## SOMPO JAPAN INSURANCE INC.

	Company thinking		
☐ Background and purpose for accounting	<ul> <li>If global climate change continues and abnormal weather conditions lead to frequent disasters, this can lead to increased insurance payments which will, in turn, lead to increased insurance premiums.</li> <li>In order to avoid this situation and provide stable insurance, as an insurance company that can meet its social responsibilities, we have established a high goal to reduce our own CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, and are making efforts to reduce the environmental impact throughout our value chain.</li> </ul>		
☐ Utilization of accounting results	In addition to disclosing our accounting results in CSR reports and the like, we are also using this information to increase the environmental awareness of our employees.		
☐ Advantages of accounting	Efforts to reduce CO <sub>2</sub> emissions throughout our value chain are possible.		
☐ Internal accounting organization	<ul> <li>Data is received from all related internal departments and that data is calculated by the CSR Department.</li> <li>Scope 1</li> <li>Scope 2</li> <li>Category 1</li> <li>Category 4</li> <li>Category 5</li> <li>Supply Chain Emissions Accounting Results</li> </ul>		

Category 7

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	Company thinking
☐ To reduce supply chain emissions	<ul> <li>We acquired ISO 14001 certification for all of our offices, and implement "Eco Check" that gives points for the activities at individual work places.</li> <li>We are also making efforts to reduce emissions throughout our value chain by communicating our environmental policy and procurement policy to our business partners.</li> </ul>
☐ Tasks to account for supply chain emissions	Because the accounting method used will affect the Scope 3 emissions results, it is difficult to make comparisons with other companies.
☐ For those starting to account for supply chain emissions	We think it would be better to start with categories for which acquiring data is relatively easy.

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Catagory	Accounting methods		
Category	Activity data	Emission factor	
Category 1: Purchased goods	Water supply sewage use	Value provided by the Global Climate Change Countermeasure Reporting System (Tokyo)	
and services	Paper use and procurement amounts for printed material	• 3EID	
Category 4: Transportation and delivery (upstream)	Amount paid for mail, couriers and internal communications	• 3EID	
Category 5: Waste generated	Weight of waste from owned buildings	Emission factor DB	
in operations	Other waste disposal amounts	• 3EID	
Category 6: Business travel	Amounts paid for and estimated distances for domestic sales trips, business trips, and transfers	<ul> <li>Emission factor DB*         (Taxis, limousines, rail, buses, high-speed rail, airlines)</li> <li>Emission factor created by the Transportation Energy Handbook, etc. (ships)</li> <li>3EID (overnight stays)</li> </ul>	
	Airline departure and arrival locations and nights spent away for overseas business trips and transfers	<ul> <li>ICAO (International Civil Aviation Organization)         (airlines)</li> <li>Emission factor DB* (overnight stays)</li> </ul>	
Category 7: Employee commuting	Approximate movement distances	<ul> <li>Value provided by the Carbon Offset Guidelines (rail, cars)</li> <li>Value provided by the Transportation Eco Foundation (buses)</li> </ul>	

<sup>\* &</sup>quot;Emission Factor Database on Accounting for Greenhouse Gas Emissions Throughout the Supply Chain"