Ajinomoto Co., Inc.

2025 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2025

Word version

Important: this export excludes unanswered questions
This document is an export of your organization's CDP questionnaire response. It contains all data points for questions that are answered or in progress. There may be questions or data points that you have been requested to provide, which are missing from this document because they are currently unanswered. Please note that it is your responsibility to verify that your questionnaire response is complete prior to submission. CDP will not be liable for any failure to do so.
Read full terms of disclosure

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09/16/2025, 09:04 am

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C1. Introduction

(1.1) In which language are you submitting your response?

Select from:
☑ English

(1.2) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.

Select from:
☑ JPY

(1.3) Provide an overview and introduction to your organization.

(1.3.2) Organization type

Select from:
☑ Publicly traded organization

(1.3.3) Description of organization

Ajinomoto Co., Inc. is a Japanese company that produces food seasonings, processed foods, sweeteners, amino acids and pharmaceuticals. Ajinomoto Group is active in 130 countries and regions worldwide, employing around 35,000 people. Sales in fiscal 2024 was 1,530,556,000,000 JPY.
[Fixed row]

(1.4) State the end date of the year for which you are reporting data. For emissions data, indicate whether you will be providing emissions data for past reporting years.

	End date of reporting year	Alignment of this reporting period with your financial reporting period	Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years
	03/30/2025	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(1.4.1) What is your organization's annual revenue for the reporting period?

1530556000000

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.

	Is your reporting boundary for your CDP disclosure the same as that used in your financial statements?
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(1.6) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)?

ISIN code - bond

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

JP311960AP65, JP311960AP64

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ No

CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ No

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ No

SEDOL code

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:
☑ No

LEI number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

D-U-N-S number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

Other unique identifier

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

[Add row]

(1.7) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.

Select all that apply

☑ Peru
☑ China
☑ India
☑ Italy
☑ Japan
☑ France
☑ Mexico
☑ Poland
☑ Turkey
☑ Kenya
☑ Spain
☑ Brazil
☑ Canada
☑ Cyprus
☑ Ecuador
☑ Ireland
☑ Myanmar
☑ Nigeria

☑ Belgium
☑ Malaysia
☑ Thailand
☑ Viet Nam
☑ Indonesia
☑ Singapore
☑ United States of America
☑ Cambodia
☑ Bangladesh
☑ Philippines
☑ Taiwan, China
☑ Republic of Korea
☑ Russian Federation

(1.8) Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?

(1.8.1) Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?

Select from:
☑ Yes, for some facilities

(1.8.2) Comment

Our CDP supply chain members are supplied from Ajinomoto Co., Inc. factories in Japan. Therefore, we inform Ajinomoto Japanese factories on next question. [Fixed row]

(1.8.1) Please provide all available geolocation data for your facilities.

Row 1

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Ajinomoto Co., Inc. Kawasaki factory

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

35.54

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

139.72

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Kawasaki factory produces intermediate material for pharmaceutical, intermediate material for soap, seasoning and so on.

Row 2

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Ajinomoto Co., Inc. Tokai factory

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

34.94

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

136.61

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Tokai factory produces intermediate material for pharmaceutical, intermediate material for soap, seasoning and so on.

Row 3

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

Ajinomoto Co., Inc. Kyushu factory

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

33.22

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

130.36

(1.8.1.4) Comment

Kyushu factory produces amino acids for intermediate material of pharmaceutical and food grade, seasoning and so on.
[Add row]

(1.11) Are greenhouse gas emissions and/or water-related impacts from the production, processing/manufacturing, distribution activities or the consumption of your products relevant to your current CDP disclosure?

Production

(1.11.1) Relevance of emissions and/or water-related impacts

Select from:
☑ Value chain (excluding own land)

(1.11.2) Primary reason emissions and/or water-related impacts from this activity are not relevant

Select from:
☑ Do not own/manage land

(1.11.3) Explain why emissions and/or water-related impacts from this activity are not relevant

Ajinomoto Group does not own land for our raw material of agriculture/forestry.

Processing/ Manufacturing

(1.11.1) Relevance of emissions and/or water-related impacts

Select from:
☑ Both direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

Distribution

(1.11.1) Relevance of emissions and/or water-related impacts

Select from:
☑ Both direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

Consumption

(1.11.1) Relevance of emissions and/or water-related impacts

Select from:
☑ Yes
[Fixed row]

(1.22) Provide details on the commodities that you produce and/or source.

Timber products

(1.22.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:
☑ Sourced

(1.22.2) Commodity value chain stage

Select all that apply
☑ Manufacturing

(1.22.4) Indicate if you are providing the total commodity volume that is produced and/or sourced

Select from:
☑ Yes, we are providing the total volume

(1.22.5) Total commodity volume (metric tons)

150000

(1.22.8) Did you convert the total commodity volume from another unit to metric tons?

Select from:

☑ No

(1.22.11) Form of commodity

Select all that apply

☑ Paper

☑ Primary packaging

☑ Secondary packaging

☑ Tertiary packaging

(1.22.12) % of procurement spend

Select from:

☑ 6-10%

(1.22.13) % of revenue dependent on commodity

Select from:

☑ 91-99%

(1.22.14) In the questionnaire setup did you indicate that you are disclosing on this commodity?

Select from:

☑ Yes, disclosing

(1.22.15) Is this commodity considered significant to your business in terms of revenue?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.22.19) Please explain

Estimates are based on sales in the business segment in which timber product is used. Paper containers are used for product shipments in all businesses.

Palm oil

(1.22.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ Sourced

(1.22.2) Commodity value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Manufacturing

(1.22.4) Indicate if you are providing the total commodity volume that is produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ Yes, we are providing the total volume

(1.22.5) Total commodity volume (metric tons)

39000

(1.22.8) Did you convert the total commodity volume from another unit to metric tons?

Select from:

☑ No

(1.22.11) Form of commodity

Select all that apply

☑ Crude palm kernel oil (CPKO)

☑ Crude palm oil (CPO)

☑ Palm kernel oil derivatives

☑ Palm oil derivatives

(1.22.12) % of procurement spend

Select from:

☑ 1-5%

(1.22.13) % of revenue dependent on commodity

Select from:

☑ 91-99%

(1.22.14) In the questionnaire setup did you indicate that you are disclosing on this commodity?

Select from:

☑ Yes, disclosing

(1.22.15) Is this commodity considered significant to your business in terms of revenue?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.22.19) Please explain

Figure is estimated based on turnover of business segments that use each commodity. Palm oil is used in business segments including Sauce & Seasonings, Quick Nourishment, Solution & Ingredients, Frozen Foods and Specialty Chemicals business.

Cattle products

(1.22.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ Sourced

(1.22.2) Commodity value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Manufacturing

(1.22.4) Indicate if you are providing the total commodity volume that is produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ Yes, we are providing the total volume

(1.22.5) Total commodity volume (metric tons)

9300

(1.22.8) Did you convert the total commodity volume from another unit to metric tons?

Select from:

☑ No

(1.22.11) Form of commodity

Select all that apply

☑ Beef

☑ By-products (e.g. glycerin, gelatin)

☑ Tallow

(1.22.12) % of procurement spend

Select from:

☑ 1-5%

(1.22.13) % of revenue dependent on commodity

Select from:

☑ 71-80%

(1.22.14) In the questionnaire setup did you indicate that you are disclosing on this commodity?

Select from:

☑ Yes, disclosing

(1.22.15) Is this commodity considered significant to your business in terms of revenue?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.22.19) Please explain

Figure is estimated based on turnover of business segments that use each commodity. Palm oil is used in business segments including Sauce & Seasonings, Quick Nourishment, Solution & Ingredients and Frozen Foods business.

Soy

(1.22.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ Sourced

(1.22.2) Commodity value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Manufacturing

(1.22.3) Indicate if you have direct soy and/or embedded soy in your value chain

Select from:

☑ Direct soy only

(1.22.4) Indicate if you are providing the total commodity volume that is produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ Yes, we are providing the total volume

(1.22.5) Total commodity volume (metric tons)

141000

(1.22.8) Did you convert the total commodity volume from another unit to metric tons?

Select from:

☑ No

(1.22.11) Form of commodity

Select all that apply

☑ Embedded soy [soy row only]

☑ Soybean meal

☑ Soybean oil

☑ Soy derivatives

☑ Whole soybeans

(1.22.12) % of procurement spend

Select from:

☑ 1-5%

(1.22.13) % of revenue dependent on commodity

Select from:

☑ 91-99%

(1.22.14) In the questionnaire setup did you indicate that you are disclosing on this commodity?

Select from:

☑ Yes, disclosing

(1.22.15) Is this commodity considered significant to your business in terms of revenue?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.22.19) Please explain

Figure is estimated based on turnover of business segments that use each commodity. Palm oil is used in business segments including Sauce & Seasonings, Quick Nourishment, Solution & Ingredients and Frozen Foods business.
[Fixed row]

(1.23) Which of the following agricultural commodities that your organization produces and/or sources are the most significant to your business by revenue?

Cotton

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ Sourced

(1.23.2) % of revenue dependent on this agricultural commodity

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(1.23.3) Is this commodity considered significant to your business in terms of revenue?

Select from:

☑ No

(1.23.4) Please explain

In our organization, cotton is one of the agricultural commodities sourced, but the dependency on it in terms of overall revenue is less than 1%. Therefore, its impact on revenue is very limited, and it does not hold a significant position in our business. Other agricultural commodities serve as our primary sources of revenue, so the handling of cotton is judged to have low direct importance for the stability and growth of our business.

Dairy & egg products

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ Sourced

(1.23.2) % of revenue dependent on this agricultural commodity

Select from:

☑ 21-30%

(1.23.3) Is this commodity considered significant to your business in terms of revenue?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.23.4) Please explain

In Japan, Vietnam, and Indonesia, eggs are primarily used in mayonnaise. In other regions, they are used in frozen foods and desserts. Dairy products are utilized in our coffee business and frozen desserts, accounting for approximately 20% of our revenue.

Fish and seafood from aquaculture

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ Sourced

(1.23.2) % of revenue dependent on this agricultural commodity

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(1.23.3) Is this commodity considered significant to your business in terms of revenue?

Select from:

☑ No

(1.23.4) Please explain

The Ajinomoto Group manufactures and sells frozen foods that use fish and shrimp. The majority of the ingredients in our frozen foods are vegetables, poultry, and pork. Consequently, the revenue from fish and seafood accounts for around 3%.

Fruit

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ Sourced

(1.23.2) % of revenue dependent on this agricultural commodity

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(1.23.3) Is this commodity considered significant to your business in terms of revenue?

Select from:

☑ No

(1.23.4) Please explain

The Ajinomoto Group manufactures and sells frozen desserts and flavored powdered beverages that use fruit. The majority of the ingredients in our frozen foods and

beverages are vegetables, poultry, pork, and coffee. Consequently, the revenue from fruit accounts for around 1%.

Maize/corn

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:
☑ Sourced

(1.23.2) % of revenue dependent on this agricultural commodity

Select from:
☑ 31-40%

(1.23.3) Is this commodity considered significant to your business in terms of revenue?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(1.23.4) Please explain

The Ajinomoto Group manufactures and sells MSG, primarily using corn in the USA. The main ingredients in MSG are sugarcane, cassava, beet, corn, and rice. Corn is also used as an ingredient in one of our main products, soups. Consequently, the revenue from corn accounts for around 35%.

Nuts

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:
☑ Sourced

(1.23.2) % of revenue dependent on this agricultural commodity

Select from:
☑ Less than 1%

(1.23.3) Is this commodity considered significant to your business in terms of revenue?

Select from:

☑ No

(1.23.4) Please explain

The Ajinomoto Group uses a small amount of nuts in frozen desserts in Europe, the United States, and China. Consequently, the revenue from nuts is less than 1%.

Other grain (e.g., barley, oats)

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ Sourced

(1.23.2) % of revenue dependent on this agricultural commodity

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(1.23.3) Is this commodity considered significant to your business in terms of revenue?

Select from:

☑ No

(1.23.4) Please explain

The Ajinomoto Group uses barley in powdered beverages in Japan. Consequently, the revenue from barley is less than 1%.

Other oilseeds (e.g. rapeseed oil)

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ Sourced

(1.23.2) % of revenue dependent on this agricultural commodity

Select from:
☑ 21-30%

(1.23.3) Is this commodity considered significant to your business in terms of revenue?

Select from:
☑ No

(1.23.4) Please explain

Ajinomoto Group uses rapeseed oil, sesame oil, and canola oil extensively in frozen foods, dressings, and other products globally. % of revenue of corn is around 20 %.

Poultry & hog

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:
☑ Sourced

(1.23.2) % of revenue dependent on this agricultural commodity

Select from:
☑ 11-20%

(1.23.3) Is this commodity considered significant to your business in terms of revenue?

Select from:
☑ No

(1.23.4) Please explain

The Ajinomoto Group primarily uses poultry and hog in the production of frozen foods and seasonings. The revenue from poultry and hog is around 15%.

Rice

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ Sourced

(1.23.2) % of revenue dependent on this agricultural commodity

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(1.23.3) Is this commodity considered significant to your business in terms of revenue?

Select from:

☑ No

(1.23.4) Please explain

The Ajinomoto Group primarily uses rice in the production of frozen foods and retort-packaged porridge. It is also partially used as an ingredient for MSG. The revenue from rice is around 7%.

Sugar

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ Sourced

(1.23.2) % of revenue dependent on this agricultural commodity

Select from:

☑ 41-50%

(1.23.3) Is this commodity considered significant to your business in terms of revenue?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.23.4) Please explain

Sugarcane is a particularly main raw material for fermentation for Ajinomoto Group. It is primarily used in Indonesia, Brazil, and Thailand. Additionally, since approximately 40% of Scope 3 Category 1 consists of fermentation raw materials including sugarcane, we recognize it as a very important raw material for our company. % of revenue of sugarcane is around 45 %.

Tea

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ Sourced

(1.23.2) % of revenue dependent on this agricultural commodity

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(1.23.3) Is this commodity considered significant to your business in terms of revenue?

Select from:

☑ No

(1.23.4) Please explain

Tea is primarily used as an ingredient in powdered beverages, and partially as an ingredient in frozen dessert products. % of revenue of sugarcane is less than 1%.

Tobacco

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:
☑ No

Vegetable

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:
☑ Sourced

(1.23.2) % of revenue dependent on this agricultural commodity

Select from:
☑ 21-30%

(1.23.3) Is this commodity considered significant to your business in terms of revenue?

Select from:
☑ No

(1.23.4) Please explain

Vegetables are widely used in soups, dressings, frozen foods, seasonings, and other products. % of revenue of sugarcane is around 25%.

Wheat

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:
☑ Sourced

(1.23.2) % of revenue dependent on this agricultural commodity

Select from:
☑ 11-20%

(1.23.3) Is this commodity considered significant to your business in terms of revenue?

Select from:

☑ No

(1.23.4) Please explain

Wheat is primarily used in the production of frozen foods, instant noodles, and seasonings in Japan, the United States, Thailand, and Peru. of revenue of sugarcane is around 13%.

Other commodity

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ Sourced

(1.23.2) % of revenue dependent on this agricultural commodity

Select from:

☑ 31-40%

(1.23.3) Is this commodity considered significant to your business in terms of revenue?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.23.4) Please explain

As other commodity, Ajinomoto group use cassava as one of the main fermentation ingredients. It is primarily used in Thailand and Vietnam. Since approximately 40% of Scope 3 Category 1 consists of fermentation raw materials including cassava, we recognize it as a very important raw material for our company.
[Fixed row]

(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?

(1.24.1) Value chain mapped

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping our value chain

(1.24.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped

Select from:

☑ Tier 4+ suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:

☑ Tier 4+ suppliers

(1.24.6) Smallholder inclusion in mapping

Select from:

☑ Smallholders relevant but not included

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

As a general principle, all commodities purchased are mapped globally up to Tier 1 or Tier 2 every year. Among these, palm oil is partially mapped up to the processor (Tier 1), trader (Tier 2), refinery (Tier 3), and mill (Tier 4) levels. The process and mapping up to Tier 4 are currently achieved by Ajinomoto Thailand, Wan Thai Foods, and Ajinomoto (Tokyo), which account for approximately 80% of our palm oil usage. Starting this fiscal year, we will advance the mapping process for regions outside of Thailand and Japan as well.
[Fixed row]

(1.24.1) Have you mapped where in your direct operations or elsewhere in your value chain plastics are produced, commercialized, used, and/or disposed of?

	Plastics mapping	Value chain stages covered in mapping
	Select from: ☑ Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping plastics in our value chain	*Select all that apply* ☑ Upstream value chain ☑ Downstream value chain

[Fixed row]

(1.24.2) Which commodities has your organization mapped in your upstream value chain (i.e., supply chain)?

Timber products

(1.24.2.1) Value chain mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:
☑ Yes

(1.24.2.2) Highest supplier tier mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:
☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(1.24.2.3) % of tier 1 suppliers mapped

Select from:
☑ 100%

(1.24.2.7) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

☑ Tier 2 suppliers

Palm oil

(1.24.2.1) Value chain mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.24.2.2) Highest supplier tier mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

☑ Tier 4+ suppliers

(1.24.2.3) % of tier 1 suppliers mapped

Select from:

☑ 100%

(1.24.2.4) % of tier 2 suppliers mapped

Select from:

☑ 100%

(1.24.2.5) % of tier 3 suppliers mapped

Select from:

☑ 100%

(1.24.2.6) % of tier 4+ suppliers mapped

Select from:

☑ 100%

(1.24.2.7) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:
☑ Tier 4+ suppliers

Cattle products

(1.24.2.1) Value chain mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:
☑ Yes

(1.24.2.2) Highest supplier tier mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:
☑ Tier 4+ suppliers

(1.24.2.3) % of tier 1 suppliers mapped

Select from:
☑ 100%

(1.24.2.4) % of tier 2 suppliers mapped

Select from:
☑ 100%

(1.24.2.5) % of tier 3 suppliers mapped

Select from:
☑ 100%

(1.24.2.6) % of tier 4+ suppliers mapped

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(1.24.2.7) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

☑ Tier 4+ suppliers

Soy

(1.24.2.1) Value chain mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.24.2.2) Highest supplier tier mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

☑ Tier 2 suppliers

(1.24.2.3) % of tier 1 suppliers mapped

Select from:

☑ 100%

(1.24.2.4) % of tier 2 suppliers mapped

Select from:

☑ 100%

(1.24.2.7) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

☑ Tier 3 suppliers

[Fixed row]

C2. Identification, assessment, and management of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(2.1) How does your organization define short-, medium-, and long-term time horizons in relation to the identification, assessment, and management of your environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Short-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

0

(2.1.3) To (years)

1

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

The Ajinomoto group conducts the “Environmental Activities” by using the environmental management system as a key tool under the “Group Shared Policy on Environment”. The scope of the Environmental Activities includes the direct business activities and suppliers, and other stakeholders. We have made every year targets and reviewed results.

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

1

(2.1.3) To (years)

5

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

The Ajinomoto Group has made 2030 Roadmap as Purpose-Driven management by medium-term ASV initiatives at management committee. The Group sets "Sustainability Committee" under the control of the Executive Committee in order to deliberate policies and measures relating to Environmental Activities.

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

5

(2.1.2) Is your long-term time horizon open ended?

Select from:

☑ No

(2.1.3) To (years)

25

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

The Ajinomoto group aim to contribute to the global environment throughout the procurement, production and consumption processes via initiatives ahead of standard international targets for 2050.
[Fixed row]

(2.2) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies and/or impacts?

	Process in place	Dependencies and/or impacts evaluated in this process
	Select from:	*Select from:*

	Process in place	Dependencies and/or impacts evaluated in this process
	☑ Yes	☑ Both dependencies and impacts

[Fixed row]

(2.2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental risks and/or opportunities?

	Process in place	Risks and/or opportunities evaluated in this process	Is this process informed by the dependencies and/or impacts process?
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ Both risks and opportunities	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(2.2.2) Provide details of your organization's process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities.

Row 1

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Forests

☑ Water

☑ Plastics

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

☑ End of life management

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

☑ Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Local

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

☑ Ellen MacArthur Foundation Recyclability Assessment Tool

☑ LEAP (Locate, Evaluate, Assess and Prepare) approach, TNFD

☑ TNFD – Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures

☑ WRI Aqueduct

International methodologies and standards

☑ IPCC Climate Change Projections

☑ Life Cycle Assessment

Databases

☑ FAO/AQUASTAT

Other

☑ Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Drought

☑ Tornado

☑ Heat waves

☑ Pollution incident

☑ Cyclones, hurricanes, typhoons

☑ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)

☑ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)

☑ Storm (including blizzards, dust, and sandstorms)

Chronic physical

☑ Heat stress

☑ Water stress

☑ Sea level rise

☑ Coastal erosion

☑ Soil degradation

☑ Increased ecosystem vulnerability

☑ Increased severity of extreme weather events

☑ Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)

☑ Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)

☑ Increased levels of environmental pollutants in freshwater bodies

☑ Increased levels of macro or microplastic leakage to air, soil, freshwater and/or marine bodies

☑ Change in land-use

☑ Groundwater depletion

☑ Changing wind patterns

☑ Declining water quality

☑ Declining ecosystem services

Policy

☑ Carbon pricing mechanisms

☑ Changes to national legislation

☑ Increased difficulty in obtaining operations permits
☑ Increased difficulty in obtaining water withdrawals permit

Market
☑ Availability and/or increased cost of certified sustainable material
☑ Availability and/or increased cost of raw materials
☑ Availability and/or increased cost of recycled or renewable content
☑ Changing customer behavior

Reputation
☑ Impact on human health

Technology
☑ Transition to reusable products
☑ Transition to recyclable plastic products
products
☑ Transition to increasing recycled content
☑ Transition to increasing renewable content
☑ Transition to lower emissions technology and products
☑ Transition to water intensive, low carbon energy sources
☑ Transition to water efficient and low water intensity technologies and

Liability
☑ Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply
☑ NGOs
☑ Customers
☑ Employees
☑ Investors
☑ Suppliers
☑ Other commodity users/producers at a local level
☑ Regulators
☑ Local communities
☑ Indigenous peoples
☑ Water utilities at a local level
☑ Other water users at the basin/catchment level

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

The Ajinomoto Group's business domain of products ranges from seasonings and coffee to frozen foods and its business activities extend into Healthcare. The Group annually reviews materiality items that have a substantial impact included not only direct operations, but also upstream and downstream on our ability to create value in the short, medium and long term through ASV (Ajinomoto group Shared Value), taking into account changes in the macro environment. Once we identify opportunities and risks from materiality items, we clarify their importance and priority, and then reflect these matters in our business activities. The Group establishes the Sustainability Advisory Council under the Board of Directors and the Sustainability Committee under the Executive Committee. The Sustainability Advisory Council will be responsible for discussing and reviewing targets beyond 2030 concerning the creation of social value, including commitment to extend healthy life expectancy and environmental impact reduction. The Council conduct annual review of materiality that are risks and opportunities. The Sustainability Committee, based on the reports of the Council, hold discussions on countermeasures to risks and opportunities posed by company-wide management issues and how to reflect these in business strategy, pursuant to Materiality and the strategic direction approved by the Board of Directors. The Committee report to the Executive Committee. Taking into account the business environment including financial, material issues across the globe, the Group has identified Group-wide risks that require cross-organizational management based on comprehensive consideration of factors including the magnitude of impact (Major, Moderate, Small), probability and timing of manifestation (High, Moderate, Low). Materiality issues identified Group-wide risks are as follow: Climate change adaptation and mitigation, Contribution to a circular economy, Reduction of food loss and waste, Sustainable materials sourcing, Conservation of water resources, management of production plants' water usage and wastewater discharge. When the materiality issue is evaluated comprehensive factors which one is Moderate and another one is Major or High, the Group assess that the materiality is very material. In addition, the Group is formulating Group-wide response measures and working to monitor and manage the progress of its response to risk on a regular basis. The Group conducted a scenario analysis of potential impact from the climate change risk until 2050. The analysis examined droughts, floods, rising sea levels and changes in yield of main raw materials as physical risks. We conducted risk and opportunity assessments based on an analysis of dependencies and impacts for selected raw materials for procurement in some areas of the Group, in line with the Task Force on Nature-Related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) beta framework. We identified factors for dependence and impact on nature in the supply chain of our Group's businesses. Indicators and thresholds for each factor were set to quantitatively diagnose the future state of dependence and impact. Risks were identified in the scenarios with respect to the factors of dependence and impact that will cause degradation in a future state. For these results, we estimated the financial impact based on the Group's response status and assessed the magnitude of risk and opportunity.
[Add row]

(2.2.7) Are the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed?

(2.2.7.1) Interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed

Select from:

☑ Yes

(2.2.7.2) Description of how interconnections are assessed

We conducted risk and opportunity assessments based on an analysis of dependencies and impacts for selected raw materials for procurement in some areas of the Group, in line with the Task Force on Nature-Related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) beta framework. We identified factors for dependence and impact on nature in the supply chain of our Group's businesses. Indicators and thresholds for each factor were set to quantitatively diagnose the future state of dependence and impact. Risks were identified in the scenarios with respect to the factors of dependence and impact that will cause degradation in a future state. For these results, we estimated the financial impact based on the Group's response status and assessed the magnitude of risk and opportunity.
[Fixed row]

(2.3) Have you identified priority locations across your value chain?

(2.3.1) Identification of priority locations

Select from:
☑ Yes, we have identified priority locations

(2.3.2) Value chain stages where priority locations have been identified

Select all that apply
☑ Direct operations
☑ Upstream value chain

(2.3.3) Types of priority locations identified

Sensitive locations
☑ Areas important for biodiversity
☑ Areas of high ecosystem integrity
☑ Areas of rapid decline in ecosystem integrity
☑ Areas of limited water availability, flooding, and/or poor quality of water
☑ Areas of importance for ecosystem service provision

Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities

☑ Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities relating to forests

☑ Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities relating to water

☑ Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities relating to biodiversity

(2.3.4) Description of process to identify priority locations

We conducted risk and opportunity assessments based on an analysis of dependencies and impacts for selected raw materials for procurement in some areas of the Group, in line with the TNFD framework. At Locate step, for the target businesses, we identified areas in the supply chain of our Group's business that are at high risk of biodiversity loss. As result, For the target raw materials, we identified and evaluated the points of contact with nature in the supply chain of our Group's business in grid units, and identified the grids that should be subject to detailed analysis based on natural degradation. In the Locate step, of the total of 24,000 grids, we identified 20,000 grids as falling into at least one of the following categories: areas of importance for biodiversity, areas of rapid degradation, areas of potential degradation, areas of high water stress, and areas inhabited by indigenous peoples. At Evaluate step, we identified factors for dependence and impact on nature in the supply chain of our Group's businesses. Indicators and thresholds for each factor were set to quantitatively diagnose the future state of dependence and impact (2050). As result, In the 20,000 grids identified in Locate, we identified the factors of dependence and impact on nature at each stage of the supply chain of our Group's business, assuming the state of natural degradation in 2050. Indicators and thresholds for each factor were set and the degrees of dependence and impact were analyzed. We confirmed that the rate of degradation differs for each natural environment, with forests and the atmosphere degrading worldwide, but water and soil degradation being concentrated in specific regions. In particular, in countries where we procure sugar cane, corn, and rapeseed, we confirmed that there is a possibility that the soil quality in these production areas will deteriorate. At Assess step, risks were identified in the scenarios with respect to the factors of dependence and impact that will cause degradation in a future state. For these results, we estimated the financial impact based on the Group's response status and assessed the magnitude of risk and opportunity. As result, In the Evaluate step, assuming the state of natural degradation in 2050, we forecast what risks could occur in two scenarios: one in which nature conservation and economic development can coexist (SSP1), and one in which nature degrades and the economy stagnates (SSP3). We identified a number of risks that could arise due to the degradation of nature, but in particular, we confirmed that the financial impact would be significant, and that the price of raw materials would rise due to chronic physical risks. The main raw materials with significantly rising procurement costs were corn and sugar cane. For sugar cane production, this was caused by degradation of soil in Thailand, while for corn, this was caused by degradation of soil in the United States. One of our priority locations is Thailand.

(2.3.5) Will you be disclosing a list/spatial map of priority locations?

Select from:

☑ No, we do not have a list/geospatial map of priority locations

[Fixed row]

(2.4) How does your organization define substantive effects on your organization?

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ Direct operating costs

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ Absolute decrease

(2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

14100000000

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Frequency of effect occurring

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

The Ajinomoto Group conducts an annual review of materiality items that significantly impact our ability to create value through ASV (Ajinomoto Group Shared Value). Operational risks that may affect the Group's performance and financial position are categorized by risk factors. Taking into account the global business environment, including financial and material issues, the Group identifies risks that require cross-organizational management. This process involves a comprehensive evaluation of the magnitude of impact (Major, Moderate, Small), the probability of occurrence (High, Moderate, Low), and the timing of manifestation. Items are defined as "very material" when they have either a Major or Moderate impact and a High or Moderate likelihood of manifestation. Additionally, if a materiality issue is evaluated with one factor rated as Moderate and another as either Major or High, it is also considered very material. The Group formulates response measures at the organizational

level and works to monitor and manage the progress of its risk responses on a regular basis. Various mechanisms have been developed to minimize the impact of these management and operational risks.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Frequency of effect occurring

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

The Ajinomoto Group conducts an annual review of materiality items that significantly impact our ability to create value through ASV (Ajinomoto Group Shared Value). Recognizing that risks can also present opportunities, the Group categorizes operational opportunities that may affect performance and financial position according to risk factors. In light of the global business environment, including financial and material issues, the Group identifies opportunities that require cross-organizational management. This identification is based on a comprehensive evaluation of the magnitude of impact (Major, Moderate, Small), the probability of occurrence (High, Moderate, Low), and the timing of manifestation. Items are considered "very material" when they have either a Major or Moderate impact and a High or Moderate likelihood of manifestation. Furthermore, if a materiality issue is assessed with one factor rated as Moderate and another as either Major or High, it is also classified as very material. The Group formulates response measures at the organizational level and regularly monitors and manages progress. Various mechanisms have been developed to maximize the benefits of these management and operational opportunities.
[Add row]

(2.5) Does your organization identify and classify potential water pollutants associated with its activities that could have a detrimental impact on water ecosystems or human health?

(2.5.1) Identification and classification of potential water pollutants

Select from:

☑ Yes, we identify and classify our potential water pollutants

(2.5.2) How potential water pollutants are identified and classified

The Ajinomoto Group factories which produce several kinds of amino acids among the Group products, have used much water for starch raw material dissolution and products/facilities for cleaning, and have used much nitrogen for fermentation. Discharged wastewater from these Group factories contain nitrogen and biochemical oxygen demand (BOD). Nitrogen and BOD contained wastewater have impacted on water ecosystems and human health, have been identified and classified for potential water pollutants by the Group. There are wastewater quality regulations of nitrogen and BOD for preventing detrimental impacts on water ecosystems and human health at all concerned area of these Group factories, in concrete regulation name is Kawasaki city wastewater regulation. The group has set voluntary waste water standard about nitrogen and BOD, the reason why is that we assess future potential regulatory changes at a local level. Our voluntary waste water standards are BOD ≦10ppm and total-nitrogen <5ppm. The Group factories have measured every day BOD and total-nitrogen of their treated waste water before discharge to confirm preserving the Group voluntary standard and prevent water pollution. The Group is committed to developing water-saving processes.
[Fixed row]

(2.5.1) Describe how your organization minimizes the adverse impacts of potential water pollutants on water ecosystems or human health associated with your activities.

Row 1

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☑ Other nutrients and oxygen demanding pollutants

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Ajinomoto group manufactures several kinds of amino acid, many processed food and seasoning. The Group factories which produce several kinds of amino acids among the Group products, have used much water for starch raw material dissolution and products/facilities for cleaning, and have used much nitrogen for fermentation. Discharged wastewater from these Group factories contain nitrogen and biochemical oxygen demand (BOD). Increasing BOD, that is low oxygen by increasing organic substance in river, fishes and plants in river cannot live by much pollution of no natural depuration. Biodiversity in river is destroyed.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

☑ Beyond compliance with regulatory requirements

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

There are wastewater quality regulations preventing detrimental impacts on water ecosystems and human health at all concerned area of the Ajinomoto Group factories. As wastewater management, the Group has set voluntary wastewater standard that are stricter than the discharge standards set by the authorities at each factory (for example, some factories have standards such as BOD ≤ 10 ppm, TN ≤ 5 ppm). The Group has renewed from conventional activated sludge process to biological nitrification denitrification method. We evaluate all treated wastewater quality and evaluate as success when voluntary wastewater standard is achieved. In addition, based on its belief that it is vital to minimize water usage, the Group is committed to developing water-saving processes as product innovation of the monosodium glutamate production process. The Group is committed to developing water-saving processes. Our target is: Reduction of the amount of total water withdrawals 15 % or more reduction (compared to fiscal 2018 by fiscal 2040).
[Add row]

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities

(3.1) Have you identified any environmental risks which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

	Environmental risks identified
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain
Forests	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain
Plastics	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

[Fixed row]

(3.1.1) Provide details of the environmental risks identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:
☑ Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

☑ Cyclone, hurricane, typhoon

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Japan

☑ Thailand

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

There is a risk of the production base of the Ajinomoto group suffering a great deal of damage, and it becomes impossible to operate by a catastrophic natural disaster. These natural disasters are unforeseeable and powerful, and it is impossible for humans to prevent them from causing any damage at all. However, what we can do is to prepare ourselves, take steps to lessen their impact and have in place appropriate measures to minimize the damage afterwards. The Ajinomoto Group has own sites in the areas where possibly occur extreme weather events such as cyclones and floods. We explain 2 examples. In Thailand, these revenue accounting for 10% of the Group, they suffered widespread, serious damage in the major flooding that occurred October–November 2011. Five production sites of the Ajinomoto Group suffered major damage. In Japan, these revenue accounting for 40% (50 billion yen) of the Group. There are 20 factories of the Group in Japan. There is extreme heavy rain continue long time at one place while recently a few years by climate change in Japan, the Group factories suffered heavy rain. The occurrence caused impact for the Ajinomoto Group in terms of both business activities and social contribution initiatives. The Ajinomoto Group took a variety of actions to cope with the flooding. Both in its business activities and its social contribution initiatives, the Ajinomoto Group always seeks to do what it can to protect lives and local communities when disaster strikes.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Decreased revenues due to reduced production capacity

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Very likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Low

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

[Risk identification] If the forecast of flood water level in Thailand is higher than ever, the Group factories in Thailand identify risk which is suspend productions by suffering more serious damage such as broken equipment. If one week suspension occur, our sales (1,000,000,000,000 yen) lose 0.2% sales. If the frequency of heavy rain in Japan is more than ever, the Group factories in Japan identify risk which is suspend productions by suffering more serious damage such as broken equipment. If one week suspension occur at one of Japanese Group factory, the factory sales (25,000,000,000 yen) lose 2% sales.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.1.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – minimum (currency)

2500000000

(3.1.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

2500000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

If the forecast of flood water level in Thailand is higher than ever, the Group factories in Thailand identify risk which is suspend productions by suffering more serious damage such as broken equipment. If one week suspension occur, our sales (1,000,000,000,000 yen) lose 0.2% sales. If the frequency of heavy rain in Japan is more than ever, the Group factories in Japan identify risk which is suspend productions by suffering more serious damage such as broken equipment. If one week suspension occur at one of Japanese Group factory, the factory sales (25,000,000,000 yen) lose 2% sales.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☑ Improve maintenance of infrastructure

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

220000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Our factories in Thailand had installed high wall in2011 and set important equipment at 2nd floor by spending 150 million yen (The material cost: 30,000,000 yen the construction fee: 120,000,000 yen 150,000,000 yen). [Result] At October 2011, our factories in Thailand had started operation after finishing flood. Our equipment had almost no damage. Japan [Action] Our factories in Japan had improved the wide of water drain and drain gate in 2022 by spending 70 million yen. [Result] At June 2023, our factories in Japan had continued operation suffered heavy rain. Our equipment had almost no damage.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

[Situation] There is flood risk in Thailand, because elevation difference between north and south is small. [Task] To prevent all equipment from exposing flood, factory should install high wall and set important equipment at 2nd floor. [Result] At October 2011, our factories in Thailand had started operation after finishing flood. Our equipment had almost no damage. ＜Japan> [Situation] There is extreme heavy rain risk continue long time at one place in Japan. [Task] To prevent all equipment from heavy rain water, factories should improve water drain. [Result] At June 2023, our factories in Japan had continued operation suffered heavy rain. Our equipment had almost no damage.

Forests

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk4

(3.1.1.2) Commodity

Select all that apply

☑ Timber products

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Reputation

☑ Increased partner and stakeholder concern or negative partner and stakeholder feedback

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Downstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Peru
☑ Brazil
☑ France
☑ Poland
☑ Thailand
☑ Viet Nam
☑ Indonesia
☑ Philippines

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

The Ajinomoto Group primarily uses paper as packaging for food products, amino acids, etc., which is common in each country in which it operates. Since certified wood products are the most widely used, it is believed that products that are certified or at least proven to have a low environmental impact and low deforestation risk will be accepted in the market. Conversely, if the Ajinomoto Group does not use sustainable paper, it will damage its reputation and be excluded from the market. The Ajinomoto Group's customers include environmentally advanced companies and consumers, and losing the trust of customers in countries with a history of deforestation or in Europe, where deforestation is a sensitive issue, would have a negative financial impact.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Brand damage

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Very likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

The impact of a loss of customer trust is expected to manifest itself in the form of a decrease in sales. This is because customers will avoid purchasing from the Ajinomoto Group and switch to purchasing from competitors, causing the prices of Ajinomoto Group products to fall. Therefore, this decrease in sales is also included in the financial impact calculations in this chapter. Although this impact will occur immediately after the environmental issue occurs, it is likely to occur over a period of three to five years rather than in the short term, so we have assessed the medium-term impact.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.1.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – minimum (currency)

15152504400

(3.1.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – maximum (currency)

136372539600

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

The Ajinomoto Group's global sales for fiscal year 2024 are expected to be 1,530,556 million yen, of which 99% will be manufacturing sales, which would be 1,515,250 million yen. If we assume that this will decrease by 1% for at least one year due to the boycott, the impact will be 15,152 million yen. If we assume that this will decrease by 3% over three years, the impact will be 136,373 million yen.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Engagement

☑ Engage with suppliers

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

30000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

If we estimate that the total man-hours spent on engagement with suppliers will be one person per year, the estimated labor costs will be 30,000,000 yen.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

We are working to promote the use of sustainable paper through negotiations with paper companies in order to purchase sustainable packaging materials that use paper packaging certified by FSC, PEFC, etc.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

☑ Flooding (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, groundwater)

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Thailand

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Chao Phraya

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Ajinomoto group manufactures several kinds of amino acid, many processed food and seasoning. The Group factories which produce several kinds of amino acids among the Group products, have used much water for starch raw material dissolution and products/facilities for cleaning. If flood occur and surface water is polluted, our factories cannot continue operation. How the impact identified will uniquely affect our direct operations; The factories in Thailand are important base of amino acid and food production of the Group. Amount of production and sales and profit at these factories account for over 10% of that of the whole Group profit. So when flood occur in Thailand, surface water around the factories in Thailand will be polluted, and will not be able to continue producing amino acids for several days. We have 3 factories in Thailand with relatively high risk of flood. All of them sited along the Chao Phraya river, because the factories need to use the water for the production. It has occured floods on the Chao Phraya river during past a few decade.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Decreased revenues due to reduced production capacity

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-high

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

The factories in Thailand are important base of amino acid and food production of Ajinomoto group. Amount of production and sales and profit at these factories account for over 10% of Ajinomoto group of the world. Sales of Ajinomoto group is approximately 1000 billion JPY. Therefore, we calculate potential financial impact 100 billion JPY.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.1.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – minimum (currency)

1000000000000

(3.1.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

10000000000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

The factories in Thailand are important base of amino acid and food production of Ajinomoto group. Amount of production and sales and profit at these factories account for over 10% of Ajinomoto group of the world. Sales of Ajinomoto group is approximately 1000 billion JPY. Therefore, we calculate potential financial impact 100 billion

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☑ Increase environment-related capital expenditure

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

260000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

We had installed 1 meter high wall than initial design at Ayutthaya factory in Thailand. Because Ayutthaya factory had experienced not foreseen flood. Ayutthaya factory had spent additional expenditure about 95 mTHB (about 260,000,000 yen) as this higher wall.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Our strategy to respond to this risk is, to 1) Monitor drought and flood to be well prepared, 2) build a wall to prevent/reduce water inflow. [Case study] At Ayutthaya factory in Thailand, where we produce MSG, it experienced flood in 2011, and factory construction work stopped at the time, caused serious damage to the construction schedule. While Ayutthaya factory operation, the Factory will cause serious damage to the production. Therefore, Ajinomoto decided to extend 0.5 meter high wall in 2011. It is approximately 3000 meter long, and covers all of the factory side facing the Chaopraya river. The construction finished in 2012. As a result, in 2021 when rather heavy rain occurred, Ayutthaya factory did not suffer from water inflow, and could continue business as usual.

