

## 1

## Kajima Corporation

	<b>Companies' approach</b>
<b>① Background and purpose of accounting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To take action to tackle global warming, we realize the importance of understanding our overall environmental impacts, including both upstream and downstream activities.</li> <li>• Underlying this awareness are the following reasons:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The construction industry involves, as its products, buildings and other structures, which are social infrastructures intended for long-term use. =&gt; What matters environmentally is the environmental impacts buildings will have while they are in service.</li> <li>○ The construction industry is a representative resource-intensive industry. =&gt; What also matters is the environmental impacts arising from the production, transfer, handling and disposal of building materials.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>② Utilization of accounting results</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify and focus on priority issues to be addressed.</li> <li>• Evaluate the results of our efforts and activities.</li> <li>• Disclosing information to stakeholders.</li> </ul>
<b>③ Benefits of accounting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enabled to evaluate the relevant environmental aspects quantitatively.</li> <li>• We can confirm the things that we should approach on, and it is also efficient for internal unity.</li> </ul>
<b>④ Internal system for accounting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Environmental Management Committee, a subcommittee of the Corporate Environmental Committee, deals with and organizes the task of supply chain emissions accounting.</li> <li>• Notices: From fiscal 2022, we will newly establish the Sustainability Committee (chaired by the president) with the aim of increasing the Group's commitment to ESG management and improving corporate value. The Environmental Committee was reorganized into a committee under the Sustainability Committee and continues to be responsible for environmental issues.</li> </ul>

## 2

## Kajima Corporation

	<b>Companies' approach</b>
<b>⑤ Efforts to reduce supply chain emissions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
<b>⑥ Issues in supply chain emissions accounting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Validity of emission factors used, periodic review or revision of emission factors, social authorization of emission factors.</li> <li>• The construction industry uses a wide variety of materials, and for many buildings materials, the data on emissions during manufacturing is not disclosed.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
<b>⑦ Other</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One of the huge roles the construction industry plays, towards realizing a low carbon society, is the provision of CO2-saving building materials and buildings with high energy-saving performance.</li> <li>• The amount of CO2 avoided emissions in the use stage of buildings designed and constructed by Kajima Corporation in FY2021 (equivalent to the amount of emission reduction for 30 years from the baseline of Act on the Rational Use of Energy) was 300,000 tCO2.</li> </ul>

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Category	Accounting methods ※Accounting period : April 2021 - March 2022	
	Activity data	Emission factor
Category 1: Purchased goods and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The construction material purchase record is output from the in-house accounting system, the purchase amount is totaled, and the CO2 during production of the construction material is calculated.</li> <li>Kajima Corporation's domestic nonconsolidated activities are only subjected for accounting.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Emission Factor Database on Accounting for Greenhouse Gas Emissions Throughout the Supply Chain (Ver. 3.2)</li> <li>LCI Database IDEA version 2.3</li> <li>Architectural Institute of Japan "2005 Input-Output Analysis Data Ver.1.01"</li> </ul>
Category 2: Capital goods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Amount of capital investment</li> <li>Kajima Corporation's domestic nonconsolidated activities are only subjected for accounting.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Accounting is conducted based on the "Basic Guidelines on Accounting for Greenhouse Gas Emissions Throughout the Supply Chain (Ver. 2.4) (March 2022)" published by the Ministry of the Environment and the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry.</li> <li>Emission factors per price of capital goods are used.</li> </ul>
Category 3: Fuel and energy related activities not included in Scope 1 or 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Amount of energy consumed by electricity and steam</li> <li>Domestic civil engineering and construction sites, overseas civil engineering sites (excluding overseas subsidiary construction sites), boundary domestic and overseas offices</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Accounting is conducted based on the "Basic Guidelines on Accounting for Greenhouse Gas Emissions Throughout the Supply Chain (Ver. 2.4) (March 2022)" published by the Ministry of the Environment and the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry.</li> <li>LCI Database IDEA version 2.3</li> <li>Emission factors during the procurement of fuel are used.</li> </ul>
Category 4: Transportation and delivery (upstream)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Calculates CO2 when transporting building materials used in civil engineering and construction work</li> <li>Kajima Corporation's domestic nonconsolidated activities are only subjected for accounting.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Calculated based on the ratio of CO2 emissions during manufacturing and transportation of "LCI Database IDEA version 2.3" building materials</li> </ul>

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Category	Accounting methods ※Accounting period : April 2021 - March 2022	
	Activity data	Emission factor
Category 5: Waste generated in operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Targeting construction waste, we calculate the amount of emissions, processing and disposal using our in-house developed system, and calculate the CO2 generated during waste processing.</li> <li>Kajima Corporation's domestic nonconsolidated activities are only subjected for accounting.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Accounting is conducted based on the "Basic Guidelines on Accounting for Greenhouse Gas Emissions Throughout the Supply Chain (Ver. 2.4) (March 2022)" published by the Ministry of the Environment and the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry.</li> <li>Emissions factor of final disposal volume is based on LCI database IDEA version 2.3</li> </ul>
Category 6: Business travel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The number of employees</li> <li>Kajima Corporation's domestic nonconsolidated activities are only subjected for accounting.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Accounting is conducted based on the "Emission Factor Database on Accounting for Greenhouse Gas Emissions Throughout the Supply Chain(ver.3.2)(March 2022)" published by the Ministry of the Environment and the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry.</li> <li>Emission factor per number of employees is used.</li> </ul>
Category 7: Employee commuting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Commuter expenses paid per vehicle type is aggregated.</li> <li>The amount paid are exchanged to the distance traveled for private cars.</li> <li>Kajima Corporation's domestic nonconsolidated activities are only subjected for accounting.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Accounting is conducted based on the "Emission Factor Database on Accounting for Greenhouse Gas Emissions Throughout the Supply Chain(ver.3.2)(March 2022)" published by the Ministry of the Environment and the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry.</li> <li>Private car IDEA database(v2.3)Emission factor per passenger·km by classification of transportation is used.</li> </ul>
Category 8: Leased assets (upstream)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Emissions from the office building which we moved-in as a tenant is included in the Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions calculations.</li> </ul>	
Category 9: Transportation and delivery (downstream)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Products we have manufactured in our company will not be transported to end consumers, and, therefore the category 9 is 0.</li> </ul>	
Category 10: Processing of sold products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This category is 0, because our principal business is construction and we are not engaged in the processing and sales of intermediate products.</li> </ul>	

