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Sumitomo Riko Company Limited

	Companies' approach
1. Background and purpose of accounting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In addition to CO2 emission (Scope1,2) reduction by the in-house production, we aim at reducing CO2 emission (Scope3) of the value chain. • Therefore we will learn the Scope3 calculation in order to set the categories and targets for reduction based on the calculation results. • We want to announce the results of Scope1,2,3 emissions and reductions to the public.
2. Utilization of accounting results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify CO2 emissions by category in Scope3 and select categories with high emissions and high business effectiveness as targets for reduction. • Set specific reduction targets for the categories selected above and implement reduction activities. • We would like to publicize our environmental activities by responding to external surveys on environmental activities (CDP, etc.) and disclosing the data in our integrated report.
3. Benefits of accounting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • You can visualize CO2 emissions in the value chain, including procurement, design, production, logistics, etc. • Through visualization, we can identify priority areas for reduction. • Visualization helps to raise awareness of CO2 reduction among related parties. • Understanding the entire supply chain can be helpful in formulating business strategies.
4. Internal accounting system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Necessary data are obtained from related divisions and calculated by the Environmental Control Department. (currently Sumitomo Riko consolidated) • In the future, we would like to promote a system to collect data from the entire group.

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	Companies' approach
5. Efforts to reduce supply chain emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Category 1 accounts for more than 80% of Scope 3, and is therefore the first candidate for reduction <p><Concept of Category 1 reduction></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Raw materials procurement ⇒ Reduced at product design (Material reduction and material conversion due to miniaturization etc.) (2) Parts and product outsourcing ⇒ Request suppliers to reduce CO2
6. Issues in accounting supply chain emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is necessary to prepare enough activity data and emission factor data with calculation for global expansion. (Some data are estimated from data in Japan) • Promoting of an organization for global expansion is also necessary. • Since many categories use the emission factor for calculating emissions, it is difficult to reflect this in the reduction.
7. Other	

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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"> •Weight of procured raw materials and other materials •Parts procurement amount, outsourcing purchase amount 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Database of emission factor *1,2,3 •Database of emission factor *1,3
Category 2: Capital goods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Amount of capital investment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Database of emission factor *1
Category 3: Fuel and energy related activities not included in Scope 1 or 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Energy consumption 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Database of emission factor *1,2
Category 4: Transportation and delivery (upstream)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Transport ton-kilometers under scenario setting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Database of emission factor *1,3
Category 5: Waste generated in operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Amount of waste generated by means of disposal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Database of emission factor *1
Category 6: Business travel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Number of employees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Database of emission factor *1
Category 7: Employee commuting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Number of employees in each location 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Database of emission factor *1
Category 8: Leased assets (upstream)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Not applicable 	
Category 9: Transportation and delivery (downstream)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Sales to customer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Database of emission factor *3
Category 10: Processing of sold products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Sales to customer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Database of emission factor *3
Category 11: Use of sold products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Not applicable 	
Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Amount of waste generated by means of disposal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Database of emission factor *1
Category 13: Leased assets (downstream)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Not applicable 	
Category 14: Franchises	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Not applicable 	
Category 15: Investments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Stock ownership rate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Database of emission factor *3
Other	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •

*1 Emission Factor Database on Accounting for Greenhouse Gas Emissions Throughout the Supply Chain (Ver. 3.0)

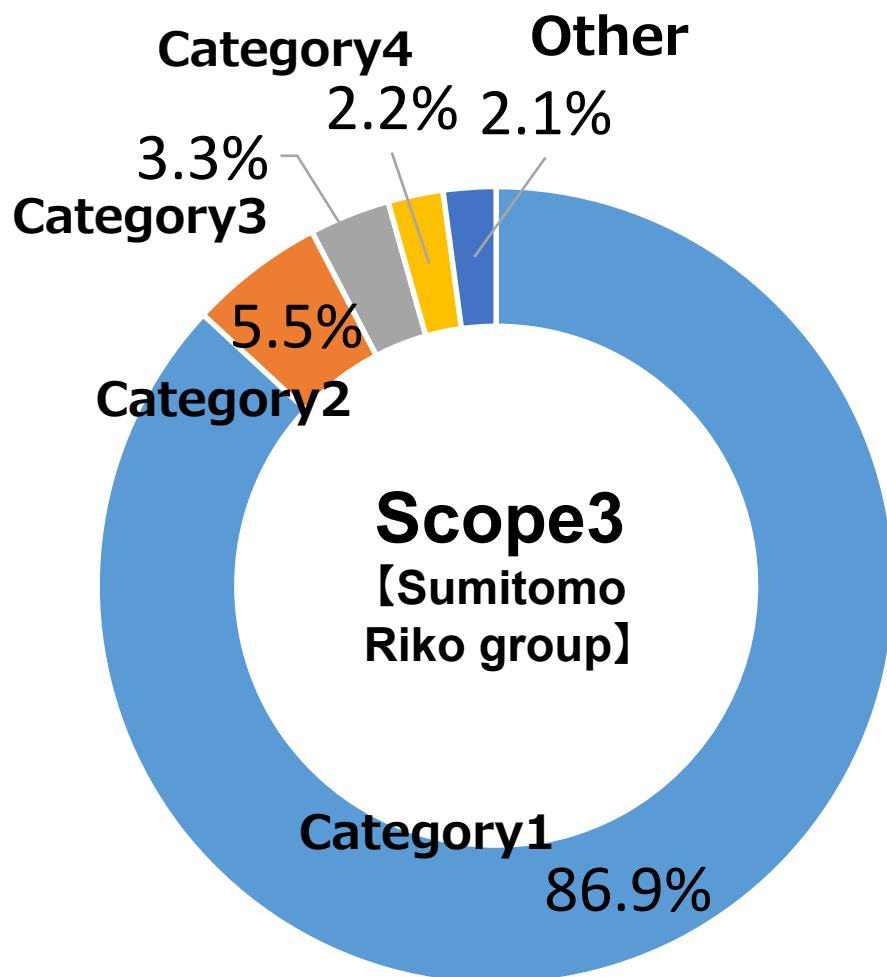
*2 [IDEA]v2 Inventory Database for Environmental Analysis

*3 Other; Japanese association of car tire LCCO2 calculation guidelines (2012), Survey data of the Sumitomo Riko

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Supply chain emissions : Accounting results 【Sumitomo Riko Group】

CO2 emissions share by Scope 3 category



Category	Share %
Category 1	86.9%
Category 2	5.5%
Category 3	3.3%
Category 4	2.2%
Category 5	0.5%
Category 6	0.2%
Category 7	0.6%
Category 9	0.01%
Category 10	0.2%
Category 12	0.5%
Category 15	0.001%