Plastics

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Technology

☑ Transition to recyclable plastic products

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Upstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ France

☑ Poland

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

The Ajinomoto Group manufactures several kinds of food products in Europe. It is anticipated that in the EU under PPWR, use of 10% recycled materials for food packaging will be mandated on and after 2030, and any products that fail to comply with the regulations will be unable to enter the market. The sales Most of the food packaging the Ajinomoto Group manufactures uses flexible plasic film, so if we are unable to use 10% recycled materials for the food products distributed in France and Poland, there is a risk of decrease in sales.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Decreased revenues due to reduced demand for products and services

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk2

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

☑ Carbon pricing mechanisms

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Japan

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

The Ajinomoto group makes several kinds of amino acid, many processed food and seasoning, frozen food. The Group has implemented business in Japan where accounts for 50% of our company's total revenue. The Group factories in Japan emits approximately 400 kilo-tons CO2 in 2021 to manufacture these products such

as seasoning and frozen food. Productions of seasoning and frozen food consume much fuel for sterilization steam and much power for frozen. Tax rate corresponding to the amount of CO2 emissions for all the fossil fuels (JPY 289/t-CO2). If carbon tax in Japan will increase, it can be a big risk for the Group.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Increased indirect [operating] costs

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Virtually certain

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-high

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Estimation of carbon tax to Ajinomoto group in Japan is approximately 100 million yen that consumption of fuel oil and gas multiplied by unit carbon tax of petroleum oil 760 (yen/kilo L), gases 780 (yen/ton), respectively. The carbon tax of natural gas: 80,000,000 yen + the carbon tax of oil: 20,000,000 yen = 100,000,000 yen. If Japanese carbon tax rate rise to twice, Ajinomoto group in Japan should spend 100 million yen for additional carbon tax.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.1.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – minimum (currency)

100000000

(3.1.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

100000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Estimation of carbon tax to Ajinomoto group in Japan is approximately 100 million yen that consumption of fuel oil and gas multiplied by unit carbon tax of petroleum oil 760 (yen/kilo L), gases 780 (yen/ton), respectively. The carbon tax of natural gas: 80,000,000 yen the carbon tax of oil: 20,000,000 yen 100,000,000 yen. If Japanese carbon tax rate rise to twice, Ajinomoto group in Japan should spend 100 million yen for additional carbon tax.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Pricing and credits

☑ Increase internal price on carbon

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

100000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Estimation of carbon tax to Ajinomoto group in Japan is approximately 100 million yen that consumption of fuel oil and gas multiplied by unit carbon tax of petroleum oil 760 (yen/kilo L), gases 780 (yen/ton), respectively. The carbon tax of natural gas: 80,000,000 yen the carbon tax of oil: 20,000,000 yen 100,000,000 yen. If Japanese carbon tax rate rise to twice, Ajinomoto group in Japan should spend 100 million yen for additional carbon tax.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

[Situation] There is risk for increasing carbon tax rate in Japan, because the Japanese government decide to be going to stop coal power plant. [Task] To decrease not only carbon tax impact but also global warming, our factories in Japan should shift from petroleum oil to other kind of fuel and purchase renewable power. [Action] On April 28, 2020, the Ajinomoto Group's greenhouse effect gas reduction targets toward 2030 were approved by Science Based Targets (SBT) initiative as to limit global warming to less than 1.5 degrees Celsius compared to pre-industrial temperatures. The targets approved by SBT initiative: Scope 1 + 2 FY2030: Reduce by 50% (vs. FY2018) Scope 3 FY2030: Reduce by 24% (vs. FY2018) By fiscal 2030, we aim to reduce Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by 50% from the fiscal 2018

*level. We will achieve this goal by implementing energy conservation activities, switching to fuels with lower greenhouse gas emissions, using renewable energy, such as biomass and solar power, and introducing processes that use less energy. The Ajinomoto factory in China had switched fuel form light oil to natural gas in 2020, the Group factories in Brazil have purchased renewable energy power in 2021, the Group factories in Peru have purchased renewable energy power in 2022, the Group factories in Japan have contracted to power companies of low GHG emissions. Our fiscal 2030 target for Scope 3 is to reduce emissions by 24% from the fiscal 2018 level. We will focus in particular on raw materials, which account for approximately 60% of total lifecycle greenhouse gas emissions. In addition to encouraging suppliers to reduce emissions, we are also considering the introduction of new technologies, including on-site production of ammonia. [Result] The Group will decrease carbon tax impact in Japan by 2030. We assume rough estimation that additional cost for renewable energy power is 100 million yen per year for decreasing carbon tax impact. (0.4 yen/kWh * 250 GWh/year)*

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk3

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical

☑ Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Brazil

☑ Japan

☑ Thailand

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Ajinomoto group manufactures several kinds of amino acid, many processed food and seasoning. The Group factories which produce several kinds of amino acids among the Group products, have used much water for starch raw material dissolution and products/facilities for cleaning. If flood occur and surface water is polluted, our factories cannot continue operation. How the impact identified will uniquely affect our direct operations; The factories in Thailand are important base of amino acid and food production of the Group. Amount of production and sales and profit at these factories account for over 10% of that of the whole Group profit. So when flood occur in Thailand, surface water around the factories in Thailand will be polluted, and will not be able to continue producing amino acids for several days. We have 3 factories in Thailand with relatively high risk of flood. All of them sited along the Chao Phraya river, because the factories need to use the water for the production. It has occurred floods on the Chao Phraya river during past a few decade.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Decreased revenues due to reduced production capacity

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-high

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

[Risk identification] If the forecast of drought term in Thailand is longer than ever, the Group factories in Thailand identify risk which suspend productions by being able to no withdraw surface water. If the drought term extends one week, then the Group factories suffer from one week suspension, our sales (1,000,000,000,000 yen) lose 0.2% sales.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.1.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – minimum (currency)

2000000000

(3.1.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

2000000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

[Risk identification] If the forecast of drought term in Thailand is longer than ever, the Group factories in Thailand identify risk which suspend productions by being able to no withdraw surface water. If the drought term extends one week, then the Group factories suffer from one week suspension, our sales (1,000,000,000,000 yen) lose 0.2% sales.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☑ Implementing buffer stocks or dual sourcing

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

100000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

[Situation] There are water scarcity risk in Japan, Thailand, Brazil, because these countries have already suffered water scarcity. [Task] To prevent from suspending production by water scarcity. [Action] Our factories in Japan, Thailand, Brazil had installed water pond (minimum capacity is over 1 week.) before starting operation by spending approximately 100 million yen. (The material cost: 20,000,000 yen the construction fee: 80,000,000 yen 100,000,000 yen) There are at least 9 ponds in Ajinomoto Group. [Result] In concrete, at April 2013, our factories in Thailand had started operation after installing pond. Our operation had almost no damage of drought.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

[Situation] There are water scarcity risk in Japan, Thailand, Brazil, because these countries have already suffered water scarcity. [Task] To prevent from suspending production by water scarcity. [Action] Our factories in Japan, Thailand, Brazil had installed water pond (minimum capacity is over 1 week.) before starting operation by spending approximately 100 million yen. (The material cost: 20,000,000 yen + the construction fee: 80,000,000 yen = 100,000,000 yen) There are at least 9 ponds in Ajinomoto Group. [Result] In concrete, at April 2013, our factories in Thailand had started operation after installing pond. Our operation had almost no damage of drought.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk2

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

☑ Flooding (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, groundwater)

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Upstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Thailand

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Chao Phraya

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

The method for identifying the impact "Supply chain disruption"; Ajinomoto group manufactures several kinds of amino acid, many processed food and seasoning. The Group factories which produce several kinds of amino acids among the Group products, have used much water for starch raw material dissolution and products/facilities for cleaning. If flood occur and surface water is polluted, our factories cannot continue operation. How the impact identified will uniquely affect our direct operations; The factories in Thailand are important base of amino acid and food production of the Group. Amount of production and sales and profit at these factories account for over 10% of that of the whole Group profit. So when flood occur in Thailand, surface water around the factories in Thailand will be polluted, and will not be able to continue producing amino acids for several days. We have 3 factories in Thailand with relatively high risk of flood. All of them sited along the Chao Phraya river, in order to be able to use the water. It has occurred floods on the Chao Phraya river during past a few decade. The method for identifying the impact "Supply chain disruption"; Each organizational unit and group company appoints a person responsible for risk management (general manager) and risk personnel who conduct their own management using the PDCA cycle. Aggregating and analyzing these bottom-up risks gives a clear overview of risk trends across the Ajinomoto Group.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Disruption in upstream value chain

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-high

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

The factories in Thailand are important base of amino acid and food production of Ajinomoto group. Amount of production and sales and profit at these factories account for over 10% of Ajinomoto group of the world. Sales of Ajinomoto group is approximately 1000 billion JPY. Therefore, we calculate potential financial impact

100 billion JPY.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.1.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – minimum (currency)

100000000000

(3.1.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

100000000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

The factories in Thailand are important base of amino acid and food production of Ajinomoto group. Amount of production and sales and profit at these factories account for over 10% of Ajinomoto group of the world. Sales of Ajinomoto group is approximately 1000 billion JPY. Therefore, we calculate potential financial impact 100 billion JPY.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Policies and plans

☑ Amend the Business Continuity Plan

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

1000000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Amount of production and sales and profit at these factories account for over 10% of Ajinomoto group of the world. Sales of Ajinomoto group is approximately 1000 billion JPY. Sales of Ajinomoto group in Thailand is approximately 100 billion yen. The cost of main raw material is approximately 25 billion yen, account for 25% of the sales. Therefore, raw material cost rise is 1 billion yen, in order to secure a raw material supplier in more than one area, as described above.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

We set BCP(Business Continuity Plan) plan as follows. 1. We have secured a raw material supplier in more than one area. The cost is less than 5% rise of the raw material costs for this. There is almost no financial influence. 2. We have researched and developed new production technology. Our expenditure for Research and Development is more than 30 billion yen per year. These themes are (1) reducing major raw materials use by maximizing bacterial productivity, (2) reducing auxiliary materials use and water discharge and so on. We're freed by this measure from raw material risk by water risk.

Forests

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk4

(3.1.1.2) Commodity

Select all that apply

☑ Soy

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Reputation

☑ Increased partner and stakeholder concern or negative partner and stakeholder feedback

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Downstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Japan

☑ Thailand

☑ United States of America

☑ Viet Nam

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

The Ajinomoto Group purchases soybeans in the form of soybean oil and defatted soybeans. Soybeans are known as a commodity with a high risk of deforestation, and the Ajinomoto Group also procures ingredients derived from soybeans produced in South America, which are particularly at high risk. Therefore, unless it is shown that the product has a low environmental impact and a low risk of deforestation, it will not only not be accepted by the market, but not using such sustainable soy meat will lead to a decline in the company's evaluation and exclusion from the market. The Ajinomoto Group's customers include environmentally advanced companies and consumers, and losing the trust of these customers will have a negative impact on the financial situation.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Brand damage

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-high

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

The effect of losing customer trust is likely to appear as a decline in sales. This is because customers will avoid purchasing from the Ajinomoto Group and switch to

purchasing from competitors, which will cause the prices of the company's products to fall. Therefore, the estimation of the financial impact in this chapter will involve calculating such declines in sales. This impact will occur immediately after an environmental scandal occurs, but since the impact is likely to occur over a period of around three to five years rather than in the short term, we have assessed the medium-term impact.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.1.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – minimum (currency)

118530000

(3.1.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – maximum (currency)

1066770000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Sales from the seasoning, food, and frozen food businesses account for 77% of the Ajinomoto Group's total sales, or 11,853 million yen. If we assume that these sales decrease by 1% over one year or 3% over three years, the impact will be a minimum of 119 million yen and a maximum of 1,067 million yen.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Engagement

☑ Engage with suppliers

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

30000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

If we estimate that the total man-hours spent on engagement with suppliers will be one person per year, the estimated labor costs will be 30,000,000 yen.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

In North America, we procure soybean oil and defatted soybeans derived from SSAP-certified soybeans.For South American soybeans, we are working with trading companies to promote the procurement of soybeans that are certified by RTRS or other standards or that can be traced back to their place of origin to confirm deforestation.

Forests

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk4

(3.1.1.2) Commodity

Select all that apply

☑ Palm oil

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Reputation

☑ Increased partner and stakeholder concern or negative partner and stakeholder feedback

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Downstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ France

☑ Japan

☑ Poland

☑ Thailand

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

The Ajinomoto Group mainly uses palm oil as a fat for instant noodles and frozen foods, and this is common in all countries where the Group operates. While certified palm oil is a popular product, deforestation is widely known in Indonesia and Malaysia, where it is mainly produced. Therefore, unless it is certified or at least shown to have a low environmental impact and low risk of deforestation, it will not be accepted by the market, and not using such sustainable palm oil will lead to a lower corporate evaluation and risk of being excluded from the market. The Ajinomoto Group's customers include environmentally advanced companies and consumers, and losing the trust of these customers will have a negative impact on the Group's financial situation.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Brand damage

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Very likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

The effect of losing customer trust is likely to appear as a decline in sales. This is because customers will avoid purchasing from the Ajinomoto Group and switch to purchasing from competitors, which will cause the prices of the company's products to fall. Therefore, the estimation of the financial impact in this chapter will involve

calculating such declines in sales. This impact will occur immediately after an environmental scandal occurs, but since the impact is likely to occur over a period of around three to five years rather than in the short term, we have assessed the medium-term impact.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.1.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – minimum (currency)

75680000

(3.1.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – maximum (currency)

681120000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Sales from the seasoning, food, frozen food, and healthcare businesses account for 99% of the Ajinomoto Group's sales, and if we assume that 50% of these are somehow related to palm oil, sales would be 7,568 million yen. If we assume that these sales decrease by 1% over one year or 3% over three years, the impact would be a minimum of 76 million yen and a maximum of 681 million yen.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Engagement

☑ Engage with suppliers

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

30000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

If we estimate that the total man-hours spent on engagement with suppliers will be one person per year, the estimated labor costs will be 30,000,000 yen.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

We are working to secure sustainable palm oil through negotiations with oil and fat companies in order to purchase sustainable palm oil products that use RSPO-certified oil.

Forests

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk4

(3.1.1.2) Commodity

Select all that apply

☑ Cattle products

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Reputation

☑ Increased partner and stakeholder concern or negative partner and stakeholder feedback

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Downstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Indonesia

☑ Japan

☑ United States of America

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

The Ajinomoto Group uses beef in frozen foods and seasonings. Beef production is not only a major cause of deforestation but is also considered a factor in climate change. Unless the company can demonstrate that it uses raw materials with a low environmental impact and low risk of deforestation, it will not only not be accepted by the market, but not using such sustainable beef will also lead to a risk of a decline in the company's reputation and exclusion from the market. The Ajinomoto Group's customers include environmentally advanced companies and consumers, and losing the trust of these customers will have a negative impact on the financial situation.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Brand damage

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Very likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

The effect of losing customer trust is likely to appear as a decline in sales. This is because customers will avoid purchasing from the Ajinomoto Group and switch to purchasing from competitors, which will cause the prices of the company's products to fall. Therefore, the estimation of the financial impact in this chapter will involve calculating such declines in sales. This impact will occur immediately after an environmental scandal occurs, but since the impact is likely to occur over a period of around three to five years rather than in the short term, we have assessed the medium-term impact.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.1.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – minimum (currency)

11853000

(3.1.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – maximum (currency)

106677000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Of the Ajinomoto Group's total sales, sales from the seasoning, food, and frozen food businesses account for 77%, or 11,853 million yen, and if we assume that 10% of this is somehow related to beef, sales would be 1,185 million yen. If we assume that these sales decrease by 1% over one year or 3% over three years, the impact would be a minimum of 12 million yen and a maximum of 107 million yen.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Engagement

☑ Engage with suppliers

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

30000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

If we estimate that the total man-hours spent on engagement with suppliers will be one person per year, the estimated labor costs will be 30,000,000 yen.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

In order to purchase sustainable beef with assured traceability, we are working to ensure sustainable beef products by working with trading companies to make the

supply chain visible from slaughterhouses, meat companies, producers, and feed companies.

Forests

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk4

(3.1.1.2) Commodity

Select all that apply

☑ Cattle products

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Reputation

☑ Increased partner and stakeholder concern or negative partner and stakeholder feedback

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Downstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Indonesia

☑ Japan

☑ United States of America

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

The Ajinomoto Group procures beef as a raw material for frozen foods and seasonings. Since beef is known as a commodity with a high risk of deforestation, if it is

not shown to be a product with a low environmental impact and low risk of deforestation, not only will it not be accepted by the market, but not using such sustainable beef will lead to a decline in the company's reputation and exclusion from the market. The Ajinomoto Group's customers include environmentally advanced companies and consumers, and losing the trust of these customers will have a negative financial impact.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Brand damage

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-high

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

The effect of losing customer trust is likely to appear as a decline in sales. This is because customers will avoid purchasing from the Ajinomoto Group and switch to purchasing from competitors, which will cause the prices of the company's products to fall. Therefore, the estimation of the financial impact in this chapter will involve calculating such declines in sales. This impact will occur immediately after an environmental scandal occurs, but since the impact is likely to occur over a period of around three to five years rather than in the short term, we have assessed the medium-term impact.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Engagement

☑ Engage with suppliers

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

As there are no commodities for sale that are certified by organizations like palm oil RSPO, ensuring traceability is important for beef. Since it can be proven that beef is DF if it is produced in North America, affiliates who purchase beef produced in North America are required to obtain a certificate of origin from their suppliers. On the other hand, Australian beef, which accounts for about 15% of the procurement volume, may be derived from deforestation, so we are working with suppliers to ensure traceability to the farms and other places of origin.
[Add row]

(3.1.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics from the reporting year that are vulnerable to the substantive effects of environmental risks.

Climate change

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ Revenue

(3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

43200000000

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

14000000000

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ 1-10%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks: 43,000,000,000 yen (Carbon Pricing for fossil fuel) 200,000,000 yen (Carbon Pricing for raw material of coffee beans etc.) 43,200,000,000 yen. Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks: 9,000,000,000 yen (Cost up by productivity decrease of agriculture-livestock raw material) 5,000,000,000 yen (Cost up of fossil fuel) 14,000,000,000 yen.

Forests

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:
☑ Revenue

(3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

9797920000

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

9797920000

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

Both physical risk and transition risk were calculated as an increase in procurement amount. The amount of increase is unknown, but if we assume that the impact is equivalent to 1% of the cost of sales, then 1% of the cost of sales of 979,792,000,000 yen is 9,797,920,000 yen.

Water

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ Revenue

(3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

100000000

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks 100,000,000 yen (Revenue decrease of production shortage by flood).
[Add row]

(3.2) Within each river basin, how many facilities are exposed to substantive effects of water-related risks, and what percentage of your total number of facilities does this represent?

Row 1

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Thailand

☑ Chao Phraya

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

3

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.2.11) Please explain

In the worst case in this basin, both of direct factory operation and raw material production are exposed to flood and drought risk.
[Add row]

(3.3) In the reporting year, was your organization subject to any fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties for water-related regulatory violations?

(3.3.1) Water-related regulatory violations

Select from:

☑ No

(3.3.3) Comment

The Ajinomoto Group was not subject to any fines, enforcement orders, and other penalties for water-related regulatory violations in the reporting year.
[Fixed row]

(3.5) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.5.1) Select the carbon pricing regulation(s) which impact your operations.

Select all that apply

☑ Japan carbon tax

(3.5.3) Complete the following table for each of the tax systems you are regulated by.

Japan carbon tax

(3.5.3.1) Period start date

03/31/2024

(3.5.3.2) Period end date

03/30/2025

(3.5.3.3) % of total Scope 1 emissions covered by tax

30

(3.5.3.4) Total cost of tax paid

87000000

(3.5.3.5) Comment

Japanese carbon taxes are petroleum oil 760 (yen/kilo L), gases 780 (yen/ton). Total cost of tax paid had been calculated amount of fuel consumption by each factory in Japan multiplied each Japanese carbon tax.
[Fixed row]

(3.5.4) What is your strategy for complying with the systems you are regulated by or anticipate being regulated by?

Ajinomoto group basically aim to reduce CO2 emissions of our targets by ourselves. If the group would not meet our targets, the group may comply with the systems.[Situation] There is risk for increasing carbon tax rate in Japan, because the Japanese government decide to be going to stop coal power plant.[Task] To

decrease not only carbon tax impact but also global warming, our factories in Japan should shift from petroleum oil to other kind of fuel and purchase renewable power.[Action] On April 28, 2020, the Ajinomoto Group's greenhouse effect gas reduction targets toward 2030 were approved by Science Based Targets (SBT) initiative as to limit global warming to less than 1.5 degrees Celsius compared to pre-industrial temperatures.The targets approved by SBT initiative:Scope 1 + 2 FY2030: Reduce by 50.4% (vs. FY2018)Scope 3 FY2030: Reduce by 30% (vs. FY2018)On the other hand, the analysis revealed that rising energy prices and carbon tax increases in case of a shift to a lower carbon economy as the impact of climate change worsens may have a significant impact on the production costs of AJI-NO-MOTO® and business profits.[Result] The Group will decrease carbon tax impact in Japan by 2030. One factory in Japan has got approval to switch from heavy oil to natural gas in 2020. The factory in Japan will decrease carbon tax impact in Japan by 2023. The Group aims to fast-track ongoing measures by using internal carbon price, such as the switch to renewable energy and low-GHG energy sources.

(3.6) Have you identified any environmental opportunities which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

	Environmental opportunities identified
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized
Forests	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

[Fixed row]

(3.6.1) Provide details of the environmental opportunities identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp1

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Products and services

☑ Development of new products or services through R&D and innovation

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Downstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Japan

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

GHG emission control may be applied to livestock industry. The Ajinomoto Group has been exploiting worldwide markets for feed-use amino acids for more than 40 years, FY 2022 sales 299.6 billion yen of health care business division account for 25% of the Group total sales. With lysine, threonine, and tryptophan as its main feed-use amino acids, the Group has long been a leader in the markets for these products. Feeds with a good balance of amino acids help to reduce impact on soil and water from livestock manure and greatly reduce greenhouse gas emissions. They also help to reduce the amount of land required for feed crop cultivation. The Ajinomoto Group's feed products are gaining worldwide attention. Conventional livestock feed is a combination of soybean meal and energy-giving grains like corn and wheat. However, it contains more of certain amino acids than can be effectively used by the animal's body. As a result, amino acids are excreted as nitrogen compounds. In addition to having a negative impact on soil and water quality, part of this nitrogen is released into the atmosphere as N2O, which promotes global warming. The greenhouse gas effect of N2O is 300 times greater than that of CO2. By giving low-protein feed fortified with feed-use amino acids to livestock, it is possible to reduce the amount of nitrogen in the animal waste by 30% for example, which helps to curtail the greenhouse gas effect.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Very likely (90–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-high

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Suppressing the GHG emission in livestock industry, the demand rise for feed-use amino acid will become about three to ten % per year according to the effect of lowering environmental impact. Moreover, the sales amount will be increased. We think there is opportunity to get in touch with reduction in energy and amount of consumption of water by development of more efficient production. We will be able to increase around 10% sales of our health care business division. Sales of health care business division at FY2022 is 299.6 billion JPY.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.6.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - minimum (currency)

29960000000

(3.6.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - maximum (currency)

29960000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

Suppressing the GHG emission in livestock industry, the demand rise for feed-use amino acid will become about three to ten % per year according to the effect of lowering environmental impact. Moreover, the sales amount will be increased. We think there is opportunity to get in touch with reduction in energy and amount of consumption of water by development of more efficient production. We will be able to increase around 10% sales of our health care business division. Sales of health care business division at FY2022 is 299.6 billion JPY.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

30173600

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

Our management methods are as follows. [Situation] Among the major compound feeds used in the livestock sector, corn and wheat provide high levels of energy to animals, but they are deficient in amino acids such as lysine and others, limiting livestock production performances. Soybean is the main protein source used for animal feeding providing all amino acids but only lysine can be fully utilized by the animals, the other amino acids being wasted, excreted as nitrogen compounds. The utilization of industrial lysine has opened the way to the reduction of the use of soybean through amino acid balancing practices all over the world. Supplementing the deficient amino acids with feed-use amino acids improves the efficiency with which the livestock's bodies utilize amino acids. The use of lysine and other feed-use amino acids leads to a lower amount of livestock waste and can contribute to the prevention of global warming. While feed balancing by industrial amino acid, appropriate nitrogen content decreases burden being imposed on soil, air and water quality. Especially, Japanese livestock industry does not use not so much industrial amino acid, because farmers do not know profit of feed balanced by amino acid. [Task] To announce profit of feed balanced by amino acid and increase using industrial feed amino acid, Japanese livestock industry decrease environment burden of soil, air and water quality. [Action] To exploit the opportunity and maximize its potential realization we have been promoting our "feed-use amino acid" on academic journals in 2019 and some exhibit in 2018. For example, our staff had published an article on Water resources and Industry of Elsevier, whose title is Carbon and water footprints of pig feed in France: Environmental contributions of pig feed with industrial amino acid supplements. [Result] In concrete term, December 8, 2016 – Ajinomoto Co., Inc. and its consolidated subsidiary were awarded Eco Products Grand Prize "The Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Prize", one of the highest honor in Japan to commend the products for environmental protection. [Estimation of cost to realize opportunity] Sales and general administrative expenses for the FY 2016 was "the listing fees for academic journals: 10,000,000 yen" "exhibit fees for the exhibitions: 20,173,600 yen" 30,173,600. These expenses include advertising expenses such as the listing fees for academic journals and exhibit fees for the exhibitions (ex."Eco

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Our management methods are as follows. [Situation] Among the major compound feeds used in the livestock sector, corn and wheat provide high levels of energy to animals, but they are deficient in amino acids such as lysine and others, limiting livestock production performances. Soybean is the main protein source used for animal feeding providing all amino acids but only lysine can be fully utilized by the animals, the other amino acids being wasted, excreted as nitrogen compounds. The utilization of industrial lysine has opened the way to the reduction of the use of soybean through amino acid balancing practices all over the world. Supplementing the deficient amino acids with feed-use amino acids improves the efficiency with which the livestock's bodies utilize amino acids. The use of lysine and other feed-use amino acids leads to a lower amount of livestock waste and can contribute to the prevention of global warming. While feed balancing by industrial amino acid,

appropriate nitrogen content decreases burden being imposed on soil, air and water quality. Especially, Japanese livestock industry does not use not so much industrial amino acid, because farmers do not know profit of feed balanced by amino acid. [Task] To announce profit of feed balanced by amino acid and increase using industrial feed amino acid, Japanese livestock industry decrease environment burden of soil, air and water quality. [Action] To exploit the opportunity and maximize its potential realization we have been promoting our "feed-use amino acid" on academic journals in 2019 and some exhibit in 2018. For example, our staff had published an article on Water resources and Industry of Elsevier, whose title is Carbon and water footprints of pig feed in France: Environmental contributions of pig feed with industrial amino acid supplements. [Result] In concrete term, December 8, 2016 – Ajinomoto Co., Inc. and its consolidated subsidiary were awarded Eco Products Grand Prize "The Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Prize", one of the highest honor in Japan to commend the products for environmental protection. [Estimation of cost to realize opportunity] Sales and general administrative expenses for the FY 2016 was "the listing fees for academic journals: 10,000,000 yen" + "exhibit fees for the exhibitions: 20,173,600 yen" = 30,173,600. These expenses include advertising expenses such as the listing fees for academic journals and exhibit fees for the exhibitions (ex."EcoPro2016")

Forests

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp2

(3.6.1.2) Commodity

Select all that apply

☑ Timber products

☑ Palm oil

☑ Cattle products

☑ Soy

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Markets

☑ Increased brand value

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Downstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Japan
☑ Brazil
☑ France
☑ Poland
☑ Thailand
☑ Viet Nam
☑ Indonesia
☑ Philippines

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Many of Ajinomoto Group's customers are environmentally conscious corporations, and for example, the use of RSPO-certified oils has been underway for over 10 years at the request of such customers. In addition, while environmental destruction has occurred in Southeast Asia and South America in the past, consumers' environmental awareness is growing rapidly, and interest in products that use ingredients and packaging materials that are not derived from deforestation is growing rapidly. For this reason, it is considered useful to provide products to such markets.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Increased revenue resulting from direct payments from downstream companies

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Likely (66–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-high

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Many of the Ajinomoto Group's customers are environmentally conscious companies, and the Group has been working to supply products that use RSPO-certified oils. Consumers are becoming increasingly environmentally conscious, and interest in products that use raw materials and packaging that do not result from deforestation is growing rapidly. The Group believes that providing products to this market is beneficial. The Group expects these efforts to contribute at least 1% of its sales.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.6.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - minimum (currency)

15305560000

(3.6.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - maximum (currency)

45916680000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

The Ajinomoto Group's total sales are 1,530,556 million yen, three-quarters of which are generated in Japan, Southeast Asia, and South America. If sales increase by 1% or 3% as a result of providing sustainability-focused products, it is expected to result in increases of 15,356 million yen and 45,916,680 million yen, respectively.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

4898960000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The Ajinomoto Group's cost of sales is 979,792,000,000 yen, of which 10% will require additional expenditures related to zero deforestation, which, assuming 5% of

the cost, will amount to 4,898,960,000 yen.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

By sourcing sustainable raw materials and packaging, and by designing and promoting products that emphasize sustainability, we aim to provide products that reach customers, consumers and markets that value sustainability.

Water

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp1

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resource efficiency

☑ Increased efficiency of production and/or distribution processes

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Japan

☑ Viet Nam

(3.6.1.6) River basin where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Mekong

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

By installing the new system with high specification, we are able to decrease the amount of water withdrawals. By reducing the amount of water withdrawals, we have improved water efficiency and reduced our cost for production by reduction of water flow. The Ajinomoto Group has conducted installing the new system which reduce the amount of water used in the process of producing amino acid. We installed similar systems in approximately 10 factories in all the Group from 2006 to 2016. For example, Ajinomoto Vietnam had installed some water economize systems to decrease water withdrawals from 27 million tonnes in 2005 to 1.7 million tonnes in 2016.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Reduced direct costs

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Likely (66–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

There became much more quantity of the amino acid producing in our company than any other companies more effectively. Our plants installed waste treatment system with high specification. Regarding amino acid, we have two advantages comparing with other companies. First one is that the amino acid we produce has the good quality. Second one is that we have the knowledge about how to utilize amino acid. We make an effort for the spread of feed and market development with an amino acid in the drought area by uniting the validity of this amino acid for a customer. Explanation of feed contained amino acid (low protein feed) is follow. Soybean meal contents of Low protein feed which is supplemented industrial manufactured amino acid instead of essential amino acid of soybean meal is over 10% lower than

conventional feed. As coordinating metabolic energy, amount of wheat in low protein feed are over 20% higher than conventional feed. However, soybean meal water consumption inventory over 1000 (m3/t-raw material) is 3 times higher than wheat water consumption inventory a few hundreds (m3/t-raw material), soybean meal content of low protein feed is over 10% lower than conventional feed, therefore water footprint of low protein feed is lower than conventional feed. Water risk will become higher, pig farmers change to apply low protein feed and feed use amino acid supply by Ajinomoto group will be increase more. Therefore, potential financial impact will be 5 billion JPY which was calculated as 2% of revenue of the Health care business segment.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.6.1.17) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term - minimum (currency)

5000000000

(3.6.1.18) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

5000000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

There became much more quantity of the amino acid producing in our company than any other companies more effectively. Our plants installed waste treatment system with high specification. Regarding amino acid, we have two advantages comparing with other companies. First one is that the amino acid we produce has the good quality. Second one is that we have the knowledge about how to utilize amino acid. We make an effort for the spread of feed and market development with an amino acid in the drought area by uniting the validity of this amino acid for a customer. Explanation of feed contained amino acid (low protein feed) is follow. Soybean meal contents of Low protein feed which is supplemented industrial manufactured amino acid instead of essential amino acid of soybean meal is over 10% lower than conventional feed. As coordinating metabolic energy, amount of wheat in low protein feed are over 20% higher than conventional feed. However, soybean meal water consumption inventory over 1000 (m3/t-raw material) is 3 times higher than wheat water consumption inventory a few hundreds (m3/t-raw material), soybean meal content of low protein feed is over 10% lower than conventional feed, therefore water footprint of low protein feed is lower than conventional feed. Water risk will become higher, pig farmers change to apply low protein feed and feed use amino acid supply by Ajinomoto group will be increase more. Therefore, potential financial impact will be 5 billion JPY which was calculated as 2% of revenue of the Health care business segment.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

0

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

There became much more quantity of the amino acid producing in our company than any other companies more effectively. Our plants installed waste treatment system with high specification. Regarding amino acid, we have two advantages comparing with other companies. First one is that the amino acid we produce has the good quality. Second one is that we have the knowledge about how to utilize amino acid. We make an effort for the spread of feed and market development with an amino acid in the drought area by uniting the validity of this amino acid for a customer. Explanation of feed contained amino acid (low protein feed) is follow. Soybean meal contents of Low protein feed which is supplemented industrial manufactured amino acid instead of essential amino acid of soybean meal is over 10% lower than conventional feed. As coordinating metabolic energy, amount of wheat in low protein feed are over 20% higher than conventional feed. However, soybean meal water consumption inventory over 1000 (m3/t-raw material) is 3 times higher than wheat water consumption inventory a few hundreds (m3/t-raw material), soybean meal content of low protein feed is over 10% lower than conventional feed, therefore water footprint of low protein feed is lower than conventional feed. Water risk will become higher, pig farmers change to apply low protein feed and feed use amino acid supply by Ajinomoto group will be increase more. Therefore, potential financial impact will be 5 billion JPY which was calculated as 2% of revenue of the Health care business segment.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

There became much more quantity of the amino acid producing in our company than any other companies more effectively. Our plants installed waste treatment system with high specification. Regarding amino acid, we have two advantages comparing with other companies. First one is that the amino acid we produce has the good quality. Second one is that we have the knowledge about how to utilize amino acid. We make an effort for the spread of feed and market development with an amino acid in the drought area by uniting the validity of this amino acid for a customer. Explanation of feed contained amino acid (low protein feed) is follow. Soybean meal contents of Low protein feed which is supplemented industrial manufactured amino acid instead of essential amino acid of soybean meal is over 10% lower than conventional feed. As coordinating metabolic energy, amount of wheat in low protein feed are over 20% higher than conventional feed. However, soybean meal water consumption inventory over 1000 (m3/t-raw material) is 3 times higher than wheat water consumption inventory a few hundreds (m3/t-raw material), soybean meal content of low protein feed is over 10% lower than conventional feed, therefore water footprint of low protein feed is lower than conventional feed. Water risk will become higher, pig farmers change to apply low protein feed and feed use amino acid supply by Ajinomoto group will be increase more. Therefore, potential financial impact will be 5 billion JPY which was calculated as 2% of revenue of the Health care business segment.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp2

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Markets

☑ Expansion into new markets

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Downstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Japan

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Ajinomoto group while 112 years manufacture several kinds of amino acid such as Leucine and Amino-vital, FY2022 sales of health care business division are 299.6-billion-yen account for 25% of the Group total sales. Human body is composed 20% protein as amino acid. If average temperature goes up, people would desire to have more the intake of protein as amino acid since having a poor appetite. Therefore, our sales of amino acid such as Leucine and Amino-vital will increase by selling to consumers and other food manufacturers.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Increased revenues through access to new and emerging markets

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Likely (66–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-low

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

If sales of our Amino-vital increases 1% / year, the amount of our sales will be expected to increase as 700000 JPY / year.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(3.6.1.17) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term - minimum (currency)

700000

(3.6.1.18) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

700000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

If sales of our Amino-vital increases 1% / year, the amount of our sales will be expected to increase as 700000 JPY / year.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

100000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

[Situation] By global warming, human decrease food appetite by hot temperature and humidity. But human should intake appropriate protein such as amino acid. [Task] The Ajinomoto Group need to work on improving the awareness of our amino acid products. People would consume more products contains amino acid. The Group aims to increase ROIC of Healthcare business of amino acid use from 0% at FY2019 to 12% at FY2025. [Action] The Group has distributed product samples such Amino vital drink and has supported Olympic athlete of Swimming, Judo and Ping-pong by explaining benefit of amino acid since 2003 as Victory project. [Result] We also expect to improve the awareness of our products through the Tokyo Olympic and Paralympic Games as we are a special supporter of them as an amino acid supplier. As a result, the Group has launched "Amino vital Tokyo 2020 Olympic athletes special" for increasing awareness of general consumers.

[Estimation of cost to realize opportunity] The amount of money of the supported Olympic athletes is 100,000,000 yen (Cost of employees: 90,000,000 sample products: 10,000,000 yen) 100,000,000 yen.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

[Situation] By global warming, human decrease food appetite by hot temperature and humidity. But human should intake appropriate protein such as amino acid. [Task] The Ajinomoto Group need to work on improving the awareness of our amino acid products. People would consume more products contains amino acid. The Group aims to increase ROIC of Healthcare business of amino acid use from 0% at FY2019 to 12% at FY2025. [Action] The Group has distributed product samples such Amino vital drink and has supported Olympic athlete of Swimming, Judo and Ping-pong by explaining benefit of amino acid since 2003 as Victory project®. [Result] We also expect to improve the awareness of our products through the Tokyo Olympic and Paralympic Games as we are a special supporter of them as an amino acid supplier. As a result, the Group has launched "Amino vital® Tokyo 2020 Olympic athletes special" for increasing awareness of general consumers. [Estimation of cost to realize opportunity] The amount of money of the supported Olympic athletes is 100,000,000 yen (Cost of employees: 90,000,000 + sample products: 10,000,000 yen) = 100,000,000 yen.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp3

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Markets

☑ Expansion into new markets

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Downstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Japan

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

When climate change related issues become more serious, customer would tend to buy ecological merchandises. Since Ajinomoto has been manufacturing and selling ecological goods, the sales of these products has been increasing. In addition to that, Ajinomoto has introduced "Aji-na-ECO" mark as own original mark which shows our products are low environment burden such as reduced package since 2010. The amount of articles was 138 in 2013, however, it achieved 205 articles in FY2022 as we have been working on increasing the number.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Increased revenues through access to new and emerging markets

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Very likely (90–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-high

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

A 500 million JPY-sale raising increases. (When the goods to which the "Aji-na- ECO-" mark was attached sell in an excess 1%)

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.6.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - minimum (currency)

500000000

(3.6.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - maximum (currency)

500000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

A 500 million JPY-sale raising increases. (When the goods to which the "Aji-na- ECO-" mark was attached sell in an excess 1%)

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

10000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

*[Situation] As the demand for ecological merchandises would be high, due to serious climate change related issues, there is an opportunity in ecological goods market. [Task] Ecological goods need to be recognized easily ecological by consumer. [Action] We have introduced "Aji-na-ECO" mark that proves our products are ecological goods. Types of "Aji-na Eco" mark, Plant-based plastics, Recycled plastic, Sustainable timber, Recycled paper, Reduced packaging, Refillable, No tray usage, Easy recycling and disposal, No box usage, Natural defrosting. [Result] 205 goods had "Aji-na-ECO" mark in FY2022. We have been working on increasing the number of articles that have the mark. The Ajinomoto Group deals in a wide range of containers and packaging for our products, including seasonings, packaged food products, frozen foods, coffee products, fats and oils, and more. We hold the Ajinomoto Group Food Conference and the Packaging Designers' Liaison Meeting, and other events for Group companies in Japan to share efforts and receive feedback in environmentally conscious container and packaging design. Before releasing new or revised products, the Ajinomoto Group conducts an environmental assessment based on a checklist. We use this assessment to confirm compliance with product-specific regulations and compatibility with Group environmental targets. In addition, Ajinomoto Co., Inc. assesses the details of product revisions using a points-based Eco Index for Containers and Packaging. [Estimation of cost to realize opportunity] Overhead cost as total manpower cost is approximately 10 million yen per year. (10 million yen per year per person * 5 persons * 0.2 year 10 million yen.)*

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

[Situation] As the demand for ecological merchandises would be high, due to serious climate change related issues, there is an opportunity in ecological goods market. [Task] Ecological goods need to be recognized easily ecological by consumer. [Action] We have introduced "Aji-na-ECO" mark that proves our products are ecological goods. Types of "Aji-na Eco" mark, Plant-based plastics, Recycled plastic, Sustainable timber, Recycled paper, Reduced packaging, Refillable, No tray

*usage, Easy recycling and disposal, No box usage, Natural defrosting. [Result] 205 goods had "Aji-na-ECO" mark in FY2022. We have been working on increasing the number of articles that have the mark. The Ajinomoto Group deals in a wide range of containers and packaging for our products, including seasonings, packaged food products, frozen foods, coffee products, fats and oils, and more. We hold the Ajinomoto Group Food Conference and the Packaging Designers' Liaison Meeting, and other events for Group companies in Japan to share efforts and receive feedback in environmentally conscious container and packaging design. Before releasing new or revised products, the Ajinomoto Group conducts an environmental assessment based on a checklist. We use this assessment to confirm compliance with product-specific regulations and compatibility with Group environmental targets. In addition, Ajinomoto Co., Inc. assesses the details of product revisions using a points-based Eco-Index for Containers and Packaging. [Estimation of cost to realize opportunity] Overhead cost as total manpower cost is approximately 10 million yen per year. (10 million yen per year per person * 5 persons * 0.2 year = 10 million yen.)*
[Add row]

(3.6.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics in the reporting year that are aligned with the substantive effects of environmental opportunities.

