		Companies' approach		
1	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. 		
2	Utilization of accounting results	 As a reference to confirm what initiatives we should focus on and where in the supp chain has reduction potentials. To meet demands of information disclosure from various stakeholders. 		
3	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. 		
4	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.		

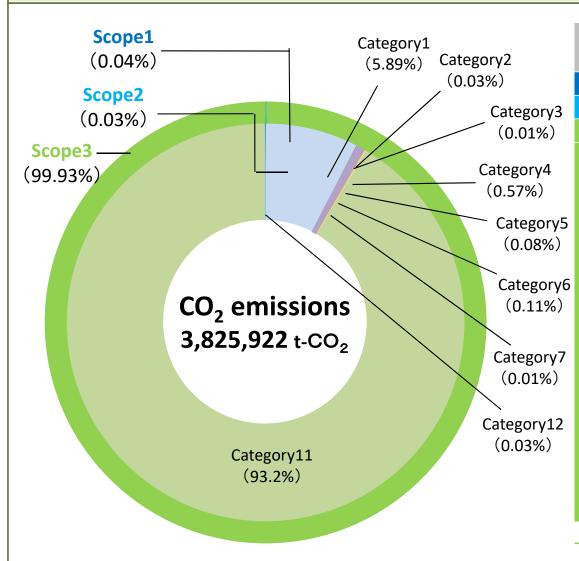
		Companies' approach		
\$	Efforts to reduce supply chain emissions	 Assuming that the emissions from the operation phase of the facilities that we provide are the largest across our supply chain, we will continue to focus on providing facilities and systems with high energy-saving capabilities. ⇒Specifically, 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. 		
6	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. 		

Catogory	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.			

Catagory	Accounting methods ※Accounting period : April 2019 - March 2020		
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 (2016 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 equipment 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.		

5 Taikisha Ltd.

Supply chain emissions: Accounting results



		Emission amount (t- CO ₂)	
	Scope1	1,356	
	Scope2		1,329
	Scope3		3,823,237
	Category 1	Purchased goods and services	225,200
	Category 2	Capital goods	1,295
	Category 3	Fuel- and energy-related activities not included in Scope 1 or 2	385
	Category 4	Transportation and delivery (upstream)	21,720
	Category 5	Waste generated in operations	1,689
	Category 6	Business travel	4,292
	Category 7	Employee commuting	390
	Category 8	Leased assets (upstream)	_
	Category 9	Transportation and delivery (downstream)	_
	Category 10	Processing of sold products	_
	Category 11	Use of sold products	3,567,200
	Category 12	End-of-life treatment of sold products	1,066
	Category 13	Leased assets (downstream)	_
	Category 14	Franchises	_
	Category 15	Investments	_
T	otal of Scope	3,825,922	