuel and energy related activities not included in Scope 1 or 2	Quantity amount of procured fuel and electricity	Emission factor database*	
Category 4: Transportation and delivery (upstream)	Transportation in ton-kilometers	CFP Communications Program Basic Database, ver. 1.01	
Category 5: Waste generated in operations	Amount of waste disposed of by disposers	Emission factor database*	
Category 6: Business travel	Transportation expenses paid	Emission factor database*	
Category 7: Employee commuting	Commuting transportation expenses paid	Emission factor database*	
Category 8: Leased assets (upstream)	Floor area of leased buildings (i.e. warehouses)	Emission factor database*	
Category 9: Transportation and delivery (downstream)	X Calculations are ignored because the percentage of distribution after the ownership is transferred is extremely small compared to the total emissions	_	
Category 10: Processing of sold products	Calculations are ignored because the emissions by sales units is small compared to the total emissions (unit sales ratio is no more than 3 percent)	_	
Category 11: Use of sold products	Amount of electricity used by our products; Product lifetime; Number of units sold	Overall averaged value based on FY2015 results of CO2 emission factors by electric power provider	
Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products	Weight of products; Annual number of units sold	Emission factor database*	
Category 13: Leased assets (downstream)	Calculations are ignored because they are included altogether in category 11, even though there are some lease agreements	-	
Category 14: Franchises	※ Calculations are ignored because there are no franchises	-	
Category 15: Investments	Scope 1, 2 emissions of the portfolio company, ownership ratio	-	
Other	※ Calculations are ignored because it is an option category	_	

<sup>\*</sup> Accounting for Greenhouse Gas Emissions Throughout the Supply Chain (ver. 2.1)

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## **Accounting results**