Climate change

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:
☑ Revenue

(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

30460700000

(3.6.2.3) % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ 1-10%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

Please see Question 3.6.1 as following items.[Climate Change-Opp129,960,000,000] [Climate Change-Opp2700,000] [Climate Change-Opp3500,000,000] 30,460,700,000

Forests

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ Revenue

(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

8960000000

(3.6.2.3) % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

Assuming that 1% of the food business's sales of 896 billion yen were maintained through certification and sustainable procurement activities, the impact would be 8,960 billion yen.

Water

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ Revenue

(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

5000000000

(3.6.2.3) % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

There became much more quantity of the amino acid producing in our company than any other companies more effectively. Our plants installed waste treatment system with high specification. Regarding amino acid, we have two advantages comparing with other companies. First one is that the amino acid we produce has the good quality. Second one is that we have the knowledge about how to utilize amino acid. We make an effort for the spread of feed and market development with an amino acid in the drought area by uniting the validity of this amino acid for a customer. Explanation of feed contained amino acid (low protein feed) is follow. Soybean meal contents of Low protein feed which is supplemented industrial manufactured amino acid instead of essential amino acid of soybean meal is over 10% lower than conventional feed. As coordinating metabolic energy, amount of wheat in low protein feed are over 20% higher than conventional feed. However, soybean meal water consumption inventory over 1000 (m3/t-raw material) is 3 times higher than wheat water consumption inventory a few hundreds (m3/t-raw material), soybean meal content of low protein feed is over 10% lower than conventional feed, therefore water footprint of low protein feed is lower than conventional feed. Water risk will become higher, pig farmers change to apply low protein feed and feed use amino acid supply by Ajinomoto group will be increase more. Therefore, potential financial impact will be 5 billion JPY which was calculated as 2% of revenue of the Health care business segment
[Add row]

C4. Governance

(4.1) Does your organization have a board of directors or an equivalent governing body?

(4.1.1) Board of directors or equivalent governing body

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2) Frequency with which the board or equivalent meets

Select from:

☑ More frequently than quarterly

(4.1.3) Types of directors your board or equivalent is comprised of

Select all that apply

☑ Executive directors or equivalent

☑ Non-executive directors or equivalent

☑ Independent non-executive directors or equivalent

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

Select from:

☑ Yes, and it is publicly available

(4.1.5) Briefly describe what the policy covers

The board diversity and inclusion policy is described as follows in Chapter 4: Board of Directors, Committees and Executive Committees, etc., (2) Composition and Diversity of the Board of Directors in "Principle on Corporate Governance of Ajinomoto Co., Inc." (Publicly available on https://www.ajinomoto.co.jp/company/en/ir/strategy/corp_gov/main/0/teaserItems1/03/linkList/03/link/principle_E.pdf) The Company has the basic policy, considering the number of members, the percentage of Internal Directors and Independent Outside Directors, the percentage of persons who concurrently serve as Directors and Executive Officers, individual experiences, abilities, insights, internationality, gender, race, ethnicity, nationality, country of origin or cultural background, etc., for the

Board of Directors composed of Independent Outside Directors who can objectively supervise business execution from an independent standpoint, Internal Directors who concurrently serve as Executive Officers including Chief Executive Officer, and Internal Directors who are Member of the Audit Committee (Standing). In addition, in order to promote the separation of supervision and execution and further enhance the effectiveness of the management oversight function by the Board of Directors, the Independent Outside Directors shall occupy a majority, and the chairperson of the Board of Directors shall be the Independent Outside Director.

(4.1.6) Attach the policy (optional)

4.1 Principle on Corporate Governance of Ajinomoto Co.,Inc_E.pdf
[Fixed row]

(4.1.1) Is there board-level oversight of environmental issues within your organization?

	Board-level oversight of this environmental issue
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Forests	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.1.2) Identify the positions (do not include any names) of the individuals or committees on the board with accountability for environmental issues and provide details of the board's oversight of environmental issues.

Climate change

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Board mandate

☑ Other policy applicable to the board, please specify :Sustainability Report 2024

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

☑ Scheduled agenda item in some board meetings – at least annually

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

☑ Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis

☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives

☑ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures

☑ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy

☑ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes

☑ Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The Board of Directors, including CEO, has established the Sustainability Advisory Council, and establishes a system to recommend the Ajinomoto Group's approach to sustainability including Climate Change, water, forest and biodivesity. It determines materiality items related to sustainability and supervises the execution of initiatives related to sustainability. The Board is responsible for all the activities of the organisation and has a mechanism for providing stakeholders with a fair, balanced and understandable assessment of the organisation's position and prospects.

Forests

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Board mandate

☑ Other policy applicable to the board, please specify :Sustainability Report 2024

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

☑ Scheduled agenda item in some board meetings – at least annually

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

☑ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets

☑ Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis

☑ Overseeing and guiding public policy engagement

☑ Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities

☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets
☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments
☑ Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes
☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy
☑ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures
☑ Monitoring supplier compliance with organizational requirements
☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments
☑ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
☑ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives
☑ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures
☑ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The Board of Directors, including CEO, has established the Sustainability Advisory Council, and establishes a system to recommend the Ajinomoto Group's approach to sustainability including Climate Change, water, forest and biodivesity. It determines materiality items related to sustainability and supervises the execution of initiatives related to sustainability. The Board is responsible for all the activities of the organisation and has a mechanism for providing stakeholders with a fair, balanced and understandable assessment of the organisation's position and prospects.

Water

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply
☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:
☑ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply
☑ Board mandate
☑ Other policy applicable to the board, please specify :Sustainability Report 2024

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

☑ Scheduled agenda item in some board meetings – at least annually

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

☑ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets

☑ Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis

☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities

☑ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures

☑ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy

☑ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy

☑ Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures

☑ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The Board of Directors, including CEO, has established the Sustainability Advisory Council, and establishes a system to recommend the Ajinomoto Group's approach to sustainability including Climate Change, water, forest and biodivesity. It determines materiality items related to sustainability and supervises the execution of initiatives related to sustainability. The Board is responsible for all the activities of the organisation and has a mechanism for providing stakeholders with a fair, balanced and understandable assessment of the organisation's position and prospects.

Biodiversity

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Board mandate

☑ Other policy applicable to the board, please specify :Sustainability Report 2024

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

☑ Scheduled agenda item in some board meetings – at least annually

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

☑ Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis

☑ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The Board of Directors, including CEO, has established the Sustainability Advisory Council, and establishes a system to recommend the Ajinomoto Group's approach to sustainability including Climate Change, water, forest and biodivesity. It determines materiality items related to sustainability and supervises the execution of initiatives related to sustainability. The Board is responsible for all the activities of the organisation and has a mechanism for providing stakeholders with a fair, balanced and understandable assessment of the organisation's position and prospects.
[Fixed row]

(4.2) Does your organization's board have competency on environmental issues?

Climate change

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

☑ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group

☑ Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues

☑ Integrating knowledge of environmental issues into board nominating process

☑ Regular training for directors on environmental issues, industry best practice, and standards (e.g., TCFD, SBTi)

☑ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience

☑ Active member of an environmental committee or organization

Forests

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

☑ Integrating knowledge of environmental issues into board nominating process

☑ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience

☑ Active member of an environmental committee or organization

Water

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

☑ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group

☑ Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues

☑ Integrating knowledge of environmental issues into board nominating process

☑ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience

☑ Active member of an environmental committee or organization

[Fixed row]

(4.3) Is there management-level responsibility for environmental issues within your organization?

	Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

	Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue
Forests	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.3.1) Provide the highest senior management-level positions or committees with responsibility for environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
☑ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets
☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning
☑ Developing a climate transition plan
☑ Implementing a climate transition plan
☑ Conducting environmental scenario analysis
☑ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
☑ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes
☑ Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues
☑ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues
☑ Managing priorities related to innovation/low-environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:
☑ Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:
☑ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Ajinomoto Group positions corporate governance as one of the most important aspects of its management foundation for strengthening ASV Management and achieving 2030 vision. In order to enhance the effectiveness of ASV Management, we select a “Company with Three Committees” that clearly separate supervision

and execution by balancing “supervision of appropriate execution that reflects the opinions of stakeholders" and "business execution with a sense of speed.” The Board of Directors consists of a variety of Directors, discusses and examines important management matters that greatly affect corporate value, encourages risk-taking of execution by indicating a major direction, verifies the validity of execution processes and results, and appropriately supervises execution. On the other hand, the execution, the Chief Executive Officer who has been greatly delegated authority from the Board of Directors will take the lead in making decisions for important business execution at the Executive Committee, will realize sustainable enhancement of corporate value as One Team. In order to closely communicate between the Board of Directors and the Executive Committee, governance rules are established based on the Company's approach to enhance corporate value, proposals and reports are made from the Executive Committee to the Board of Directors, and deliberations and resolutions are made by the Board of Directors.

Forests

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Developing a climate transition plan

☑ Implementing a climate transition plan

☑ Conducting environmental scenario analysis

☑ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues

☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
☑ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes
☑ Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues
☑ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues
☑ Managing priorities related to innovation/low-environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:
☑ Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:
☑ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Ajinomoto Group positions corporate governance as one of the most important aspects of its management foundation for strengthening ASV Management and achieving 2030 vision. In order to enhance the effectiveness of ASV Management, we select a “Company with Three Committees” that clearly separate supervision and execution by balancing “supervision of appropriate execution that reflects the opinions of stakeholders" and "business execution with a sense of speed.” The Board of Directors consists of a variety of Directors, discusses and examines important management matters that greatly affect corporate value, encourages risk-taking of execution by indicating a major direction, verifies the validity of execution processes and results, and appropriately supervises execution. On the other hand, the execution, the Chief Executive Officer who has been greatly delegated authority from the Board of Directors will take the lead in making decisions for important business execution at the Executive Committee, will realize sustainable enhancement of corporate value as One Team. In order to closely communicate between the Board of Directors and the Executive Committee, governance rules are established based on the Company's approach to enhance corporate value, proposals and reports are made from the Executive Committee to the Board of Directors, and deliberations and resolutions are made by the Board of Directors.

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities
☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets
☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
☑ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets
☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning
☑ Developing a climate transition plan
☑ Implementing a climate transition plan
☑ Conducting environmental scenario analysis
☑ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
☑ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes
☑ Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues
☑ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues
☑ Managing priorities related to innovation/low-environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:
☑ Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Ajinomoto Group positions corporate governance as one of the most important aspects of its management foundation for strengthening ASV Management and achieving 2030 vision. In order to enhance the effectiveness of ASV Management, we select a “Company with Three Committees” that clearly separate supervision and execution by balancing “supervision of appropriate execution that reflects the opinions of stakeholders" and "business execution with a sense of speed.” The Board of Directors consists of a variety of Directors, discusses and examines important management matters that greatly affect corporate value, encourages risk-taking of execution by indicating a major direction, verifies the validity of execution processes and results, and appropriately supervises execution. On the other hand, the execution, the Chief Executive Officer who has been greatly delegated authority from the Board of Directors will take the lead in making decisions for important business execution at the Executive Committee, will realize sustainable enhancement of corporate value as One Team. In order to closely communicate between the Board of Directors and the Executive Committee, governance rules are established based on the Company's approach to enhance corporate value, proposals and reports are made from the Executive Committee to the Board of Directors, and deliberations and resolutions are made by the Board of Directors.

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning
☑ Developing a climate transition plan
☑ Implementing a climate transition plan
☑ Conducting environmental scenario analysis
☑ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
☑ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
☑ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
☑ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes
☑ Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues
☑ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues
☑ Managing priorities related to innovation/low-environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:
☑ Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:
☑ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Ajinomoto Group positions corporate governance as one of the most important aspects of its management foundation for strengthening ASV Management and achieving 2030 vision. In order to enhance the effectiveness of ASV Management, we select a “Company with Three Committees” that clearly separate supervision and execution by balancing “supervision of appropriate execution that reflects the opinions of stakeholders" and "business execution with a sense of speed.” The Board of Directors consists of a variety of Directors, discusses and examines important management matters that greatly affect corporate value, encourages risk-taking of execution by indicating a major direction, verifies the validity of execution processes and results, and appropriately supervises execution. On the other hand, the execution, the Chief Executive Officer who has been greatly delegated authority from the Board of Directors will take the lead in making decisions for important

business execution at the Executive Committee, will realize sustainable enhancement of corporate value as One Team. In order to closely communicate between the Board of Directors and the Executive Committee, governance rules are established based on the Company's approach to enhance corporate value, proposals and reports are made from the Executive Committee to the Board of Directors, and deliberations and resolutions are made by the Board of Directors.
[Add row]

(4.5) Do you provide monetary incentives for the management of environmental issues, including the attainment of targets?

Climate change

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ Yes

(4.5.2) % of total C-suite and board-level monetary incentives linked to the management of this environmental issue

2

(4.5.3) Please explain

We have a policy for determining individual compensation for Directors and Executive Officers. This policy is comprised of the Basic Compensation (BC), the Short term Incentives STI), and the Medium-term Stock-based Incentives (MTI). The MTI is a performance-linked compensation that is assessed using a predetermined valuation index after the end of the three fiscal years commencing on April 1, 2023, and is paid in the Company's shares and the amount equivalent to the conversion and disposal of the Company's shares. The MTI has several metrics, target value and evaluation weights. One of the evaluation indicators is GHG emission reduction rate. The target is 30% reduction of scope 1, 2 and 14% reduction of scope 3. Weight in evaluation of this metric is 10 % of MTI. Executive Officers are paid the BC, the STI, and the MTI at approximately 50:30:20. Therefore, 2% (10% of the MTI) of the compensation is paid as incentive linked to the management of climate change issue.

Forests

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ Yes

(4.5.2) % of total C-suite and board-level monetary incentives linked to the management of this environmental issue

2

(4.5.3) Please explain

The Ajinomoto Group has committed to achieving net-zero emissions by 2050, a goal recognized by SBTi. The FLAG sector aims to reduce emissions by 36.4% by 2030, but achieving this will require reducing GHG emissions through land-use change (LUC) without deforestation. The Ajinomoto Group procures a large amount of commodities considered to be at high risk of deforestation, such as paper, palm oil, soybeans, and beef, and its no-deforestation initiatives will significantly contribute to reducing LUC emissions in these sectors. In this way, the current compensation system, defined by GHG emission reductions, also functions as an incentive for achieving no-deforestation.

Water

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to introduce them in the next two years

(4.5.3) Please explain

We are studying how to link from result of forest related target to the compensations.
[Fixed row]

(4.5.1) Provide further details on the monetary incentives provided for the management of environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Shares

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

☑ Achievement of environmental targets

☑ Other targets-related metrics, please specify :コメント記載　ASV レポート P87

Strategy and financial planning

☑ Achievement of climate transition plan

Emission reduction

☑ Reduction in emissions intensity

☑ Reduction in absolute emissions

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

We have a policy for determining individual compensation for Directors and Executive Officers. This policy is comprised of the Basic Compensation, the Short-term Incentives (hereinafter referred to as “STI”), and the Medium-term Stock-based Incentives (hereinafter referred to as “MTI”). The MTI is a performance-linked compensation for executive officers and Director (concurrently serving as executive officers) that is assessed using a predetermined valuation index after the end of the three fiscal years commencing on April 1, 2023 (hereinafter referred to as the "3-Year Period") with the aim of achieving sustained medium-to long-term improvement in business performance and increasing corporate value of the Ajinomoto Group, and is paid in the Company's shares and the amount equivalent to the conversion and disposal of the Company's shares. The MTI has several metrics, taget value and evaluation weights. One of the evaluation indicators is GHG emission reduction rate. The target is 30% reduction of scope 1, 2 and 14% reduction of scope 3. Weight in evaluation of this metric is 10 % of MTI.

(4.5.1.6) How the position’s incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

This compensation system was revised and introduced in May 2023. In the previous compensation system, efforts and achievement of "ESG targets" set in the medium-term management plan were incorporated into MTI, however the "ESG targets" were not directly linked to GHG reduction. In this year's revision, MTI and GHG reduction are clearly linked. By introducing this system, we believe that executive officers will be able to raise awareness of execution and improve the oversight function of Directors with a view to reducing GHG emissions.

Forests

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Shares

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

☑ Achievement of environmental targets

☑ Reduction in absolute emissions in line with net-zero target

Emission reduction

☑ Reduction in emissions intensity

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

We have a policy for determining individual compensation for Directors and Executive Officers. This policy is comprised of the Basic Compensation, the Short-term Incentives (hereinafter referred to as “STI”), and the Medium-term Stock-based Incentives (hereinafter referred to as “MTI”). The MTI is a performance-linked compensation for executive officers and Director (concurrently serving as executive officers) that is assessed using a predetermined valuation index after the end of the three fiscal years commencing on April 1, 2023 (hereinafter referred to as the "3-Year Period") with the aim of achieving sustained medium-to long-term improvement in business performance and increasing corporate value of the Ajinomoto Group, and is paid in the Company's shares and the amount equivalent to the conversion and disposal of the Company's shares. The MTI has several metrics, taget value and evaluation weights. One of the evaluation indicators is GHG emission reduction rate. The target is 30% reduction of scope 1, 2 and 14% reduction of scope 3. Weight in evaluation of this metric is 10 % of MTI. The majority of Scope 3 Category 1 reductions are in the FLAG sector, and the reduction in LUC emissions there is directly linked to No-Deforestation.

(4.5.1.6) How the position’s incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

MTI is clearly linked to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. The introduction of this system is expected to raise executive awareness among executive officers and improve the supervisory function of directors toward the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions by realizing No-Deforestation.

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Director on board

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Shares

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

☑ Achievement of environmental targets

Emission reduction
☑ Reduction in emissions intensity
☑ Reduction in absolute emissions

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:
☑ Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

We have a policy for determining individual compensation for Directors and Executive Officers. This policy is comprised of the Basic Compensation, the Short-term Incentives (hereinafter referred to as “STI”), and the Medium-term Stock-based Incentives (hereinafter referred to as “MTI”). The MTI is a performance-linked compensation for executive officers and Director (concurrently serving as executive officers) that is assessed using a predetermined valuation index after the end of the three fiscal years commencing on April 1, 2023 (hereinafter referred to as the "3-Year Period") with the aim of achieving sustained medium-to long-term improvement in business performance and increasing corporate value of the Ajinomoto Group, and is paid in the Company's shares and the amount equivalent to the conversion and disposal of the Company's shares. The MTI has several metrics, taget value and evaluation weights. One of the evaluation indicators is GHG emission reduction rate. The target is 30% reduction of scope 1, 2 and 14% reduction of scope 3. Weight in evaluation of this metric is 10 % of MTI.

(4.5.1.6) How the position’s incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

This compensation system was revised and introduced in May 2023. In the previous compensation system, efforts and achievement of "ESG targets" set in the medium-term management plan were incorporated into MTI, however the "ESG targets" were not directly linked to GHG reduction. In this year's revision, MTI and GHG reduction are clearly linked. By introducing this system, we believe that executive officers will be able to raise awareness of execution and improve the oversight function of Directors with a view to reducing GHG emissions

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level
☑ Other C-Suite Officer, please specify :CXO (Chief Transformation Officer)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Shares

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

☑ Achievement of environmental targets

Emission reduction

☑ Reduction in emissions intensity

☑ Reduction in absolute emissions

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

We have a policy for determining individual compensation for Directors and Executive Officers. This policy is comprised of the Basic Compensation, the Short-term Incentives (hereinafter referred to as “STI”), and the Medium-term Stock-based Incentives (hereinafter referred to as “MTI”). The MTI is a performance-linked compensation for executive officers and Director (concurrently serving as executive officers) that is assessed using a predetermined valuation index after the end of the three fiscal years commencing on April 1, 2023 (hereinafter referred to as the "3-Year Period") with the aim of achieving sustained medium-to long-term improvement in business performance and increasing corporate value of the Ajinomoto Group, and is paid in the Company's shares and the amount equivalent to the conversion and disposal of the Company's shares. The MTI has several metrics, taget value and evaluation weights. One of the evaluation indicators is GHG emission reduction rate. The target is 30% reduction of scope 1, 2 and 14% reduction of scope 3. Weight in evaluation of this metric is 10 % of MTI.

(4.5.1.6) How the position’s incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

This compensation system was revised and introduced in May 2023. In the previous compensation system, efforts and achievement of "ESG targets" set in the medium-term management plan were incorporated into MTI, however the "ESG targets" were not directly linked to GHG reduction. In this year's revision, MTI and GHG reduction are clearly linked. By introducing this system, we believe that executive officers will be able to raise awareness of execution and improve the oversight function of Directors with a view to reducing GHG emissions

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Shares

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

☑ Achievement of environmental targets

Emission reduction

☑ Reduction in emissions intensity

☑ Reduction in absolute emissions

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

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Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Shares

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

☑ Achievement of environmental targets

Emission reduction

☑ Reduction in emissions intensity

☑ Reduction in absolute emissions

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

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(4.5.1.6) How the position’s incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

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Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Other C-Suite Officer, please specify :Chief Digital Officer

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Shares

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

☑ Achievement of environmental targets

Emission reduction

☑ Reduction in emissions intensity

☑ Reduction in absolute emissions

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

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(4.5.1.6) How the position’s incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

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Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Corporate executive team

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Shares

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

☑ Achievement of environmental targets

Emission reduction

☑ Reduction in emissions intensity

☑ Reduction in absolute emissions

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

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(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

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Forests

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Other C-Suite Officer, please specify :CXO (Chief Transformation Officer)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Shares

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

☑ Achievement of environmental targets

☑ Reduction in absolute emissions in line with net-zero target

Emission reduction

☑ Reduction in emissions intensity

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

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(4.5.1.6) How the position’s incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

MTI is clearly linked to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. The introduction of this system is expected to raise executive awareness among executive officers and improve the supervisory function of directors toward the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions by realizing No-Deforestation.

Forests

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Director on board

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Shares

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

☑ Achievement of environmental targets

☑ Reduction in absolute emissions in line with net-zero target

Emission reduction

☑ Reduction in emissions intensity

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

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Forests

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Shares

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

☑ Achievement of environmental targets

☑ Reduction in absolute emissions in line with net-zero target

Emission reduction

☑ Reduction in emissions intensity

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

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Forests

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Shares

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

☑ Achievement of environmental targets

☑ Reduction in absolute emissions in line with net-zero target

Emission reduction

☑ Reduction in emissions intensity

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

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Forests

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Other C-Suite Officer, please specify :Chief Digital Officer

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Shares

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

☑ Achievement of environmental targets

☑ Reduction in absolute emissions in line with net-zero target

Emission reduction

☑ Reduction in emissions intensity

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

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Forests

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☑ Corporate executive team

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Shares

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Progress towards environmental targets

☑ Achievement of environmental targets

☑ Reduction in absolute emissions in line with net-zero target

Emission reduction

☑ Reduction in emissions intensity

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

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(4.5.1.6) How the position’s incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

MTI is clearly linked to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. The introduction of this system is expected to raise executive awareness among executive officers and improve the supervisory function of directors toward the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions by realizing No-Deforestation.
[Add row]

(4.6) Does your organization have an environmental policy that addresses environmental issues?

	Does your organization have any environmental policies?
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.

Row 1

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:
☑ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply
☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

The Ajinomoto Group produces amino acids, processed foods, and seasonings. Because many of the raw materials used in the manufacture of our products are agricultural crops, the Ajinomoto Group's business is based on stable food resources and the rich global environment that supports them. Therefore, in our Group Shared Policy on Environment, we declare "We work with the community and customers to contribute to harmonious coexistence with the Earth, in order to realize a sustainable "Recycling-Oriented Society". We contribute to the low-carbon society, by reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases generated over the entire life cycle of our products to the level that the Earth can absorb." Contributing to coexistence with society, customers, and the Earth means including the entire range of the value chain, from upstream to downstream. Furthermore, we are also looking at "Beyond Value Chain Mitigation" through our products and services. Our policy is aligned with global environmental treaties/goals beyond the Paris Agreement. By engaging and collaborating with various stakeholders, we aim to help address new environmental challenges and have a positive impact on the environment.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to a circular economy strategy

☑ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

☑ Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance

☑ Commitment to implementation of nature-based solutions that support landscape restoration and long-term protection of natural ecosystems

Climate-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to 100% renewable energy

☑ Commitment to net-zero emissions

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

4.6.1 Climate Change_Ajinomoto Group Policies.pdf

Row 2

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Forests

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

The Ajinomoto Group's biodiversity guidelines cover the entire value chain, from agricultural production and natural resources to product manufacturing, service provision, and the management of waste generated from these processes.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to No Net Loss

☑ Commitment to Net Positive Gain
☑ Commitment to a circular economy strategy
☑ Commitment to no trade of CITES listed species
☑ Commitment to respect legally designated protected areas
☑ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards
☑ Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance
☑ Commitment to avoidance of negative impacts on threatened and protected species
☑ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues
☑ Commitment to implementation of nature-based solutions that support landscape restoration and long-term protection of natural ecosystems
☑ Commitment to engage in integrated, multi-stakeholder landscape (including river basin) initiatives to promote shared sustainability goals

Forests-specific commitments
☑ Commitment to facilitate the inclusion of smallholders into the value chain
☑ Commitment to no-deforestation by target date, please specify :2025/12/31

Social commitments
☑ Adoption of the UN International Labour Organization principles
☑ Commitment to promote gender equality and women's empowerment
☑ Commitment to respect and protect the customary rights to land, resources, and territory of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities
☑ Commitment to respect internationally recognized human rights

Additional references/Descriptions
☑ Description of dependencies on natural resources and ecosystems
☑ Description of impacts on natural resources and ecosystems
☑ Description of environmental requirements for procurement
☑ Description of grievance/whistleblower mechanism to monitor non-compliance with the environmental policy and raise/address/escalate any other greenwashing concerns
☑ Recognition of environmental linkages and trade-offs

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, in line with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

4.6.1 Forest_Ajinomoto Group Policies.pdf

Row 3

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Water

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

The Ajinomoto Group produces amino acids, processed foods, and seasonings. A significant amount of high-quality fresh water is used in the direct production of amino acids, such as for diluting raw materials and cleaning amino acid crystals. Additionally, a large amount of water is required for indirect production processes,

including the cultivation of agricultural crops for raw materials and steam for sterilizing equipment. Therefore, we have created and disclosed several policies that include our approach to water. These policies cover the entire company and describe performance standards for the whole life cycle, as a substantial amount of high-quality fresh water is directly involved in our products. These policies also outline performance standards for suppliers, procurement, and contracting best practices, as the procurement of agricultural crops depends heavily on water. Furthermore, we engage in dialogue with external and internal stakeholders and experts. Cooperation with our suppliers, customers, and local communities is crucial for addressing water risks. For this reason, we consider customer education an important theme. Additionally, we recognize the importance of providing safe water, sanitation, and hygiene to our employees. In this way, we cover the entire range of the value chain, from upstream to downstream.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to Net Positive Gain
☑ Commitment to a circular economy strategy
☑ Commitment to respect legally designated protected areas
☑ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards
☑ Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance
☑ Commitment to avoidance of negative impacts on threatened and protected species
☑ Commitment to implementation of nature-based solutions that support landscape restoration and long-term protection of natural ecosystems
☑ Commitment to engage in integrated, multi-stakeholder landscape (including river basin) initiatives to promote shared sustainability goals

Water-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to reduce water consumption volumes
☑ Commitment to reduce water withdrawal volumes
☑ Commitment to reduce or phase out hazardous substances
☑ Commitment to control/reduce/eliminate water pollution
☑ Commitment to safely managed WASH in local communities
☑ Commitment to the conservation of freshwater ecosystems
☑ Commitment to water stewardship and/or collective action

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, in line with Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

4.6.1 Water_Ajinomoto Group Policies.pdf

Row 4

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Biodiversity

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

The Ajinomoto Group joins RSPO (Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil), FSC (Forest Stewardship Council), PEFC, CGF (The Consumer Goods Forum).

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to avoidance of negative impacts on threatened and protected species

☑ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards
☑ Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance
☑ Commitment to implementation of nature-based solutions that support landscape restoration and long-term protection of natural ecosystems
☑ Commitment to respect legally designated protected areas

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply
☑ Yes, in line with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework
☑ Yes, in line with another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:
☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

4.6.1 Biodiversity_Ajinomoto Group Policies.pdf
[Add row]

(4.10) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

(4.10.1) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(4.10.2) Collaborative framework or initiative

Select all that apply
☑ RE100
☑ Roundtable on Sustainable Soy (RTRS)

☑ Business 4 Nature
☑ UN Global Compact
☑ Japan Climate Initiative (JCI)
☑ Forest Stewardship Council (FSC)
☑ Consumer Goods Forum Forests Positive Coalition
☑ Task Force on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD)
☑ Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)
☑ Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC)
☑ World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD)
☑ Science-Based Targets for Nature (SBTN)
☑ Japan Climate Leaders' Partnership (JCLP)
☑ Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO)
☑ Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi)

(4.10.3) Describe your organization's role within each framework or initiative

The Ajinomoto Group is a signatory/member of these initiatives.
[Fixed row]

(4.11) In the reporting year, did your organization engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment?

(4.11.1) External engagement activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Select all that apply
☑ Yes, we engaged directly with policy makers
☑ Yes, we engaged indirectly through, and/or provided financial or in-kind support to a trade association or other intermediary organization or individual whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation

(4.11.2) Indicate whether your organization has a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:
☑ Yes, we have a public commitment or position statement in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

(4.11.3) Global environmental treaties or policy goals in line with public commitment or position statement

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

☑ Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

(4.11.4) Attach commitment or position statement

4.11_SBTi Net Zero Approval letter and SBTi Commitment letter Ajinomoto Co._ Inc..pdf

(4.11.5) Indicate whether your organization is registered on a transparency register

Select from:

☑ No

(4.11.8) Describe the process your organization has in place to ensure that your external engagement activities are consistent with your environmental commitments and/or transition plan

【Climate Change】Ajinomoto group participated in environmental information elucidation foundation maintenance business from 2016. The Ministry of the Environment puts this business into effect, and data of CDP aims at appropriate elucidation of environmental information, and is utilized about variation in climate. Environmental information was input to an environmental information elucidation foundation of the pilot edition the Ministry of the Environment offers specifically as well as such as inquiring in a report meeting, we proposed about the problem motion/state of the future. 【Water】The Sustainability Committee and the Sustainability Development Dept. formulate the Group's sustainability strategy and roadmaps of related initiatives such as environment including water-related issue, and report to the Executive Committee and the Board of Directors. The Ajinomoto Group regards direct and indirect activities that influence policy as important elements in our ASV (Ajinomoto Group Creating Shared Value) management, which is based on the perspective of sustainability. The Committee and the Dept. discuss activities through industry associations in which the Group participates. They ensure that industry association initiatives are aligned with the Group's initiatives. In addition, through such activities, they also ensure that policy influences by industry associations are consistent with the Group's initiatives and direction. For example, the Group actively participates in Clean Ocean Material Alliance (CLOMA), including serving as the Chair of the Dissemination & Promotion Working Group. The CLOMA is a platform for promoting sustainable use of plastic products, developing innovative alternatives that lead to plastic waste reduction, and strengthening collaboration to accelerate innovation among a wide range of stakeholders across industries in order to solve emerging issue on marine plastic litter. This is in line with the Group's policy aiming sustainable society while addressing water pollution issues such as resource recycling and marine plastic measures. [Fixed row]

(4.11.1) On what policies, laws, or regulations that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment has your organization been engaging directly with policy makers in the reporting year?

Row 1

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

Climate-related targets

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Social issues

☑ Food security

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ National

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

☑ Japan

(4.11.1.6) Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ Support with minor exceptions

(4.11.1.7) Details of any exceptions and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law, or regulation

Strategy for Sustainable Food Systems, MeaDRI (Measures for achievement of Decarbonization and Resilience with Innovation) Innovation will enhance potentials and ensure sustainability in a compatible manner "MeaDRI,"the medium-long term strategy will pave the way for the future. -Enhancing engagement of stakeholders at each stage of food supply chains -Promoting innovation to reduce environmental load By2050, MAFF (The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries) aims to achieve; -Zero CO2 emission from fossil fuel combustion in agriculture, forestry and fisheries -50% reduction in risk-weighted use of chemical pesticides by dissemination of the Integrated Pest Management and newly-developed alternatives -30% reduction in chemical fertilizer use -Increase in organic farming to 1Mha (equivalent to 25% of farmland) -At least 30% enhancement in productivity of food manufacturers (by 2030) -Sustainable sourcing for import materials (by2030) -90% and more superior varieties and F1 plus trees in forestry seedling -100% of artificial seedling rates in aquaculture of Japanese eel, Pacific bluefin tuna, etc.

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Discussion in public forums

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

0

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

Strategy for Sustainable Food Systems, MeaDRI (Measures for achievement of Decarbonization and Resilience with Innovation) Innovation will enhance potentials and ensure sustainability in a compatible manner "MeaDRI,"the medium-long term strategy will pave the way for the future. -Enhancing engagement of stakeholders at each stage of food supply chains -Promoting innovation to reduce environmental load By2050, MAFF (The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries) aims to achieve; -Zero CO2 emission from fossil fuel combustion in agriculture, forestry and fisheries -50% reduction in risk-weighted use of chemical pesticides by dissemination of the Integrated Pest Management and newly-developed alternatives -30% reduction in chemical fertilizer use -Increase in organic farming to 1Mha (equivalent to 25% of farmland) -At least 30% enhancement in productivity of food manufacturers (by 2030) -Sustainable sourcing for import materials (by2030) -90% and more superior varieties and F1 plus trees in forestry seedling -100% of artificial seedling rates in aquaculture of Japanese eel, Pacific bluefin tuna, etc.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.1.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on this policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

Row 2

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

Policies to reverse nature loss

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Forests

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Environmental protection and management procedures

☑ Environmental registries

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ Global

(4.11.1.6) Your organization’s position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☑ Support with no exceptions

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Regular meetings

☑ Ad-hoc meetings

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

0

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

We exchanged views on the preparatory meetings for CBD COP-16 with relevant Japanese government ministries and agencies, such as the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries and the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, and companies, including Ajinomoto, made proposals on indicators for the Kunming-Montreal Biodiversity Framework.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.1.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on this policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

☑ Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

[Add row]

(4.11.2) Provide details of your indirect engagement on policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment through trade associations or other intermediary organizations or individuals in the reporting year.

Row 1

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Global

☑ Consumer Goods Forum (CGF)

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Forests

☑ Water

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

☑ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization’s position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual’s position, and any actions taken to influence their position

The Consumer Goods Forum is the only international consumer goods industry organization that brings together consumer goods retailers and manufacturers from around the world. The CGF's mission is "Better Lives Through Better Business," and it aims to bring together consumer goods manufacturers and retailers to pursue business practices for industry-wide efficiency and positive change without hindering competition, benefiting consumers, consumers, and the world. One of the four themes that CGF works on is sustainability, and it is working on social and environmental sustainability issues. The issues of net zero, forest positive, food waste, and plastic waste regarding environmental sustainability are very important themes for us. Therefore, the Ajinomoto Group has participated as a member of the board of directors in the CGF. In Japan, we participate in the sustainability local group and are working on activities to deploy global strategies in Japan.

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

33440

(4.11.2.10) Describe the aim of this funding and how it could influence policy, law or regulation that may impact the environment

We paid 33,440 USD as annual membership fee. This will be used for activities to solve social issues including sustainability. For example, providing the technology and tools necessary to bring about positive changes to the global environment and people around the world, networking through learning mechanisms, knowledge, best practices, and even a platform to share them.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization’s engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization’s engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

☑ Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation
[Add row]

(4.12) Have you published information about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(4.12.1) Provide details on the information published about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response. Please attach the publication.

Row 1

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:
☑ In mainstream reports, in line with environmental disclosure standards or frameworks

(4.12.1.2) Standard or framework the report is in line with

Select all that apply
☑ TCFD

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change
☑ Water
☑ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Strategy

☑ Governance

☑ Emission targets

☑ Emissions figures

☑ Risks & Opportunities

☑ Dependencies & Impacts

☑ Content of environmental policies

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

P25-P34

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

4.12.1 Annual Securities Report The 147th fiscal year_FY2024_English.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

Please find the English version of the Annual Securities Report in Fiscal Year 2024.

Row 2

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☑ In voluntary sustainability reports

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Forests
☑ Water
☑ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:
☑ Underway - previous year attached

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply
☑ Content of environmental policies
☑ Governance
☑ Strategy
☑ Value chain engagement
☑ Emission targets

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

P54-108, Appendix 1

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

4.12.1 Sustainability report 2025_en_all.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

Please find the English version of Ajinomoto Group Sustainability Report 2025 (Fiscal Year 2024)
[Add row]

C5. Business strategy

(5.1) Does your organization use scenario analysis to identify environmental outcomes?

Climate change

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:
☑ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:
☑ Annually

Forests

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:
☑ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:
☑ Annually

Water

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:
☑ Annually
[Fixed row]

(5.1.1) Provide details of the scenarios used in your organization’s scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios
☑ IEA NZE 2050

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:
☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:
☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply
☑ Acute physical
☑ Chronic physical

☑ Policy

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2018

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Macro and microeconomy

☑ Globalizing markets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The Ajinomoto Group's business domain of products ranges from seasonings and coffee to frozen foods. The Group consumes fuel and power for sterilization, drying and frozen to manufacture these products. [Parameters] The analysis examined rising energy prices, tight supply and demand, and price increases due to competition for major raw materials with other food sources and biofuels, as transition risks by global macro economic. [Assumption] The Ajinomoto Group should conduct a scenario analysis of potential impact from the climate change risk until 2030 for globe, under the scenario of a 1.5ºC rise in average global temperature as SSP1 in 2100. The reason of choosing 2030 as time horizon for first scenario analysis, 2030 business plans rather than 2050 ones should be linked to current business plans. [Analytical choices] Our scenario analysis has been used analytical choices which are IPCC, IEA WEO, World Bank Climate Change Knowledge Portal, AQUEDUCT Water Risk Atlas, AQUEDUCT FLOODS.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

[Analytical choices] Our scenario analysis has been used analytical choices which are IPCC, IEA WEO, World Bank Climate Change Knowledge Portal, AQUEDUCT

Water Risk Atlas, AQUEDUCT FLOODS.

Forests

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 6.0

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ SSP3

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 4.0°C and above

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2020

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Changes to the state of nature

☑ Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The economy takes top priority, but excessive economic protection leads to both nature and the economy collapsing. In this scenario, the following will occur: All nature (atmosphere, forests, soil, seawater, freshwater) will deteriorate more than in 2020. Strong regulations regarding all nature will not emerge. Consideration for nature will not be emphasized, and price-oriented consumption will continue, but the deterioration of nature will have some negative effects on the economy. Technological evolution, including nature conservation, will slow down.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The settings are compatible with a 4°C climate change scenario and can use a large amount of existing data.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 2.6

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ SSP1

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2018

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

[Parameters] The analysis examined rising energy prices, tight supply and demand, and price increases due to competition for major raw materials with other food sources and biofuels, as transition risks by global macro economic. [Assumption] The Ajinomoto Group has conducted a scenario analysis of potential impact from the climate change risk covering until 2050 for globe, under the scenario of a 1.5ºC rise in average global temperature as SSP1 in 2100. The results identified increased severity and frequency of floods and droughts as risks. Business impacts identified included increased raw material procurement costs, operational shutdowns, and reduced sales due to delivery delays. The potential financial impact is minimal. Countermeasures include More diversified areas of procurement and R&D on alternative raw materials.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

[Analytical choices] Our scenario analysis has been used analytical choices which are IPCC, IEA WEO, World Bank Climate Change Knowledge Portal, AQUEDUCT Water Risk Atlas, AQUEDUCT FLOODS.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ SSP5

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 4.0°C and above

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2018

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The Ajinomoto Group's business domain of products ranges from seasonings and coffee to frozen foods. The Group consumes fuel and power for sterilization, drying and frozen to manufacture these products. For physical risks, the Group had anticipated that main raw materials will be affected by the rising frequency of floods, droughts and pests. [Parameters] The analysis examined rising raw material prices, tight supply and demand, and price increases due to decrease in unit crop yields, as physical risks by global macro economic. [Assumption] The Ajinomoto Group should conduct a scenario analysis of potential impact from the climate change risk until 2050 for globe, under the scenario of a 4ºC rise in average global temperature as SSP5 in 2100. The reason of choosing 2050 as time horizon for second scenario analysis.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

[Analytical choices] Our scenario analysis has been used analytical choices which are IPCC, IEA WEO, World Bank Climate Change Knowledge Portal, AQUEDUCT Water Risk Atlas, AQUEDUCT FLOODS.

