1

Takashimaya Co., Ltd.

	Companies' approach
Background and purpose of accounting	 To identify the CO2 emissions throughout the supply chain. To prepare for information disclosure, if requested by stakeholders.
Utilization of accounting results	 To develop measures towards GHG reductions throughout the supply chain. Resources to make responses to questionnaires and surveys.
Benefits of accounting	 By reviewing the emissions by category and their secular trends, we can extract the important issues and develop measures toward reducing GHG emissions. To enhance the stakeholder's confidence to our company.
Internal system for accounting	 The CSR Promotion Office collects data from relative departments and conducts accounting.

Takashimaya Co., Ltd.

2

	Companies' approach	
Efforts to reduce supply chain emissions	• We re-recognized that Category 1, which accounts for the majority of the supply chain emissions, is important. We will review initiatives for reducing GHG emissions under the understanding and cooperation of our clients.	
Issues in supply chain emissions accounting	 The results for categories, which the data is difficult to collect, are based on value basis and scenarios. Going forward, it is necessary to review the collecting methods and the data to be used. Overseas shops and part of our group companies are not included in the scope of calculations (including Scope 1, Scope 2), so expanding the scope of calculations is an issue for the future. 	
Other remarks		

3

Takashimaya Co., Ltd.

	Accounting methods		
Category	Activity data	Emission factor	
Category 1: Purchased goods and services	 Merchandise cost Purchase price of packaging materials 	 Emission factor per amount of money *1 Emission factor per amount of money *1 	
Category 2: Capital goods	Procurement amount for capital goods	Emission factor per amount of money *1	
Category 3: Fuel and energy related activities not included in Scope 1 or 2	• Energy consumption from use of fuel, steam, town gas etc.	• Emission factor per energy used *1,2	
Category 4: Transportation and delivery (upstream)	 Commission for external distribution Emission factor per amount of money Loading weight × Travel distance 	 Emission factor per amount of money *1 Emission factor per weight × distance *2 	
Category 5: Waste generated in operations	• Amount of waste discharged, by type and by disposal method	• Emission factor by type of waste *1	
Category 6: Business travel	Number of regular employees	Emission factor per employee *1	
Category 7: Employee commuting	Transportation expenses paid	• Emission factor per transportation expense that the company owes *1	
Category 8: Leased assets (upstream)	There are no relevant activities	•	
Category 9: Transportation and delivery (downstream)	Number of customers, traffic classification, travel distance	• Emission factor per passenger and kilometer by traffic classification *1	
Category 10: Processing of sold products	There are no relevant activities		
Category 11: Use of sold products	• There are some products that are relevant, but calculations are ignored because the amounts are extremely small among sales.		
Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products	Emissions by waste	• Emission factor by type of waste *1	
Category 13: Leased assets (downstream)	Included in Scope 1,2 including the tenant part		
Category 14: Franchises	There are no relevant activities		
Category 15: Investments	Calculations are ignored, because we determined that we do no conduct investment to earn profit and we are not an enterprise that provides financial services		
Other	Calculations are ignored, because it is an option category		

*2 Ver.1.01 Carbon Footprint Communication Program Basic Database ver.1.01

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