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Category	Accounting methods ※Accounting period : April 2021 - March 2022	
	Activity data	Emission factor
Category 11: Use of sold products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The amount of energy consumed is accounted based on the energy plans created for each building.</li> <li>Consumption rates for each energy type set for each building usage are converted to CO2 emissions and are aggregated.</li> <li>The CO2 emissions during operation up to the building life (set as 30 years) of the building provided in the relevant fiscal year are recorded.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Energy consumption is calculated by adding up the values of the energy plan developed for each building.</li> </ul>
Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Kajima Corporation's domestic nonconsolidated activities are only subjected for accounting.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Emission Factor Database on Accounting for Greenhouse Gas Emissions Throughout the Supply Chain (Ver. 3.2) (March 2022)</li> <li>LCI Database IDEA version 2.3.</li> </ul>
Category 13: Leased assets (downstream)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The core buildings that we own for lease business are subjected for accounting</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Owned lease properties are output from the group company's management system</li> <li>For rental office buildings for which data cannot be obtained, the CO2 emissions factor per square meter of total floor space created from properties that are known is multiplied and calculated.</li> <li>For rental condominiums for which data cannot be obtained, the calculation is performed by multiplying the factor of CO2 emissions during operation per square meter of total floor space of condominiums and company housing properties designed and constructed by the company.</li> </ul>

## 6

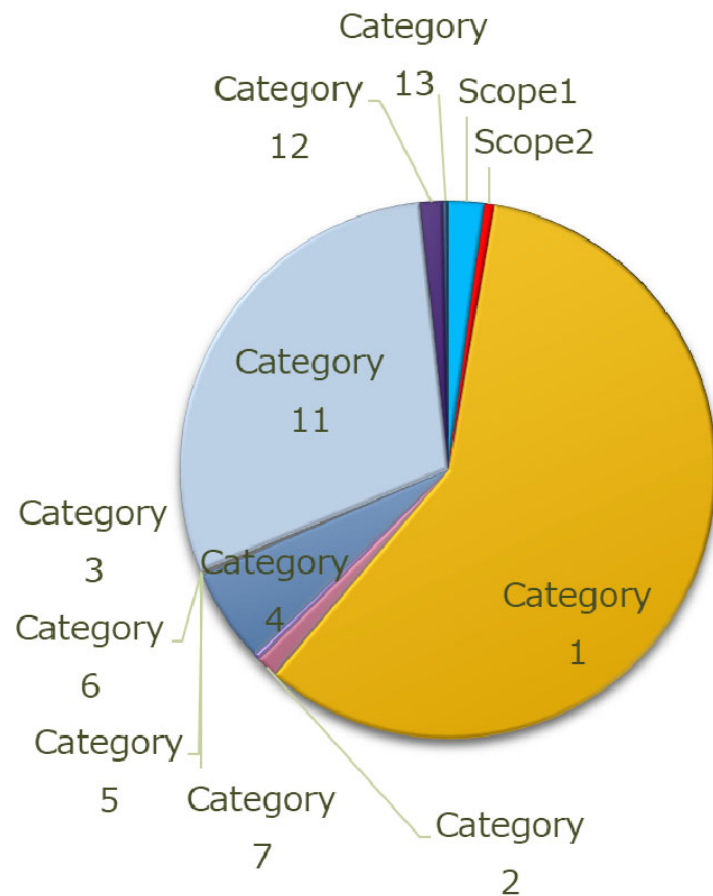
## Kajima Corporation

Category	Accounting methods ※Accounting period : April 2021 - March 2022	
	Activity data	Emission factor
Category 14: Franchises	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This category is 0 because we don't have any franchise company.</li> </ul>	
Category 15: Investments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This category is 0 because investments from construction companies make a little sense as a business.</li> </ul>	
Other	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Activities could not be specified.</li> </ul>	

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## Kajima Corporation

## Supply chain emissions : Accounting results



Accounting targets		Raito (%)	Emissions (10,000t-CO <sub>2</sub> )
Scope1	Direct emissions	2.1	14.9
Scope2	Indirect emissions originating	0.6	4.2
Scope3	Indirect emissions other than Scope1 and Scope2	97.2	674.9
Category1	Purchased goods and services	58.4	405.6
Category2	Capital goods	1.2	8.7
Category2	Fuel and energy related activities not included in Scope 1 or 2	0.4	2.8
Category4	Transportation and delivery (upstream)	5.7	39.5
Category5	Waste generated in operations	0.1	1.0
Category6	Business travel	0.0	0.1
Category7	Employee commuting	0.1	0.6
Category8	Leased assets (upstream)	-	0.0
Category9	Transportation and delivery (downstream)	-	0.0
Category10	Processing of sold products	-	0.0
Category11	Use of sold products	29.5	204.9
Category12	End-of-life treatment of sold products	1.4	9.6
Category13	Leased assets (downstream)	0.3	2.2
Category14	Franchises	-	0.0
Category15	Investments	-	0.0