Forests

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 6.0

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ SSP1

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2020

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Changes to the state of nature

☑ Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

This is a scenario in which decarbonization and nature conservation progress, and nature conservation and the economy are able to coexist. In this scenario, the following will occur: All nature (air, forests, soil, seawater and freshwater) will be improved compared to 2020. Strong regulations regarding all nature will emerge. The economy will grow along with nature conservation, national markets will become connected, and economic disparities will shrink. Needs that emphasize quality and take nature into consideration will expand, consumer awareness of nature conservation will increase, and there will be a shift from mass consumption to quality-oriented consumption. Technology, including nature conservation, will evolve rapidly, and the shift to renewable energy will also progress.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The settings are compatible with a 1.5°C climate change scenario and can use a large amount of existing data sets.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☑ RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☑ SSP5

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 4.0ºC and above

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2018

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Changes to the state of nature

☑ Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

[Parameters] The analysis examined rising energy prices, tight supply and demand, and price increases due to competition for major raw materials with other food sources and biofuels, as transition risks by global macro economic. [Assumption] The Ajinomoto Group has conducted a scenario analysis of potential impact from the climate change risk covering until 2050 for globe, under the scenario of a 4ºC rise in average global temperature as SSP4 in 2100. The results identified increased severity and frequency of floods and droughts as risks. Business impacts identified included increased raw material procurement costs, operational shutdowns, and reduced sales due to delivery delays. The potential financial impact is 100 million yen per year. Countermeasures include More diversified areas of procurement, R&D on alternative raw materials, Continuation and improvement of water saving production, Improvement of supply and logistics.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

[Analytical choices] Our scenario analysis has been used analytical choices which are IPCC, IEA WEO, World Bank Climate Change Knowledge Portal, AQUEDUCT Water Risk Atlas, AQUEDUCT FLOODS.
[Add row]

(5.1.2) Provide details of the outcomes of your organization’s scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.2.1) Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios

Select all that apply

☑ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management

☑ Strategy and financial planning

☑ Resilience of business model and strategy

☑ Capacity building

☑ Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the outcomes of the scenario analysis and any implications for other environmental issues

[Focal questions] The Ajinomoto Group's business domain of products ranges from seasonings and coffee to frozen foods. The Group consumes fuel and power for sterilization, drying and frozen to manufacture these products. Therefore, the Group focuses on carbon taxes. The Ajinomoto Group conducted a scenario analysis of potential impact from the climate change risk until 2030 for globe using the model of umami seasoning AJI-NO-MOTO® (global), mainstay domestic and overseas products, under the scenario of a 1.5ºC rise in average global temperature in 2100. For physical risks, the Group had anticipated that main raw materials will be affected by the rising frequency of floods, droughts and pests. [Results of the climate-related scenario analysis with respect to the focal questions] The analysis revealed that rising energy prices and carbon tax increases in case of a shift to a lower carbon economy as the impact of climate change worsens may have a significant impact on the production costs and business profits. In terms of the greenhouse gas problem, if we conduct scenario analysis in line with Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) policy, the risk of environmental taxes for umami seasoning AJI-NO-MOTO® (global), mainstay domestic and overseas products are around 13 billion yen. The Group had decided to plan study of Internal Carbon Pricing. Therefore, business objectives and strategies have been added as follow. The Group aims to fast-track ongoing measures, such as the switch to renewable energy and low-GHG energy sources and the development of production technologies using non-edible raw materials to curb rising production costs while contributing to global sustainability in case of rising raw material prices and carbon tax increases due to climate change. As the result in FY2023, the conversion of the conventional coal used as fuel at PT AJINOMOTO INDONESIA and AJINOMOTO CO., (THAILAND) LTD., to biomass, as well as the procurement of renewable energy certificates at the Kyushu Plant of Ajinomoto Co., Inc. led to significant reductions in CO2 emissions.

Forests

(5.1.2.1) Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios

Select all that apply

☑ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the outcomes of the scenario analysis and any implications for other environmental issues

In the Evaluate step of the LEAP approach, assuming the state of natural degradation in 2050, we forecast what risks could occur in two scenarios: one in which nature conservation and economic development can coexist (SSP1), and one in which nature degrades and the economy stagnates (SSP3). These two scenarios correspond to a 1.5°C and 4.0°C climate change scenarios, respectively. We identified a number of risks that could arise due to the degradation of nature, but in particular, we confirmed that the financial impact would be significant, and that the price of raw materials including palm oil would rise due to chronic physical risks.

Water

(5.1.2.1) Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios

Select all that apply

☑ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management

☑ Strategy and financial planning

☑ Resilience of business model and strategy

☑ Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the outcomes of the scenario analysis and any implications for other environmental issues

The Ajinomoto Group views climate change at the management level as both a risk and an opportunity. To track and improve the Group's environmental performance, the Management Risk Committee and Environmental Committee under the Executive Committee monitor the Group's progress toward attaining target indicators and consider necessary measures. In May 2019, the Ajinomoto Group endorsed the recommendations of TCFD. Our business domain of products ranges from seasonings and coffee to frozen foods. The geographic range of its operations spans the globe including Southeast Asia and South America. Climate change

can impact the Group's operations in many ways, such as a major natural disaster halting its business activities, affecting its ability to procure raw materials and fuel, and altering consumption of its products. In FY 2019, we conducted a scenario analysis of the potential impact from climate change on global umami seasoning AJI-NO-MOTO®. We determined that a 2 °C rise in the average temperature would have relatively small impact on the main raw materials including water as well as demand for the product, so that these will not seriously affect our profit. However, the risk of flood will continue to increase in Chao Praya area where amino acids are produced, and produce 10% of group revenue. The findings reconfirmed the need to continue diversifying our suppliers, and take measure to avoid financial impact from flood in these factories closed to Chao Praya. the risk of flood in Chao Praya area increased, and at the same time risk of drought in Ayutthaya region also increased, which can affect to the production of amino acid, and also food products. Therefore, business objectives and strategies have been added as follow. The Group aims to fast-track ongoing measures, such as research and development of alternative raw materials diversification of suppliers from less risk regions, and to take measure to avoid economic impact in the case of flood and drought. The group also took temporary measure to avoid the financial impact of flood in Chao Praya region, by building 1 meter wall between the river and factories in 2011. We anticipate to finish diversification of suppliers by 2025, and building wall by 2023.
[Fixed row]

(5.2) Does your organization's strategy include a climate transition plan?

(5.2.1) Transition plan

Select from:
☑ Yes, we have a climate transition plan which aligns with a 1.5°C world

(5.2.3) Publicly available climate transition plan

Select from:
☑ Yes

(5.2.4) Plan explicitly commits to cease all spending on, and revenue generation from, activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion

Select from:
☑ Yes

(5.2.5) Description of activities included in commitment and implementation of commitment

The Ajinomoto Group recently submitted a letter of commitment declaring that it would comply with the new greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduction targets,

including the Net-Zero Standard, set by the international partnership organization Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi). With this declaration, the Ajinomoto Group will set new targets to achieve carbon neutrality, which calls for limiting the net amount of its GHG emissions to zero, by fiscal 2050. The SBTi is an international cooperative organization that drives companies to set science-based targets in line with the standards demanded by the Paris Agreement. The SBTi was established in 2014 by CDP, an organization that runs programs motivating companies to disclose information about their environmental activities; the World Resources Institute; the World Wide Fund for Nature; and the United Nations Global Compact. COP26, which was held in Glasgow, Scotland, in 2021, presented the SBTi an opportunity to revise its standards and set new GHG emissions reduction targets, including the Net-Zero Standard, that limit global warming to 1.5˚C above pre-industrial levels by 2100. The SBTi is urging companies to participate in these efforts and submit their respective targets. In order to further accelerate efforts for its GHG emissions reduction targets, which have been approved by the SBTi, to limit global warming to 1.5˚C, the Ajinomoto Group is committed to complying with the SBTi's new standards for GHG emissions reduction targets, including the Net-Zero Standard, and is undertaking a review of its targets so they are in alignment with the new standards. The Ajinomoto Group has been proactively carrying forward the conversion to fuels with a low GHG emissions coefficient, such as natural gas and biomass, the procurement of renewable energy (electricity), and the introduction of new technologies and new production methods realized through innovation. Going forward, the Group will further accelerate these efforts throughout its offices in Japan and abroad, and through its efforts aimed at achieving carbon neutrality by fiscal 2050, contribute to the construction of sustainable food systems that are more resilient.

(5.2.7) Mechanism by which feedback is collected from shareholders on your climate transition plan

Select from:

☑ Our climate transition plan is voted on at Annual General Meetings (AGMs)

(5.2.10) Description of key assumptions and dependencies on which the transition plan relies

The Ajinomoto Group's business domain of products ranges from seasonings and coffee to frozen foods. The Group consumes fuel and power for sterilization, drying and frozen to manufacture these products. [Parameters] The analysis examined rising energy prices, tight supply and demand, and price increases due to competition for major raw materials with other food sources and biofuels, as transition risks by global macro economic. [Assumption] The Ajinomoto Group should conduct a scenario analysis of potential impact from the climate change risk until 2030 for globe, under the scenario of a 1.5ºC rise in average global temperature as SSP1 in 2100. The reason of choosing 2030 as time horizon for first scenario analysis, 2030 business plans rather than 2050 ones should be linked to current business plans.

(5.2.11) Description of progress against transition plan disclosed in current or previous reporting period

Scope 1 and 2 emissions declined by approximately 26,000t-CO2e from the previous fiscal year. During this time, in-house power generation decreased due to the unstable city gas supply, and the amount of purchased power increased at some business sites. Regardless of this, emissions slightly declined through direct contracts with renewable energy power plants in Peru and the procurement of renewable energy certificates at Ajinomoto Co., Inc. Tokai Plant to counter these fall backs. Japan, the United States, Indonesia, Thailand, and Vietnam accounted for 87% of total. In fiscal 2018, base emissions were 1,962,000 tons of CO2e, calculated by subtracting Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions from companies that would become outside of the Group's scope on or after fiscal 2019 in accordance with SBTi standards. By comparison, emissions in fiscal 2022 were 1,585,000 tons of CO2e, down 19% and exceeding Disclosures Based on the TCFD Recommendations Reduce Our Environmental Impact by 50% our target for the year. The Company is on track to achieve approximately 80% of our 2030 GHG emissions target (50% reduction from 2018 levels) based on our current plan, however we will consider further reduction activities to achieve even greater emissions

reductions. Scope 3 GHG emissions per volume unit of production decreased approximately 4% from the previous year and approximately 3% from the base year of fiscal 2018. This was due to the transfer of the production and sales of Ajinomoto AGF Blendy bottled coffee to Suntory Beverage & Foods Ltd. In fiscal 2023, we will attempt to collaborate with a Scope 3 raw material suppliers. We will also accelerate our efforts to reduce GHG emissions by collaborating with external parties and suppliers going forward.

(5.2.12) Attach any relevant documents which detail your climate transition plan (optional)

5.2. Sustainability report 2025_appendix1_en.pdf

(5.2.13) Other environmental issues that your climate transition plan considers

Select all that apply

☑ Forests

☑ Plastics

☑ Water

☑ Biodiversity

(5.2.14) Explain how the other environmental issues are considered in your climate transition plan

The Ajinomoto Group sells products in more than 130 countries and regions, and our entire business activities, from procurement of raw materials to manufacturing and sales, are heavily dependent on the various bounties of nature, otherwise known as ecosystem services. These services include agricultural, livestock, and fishery resources, genetic resources, water and soil, and pollinators such as insects. These natural bounties come from healthy biodiversity shaped by the diversity of living organisms and their connections. However, biodiversity is currently being lost at an unprecedented rate, making biodiversity conservation a pressing issue worldwide. The Ajinomoto Group recognizes the importance of reducing its impact on biodiversity and protecting the global environment while sustaining its business. Since issues related to biodiversity are also closely related to environmental boundaries and social issues such as climate change, water and soil, waste, and human rights, we will work to resolve these issues so as to create mutual benefit. In conserving biodiversity, we believe it is necessary to establish a system of action to halt and reverse the loss of biodiversity through our business.
[Fixed row]

(5.3) Have environmental risks and opportunities affected your strategy and/or financial planning?

(5.3.1) Environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy and/or financial planning

Select from:

☑ Yes, both strategy and financial planning

(5.3.2) Business areas where environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy

Select all that apply

☑ Products and services

☑ Upstream/downstream value chain

☑ Investment in R&D

☑ Operations

[Fixed row]

(5.3.1) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your strategy.

Products and services

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

The Group has produced and sold amino acids, seasonings and processed foods in 130 countries. In our risk identification process, all of these countries have been considered. We consider that the change in consumer tastes is one of important aspect about the risks and the opportunities of products and service. [Situation] Increasing environmental interest by consumer. [Task] The Group should exhibit to consumer about low environmental burden of our products. [Action] The Group has introduced "Aji-na-ECO" mark as own original mark which shows our products are low environmental burden such as reduced package since 2010. (Types of "Aji-na Eco" mark, Plant-based plastics, Recycled plastic, Sustainable timber, Recycled paper, Reduced packaging, Refillable, No tray usage, Easy recycling and disposal, No box usage, Natural defrosting). [Result] Number of articles was 138 in 2013, however, it achieved 185 articles in 2016 as we have been working on increasing the number. 205 goods had "Aji-na-ECO" mark in FY2022. We have been working on increasing the number of articles that have the mark. The Ajinomoto Group deals in a wide range of containers and packaging for our products, including seasonings, packaged food products, frozen foods, coffee products, fats and oils,

and more. We hold the Ajinomoto Group Food Conference and the Packaging Designers' Liaison Meeting, and other events for Group companies in Japan to share efforts and receive feedback in environmentally conscious container and packaging design. Before releasing new or revised products, the Ajinomoto Group conducts an environmental assessment based on a checklist. We use this assessment to confirm compliance with product-specific regulations and compatibility with Group environmental targets. In addition, Ajinomoto Co., Inc. assesses the details of product revisions using a points-based Eco-Index for Containers and Packaging.

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Forests

☑ Water

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

The Group has produced and sold amino acids, seasonings and processed foods in 130 countries. In our risk identification process, all of these countries have been considered. The risks and the opportunities have an impact on our major business area, especially raw materials from agricultural crops. Most of our suppliers are farmers, because raw materials of our products are mainly agricultural crops. [Situation] For the agricultural crops raw material, we think climate change risks will be mainly "transition risks driven by changes in climate". [Task] We will focus in particular on raw materials, which account for approximately 60% of total lifecycle greenhouse gas emissions. [Action] Ajinomoto group has joined CDP supply chain program in fiscal 2017. We have got information of GHG emissions and climate change strategies from our suppliers. We have requested answering CDP Supply chain program to our suppliers that are big chemical companies in Japan and the main raw material companies in Thailand and Brazil and France and USA. The reason why we selected these suppliers is carbon footprint account for over 50% by raw material such as amino acid. [Result] Our answering ratio of FY2022 was 93%. As engagement effect, some suppliers disclosed us Scope 1 and 2 emissions of allocated suppliers' emissions to us according to the goods suppliers have sold us in this reporting period. In addition, we issued the "Ajinomoto Supplier CSR Guidelines" in 2013. We request to minimize influence on global environment to our suppliers in this guideline. We have held a meeting for 400 important suppliers (in Japan) at the headquarters in Tokyo and explained this guideline. These 400 are chosen according to the purchase price and treatment of key materials, that are essential to produce our products. More than 90 % of our raw material purchase costs are from these 400 companies. We have audited and guided these suppliers. We check whether suppliers are obeying a guideline. We are also considering the introduction of new technologies, including on-site production of ammonia. The Group aims to fast-track ongoing measures, such as the development of production technologies using non-edible raw materials to curb rising production costs while

contributing to global sustainability in case of rising raw material prices and carbon tax increases due to climate change.

Investment in R&D

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Forests

☑ Water

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

The Group has produced and sold amino acids, seasonings and processed foods in 130 countries. The risks and opportunities have an impact on our major business area, especially production process. Fermentation process of amino acids have a big impact on production GHG emission efficiency, the Group is promoting Research and Development for the introduction of lower resource fermentation technology. [Situation] The Group purchases ammonia for our amino acid fermentation processes. Currently, ammonia is generally produced to need for high-temperature and high-pressure reaction conditions by consuming much fuel. [Task] To solve these problems, we are working toward practical implementation of on-site production to produce the necessary amount of ammonia where it is needed. [Action] We are working toward the practical application of an innovative ammonia production technology using electride catalyst. Electride catalysts allow for highly efficient synthesis of ammonia, even under low-temperature and low-pressure conditions. In October 2019, we completed a pilot production facility at the Company's Kawasaki Plant, launching operations capable of small-scale production of several tens of tons per year. [Result] Moving forward, we intend to verify long-term durability and optimal operating conditions, preparing for commercialization of on-site ammonia production between 2021 and 2022.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

The Group has produced and sold amino acids, seasonings and processed foods in 130 countries. In our risk identification process, all of these countries have been considered. The risks and the opportunities have an impact on our major business area, especially raw materials from agricultural crops. Throughout this process, we consider variety types of climate change risks such as “risks driven by changes in regulation”, “risks driven by changes in physical climate parameters” and “risks driven by changes in other climate-related developments”. We use fuels and electricity to produce our products, and climate change risks for these will be mainly “risks driven by changes in regulation”, such as the carbon tax. [Situation] There is risk for increasing carbon tax rate in Japan. [Task] To decrease not only carbon tax impact but also global warming, our factories in Japan should shift from petroleum oil to other kind of fuel and purchase renewable power. [Action] On April 28, 2020, the Group’s greenhouse effect gas reduction targets toward 2030 were approved by SBTi as to limit global warming to less than 1.5 degrees Celsius compared to pre-industrial temperatures. The targets approved by SBT initiative: Scope 1 + 2=FY2030: Reduce by 50% (vs. FY2018). [Result] The Group aims to fast-track ongoing measures, such as the switch to renewable energy and low-GHG energy sources while contributing to global sustainability in case of rising carbon tax increases due to climate change. As the result, Kyushu plant had switched fuel from heavy oil to natural gas and has started new co-generation system in 2022. Which water issues are integrated; The Group aim for reduction 80% water usage at plants per production volume by FY 2030 compared to FY 2005 on the Integrated Target for 2025. How they are integrated into the business plans; By carrying on the aspiration of our founding through our “Food" and “Amino Science" businesses, we are aiming to become a solution-providing company for food and health issues that can grow sustainability and contribute to a healthy future for humanity and the earth. Our mission is to fulfill our social responsibilities by leveraging the entire value chain. Thus, we actively aim to contribute to the resolution of issues related to "health and well-being," “food resources," and “global sustainability" for all stakeholders. The Group produces the amino acids used fresh surface water for dilution of raw material. How they are integrated into the plan; We decided to pursue initiatives to address these concerns under the integrated target that combine both financial and non-financial targets. To realize sustainable growth through ASV (Ajinomoto Shared Value) and become a company that is even more essential for society, we have established the integrated targets including reduction target of water usage, which centers on ASV value creation stories.
[Add row]

(5.3.2) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your financial planning.

Row 1

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

☑ Direct costs

☑ Indirect costs

☑ Capital expenditures

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.2.3) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected these financial planning elements

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Forests

☑ Water

(5.3.2.4) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected these financial planning elements

[Situation] The Ajinomoto Group's business domain of products ranges from seasonings to extending into Life Support and Healthcare. The geographic range of its operations spans the globe. Climate change can impact the Group's operations in many ways, such as a major natural disaster halting its business activities, affecting its ability to procure raw materials and fuel, and altering consumption of its products. [Task] From fiscal 2019, the Group has conducted a scenario analysis of potential impact from the climate change risk until 2050 for globe using umami seasoning AJI-NO-MOTO® (global), mainstay domestic and overseas products, under the scenario of a 1.5ºC rise in average global temperature in 2100. The analysis examined droughts, floods, rising sea levels and changes in yield of main raw materials as physical risks, as well as rising energy prices, tight supply and demand, and price increases due to competition for major raw materials with other food sources and biofuels as transition risks. [Action] For physical risks, the Group had anticipated that main raw materials will be affected by the rising frequency of floods, droughts and pests. The analysis revealed that rising energy prices and carbon tax increases in case of a shift to a lower carbon economy as the impact of climate change worsens may have a significant impact on the production costs and business profits. The Group aims to fast-track ongoing measures, such as the switch to renewable energy and low-GHG energy sources and the development of production technologies using non-edible raw materials to curb rising production costs while contributing to global sustainability in case of rising raw material prices and carbon tax increases due to climate change. [Result] In terms of the greenhouse gas problem, when we conduct scenario analysis in line with Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) policy, the risk of environmental taxes for AJI-NO-MOTO®, mainstay domestic and overseas products are around 13 billion yen. The Group had decided to plan study of Internal Carbon Pricing. December 15, 2020, Ajinomoto Co., Inc. has decided that its consolidated subsidiary AJINOMOTO (MALAYSIA) BERHAD ("AMB") will employ an ESG finance scheme with

preferential contract terms according to the degree of achievement of a preset environmental target. The terms will be applied for a portion of AMB's capital procurement in connection with its relocation and construction of a new plant.
[Add row]

(5.4) In your organization's financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition?

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition	Methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization's climate transition	Indicate the level at which you identify the alignment of your spending/revenue with a sustainable finance taxonomy
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ A sustainable finance taxonomy	*Select from:* ☑ At the organization level only

[Fixed row]

(5.4.1) Quantify the amount and percentage share of your spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition.

Row 1

(5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

Select from:
☑ A sustainable finance taxonomy

(5.4.1.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify :Sustainability Linked Loan Principles, The Sustainability-Linked Bond Principles

(5.4.1.3) Objective under which alignment is being reported

Select from:

☑ Climate change mitigation

(5.4.1.5) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ OPEX

(5.4.1.6) Amount of selected financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year (currency)

30000000000

(5.4.1.7) Percentage share of selected financial metric aligned in the reporting year (%)

100

(5.4.1.8) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2025 (%)

100

(5.4.1.9) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2030 (%)

100

(5.4.1.12) Details of the methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization's climate transition

The Sustainability-Linked Bond Principles are voluntary process guidelines that outline best practices for financial instruments to incorporate forward-looking ESG outcomes and promote integrity in the development of the Sustainability-Linked Bond market by clarifying the approach for issuance of an SLB. The SLBP are intended for broad use by the market: they provide issuers with guidance on the key components involved in launching a credible and ambitious SLB; they aid investors by promoting accountability of issuers in their sustainability strategy and availability of information necessary to evaluate their SLB investments; and they assist underwriters by moving the market towards expected approaches to structuring and disclosures that will facilitate credible transactions. The SLBP recommend a clear process and transparent commitments for issuers, which investors, banks, underwriters, placement agents and others may use to understand the financial and/or structural characteristics of any given SLB. The SLBP emphasise the recommended and necessary transparency, accuracy and integrity of information that will be disclosed and reported by issuers to stakeholders. The SLBP have five core components: 1. Selection of Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) 2. Calibration of Sustainability Performance Targets (SPTs) 3. Bond characteristics 4. Reporting 5. Verification The SLBP recommend that issuers publicly communicate their rationale for the selection of their KPI(s) (i.e. relevance, materiality), the motivation for the SPT(s) (i.e. ambition level, consistency with overall strategic planning or sustainable development policies and benchmarking approach), the potential change of bond financial and/or structural characteristics and the trigger events leading

to such a change, intended post issuance reporting and independent verification, as well as an overall representation of the issuer's alignment with the SLBP. The SLLP set out a framework, enabling all market participants to clearly understand the characteristics of a SLL, based around the following five core components: 1. Selection of KPIs 2. Calibration of SPTs 3. Loan Characteristics 4. Reporting 5. Verification A SLL borrower should clearly communicate to its lenders its rationale for the selection of its KPI(s) (i.e. relevance, materiality, whether it is core to the borrower's overall business) and the motivation for the SPT(s) (i.e. ambition level, benchmarking approach and how the borrower intends to reach such SPTs). Borrowers are encouraged to position this information within the context of their overarching objectives, sustainability strategy, policy, sustainability commitments and/or processes relating to sustainability. Borrowers are also encouraged to inform lenders of any sustainability standards or certifications to which they are seeking to conform.
[Add row]

(5.4.3) Provide any additional contextual and/or verification/assurance information relevant to your organization's taxonomy alignment.

(5.4.3.2) Additional contextual information relevant to your taxonomy accounting

*Ajinomoto Co., Inc. ("Ajinomoto Co.") has formulated a sustainable finance*1 framework based on the four core components set out in the Green Bond Principles and Social Bond Principles of the International Capital Market Association (ICMA), namely (1) Use of Proceeds, (2) Process for Project Selection and Evaluation, (3) Management of Proceeds, and (4) Reporting. Based on this framework, we plan to issue sustainability bonds (unsecured straight bonds) as the Ajinomoto Group's first Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) Bonds in October in a public offering format in the Japanese domestic market, with an amended shelf registration statement for this issue submitted today to the Kanto Local Finance Bureau. Our 2020-2025 Medium-Term Management Plan (MTP) identifies the key principle of focusing all our management resources on resolving food and health issues as laid out in our vision for 2030. In accordance with that principle, we believe that reading the business environment surrounding our Group and working to resolve social challenges in response to changes occurring in that environment will help to boost our corporate value. The proceeds raised from our SDG Bonds will be allocated to projects designed to realize two outcomes contributing to the resolution of food and health issues, namely helping extend the healthy life expectancy of one billion people and reducing our environmental impact by 50%. We believe that the framework formulated for our SDG Bonds aligns with the significance of engaging in sustainable finance and will have a positive impact on society. Issuing these sustainability bonds as noted below will further accelerate our efforts to realize a sustainable society.*

(5.4.3.3) Indicate whether you will be providing verification/assurance information relevant to your taxonomy alignment in question 13.1

Select from:
☑ Yes
[Fixed row]

(5.9) What is the trend in your organization’s water-related capital expenditure (CAPEX) and operating expenditure (OPEX) for the reporting year, and the anticipated trend for the next reporting year?

(5.9.1) Water-related CAPEX (+/- % change)

96

(5.9.2) Anticipated forward trend for CAPEX (+/- % change)

-7

(5.9.3) Water-related OPEX (+/- % change)

0

(5.9.4) Anticipated forward trend for OPEX (+/- % change)

0

(5.9.5) Please explain

Water related CAPEX was mainly for the installation and improvement of wastewater treatment equipments. OPEX was mainly for the electricity fee to run these wastewater treatment equipment. CAPEX has increased, because of installing the new wastewater treatment equipment. OPEX is the same as that of previous year because new wastewater treatment equipment was more electricity efficient than older ones.
[Fixed row]

(5.10) Does your organization use an internal price on environmental externalities?

	Use of internal pricing of environmental externalities	Environmental externality priced
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Carbon ☑ Water

[Fixed row]

(5.10.1) Provide details of your organization’s internal price on carbon.

Row 1

(5.10.1.1) Type of pricing scheme

Select from:

☑ Shadow price

(5.10.1.2) Objectives for implementing internal price

Select all that apply

☑ Drive energy efficiency

☑ Drive low-carbon investment

☑ Identify and seize low-carbon opportunities

(5.10.1.3) Factors considered when determining the price

Select all that apply

☑ Alignment to scientific guidance

☑ Alignment with the price of a carbon tax

☑ Alignment with the price of allowances under an Emissions Trading Scheme

☑ Scenario analysis

☑ Social cost of climate-related impact

(5.10.1.4) Calculation methodology and assumptions made in determining the price

Since fiscal 2018, we have included a scenario analysis of the impacts such as financila impact by internal carbon pricing of climate change on our business. We also established a framework for a more quantitative assessment of risk based on the TCFD recommendations. As a result of scenario analyses, we are reviewing counterstrategies related to physical and transition risks, such as switching to energy sources with low GHG emissions and product development that links sustainability initiatives to product added value, and we are formulating business strategies accordingly. Based on the results of the scenario analysis, we plan to invest in switching to alternative fuels, the use of renewable energy, and environmentally friendly manufacturing methods to further reduce GHG emissions. We will also work toward product development to devise symbiotic solutions so that our sustainability initiatives lead to greater added value for our products.

(5.10.1.5) Scopes covered

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

☑ Scope 3, Category 1 - Purchased goods and services

(5.10.1.6) Pricing approach used – spatial variance

Select from:

☑ Uniform

(5.10.1.8) Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Select from:

☑ Static

(5.10.1.10) Minimum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO2e)

2500

(5.10.1.11) Maximum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO2e)

25000

(5.10.1.12) Business decision-making processes the internal price is applied to

Select all that apply

☑ Capital expenditure

☑ Impact management

☑ Operations

☑ Risk management

(5.10.1.13) Internal price is mandatory within business decision-making processes

Select from:

☑ No

(5.10.1.14) % total emissions in the reporting year in selected scopes this internal price covers

10

(5.10.1.15) Pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve objectives

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.10.1.16) Details of how the pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve your objectives

Since fiscal 2018, we have included a scenario analysis of the impacts such as financila impact by internal carbon pricing of climate change on our business. We also established a framework for a more quantitative assessment of risk based on the TCFD recommendations. As a result of scenario analyses, we are reviewing counterstrategies related to physical and transition risks, such as switching to energy sources with low GHG emissions and product development that links sustainability initiatives to product added value, and we are formulating business strategies accordingly. Based on the results of the scenario analysis, we plan to invest in switching to alternative fuels, the use of renewable energy, and environmentally friendly manufacturing methods to further reduce GHG emissions. We will also work toward product development to devise symbiotic solutions so that our sustainability initiatives lead to greater added value for our products.
[Add row]

(5.10.2) Provide details of your organization’s internal price on water.

Row 1

(5.10.2.1) Type of pricing scheme

Select from:

☑ Shadow price

(5.10.2.2) Objectives for implementing internal price

Select all that apply

☑ Incentivize consideration of water-related issues in decision making

☑ Identify and seize low-water impact opportunities

(5.10.2.3) Factors beyond current market price are considered in the price

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.10.2.4) Factors considered when determining the price

Select all that apply

☑ Alignment to scientific guidance

☑ Social cost of environmental impact

(5.10.2.5) Calculation methodology and assumptions made in determining the price

We anticipate that the increased global food demand with increased population will make securing raw material more difficult in the future. We would like to demonstrate to the top management that continued resource-saving fermentation technologies helps Ajinomoto in securing business opportunities by natural capital argument. We have compared two scenarios of "AJI-NO-MOTO®" produced at Ayutthaya factory in Thailand. One is status quo, which uses edible biomass for the raw material, another is the case with Research and Development to enable efficient use of non-edible biomass for the raw material. At first, we have calculated Carbon and Water footprint and farm land area for raw material crop as both scenarios. We have converted from these data to monetary environmental impact by minimum and maximum economic value. Finally, we have assessed sensitive monetary impact analysis about the technologies in terms of natural capital.

(5.10.2.6) Stages of the value chain covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

(5.10.2.7) Pricing approach used – spatial variance

Select from:

☑ Uniform

(5.10.2.9) Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Select from:

☑ Static

(5.10.2.11) Minimum actual price used (currency per cubic meter)

30000

(5.10.2.12) Maximum actual price used (currency per cubic meter)

200000

(5.10.2.13) Business decision-making processes the internal water price is applied to

Select all that apply

☑ Impact management

☑ Product and R&D

☑ Opportunity management

(5.10.2.14) Internal price is mandatory within business decision-making processes

Select from:

☑ No

(5.10.2.15) Pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve objectives

Select from:

☑ No

[Add row]

(5.11) Do you engage with your value chain on environmental issues?

Suppliers

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Forests

☑ Water

Smallholders

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Yes

Customers

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

Investors and shareholders

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Forests

☑ Plastics

Other value chain stakeholders

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(5.11.3) Primary reason for not engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ We are producers, and do not have any commodity suppliers [Suppliers row only]

(5.11.4) Explain why you do not engage with this stakeholder on environmental issues

The Ajinomoto Group has a wide range of product areas in the food business, from seasonings and foods to frozen foods, and is also expanding its business into

fields such as healthcare. Therefore, the Group do not have any other value chain stakeholders listed.
[Fixed row]

(5.11.1) Does your organization assess and classify suppliers according to their dependencies and/or impacts on the environment?

Climate change

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☑ Yes, we assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers

(5.11.1.2) Criteria for assessing supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select all that apply

☑ Dependence on water

☑ Basin/landscape condition

☑ Impact on water availability

☑ Contribution to supplier-related Scope 3 emissions

☑ Dependence on ecosystem services/environmental assets

☑ Impact on deforestation or conversion of other natural ecosystems

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.1.4) Define a threshold for classifying suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Regarding indexes with GHG emissions (In cases of big impact to global warming and high dependencies on water, it is vulnerable by precipitation pattern change of climate change)/water supply amount, we have assessed as our thresholds on global acceptable amount, or increase of high-risk area, about future amount or ratio of their indexes changed by scenario such as AQUEDUCT.

(5.11.1.5) % Tier 1 suppliers meeting the threshold for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(5.11.1.6) Number of Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

1

Forests

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☑ Yes, we assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers

(5.11.1.2) Criteria for assessing supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select all that apply

☑ Dependence on water

☑ Basin/landscape condition

☑ Dependence on commodities

☑ Impact on pollution levels

☑ Impact on water availability

☑ Contribution to supplier-related Scope 3 emissions

☑ Dependence on ecosystem services/environmental assets

☑ Impact on deforestation or conversion of other natural ecosystems

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

(5.11.1.4) Define a threshold for classifying suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Regarding indexes with water supply amount/organic carbon concentration in soil/forest coverage rate, we have assessed as our thresholds on global acceptable amount, or decrease ratio of relatively higher risk, about future amount or ratio of their indexes changed by scenario such as RCP (if there are no scenario, we made multiple regression models by relevant indexes from pathway).

(5.11.1.5) % Tier 1 suppliers meeting the threshold for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

(5.11.1.6) Number of Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

7

Water

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☑ Yes, we assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers

(5.11.1.2) Criteria for assessing supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select all that apply

☑ Dependence on water

☑ Impact on pollution levels

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.1.4) Define a threshold for classifying suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Regarding indexes with water supply amount/organic carbon concentration in soil, we have assessed as our thresholds on global acceptable water supply amount, or decrease ratio of organic carbon concentration in soil, about future amount or ratio of their indexes changed by scenario such as RCP (if there are no scenario, we made multiple regression models by relevant indexes from pathway).

(5.11.1.5) % Tier 1 suppliers meeting the threshold for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(5.11.1.6) Number of Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

1
[Fixed row]

(5.11.2) Does your organization prioritize which suppliers to engage with on environmental issues?

Climate change

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ In line with the criteria used to classify suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts relating to climate change

☑ Business risk mitigation

☑ Procurement spend

☑ Reputation management

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

We have prioritized suppliers in origin country overed threshold among 12 raw materials, we selected 12 raw materials that fall under the High Impact Commodity List (HICL) created by the Science Based Targets Network and have a large procurement volume for raw materials, providing 80% coverage of net sales. We have communicated prioritized suppliers that have been purchased over 5000 tons/year among 12 raw materials by Ajinomoto Group, account for about 70% of Scope3 category 1.

Forests

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Business risk mitigation

☑ Procurement spend

☑ Reputation management

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

We have prioritized suppliers in origin country overed threshold among 12 raw materials, we selected 12 raw materials that were included in the High Impact Commodity List (HICL) created by the Science Based Targets Network and have a large procurement volume for raw materials, providing 80% coverage of net sales. We are working toward the elimination of deforestation by 2025 for palm oil, paper, beef, and soy. Along with organizing traceability, we confirm whether our suppliers have time-bound targets for no-deforestation and their progress through surveys, direct dialogue, and on-site visits. We prioritize purchasing from suppliers who have achieved a high level of compliance with these goals.

Water

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Business risk mitigation

☑ Procurement spend

☑ Reputation management

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

We have prioritized suppliers in origin country overed threshold among 12 raw materials, we selected 12 raw materials that fall under the High Impact Commodity List (HICL) created by the Science Based Targets Network and have a large procurement volume for raw materials, providing 80% coverage of net sales.
[Fixed row]

(5.11.5) Do your suppliers have to meet environmental requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process?

Climate change

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:

☑ Yes, suppliers have to meet environmental requirements related to this environmental issue, but they are not included in our supplier contracts

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

We have asked all suppliers for Ajinomoto Co., Inc. to abide "Guideline for Group Shared Policy for Suppliers". In 2016, the Group had conducted another supplier survey to promote mutual understanding by confirming whether the Group and its suppliers were achieving adequate two-way communication in accordance with company standards, and by incorporating supplier requests into future policies and actions. The Group also developed a self-assessment questionnaire (SAQ) for suppliers to assess performance on socially responsible procurement. It has periodically asked suppliers to answer the SAQ and we provide feedback on their responses. SAQ include items on fostering pleasant working environments. The measures of success; The Group has evaluated and communicated with suppliers using Sedex from fiscal 2019, it also collect information from suppliers that do not join by asking them to respond to a self-assessment questionnaire similar to that

used by Sedex.

Forests

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:

☑ Yes, suppliers have to meet environmental requirements related to this environmental issue, but they are not included in our supplier contracts

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

We have asked all suppliers for Ajinomoto Co., Inc. to abide "Guideline for Group Shared Policy for Suppliers". In 2016, the Group had conducted another supplier survey to promote mutual understanding by confirming whether the Group and its suppliers were achieving adequate two-way communication in accordance with company standards, and by incorporating supplier requests into future policies and actions. The Group also developed a self-assessment questionnaire (SAQ) for suppliers to assess performance on socially responsible procurement. It has periodically asked suppliers to answer the SAQ and we provide feedback on their responses. SAQ include items on fostering pleasant working environments. The measures of success; The Group has evaluated and communicated with suppliers using Sedex from fiscal 2019, it also collects information from suppliers that do not join by asking them to respond to a self-assessment questionnaire similar to that used by Sedex. We are working to eliminate deforestation in the supply chains of soy, beef, palm oil, and paper. We are starting with suppliers from whom we procure large volumes, confirming whether they have deforestation-free targets or policies in place. If suppliers do not have such policies or targets, we engage in direct dialogue to encourage them to set goals and take action, working together to achieve the elimination of deforestation.

Water

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:

☑ Yes, suppliers have to meet environmental requirements related to this environmental issue, but they are not included in our supplier contracts

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

We have asked all suppliers for Ajinomoto Co., Inc. to abide "Guideline for Group Shared Policy for Suppliers". In 2016, the Group had conducted another supplier survey to promote mutual understanding by confirming whether the Group and its suppliers were achieving adequate two-way communication in accordance with company standards, and by incorporating supplier requests into future policies and actions. The Group also developed a self-assessment questionnaire (SAQ) for suppliers to assess performance on socially responsible procurement. It has periodically asked suppliers to answer the SAQ and we provide feedback on their responses. SAQ include items on fostering pleasant working environments. The measures of success; The Group has evaluated and communicated with suppliers using Sedex from fiscal 2019, it also collect information from suppliers that do not join by asking them to respond to a self-assessment questionnaire similar to that used by Sedex.
[Fixed row]

(5.11.6) Provide details of the environmental requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization's purchasing process, and the compliance measures in place.

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Implementation of emissions reduction initiatives

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ Second-party verification

☑ Supplier scorecard or rating

☑ Supplier self-assessment

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ 100%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ 100%

(5.11.6.7) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ 100%

(5.11.6.8) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ 100%

(5.11.6.12) Comment

We have asked all suppliers for Ajinomoto Co., Inc. to abide "Guideline for Group Shared Policy for Suppliers". In 2016, the Group had conducted another supplier survey to promote mutual understanding by confirming whether the Group and its suppliers were achieving adequate two-way communication in accordance with company standards, and by incorporating supplier requests into future policies and actions. The Group also developed a self-assessment questionnaire (SAQ) for suppliers to assess performance on socially responsible procurement. It has periodically asked suppliers to answer the SAQ and we provide feedback on their responses. SAQ include items on fostering pleasant working environments. The measures of success; The Group has evaluated and communicated with suppliers using Sedex from fiscal 2019, it also collect information from suppliers that do not join by asking them to respond to a self-assessment questionnaire similar to that used by Sedex.

Forests

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ No deforestation or conversion of other natural ecosystems

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ Supplier scorecard or rating

☑ Supplier self-assessment

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

(5.11.6.5) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive environmental dependencies and/or impacts related to this environmental issue required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.6) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive environmental dependencies and/or impacts related to this environmental issue that are in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

☑ Assessing the efficacy and efforts of non-compliant supplier actions through consistent and quantified metrics

(5.11.6.12) Comment

We have asked all suppliers for Ajinomoto Co., Inc. to abide "Guideline for Group Shared Policy for Suppliers". In 2016, the Group had conducted another supplier survey to promote mutual understanding by confirming whether the Group and its suppliers were achieving adequate two-way communication in accordance with company standards, and by incorporating supplier requests into future policies and actions. The Group also developed a self-assessment questionnaire (SAQ) for suppliers to assess performance on socially responsible procurement. It has periodically asked suppliers to answer the SAQ and we provide feedback on their responses. SAQ include items on fostering pleasant working environments. The measures of success; The Group has evaluated and communicated with suppliers using Sedex from fiscal 2019, it also collect information from suppliers that do not join by asking them to respond to a self-assessment questionnaire similar to that used by Sedex. Also we have send self assessment questionnaire on deforestation to suppliers to understand current situation of the suppliers and supply chain.

Water

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Total water withdrawal volumes reduction

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ Supplier scorecard or rating

☑ Supplier self-assessment

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ 100%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ 100%

(5.11.6.5) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive environmental dependencies and/or impacts related to this environmental issue required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ Less than 1%

(5.11.6.6) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive environmental dependencies and/or impacts related to this environmental issue that are in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:
☑ Less than 1%

(5.11.6.12) Comment

We have asked all suppliers for Ajinomoto Co., Inc. to abide "Guideline for Group Shared Policy for Suppliers". In 2016, the Group had conducted another supplier survey to promote mutual understanding by confirming whether the Group and its suppliers were achieving adequate two-way communication in accordance with company standards, and by incorporating supplier requests into future policies and actions. The Group also developed a self-assessment questionnaire (SAQ) for suppliers to assess performance on socially responsible procurement. It has periodically asked suppliers to answer the SAQ and we provide feedback on their responses. SAQ include items on fostering pleasant working environments. The measures of success; The Group has evaluated and communicated with suppliers using Sedex from fiscal 2019, it also collect information from suppliers that do not join by asking them to respond to a self-assessment questionnaire similar to that used by Sedex.
[Add row]

(5.11.7) Provide further details of your organization’s supplier engagement on environmental issues.

