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FUJITSU GENERAL LIMITED

	Companies' approach
① Background and purpose of accounting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Grasp the overall picture and hot spots of CO2 emissions in our business activities. ● Respond to the requests for information disclosure from stakeholders and fulfill accountability.
② Utilization of accounting results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Identification of hot spots of CO2 emissions in business activities and extraction of problems. ● Disclosure of information to Environmental Reports, public websites, etc. ● Answers to external surveys such as CDP.
③ Benefits of accounting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Out of the CO2 emissions from our business activities, we can grasp categories with high emissions, and establish effective reduction plan and promote activities. ● We can respond to the requests for information disclosure from stakeholders.
④ Internal system for accounting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Head office environmental division sums up the data obtained from environmental data managers, procurement, logistics and personnel divisions at each operation base and makes comprehensive summary.

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	Companies' approach
<p>⑤ Efforts to reduce supply chain emissions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● In the Environmental Action Plan Stage VIII (FY2016 – 2018), we set the following targets for supply chain emissions and are promoting activities. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target related to Scope 1・2: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduction of energy usage in production. Reduction of electricity usage of equipment for evaluation test. • Target related to Category 1: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promotion of resource saving design. Reduction of use of copper, aluminum and steel materials. • Target related to Category 4: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduction of transfer of products between warehouses. Improvement of product transfer efficiency. • Target related to Category 11: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduction of CO2 emissions in using products.
<p>⑥ Issues in supply chain emissions accounting</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Reduction of man-hours for calculation (data collection, calculation) ● Improvement of data accuracy of categories for which data collection is difficult (overseas bases, etc.)
<p>⑦ Other</p>	

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Category	Accounting methods	※Accounting period : April 2017 - March 2018	
	Activity data	Emission factor	
Category 1: Purchased goods and services	● Purchase volume of materials	● Basic unit per purchase volume (*1)	
Category 2: Capital goods	● Procurement amount of capital goods	● Basic unit per amount (*2)	
Category 3: Fuel and energy related activities not included in Scope 1 or 2	● Procurement volume by type of energy	● Basic unit by type of energy (*2)	
Category 4: Transportation and delivery (upstream)	● Fuel consumption related to shipper's transportation	● Emission factor per ton-kilometer or fuel (*3)	
Category 5: Waste generated in operations	● Waste classification weight	● Basic unit by waste type (*2)	
Category 6: Business travel	● Travel expense amount	● Basic unit by transfer means (*2)	
Category 7: Employee commuting	● Commuting transportation expense allowance	● Basic unit by transfer means (*2)	
Category 8: Leased assets (upstream)	● Leased assets amount	● Basic unit per amount (*2)	
Category 9: Transportation and delivery (downstream)	● Transport weight and transport distance	● Emission factor per ton-kilometer or fuel (*3)	
Category 10: Processing of sold products	● Product weight	● Basic unit per manufacturing process of assembly products (*4)	
Category 11: Use of sold products	● Power consumption, product weight, product life, sales quantity	● Basic unit per power consumption (*5) ● Basic unit per product weight (made by our company)	
Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products	● Product weight	● Basic unit Units per product weight (*2)	

*1: Embodied Energy and Emission Intensity Data for Japan Using Input–Output Tables (3EID) (National Institute for Environmental Studies)

*2: Basic Guidelines on Accounting for Greenhouse Gas Emissions throughout the Supply Chain (Ministry of the Environment, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry)

*3: Guidelines on calculation method related to CO2 emissions in the logistics field (Ministry of the Economy, Trade and Industry/Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism)

*4: JLCA data book (LCA Japan Forum)

*5: GHG Protocol Emission Factor Database (GHG Protocol)

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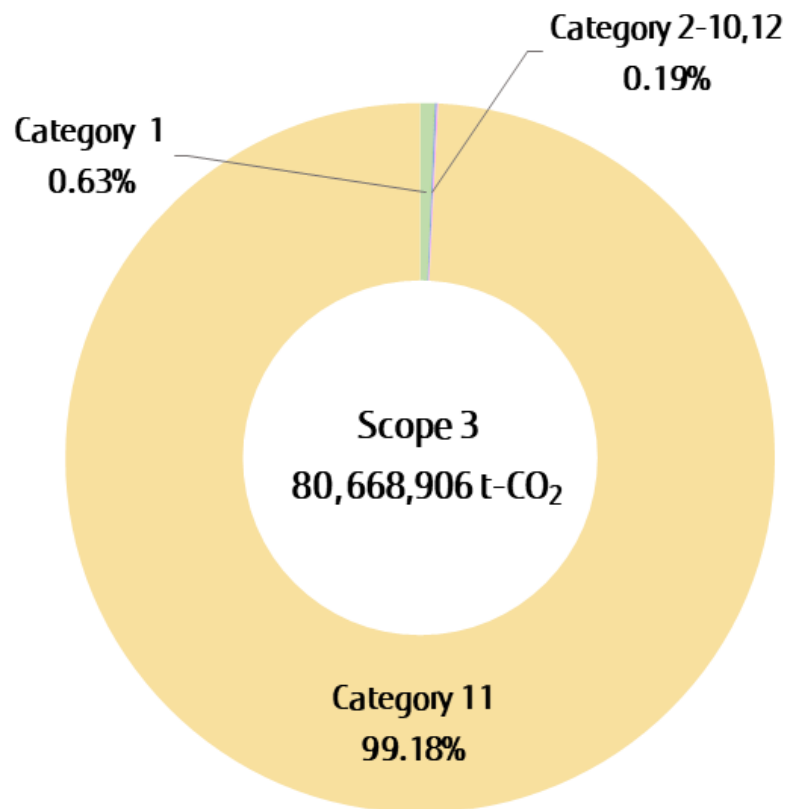
Category	Accounting methods ※Accounting period : April 2017 - March 2018	
	Activity data	Emission factor
Category 13: Leased assets (downstream)	● Not applicable	
Category 14: Franchises	● Not applicable	
Category 15: Investments	● Not applicable	
Other	● Not applicable	

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Supply chain emissions : Accounting results

Supply chain emissions (FY2017)



Scope, Category		Emissions (t-CO ₂)
Scope 3		80,668,906
Category 1	Purchased goods and services	511,763
Category 2	Capital goods	19,646
Category 3	Fuel and energy related activities not included in Scope 1 or 2	2,622
Category 4	Transportation and delivery (upstream)	78,194
Category 5	Waste generated in operations	1,718
Category 6	Business travel	1,521
Category 7	Employee commuting	301
Category 8	Leased assets (upstream)	479
Category 9	Transportation and delivery (downstream)	44,971
Category 10	Processing of sold products	11
Category 11	Use of sold products	80,006,809
Category 12	End-of-life treatment of sold products	871
Category 13	Leased assets (downstream)	—
Category 14	Franchises	—
Category 15	Investments	—
Other		—