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	Companies' approach
① Background and purpose of accounting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Having built on our management policy, we recognize that global environment protection is one of the most crucial themes shared by all human beings. We strive for environmental protection in every aspect of our business operations, seeking a balance between business growth and formation of sustainable society. Non-financial information (incl. environment) becomes more and more important for investors to make investment decisions. We've come to consider Scope 3 accounting can be a tool to cope with such changes, and that's why we launched accounting practice. These days, it is indispensable as basic data necessary for responding to TCFD recommendations and SBT certification.
② Utilization of accounting results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Answering to CDP's Climate change questionnaire, and participating in Environmental Reporting Platform Development Pilot Project launched by Ministry of the Environment. Providing an outline of our accounting practice in the CSR reports as disclosure of indicators in line with TCFD recommendations. This is the 8th year of calculation, and we will consider using it as an index toward carbon neutrality in 2050 for SBT setting.
③ Benefits of accounting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emissions accounting in accordance with the "Basic Guidelines on Accounting for Greenhouse Gas Emissions throughout the Supply Chain" ensures high transparency in information disclosure, allowing us to prepare for responding to disclosure requests. Accounting results give us some indications to prioritize emission reduction actions.
④ Internal system for accounting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environment Div. collects activity data from each department and conduct accounting. The data obtained include: data from the core system (data on procurement, fixed assets, cost, etc.); data from affiliated companies by using a uniform format; data on personnel affairs (number of employees , etc.).

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	Companies' approach
⑤ Efforts to reduce supply chain emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within the boundary, the result clarifies “Purchased goods and services (Category 1)” accounts for 70% or more of total supply-chain emissions. However, in our business, raw materials are the key to ensure product performance and cannot be replaced instantly. Therefore, we will keep on our resource-saving actions, such as improving yield rate and reducing defective items, and continue to look at our emission patterns. • As for Scope 2, the second largest source of our supply-chain emissions, we continue to work for GHG emission reductions as we have done until today. • With reference to other company's reduction practices, we will continue to consider GHG emission reductions of total supply-chain emissions in our company.
⑥ Issues in supply chain emissions accounting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Since our company conducts price-based accounting for most categories, in the framework of the accounting based on emission factor, the fluctuations of purchase price do not always match the fluctuations of quantity. • For overseas data, we use domestic emission factors, so the accuracy of accounting results is limited. • Accounting based on emission factor is effective to assess overall conditions. However, we think other ways of accounting are needed in developing actions or verifying their effects. • “Processing of sold products(Category 10)” and “End-of-life treatment of sold products (Category 12)” are expected to account for a large share of the total in the near future. However, those haven't accounted yet. Therefore, we are under consideration about the well-grounded data and the assumed accounting method for these categories. • We consider a simplified accounting method for categories with small share of emissions, roughly around 1% of the total.
⑦ Other	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Our Scope 1 & 2 emissions are not so significant because of the size and contents of our business, with limited chance of reductions. This is why we launched Scope 3 accounting that paves a new direction to contribute to slow global warming. We will keep working for accounting and emission reductions as disclosing information and reducing emissions are a matter of the corporate responsibility. • For Category 1, consider obtaining primary information from suppliers.

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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"> Purchased amount of materials, semi-products, products, and office supplies per item in a year 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emission factor DB *1
Category 2: Capital goods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in capital investment in current term 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emission factor DB *1
Category 3: Fuel and energy related activities not included in Scope 1 or 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consumption of kerosene, diesel, Bunker A, municipal gas, natural gas, electricity and water 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emission factor DB *1*2
Category 4: Transportation and delivery (upstream)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transportation cost in a year included as normal or special fares (by logistics company) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emission factor DB *1
Category 5: Waste generated in operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weight of waste by type of industrial waste 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emission factor DB *1
Category 6: Business travel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Travel expense that the company owes by type of cost, based on account requests by employees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emission factor DB *1
Category 7: Employee commuting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of employees excluding dispatched and part-time workers (Reference: "Income and expenditure survey: outline of sample design" (FY2013) for classification of municipality scale) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emission factor DB *1
Category 8: Leased assets (upstream)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not calculated (because it is estimated no more than 8t) 	
Category 9: Transportation and delivery (downstream)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Included in Category 4, as all cases are conducted under entrusted services. 	
Category 10: Processing of sold products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not accounted this year 	
Category 11: Use of sold products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Electricity consumption of product over the life time x number of product sold in a year 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Representative value of CO2 emission factor (0.000453t-CO2/kWh)

Emission factor database

*1: Emission factor database for accounting greenhouse gas emissions throughout the supply chain (ver. 3.2)

*2: LCI Database IDEAv2

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Category	Accounting methods ※Accounting period : April 2021 - March 2022	
	Activity data	Emission factor
Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not accounted this year 	
Category 13: Leased assets (downstream)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not included in the scope of calculations (there are no relevant applicable leased assets) 	
Category 14: Franchises	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not included in the scope of calculations (there are no franchises) 	
Category 15: Investments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not included in the scope of calculations (there are no relevant investments) 	
Other	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not included in the scope of calculations (because it is an option) 	

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Supply chain emissions : Accounting results

● Transition of supply chain emissions