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ Emissions reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

☑ Provide training, support and best practices on how to mitigate environmental impact

Information collection

☑ Collect GHG emissions data at least annually from suppliers

☑ Collect targets information at least annually from suppliers

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Collaborate with suppliers on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

☑ Tier 2 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(5.11.7.6) % of tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(5.11.7.8) Number of tier 2+ suppliers engaged

3

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

We have requested answering CDP Supply chain program to our suppliers that are big chemical companies in Japan and the main raw material companies in Thailand and Brazil and France and USA. The reason why we selected these suppliers is carbon footprint account for over 50% by raw material such as amino acid. We consider that decreasing GHG emission should be tackled by cooperating with raw material suppliers. We consider that we are going to expand a number of our suppliers step by step. The first step as FY2017 had selected large suppliers which respond to CDP. The second step as FY2018-2022 has selected critical suppliers.Ajinomoto group has joined CDP supply chain program in fiscal 2017. We have got information of GHG emissions and climate change strategies from our suppliers. Our successful indicator of this engagement is not less than average member ratio of the submitted CDP supply chain program. Our ratio of FY2022 was 93%, more than the average member 64%, our engagement of FY2022 was success. As engagement effect, some suppliers disclosed us Scope 1 and 2 emissions of allocated suppliers' emissions to us according to the goods suppliers have sold us in this reporting period.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :As engagement effect, some suppliers disclosed us Scope 1 and 2 emissions of allocated suppliers' emissions to us according to the goods suppliers have sold us in this reporting period.

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

☑ Yes

Forests

(5.11.7.1) Commodity

Select from:

☑ Timber products

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ No deforestation and/or conversion of other natural ecosystems

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Financial incentives

☑ Provide financial incentives for certified products

Information collection

☑ Collect environmental risk and opportunity information at least annually from suppliers

☑ Collect targets information at least annually from suppliers

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

☑ Tier 2 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.7.7) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive impacts and/or dependencies related to this environmental issue covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.7.8) Number of tier 2+ suppliers engaged

10

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

Some of the paper packaging suppliers were not FSC CoC certified, so we could not confirm the sustainability of the packaging through FSC certification. In this case, we interviewed the suppliers to confirm whether FSC-certified paper was used for the base paper, and if it was not, we asked them to switch to FSC-certified paper, thereby improving the packaging to be sustainable. In this way, we interviewed about 30 suppliers.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :No-deforestation by 2025

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

☑ Yes

Water

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ Total water withdrawal volumes reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Information collection

☑ Collect targets information at least annually from suppliers

☑ Collect water quality information at least annually from suppliers (e.g., discharge quality, pollution incidents, hazardous substances)

☑ Collect water quantity information at least annually from suppliers (e.g., withdrawal and discharge volumes)

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(5.11.7.7) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive impacts and/or dependencies related to this environmental issue covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

Ajinomoto group has joined CDP supply chain program in fiscal 2017. We have got information of Water Security from our suppliers. We have requested answering CDP Supply chain program to our suppliers that are big chemical companies in Japan and the main raw material companies in Thailand and Brazil and France and USA. The reason why we selected these suppliers is water footprint account for over 70% by raw material such as amino acid. [Impact of the engagement and measures of success] Our answering ratio of FY2024 was 40%. Our answering rate was decreased from previous FY.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :We can useful information from this activity

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

☑ Yes

Forests

(5.11.7.1) Commodity

Select from:

☑ Palm oil

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ No deforestation and/or conversion of other natural ecosystems

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Financial incentives

☑ Provide financial incentives for certified products

Information collection

☑ Collect environmental risk and opportunity information at least annually from suppliers

☑ Collect targets information at least annually from suppliers

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

☑ Tier 2 suppliers

☑ Tier 3 suppliers

☑ Tier 4+ suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.7.7) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive impacts and/or dependencies related to this environmental issue covered by engagement

Select from:
☑ 76-99%

(5.11.7.8) Number of tier 2+ suppliers engaged

7

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

The survey of palm oil sustainability began with interviews with Tier 1 suppliers, and then mapping of the supply chain was carried out by going back further upstream. This map included a total of about 100 suppliers. Some of these suppliers were encouraged to increase their use of RSPO-certified oil.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:
☑ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :No-deforestation by 2025

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:
☑ Yes

Forests

(5.11.7.1) Commodity

Select from:
☑ Cattle products

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:
☑ No deforestation and/or conversion of other natural ecosystems

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Information collection

☑ Collect environmental risk and opportunity information at least annually from suppliers

☑ Collect targets information at least annually from suppliers

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Collaborate with suppliers on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

☑ Tier 2 suppliers

☑ Tier 3 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.7.7) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive impacts and/or dependencies related to this environmental issue covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.7.8) Number of tier 2+ suppliers engaged

10

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

The beef sustainability survey began by interviewing Tier 1 suppliers and then mapping the supply chain by going further upstream. This mapping is beginning to shed light on Tier 3 slaughterhouses and even the final farms. The map includes a total of about 20 suppliers. We have also begun investigating whether deforestation occurs at production farms or feed production sites.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :No-deforestation by 2025

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

☑ Yes

Forests

(5.11.7.1) Commodity

Select from:

☑ Soy

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ No deforestation and/or conversion of other natural ecosystems

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Information collection

☑ Collect environmental risk and opportunity information at least annually from suppliers

☑ Collect targets information at least annually from suppliers

Innovation and collaboration

☑ Engage with suppliers to advocate for policy or regulatory change to address environmental challenges

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

☑ Tier 2 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.7.7) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive impacts and/or dependencies related to this environmental issue covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.7.8) Number of tier 2+ suppliers engaged

5

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

The study on soy sustainability began with interviews with edible oil mills, which are Tier 1 suppliers, and then with soy trading companies upstream. These suppliers source soy from Brazil, where deforestation is suspected, and are discussing ways to convert their soy to sustainable soy.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :No-deforestation by 2025

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:
☑ Yes
[Add row]

(5.11.8) Provide details of any environmental smallholder engagement activity

Row 1

(5.11.8.1) Commodity

Select from:
☑ Palm oil

(5.11.8.2) Type and details of smallholder engagement approach

Capacity building
☑ Provide training, support and best practices on sustainable agriculture practices and nutrient management

(5.11.8.3) Number of smallholders engaged

50

(5.11.8.4) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Ajinomoto Group companies in Thailand have also begun providing support to small farmers around 2018. For example, they are helping to expand modern palm farming by holding seminars on farming methods at cooperatives in rural areas. The number of small farmers engaged is estimated based on the number and scale of seminars.
[Add row]

(5.11.9) Provide details of any environmental engagement activity with other stakeholders in the value chain.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Educate and work with stakeholders on understanding and measuring exposure to environmental risks

☑ Run an engagement campaign to educate stakeholders about the environmental impacts about your products, goods and/or services

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

Ajinomoto group CO2 emissions is Scope 3 of category 11 (Use of sold products) account for around 10% of Scope 1, 2, 3. Therefore, the group has made engagement to consumers to aim for reduction of CO2 emissions. We have disclosed on web pages and package labels about features of decreasing use emissions of sold products. For example, the group has some frozen food products by no required heat thaw. There are "Aji-pen® ECO" label on these products package, and their features explain on web pages. Consumers easily identify low environmental burden by label, and can decrease CO2 emissions of thaw by purchasing these our products.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Our successful indicator of this engagement is not less than previous fiscal year sales amount of home-use products. FY2022 sales of home-use products decreased due to the shrinkage in at-home dining demand after corona pandemic, our engagement of FY2022 was unsuccess. As engagement effect, under global warming, we recognize that consumers purchase our products since they recognize low environmental burden with our products.

Forests

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

Investors and shareholders keeping shares long time ask us to discuss about our ESG strategy/results including forest commodity.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

keeping number of shareholders (135,033 at end of Mar. 2024) and share price (3,998 yen/share at the end of Aug. 2025).

Water

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Run an engagement campaign to educate stakeholders about the environmental impacts about your products, goods and/or services

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 26-50%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

Ajinomoto group CO2 emissions is Scope 3 of category 11 (Use of sold products) account for around 10% of Scope 1, 2, 3. Therefore, the group has made engagement to consumers to aim for reduction of CO2 emissions. We have disclosed on web pages and package labels about features of decreasing use emissions of sold products. For example, the group has some frozen food products by no required heat thaw. There are "Aji-pen® ECO" label on these products package, and their features explain on web pages. Consumers easily identify low environmental burden by label, and can decrease CO2 emissions of thaw by purchasing these our products.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Our successful indicator of this engagement is not less than previous fiscal year sales amount of home-use products. FY2021 sales of home-use products increased due to the expansion in at-home dining demand by corona pandemic, our engagement of FY2021 was success. As engagement effect, under global warming, we recognize that consumers purchase our products since they recognize low environmental burden with our products.
[Add row]

(5.12) Indicate any mutually beneficial environmental initiatives you could collaborate on with specific CDP Supply Chain members.

	Please explain
Row 1	*At first, we, Ajinomoto try to collaborate GHG reduction with our raw material*

	Please explain
	suppliers.

[Add row]

(5.13) Has your organization already implemented any mutually beneficial environmental initiatives due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement?

	Environmental initiatives implemented due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement
	Select from: ☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years

[Fixed row]

C6. Environmental Performance - Consolidation Approach

(6.1) Provide details on your chosen consolidation approach for the calculation of environmental performance data.

Climate change

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

The environmental data of this section covers Ajinomoto Co., Inc. and other Group companies subject to the Ajinomoto Group Environmental Management as defined in the company's Environmental Regulations as of March 31, 2023. Performance statistics are for the 141, which substantially represent the environmental performance of the entire Ajinomoto Group under the consolidated financial accounting system.

Forests

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

The environmental data of this section covers Ajinomoto Co., Inc. and other Group companies subject to the Ajinomoto Group Environmental Management as defined in the company's Environmental Regulations as of March 31, 2023. Performance statistics are for the 141, which substantially represent the environmental performance of the entire Ajinomoto Group under the consolidated financial accounting system.

Water

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

The environmental data of this section covers Ajinomoto Co., Inc. and other Group companies subject to the Ajinomoto Group Environmental Management as defined in the company's Environmental Regulations as of March 31, 2023. Performance statistics are for the 141, which substantially represent the environmental performance of the entire Ajinomoto Group under the consolidated financial accounting system.

Plastics

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

The environmental data of this section covers Ajinomoto Co., Inc. and other Group companies subject to the Ajinomoto Group Environmental Management as defined in the company's Environmental Regulations as of March 31, 2023. Performance statistics are for the 141, which substantially represent the environmental performance of the entire Ajinomoto Group under the consolidated financial accounting system.

Biodiversity

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

The environmental data of this section covers Ajinomoto Co., Inc. and other Group companies subject to the Ajinomoto Group Environmental Management as defined in the company's Environmental Regulations as of March 31, 2023. Performance statistics are for the 141, which substantially represent the environmental performance of the entire Ajinomoto Group under the consolidated financial accounting system.
[Fixed row]

C7. Environmental performance - Climate Change

(7.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.1.1) Has your organization undergone any structural changes in the reporting year, or are any previous structural changes being accounted for in this disclosure of emissions data?

(7.1.1.1) Has there been a structural change?

Select all that apply
☑ Yes, a divestment

(7.1.1.2) Name of organization(s) acquired, divested from, or merged with

Ajinomoto Co., Inc. sold its entire equity stake in Ajinomoto Althea, a US-based aseptic fill-finish CDMO in May 2025.

(7.1.1.3) Details of structural change(s), including completion dates

The transfer of shares was completed in May 2025. Since the sale involves a pharmaceutical sterile fill-finish CDMO, there will be no significant impact on the Ajinomoto Group's environmental impact.
[Fixed row]

(7.1.2) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?

	Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?
	Select all that apply ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(7.1.3) Have your organization’s base year emissions and past years’ emissions been recalculated as a result of any changes or errors reported in 7.1.1 and/or 7.1.2?

(7.1.3.1) Base year recalculation

Select from:

☑ No, because the impact does not meet our significance threshold

(7.1.3.3) Base year emissions recalculation policy, including significance threshold

In accordance with the recalculation policy, if there is a significant change in base year emissions greater than 5%(same as SBTi threshold), recalculation is triggered.

(7.1.3.4) Past years’ recalculation

Select from:

☑ No

[Fixed row]

(7.2) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.

Select all that apply

☑ ISO 14064-1

☑ Act on the Rational Use of Energy

☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance

☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard

☑ 2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories

☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)

☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol Agricultural Guidance: Interpreting the Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard for the Agricultural Sector

☑ Japan Ministry of the Environment, Law Concerning the Promotion of the Measures to Cope with Global Warming, Superseded by Revision of the Act on Promotion of Global Warming Countermeasures (2005 Amendment)

(7.3) Describe your organization's approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.

	Scope 2, location-based	Scope 2, market-based	Comment
	Select from: ☑ We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure	*Select from:* ☑ We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure	*We have certificated our Scope 1, 2, 3 emissions by third party.*

[Fixed row]

(7.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.5) Provide your base year and base year emissions.

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1196969.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Terms of engagement Lloyd's Register Quality Assurance (LRQA) was commissioned by AJINOMOTO Co., Inc. ("the Company") to provide independent assurance on its Environmental and Social data within Ajinomoto Group Sustainability Report 2019 ("the report") for the fiscal year 2018 from 1 April 2018 to 31 March 2019), against the assurance criteria below to a limited level of assurance and at the materiality of the professional judgement of the verifier using ISAE 3000 and ISO 14064-3 for GHG emissions data. Our assurance engagement covered the Company's operations and activities in Japan and overseas and specifically the following requirements: • Verifying conformance with the Company's reporting methodologies for the selected dataset; • Evaluating the accuracy and reliability of data for the selected environmental and social indicators listed below: - Scope 1 GHG emissions (tonnes CO2e) - Scope 2 GHG emissions, market-based and location-based (tonnes CO2e) - Scope 3 GHG emissions associated with Categories 1 to 15 (tonnes CO2e) - Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate (LTIFR) Our assurance engagement excluded the data and information of the Company's suppliers, contractors and any third-parties mentioned in the report. LRQA's responsibility is only to the Company. LRQA disclaims any liability or responsibility to others as explained in the end footnote. The Company's responsibility is for collecting, aggregating, analysing and presenting all the data and information within the report and for maintaining effective internal controls over the systems from which the report is derived. Ultimately, the report has been approved by, and remains the responsibility of the Company. LRQA's Opinion Based on LRQA's approach nothing has come to our attention that would cause us to believe that the Company has not, in all materia LRQA espects: • Met the requirements above • Disclosed accurate and reliable environmental and social data The opinion expressed is formed on the basis of a limited level of assurance and at the materiality of the professional judgement of the verifier.

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1026764.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Terms of engagement Lloyd's Register Quality Assurance (LRQA) was commissioned by AJINOMOTO Co., Inc. ("the Company") to provide independent assurance on its Environmental and Social data within Ajinomoto Group Sustainability Report 2019 ("the report") for the fiscal year 2018 from 1 April 2018 to 31 March 2019), against the assurance criteria below to a limited level of assurance and at the materiality of the professional judgement of the verifier using ISAE 3000 and ISO 14064-3 for GHG emissions data. Our assurance engagement covered the Company's operations and activities in Japan and overseas and specifically the following requirements: • Verifying conformance with the Company's reporting methodologies for the selected dataset; • Evaluating the accuracy and reliability of data for the selected environmental and social indicators listed below: - Scope 1 GHG emissions (tonnes CO2e) - Scope 2 GHG emissions, market-based and location-based (tonnes CO2e) - Scope 3 GHG emissions associated with Categories 1 to 15 (tonnes CO2e) - Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate (LTIFR) Our assurance engagement excluded the data and information of the Company's suppliers, contractors and any third-parties mentioned in the report. LRQA's responsibility is only to the Company. LRQA disclaims any liability or responsibility to others as explained in the end footnote. The Company's responsibility is for collecting, aggregating, analysing and presenting all the data and information within the report and for maintaining effective internal controls over the systems from which the report is derived. Ultimately, the report has been approved by, and remains the responsibility of the Company. LRQA's Opinion Based on LRQA's approach nothing has come to our attention that would cause us to believe that the Company has not, in all materia LRQA espects: • Met the requirements above • Disclosed accurate and reliable environmental and social data The opinion expressed is formed on the basis of a limited level of assurance and at the materiality of the professional judgement of the verifier.

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1015723.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Terms of engagement Lloyd's Register Quality Assurance (LRQA) was commissioned by AJINOMOTO Co., Inc. ("the Company") to provide independent assurance on its Environmental and Social data within Ajinomoto Group Sustainability Report 2019 ("the report") for the fiscal year 2018 from 1 April 2018 to 31 March 2019), against the assurance criteria below to a limited level of assurance and at the materiality of the professional judgement of the verifier using ISAE 3000 and ISO 14064-3 for GHG emissions data. Our assurance engagement covered the Company's operations and activities in Japan and overseas and specifically the following requirements: • Verifying conformance with the Company's reporting methodologies for the selected dataset; • Evaluating the accuracy and reliability of data for the selected environmental and social indicators listed below: - Scope 1 GHG emissions (tonnes CO2e) - Scope 2 GHG emissions, market-based and location-based (tonnes CO2e) - Scope 3 GHG emissions associated with Categories 1 to 15 (tonnes CO2e) - Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate (LTIFR) Our assurance engagement excluded the data and information of the Company's suppliers, contractors and any third-parties mentioned in the report. LRQA's responsibility is only to the Company. LRQA disclaims any liability or responsibility to others as explained in the end footnote. The Company's responsibility is for collecting, aggregating, analysing and presenting all the data and information within the report and for maintaining effective internal controls over the systems from which the report is derived. Ultimately, the report has been approved by, and remains the responsibility of the Company. LRQA's Opinion Based on LRQA's approach

nothing has come to our attention that would cause us to believe that the Company has not, in all materia LRQA espects: • Met the requirements above • Disclosed accurate and reliable environmental and social data The opinion expressed is formed on the basis of a limited level of assurance and at the materiality of the professional judgement of the verifier.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8115946.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Terms of engagement Lloyd's Register Quality Assurance (LRQA) was commissioned by AJINOMOTO Co., Inc. ("the Company") to provide independent assurance on its Environmental and Social data within Ajinomoto Group Sustainability Report 2019 ("the report") for the fiscal year 2018 from 1 April 2018 to 31 March 2019), against the assurance criteria below to a limited level of assurance and at the materiality of the professional judgement of the verifier using ISAE 3000 and ISO 14064-3 for GHG emissions data. Our assurance engagement covered the Company's operations and activities in Japan and overseas and specifically the following requirements: • Verifying conformance with the Company's reporting methodologies for the selected dataset; • Evaluating the accuracy and reliability of data for the selected environmental and social indicators listed below: - Scope 1 GHG emissions (tonnes CO2e) - Scope 2 GHG emissions, market-based and location-based (tonnes CO2e) - Scope 3 GHG emissions associated with Categories 1 to 15 (tonnes CO2e) - Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate (LTIFR) Our assurance engagement excluded the data and information of the Company's suppliers, contractors and any third-parties mentioned in the report. LRQA's responsibility is only to the Company. LRQA disclaims any liability or responsibility to others as explained in the end footnote. The Company's responsibility is for collecting, aggregating, analysing and presenting all the data and information within the report and for maintaining effective internal controls over the systems from which the report is derived. Ultimately, the report has been approved by, and remains the responsibility of the Company. LRQA's Opinion Based on LRQA's approach nothing has come to our attention that would cause us to believe that the Company has not, in all materia LRQA espects: • Met the requirements above • Disclosed accurate and reliable environmental and social data The opinion expressed is formed on the basis of a limited level of assurance and at the materiality of the professional judgement of the verifier.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

249944.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Terms of engagement Lloyd's Register Quality Assurance (LRQA) was commissioned by AJINOMOTO Co., Inc. ("the Company") to provide independent assurance on its Environmental and Social data within Ajinomoto Group Sustainability Report 2019 ("the report") for the fiscal year 2018 from 1 April 2018 to 31 March 2019), against the assurance criteria below to a limited level of assurance and at the materiality of the professional judgement of the verifier using ISAE 3000 and ISO 14064-3 for GHG emissions data. Our assurance engagement covered the Company's operations and activities in Japan and overseas and specifically the following requirements: • Verifying conformance with the Company's reporting methodologies for the selected dataset; • Evaluating the accuracy and reliability of data for the selected environmental and social indicators listed below: - Scope 1 GHG emissions (tonnes CO2e) - Scope 2 GHG emissions, market-based and location-based (tonnes CO2e) - Scope 3 GHG emissions associated with Categories 1 to 15 (tonnes CO2e) - Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate (LTIFR) Our assurance engagement excluded the data and information of the Company's suppliers, contractors and any third-parties mentioned in the report. LRQA's responsibility is only to the Company. LRQA disclaims any liability or responsibility to others as explained in the end footnote. The Company's responsibility is for collecting, aggregating, analysing and presenting all the data and information within the report and for maintaining effective internal controls over the systems from which the report is derived. Ultimately, the report has been approved by, and remains the responsibility of the Company. LRQA's Opinion Based on LRQA's approach nothing has come to our attention that would cause us to believe that the Company has not, in all materia LRQA espects: • Met the requirements above • Disclosed accurate and reliable environmental and social data The opinion expressed is formed on the basis of a limited level of assurance and at the materiality of the professional judgement of the verifier.

Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

381765.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Terms of engagement Lloyd's Register Quality Assurance (LRQA) was commissioned by AJINOMOTO Co., Inc. ("the Company") to provide independent assurance on its Environmental and Social data within Ajinomoto Group Sustainability Report 2019 ("the report") for the fiscal year 2018 from 1 April 2018 to 31 March 2019), against the assurance criteria below to a limited level of assurance and at the materiality of the professional judgement of the verifier using ISAE 3000 and ISO 14064-3 for GHG emissions data. Our assurance engagement covered the Company's operations and activities in Japan and overseas and specifically the following

requirements: • Verifying conformance with the Company's reporting methodologies for the selected dataset; • Evaluating the accuracy and reliability of data for the selected environmental and social indicators listed below: - Scope 1 GHG emissions (tonnes CO2e) - Scope 2 GHG emissions, market-based and location-based (tonnes CO2e) - Scope 3 GHG emissions associated with Categories 1 to 15 (tonnes CO2e) - Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate (LTIFR) Our assurance engagement excluded the data and information of the Company's suppliers, contractors and any third-parties mentioned in the report. LRQA's responsibility is only to the Company. LRQA disclaims any liability or responsibility to others as explained in the end footnote. The Company's responsibility is for collecting, aggregating, analysing and presenting all the data and information within the report and for maintaining effective internal controls over the systems from which the report is derived. Ultimately, the report has been approved by, and remains the responsibility of the Company. LRQA's Opinion Based on LRQA's approach nothing has come to our attention that would cause us to believe that the Company has not, in all materia LRQA espects: • Met the requirements above • Disclosed accurate and reliable environmental and social data The opinion expressed is formed on the basis of a limited level of assurance and at the materiality of the professional judgement of the verifier.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1274589.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Terms of engagement Lloyd's Register Quality Assurance (LRQA) was commissioned by AJINOMOTO Co., Inc. ("the Company") to provide independent assurance on its Environmental and Social data within Ajinomoto Group Sustainability Report 2019 ("the report") for the fiscal year 2018 from 1 April 2018 to 31 March 2019), against the assurance criteria below to a limited level of assurance and at the materiality of the professional judgement of the verifier using ISAE 3000 and ISO 14064-3 for GHG emissions data. Our assurance engagement covered the Company's operations and activities in Japan and overseas and specifically the following requirements: • Verifying conformance with the Company's reporting methodologies for the selected dataset; • Evaluating the accuracy and reliability of data for the selected environmental and social indicators listed below: - Scope 1 GHG emissions (tonnes CO2e) - Scope 2 GHG emissions, market-based and location-based (tonnes CO2e) - Scope 3 GHG emissions associated with Categories 1 to 15 (tonnes CO2e) - Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate (LTIFR) Our assurance engagement excluded the data and information of the Company's suppliers, contractors and any third-parties mentioned in the report. LRQA's responsibility is only to the Company. LRQA disclaims any liability or responsibility to others as explained in the end footnote. The Company's responsibility is for collecting, aggregating, analysing and presenting all the data and information within the report and for maintaining effective internal controls over the systems from which the report is derived. Ultimately, the report has been approved by, and remains the responsibility of the Company. LRQA's Opinion Based on LRQA's approach nothing has come to our attention that would cause us to believe that the Company has not, in all materia LRQA espects: • Met the requirements above • Disclosed accurate and reliable environmental and social data The opinion expressed is formed on the basis of a limited level of assurance and at the materiality of the professional judgement of the verifier.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

140678.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Terms of engagement Lloyd's Register Quality Assurance (LRQA) was commissioned by AJINOMOTO Co., Inc. ("the Company") to provide independent assurance on its Environmental and Social data within Ajinomoto Group Sustainability Report 2019 ("the report") for the fiscal year 2018 from 1 April 2018 to 31 March 2019), against the assurance criteria below to a limited level of assurance and at the materiality of the professional judgement of the verifier using ISAE 3000 and ISO 14064-3 for GHG emissions data. Our assurance engagement covered the Company's operations and activities in Japan and overseas and specifically the following requirements: • Verifying conformance with the Company's reporting methodologies for the selected dataset; • Evaluating the accuracy and reliability of data for the selected environmental and social indicators listed below: - Scope 1 GHG emissions (tonnes CO2e) - Scope 2 GHG emissions, market-based and location-based (tonnes CO2e) - Scope 3 GHG emissions associated with Categories 1 to 15 (tonnes CO2e) - Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate (LTIFR) Our assurance engagement excluded the data and information of the Company's suppliers, contractors and any third-parties mentioned in the report. LRQA's responsibility is only to the Company. LRQA disclaims any liability or responsibility to others as explained in the end footnote. The Company's responsibility is for collecting, aggregating, analysing and presenting all the data and information within the report and for maintaining effective internal controls over the systems from which the report is derived. Ultimately, the report has been approved by, and remains the responsibility of the Company. LRQA's Opinion Based on LRQA's approach nothing has come to our attention that would cause us to believe that the Company has not, in all materia LRQA espects: • Met the requirements above • Disclosed accurate and reliable environmental and social data The opinion expressed is formed on the basis of a limited level of assurance and at the materiality of the professional judgement of the verifier.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4479.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Terms of engagement Lloyd's Register Quality Assurance (LRQA) was commissioned by AJINOMOTO Co., Inc. ("the Company") to provide independent assurance on its Environmental and Social data within Ajinomoto Group Sustainability Report 2019 ("the report") for the fiscal year 2018 from 1 April 2018 to 31 March 2019), against the assurance criteria below to a limited level of assurance and at the materiality of the professional judgement of the verifier using ISAE 3000 and ISO 14064-3 for GHG emissions data. Our assurance engagement covered the Company's operations and activities in Japan and overseas and specifically the following requirements: • Verifying conformance with the Company's reporting methodologies for the selected dataset; • Evaluating the accuracy and reliability of data for the selected environmental and social indicators listed below: - Scope 1 GHG emissions (tonnes CO2e) - Scope 2 GHG emissions, market-based and location-based (tonnes CO2e) - Scope 3 GHG emissions associated with Categories 1 to 15 (tonnes CO2e) - Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate (LTIFR) Our assurance engagement excluded the data and information of the Company's suppliers, contractors and any third-parties mentioned in the report. LRQA's responsibility is only to the Company. LRQA disclaims any liability or responsibility to others as explained in the end footnote. The Company's responsibility is for collecting, aggregating, analysing and presenting all the data and information within the report and for maintaining effective internal controls over the systems from which the report is derived. Ultimately, the report has been approved by, and remains the responsibility of the Company. LRQA's Opinion Based on LRQA's approach nothing has come to our attention that would cause us to believe that the Company has not, in all materia LRQA espects: • Met the requirements above • Disclosed accurate and reliable environmental and social data The opinion expressed is formed on the basis of a limited level of assurance and at the materiality of the professional judgement of the verifier.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

16206.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Terms of engagement Lloyd's Register Quality Assurance (LRQA) was commissioned by AJINOMOTO Co., Inc. ("the Company") to provide independent assurance on its Environmental and Social data within Ajinomoto Group Sustainability Report 2019 ("the report") for the fiscal year 2018 from 1 April 2018 to 31 March 2019), against the assurance criteria below to a limited level of assurance and at the materiality of the professional judgement of the verifier using ISAE 3000 and ISO 14064-3 for GHG emissions data. Our assurance engagement covered the Company's operations and activities in Japan and overseas and specifically the following requirements: • Verifying conformance with the Company's reporting methodologies for the selected dataset; • Evaluating the accuracy and reliability of data for the selected environmental and social indicators listed below: - Scope 1 GHG emissions (tonnes CO2e) - Scope 2 GHG emissions, market-based and location-based (tonnes CO2e) - Scope 3 GHG emissions associated with Categories 1 to 15 (tonnes CO2e) - Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate (LTIFR) Our assurance engagement excluded the data and information of the Company's suppliers, contractors and any third-parties mentioned in the report. LRQA's responsibility is only to the Company. LRQA disclaims any liability or responsibility to others as explained in the end footnote. The Company's responsibility is for

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Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Terms of engagement Lloyd's Register Quality Assurance (LRQA) was commissioned by AJINOMOTO Co., Inc. ("the Company") to provide independent assurance on its Environmental and Social data within Ajinomoto Group Sustainability Report 2019 ("the report") for the fiscal year 2018 from 1 April 2018 to 31 March 2019), against the assurance criteria below to a limited level of assurance and at the materiality of the professional judgement of the verifier using ISAE 3000 and ISO 14064-3 for GHG emissions data. Our assurance engagement covered the Company's operations and activities in Japan and overseas and specifically the following requirements: • Verifying conformance with the Company's reporting methodologies for the selected dataset; • Evaluating the accuracy and reliability of data for the selected environmental and social indicators listed below: - Scope 1 GHG emissions (tonnes CO2e) - Scope 2 GHG emissions, market-based and location-based (tonnes CO2e) - Scope 3 GHG emissions associated with Categories 1 to 15 (tonnes CO2e) - Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate (LTIFR) Our assurance engagement excluded the data and information of the Company's suppliers, contractors and any third-parties mentioned in the report. LRQA's responsibility is only to the Company. LRQA disclaims any liability or responsibility to others as explained in the end footnote. The Company's responsibility is for collecting, aggregating, analysing and presenting all the data and information within the report and for maintaining effective internal controls over the systems from which the report is derived. Ultimately, the report has been approved by, and remains the responsibility of the Company. LRQA's Opinion Based on LRQA's approach nothing has come to our attention that would cause us to believe that the Company has not, in all materia LRQA espects: • Met the requirements above • Disclosed accurate and reliable environmental and social data The opinion expressed is formed on the basis of a limited level of assurance and at the materiality of the professional judgement of the verifier.

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3780.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Terms of engagement Lloyd's Register Quality Assurance (LRQA) was commissioned by AJINOMOTO Co., Inc. ("the Company") to provide independent assurance on its Environmental and Social data within Ajinomoto Group Sustainability Report 2019 ("the report") for the fiscal year 2018 from 1 April 2018 to 31 March 2019), against the assurance criteria below to a limited level of assurance and at the materiality of the professional judgement of the verifier using ISAE 3000 and ISO 14064-3 for GHG emissions data. Our assurance engagement covered the Company's operations and activities in Japan and overseas and specifically the following requirements: • Verifying conformance with the Company's reporting methodologies for the selected dataset; • Evaluating the accuracy and reliability of data for the selected environmental and social indicators listed below: - Scope 1 GHG emissions (tonnes CO2e) - Scope 2 GHG emissions, market-based and location-based (tonnes CO2e) - Scope 3 GHG emissions associated with Categories 1 to 15 (tonnes CO2e) - Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate (LTIFR) Our assurance engagement excluded the data and information of the Company's suppliers, contractors and any third-parties mentioned in the report. LRQA's responsibility is only to the Company. LRQA disclaims any liability or responsibility to others as explained in the end footnote. The Company's responsibility is for collecting, aggregating, analysing and presenting all the data and information within the report and for maintaining effective internal controls over the systems from which the report is derived. Ultimately, the report has been approved by, and remains the responsibility of the Company. LRQA's Opinion Based on LRQA's approach nothing has come to our attention that would cause us to believe that the Company has not, in all materia LRQA espects: • Met the requirements above • Disclosed accurate and reliable environmental and social data The opinion expressed is formed on the basis of a limited level of assurance and at the materiality of the professional judgement of the verifier.

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8158.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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against the assurance criteria below to a limited level of assurance and at the materiality of the professional judgement of the verifier using ISAE 3000 and ISO 14064-3 for GHG emissions data. Our assurance engagement covered the Company's operations and activities in Japan and overseas and specifically the following requirements: • Verifying conformance with the Company's reporting methodologies for the selected dataset; • Evaluating the accuracy and reliability of data for the selected environmental and social indicators listed below: - Scope 1 GHG emissions (tonnes CO2e) - Scope 2 GHG emissions, market-based and location-based (tonnes CO2e) - Scope 3 GHG emissions associated with Categories 1 to 15 (tonnes CO2e) - Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate (LTIFR) Our assurance engagement excluded the data and information of the Company's suppliers, contractors and any third-parties mentioned in the report. LRQA's responsibility is only to the Company. LRQA disclaims any liability or responsibility to others as explained in the end footnote. The Company's responsibility is for collecting, aggregating, analysing and presenting all the data and information within the report and for maintaining effective internal controls over the systems from which the report is derived. Ultimately, the report has been approved by, and remains the responsibility of the Company. LRQA's Opinion Based on LRQA's approach nothing has come to our attention that would cause us to believe that the Company has not, in all materia LRQA espects: • Met the requirements above • Disclosed accurate and reliable environmental and social data The opinion expressed is formed on the basis of a limited level of assurance and at the materiality of the professional judgement of the verifier.

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1294392.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Terms of engagement Lloyd's Register Quality Assurance (LRQA) was commissioned by AJINOMOTO Co., Inc. ("the Company") to provide independent assurance on its Environmental and Social data within Ajinomoto Group Sustainability Report 2019 ("the report") for the fiscal year 2018 from 1 April 2018 to 31 March 2019), against the assurance criteria below to a limited level of assurance and at the materiality of the professional judgement of the verifier using ISAE 3000 and ISO 14064-3 for GHG emissions data. Our assurance engagement covered the Company's operations and activities in Japan and overseas and specifically the following requirements: • Verifying conformance with the Company's reporting methodologies for the selected dataset; • Evaluating the accuracy and reliability of data for the selected environmental and social indicators listed below: - Scope 1 GHG emissions (tonnes CO2e) - Scope 2 GHG emissions, market-based and location-based (tonnes CO2e) - Scope 3 GHG emissions associated with Categories 1 to 15 (tonnes CO2e) - Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate (LTIFR) Our assurance engagement excluded the data and information of the Company's suppliers, contractors and any third-parties mentioned in the report. LRQA's responsibility is only to the Company. LRQA disclaims any liability or responsibility to others as explained in the end footnote. The Company's responsibility is for collecting, aggregating, analysing and presenting all the data and information within the report and for maintaining effective internal controls over the systems from which the report is derived. Ultimately, the report has been approved by, and remains the responsibility of the Company. LRQA's Opinion Based on LRQA's approach nothing has come to our attention that would cause us to believe that the Company has not, in all materia LRQA espects: • Met the requirements above • Disclosed accurate and reliable environmental and social data The opinion expressed is formed on the basis of a limited level of assurance and at the

materiality of the professional judgement of the verifier.

Scope 3 category 12: End of life treatment of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

443333.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Terms of engagement Lloyd's Register Quality Assurance (LRQA) was commissioned by AJINOMOTO Co., Inc. ("the Company") to provide independent assurance on its Environmental and Social data within Ajinomoto Group Sustainability Report 2019 ("the report") for the fiscal year 2018 from 1 April 2018 to 31 March 2019), against the assurance criteria below to a limited level of assurance and at the materiality of the professional judgement of the verifier using ISAE 3000 and ISO 14064-3 for GHG emissions data. Our assurance engagement covered the Company's operations and activities in Japan and overseas and specifically the following requirements: • Verifying conformance with the Company's reporting methodologies for the selected dataset; • Evaluating the accuracy and reliability of data for the selected environmental and social indicators listed below: - Scope 1 GHG emissions (tonnes CO2e) - Scope 2 GHG emissions, market-based and location-based (tonnes CO2e) - Scope 3 GHG emissions associated with Categories 1 to 15 (tonnes CO2e) - Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate (LTIFR) Our assurance engagement excluded the data and information of the Company's suppliers, contractors and any third-parties mentioned in the report. LRQA's responsibility is only to the Company. LRQA disclaims any liability or responsibility to others as explained in the end footnote. The Company's responsibility is for collecting, aggregating, analysing and presenting all the data and information within the report and for maintaining effective internal controls over the systems from which the report is derived. Ultimately, the report has been approved by, and remains the responsibility of the Company. LRQA's Opinion Based on LRQA's approach nothing has come to our attention that would cause us to believe that the Company has not, in all materia LRQA espects: • Met the requirements above • Disclosed accurate and reliable environmental and social data The opinion expressed is formed on the basis of a limited level of assurance and at the materiality of the professional judgement of the verifier.

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Terms of engagement Lloyd's Register Quality Assurance (LRQA) was commissioned by AJINOMOTO Co., Inc. ("the Company") to provide independent assurance on its Environmental and Social data within Ajinomoto Group Sustainability Report 2019 ("the report") for the fiscal year 2018 from 1 April 2018 to 31 March 2019), against the assurance criteria below to a limited level of assurance and at the materiality of the professional judgement of the verifier using ISAE 3000 and ISO 14064-3 for GHG emissions data. Our assurance engagement covered the Company's operations and activities in Japan and overseas and specifically the following requirements: • Verifying conformance with the Company's reporting methodologies for the selected dataset; • Evaluating the accuracy and reliability of data for the selected environmental and social indicators listed below: - Scope 1 GHG emissions (tonnes CO2e) - Scope 2 GHG emissions, market-based and location-based (tonnes CO2e) - Scope 3 GHG emissions associated with Categories 1 to 15 (tonnes CO2e) - Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate (LTIFR) Our assurance engagement excluded the data and information of the Company's suppliers, contractors and any third-parties mentioned in the report. LRQA's responsibility is only to the Company. LRQA disclaims any liability or responsibility to others as explained in the end footnote. The Company's responsibility is for collecting, aggregating, analysing and presenting all the data and information within the report and for maintaining effective internal controls over the systems from which the report is derived. Ultimately, the report has been approved by, and remains the responsibility of the Company. LRQA's Opinion Based on LRQA's approach nothing has come to our attention that would cause us to believe that the Company has not, in all materia LRQA espects: • Met the requirements above • Disclosed accurate and reliable environmental and social data The opinion expressed is formed on the basis of a limited level of assurance and at the materiality of the professional judgement of the verifier.

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Terms of engagement Lloyd's Register Quality Assurance (LRQA) was commissioned by AJINOMOTO Co., Inc. ("the Company") to provide independent assurance on its Environmental and Social data within Ajinomoto Group Sustainability Report 2019 ("the report") for the fiscal year 2018 from 1 April 2018 to 31 March 2019), against the assurance criteria below to a limited level of assurance and at the materiality of the professional judgement of the verifier using ISAE 3000 and ISO 14064-3 for GHG emissions data. Our assurance engagement covered the Company's operations and activities in Japan and overseas and specifically the following requirements: • Verifying conformance with the Company's reporting methodologies for the selected dataset; • Evaluating the accuracy and reliability of data for the selected environmental and social indicators listed below: - Scope 1 GHG emissions (tonnes CO2e) - Scope 2 GHG emissions, market-based and location-based (tonnes CO2e) - Scope 3 GHG emissions associated with Categories 1 to 15 (tonnes CO2e) - Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate (LTIFR) Our

assurance engagement excluded the data and information of the Company's suppliers, contractors and any third-parties mentioned in the report. LRQA's responsibility is only to the Company. LRQA disclaims any liability or responsibility to others as explained in the end footnote. The Company's responsibility is for collecting, aggregating, analysing and presenting all the data and information within the report and for maintaining effective internal controls over the systems from which the report is derived. Ultimately, the report has been approved by, and remains the responsibility of the Company. LRQA's Opinion Based on LRQA's approach nothing has come to our attention that would cause us to believe that the Company has not, in all materia LRQA espects: • Met the requirements above • Disclosed accurate and reliable environmental and social data The opinion expressed is formed on the basis of a limited level of assurance and at the materiality of the professional judgement of the verifier.

