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JVCKENWOOD Corporation

	Companies' approach
① Background and purpose of accounting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To achieve carbon neutrality in 2050, the JVCKENWOOD Group will continue to reduce CO2 emissions from its business activities. As one of the basic strategies of the New Medium-Term Management Plan, 'VISION 2023', the JVCKENWOOD Group will continue to evolve its sustainability management that combines 'Profitable growth' with 'Solving social issues on a global basis'. Based on our company Basic Environmental Policies (JK Green 2025), we contribute to the sustainable use and coexistence of 'energy', 'resources', and 'biodiversity', which are the assets of the earth, while complying with environmental laws and regulations.
② Utilization of accounting results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The accounting results are disclosed on the websites, integrated reports and others as part of the non-financial information. This is in response to questions from external research organizations such as CDP.
③ Benefits of accounting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accounting determines the categories where we need to concentrate on reducing emissions and reveals the scope 3 activities that we should make efforts for. We can show our commitment to environmental activities to all stakeholders and raise their awareness of decarbonized management and share it with them.
④ Internal system for accounting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Sustainability Management Office will take leadership in collecting data from related departments, complying with the scope of Environmental Policies to account for emissions.

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	Companies' approach
⑤ Efforts to reduce supply chain emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reducing the number of components and facilitating local procurement in production regions, we address to clarify the activities related to GHG emission reduction for raw material procurement. • We work on to reduce emissions associated with logistics when shipping products. • We aim to reduce emissions in the use stage by developing energy-saving products and others.
⑥ Issues in supply chain emissions accounting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FY2020 accounting scope in other country is consisted of our production bases only. In order to drive emission reduction activities further in the supply chain, we take actions to widen the scope of accounting to more organizations in our group. • In order to improve the precision of accounting results, we aim to collect more detailed primary data to reflect in the accounting results. • Especially, our challenges are emissions calculation method in Category 1, and the calculation method of products' power consumption/assumed hours of use in Category 11.
⑦ Other	

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Category	Accounting methods	※Accounting period : April 2020 - March 2021
	Activity data	Emission factor
Category 1: Purchased goods and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Purchase amount of raw materials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emission factor DB* 5 (Emission factor based on Input Output Table)
Category 2: Capital goods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fixed asset 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emission factor DB* 6 (Emission factor per capital good price)
Category 3: Fuel and energy related activities not included in Scope 1 or 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Usage of power, gas and heat 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emission factor DB* 7 (Emission factor per electricity/heat usage)
Category 4: Transportation and delivery (upstream)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Volume of shipping products 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emission factor DB* 2 (Emission factor in Mandatory GHG Accounting and Reporting System related to transportation 3; ton-kilometer method)
Category 5: Waste generated in operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Volume of waste 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emission factor DB* 9 (Emission factor by waste types)
Category 6: Business travel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The number of employee 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emission factor DB* 13 (Emission factor per employee)
Category 7: Employee commuting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The number of employee 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emission factor DB* 14 (Emission factor per number of employee/working day)
Category 8: Leased assets (upstream)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not calculated – included in Scope 1 & 2 	
Category 9: Transportation and delivery (downstream)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not calculated – included in Category 4 	
Category 10: Processing of sold products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not calculated – Shipping volume of semi-finished products is extremely small. 	
Category 11: Use of sold products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Volume of shipping products Power consumption of products/hours of use 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emission factor DB* 1 (Emission factor in Mandatory GHG Accounting and Reporting System)
Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Volume of shipping products Weight of products 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emission factor DB* 9 (Emission factor by waste types)
Category 13: Leased assets (downstream)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not calculated – no leased assets 	
Category 14: Franchises	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not calculated – no franchises 	
Category 15: Investments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not calculated – influence is very small 	

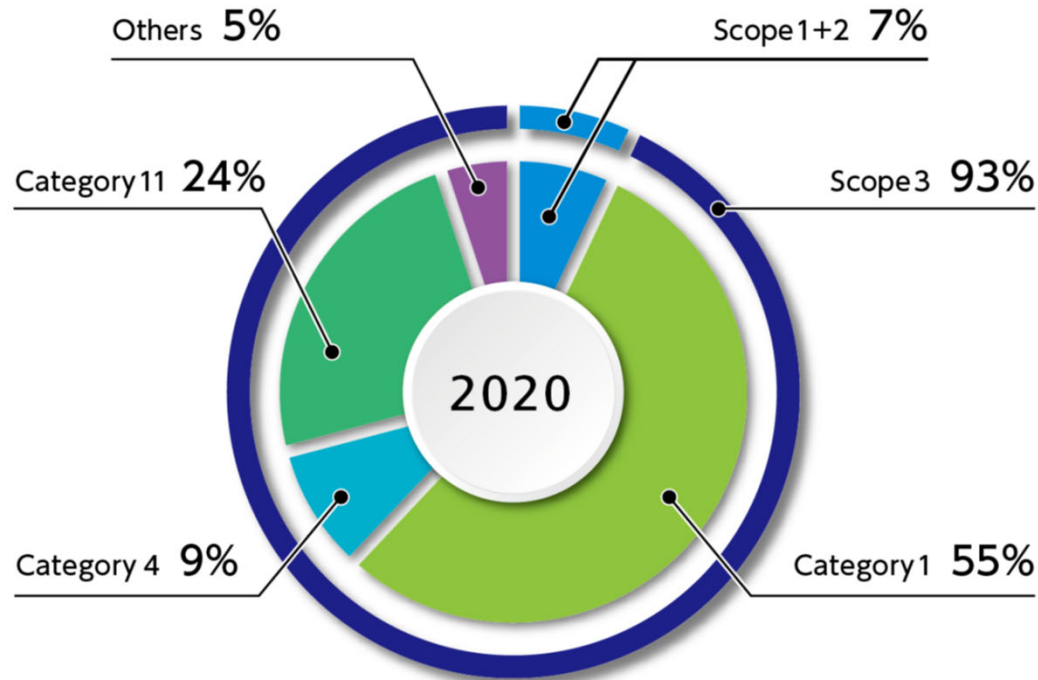
*Emission factor DB: Emission Factor Database on Accounting for Greenhouse Gas Emissions Throughout the Supply Chain(Ver.3.1)

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Supply chain emissions : Accounting results

[FY2020]
GHG (Greenhouse Gas) Emissions (545,163 t-CO₂e)



■ Scope 1+2
 ■ Scope 3
 ■ Category 1: Purchased goods and services
■ Category 4: Upstream transport and delivery
■ Category 11: Use of sold product
 ■ Others