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Kajima Corporation

	Companies' approach
① Background and purpose of accounting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To take action to tackle global warming, we realize the importance of understanding our overall environmental impacts, including both upstream and downstream activities. • Underlying this awareness are the following reasons: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The construction industry involves, as its products, buildings and other structures, which are social infrastructures intended for long-term use. => What matters environmentally is the environmental impacts buildings will have while they are in service. ○ The construction industry is a representative resource-intensive industry. => What also matters is the environmental impacts arising from the production, transfer, handling and disposal of building materials.
② Utilization of accounting results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify and focus on priority issues to be addressed. • Evaluate the results of our efforts and activities. • Disclosing information to stakeholders.
③ Benefits of accounting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enabled to evaluate the relevant environmental aspects quantitatively. • We can confirm the things that we should approach on, and it is also efficient for internal unity.
④ Internal system for accounting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Environmental Management Committee, a subcommittee of the Corporate Environmental Committee, deals with and organizes the task of supply chain emissions accounting.

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	Companies' approach
<p>⑤ Efforts to reduce supply chain emissions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuously improve the energy-saving performance of buildings designed by us. ⇒ We account for, and draw on, CO2 emissions of created and constructed buildings while they are in service as one of the indicators to evaluate the results of our efforts. • Promote the utilization of recycled materials as building materials. ⇒ We account for, and draw on reductions of CO2 emissions arising from the production of key materials as one of the indicators to measure the implications of the use of recycled materials. • Promote an effective use of construction sludge. => We account for and draw on those CO2 emissions data for waste disposal as one of the indicators to measure the importance of construction sludge in waste disposal.
<p>⑥ Issues in supply chain emissions accounting</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Validity of emission factors used, periodic review or revision of emission factors, social authorization of emission factors. • We use emission factors for the calculations, so it is difficult to visualize the evaluations of the results of our efforts for CO2 reduction. • Because the construction industry is based on orders received, the related supply chains differ by orders, covering a broad range. Therefore, the calculation of CO2 emissions without using emission factors is very hard work. • When it comes to the construction industry, a wide variety of materials are used at ever-moving, transient construction or production sites. In this context, we need to compromise to some extent in the accuracy or details, while ensuring a certain level of validity, when we undertake the task of supply chain emissions accounting.
<p>⑦ Other</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One of the huge roles the construction industry plays, towards realizing a low carbon society, is to provide highly energy saving buildings. • The amount of CO2 avoided emissions in the use stage of buildings designed and constructed by Kajima Corporation in FY2019 (equivalent to the amount of emission reduction for 30 years from the baseline of Act on the Rational Use of Energy) was 490,000 tCO2.

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Category	Accounting methods ※Accounting period : April 2019 - March 2020	
	Activity data	Emission factor
Category 1: Purchased goods and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The procured amount of crusher-run stone, asphalt, cement, and ready mixed concrete, which are the core materials in the construction industry, are subjected for accounting. The procured amount is aggregated by using our internal development system. Kajima Corporation's domestic nonconsolidated activities are only subjected for accounting. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Architectural Institute of Japan "LCA Guidelines 2006" CO2 emission factors during the processing of each material are used.
Category 2: Capital goods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amount of capital investment Kajima Corporation's domestic nonconsolidated activities are only subjected for accounting. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accounting is conducted based on the "Basic Guidelines on Accounting for Greenhouse Gas Emissions Throughout the Supply Chain (Ver. 2.3) (December 2017)" published by the Ministry of the Environment and the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry. Emission factors per price of capital goods are used.
Category 3: Fuel and energy related activities not included in Scope 1 or 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amount of energy consumed by electricity and steam Domestic civil engineering and construction sites, overseas civil engineering sites (excluding overseas subsidiary construction sites), boundary domestic and overseas offices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Basic Guidelines on Accounting for Greenhouse Gas Emissions Throughout the Supply Chain (Ver. 2.3) (December 2017) Emission factors during the procurement of fuel are used.
Category 4: Transportation and delivery (upstream)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The procured amount of crusher-run stone, asphalt, cement, and ready mixed concrete, which are the core materials in the construction industry, are accounted by using our internal development system. The number of vehicles is accounted based on the procured amount of each material. The average transport distance by materials specified in BCS's (Japan Federation of Construction Contractor) "FY2007 survey results for grasping the environmental impact of buildings" is used for transport distance. Kajima Corporation's domestic nonconsolidated activities are only subjected for accounting. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The values specified in Japan Federation of Construction Contractors' "FY2011 CO2 emissions research manual", are used for fuel consumption of trucks.