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

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Scope 3: Other (upstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Terms of engagement Lloyd's Register Quality Assurance (LRQA) was commissioned by AJINOMOTO Co., Inc. ("the Company") to provide independent assurance on its Environmental and Social data within Ajinomoto Group Sustainability Report 2019 ("the report") for the fiscal year 2018 from 1 April 2018 to 31 March 2019), against the assurance criteria below to a limited level of assurance and at the materiality of the professional judgement of the verifier using ISAE 3000 and ISO 14064-3 for GHG emissions data. Our assurance engagement covered the Company's operations and activities in Japan and overseas and specifically the following requirements: • Verifying conformance with the Company's reporting methodologies for the selected dataset; • Evaluating the accuracy and reliability of data for the selected environmental and social indicators listed below: - Scope 1 GHG emissions (tonnes CO2e) - Scope 2 GHG emissions, market-based and location-based (tonnes CO2e) - Scope 3 GHG emissions associated with Categories 1 to 15 (tonnes CO2e) - Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate (LTIFR) Our assurance engagement excluded the data and information of the Company's suppliers, contractors and any third-parties mentioned in the report. LRQA's responsibility is only to the Company. LRQA disclaims any liability or responsibility to others as explained in the end footnote. The Company's responsibility is for collecting, aggregating, analysing and presenting all the data and information within the report and for maintaining effective internal controls over the systems from which the report is derived. Ultimately, the report has been approved by, and remains the responsibility of the Company. LRQA's Opinion Based on LRQA's approach nothing has come to our attention that would cause us to believe that the Company has not, in all materia LRQA espects: • Met the requirements above • Disclosed accurate and reliable environmental and social data The opinion expressed is formed on the basis of a limited level of assurance and at the materiality of the professional judgement of the verifier.

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Terms of engagement Lloyd's Register Quality Assurance (LRQA) was commissioned by AJINOMOTO Co., Inc. ("the Company") to provide independent assurance on its Environmental and Social data within Ajinomoto Group Sustainability Report 2019 ("the report") for the fiscal year 2018 from 1 April 2018 to 31 March 2019), against the assurance criteria below to a limited level of assurance and at the materiality of the professional judgement of the verifier using ISAE 3000 and ISO 14064-3 for GHG emissions data. Our assurance engagement covered the Company's operations and activities in Japan and overseas and specifically the following requirements: • Verifying conformance with the Company's reporting methodologies for the selected dataset; • Evaluating the accuracy and reliability of data for the selected environmental and social indicators listed below: - Scope 1 GHG emissions (tonnes CO2e) - Scope 2 GHG emissions, market-based and location-based (tonnes CO2e) - Scope 3 GHG emissions associated with Categories 1 to 15 (tonnes CO2e) - Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate (LTIFR) Our assurance engagement excluded the data and information of the Company's suppliers, contractors and any third-parties mentioned in the report. LRQA's responsibility is only to the Company. LRQA disclaims any liability or responsibility to others as explained in the end footnote. The Company's responsibility is for collecting, aggregating, analysing and presenting all the data and information within the report and for maintaining effective internal controls over the systems from which the report is derived. Ultimately, the report has been approved by, and remains the responsibility of the Company. LRQA's Opinion Based on LRQA's approach nothing has come to our attention that would cause us to believe that the Company has not, in all materia LRQA espects: • Met the requirements above • Disclosed accurate and reliable environmental and social data The opinion expressed is formed on the basis of a limited level of assurance and at the materiality of the professional judgement of the verifier.
[Fixed row]

(7.6) What were your organization's gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

675022

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Terms of engagement Lloyd's Register Quality Assurance (LRQA) was commissioned by AJINOMOTO Co., Inc. ("the Company") to provide independent assurance on its Environmental and Social data within Ajinomoto Group Sustainability Report 2025 ("the report") for the fiscal year 2024 from 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025), against the assurance criteria below to a limited level of assurance and at the materiality of the professional judgement of the verifier using ISAE 3000 and ISO 14064-3 for GHG emissions data. Our assurance engagement covered the Company's operations and activities in Japan and overseas and specifically the following requirements: Verifying conformance with the Company's reporting methodologies for the selected dataset; Evaluating the accuracy and reliability of data for the selected environmental and social indicators listed below: - Scope 1 GHG emissions (tons CO2e) - Scope 2 GHG emissions, market-based and location-based (tons CO2e) - Scope 3 GHG emissions associated with Categories 1 to 15 (tons CO2e) - Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate (LTIFR) Our assurance engagement excluded the data and information of the Company's suppliers, contractors and any third-parties mentioned in the report. LRQA's responsibility is only to the Company. LRQA disclaims any liability or responsibility to others as explained in the end footnote. The Company's responsibility is for collecting, aggregating, analyzing and presenting all the data and information within the report and for maintaining effective internal controls over the systems from which the report is derived. Ultimately, the report has been approved by, and remains the responsibility of the Company. LRQA's Opinion Based on LRQA's approach nothing has come to our

attention that would cause us to believe that the Company has not, in all material LRQA aspects: Met the requirements above Disclosed accurate and reliable environmental and social data The opinion expressed is formed on the basis of a limited level of assurance and at the materiality of the professional judgement of the verifier.
[Fixed row]

(7.7) What were your organization's gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

477929

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

444362

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Terms of engagement Lloyd's Register Quality Assurance (LRQA) was commissioned by AJINOMOTO Co., Inc. ("the Company") to provide independent assurance on its Environmental and Social data within Ajinomoto Group Sustainability Report 2025 ("the report") for the fiscal year 2024 from 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025), against the assurance criteria below to a limited level of assurance and at the materiality of the professional judgement of the verifier using ISAE 3000 and ISO 14064-3 for GHG emissions data. Our assurance engagement covered the Company's operations and activities in Japan and overseas and specifically the following requirements: Verifying conformance with the Company's reporting methodologies for the selected dataset; Evaluating the accuracy and reliability of data for the selected environmental and social indicators listed below: - Scope 1 GHG emissions (tons CO2e) - Scope 2 GHG emissions, market-based and location-based (tons CO2e) - Scope 3 GHG emissions associated with Categories 1 to 15 (tons CO2e) - Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate (LTIFR) Our assurance engagement excluded the data and information of the Company's suppliers, contractors and any third-parties mentioned in the report. LRQA's responsibility is only to the Company. LRQA disclaims any liability or responsibility to others as explained in the end footnote. The Company's responsibility is for collecting, aggregating, analyzing and presenting all the data and information within the report and for maintaining effective internal controls over the systems from which the report is derived. Ultimately, the report has been approved by, and remains the responsibility of the Company. LRQA's Opinion Based on LRQA's approach nothing has come to our attention that would cause us to believe that the Company has not, in all material LRQA aspects: Met the requirements above Disclosed accurate and reliable environmental and social data The opinion expressed is formed on the basis of a limited level of assurance and at the materiality of the professional judgement of the verifier.
[Fixed row]

(7.8) Account for your organization’s gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.

Purchased goods and services

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

5902119

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average product method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

2

(7.8.5) Please explain

We have certificated our Scope 1, 2, 3 emissions by third party. For primary and secondary production for raw materials, IDEA and Ecoinvent were applied for calculation.

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

302696

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Spend-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

We have certificated our Scope 1, 2, 3 emissions by third party. Annual capital investment is collected and multiplied by the emission factor of MOE.

Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

610676

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Fuel-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

We have certificated our Scope 1, 2, 3 emissions by third party. Energy consumption for electricity and steam generation and gasoline consumption associated with marketing operations is obtained. Then multiplied by the emission factor per energy used.

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

1241268

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Distance-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

We have certificated our Scope 1, 2, 3 emissions by third party. Calculations are made by multiplying the CO2 emission factor by transport ton-kilometer for each means of transportation. Transportation data by examining (purchased volume of raw materials) and (sold volume of products) and actual distance from suppliers and retailer are obtained and used for calculation.

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

80534

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Waste-type-specific method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

We have certificated our Scope 1, 2, 3 emissions by third party.

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

4532

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Calculations are made by multiplying the CO2 emission factor by number of employees.

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

We have certificated our Scope 1, 2, 3 emissions by third party.

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

16398

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply
☑ Other, please specify :Calculations are made by multiplying the CO2 emission factor by number of employees.

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

We have certificated our Scope 1, 2, 3 emissions by third party.

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Since CO2 emissions for upstream leased assets are include in scope 1 and 2, there are no emissions that should be reported for this category.

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

4981

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Distance-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

We have certificated our Scope 1, 2, 3 emissions by third party. Calculations are made by multiplying the CO2 emission factor by amount of production.

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

60659

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Calculations are made by multiplying the CO2 emission factor by amount of outsourced production.

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

We have certificated our Scope 1, 2, 3 emissions by third party.

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

1245292

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Energy consumption obtained by assuming that the product is used in a standard way of cooking. Then multiplied by the emission

factor per energy used. We had just calculated representative products which are cup soup, instant coffee, frozen food.

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

We have certificated our Scope 1, 2, 3 emissions by third party.

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

401455

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Waste-type-specific method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

We have certificated our Scope 1, 2, 3 emissions by third party. Package of our products are the target of end treatment. We calculated weight of packages of end-of-life product based on volume sold. Then the emissions were calculated by using IDEA by material.

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Not relevant, because we don't have a downstream leased asset business.

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Not relevant, because we don't have any Franchises.

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Not relevant, because we are not involved in investment or financial service as a main business.

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Not relevant, because we don't have any other upstream.

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Not relevant, because we don't have any other downstream.
[Fixed row]

(7.9) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	*Select from:* ☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	*Select from:* ☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	*Select from:*

	Verification/assurance status
	☑ Third-party verification or assurance process in place

[Fixed row]

(7.9.1) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:
☑ Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:
☑ Complete

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

7.9_FY24 LRQA Independent Assurance Statament within AJINOMOTO group Sustainability Report 2025.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

P1-2. Under P1, it says "Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions cover only energy-oriented CO2 at Manufacture sites." This includes not only manufacturing sites but also laboratories and offices. Therefore, the "Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)" is 100%.

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISO14064-3

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

(7.9.2) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:
☑ Scope 2 market-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:
☑ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:
☑ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

7.9_FY24 LRQA Independent Assurance Statament within AJINOMOTO group Sustainability Report 2025.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

P1-2. Under P1, it says "Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions cover only energy-oriented CO2 at Manufacture sites." This includes not only manufacturing sites but also laboratories and offices. Therefore, the "Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)" is 100%.

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☑ ISO14064-3

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 2

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

☑ Scope 2 location-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:
☑ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:
☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

7.9_FY24 LRQA Independent Assurance Statament within AJINOMOTO group Sustainability Report 2025.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

P1-2. Under P1, it says "Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions cover only energy-oriented CO2 at Manufacture sites." This includes not only manufacturing sites but also laboratories and offices. Therefore, the "Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)" is 100%.

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISO14064-3

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

(7.9.3) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 3 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3: Franchises
☑ Scope 3: Investments
☑ Scope 3: Capital goods
☑ Scope 3: Business travel
☑ Scope 3: Employee commuting
☑ Scope 3: Waste generated in operations
☑ Scope 3: End-of-life treatment of sold products
☑ Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution
☑ Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution
☑ Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
☑ Scope 3: Use of sold products
☑ Scope 3: Upstream leased assets
☑ Scope 3: Downstream leased assets
☑ Scope 3: Processing of sold products
☑ Scope 3: Purchased goods and services

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☑ Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☑ Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☑ Limited assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

7.9_FY24 LRQA Independent Assurance Statament within AJINOMOTO group Sustainability Report 2025.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

P1-2

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:
☑ ISO14064-3

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

(7.10) How do your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.10.1) Identify the reasons for any change in your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined), and for each of them specify how your emissions compare to the previous year.

Change in renewable energy consumption

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

68290

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

5.3

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Some factories had contracted renewable energy power producers and purchased IREC. (512652-444362)/1279736=5.3%. The denominator 1279736 is total Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions in the previous year.

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

92062

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

7.2

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Some factories had decreased GHG emissions by changing fuel from coal to biomass. (767084-675022)/1279736=7.2%. The denominator 1279736 is total Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions in the previous year.

Divestment

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No performance

Acquisitions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No performance

Mergers

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No performance

Change in output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No performance

Change in methodology

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No performance

Change in boundary

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No performance

Change in physical operating conditions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No performance

Unidentified

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No performance

Other

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No performance
[Fixed row]

(7.10.2) Are your emissions performance calculations in 7.10 and 7.10.1 based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Select from:
☑ Market-based

(7.12) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.13) Is biogenic carbon pertaining to your direct operations relevant to your current CDP climate change disclosure?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.14) Do you calculate greenhouse gas emissions for each agricultural commodity reported as significant to your business?

Cattle products

(7.14.1) GHG emissions calculated for this commodity

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.14.2) Reporting emissions by

Select from:
☑ Total

(7.14.3) Emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5902119

(7.14.5) Change from last reporting year

Select from:
☑ About the same

(7.14.6) Please explain

Decrease compared to FY23 due to a decrease in production volume

Dairy & egg products

(7.14.1) GHG emissions calculated for this commodity

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.14.2) Reporting emissions by

Select from:
☑ Total

(7.14.3) Emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5902119

(7.14.5) Change from last reporting year

Select from:
☑ About the same

(7.14.6) Please explain

Decrease compared to FY23 due to a decrease in production volume

Maize/corn

(7.14.1) GHG emissions calculated for this commodity

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.14.2) Reporting emissions by

Select from:
☑ Total

(7.14.3) Emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5902119

(7.14.5) Change from last reporting year

Select from:
☑ About the same

(7.14.6) Please explain

Decrease compared to FY23 due to a decrease in production volume

Palm oil

(7.14.1) GHG emissions calculated for this commodity

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.14.2) Reporting emissions by

Select from:
☑ Total

(7.14.3) Emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5902119

(7.14.5) Change from last reporting year

Select from:
☑ About the same

(7.14.6) Please explain

Decrease compared to FY23 due to a decrease in production volume

Soy

(7.14.1) GHG emissions calculated for this commodity

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.14.2) Reporting emissions by

Select from:
☑ Total

(7.14.3) Emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5902119

(7.14.5) Change from last reporting year

Select from:
☑ About the same

(7.14.6) Please explain

Decrease compared to FY23 due to a decrease in production volume

Sugar

(7.14.1) GHG emissions calculated for this commodity

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.14.2) Reporting emissions by

Select from:
☑ Unit of production

(7.14.3) Emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5902119

(7.14.4) Denominator: unit of production

Select from:
☑ Metric tons

(7.14.5) Change from last reporting year

Select from:
☑ About the same

(7.14.6) Please explain

Decrease compared to FY23 due to a decrease in production volume.

Timber products

(7.14.1) GHG emissions calculated for this commodity

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.14.2) Reporting emissions by

Select from:
☑ Total

(7.14.3) Emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5902119

(7.14.5) Change from last reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(7.14.6) Please explain

Decrease compared to FY23 due to a decrease in production volume

Other commodity

(7.14.1) GHG emissions calculated for this commodity

Select from:

☑ No, but we intend to calculate this data within the next two years

(7.14.7) Explain why you do not calculate GHG emissions for this commodity

The Group has calculated mainly our used commodity GHG emissions.
[Fixed row]

(7.15) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.16) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 and 2 emissions by country/area.

Bangladesh

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

48

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

48

Belgium

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5944

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Brazil

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

32886

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

20

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

20

Cambodia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

421

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

246

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

246

Canada

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3155

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

357

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

357

China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

11992

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

23193

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

23193

Cyprus

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Ecuador

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

16

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

16

France

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2052

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

15218

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

15218

India

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6076

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

10742

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

10742

Indonesia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

101234

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

82164

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

82164

Ireland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Italy

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Japan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

230890

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

92313

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

58746

Kenya

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Malaysia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3515

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

7613

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

7613

Mexico

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Myanmar

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

33

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

718

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

718

Nigeria

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1717

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Peru

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

18733

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

79

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

79

Philippines

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

197

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1564

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1564

Poland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2831

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1719

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1719

Republic of Korea

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

597

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1971

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1971

Russian Federation

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

478

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

478

Singapore

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Spain

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

17

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

5

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

5

Taiwan, China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

137

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

137

Thailand

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

57679

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

31805

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

31305

Turkey

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

339

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

942

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

942

United States of America

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

192298

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

134411

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

134411

Viet Nam

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2409

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

72171

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

72171
[Fixed row]

(7.17) Indicate which gross global Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

Select all that apply
☑ By business division
☑ By activity

(7.17.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business division.

	Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)
Row 1	*Food division*	*452174*
Row 2	*Amino acid division*	*222848*

[Add row]

(7.17.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business activity.

	Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	*Production*	*667049*
Row 2	*Transportation*	*6461*
Row 3	*Others (office, sales, R&D, etc)*	*1512*

[Add row]

(7.18) Do you include emissions pertaining to your business activity(ies) in your direct operations as part of your global gross Scope 1 figure?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.18.2) Report the Scope 1 emissions pertaining to your business activity(ies) and explain any exclusions. If applicable, disaggregate your agricultural/forestry by GHG emissions category.

Row 1

(7.18.2.1) Activity

Select from:

☑ Processing/Manufacturing

(7.18.2.3) Emissions (metric tons CO2e)

675022

(7.18.2.4) Methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Default emissions factor

(7.18.2.5) Please explain

Japan Ministry of the Environment, Law Concerning the Promotion of the Measures to Cope with Global Warming, Superceded by Revision of the Act on Promotion of Global Warming Countermeasures (2005 Amendment)
[Add row]

(7.20) Indicate which gross global Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

Select all that apply

☑ By business division

☑ By activity

(7.20.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business division.

	Business division	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	*Food division*	*278700*	*258598*
Row 2	*Amino acid division*	*199229*	*185764*

[Add row]

(7.20.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business activity.

	Activity	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	*Production*	*468329*	*437602*
Row 2	*Transportation*	*4*	*4*
Row 3	*Others (office, sales, R&D, etc)*	*9596*	*6756*

[Add row]

(7.22) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions between your consolidated accounting group and other entities included in your response.

Consolidated accounting group

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

675026

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

477929

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

444362

(7.22.4) Please explain

Scope of the Environmental Data: The environmental data of this section covers Ajinomoto Co., Inc. and other Group companies subject to the Ajinomoto Group Environmental Management as defined in the company's Environmental Regulations as of March 31, 2025. Performance statistics are for the 128, which substantially represent the environmental performance of the entire Ajinomoto Group under the consolidated financial accounting system.

All other entities

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.4) Please explain

There are no all other entities.
[Fixed row]

(7.23) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.23.1) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by subsidiary.

Row 1

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

AJINOMOTO CO., (THAILAND) LTD.

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Other food processing

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ Other unique identifier, please specify :Taxpayer identification number in Thailand

(7.23.1.11) Other unique identifier

0105503000586

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

10946

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1806

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1806

(7.23.1.15) Comment

-

Row 2

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Ajinomoto Foods North America, Inc.

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Other food processing

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ LEI number

(7.23.1.9) LEI number

549300VPT4USGP278U18

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

49674

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

35966

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

35966

(7.23.1.15) Comment

-

Row 3

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

Ajinomoto Food Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:
☑ Other food processing

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply
☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

168838

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

33774

(7.23.1.14) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8707

(7.23.1.15) Comment

-
[Add row]

(7.26) Allocate your emissions to your customers listed below according to the goods or services you have sold them in this reporting period.

Row 1

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

The figure of the total sales of the Ajinomoto Group is 1,530,500,000,000 JPY in FY 2024. And Our GHG emission is as follows (FY2024). The figure of Scope1 is 675,022 metric tons CO2e, as of Scope 2 is 444,362 metric tons CO2e. Could you please estimate the GHG emission of our products from these data by yourself?

Row 2

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

The figure of the total sales of the Ajinomoto Group is 1,530,500,000,000 JPY in FY 2024. And Our GHG emission is as follows (FY2024). The figure of Scope1 is 675,022 metric tons CO2e, as of Scope 2 is 444,362 metric tons CO2e. Could you please estimate the GHG emission of our products from these data by yourself?

Row 3

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

The figure of the total sales of the Ajinomoto Group is 1,530,500,000,000 JPY in FY 2024. And Our GHG emission is as follows (FY2024). The figure of Scope1 is 675,022 metric tons CO2e, as of Scope 2 is 444,362 metric tons CO2e. Could you please estimate the GHG emission of our products from these data by yourself?

Row 4

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

The figure of the total sales of the Ajinomoto Group is 1,530,500,000,000 JPY in FY 2024. And Our GHG emission is as follows (FY2024). The figure of Scope1 is 675,022 metric tons CO2e, as of Scope 2 is 444,362 metric tons CO2e. Could you please estimate the GHG emission of our products from these data by yourself?

Row 5

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Facility

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

N/A

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Metric tons

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

18

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

15

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Major sources of emissions by our products is natural gas for co-generation covered 100% our products.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We had identified amount of usage fuel by fuel supplier bill.

Row 6

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

The figure of the total sales of the Ajinomoto Group is 1,530,500,000,000 JPY in FY 2024. And Our GHG emission is as follows (FY2024). The figure of Scope1 is 675,022 metric tons CO2e, as of Scope 2 is 444,362 metric tons CO2e. Could you please estimate the GHG emission of our products from these data by yourself?

Row 7

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Facility

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

N/A

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Metric tons

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

178

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

144

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Major sources of emissions by our products is natural gas for co-generation covered 100% our products.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We had identified amount of usage fuel by fuel supplier bill.

Row 8

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

The figure of the total sales of the Ajinomoto Group is 1,530,500,000,000 JPY in FY 2024. And Our GHG emission is as follows (FY2024). The figure of Scope1 is 675,022 metric tons CO2e, as of Scope 2 is 444,362 metric tons CO2e. Could you please estimate the GHG emission of our products from these data by yourself?

Row 9

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

The figure of the total sales of the Ajinomoto Group is 1,530,500,000,000 JPY in FY 2024. And Our GHG emission is as follows (FY2024). The figure of Scope1 is 675,022 metric tons CO2e, as of Scope 2 is 444,362 metric tons CO2e. Could you please estimate the GHG emission of our products from these data by yourself?

Row 10

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

The figure of the total sales of the Ajinomoto Group is 1,530,500,000,000 JPY in FY 2024. And Our GHG emission is as follows (FY2024). The figure of Scope1 is 675,022 metric tons CO2e, as of Scope 2 is 444,362 metric tons CO2e. Could you please estimate the GHG emission of our products from these data by yourself?

Row 11

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:
☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:
☑ Facility

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

N/A

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:
☑ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:
☑ Metric tons

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

573

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

465

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Major sources of emissions by our products is natural gas for co-generation covered 100% our products.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We had identified amount of usage fuel by fuel supplier bill.

Row 12

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

The figure of the total sales of the Ajinomoto Group is 1,530,500,000,000 JPY in FY 2024. And Our GHG emission is as follows (FY2024). The figure of Scope1 is 675,022 metric tons CO2e, as of Scope 2 is 444,362 metric tons CO2e. Could you please estimate the GHG emission of our products from these data by yourself?

Row 13

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

The figure of the total sales of the Ajinomoto Group is 1,530,500,000,000 JPY in FY 2024. And Our GHG emission is as follows (FY2024). The figure of Scope1 is 675,022 metric tons CO2e, as of Scope 2 is 444,362 metric tons CO2e. Could you please estimate the GHG emission of our products from these data by yourself?

Row 14

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

The figure of the total sales of the Ajinomoto Group is 1,530,500,000,000 JPY in FY 2024. And Our GHG emission is as follows (FY2024). The figure of Scope1 is 675,022 metric tons CO2e, as of Scope 2 is 444,362 metric tons CO2e. Could you please estimate the GHG emission of our products from these data by yourself?

Row 15

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.2) Scope of emissions

Select from:

☑ Scope 1

(7.26.4) Allocation level

Select from:

☑ Facility

(7.26.5) Allocation level detail

N/A

(7.26.6) Allocation method

Select from:

☑ Allocation based on the volume of products purchased

(7.26.7) Unit for market value or quantity of goods/services supplied

Select from:

☑ Metric tons

(7.26.8) Market value or quantity of goods/services supplied to the requesting member

793

(7.26.9) Emissions in metric tonnes of CO2e

643

(7.26.10) Uncertainty (±%)

10

(7.26.11) Major sources of emissions

Major sources of emissions by our products is natural gas for co-generation covered 100% our products.

(7.26.12) Allocation verified by a third party?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

We had identified amount of usage fuel by fuel supplier bill.

Row 16

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

The figure of the total sales of the Ajinomoto Group is 1,530,500,000,000 JPY in FY 2024. And Our GHG emission is as follows (FY2024). The figure of Scope1 is 675,022 metric tons CO2e, as of Scope 2 is 444,362 metric tons CO2e. Could you please estimate the GHG emission of our products from these data by yourself?

Row 17

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

The figure of the total sales of the Ajinomoto Group is 1,530,500,000,000 JPY in FY 2024. And Our GHG emission is as follows (FY2024). The figure of Scope1 is 675,022 metric tons CO2e, as of Scope 2 is 444,362 metric tons CO2e. Could you please estimate the GHG emission of our products from these data by yourself?

Row 18

(7.26.1) Requesting member

Select from:

(7.26.13) Please explain how you have identified the GHG source, including major limitations to this process and assumptions made

The figure of the total sales of the Ajinomoto Group is 1,530,500,000,000 JPY in FY 2024. And Our GHG emission is as follows (FY2024). The figure of Scope1 is 675,022 metric tons CO2e, as of Scope 2 is 444,362 metric tons CO2e. Could you please estimate the GHG emission of our products from these data by yourself?
[Add row]

(7.27) What are the challenges in allocating emissions to different customers, and what would help you to overcome these challenges?

Row 1

(7.27.1) Allocation challenges

Select from:

☑ Customer base is too large and diverse to accurately track emissions to the customer level

(7.27.2) Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges

We have many customers and many factories and many products. Therefore, it is difficult for us that Carbon Footprint of each product is calculated for each customer.
[Add row]

(7.28) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

(7.28.1) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.28.2) Describe how you plan to develop your capabilities

We have calculated the carbon footprint about nine kinds of amino acid including the lysine for feed, and about 13 kinds of consumer processed food and seasoning. These calculation results have been verified by the 3rd party. We make a plan of the calculation system of carbon footprint. However, it is very hard for us to make calculating system for every goods and every customer.

[Fixed row]

(7.29) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?

Select from:
☑ More than 15% but less than or equal to 20%

(7.30) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken.

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(7.30.1) Report your organization’s energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

2191730

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

3548222

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

5739952.00

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

766895

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

887484

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

1654379.00

Consumption of purchased or acquired heat

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

0.00

Consumption of purchased or acquired steam

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

568319

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

112637

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

680956.00

Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

0.00

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

137997

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

137997.00

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

3664941

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

4548343

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

8213284.00
[Fixed row]

(7.30.6) Select the applications of your organization’s consumption of fuel.

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	*Select from:*

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
	☑ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(7.30.7) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.

Sustainable biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

2191730

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

832619

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

1359101

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Nothing

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Nothing

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Nothing

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

20414

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

20414

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Nothing

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

82977

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

63007

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

19970

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Nothing

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

3444832

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

1761790

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

1683042

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Nothing

Other non-renewable fuels (e.g. non-renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Nothing

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

5739952

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

2677839

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

3062112

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Nothing
[Fixed row]

(7.30.9) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed in the reporting year.

Electricity

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

401351

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

401351

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

137997

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

137997

Heat

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Steam

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

5739952

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

5739952

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

832629

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

832628

Cooling

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0
[Fixed row]

(7.30.16) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your electricity/heat/steam/cooling consumption in the reporting year.

Bangladesh

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

82

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

13

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

95.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

Not excluded

Belgium

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

35477

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

98

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

32316

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

67891.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

Not excluded

Brazil

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

252993

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

109

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

26658

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

700554

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

980314.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

Not excluded

Cambodia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

740

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

740.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

Not excluded

Canada

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3254

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

12369

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

15623.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

not excluded

China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

32117

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

21937

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

66635

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

120689.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

not excuded

Cyprus

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

Not excluded

Ecuador

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

94

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

12

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

106.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

not excluded

France

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

88685

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

205346

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

10917

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

304948.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

Not excluded

India

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

14683

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

169

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

21637

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

36489.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

Not excluded

Indonesia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

156229

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

469

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

21637

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

178335.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

Not excluded

Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

Not excluded

Italy

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

Not exculded

Japan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

193098

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

261750

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

5330

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

1303572

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1763750.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

Not excluded

Kenya

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

Not excluded

Malaysia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

12111

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

4441

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

19380

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

35932.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

Not excluded

Mexico

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

Not excluded

Myanmar

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2156

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

57

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

2213.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

Not excluded

Nigeria

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

2192

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

8465

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

10657.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

Not excluded

Peru

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

31692

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

104511

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

136203.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

Not excluded

Philippines

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

7386

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

1238

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

455

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

9079.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

Not excluded

Poland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4717

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

15672

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

20389.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

Not excluded

Republic of Korea

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

4575

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

3326

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

7901.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

Not excluded

Russian Federation

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1358

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1358.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

Not excluded

Singapore

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

Not excluded

Spain

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

591

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

296

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

887.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

Not excluded

Taiwan, China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

248

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

248.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

Not excluded

Thailand

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

329798

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

130449

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

57456

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

1646099

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

2163802.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

Not excluded

Turkey

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2239

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

1364

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

3603.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

Not excluded

United States of America

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

388466

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

73

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

949307

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1337846.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

Not excluded

Viet Nam

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

142041

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

54

(7.30.16.3) Is some or all of this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

364229

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

11522

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

517846.00

(7.30.16.7) Provide details of the electricity consumption excluded

Not excluded
[Fixed row]

(7.30.17) Provide details of your organization's renewable electricity purchases in the reporting year by country/area.

Row 1

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Japan

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

60444

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ NFC - Renewable

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Japan

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2012

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2012

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

Nothing

Row 2

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Brazil

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Sustainable Biomass

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

252724

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Brazil

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2015

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2015

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

Nothing

Row 3

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Thailand

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Unbundled procurement of Energy Attribute Certificates (EACs)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Sustainable Biomass

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

306259

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ I-REC

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Thailand

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2013

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2013

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

Nothing

Row 4

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Belgium

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Purchase from an on-site installation owned by a third party (on-site PPA)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Wind

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

35389

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Belgium

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2022

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2021

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

Nothing

Row 6

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ United States of America

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

9166

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ Contract

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2000

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2000

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

Nothing

Row 7

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Indonesia

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Purchase from an on-site installation owned by a third party (on-site PPA)

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Sustainable Biomass

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

52500

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ TIGR

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Indonesia

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2014

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:
☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2014

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

Nothing

Row 8

(7.30.17.1) Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:
☑ Peru

(7.30.17.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.17.3) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.17.4) Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

31389

(7.30.17.5) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

(7.30.17.6) Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ Peru

(7.30.17.7) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.17.8) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2000

(7.30.17.9) Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

Select from:

☑ 2024

(7.30.17.10) Supply arrangement start year

2000

(7.30.17.11) Ecolabel associated with purchased renewable electricity

Select from:

☑ No additional, voluntary label

(7.30.17.12) Comment

Nothing
[Add row]

(7.30.18) Provide details of your organization's low-carbon heat, steam, and cooling purchases in the reporting year by country/area.

Row 1

(7.30.18.1) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Heat/steam/cooling supply agreement

(7.30.18.2) Country/area of consumption of low-carbon heat, steam or cooling

Select from:
☑ Brazil

(7.30.18.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Steam

(7.30.18.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Sustainable biomass

(7.30.18.5) Low-carbon heat, steam, or cooling consumed (MWh)

26658

(7.30.18.6) Comment

Nothing

Row 2

(7.30.18.1) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Heat/steam/cooling supply agreement

(7.30.18.2) Country/area of consumption of low-carbon heat, steam or cooling

Select from:
☑ France

(7.30.18.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Steam

(7.30.18.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Sustainable biomass

(7.30.18.5) Low-carbon heat, steam, or cooling consumed (MWh)

177432

(7.30.18.6) Comment

Nothing

Row 3

(7.30.18.1) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Heat/steam/cooling supply agreement

(7.30.18.2) Country/area of consumption of low-carbon heat, steam or cooling

Select from:

☑ Viet Nam

(7.30.18.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Steam

(7.30.18.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Sustainable biomass

(7.30.18.5) Low-carbon heat, steam, or cooling consumed (MWh)

364229

(7.30.18.6) Comment

Nothing
[Add row]

(7.30.19) Provide details of your organization’s renewable electricity generation by country/area in the reporting year.

Row 1

(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:
☑ Thailand

(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Sustainable biomass

(7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

10

(7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

122990

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

122990

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.19.8) Comment

Nothing

Row 2

(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:
☑ Thailand

(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

5

(7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

7459

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

7459

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.19.8) Comment

Nothing

Row 3

(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:

☑ Brazil

(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

0.08

(7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

109

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

109

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.19.8) Comment

Nothing

Row 4

(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:
☑ Indonesia

(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

0.33

(7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

469

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

469

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.19.8) Comment

Nothing

Row 5

(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:
☑ Malaysia

(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

3

(7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

4441

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

4441

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.19.8) Comment

Nothing

Row 6

(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:
☑ Philippines

(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

0.85

(7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

1238

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

1238

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.19.8) Comment

Nothing

Row 7

(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:
☑ Viet Nam

(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

0.04

(7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

54

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

54

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.19.8) Comment

Nothing

Row 8

(7.30.19.1) Country/area of generation

Select from:
☑ Japan

(7.30.19.2) Renewable electricity technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.19.3) Facility capacity (MW)

0.5

(7.30.19.4) Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

769

(7.30.19.5) Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

769

(7.30.19.6) Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.19.8) Comment

Nothing
[Add row]

(7.30.21) In the reporting year, has your organization faced barriers or challenges to sourcing renewable electricity?

	Challenges to sourcing renewable electricity
	Select from: ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(7.45) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.

Row 1

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

7.3e-7

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

1119383

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

☑ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

1530556000000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

18

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☑ Change in renewable energy consumption

☑ Other emissions reduction activities

(7.45.9) Please explain

*This result 0.00000073ton/yen (0.73 ton/ million yen) is an outcome of the energy conservation activity that it's being put into effect by the whole Ajinomoto group. (0.73-0.89)/0.89 *100-18%. The Ajinomoto Group had contracted and purchased much renewable energy and changed fuel from coal to biomass in some factories.*

Row 2

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.49

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

1119383

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

☑ metric ton of product

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

2301000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

14

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☑ Change in renewable energy consumption

☑ Other emissions reduction activities

(7.45.9) Please explain

*This result 0.49 (metric tons CO2e/metric ton of product) is an outcome of the energy conservation activity that it's being put into effect by the whole Ajinomoto group. (0.49-0.57)/0.57*100-14%. The Ajinomoto Group had contracted and purchased much renewable energy and changed fuel from coal to biomass in some factories. [Add row]*

(7.52) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business.

Row 1

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

☑ Waste

(7.52.2) Metric value

22211

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

Metric tonnes per fiscal year.

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

NA

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

15

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.52.7) Please explain

The primary reasons for the increase in waste compared to the previous year are twofold. First, construction waste began to be included in the total waste volume due to the initiation of tracking at factories in Asia. Second, additional waste was generated during the testing phase of a newly installed production line for a specific product, resulting in the disposal of test items.
[Add row]

(7.53) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

☑ Absolute target

☑ Intensity target

(7.53.1) Provide details of your absolute emissions targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 1

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

7.53.1_SBTi Net Zero Approval letter Ajinomoto Co._ Inc..pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:
☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

04/27/2020

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:
☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply
☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 1
☑ Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:
☑ Market-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

03/30/2019

(7.53.1.12) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1196969

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1015723

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

2212692.000

(7.53.1.33) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

100

(7.53.1.34) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

100

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

03/30/2031

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

50

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

1106346.000

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

675022

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

444362

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

1119384.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

98.82

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Approval by SBTi as follow on 10 Dec, 2024. The Science Based Targets initiative has validated that the science-based greenhouse gas emissions reductions target(s) submitted by Ajinomoto Co., Inc. conform with the SBTi Corporate Net Zero Standard and the SBTi Forest, Land and Agriculture Guidance. SBTi has classified your company's scope 1 and 2 target ambition as in line with a 1.5°C trajectory. The official net-zero science-based target language: Overall net-zero target: Ajinomoto Co., Inc. commits to reach net-zero greenhouse gas emissions across the value chain by FY2050. Near-term targets: Energy & Industry: Ajinomoto Co., Inc. commits to reduce absolute scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions 50.4% by FY2030 from a FY2018 base year. Ajinomoto Co., Inc. also commits to reduce absolute scope 3 GHG emissions 30% within the same timeframe. *The target boundary includes land-related emissions and removals from bioenergy feedstocks. FLAG: Ajinomoto Co., Inc. commits to reduce absolute scope 3 FLAG GHG emissions 36.4% by FY2030 target year from a FY2018 base year.* Ajinomoto Co., Inc. commits to no deforestation across its primary deforestation-linked commodities, with a target date of December 31, 2025. *Target includes FLAG emissions and removals. Long-term targets: Energy & Industry: Ajinomoto Co., Inc. commits to reduce absolute scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions 90% by FY2050 from a FY2018 base year.* Ajinomoto Co., Inc. also commits to reduce absolute scope 3 GHG emissions 90% within the same timeframe. *The target boundary includes land-related emissions and removals from bioenergy feedstocks. FLAG: Ajinomoto Co., Inc. commits to reduce absolute scope 3 FLAG GHG emissions 72% by FY2050 target year from a FY2018 base year.* *Target includes FLAG emissions and removals.*

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Our business depends on sound agrifood systems and a rich global environment. Today, the global environment is reaching its limits. Climate change affects the Group's business in many ways, including delays to business due to large-scale natural disasters, impact on procuring raw materials such as agricultural produce and fuels, and changes in product consumption. At the same time, however, our business activities have an environmental footprint. In particular, the production of glutamic acid and other amino acids, the raw materials for umami seasonings, requires significant amounts of energy. Addressing climate change is an urgent issue. In 2020, we set GHG reduction targets in line with the Science Based Target initiative (SBTi) 1.5°C scenario. We also received new certification in 2024 from the SBT Initiative for our GHG emissions reduction targets, including net-zero emissions. We are studying measures based on the TCFD recommendations, moving forward with related information disclosures.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

As measures to meet this goal, we are promoting energy-saving activities, a switch to fuels with low GHG emissions, the use of renewables such as biomass and solar power, and the introduction of lower energy-consumption processes. In the reporting year, This GHG reduction was driven by full transition from coal to biomass at P.T. AJINOMOTO INDONESIA, the complete shift from heavy oil to city gas at the Ajinomoto Co., Inc. Kyushu Plant, and procurement of renewable energy certificates at P.T. AJINOMOTO INDONESIA.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ Yes

Row 2

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Abs 2

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, we consider this a science-based target, and we have committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative in the next two years

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

04/27/2020

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

☑ Scope 3

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☑ Market-based

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3, Category 2 – Capital goods

☑ Scope 3, Category 6 – Business travel

☑ Scope 3, Category 7 – Employee commuting

☑ Scope 3, Category 1 – Purchased goods and services

☑ Scope 3, Category 10 – Processing of sold products

☑ Scope 3, Category 5 – Waste generated in operations

☑ Scope 3, Category 12 – End-of-life treatment of sold products

☑ Scope 3, Category 4 – Upstream transportation and distribution

☑ Scope 3, Category 9 – Downstream transportation and distribution

☑ Scope 3, Category 3 – Fuel- and energy- related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

03/30/2019

(7.53.1.12) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1196969

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1015723

(7.53.1.14) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

8115946

(7.53.1.15) Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

249944.0

(7.53.1.16) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

381765.0

(7.53.1.17) Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1274589.0

(7.53.1.18) Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

140678.0

(7.53.1.19) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

4479.0

(7.53.1.20) Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

16206.0

(7.53.1.22) Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

3780.0

(7.53.1.23) Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

8158

(7.53.1.25) Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

443333.0

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

10638878.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

12851570.000

(7.53.1.33) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

100

(7.53.1.34) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

100

(7.53.1.35) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.36) Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.37) Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.38) Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base

year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.39) Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.40) Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.41) Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.43) Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.44) Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.46) Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.52) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

100

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100.0

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

03/30/2051

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

90

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

1285157.000

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

675022

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

444362

(7.53.1.59) Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

5902119

(7.53.1.60) Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

302696

(7.53.1.61) Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

610676

(7.53.1.62) Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1241268

(7.53.1.63) Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

80534

(7.53.1.64) Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

4532

(7.53.1.65) Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

16398

(7.53.1.67) Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

4981

(7.53.1.68) Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

60659

(7.53.1.70) Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

401455

(7.53.1.76) Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

8625318.000

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

9744702.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

26.86

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Approval by SBTi as follow on 10 Dec, 2024. The Science Based Targets initiative has validated that the science-based greenhouse gas emissions reductions target(s) submitted by Ajinomoto Co., Inc. conform with the SBTi Corporate Net Zero Standard and the SBTi Forest, Land and Agriculture Guidance. SBTi has classified your company's scope 1 and 2 target ambition as in line with a 1.5°C trajectory. The official net-zero science-based target language: Overall net-zero target: Ajinomoto Co., Inc. commits to reach net-zero greenhouse gas emissions across the value chain by FY2050. Near-term targets: Energy & Industry: Ajinomoto Co., Inc. commits to reduce absolute scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions 50.4% by FY2030 from a FY2018 base year. Ajinomoto Co., Inc. also commits to reduce absolute*

