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Ajinomoto Co., Inc.

	Company's approach
① Background and purpose of accounting	<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 disclose regarding our operations for stakeholders request. • 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 13 products, which the LCA accounting are already completed, have received limited third party assurance on the validity of the accounting results.
② Utilization of accounting results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basic data for internal use to develop long-term strategies and targets. • Ground for improving ratings by institutional investors.
③ Benefits of accounting	<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.
④ Internal system for accounting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The headquarters coordinates the whole process. • The headquarters takes charge of LCA accounting for products. • Data are provided from our business divisions, consolidated subsidiaries, factories and suppliers in Japan and overseas.

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	Company's approach
<p>⑤ Efforts 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.) • 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 “Cook Do® Kyo-no-Oozara®” Buta-bara daikon. <div data-bbox="1532 384 2130 922" style="text-align: right;"> <p> ■ Production stage ■ Home-cooking stage ■ Distribution stage ■ Packaging materials waste treatment stage </p> </div>
<p>⑥ Issues in supply chain emissions accounting</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 CFP-PCR. • As for the basic database of the CFP-CP scheme, we found that categorization of agricultural products is too rough for our business. • The database contains not enough agricultural and fisheries products from other countries (the major source of raw materials in our operation).
<p>⑦ Other</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • From FY2016, the boundary of the performance report covers business segments of the entire Ajinomoto Group.

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Category	Accounting methods ※Accounting period : April 2018 - March 2019	
	Activity data	Emission factor
Category 1: Purchased goods and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Based on PCR for raw materials production 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emission factor per weight
Category 2: Capital goods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Based on annual capital investment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emission factor per investment cost
Category 3: Fuel and energy related activities not included in Scope 1 or 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Based on energy consumption of fuel- and energy-related activities in Scope 1 or 2 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emission factor per volume
Category 4: Transportation and delivery (upstream)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Based on the distance from our group's production plants to shipping destinations, and the quantity of transportation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ton-kilometer approach
Category 5: Waste generated in operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Based on waste generated from each operation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emission factor per weight
Category 6: Business travel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Based on the number of employees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emission factor per employee
Category 7: Employee commuting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Based on the number of employees and business days in a year 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emission factor per employee and working days
Category 8: Leased assets (upstream)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emissions from leased assets are included in Scope 1 and 2 	
Category 9: Transportation and delivery (downstream)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Based on the distance by scenario, and the quantity of transportation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ton-kilometer approach
Category 10: Processing of sold products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Based on amount of contract production 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emission factor per weight
Category 11: Use of sold products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Based on the amount of energy consumed by some standard cooking methods in terms of use of products 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emission factor per weight
Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Based on weight of packages 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emission factor per weight
Category 13: Leased assets (downstream)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None – practically no emissions 	
Category 14: Franchises	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None – practically no emissions 	
Category 15: Investments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None – practically no emissions 	
Other	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable 	

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Supply chain emissions : Accounting results