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Kajima Corporation

Category	Accounting methods ※Accounting period : April 2019 - March 2020	
	Activity data	Emission factor
Category 5: Waste generated in operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction waste is subjected. Emissions and the amount of waste disposed are aggregated by using our internal development system. Kajima Corporation's domestic nonconsolidated activities are only subjected for accounting. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CO2 emission factors are set based on the results of our original research.
Category 6: Business travel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The number of employees Kajima Corporation's domestic nonconsolidated activities are only subjected for accounting. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accounting is conducted based on the "Emission Factor Database on Accounting for Greenhouse Gas Emissions Throughout the Supply Chain(ver.3.0)(March 2020)" published by the Ministry of the Environment and the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry. Emission factor per number of employees is used.
Category 7: Employee commuting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commuter expenses paid per vehicle type is aggregated. The amount paid are exchanged to the distance traveled for private cars. Kajima Corporation's domestic nonconsolidated activities are only subjected for accounting. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accounting is conducted based on the "Emission Factor Database on Accounting for Greenhouse Gas Emissions Throughout the Supply Chain(ver.3.0)(March 2020)" published by the Ministry of the Environment and the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry. Private car IDEA database(v2.3)Emission factor per passenger・km by classification of transportation is used.
Category 8: Leased assets (upstream)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emissions from the office building which we moved-in as a tenant is included in the Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions calculations. 	
Category 9: Transportation and delivery (downstream)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Products we have manufactured in our company will not be transported to end consumers, and, therefore the category 9 is 0. 	
Category 10: Processing of sold products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This category is 0, because our principal business is construction and we are not engaged in the processing and sales of intermediate products. 	