*scope 3 GHG emissions 30% within the same timeframe. *The target boundary includes land-related emissions and removals from bioenergy feedstocks. FLAG: Ajinomoto Co., Inc. commits to reduce absolute scope 3 FLAG GHG emissions 36.4% by FY2030 target year from a FY2018 base year.* Ajinomoto Co., Inc. commits to no deforestation across its primary deforestation-linked commodities, with a target date of December 31, 2025. *Target includes FLAG emissions and removals. Long-term targets: Energy & Industry: Ajinomoto Co., Inc. commits to reduce absolute scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions 90% by FY2050 from a FY2018 base year.* Ajinomoto Co., Inc. also commits to reduce absolute scope 3 GHG emissions 90% within the same timeframe. *The target boundary includes land-related emissions and removals from bioenergy feedstocks. FLAG: Ajinomoto Co., Inc. commits to reduce absolute scope 3 FLAG GHG emissions 72% by FY2050 target year from a FY2018 base year.* *Target includes FLAG emissions and removals.*

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Our business depends on sound agrifood systems and a rich global environment. Today, the global environment is reaching its limits. Climate change affects the Group's business in many ways, including delays to business due to large-scale natural disasters,impact on procuring raw materials such as agricultural produce and fuels, and changes in product consumption. At the same time, however, our business activities have an environmental footprint. In particular, the production of glutamic acid and other amino acids, the raw materials for umami seasonings, requires significant amounts of energy. Addressing climate change is an urgent issue. In 2020, we set GHG reduction targets in line with the Science Based Target initiative (SBTi) 1.5°C scenario. We also received new certification in 2024 from the SBT Initiative for our GHG emissions reduction targets, including net-zero emissions. We are studying measures based on the TCFD recommendations, moving forward with related information disclosures.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

As measures to meet this goal, we are promoting energy-saving activities, a switch to fuels with low GHG emissions, the use of renewables such as biomass and solar power, and the introduction of lower energy-consumption processes. In the reporting year, This GHG reduction was driven by full transition from coal to biomass at P.T. AJINOMOTO INDONESIA, the complete shift from heavy oil to city gas at the Ajinomoto Co., Inc. Kyushu Plant, and procurement of renewable energy certificates at P.T. AJINOMOTO INDONESIA.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ Yes

[Add row]

(7.53.2) Provide details of your emissions intensity targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Int 1

(7.53.2.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.2.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

7.53.2_SBTi Net Zero Approval letter Ajinomoto Co._ Inc..pdf

(7.53.2.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.2.5) Date target was set

04/27/2020

(7.53.2.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.2.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

(7.53.2.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3

(7.53.2.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

☑ Category 2: Capital goods
☑ Category 6: Business travel
☑ Category 7: Employee commuting
☑ Category 1: Purchased goods and services
☑ Category 10: Processing of sold products
☑ Category 5: Waste generated in operations
☑ Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
☑ Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
☑ Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution
☑ Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

(7.53.2.11) Intensity metric

Select from:

☑ Metric tons CO2e per metric ton of product

(7.53.2.12) End date of base year

03/30/2019

(7.53.2.15) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services

3.089

(7.53.2.16) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods

0.095

(7.53.2.17) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

0.145

(7.53.2.18) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

0.485

(7.53.2.19) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations

0.054

(7.53.2.20) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel

0.002

(7.53.2.21) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting

0.006

(7.53.2.23) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

0.001

(7.53.2.24) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products

0.003

(7.53.2.26) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

0.169

(7.53.2.32) Intensity figure in base year for total Scope 3

4.0490000000

(7.53.2.33) Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes

4.0490000000

(7.53.2.36) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services covered by this Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services intensity figure

76

(7.53.2.37) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods covered by this Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods intensity figure

2

(7.53.2.38) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) covered by this Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) intensity figure

4

(7.53.2.39) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by this Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution intensity figure

12

(7.53.2.40) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations covered by this Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations intensity figure

1

(7.53.2.41) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel covered by this Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel intensity figure

0.04

(7.53.2.42) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by this Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting intensity figure

0.2

(7.53.2.44) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution covered by this Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution intensity figure

0.04

(7.53.2.45) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products intensity figure

0.1

(7.53.2.47) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products intensity figure

4

(7.53.2.53) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories) covered by this total Scope 3 intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.54) % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.55) End date of target

03/30/2031

(7.53.2.56) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

30

(7.53.2.57) Intensity figure at end date of target for all selected Scopes

2.8343000000

(7.53.2.59) % change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions

-1

(7.53.2.62) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services

2.565

(7.53.2.63) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods

0.132

(7.53.2.64) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel- and energy-related activities

0.265

(7.53.2.65) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

0.539

(7.53.2.66) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations

0.035

(7.53.2.67) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel

0.002

(7.53.2.68) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting

0.007

(7.53.2.70) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

0.002

(7.53.2.71) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products

0.026

(7.53.2.73) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

0.174

(7.53.2.79) Intensity figure in reporting year for total Scope 3

3.7470000000

(7.53.2.80) Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes

3.7470000000

(7.53.2.81) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ Yes, it covers land-related emissions only (e.g. FLAG SBT)

(7.53.2.82) % of target achieved relative to base year

24.86

(7.53.2.83) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.2.85) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

We received the approval letter from SBTi as follow on 10 Dec. 2024. The Science Based Targets initiative has validated that the science-based greenhouse gas emissions reductions target(s) submitted by Ajinomoto Co., Inc. conform with the SBTi Corporate Net Zero Standard and the SBTi Forest, Land and Agriculture Guidance. SBTi has classified your company's scope 1 and 2 target ambition as in line with a 1.5°C trajectory. The official net-zero science-based target language: Overall net-zero target: Ajinomoto Co., Inc. commits to reach net-zero greenhouse gas emissions across the value chain by FY2050. Near-term targets: Energy & Industry: Ajinomoto Co., Inc. commits to reduce absolute scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions 50.4% by FY2030 from a FY2018 base year. Ajinomoto Co., Inc. also commits to reduce absolute scope 3 GHG emissions 30% within the same timeframe. *The target boundary includes land-related emissions and removals from*

bioenergy feedstocks. FLAG: Ajinomoto Co., Inc. commits to reduce absolute scope 3 FLAG GHG emissions 36.4% by FY2030 target year from a FY2018 base year. Ajinomoto Co., Inc. commits to no deforestation across its primary deforestation-linked commodities, with a target date of December 31, 2025. *Target includes FLAG emissions and removals. Long-term targets: Energy & Industry: Ajinomoto Co., Inc. commits to reduce absolute scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions 90% by FY2050 from a FY2018 base year.* Ajinomoto Co., Inc. also commits to reduce absolute scope 3 GHG emissions 90% within the same timeframe. *The target boundary includes land-related emissions and removals from bioenergy feedstocks. FLAG: Ajinomoto Co., Inc. commits to reduce absolute scope 3 FLAG GHG emissions 72% by FY2050 target year from a FY2018 base year.* *Target includes FLAG emissions and removals.*

(7.53.2.86) Target objective

Our business is built on top of a healthy global environment and rich ecosystems. In order to continue being an integral part of society, we need to conduct business activities that help transform society into an environmentally-friendly, low-carbon, circular economy. Therefore, the Ajinomoto Group aims to achieve an outcome goal of reducing the environmental impact by 50.4% by 2030 throughout its entire life cycle. To achieve this, we have set the following targets for reducing greenhouse gas emissions. The target has been approved by the Science Based Targets (SBT) initiative. The target approved by SBT initiative: Scope 3 FY2030: Reduce by 30% (vs. FY2018)

(7.53.2.87) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

For Scope 3 GHG emissions, we have set a fiscal 2030 target as 30% reduction over fiscal 2018 levels. Of these, raw materials are causing approximately 60% of total GHG emissions over the whole product life cycle, therefore we are encouraging raw materials suppliers to reduce their GHG emissions.

(7.53.2.88) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ Yes

[Add row]

(7.54) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

☑ Targets to increase or maintain low-carbon energy consumption or production

☑ Net-zero targets

(7.54.1) Provide details of your targets to increase or maintain low-carbon energy consumption or production.

Row 1

(7.54.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Low 1

(7.54.1.2) Date target was set

04/27/2020

(7.54.1.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.54.1.4) Target type: energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.54.1.5) Target type: activity

Select from:

☑ Consumption

(7.54.1.6) Target type: energy source

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy source(s) only

(7.54.1.7) End date of base year

03/30/2019

(7.54.1.8) Consumption or production of selected energy carrier in base year (MWh)

2188000

(7.54.1.9) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy in base year

1

(7.54.1.10) End date of target

03/30/2051

(7.54.1.11) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy at end date of target

100

(7.54.1.12) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy in reporting year

43

(7.54.1.13) % of target achieved relative to base year

42.42

(7.54.1.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.54.1.16) Is this target part of an emissions target?

Approval by SBTi as follow on 10 Dec, 2024. The Science Based Targets initiative has validated that the science-based greenhouse gas emissions reductions target(s) submitted by Ajinomoto Co., Inc. conform with the SBTi Corporate Net Zero Standard and the SBTi Forest, Land and Agriculture Guidance. SBTi has classified your company's scope 1 and 2 target ambition as in line with a 1.5°C trajectory. The official net-zero science-based target language: Overall net-zero target: Ajinomoto Co., Inc. commits to reach net-zero greenhouse gas emissions across the value chain by FY2050. Near-term targets: Energy & Industry: Ajinomoto Co., Inc. commits to reduce absolute scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions 50.4% by FY2030 from a FY2018 base year. Ajinomoto Co., Inc. also commits to reduce absolute scope 3 GHG emissions 30% within the same timeframe. *The target boundary includes land-related emissions and removals from bioenergy feedstocks. FLAG: Ajinomoto Co., Inc. commits to reduce absolute scope 3 FLAG GHG emissions 36.4% by FY2030 target year from a FY2018 base year.* Ajinomoto Co., Inc. commits to no deforestation across its primary deforestation-linked commodities, with a target date of December 31, 2025. *Target includes FLAG emissions and removals.*

Long-term targets: Energy & Industry: Ajinomoto Co., Inc. commits to reduce absolute scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions 90% by FY2050 from a FY2018 base year. Ajinomoto Co., Inc. also commits to reduce absolute scope 3 GHG emissions 90% within the same timeframe. *The target boundary includes land-related emissions and removals from bioenergy feedstocks. FLAG: Ajinomoto Co., Inc. commits to reduce absolute scope 3 FLAG GHG emissions 72% by FY2050 target year from a FY2018 base year.* *Target includes FLAG emissions and removals.*

(7.54.1.17) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

☑ RE100

(7.54.1.19) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Approval by SBTi as follow on 10 Dec, 2024. The Science Based Targets initiative has validated that the science-based greenhouse gas emissions reductions target(s) submitted by Ajinomoto Co., Inc. conform with the SBTi Corporate Net Zero Standard and the SBTi Forest, Land and Agriculture Guidance. SBTi has classified your company's scope 1 and 2 target ambition as in line with a 1.5°C trajectory. The official net-zero science-based target language: Overall net-zero target: Ajinomoto Co., Inc. commits to reach net-zero greenhouse gas emissions across the value chain by FY2050. Near-term targets: Energy & Industry: Ajinomoto Co., Inc. commits to reduce absolute scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions 50.4% by FY2030 from a FY2018 base year. Ajinomoto Co., Inc. also commits to reduce absolute scope 3 GHG emissions 30% within the same timeframe. *The target boundary includes land-related emissions and removals from bioenergy feedstocks. FLAG: Ajinomoto Co., Inc. commits to reduce absolute scope 3 FLAG GHG emissions 36.4% by FY2030 target year from a FY2018 base year.* Ajinomoto Co., Inc. commits to no deforestation across its primary deforestation-linked commodities, with a target date of December 31, 2025. *Target includes FLAG emissions and removals. Long-term targets: Energy & Industry: Ajinomoto Co., Inc. commits to reduce absolute scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions 90% by FY2050 from a FY2018 base year.* Ajinomoto Co., Inc. also commits to reduce absolute scope 3 GHG emissions 90% within the same timeframe. *The target boundary includes land-related emissions and removals from bioenergy feedstocks. FLAG: Ajinomoto Co., Inc. commits to reduce absolute scope 3 FLAG GHG emissions 72% by FY2050 target year from a FY2018 base year.* *Target includes FLAG emissions and removals.*

(7.54.1.20) Target objective

The Ajinomoto Group has set a target for fiscal 2030 of reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 50% (compared withfiscal 2018) as a measure toward achieving coexistence with theglobalenvironment. As part of thiseffort, theAjinomoto Group supports the aims of the activities conducted by RE100, whose goals are even longer-term, and will participatein this initiative to step up itsmeasures for sustainability. Upon joining RE100, the Ajinomoto Group set a new target of sourcing 100% renewable electricity by fiscal2050 and aims to accelerate such sourcing at each of its business sites. As a business committed to a variety of environmental measures including reducing CO2 emissions, the Ajinomoto Group will help to realize a sustainable society.

(7.54.1.21) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

As measures to meet this goal, we are promoting energy-saving activities, the use of renewables such as biomass and solar power. In the reporting year, This GHG reduction was driven by full transition from coal to biomass in Indonesia, the complete shift from heavy oil to city gas in Japan, and procurement of renewable energy certificates in Indonesia.

[Add row]

(7.54.3) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).

Row 1

(7.54.3.1) Target reference number

Select from:
☑ NZ1

(7.54.3.2) Date target was set

03/14/2022

(7.54.3.3) Target Coverage

Select from:
☑ Organization-wide

(7.54.3.4) Targets linked to this net zero target

Select all that apply
☑ Abs1

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

03/30/2051

(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:
☑ Yes, we consider this a science-based target, and the target is currently being reviewed by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.54.3.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

☑ Scope 3

(7.54.3.9) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

(7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The Ajinomoto Group recently submitted a letter of commitment declaring that it would comply with the new greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduction targets, including the Net-Zero Standard, set by the international partnership organization Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi). With this declaration, the Ajinomoto Group will set new targets to achieve carbon neutrality, which calls for limiting the net amount of its GHG emissions to zero, by fiscal 2050.

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

In order to further accelerate efforts for its GHG emissions reduction targets, which have been approved by the SBTi, to limit global warming to 1.5˚C, the Ajinomoto Group is committed to complying with the SBTi's new standards for GHG emissions reduction targets, including the Net-Zero Standard, and is undertaking a review of its targets so they are in alignment with the new standards. The Ajinomoto Group has been proactively carrying forward the conversion to fuels with a low GHG emissions coefficient, such as natural gas and biomass, the procurement of renewable energy (electricity), and the introduction of new technologies and new production methods realized through innovation. Going forward, the Group will further accelerate these efforts throughout its offices in Japan and abroad, and through its efforts aimed at achieving carbon neutrality by fiscal 2050, contribute to the construction of sustainable food systems that are more resilient.

(7.54.3.12) Do you intend to neutralize any residual emissions with permanent carbon removals at the end of the target?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.54.3.13) Do you plan to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain?

Select from:

☑ Yes, and we have already acted on this in the reporting year

(7.54.3.14) Do you intend to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization and/or beyond value chain mitigation?

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, we plan to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization at the end of the target

(7.54.3.15) Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at the end of the target

In order to further accelerate efforts for its GHG emissions reduction targets, which have been approved by the SBTi, to limit global warming to 1.5˚C, the Ajinomoto Group is committed to complying with the SBTi's new standards for GHG emissions reduction targets, including the Net-Zero Standard, and is undertaking a review of its targets so they are in alignment with the new standards. The Ajinomoto Group has been proactively carrying forward the conversion to fuels with a low GHG emissions coefficient, such as natural gas and biomass, the procurement of renewable energy (electricity), and the introduction of new technologies and new production methods realized through innovation. Going forward, the Group will further accelerate these efforts throughout its offices in Japan and abroad, and through its efforts aimed at achieving carbon neutrality by fiscal 2050, contribute to the construction of sustainable food systems that are more resilient.

(7.54.3.16) Describe the actions to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain

In order to further accelerate efforts for its GHG emissions reduction targets, which have been approved by the SBTi, to limit global warming to 1.5C, the Ajinomoto Group is committed to complying with the SBTi's new standards for GHG emissions reduction targets, including the Net-Zero Standard, and is undertaking a review of its targets so they are in alignment with the new standards. The Ajinomoto Group has been proactively carrying forward the conversion to fuels with a low GHG emissions coefficient, such as natural gas and biomass, the procurement of renewable energy (electricity), and the introduction of new technologies and new production methods realized through innovation. Going forward, the Group will further accelerate these efforts throughout its offices in Japan and abroad, and through its efforts aimed at achieving carbon neutrality by fiscal 2050, contribute to the construction of sustainable food systems that are more resilient.

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

Under-reviewing
[Add row]

(7.55) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.55.1) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e
Under investigation	*7*	*`Numeric input*
To be implemented	*4*	*17670*
Implementation commenced	*7*	*14602*
Implemented	*5*	*13720*
Not to be implemented	*1*	*`Numeric input*

[Fixed row]

(7.55.2) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Row 1

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes
☑ Waste heat recovery

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

638

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

3000000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

30000000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Heat recovery system introduced

Row 2

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes
☑ Machine/equipment replacement

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

450

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:
☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

2000000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

25000000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:
☑ 11-15 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Boiler replacement

Row 3

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☑ Waste heat recovery

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

1411

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

7000000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

70000000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:
☑ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:
☑ 6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Heat recovery exchanger system introduced

Row 4

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption
☑ Liquid biofuels

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

11100

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply
☑ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

5000000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

20000000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 6-10 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Boiler burner changed from oil to bio-diesel

Row 5

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☑ Machine/equipment replacement

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

121

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

600000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

300000000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ >25 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 11-15 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Chiller replacement

[Add row]

(7.55.3) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Row 1

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Internal finance mechanisms

(7.55.3.2) Comment

When the Ajinomoto Group launches new products and businesses or changes the use of conventional raw materials in production processes, it assesses the environmental impact of business plans before they are implemented and takes necessary measures to minimize future environmental risks and impacts. Environmental assessments are performed by departments responsible for the proposed plans, and their results are reviewed by Manufacturing Management Department before final approval by management.
[Add row]

(7.68) Do you encourage your suppliers to undertake any agricultural or forest management practices with climate change mitigation and/or adaptation benefits?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.68.1) Specify which agricultural or forest management practices with climate change mitigation and/or adaptation benefits you encourage your suppliers to undertake and describe your role in the implementation of each practice.

Row 1

(7.68.1.1) Management practice reference number

Select from:

☑ MP1

(7.68.1.2) Management practice

Select from:

☑ Fertilizer management

(7.68.1.3) Description of management practice

The Ajinomoto Group produces amino acids at 18 plants across nine countries worldwide. Since its establishment, the Group has produced these amino acids through a fermentation process using crops that are readily available in each region, such as sugar cane, cassava, corn, and sugar beet, as raw materials. In the process, amino acids are extracted from a fermentation liquor, leaving behind nutritionally rich by-products (co-products) that are then almost completely used locally as fertilizer for agricultural crops and as feed for livestock, including farmed fish.The Ajinomoto Group has been employing such regional resource recycling processes (bio-cycles) in amino acid production worldwide for more than 40 years. Manufacturing amino acids without using the fermentation process would lead to the depletion of resources. The sustainability of the Group's business depends on the continued pursuit of a resource-efficient manufacturing process.Although co-products by itself can be used as nutrient-rich organic fertilizer, research is also being conducted on further improving their effectiveness and turning them into higher value added agricultural materials with nutritionally balanced amino acids and minerals essential to plants. Through this research, the Group is helping add value and improve the productivity and quality of agricultural crops. Going forward, the Group will continue creating bio-cycle models that are beneficial to all three parties: local farmers, food processing industries, and the Ajinomoto Group.

(7.68.1.4) Your role in the implementation

Select all that apply

☑ Knowledge sharing

☑ Operational

(7.68.1.5) Explanation of how you encourage implementation

Ajinomoto Co., (Thailand) Ltd. has been providing co-products as organic fertilizers to farmers near the plant for more than 40 years. Its agricultural subsidiary, FD Green (Thailand) Co., Ltd. (FDG), is handling the overall sales of co-products since 2001.Leveraging its accumulated expertise, FDG is also actively guiding farmers on raising value-added crops and quality control in recent years. FDG then purchases these crops for use in Ajinomoto Group products and new value-added local products, thereby creating a new cycle. The Group's relationship with farmers developed over many years helped to inexpensively and steadily procure raw materials of stable quality, as it brings profits to local farmers and food processing industries in a positive cycle.Going forward, the Ajinomoto Group aims to develop a framework for compliance with the Supplier CSR Guidelines to further strengthen this relationship. Through the sales of co-products and raw material procurement, FDG will continue acting as the bridge connecting the Ajinomoto Group and the farmers.

(7.68.1.6) Climate change related benefit

Select all that apply

☑ Emissions reductions (mitigation)

☑ Increasing resilience to climate change (adaptation)

(7.68.1.7) Comment

A new proposition called the circular economy is currently spreading across Europe. This concept encompasses reduction of waste and disposal, recycling, sharing, and more, along with environmental conservation as a strategy for economic growth. The Ajinomoto Group has been continuously engaged in various initiatives that make full use of energy and food resources without waste, such as bio-cycles. Through these initiatives, the Group takes pride in enriching local agriculture and economic activities in areas where it produces the ingredients required for its business growth. However, the Group recognizes that there is still room for improvement to make consumer lifestyles more environmentally friendly. Although forming a complete cycle is difficult given the constraints, such as the legal system and organization, the Ajinomoto Group aims to be a hub for creating "circulation" for the whole society, in collaboration with every consumer.
[Add row]

(7.68.2) Do you collect information from your suppliers about the outcomes of any implemented agricultural/forest management practices you have encouraged?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.70) Do you know if any of the management practices mentioned in 7.68.1 that were implemented by your suppliers have other impacts besides climate change mitigation/adaptation?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.70.1) Provide details of those management practices implemented by your suppliers that have other impacts besides climate change mitigation/adaptation.

Row 1

(7.70.1.1) Management practice reference number

Select from:

☑ MP1

(7.70.1.2) Overall effect

Select from:

☑ Positive

(7.70.1.3) Which of the following has been impacted?

Select all that apply

☑ Yield

(7.70.1.4) Description of impacts

The Ajinomoto Group produces amino acids at 18 plants across nine countries worldwide. Since its establishment, the Group has produced these amino acids through a fermentation process using crops that are readily available in each region, such as sugar cane, cassava, corn, and sugar beet, as raw materials. In the process, amino acids are extracted from a fermentation liquor, leaving behind nutritionally rich by-products (co-products) that are then almost completely used locally as fertilizer for agricultural crops and as feed for livestock, including farmed fish.The Ajinomoto Group has been employing such regional resource recycling processes (bio-cycles) in amino acid production worldwide for more than 40 years. Manufacturing amino acids without using the fermentation process would lead to the depletion of resources. The sustainability of the Group's business depends on the continued pursuit of a resource-efficient manufacturing process.Although co-products by itself can be used as nutrient-rich organic fertilizer, research is also being conducted on further improving their effectiveness and turning them into higher value added agricultural materials with nutritionally balanced amino acids and minerals essential to plants. Through this research, the Group is helping add value and improve the productivity and quality of agricultural crops. Going forward, the Group will continue creating bio-cycle models that are beneficial to all three parties: local farmers, food processing industries, and the Ajinomoto Group.

(7.70.1.5) Have any response to these impacts been implemented?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.70.1.6) Description of the response(s)

Ajinomoto Co., (Thailand) Ltd. has been providing co-products as organic fertilizers to farmers near the plant for more than 40 years. Its agricultural subsidiary, FD Green (Thailand) Co., Ltd. (FDG), is handling the overall sales of co-products since 2001.Leveraging its accumulated expertise, FDG is also actively guiding farmers on raising value-added crops and quality control in recent years. FDG then purchases these crops for use in Ajinomoto Group products and new value-added local products, thereby creating a new cycle. The Group's relationship with farmers developed over many years helped to inexpensively and steadily procure raw materials of stable quality, as it brings profits to local farmers and food processing industries in a positive cycle.Going forward, the Ajinomoto Group aims to develop a

framework for compliance with the Supplier CSR Guidelines to further strengthen this relationship. Through the sales of co-products and raw material procurement, FDG will continue acting as the bridge connecting the Ajinomoto Group and the farmers.
[Add row]

(7.73) Are you providing product level data for your organization's goods or services?

Select from:
☑ Yes, I will provide data through the CDP questionnaire

(7.73.1) Give the overall percentage of total emissions, for all Scopes, that are covered by these products.

30

(7.73.2) Complete the following table for the goods/services for which you want to provide data.

Row 1

(7.73.2.2) Name of good/ service

Masako Ayam

(7.73.2.3) Description of good/ service

Indonesian dried seasoning

(7.73.2.4) Type of product

Select from:
☑ Final

(7.73.2.5) Unique product identifier

0.011kg

Row 2

(7.73.2.2) Name of good/ service

HON-DASHI(R)

(7.73.2.3) Description of good/ service

Manufacture of basic dried bonito flake ingredients (seasoning)

(7.73.2.4) Type of product

Select from:
☑ Final

(7.73.2.5) Unique product identifier

0.12kg

Row 3

(7.73.2.2) Name of good/ service

Ajinomoto KK Shirogayu 250g

(7.73.2.3) Description of good/ service

Retort-pouched rice foods

(7.73.2.4) Type of product

Select from:
☑ Final

(7.73.2.5) Unique product identifier

0.25kg

Row 4

(7.73.2.2) Name of good/ service

Aji-ngon Pork

(7.73.2.3) Description of good/ service

Vietnamese dried seasoning

(7.73.2.4) Type of product

Select from:
☑ Final

(7.73.2.5) Unique product identifier

0.4kg

Row 5

(7.73.2.2) Name of good/ service

L-Arginine

(7.73.2.3) Description of good/ service

Amino acid for food additives

(7.73.2.4) Type of product

Select from:
☑ Intermediate

(7.73.2.5) Unique product identifier

20kg

Row 6

(7.73.2.2) Name of good/ service

Ajinomoto KK Consomme(Granules)

(7.73.2.3) Description of good/ service

Granules tiped Consomme seasoning

(7.73.2.4) Type of product

Select from:
☑ Final

(7.73.2.5) Unique product identifier

0.085kg

Row 7

(7.73.2.2) Name of good/ service

L-Glutamine

(7.73.2.3) Description of good/ service

Amino acid for food additives

(7.73.2.4) Type of product

Select from:
☑ Intermediate

(7.73.2.5) Unique product identifier

25kg

Row 8

(7.73.2.2) Name of good/ service

AGF Blendy Stick Cafe au Lait

(7.73.2.3) Description of good/ service

Coffee mixes

(7.73.2.4) Type of product

Select from:
☑ Final

(7.73.2.5) Unique product identifier

0.12kg

Row 9

(7.73.2.2) Name of good/ service

Cook Do(R) kyo-no Ozara Butabara Daikon

(7.73.2.3) Description of good/ service

Japanese taste liquid-based seasoning

(7.73.2.4) Type of product

Select from:

☑ Final

(7.73.2.5) Unique product identifier

0.1kg

Row 10

(7.73.2.2) Name of good/ service

Nabe Cube(R) Toridashi Umashio

(7.73.2.3) Description of good/ service

Cubed seasoning

(7.73.2.4) Type of product

Select from:
☑ Final

(7.73.2.5) Unique product identifier

0.058kg

Row 11

(7.73.2.2) Name of good/ service

Aspartame

(7.73.2.3) Description of good/ service

Sweetner made from amino acids

(7.73.2.4) Type of product

Select from:
☑ Intermediate

(7.73.2.5) Unique product identifier

25kg

Row 12

(7.73.2.2) Name of good/ service

Di-sodium 5'-Inosinate

(7.73.2.3) Description of good/ service

Kind of nucleic acid for food additives

(7.73.2.4) Type of product

Select from:
☑ Intermediate

(7.73.2.5) Unique product identifier

12kg

Row 13

(7.73.2.2) Name of good/ service

Cook Do(R) Hoikoro

(7.73.2.3) Description of good/ service

Chinese taste liquid-based seasoning

(7.73.2.4) Type of product

Select from:
☑ Final

(7.73.2.5) Unique product identifier

0.09kg

Row 14

(7.73.2.2) Name of good/ service

Mentsuyu

(7.73.2.3) Description of good/ service

Liquid seasoning

(7.73.2.4) Type of product

Select from:
☑ Final

(7.73.2.5) Unique product identifier

0.4kg

Row 15

(7.73.2.2) Name of good/ service

Knorr(R) Cup Soup Tsubu Tappuri Corn Cream

(7.73.2.3) Description of good/ service

Freeze-dried soup

(7.73.2.4) Type of product

Select from:
☑ Final

(7.73.2.5) Unique product identifier

0.0465kg

Row 16

(7.73.2.2) Name of good/ service

L-Lysine Monohydrochloride(For Feed)

(7.73.2.3) Description of good/ service

Feed-use amino acid Nutritional reinforcement goods for stockbreeding feed. Essential amino-acid.

(7.73.2.4) Type of product

Select from:
☑ Intermediate

(7.73.2.5) Unique product identifier

25kg

Row 17

(7.73.2.2) Name of good/ service

L-Valine

(7.73.2.3) Description of good/ service

Amino acid for food additives

(7.73.2.4) Type of product

Select from:
☑ Intermediate

(7.73.2.5) Unique product identifier

20kg

Row 18

(7.73.2.2) Name of good/ service

L-Isoleucine

(7.73.2.3) Description of good/ service

Amino acid for food additives

(7.73.2.4) Type of product

Select from:
☑ Intermediate

(7.73.2.5) Unique product identifier

20kg

Row 19

(7.73.2.2) Name of good/ service

Lemon and Basil Fried Chicken

(7.73.2.3) Description of good/ service

Frozen foods

(7.73.2.4) Type of product

Select from:
☑ Final

(7.73.2.5) Unique product identifier

0.126kg

Row 20

(7.73.2.2) Name of good/ service

L-leucine

(7.73.2.3) Description of good/ service

Amino acid for food additives

(7.73.2.4) Type of product

Select from:
☑ Intermediate

(7.73.2.5) Unique product identifier

20kg

Row 21

(7.73.2.2) Name of good/ service

Rosdee Pork

(7.73.2.3) Description of good/ service

Thai dried seasoning

(7.73.2.4) Type of product

Select from:
☑ Final

(7.73.2.5) Unique product identifier

0.075kg

Row 22

(7.73.2.2) Name of good/ service

Monosodium L-Glutamate

(7.73.2.3) Description of good/ service

Amino acid for food additives

(7.73.2.4) Type of product

Select from:
☑ Intermediate

(7.73.2.5) Unique product identifier

20kg

Row 23

(7.73.2.2) Name of good/ service

Masako Ayam

(7.73.2.3) Description of good/ service

Indonesian dried seasoning

(7.73.2.4) Type of product

Select from:
☑ Final

(7.73.2.5) Unique product identifier

0.011kg
[Add row]

(7.73.5) Have any of the initiatives described in 7.73.4 been driven by requesting CDP Supply Chain members?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.74) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.74.1) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products.

Row 1

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

☑ Product or service

(7.74.1.2) Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Select from:

☑ No taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low carbon

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Aviation

☑ Other, please specify :Feeds with a good balance of amino acids help to reduce impact on soil and water from livestock waste and greatly reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

The Ajinomoto Group has been exploiting worldwide markets for feed-use amino acids for more than 40 years. With lysine, threonine, and tryptophan as its main feed-use amino acids, the Group has long been a leader in the markets for these products. Feeds with a good balance of amino acids help to reduce impact on soil and water from livestock waste and greatly reduce greenhouse gas emissions. They also help to reduce the amount of land required for feed crop cultivation. The Ajinomoto Group's feed products are gaining worldwide attention. Typical livestock feed is a combination of soybean meal and energy-giving grains like corn and wheat. However, it contains more of certain amino acids than can be effectively used by the animal's body. As a result, amino acids are excreted as nitrogen compounds. In addition to having a negative impact on soil and water quality, part of this nitrogen is released into the atmosphere as N2O, which promotes global warming. The greenhouse gas effect of N2O is approximately 300 times greater than that of CO2. By giving low-protein feed fortified with feed-use amino acids to livestock, it is possible to reduce the amount of nitrogen in the animal waste by 30% for example, which helps to curtail the greenhouse gas effect by 30%.

(7.74.1.5) Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Select from:

☑ No

(7.74.1.13) Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

5
[Add row]

(7.79) Has your organization retired any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

Select from:
☑ No

C8. Environmental performance - Forests

(8.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of forests-related data?

	Exclusion from disclosure
Timber products	*Select from:* ☑ No
Palm oil	*Select from:* ☑ No
Cattle products	*Select from:* ☑ No
Soy	*Select from:* ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(8.2) Provide a breakdown of your disclosure volume per commodity.

	Disclosure volume (metric tons)	Volume type	Sourced volume (metric tons)
Timber products	*140091*	*Select all that apply* ☑ Sourced	*140091*

	Disclosure volume (metric tons)	Volume type	Sourced volume (metric tons)
Palm oil	*37436*	*Select all that apply* ☑ Sourced	*37436*
Cattle products	*8195*	*Select all that apply* ☑ Sourced	*8195*
Soy	*62439*	*Select all that apply* ☑ Sourced	*62439*

[Fixed row]

(8.5) Provide details on the origins of your sourced volumes.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Japan

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

55795

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We use paper for primary packaging of food products, amino acid products, etc., as well as for cardboard boxes.

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Thailand

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Surat Thani, Chumporn,Krabi,Narathiwat,Pattani,Chonburi,Prachuap Khiri Khan,Trang,

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

20988

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Multiple contracted producers

(8.5.7) Please explain

Approximately 60% of the palm oil used by the Ajinomoto Group is domestically produced in Thailand. Mainly, Thai corporations purchase the domestic palm oil and

use it in instant noodles.

Cattle products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:
☑ United States of America

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:
☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

7000

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply
☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

In the frozen food business in the United States, North American beef is used in the products.

Soy

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:
☑ Brazil

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Santos,Tubarao,Aratu,Itaqui,Barcarena,Itacotiara

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

36690

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Our Japanese suppliers report that approximately 25% of the soybean oil and defatted soybeans they purchase comes from Brazilian soybeans.

Cattle products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Indonesia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

1

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Regarding the affiliates in Indonesia, while Australian beef is the main source, domestically produced Indonesian beef is also used in some seasonings.

Cattle products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Australia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

2607

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

In the Ajinomoto Group's affiliates in Indonesia and in the frozen food business in Japan, Australian beef is imported and used. The main uses are for seasonings and frozen foods.

Cattle products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Thailand

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

50

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Ajinomoto's affiliates in Thailand use domestically produced beef in their seasonings and other products.

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Peru

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

3000

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Multiple contracted producers

(8.5.7) Please explain

In the Ajinomoto group's affiliate in Peru, domestically produced palm oil is mainly used in instant noodles.

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Brazil

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

84

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Multiple contracted producers

(8.5.7) Please explain

In the Ajinomoto Group's Brazilian affiliates, domestically produced palm oil is used within the country.

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Unknown origin

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

5500

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Multiple contracted producers

(8.5.7) Please explain

Mainly in Japan, palm oil and palm kernel oil from Indonesia and Malaysia are used. These are utilized for creamer and chemical products. The palm oil from Indonesia and Malaysia is purchased through trading companies, and we have a mill list in place. However, since the oils are mixed during the supply chain, the breakdown is unknown. Therefore, we respond with "unknown."

Soy

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ China

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

4029

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

A portion of the soybeans used in frozen foods will be sourced from China. The volume is approximately 1% of the total.

Soy

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

45700

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Approximately 80% of the soybeans used by the Ajinomoto Group are sourced from the United States and Canada, meaning North American soybeans. Additionally, 30% of the total soybeans are SSAP certified.

Soy

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Thailand

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

3362

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

The subsidiary in Thailand uses domestically produced soybeans. This accounts for approximately 4% of the total.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Thailand

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

25780

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We use paper for primary packaging of food products, amino acid products, etc., as well as for cardboard boxes. The total paper packaging use by Ajinomoto affiliates in Thailand is this figure, which includes FSC-certified paper and 100% recycled paper packaging.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

21226

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We use paper for primary packaging of food products, amino acid products, etc., as well as for cardboard boxes. The total paper packaging use by Ajinomoto affiliates in United States is this figure, which includes PEFC-certified paper and 100% recycled paper packaging.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Indonesia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

13221

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We use paper for primary packaging of food products, amino acid products, etc., as well as for cardboard boxes.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:
☑ Viet Nam

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:
☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

7400

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply
☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We use paper for primary packaging of food products, amino acid products, etc., as well as for cardboard boxes.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:
☑ Brazil

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

5833

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We use paper for primary packaging of food products, amino acid products, etc., as well as for cardboard boxes.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Malaysia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

2216

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We use paper for primary packaging of food products, amino acid products, etc., as well as for cardboard boxes.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ China

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

2679

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We use paper for primary packaging of food products, amino acid products, etc., as well as for cardboard boxes.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ France

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

1046

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We use paper for primary packaging of food products, amino acid products, etc., as well as for cardboard boxes.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Nigeria

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

460

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We use paper for primary packaging of food products, amino acid products, etc., as well as for cardboard boxes.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Turkey

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

492

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

We use paper for primary packaging of food products, amino acid products, etc., as well as for cardboard boxes.

Soy

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:
☑ India

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:
☑ Unknown

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

3873

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply
☑ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

The Malaysian subsidiary uses soybean meal produced in India. This accounts for approximately 8% of the total procurement volume.
[Add row]

(8.6) Does your organization produce or source palm oil derived biofuel?

Select from:
☑ No

(8.7) Did your organization have a no-deforestation or no-conversion target, or any other targets for sustainable production/ sourcing of your disclosed commodities, active in the reporting year?

Timber products

(8.7.1) Active no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have a no-deforestation target

(8.7.2) No-deforestation or no-conversion target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide (including suppliers)

(8.7.5) Other active targets related to this commodity, including any which contribute to your no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have other targets related to this commodity

Palm oil

(8.7.1) Active no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have a no-deforestation target

(8.7.2) No-deforestation or no-conversion target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide (including suppliers)

(8.7.5) Other active targets related to this commodity, including any which contribute to your no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have other targets related to this commodity

Cattle products

(8.7.1) Active no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:
☑ Yes, we have a no-deforestation target

(8.7.2) No-deforestation or no-conversion target coverage

Select from:
☑ Organization-wide (including suppliers)

(8.7.5) Other active targets related to this commodity, including any which contribute to your no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:
☑ Yes, we have other targets related to this commodity

Soy

(8.7.1) Active no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:
☑ Yes, we have a no-deforestation target

(8.7.2) No-deforestation or no-conversion target coverage

Select from:
☑ Organization-wide (including suppliers)

(8.7.5) Other active targets related to this commodity, including any which contribute to your no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have other targets related to this commodity

[Fixed row]

(8.7.1) Provide details on your no-deforestation or no-conversion target that was active during the reporting year.

Timber products

(8.7.1.1) No-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

☑ No-deforestation

(8.7.1.2) Your organization's definition of "no-deforestation" or "no-conversion"

We have adopted the No-Deforestation definition set by the Accountability Framework Initiative (AFi) as our own definition. Minimal levels of conversion at the site level in the interest of facilitating optimal conservation and production outcomes are accepted.

(8.7.1.3) Cutoff date

Select from:

☑ 2020

(8.7.1.4) Geographic scope of cutoff date

Select from:

☑ Applied globally

(8.7.1.5) Rationale for selecting cutoff date

Select from:

☑ Compliance with initiative, please specify :Science Based Target Initiative

(8.7.1.6) Target date for achieving no-deforestation or no-conversion

Select from:
☑ 2025

Palm oil

(8.7.1.1) No-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:
☑ No-deforestation

(8.7.1.2) Your organization's definition of "no-deforestation" or "no-conversion"

We have adopted the No-Deforestation definition set by the Accountability Framework Initiative (AFi) as our own definition. Minimal levels of conversion at the site level in the interest of facilitating optimal conservation and production outcomes are accepted.

(8.7.1.3) Cutoff date

Select from:
☑ 2020

(8.7.1.4) Geographic scope of cutoff date

Select from:
☑ Applied globally

(8.7.1.5) Rationale for selecting cutoff date

Select from:
☑ Compliance with initiative, please specify :Science Based Target Initiative

(8.7.1.6) Target date for achieving no-deforestation or no-conversion

Select from:
☑ 2025

Cattle products

(8.7.1.1) No-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

☑ No-deforestation

(8.7.1.2) Your organization's definition of "no-deforestation" or "no-conversion"

We have adopted the No-Deforestation definition set by the Accountability Framework Initiative (AFi) as our own definition. Minimal levels of conversion at the site level in the interest of facilitating optimal conservation and production outcomes are accepted.

(8.7.1.3) Cutoff date

Select from:

☑ 2020

(8.7.1.4) Geographic scope of cutoff date

Select from:

☑ Applied globally

(8.7.1.5) Rationale for selecting cutoff date

Select from:

☑ Compliance with initiative, please specify :Science Based Target Initiative

(8.7.1.6) Target date for achieving no-deforestation or no-conversion

Select from:

☑ 2025

Soy

(8.7.1.1) No-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

☑ No-deforestation

(8.7.1.2) Your organization's definition of "no-deforestation" or "no-conversion"

We have adopted the No-Deforestation definition set by the Accountability Framework Initiative (AFi) as our own definition. Minimal levels of conversion at the site level in the interest of facilitating optimal conservation and production outcomes are accepted.

