

	Company thinking
<input type="checkbox"/> Background and purpose for accounting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By understanding the greenhouse gas emissions, including the supply chain, we are able to establish the areas that we must focus on and we can use them to establish our long term goals.
<input type="checkbox"/> Utilization of accounting results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The percentage that each activity accounts for in the whole is comprehended and this data is used to form actions. By disclosing information through environmental reports and the like and sharing the accounting results internally, we can make our employees aware of how their individual jobs and actions affect the environmental load.
<input type="checkbox"/> Advantages of accounting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By assessing our efforts over the years, it is easier to establish new goals. In addition to understanding the contributions to greenhouse gas countermeasures while conducting business activities, we are able to clarify what our company must do from the point of view of emissions. Based on the thinking in Scope 3, by requesting that purchasing clients become involved in reducing greenhouse gases, these clients will be able to comprehend their own emissions, so that they can start activities to reduce their own emissions.
<input type="checkbox"/> Internal accounting organization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overall: Environmental Department at the Head Office Information providers: Various departments, consolidated subsidiaries, suppliers Materials based on constructing homes, energy, waste Energy data, etc. when using buildings based on their design specifications.

	Company thinking
<input type="checkbox"/> To reduce supply chain emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Judging from the size of emissions in each category, product usage and raw material procurement account from the greatest percentage. We are currently promoting reduction of emissions during use of our products.
<input type="checkbox"/> Tasks to account for supply chain emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of a system to comprehend the situation in overseas businesses that we plan to expand in the future, and creation of emission factor for overseas performance data based on Input-Output tables in Japan. It is necessary to create a mechanism in which data can be automatically comprehended. (Accounting is time consuming.)
<input type="checkbox"/> For those starting to account for supply chain emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is important to clarify the type of information that must be comprehended in one's own business activities. (Giving consideration to the purpose of accounting.) Cooperation from the various departments is most easily attained if currently comprehended data is used effectively and only the minimum amount of data collection is necessary. It is important that the accounting method is not too much of a burden on buying clients and your own cooperating departments.

Category	Accounting methods	
	Activity data	Emission factor
• Category 1: Purchased goods and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procurement amount of main raw materials and other materials (weight, monetary value) • Energy used by on-site construction equipment 	• 3EID base emission factor per amount
• Category 2: Capital goods	• Capital good amount	• Ministry of the Environment DB capital goods prices
• Category 3: Fuel and energy related activities not included in Scope 1 or 2	• Electricity and steam energy usage	• CFP-DB energy usage
• Category 4: Transportation and delivery (upstream)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transport ton-km used by the sender used for transport • Transport ton-km used for supplier transport 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specified senders under the Energy Saving Act. • Ministry of the Environment DB ton-km method fuel
• Category 5: Waste generated in operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <Processing> Emissions by waste type • <Transport> Material weight x Average transport distance 	• Ministry of the Environment DB by waste type
• Category 6: Business travel	• Transportation expenses paid	• Ministry of the Environment DB transportation expenses paid
• Category 7: Employee commuting	• Commuting transportation expenses paid	• Ministry of the Environment DB transportation expenses paid
• Category 8: Leased assets (upstream)	• Accounted for in Scope 1 and 2	-
• Category 9: Transportation and delivery (downstream)	• Real estate is provided, so not applicable.	-
• Category 10: Processing of sold products	• Electricity usage in building construction	• Usage determined by sampling
• Category 11: Use of sold products	• Number of buildings sold x Annual power consumption x 60 years use	• Energy usage by key plan
• Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products	• Number of buildings sold x Raw materials used (key plan)	• Ministry of the Environment DB by waste type
• Category 13: Leased assets (downstream)	• Included in Category 11. Rented floor space.	• Ministry of the Environment DB unit area
• Category 14: Franchises	• Scope 1 and 2 for companies for which the equity method is applicable.	• Ministry of the Environment DB by energy type
• Category 15: Investments	• Not included in accounting because CO ₂ emissions at investment targets are not disclosed, and because the amount is so small that it will not affect the estimated results.	—

