1 Lawson, Inc.

		Companies' approach	
1	Background and purpose of accounting	 As a part of corporate social responsibility, we should look to account for GHG emissions not only from our own operations but also throughout the supply chain so that we can comprehend the extent to which all our businesses will have an impact on climate change. In carrying out carbon offset to our sales products, by disclosing such information to our customers, we can bring dissemination and enlightenment about carbon offsetting to them, and promote the sales of those products. To respond to our stakeholders' request on information disclosure, we try to gain understanding of our activities for emissions reduction by disclosing information in our integrated report, as well as on our website, and by answering CDP questionnaires. 	
2	Utilization of accounting results	 We can see the picture of the areas in the supply chain in which emissions are high and are able to study areas (items) in which there is room for reduction. We will be able to confirm the cost-effectiveness of the energy-saving equipment that we have introduced. We will disclose information in our integrated report, as well as on our website, and by answering CDP questionnaires about the environment. 	
3	Benefits of accounting	By executing the above we can clarify our reduction potential, assess our reduction measures, disclose information about emissions in our supply chain, and promote environmental activities together with our customers.	
4	Internal system for accounting	 The Environmental Promotion Department collects data. The sources are as follows: Questionnaire data and our product purchase data from each vendor and distribution center. Data on waste emissions from waste management companies /suppliers, and from the Law for Promotion of Recycling and Related Activities for Treatment of Cyclical Food Resources / the Act on the Rational Use of Energy / the Law for the Promotion of Sorted Collection and Recycling of Containers and Packaging. Others → Refueling data of company vehicles / Accounting documents data, etc. Calculations are made by the Environmental Promotion Department. 	

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Lawson, Inc.

		Companies' approach
(5)	Efforts to reduce supply chain emissions	 We have already implemented measures to reduce emissions, including the introduction of highly-efficient energy-saving devices and efficient equipment such as non-chlorofluorocarbon (CO2 refrigerant) freezer/refrigeration systems, promotion of ecological driving, reduction of usage of plastic shopping bags and disposable chopsticks, and packaging materials along with promotion of non-petroleum materials. We will aim to reduce our emissions more efficiently by identifying, through such accounting for GHG emissions like we did this time, the areas with high reduction potential in the supply chain. To this end, we need to examine specific measures and activities to be undertaken for each Category, working with the relevant departments to help promote emissions reduction.
6	Issues in supply chain emissions accounting	 The calculation range for Scope 3 emissions is currently limited. We need to construct and establish a database in order to assess the emissions across the entire supply chain. With respect to Category 1, which accounts for about 75.9 percent of our emissions, our current calculations are made by applying a rough monetary based emissions factor. Weight based calculations are needed for a more precise assessment of CO2 emissions. With respect to assessing CO2 emissions, emissions across the entire supply chain increase as a company grows (increase of the number of stores). In order to properly assess a reduction measure, a comparison of CO2 emission factors is needed.
7	Other	 When it comes to Scope 3, our emissions for all Categories have yet to be fully accounted for. Therefore, we will be looking to improve the relevant data to comprehend our GHG emissions throughout the supply chain. We established 'SDGs Committee' in March 2019, and implement our commitment to reduction of food waste, plastics and CO2 emissions. From FY 2020 results, Scope 3 category 14 will be integrated into Scope 2 to centrally manage power consumption.

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Lawson, Inc.

Category	Accounting methods ※Accounting period : April 2020 - March 2021		
Category	Activity data	Emission factor	
Category 1: Purchased goods and services	Volume of (raw) materials procured	3EID-based emission factor per amount of money **Ministry of Environment Database**	
Category 2: Capital goods		**Not calculated (to be considered in the future)	
Category 3: Fuel and energy related activities not included in Scope 1 or 2	Electricity and steam energy usage	Emission factor per energy used ※Emission factor used for GHG Accounting, Reporting and Publication System under Law Concerning the Promotion of the Measures to Cope with Global Warming	
Category 4: Transportation and delivery (upstream)	Energy usage at distribution centers	Emission factor per energy used **Emission factor used for GHG Accounting, Reporting and Publication System under Law Concerning the Promotion of the Measures to Cope with Global Warming	
Category 5: Waste generated in operations	Quantity by waste type	Emission factor by waste type	
Category 6: Business travel	Number of employees	Emission factor per employee	
Category 7: Employee commuting		*Not calculated (to be considered in the future)	
Category 8: Leased assets (upstream)	No corresponding activity	**Not calculated (to be considered in the future)	
Category 9: Transportation and delivery (downstream)		**Not calculated (to be considered in the future)	
Category 10: Processing of sold products	[excluded from accounting] (because it falls under 'no activities corresponding to that category' set forth by the Basic Guidelines)		
Category 11: Use of sold products		**Not calculated (to be considered in the future)	
Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products	Quantity by waste type	Emission factor by waste type	
Category 13: Leased assets (downstream)	[excluded from accounting] (because it falls under 'no activities corresponding to that category' set forth by the Basic Guidelines)		
Category 14: Franchises	Calculate electricity consumption as indirect energy-derived emissions (Scope2)	Emission factor per energy used ※Emission factor used for GHG Accounting, Reporting and Publication System under Law Concerning the Promotion of the Measures to Cope with Global Warming	
Category 15: Investments	• [excluded from accounting] (because it falls under 'no activities corresponding to that category' set forth by the Basic Guidelines)		
Other	※Calculation is ignored because it is an option category		

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Lawson, Inc.

Supply chain emissions: Accounting results

Scope 3 Category 6

Business travel 900 tons (0.02%)

Scope 3 Category 5

Waste materials generated by stores & industrial waste generated at times of store closures and remodeling 20,600 tons (0.39%)

Scope 3 Category 4

Energy consumption by delivery centers 101,000 tons (1.90%)

Scope 3 Category 3

Electricity consumption associated with procurement of electric power (Activities not included in Scope 1·2) 144,900 tons (2.73%)

Scope 3 Category 12

Disposal of containers, disposable chopsticks and plastic shopping bags 23,800 tons (0.45%)

Scope 1

Gasoline consumption by company vehicles 4,300 tons (0.08%)

Scope 2

Electricity consumption by headquarters, areas, branch offices, company-operated stores and member stores 980,700 tons(18.50%)

Total amount of CO2 emissions 5.3019 million tons

Scope 3 Category 1

Stocked raw Materials (private and national brand products, plastic shopping bags etc.) 4,025,700 tons (75.93%)