	Companies' approach
☐ Background and purpose of accounting	 The NTT DATA Group is promoting "environmentally oriented management" that considers the environment in all facets of corporate activities. As a part of this, we have been conducting environmental load LCA (life cycle assessment) for our system solutions. By accounting for CO2 emissions for the entire supply chain related to our business activities instead of just our systems, we are able to comprehend the overall situation from a different point of view, and hope that this leads to total CO2 reduction activities.
☐ Utilization of accounting results	 Use of accounting results: Investing management resources in categories that prove to be effective in reducing CO2. Methods of disclosing information: (1) Including the results in Sustainability Reports, etc. (2) By responding to questions from outside our company regarding emissions from our supply chain, such as CDP, DJSI (Dow Jones Sustainability Index), the Toyo Keizai CSR Survey, the Nikkei "Environmental Management" Survey, etc.
☐ Benefits of accounting	 It becomes possible to understand the categories which allow for the greatest CO2 reductions, so that we can identify the emission sources to invest management resources. By disclosing information on our supply chain emissions, we will be able to give more information to the requests of our stakeholders, and then NTT DATA global brand will be more and more improved.
☐ Internal system for accounting	 Data collecting departments: Purchasing department (Categories 1, 8, 11, 12); Human Resources department (Categories 6, 7); Facilities department (Category 2); logistics subcontractors (Category 4); waste treatment subcontractors (Category 5); various organizational environmental managers (Category 3) Responsible for accounting: Environmental Management Promotion Office

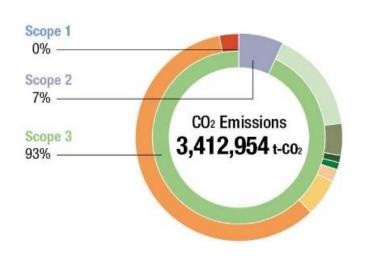
	Companies' approach
□ Efforts to reduce supply chain emissions	 Reduction of final treatment volumes of Category 3 ("Fuel and energy related activities not included in Scope 1 or 2") and Category 5 ("Waste generated in operation") are established as one of the mid-term environmental load reduction goals and implemented by the entire group. In the same way, we shall implement various reduction measures in order for categories with large reduction effects.
□ Issues in supply chain emissions accounting	 Because the categories and ranges which are included in accounting have been increased, it appears that emissions have gone up, so that a mechanism that assesses an increase in range is necessary in addition to adding categories. A calculation method that reflects "efforts in reduction measures" must be established to assess reduction over a span of time. An intensity unit that can be used to calculate supply chain emissions of overseas subsidiaries is required.
□ Other	 The NTT DATA Group is continuing to promote progressive initiatives in "the greening of clients and society" as a whole through its products and services. We received third-party verification of Scope3 greenhouse gas emission volume results for fiscal 2016 from Lloyd's Register Quality Assurance Limited. We intend through this effort to further improve transparency in environmental information.

Catagony	Accounting methods		
Category	Activity data	Emission factor	
Category 1: Purchased goods and services	 Procurement amount by type of purchased products and services 	● Intensity Database*	
Category 2: Capital goods	Capital investment amount	Intensity Database*	
Category 3: Fuel and energy related activities not included in Scope 1 or 2	Electrical energy usage	Intensity Database*	
Category 4: Transportation and delivery (upstream)	 Logistics amount for purchased products Logistics ton/km for subcontracted transport (that reported for energy savings) 	 3EID Joint guidelines for calculating CO2 emissions in the logistics field 	
Category 5: Waste generated in operations	Weight by type of waste	Intensity Database*CFP Program Basic Database	
Category 6: Business travel	Transportation expenses paid	Intensity Database*	
Category 7: Employee commuting	Transportation expenses paid	Intensity Database*	
Category 8: Leased assets (upstream)	Not relevant because over 80% of leased assets and leased buildings are already accounted for in Scope 1 and 2).		
Category 9: Transportation and delivery (downstream)	Not relevant (no consumer products)		
Category 10: Processing of sold products	Not relevant (no intermediate products)		
Category 11: Use of sold products	 Procurement amount by type of purchased products (excluding those for internal use) 	 Intensity Database* Percentages of product manufacturing, use 	
Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products	 Procurement amount by type of purchased products (excluding those for internal use) 	and treatment (Calculated from NTT Group intensities)	
Category 13: Leased assets (downstream)	Including Category 11		
Category 14: Franchises	Not applicable (no franchises)		
Category 15: Investments	Not applicable (too small)		
Other	Not applicable (not included in the boundary)		

^{* &}quot;Emissions Intensity Database for Accounting for Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Organization Supply Chains"

Accounting results

Emission Rates by Scope for Fiscal 2016



Scope 1: Fuel usage and other direct emissions	
Scope 2: Indirect emissions through the use of purchased electricity	
Scope 3: Indirect emissions in the supply chain (excluding Scope 1,	2)
[Breakdown of Scope 3]	
Emissions from purchased goods and services	16%
Capital goods	6%
■ Fuel- and energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1, 2)	1%
■ Transportation/distribution (upstream)	1%
Waste generated in operations	0%
Business travel	2%
Employee commuting	7%
Use of sold products	63%
■ End-of-life treatment of sold products	3%