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	Companies' approach
① Background and purpose of accounting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We measure the amount of CO2 emission in the entire supply chain. • Tracking the change of emission overtime allows us to assess our company's environmental impact. • We are able to respond to information disclose request from stakeholders such as evaluating institutions.
② Utilization of accounting results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working with companies along the supply chain, we start out on addressing the categories where we are able to cut emission. • We can check cost efficiency of our reduction measures such as the introduced energy saving devices and others. • We are able to meet information disclosure request from stakeholders such as evaluation institutions.
③ Benefits of accounting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Calculating and evaluating Scope 3 emissions consecutively can enhance our future sustainable strategies. • Answering questionnaire of external institutions bolsters our credibility among stakeholders.
④ Internal system for accounting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The environmental department collects data from related departments including the ones handling products and other departments and accounts for CO2 emission.

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	Companies' approach
⑤ Efforts to reduce supply chain emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Scope1, we aim to cut emission by upgrading commercial refrigerators and freezers regularly. • In Scope 2, we promote saving energy in store equipment and reduce emissions. • In Scope 3, we identify the reduction possibility along our supply chain through accounting for emissions and build more effective climate strategy.
⑥ Issues in supply chain emissions accounting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Since Category1 (Purchased goods and services) covers a wide variety of products, it is difficult to choose which emission factor should be adopted. • Diversity of new products and service to offer makes difficult to apply a proper emission factor.
⑦ Other	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In order to account for emission in more accurate and simple way, a method to identify a proper emission factor should be considered.

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Category	Accounting methods ※Accounting period : March 2017 - February 2018	
	Activity data	Emission factor
Category 1: Purchased goods and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cost of goods purchased (excluding supplies at stores/offices) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Value-based emission factor *1
Category 2: Capital goods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The amount of capital investment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emission factor per capital good price *1
Category 3: Fuel and energy related activities not included in Scope 1 or 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Electricity consumption Fuel consumption 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emission factor per electricity consumption*1 Emission factor per heat consumption *2
Category 4: Transportation and delivery (upstream)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fuel consumption of delivery vehicles 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emission factor per fuel consumption*1
Category 5: Waste generated in operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The volume of waste by type 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emission factor by waste types/disposal ways (including a phase of waste transportation)*1
Category 6: Business travel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not calculated for this fiscal year because the data is under scrutiny. 	
Category 7: Employee commuting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not calculated for this fiscal year because the data is under scrutiny. 	
Category 8: Leased assets (upstream)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A 	
Category 9: Transportation and delivery (downstream)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not calculated for this fiscal year because the data is under scrutiny. 	
Category 10: Processing of sold products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Out of scope – according to the basic guidelines of GHG accounting through supply chain 	
Category 11: Use of sold products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fuel cartridges for portable gas stoves and others 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emission factor for combustion of filler *3
Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Usage of containers and packages 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emission factor by waste types (in case it is difficult to know the process/recycling) including a phase of waste transportation*1

*1 Adopted from Emission Factor Database on Accounting for Greenhouse Gas Emissions Throughout the Supply Chain (ver. 2.5)

*2 Referred to CFP Communication Program Basic Database (Ver.1.01.)

*3 Mandatory Greenhouse Gas Accounting and Reporting System List of Emission Factors

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Category	Accounting methods ※Accounting period : March 2017 - February 2018	
	Activity data	Emission factor
Category 13: Leased assets (downstream)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Out of scope – according to the basic guidelines of GHG accounting through supply chain 	
Category 14: Franchises	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A 	
Category 15: Investments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Out of scope – according to the basic guidelines of GHG accounting through supply chain 	
Other	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Out of scope – voluntary category 	

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Supply chain emissions : Accounting results

