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NTT DATA Corporation

	Companies' approach
① Background and purpose of accounting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The NTT DATA Group has set greenhouse gas emission reduction targets in line with the SBT that reduce by 60% from scope 1 and 2 and 55% from scope 3 by fiscal 2030 from fiscal 2016. To achieve these targets, we grasp greenhouse gas emissions through NTT DATA's (own company) supply chain and reduce them effectively.
② Utilization of accounting results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use of accounting results: Investing management resources in categories that prove to be effective in reducing GHG. Methods of disclosing information: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Including the results in Sustainability Reports, etc. (2) By responding to questions from outside our company regarding emissions from our supply chain, such as CDP, DJSI (Dow Jones Sustainability Index), etc.
③ Benefits of accounting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It becomes possible to understand the categories which allow for the greatest GHG reductions, so that we can identify the emission sources to invest management resources. By disclosing information on our supply chain emissions, we will be able to give more information to the requests of our stakeholders, and then NTT DATA global brand will be more and more improved.
④ Internal system for accounting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data collecting departments: Purchasing department (Categories 1, 4, 8, 11, 12); Human Resources department (Categories 6, 7); Finance department (Category 2); logistics subcontractors (Category 4); waste treatment subcontractors (Category 5); various organizational environmental managers (Category 3) Responsible for accounting: Green Innovation Office

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	Companies' approach
⑤ Efforts to reduce supply chain emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduction of final treatment volumes of Category 3 ("Fuel and energy related activities not included in Scope 1 or 2") and Category 5 ("Waste generated in operation") are established as one of the mid-term environmental load reduction goals and implemented by the entire group. In the same way, we are implementing various reduction measures in order for categories with large reduction effects.
⑥ Issues in supply chain emissions accounting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Because the categories and ranges which are included in accounting have been increased, it appears that emissions have gone up, so that a mechanism that assesses an increase in range is necessary in addition to adding categories. A calculation method that reflects "efforts in reduction measures" must be established to assess reduction over a span of time. An intensity unit that can be used to calculate supply chain emissions of overseas subsidiaries is required.
⑦ Other	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The NTT DATA Group is working on "green Innovation by IT" to contribute to greening of clients and society by IT and "green Innovation of IT" to reduce greenhouse gas emissions through our own supply chain through the use of providing systems and solutions. We received third-party verification of scope 1, scope 2 and scope 3 greenhouse gas emission volume, energy consumption and water consumption for fiscal from LRQA Limited. We intend through this effort to further improve transparency in environmental information.

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Category	Accounting methods	※Accounting period : 04/2021 – 03/2022	
	Activity data	Emission factor	
Category 1: Purchased goods and services	● Procurement amount by type of purchased products and services	● Intensity Database*	
Category 2: Capital goods	● Capital investment amount	● Intensity Database*	
Category 3: Fuel and energy related activities not included in Scope 1 or 2	● Electrical energy usage	● Intensity Database*	
Category 4: Transportation and delivery (upstream)	● Logistics amount for purchased products ● Logistics ton/km for subcontracted transport (that reported for energy savings)	● 3EID ● Joint guidelines for calculating CO2 emissions in the logistics field	
Category 5: Waste generated in operations	● Weight by type of waste	● Intensity Database* ● LCI Database IDEAv2	
Category 6: Business travel	● Transportation expenses paid	● Intensity Database*	
Category 7: Employee commuting	● Transportation expenses paid	● Intensity Database*	
Category 8: Leased assets (upstream)	● Not relevant because over 80% of leased assets and leased buildings are already accounted for in Scope 1 and 2.		
Category 9: Transportation and delivery (downstream)	● Not relevant (no consumer products)		
Category 10: Processing of sold products	● Not relevant (no intermediate products)		
Category 11: Use of sold products	● Procurement amount by type of purchased products (excluding those for internal use)	● Intensity Database* ● Percentages of product manufacturing, use and treatment ● (Calculated from NTT Group intensities)	
Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products	● Procurement amount by type of purchased products (excluding those for internal use)		
Category 13: Leased assets (downstream)	● Clients’ electricity usage at our data centers (Revised the definition of scope. Formerly calculated as Scope 2)		
Category 14: Franchises	● Not applicable (no franchises)		
Category 15: Investments	● Not applicable (no finance business)		
Other	● Not applicable (not included in the boundary)		

* "Emissions Intensity Database for Accounting for Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Organization Supply Chains"

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Supply chain emissions : Accounting results