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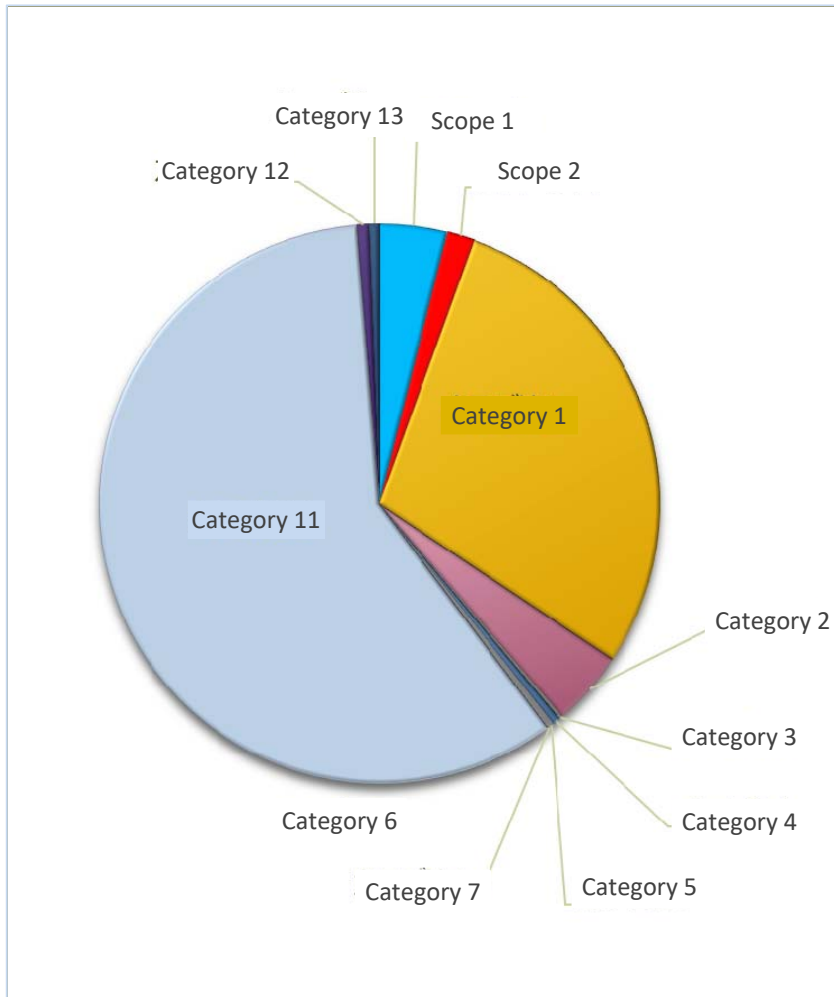
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Category	Accounting methods ※Accounting period : April 2019 - March 2020	
	Activity data	Emission factor
Category 11: Use of sold products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The amount of energy consumed is accounted based on the energy plans created for each building. Consumption rates for each energy type set for each building usage are converted to CO2 emissions and are aggregated. The amount of CO2 emissions of the buildings from the use stage to the end of lifetime (are set for 30 years) includes in the accounting in the year in which the building was designed and built. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accounting is conducted based on “Emissions factors of the GHG Emissions Accounting, Reporting, and Disclosure System” published by the Ministry of the Environment.
Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The amount of CO2 emissions from disposal of the construction waste associated with the demolition of the building constructed and delivered in the relevant year is accounted. Concrete rubble is subjected for accounting in a construction work while it is not subjected for accounting in a civil engineering, which consists mainly of development of infrastructure as a social foundation and, therefore, does not basically involve demolition work. Kajima Corporation's domestic nonconsolidated activities are only subjected for accounting. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CO2 emission factors are set based on the results of our original research.
Category 13: Leased assets (downstream)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The core buildings that we own for lease business are subjected for accounting The amount of energy consumed is given by adding up the actual amount of usage by type of building and energy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accounting is conducted based on “Emissions factors of the GHG Emissions Accounting, Reporting, and Disclosure System” published by the Ministry of the Environment.
Category 14: Franchises	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This category is 0 because we don't have any franchise company. 	
Category 15: Investments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This category is 0 because investments from construction companies make a little sense as a business. 	
Other	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activities could not be specified. 	

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Supply chain emissions : Accounting results



Accounting targets		Ratio (%)	Emissions (10,000t-CO ₂)
Scope 1	Direct emissions	3.9	17.0
Scope 2	Indirect emissions originating	1.6	7.0
Scope 3	Indirect emissions other than Scope 1 and Scope 2	94.5	413.1
Category 1	Purchased goods and services	28.9	126.1
Category 2	Capital goods	4.3	19.0
Category 3	Fuel and energy related activities not included in Scope 1 or 2	0.2	1.0
Category 4	Transportation and delivery (upstream)	0.5	2.1
Category 5	Waste generated in operations	0.2	0.9
Category 6	Business travel	0.0	0.1
Category 7	Employee commuting	0.1	0.5
Category 8	Leased assets (upstream)	-	- 0.0
Category 9	Transportation and delivery (downstream)	-	- 0.0
Category 10	Processing of sold products	-	- 0.0
Category 11	Use of sold products	59.0	257.9
Category 12	End-of-life treatment of sold products	0.7	3.0
Category 13	Leased assets (downstream)	0.6	2.4
Category 14	Franchises	-	- 0.0
Category 15	Investments	-	- 0.0