		Companies' approach		
1	Background and purpose of accounting	<ul> <li>For understanding the state of CO2 emissions from our entire supply chain.</li> <li>Based on understanding on emissions by category, we can develop more effective actions to curb our supply-chain emissions.</li> <li>By examining emission trend over time, we can recognize the degree of impacts that our business operation could give over the society.</li> <li>For disclosing information in response to requests from stakeholders.</li> </ul>		
2	Utilization of accounting results	<ul> <li>Start consideration to develop emission reduction actions for categories with larger impacts.</li> <li>Suggest or recommend to use energy-saving appliances that we have introduced and wish to expand over the supply chain.</li> <li>Develop eco-friendly package.</li> </ul>		
3	Benefits of accounting	<ul> <li>By accounting for and evaluating Scope 3 emissions over time, we can reflect the results in our long-term programs and strategies.</li> <li>The results help us raise awareness in the company to reduce environmental impact.</li> <li>We can prepare to respond to surveys from external entities.</li> <li>It will improve our credibility on an international level.</li> <li>It will Improve our credibility with our stakeholders.</li> </ul>		
4	Internal system for accounting	<ul> <li>CSR·SDGs Promotion Office, merchandise, personnel labor management department, facility &amp; management department, general affairs department, and logistics office have their own personnel for specific categories and take charge of accounting respectively.</li> <li>The results are shared with the management level in the Corporate Action Committee.</li> </ul>		

		Companies' approach		
<b>⑤</b>	Efforts to reduce supply chain emissions	<ul> <li>We have implemented various actions to lower environmental burden from our operation by introducing LED lighting, PV and wind power generation, ice thermal storages that utilize night-time power, high-efficient air conditioners, etc. Our company has also implemented a variety of initiatives to reduce its environmental burden, including the introduction of plastic bags containing more than 30% biomass materials, since charging for plastic bags was introduced in July '20 through the revision of related ministerial ordinances of the Containers and Packaging Recycling Law.</li> <li>From value chain perspective, the largest portion of CO2 emissions comes from Category 1, which we recognize as the crucial area we should address.</li> <li>For reducing CO2 emissions from Category 1, it is important to incorporate energy point of view at purchasing stage, besides price, quality or marketing viewpoints.</li> <li>By improving efficiency in energy use, we can reduce both environmental impacts and cost.</li> </ul>		
6	Issues in supply chain emissions accounting	For some categories, we had to perform conversions from price, which doesn't necessarily reflect effects from actual emission reductions, especially for those from actions evaluated over time.		
7	Other	<ul> <li>Various issues remain on one hand, though, this accounting clearly points out which areas we should address in the major emission sources.</li> <li>It is quite useful to understand a degree of impacts from our entire value chain over the society. It also makes us easy to compare data with sector peer companies.</li> </ul>		

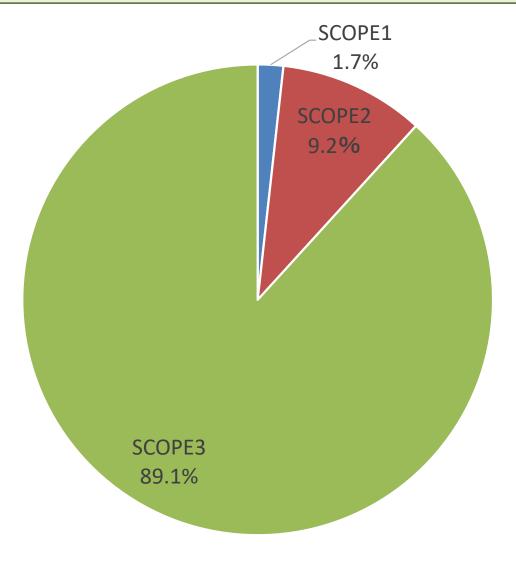
Catagony	Accounting methods ※Accounting period : 3. 2021 -2.2022		
Category	Activity data	Emission factor	
Category 1: Purchased goods and services	Cost of purchase by item	Emission factor per amount *1	
Category 2: Capital goods	Amount of capital investment	Emission factor per capital goods*1	
Category 3: Fuel and energy related activities not included in Scope 1 or 2	Energy consumption	Emission factor per energy used	
Category 4: Transportation and delivery	Transportation weight x transportation distance	Transport weight x Emission factor per distance	
(upstream)	Fuel consumption	Emission factor per fuel used *2	
Category 5: Waste generated in operations	Waste generation by type of waste and method of disposal	Emission factor by type of waste and method of disposal*1	
Category 6: Business travel	Travel expense that the company owes (by transportation mode)	Emission factor per travel expense *1	
Category 6. Business traver	Total business travel days	Emission factor per total business travel days     Average of all the business travels	
Category 7: Employee commuting	Commutation cost that the company owes (by transportation mode)	Emission factor per commutation expense *1	
Category 8: Leased assets (upstream)	No corresponding activities (because these are included in Scope 1 and 2)		
	Transportation weight x transportation distance	Transport weight x Emission factor per distance	
Category 9: Transportation and delivery (downstream)	Fuel consumption	Emission factor per fuel used	
	Transportation amount	Emission factor per amount *1	
Category 10: Processing of sold products	No corresponding activities (No product can be considered relevant)		
Category 11: Use of sold products	Number of cleanings for garment	Emission factor per weight for a washing *3	
Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products	Waste generation	Emission factor per waste generation *1	
Category 13: Leased assets (downstream)	Type and area of tenants	Emission factor per unit area by application of building *1	
Category 14: Franchises	No corresponding activities		
Category 15: Investments	Not applicable (because Category 15 is set up as a category for private financial institutions)		
Other	Not calculated		

<sup>\*1</sup> Emission Factor Database on Accounting for Greenhouse Gas Emissions Throughout the Supply Chain (ver.3.1)

<sup>\*2</sup> Mandatory Greenhouse Gas Accounting and Reporting System List of Emission Factors, list of emissions coefficient by electricity user

<sup>\*3</sup> Carbon Footprint Product Category Rules (CFP-PCR) Subjected product: uniform





#### Ito-Yokado Co., Ltd.

#### **Supply chain emissions: SCOPE3 accounting results**