(8.7.1.3) Cutoff date

Select from:

☑ 2020

(8.7.1.4) Geographic scope of cutoff date

Select from:

☑ Applied globally

(8.7.1.5) Rationale for selecting cutoff date

Select from:

☑ Compliance with initiative, please specify :Science Based Target Initiative

(8.7.1.6) Target date for achieving no-deforestation or no-conversion

Select from:

☑ 2025

[Add row]

(8.7.2) Provide details of other targets related to your commodities, including any which contribute to your no-deforestation or no-conversion target, and progress made against them.

Timber products

(8.7.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 1

(8.7.2.2) Target contributes to no-deforestation or no-conversion target reported in 8.7

Select from:

☑ Yes, this target contributes to our no-deforestation target

(8.7.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Business activity

(8.7.2.4) Commodity volume covered by target (metric tons)

Select from:

☑ Total commodity volume associated with operations or locations covered by target

(8.7.2.5) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Third-party certification

☑ % of volume third-party certified

(8.7.2.7) Third-party certification scheme

Forest management unit/Producer certification

☑ FSC Controlled Wood certification

(8.7.2.8) Date target was set

03/31/2012

(8.7.2.9) End date of base year

03/30/2013

(8.7.2.10) Base year figure

0

(8.7.2.11) End date of target

03/30/2031

(8.7.2.12) Target year figure

100

(8.7.2.13) Reporting year figure

99

(8.7.2.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(8.7.2.15) % of target achieved relative to base year

99.00

(8.7.2.16) Global environmental treaties/ initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

☑ Sustainable Development Goals

(8.7.2.17) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Our Guideline is applicable to paper that Ajinomoto Group companies procure for their own business. This paper includes the followings: Office-use paper (copier paper, envelopes, printed materials, etc.) Paper used for containers and packaging Paper used for promotional materials (signage, furniture, point-of-purchase advertisements, etc.) However, our metrics only cover containers and packaging.

(8.7.2.18) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

The majority of the Ajinomoto Group has already completed the transition to sourcing sustainable paper, such as FSC or PEFC certified paper and recycled paper. For the few entities that have not yet achieved this, plans have already been established to complete the transition by 2025.

(8.7.2.20) Further details of target

The Ajinomoto Group has established Paper Procurement Guidelines which stipulate criteria that must be met by the paper we procure. These quidelines define sustainable paper as paper that is not derived from deforestation in areas of high conservation value and paper that is procured from suppliers who use proper production procedures in accordance with local laws and regulations, as well as in line with international human rights standards. Sustainable paper includes paper certified by FSC, as well as recycled paper and paper made from FSC, controlled wood. We had set a fiscal 2020 target of 100% sustainable procurement of paper, but were unable to achieve this because neither certified nor recycled paper are widely used in some areas. We have set a new target of 100% by 2030, and continue to work towards this goal.

Palm oil

(8.7.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 1

(8.7.2.2) Target contributes to no-deforestation or no-conversion target reported in 8.7

Select from:

☑ Yes, this target contributes to our no-deforestation target

(8.7.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Business activity

(8.7.2.4) Commodity volume covered by target (metric tons)

Select from:

☑ Total commodity volume associated with operations or locations covered by target

(8.7.2.5) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Traceability

☑ % of volume traceable to traceability point

(8.7.2.6) Traceability point

Select from:

☑ Production unit

(8.7.2.8) Date target was set

06/30/2018

(8.7.2.9) End date of base year

03/30/2019

(8.7.2.10) Base year figure

0

(8.7.2.11) End date of target

03/30/2031

(8.7.2.12) Target year figure

100

(8.7.2.13) Reporting year figure

94

(8.7.2.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(8.7.2.15) % of target achieved relative to base year

94.00

(8.7.2.16) Global environmental treaties/ initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

☑ Sustainable Development Goals

(8.7.2.17) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

All palm oil-derived raw materials are covered. The palm oil-derived raw materials handled by the Ajinomoto Group include palm oil, palm kernel oil, fatty acid fractions and shortening.

(8.7.2.18) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

For palm oil, we are prioritizing traceability efforts for entities and regions with the highest procurement volumes. Approximately half of the Ajinomoto Group's palm oil is sourced from Thailand, and we have already confirmed traceability to the mill and, in part, to the farm level. For palm oil sourced from Peru, Indonesia, and Malaysia, traceability to the mill has been confirmed for the majority of volumes. Regarding traceability to the farm level, we are engaging in dialogue with mills and will continue to make progress through ongoing engagement with suppliers.

(8.7.2.20) Further details of target

We had set a fiscal 2020 target of 100% sustainable procurement of certified palm oil, but were unable to achieve this due to difficulty in procuring certified oil for some areas/products. We have set a new target of 100% by 2030, and continue to work towards this goal.

Cattle products

(8.7.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 1

(8.7.2.2) Target contributes to no-deforestation or no-conversion target reported in 8.7

Select from:

☑ Yes, this target contributes to our no-deforestation target

(8.7.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Business activity

(8.7.2.4) Commodity volume covered by target (metric tons)

Select from:

☑ Total commodity volume associated with operations or locations covered by target

(8.7.2.5) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Traceability

☑ % of volume traceable to traceability point

(8.7.2.6) Traceability point

Select from:

☑ Production unit

(8.7.2.8) Date target was set

06/30/2024

(8.7.2.9) End date of base year

03/30/2024

(8.7.2.10) Base year figure

0

(8.7.2.11) End date of target

03/30/2031

(8.7.2.12) Target year figure

100

(8.7.2.13) Reporting year figure

100

(8.7.2.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(8.7.2.15) % of target achieved relative to base year

100.00

(8.7.2.16) Global environmental treaties/ initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

☑ Sustainable Development Goals

(8.7.2.17) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This report covers all beef products handled by the Ajinomoto Group. In addition to beef, the Group also purchases beef tallow, extracts, gelatin, etc. However, these are not included in this report because their supply chains are very complexed and difficult to trase.

(8.7.2.18) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

For beef, our initial focus in 2024 has been to achieve 100% traceability to the slaughterhouse. Regarding upstream traceability to the farm level, we have begun efforts to prevent deforestation and are engaging in ongoing dialogue with suppliers. We are prioritizing traceability for U.S.-sourced beef, which accounts for a large portion of our procurement, while also accelerating efforts to ensure traceability for Australian beef.

(8.7.2.20) Further details of target

Beef product is one of the key ingredients that support the Ajinomoto Group's business activities. As the global production and consumption of coffee increases, it is becoming increasingly important as an ingredient. As a result of our supply chain risk assessment, we identified climate change, water, soil, biodiversity, and human rights as being critical. We are committed to building a sustainable beef product supply chain by working together with our stakeholders to fulfill our social responsibility to stably procure beef and provide products. Furthermore, we will implement initiatives to positively impact the environment and society by providing support for producers, etc. Therefore, we have established these guidelines, which stipulate matters related to the procurement of beef products in addition to the matters described in the Guidelines for Group Shared Policy for Suppliers. We set out the ideal sustainable beef procurement that the Ajinomoto Group aims to achieve. To realize these goals, we have set out the specific initiatives we will take and the numerical targets (KPIs) for 2030.

Soy

(8.7.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 1

(8.7.2.2) Target contributes to no-deforestation or no-conversion target reported in 8.7

Select from:

☑ Yes, this target contributes to our no-deforestation target

(8.7.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Business activity

(8.7.2.4) Commodity volume covered by target (metric tons)

Select from:

☑ Total commodity volume associated with operations or locations covered by target

(8.7.2.5) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Traceability

☑ % of volume traceable to traceability point

(8.7.2.6) Traceability point

Select from:

☑ Production unit

(8.7.2.8) Date target was set

03/31/2023

(8.7.2.9) End date of base year

03/30/2023

(8.7.2.10) Base year figure

0

(8.7.2.11) End date of target

03/30/2031

(8.7.2.12) Target year figure

100

(8.7.2.13) Reporting year figure

0

(8.7.2.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(8.7.2.15) % of target achieved relative to base year

0.00

(8.7.2.16) Global environmental treaties/ initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

☑ Sustainable Development Goals

(8.7.2.17) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Ajinomoto's guidelines cover soybean oil and soybean meals, which account for approximately 90% of the soybean-derived raw materials procured by the Ajinomoto Group. Thus, processed foods such as miso, soy sauce, and tofu, as well as meat, eggs, and dairy products raised on feed containing soybeans, are not included in the metrics.

(8.7.2.18) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

We are prioritizing traceability efforts for soybeans sourced from countries with high procurement volumes, particularly the United States, Brazil, and some regions of India. One of the main challenges with soybeans is the complexity of the processing steps and the fact that the country of origin often differs from the country of use, resulting in a very long supply chain. Despite these challenges, we have started by focusing on traceability at the regional level. We are engaging in dialogue with local trading companies and conducting site visits to gradually advance our initiatives.

(8.7.2.20) Further details of target

The Ajinomoto Group aims to achieve zero deforestation by 2025 and sustainable soy sourcing by 2030. This sustainable sourcing goal is also included in the guidelines established in 2023, which set out the following criteria based on the NDPE principles: 1. Do not log primary forests or develop protected areas or peatland. 2. Do not develop habitats of native plants and wildlife. 3. Limit the use of agricultural chemicals to those locally permitted for use and take measures to reduce their use. 4. Protect water resources and maintain and improve soil quality by using water efficiently. 5. Take measures to appropriately dispose of, reduce and recycle waste. 6. Consider the best management practices to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. 7. Do not violate land or housing ownership or other rights of indigenous and local residents. 8. Do not engage in slave labor or child labor.

Palm oil

(8.7.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 2

(8.7.2.2) Target contributes to no-deforestation or no-conversion target reported in 8.7

Select from:

☑ Yes, this target contributes to our no-deforestation target

(8.7.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Business activity

(8.7.2.4) Commodity volume covered by target (metric tons)

Select from:

☑ Total commodity volume associated with operations or locations covered by target

(8.7.2.5) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Third-party certification

☑ % of volume third-party certified

(8.7.2.7) Third-party certification scheme

Chain-of-custody certification
☑ RSPO supply chain certification - Mass Balance
☑ RSPO supply chain certification – Segregated

(8.7.2.8) Date target was set

06/30/2018

(8.7.2.9) End date of base year

03/30/2018

(8.7.2.10) Base year figure

14

(8.7.2.11) End date of target

03/30/2031

(8.7.2.12) Target year figure

100

(8.7.2.13) Reporting year figure

34

(8.7.2.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:
☑ Underway

(8.7.2.15) % of target achieved relative to base year

23.26

(8.7.2.16) Global environmental treaties/ initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

☑ Sustainable Development Goals

☑ Other, please specify :RSPO

(8.7.2.17) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

All palm oil-derived raw materials are covered. The palm oil-derived raw materials handled by the Ajinomoto Group include palm oil, palm kernel oil, fatty acid fractions and shortening.

(8.7.2.18) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

The Ajinomoto Group is actively promoting the purchase of certified products. While advancing our efforts to prevent deforestation, we are also working with suppliers to expand the procurement of certified products, such as SG-certified items. In some countries, the availability of certified products is still limited and it can be challenging to secure sufficient quantities, but we will continue to collaborate with suppliers to address these issues.

(8.7.2.20) Further details of target

We had set a fiscal 2020 target of 100% sustainable procurement of certified palm oil, but were unable to achieve this due to difficulty in procuring certified oil for some areas/products. We have set a new target of 100% by 2030, and continue to work towards this goal.

Soy

(8.7.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 2

(8.7.2.2) Target contributes to no-deforestation or no-conversion target reported in 8.7

Select from:

☑ Yes, this target contributes to our no-deforestation target

(8.7.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Business activity

(8.7.2.4) Commodity volume covered by target (metric tons)

Select from:

☑ Total commodity volume associated with operations or locations covered by target

(8.7.2.5) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Third-party certification

☑ % of volume third-party certified

(8.7.2.7) Third-party certification scheme

Chain-of-custody certification

☑ Other chain-of-custody certification, please specify

(8.7.2.8) Date target was set

03/31/2023

(8.7.2.9) End date of base year

03/30/2023

(8.7.2.10) Base year figure

0

(8.7.2.11) End date of target

03/30/2031

(8.7.2.12) Target year figure

100

(8.7.2.13) Reporting year figure

33

(8.7.2.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(8.7.2.15) % of target achieved relative to base year

33.00

(8.7.2.16) Global environmental treaties/ initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

☑ Sustainable Development Goals

(8.7.2.17) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Ajinomoto's guidelines cover soybean oil and soybean meals, which account for approximately 90% of the soybean-derived raw materials procured by the Ajinomoto Group. Thus, processed foods such as miso, soy sauce, and tofu, as well as meat, eggs, and dairy products raised on feed containing soybeans, are not included in the metrics.

(8.7.2.18) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

For U.S.-sourced soybeans, we are purchasing SSAP-certified products. For Brazilian soybeans, we are advancing our efforts to prevent deforestation while also considering the procurement of certified products in parallel.

(8.7.2.20) Further details of target

The Ajinomoto Group aims to achieve zero deforestation by 2025 and sustainable soy sourcing by 2030. This sustainable sourcing goal is also included in the guidelines established in 2023, which set out the following criteria based on the NDPE principles: 1. Do not log primary forests or develop protected areas or peatland. 2. Do not develop habitats of native plants and wildlife. 3. Limit the use of agricultural chemicals to those locally permitted for use and take measures to reduce their use. 4. Protect water resources and maintain and improve soil quality by using water efficiently. 5. Take measures to appropriately dispose of, reduce and recycle waste. 6. Consider the best management practices to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. 7. Do not violate land or housing ownership or other rights of indigenous and local residents. 8. Do not engage in slave labor or child labor.
[Add row]

(8.8) Indicate if your organization has a traceability system to determine the origins of your sourced volumes and provide details of the methods and tools used.

Timber products

(8.8.1) Traceability system

Select from:
☑ Yes

(8.8.2) Methods/tools used in traceability system

Select all that apply
☑ Chain-of-custody certification
☑ Value chain mapping
☑ Supplier engagement/communication

(8.8.3) Description of methods/tools used in traceability system

Traceability is confirmed by interviewing suppliers.

Palm oil

(8.8.1) Traceability system

Select from:

☑ Yes

(8.8.2) Methods/tools used in traceability system

Select all that apply

☑ Value chain mapping

☑ Supplier engagement/communication

(8.8.3) Description of methods/tools used in traceability system

Traceability is confirmed by interviewing suppliers. Palm oil mills are organized based on the Universal Mill List. We also use the mill list reported to the RSPO by our suppliers.We have also been communicating with the mills, and have confirmed that some of them are able to ensure traceability down to the farmers and are managing the relevant information.

Cattle products

(8.8.1) Traceability system

Select from:

☑ Yes

(8.8.2) Methods/tools used in traceability system

Select all that apply

☑ Value chain mapping

☑ Supplier engagement/communication

(8.8.3) Description of methods/tools used in traceability system

Traceability is confirmed by interviewing suppliers, who also use a system of tracing cattle ear tag numbers to trace their origins back to upstream suppliers.

Soy

(8.8.1) Traceability system

Select from:

☑ Yes

(8.8.2) Methods/tools used in traceability system

Select all that apply

☑ Value chain mapping

☑ Supplier engagement/communication

(8.8.3) Description of methods/tools used in traceability system

Traceability is confirmed by interviewing suppliers.
[Fixed row]

(8.8.1) Provide details of the point to which your organization can trace its sourced volumes.

Timber products

(8.8.1.1) % of sourced volume traceable to production unit

0

(8.8.1.2) % of sourced volume traceable to sourcing area and not to production unit

0

(8.8.1.3) % sourced volume traceable to country/area of origin and not to sourcing area or production unit

100

(8.8.1.4) % of sourced volume traceable to other point (i.e., processing facility/first importer) not in the country/area of origin

0

(8.8.1.5) % of sourced volume from unknown origin

0

(8.8.1.6) % of sourced volume reported

100.00

Palm oil

(8.8.1.1) % of sourced volume traceable to production unit

5

(8.8.1.2) % of sourced volume traceable to sourcing area and not to production unit

64

(8.8.1.3) % sourced volume traceable to country/area of origin and not to sourcing area or production unit

31

(8.8.1.4) % of sourced volume traceable to other point (i.e., processing facility/first importer) not in the country/area of origin

99

(8.8.1.5) % of sourced volume from unknown origin

0

(8.8.1.6) % of sourced volume reported

199.00

Cattle products

(8.8.1.1) % of sourced volume traceable to production unit

0

(8.8.1.2) % of sourced volume traceable to sourcing area and not to production unit

17

(8.8.1.3) % sourced volume traceable to country/area of origin and not to sourcing area or production unit

78

(8.8.1.4) % of sourced volume traceable to other point (i.e., processing facility/first importer) not in the country/area of origin

5

(8.8.1.5) % of sourced volume from unknown origin

0

(8.8.1.6) % of sourced volume reported

100.00

Soy

(8.8.1.1) % of sourced volume traceable to production unit

0

(8.8.1.2) % of sourced volume traceable to sourcing area and not to production unit

0

(8.8.1.3) % sourced volume traceable to country/area of origin and not to sourcing area or production unit

1

(8.8.1.4) % of sourced volume traceable to other point (i.e., processing facility/first importer) not in the country/area of origin

99

(8.8.1.5) % of sourced volume from unknown origin

0

(8.8.1.6) % of sourced volume reported

100.00
[Fixed row]

(8.9) Provide details of your organization's assessment of the deforestation-free (DF) or deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status of its disclosed commodities.

Timber products

(8.9.1) DF/DCF status assessed for this commodity

Select from:
☑ Yes, deforestation-free (DF) status assessed

(8.9.2) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF in the reporting year

99

(8.9.3) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through a third-party certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

99

(8.9.4) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of production unit

0

(8.9.5) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of sourcing area

0

(8.9.6) Is a proportion of your disclosure volume certified through a scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance?

Select from:
☑ No

Palm oil

(8.9.1) DF/DCF status assessed for this commodity

Select from:
☑ Yes, deforestation-free (DF) status assessed

(8.9.2) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF in the reporting year

22

(8.9.3) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through a third-party certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

1

(8.9.4) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of production unit

21

(8.9.5) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of sourcing area

21

(8.9.6) Is a proportion of your disclosure volume certified through a scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance?

Select from:

☑ No

Cattle products

(8.9.1) DF/DCF status assessed for this commodity

Select from:

☑ Yes, deforestation-free (DF) status assessed

(8.9.2) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF in the reporting year

78

(8.9.3) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through a third-party certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

0

(8.9.4) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of production unit

0

(8.9.5) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of sourcing area

0

(8.9.6) Is a proportion of your disclosure volume certified through a scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance?

Select from:
☑ No

Soy

(8.9.1) DF/DCF status assessed for this commodity

Select from:
☑ Yes, deforestation-free (DF) status assessed

(8.9.2) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF in the reporting year

22

(8.9.3) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through a third-party certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

0

(8.9.4) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of production unit

0

(8.9.5) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of sourcing area

0

(8.9.6) Is a proportion of your disclosure volume certified through a scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance?

Select from:

☑ No

[Fixed row]

(8.9.1) Provide details of third-party certification schemes used to determine the deforestation-free (DF) or deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status of the disclosure volume, since specified cutoff date.

Timber products

(8.9.1.1) Third-party certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

Forest management unit/Producer certification

☑ FSC Forest Management certification

(8.9.1.2) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

99

(8.9.1.3) Comment

We confirm as DF the purchases of FSC-certified, PEFC-certified, and recycled paper that meet SBTi requirements, as well as those where suppliers use 100% certified materials.

Palm oil

(8.9.1.1) Third-party certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

Forest management unit/Producer certification

☑ RSPO producer/grower certification

(8.9.1.2) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

34.3

(8.9.1.3) Comment

Of the palm oil we procure, 34.3% is RSPO certified, of which 33.3 points are mass balance, and palm oil that has been confirmed to have zero deforestation, including ensuring traceability, is worth 1 point.
[Add row]

(8.9.3) Provide details of production unit monitoring used to determine deforestation-free (DF) or deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status of volumes since specified cutoff date.

Palm oil

(8.9.3.1) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of production unit

21.00

(8.9.3.2) Production unit monitoring approach

Select all that apply
☑ Geospatial monitoring or remote sensing tool
☑ Ground-based monitoring system
☑ Other, please specify :Purchasing RSPO Segregated palm oil.

(8.9.3.3) Description of production unit monitoring approach

For palm oil sourced from Thailand and Peru, we have established mill lists and, based on their location information, conduct risk assessments using satellite monitoring tools. In addition to satellite monitoring, we also communicate with all suppliers by sending questionnaires regarding their goals, policies, and specific initiatives for preventing deforestation. If the results of the risk assessment indicate that there may be a certain level of risk, we consult with suppliers and carry out on-site visits and dialogues with both the mills and plantations.

(8.9.3.4) DF/DCF status verified

Select from:

☑ Yes

(8.9.3.5) Type of verification

Select all that apply

☑ First party

☑ Second party

(8.9.3.6) % of your disclosure volume that is both determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of production unit and is verified as DF/DCF

21

(8.9.3.7) Explain the process of verifying DF/DCF status

For cases where satellite monitoring indicates a certain level of risk, we first consult with the supplier and jointly conduct visits and engagement activities at the mills, as well as on-site investigations and dialogues at the plantations. We confirm the mills' traceability management systems and their policies and initiatives to prevent deforestation, and verify that there is no risk of deforestation.
[Fixed row]

(8.9.4) Provide details of the sourcing area monitoring used to determine deforestation-free (DF) or deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status of volumes since specified cutoff date.

Palm oil

(8.9.4.1) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of deforestation and conversion within the sourcing area

21.00

(8.9.4.2) Monitoring approach used for determining that sourcing areas have no or negligible risk of deforestation or conversion

Select all that apply

☑ Collaborating with other organizations to develop and share risk profiles

☑ Consultation with rights holders and other stakeholders

☑ Ground-based monitoring

☑ Remote sensing or other geospatial data

(8.9.4.3) Description of approach, including frequency of assessment

This fiscal year, we conducted the initial investigation. From next fiscal year onward, we will update traceability information and conduct risk assessments based on location data once a year, in order to identify and monitor risks.

(8.9.4.4) Countries/areas of origin

Select all that apply

☑ Malaysia

☑ Thailand

(8.9.4.5) Sourcing areas

State of Johor, Malaysia Krabi, Surat Thani, Chumphon, Trang, Chonburi provinces of Thailand

(8.9.4.6) DF/DCF status is verified

Select from:

☑ Yes

(8.9.4.7) Type of verification

Select all that apply

☑ First party

☑ Second party

(8.9.4.8) % of your disclosure volume that is both determined as DF/DCF through sourcing area monitoring and is verified as DF/DCF

(8.9.4.9) Explain the process of verifying DF/DCF status

When satellite monitoring indicates a certain level of risk, we communicate with the supplier and confirm that the risk of deforestation is low through engagement and on-site visits with the mill.

(8.9.4.11) Use of risk classification

We use satellite monitoring tools to assess the risk of deforestation caused by the conversion of land to palm oil plantations, and classify the risks as high, medium, or low. For areas assessed as low risk, we consider the likelihood of deforestation to be extremely low. On the other hand, for areas identified as medium to high risk, we prioritize communication with suppliers and on-site verification, especially in regions with significant risk. In addition to engaging with suppliers, we also visit local universities, experts, and land management offices to gather information from multiple perspectives.
[Fixed row]

(8.10) Indicate whether you have monitored or estimated the deforestation and conversion of other natural ecosystems footprint for your disclosed commodities.

	Monitoring or estimating your deforestation and conversion footprint
Timber products	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Palm oil	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Cattle products	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Soy	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(8.10.1) Provide details on the monitoring or estimating of your deforestation and conversion footprint.

Timber products

(8.10.1.1) Monitoring and estimating your deforestation and conversion footprint

Select from:

☑ We estimate the deforestation and conversion footprint based on sourcing area

(8.10.1.2) % of disclosure volume monitored or estimated

100

(8.10.1.3) Reporting of deforestation and conversion footprint

Select all that apply

☑ Since a specified cutoff date

(8.10.1.4) Year of cutoff date

2020

(8.10.1.6) Known or estimated deforestation and conversion footprint since the specified cutoff date (hectares)

0.12

(8.10.1.9) Describe the methods and data sources used to monitor or estimate your deforestation and conversion footprint

Of the paper procured by Ajinomoto, about 1,500 tons, or 1% of the total, cannot be certified or cannot be confirmed to be derived from recycled paper. According to Trase (https://trase.earth/), the area of deforestation due to pulp production in Indonesia in 2020 was 255 hectares, and pulp production was 9,895,403 tons, so the deforestation area per ton of pulp can be estimated to be 0.000026 hectares. Assuming that the amount of paper procured from 2021 onwards that is due to deforestation is the above 1,500 tons, the deforestation area can be estimated to be 0.12 hectares over three years from 2021 to 2023. We can confirm that from 2024 onwards, almost all raw paper is deforestation-free.

Palm oil

(8.10.1.1) Monitoring and estimating your deforestation and conversion footprint

Select from:

☑ We estimate the deforestation and conversion footprint based on sourcing area

(8.10.1.2) % of disclosure volume monitored or estimated

60

(8.10.1.3) Reporting of deforestation and conversion footprint

Select all that apply

☑ Since a specified cutoff date

(8.10.1.4) Year of cutoff date

2020

(8.10.1.6) Known or estimated deforestation and conversion footprint since the specified cutoff date (hectares)

160

(8.10.1.9) Describe the methods and data sources used to monitor or estimate your deforestation and conversion footprint

Of the palm oil procured by the Ajinomoto Group, 10,000 tons is not RSPO certified or has a supply chain that is not monitored, meaning that it is not possible to fully demonstrate that it is not derived from deforestation. Most of this is imported from Malaysia, where Global Forest Watch Pro shows that forest area is declining by around 70,000 hectares per year from 2021 onwards. Dividing this area by Malaysia's palm oil production volume according to FAOSTAT gives the amount of forest area lost per tonne of palm oil produced in Malaysia. This figure indicates that the annual forest area loss per 10,000 tonnes of palm oil procured by the Ajinomoto Group is 40 hectares, and 160 hectares from 2021 onwards.

Cattle products

(8.10.1.1) Monitoring and estimating your deforestation and conversion footprint

Select from:

☑ We estimate the deforestation and conversion footprint based on sourcing area

(8.10.1.2) % of disclosure volume monitored or estimated

90

(8.10.1.3) Reporting of deforestation and conversion footprint

Select all that apply

☑ Since a specified cutoff date

(8.10.1.4) Year of cutoff date

2020

(8.10.1.6) Known or estimated deforestation and conversion footprint since the specified cutoff date (hectares)

440

(8.10.1.9) Describe the methods and data sources used to monitor or estimate your deforestation and conversion footprint

Of the beef procured by Ajinomoto, it is estimated that up to 1,200 tons is from Australia, where deforestation is suspected. According to Global Forest Watch Pro, Australia experiences an average annual forest loss of 187,854 hectares since 2021. Dividing this by the annual beef production in Australia according to FAOSTAT gives a forest loss per unit of beef of 0.093800754 hectares/tonne. This calculation results in an annual deforestation of 110 hectares, which is estimated to be 440 hectares between 2021 and 2024. However, this figure considers all forest area loss as deforestation, and includes logging and replanting of non-natural forests, so actual deforestation is likely to be much less than this figure.

Soy

(8.10.1.1) Monitoring and estimating your deforestation and conversion footprint

Select from:

☑ We estimate the deforestation and conversion footprint based on sourcing area

(8.10.1.2) % of disclosure volume monitored or estimated

35

(8.10.1.3) Reporting of deforestation and conversion footprint

Select all that apply

☑ Since a specified cutoff date

(8.10.1.4) Year of cutoff date

2020

(8.10.1.6) Known or estimated deforestation and conversion footprint since the specified cutoff date (hectares)

821

(8.10.1.9) Describe the methods and data sources used to monitor or estimate your deforestation and conversion footprint

Of the soybeans procured by Ajinomoto, the soybeans suspected of deforestation originating from Brazil are estimated to be up to 60,000 tons. According to Trase (https://trase.earth/), the area of deforestation due to soybean production in Brazil in 2020 was 417k hectares, and the soybean production volume was 122,000,000 tons, so the deforestation area per ton of soybeans can be estimated to be 0.00342 hectares. If the soybean procurement volume from 2021 onwards is assumed to be from Brazil at 60,000 tons as mentioned above and the deforestation area is calculated using the 0.00342 hectares mentioned above, the deforestation area over the four-year period can be estimated to be 820.8 hectares.
[Add row]

(8.11) For volumes not assessed and determined as deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF), indicate if you have taken actions in the reporting year to increase production or sourcing of DCF volumes.

	Actions taken to increase production or sourcing of DCF volumes
Timber products	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Palm oil	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Cattle products	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Soy	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(8.11.1) Provide details of actions taken in the reporting year to assess and increase production/sourcing of deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) volumes.

Timber products

(8.11.1.1) Action type

Select from:

☑ Increasing physical certification

(8.11.1.2) % of disclosure volume that is covered by this action

100

(8.11.1.3) Indicate whether you had any major barriers or challenges related to this action in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ No

(8.11.1.5) Provide further details on the actions taken, their contribution to achieving DCF status, and any related barriers or challenges

Although it has already been confirmed that paper is not derived from deforestation, the percentage of paper that has been certified by FSC or PEFC is still low. The Ajinomoto Group aims to increase the percentage of certified products in the future.

Palm oil

(8.11.1.1) Action type

Select from:

☑ Increasing physical certification

(8.11.1.2) % of disclosure volume that is covered by this action

70

(8.11.1.3) Indicate whether you had any major barriers or challenges related to this action in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes

(8.11.1.4) Main measures identified to manage or resolve the challenges

Select all that apply

☑ Greater alignment between company goals and goals at landscape/jurisdictional level

☑ Greater community support to facilitate sustainable agriculture

☑ Price premium for certified materials

(8.11.1.5) Provide further details on the actions taken, their contribution to achieving DCF status, and any related barriers or challenges

The Ajinomoto Group utilizes palm oil—including palm kernel oil—in a wide range of products such as cup soups, instant noodles, coffee creamers, and chemical goods. These products are manufactured and distributed across multiple regions, including Japan, Southeast Asia, Europe, and South America. Given the challenges in sourcing certified palm kernel oil for certain products, and the limited availability of certified palm oil in some regions, the Ajinomoto Group is committed not only to procuring RSPO-certified materials but also to enhancing traceability throughout its supply chain.

Cattle products

(8.11.1.1) Action type

Select from:

☑ Increasing traceability

(8.11.1.2) % of disclosure volume that is covered by this action

100

(8.11.1.3) Indicate whether you had any major barriers or challenges related to this action in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes

(8.11.1.4) Main measures identified to manage or resolve the challenges

Select all that apply

☑ Greater alignment between company goals and goals at landscape/jurisdictional level

☑ Greater community support to facilitate sustainable agriculture

(8.11.1.5) Provide further details on the actions taken, their contribution to achieving DCF status, and any related barriers or challenges

We are working to ensure traceability up to the slaughterhouse and, in some cases, to the final farms through communication with our primary suppliers. However, for Australian beef in particular, the upstream supply chain beyond the final farm is extremely long, and the cattle themselves may travel distances of thousands of kilometers, which poses challenges for traceability. As a result, conducting risk assessments using satellite monitoring tools is difficult. We plan to advance our efforts by engaging with suppliers and having dialogues with local meat packers.

Soy

(8.11.1.1) Action type

Select from:

☑ Increasing traceability

(8.11.1.2) % of disclosure volume that is covered by this action

70

(8.11.1.3) Indicate whether you had any major barriers or challenges related to this action in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes

(8.11.1.4) Main measures identified to manage or resolve the challenges

Select all that apply

☑ Greater supplier awareness/engagement

☑ Greater transparency

(8.11.1.5) Provide further details on the actions taken, their contribution to achieving DCF status, and any related barriers or challenges

For Brazilian soybeans, we conduct dialogues and visits with suppliers and local trading companies. For Indian soybeans, we are advancing communication through questionnaires and dialogues with suppliers, and we conduct risk assessments using satellite monitoring tools based on region-level traceability information.

Palm oil

(8.11.1.1) Action type

Select from:

☑ Increasing production unit monitoring

(8.11.1.2) % of disclosure volume that is covered by this action

30

(8.11.1.3) Indicate whether you had any major barriers or challenges related to this action in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes

(8.11.1.4) Main measures identified to manage or resolve the challenges

Select all that apply

☑ Greater supplier awareness/engagement

☑ Greater transparency

(8.11.1.5) Provide further details on the actions taken, their contribution to achieving DCF status, and any related barriers or challenges

In Thailand, we are working to establish and update mill lists, and we confirm with mills whether traceability to the farm level is ensured through ongoing dialogue. While some mills are able to ensure traceability to the farm level, we have found that it is particularly challenging to secure traceability for non-RSPO certified farms. We will continue to advance our efforts through ongoing communication with suppliers and stakeholders.

Soy

(8.11.1.1) Action type

Select from:

☑ Increasing sourcing area level monitoring

(8.11.1.2) % of disclosure volume that is covered by this action

30

(8.11.1.3) Indicate whether you had any major barriers or challenges related to this action in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ No

(8.11.1.5) Provide further details on the actions taken, their contribution to achieving DCF status, and any related barriers or challenges

For U.S.-origin soybeans, we currently purchase SSAP-certified products. Going forward, we will work to ensure traceability of the procurement areas through further communication with our suppliers.
[Add row]

(8.12) Indicate if certification details are available for the commodity volumes sold to requesting CDP Supply Chain members.

Timber products

(8.12.1) Third-party certification scheme adopted

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to adopt third-party certification within the next two years

(8.12.5) Primary reason that third-party certification has not been adopted

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(8.12.6) Explain why third-party certification has not been adopted

The paper is used as packaging material for the final product. Since the certification mark is indicated on the packaging, we believe that consumers can recognize the certification.

Palm oil

(8.12.1) Third-party certification scheme adopted

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to adopt third-party certification within the next two years

(8.12.5) Primary reason that third-party certification has not been adopted

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(8.12.6) Explain why third-party certification has not been adopted

Regarding palm oil, we actively purchase RSPO-certified products and use them in our products. Even for items that do not have the certification mark on the packaging, it is possible to individually verify that the palm oil used is certified.

Cattle products

(8.12.1) Third-party certification scheme adopted

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to adopt third-party certification within the next two years

(8.12.5) Primary reason that third-party certification has not been adopted

Select from:

☑ No standardized procedure

(8.12.6) Explain why third-party certification has not been adopted

Regarding beef, we recognize that there are currently no certified products that meet Ajinomoto Group's global procurement standards. Therefore, we are first working on obtaining traceability up to the final farm. For beef that has been traced, we strive to use our own satellite monitoring tools to ensure there are no environmental or social issues. For those deemed high-risk, we will conduct on-site investigations and engage with suppliers.

Soy

(8.12.1) Third-party certification scheme adopted

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to adopt third-party certification within the next two years

(8.12.5) Primary reason that third-party certification has not been adopted

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(8.12.6) Explain why third-party certification has not been adopted

Regarding soybeans, we purchase SSAP-certified products from North America. However, for soybeans from South America and other regions, we are considering purchasing RTRS-certified products and are working to ensure traceability up to the first collection point. For those that have been traced, we strive to use our own satellite monitoring tools to ensure there are no environmental or social issues. For those deemed high-risk, we will conduct on-site investigations and engage with suppliers.
[Fixed row]

(8.13) Does your organization calculate the GHG emission reductions and/or removals from land use management and land use change that have occurred in your direct operations and/or upstream value chain?

	GHG emissions reductions and removals from land use management and land use change calculated	Primary reason your organization does not calculate GHG emissions reductions and removals from land use management and land use change	Explain why your organization does not calculate GHG emissions reductions and removals from land use management and land use change
Timber products	*Select from:* ☑ No, but plan to do so in the next two years	*Select from:* ☑ No standardized procedure	*We plan to work on this as part of our response to TCFD and TNFD.*
Palm oil	*Select from:* ☑ No, but plan to do so in the next two years	*Select from:* ☑ No standardized procedure	*We plan to work on this as part of our response to TCFD and TNFD.*
Cattle products	*Select from:* ☑ No, but plan to do so in the next	*Select from:* ☑ No standardized procedure	*We plan to work on this as part of our response to TCFD and TNFD.*

	GHG emissions reductions and removals from land use management and land use change calculated	Primary reason your organization does not calculate GHG emissions reductions and removals from land use management and land use change	Explain why your organization does not calculate GHG emissions reductions and removals from land use management and land use change
	two years		
Soy	*Select from:* ☑ No, but plan to do so in the next two years	*Select from:* ☑ No standardized procedure	*We plan to work on this as part of our response to TCFD and TNFD.*

[Fixed row]

(8.14) Indicate if you assess your own compliance and/or the compliance of your suppliers with forest regulations and/or mandatory standards, and provide details.

(8.14.1) Assess legal compliance with forest regulations

Select from:

☑ Yes, from suppliers

(8.14.2) Aspects of legislation considered

Select all that apply

☑ Environmental protection

☑ Labor rights

☑ Human rights protected under international law

☑ Tax, anti-corruption, trade and customs regulations

(8.14.3) Procedure to ensure legal compliance

Select all that apply

☑ Supplier self-declaration

☑ Third party tools

☑ Third party databases

(8.14.4) Indicate if you collect data regarding compliance with the Brazilian Forest Code

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to collect data on this indicator within the next two years

(8.14.5) Please explain

The Ajinomoto Group has clearly stated guidelines for suppliers and defined its expectations of suppliers. In addition, Ajinomoto Group corporations send SAQs to first-tier suppliers and conduct initial screening to examine compliance with human rights norms and the law. For suppliers that are determined to require further efforts in this initial screening, the Group will engage with them individually to evaluate their compliance with the law.
[Fixed row]

(8.15) Do you engage in landscape (including jurisdictional) initiatives to progress shared sustainable land use goals?

(8.15.1) Engagement in landscape/jurisdictional initiatives

Select from:

☑ No, we do not engage in landscape/jurisdictional initiatives, but we plan to in the next two years

(8.15.2) Primary reason for not engaging in landscape/jurisdictional initiatives

Select from:

☑ Insufficient data on operations

(8.15.3) Explain why your organization does not engage in landscape/jurisdictional initiatives

We are currently working to procure from suppliers that have achieved no deforestation, or to ensure traceability in our current supply chain. After ensuring traceability, if we discover areas where environmental issues such as deforestation are occurring and determine that improvement measures are necessary, we will engage with suppliers and local communities. However, even in such cases, we will need appropriate local partners in addition to suppliers, and we are collecting information for this purpose.
[Fixed row]

(8.16) Do you participate in any other external activities to support the implementation of policies and commitments related to deforestation, ecosystem conversion, or human rights issues in commodity value chains?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(8.16.1) Provide details of the external activities to support the implementation of your policies and commitments related to deforestation, ecosystem conversion, or human rights issues in commodity value chains

Row 1

(8.16.1.1) Commodity

Select all that apply
☑ Timber products
☑ Palm oil
☑ Cattle products
☑ Soy

(8.16.1.2) Activities

Select all that apply
☑ Involved in industry platforms

(8.16.1.3) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Worldwide

(8.16.1.4) Subnational area

Select from:
☑ Not applicable

(8.16.1.5) Provide further details of the activity

Retailers and manufacturers are on an equal footing in the global network of consumer goods distribution industries, and member companies are promoting their activities, and are promoting practices and standardization that are useful to the consumer goods industry around the world. Since 2011, the Ajinomoto Group has participated as a member of the board of directors.

Row 2

(8.16.1.1) Commodity

Select all that apply

☑ Timber products

☑ Palm oil

☑ Cattle products

☑ Soy

(8.16.1.2) Activities

Select all that apply

☑ Involved in industry platforms

(8.16.1.3) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Worldwide

(8.16.1.4) Subnational area

Select from:

☑ Not applicable

(8.16.1.5) Provide further details of the activity

The World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) is a premier global, CEO-led community of over 200 of the world's leading sustainable businesses. Through this membership, the Ajinomoto Group will contribute to the Agriculture & Food Pathway and the Climate Imperative. By collaborating with

stakeholders from various fields and industries within WBCSD, the group aims to create and enhance societal impact by tackling global sustainability challenges.

Row 3

(8.16.1.1) Commodity

Select all that apply

☑ Timber products

☑ Palm oil

☑ Cattle products

☑ Soy

(8.16.1.2) Activities

Select all that apply

☑ Engaging with non-governmental organizations

(8.16.1.3) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Worldwide

(8.16.1.4) Subnational area

Select from:

☑ Not applicable

(8.16.1.5) Provide further details of the activity

Conservation International

Row 4

(8.16.1.1) Commodity

Select all that apply

☑ Palm oil

(8.16.1.2) Activities

Select all that apply

☑ Involved in industry platforms

(8.16.1.3) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Worldwide

(8.16.1.4) Subnational area

Select from:

☑ Not applicable

(8.16.1.5) Provide further details of the activity

JaSPON is a network established by retailers, consumer goods manufacturers and NGOs. JaSPON is aiming to solve social and environmental problems in palm oil production by accelerating sustainable palm oil sourcing and use in Japanese market. Ajinomoto Co., Inc. contributed in its foundation and actively participates in it as a board member company.

Row 5

(8.16.1.1) Commodity

Select all that apply

☑ Timber products

☑ Palm oil

☑ Cattle products

☑ Soy

(8.16.1.2) Activities

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :WWF Japan Corporate Member

(8.16.1.3) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Japan

(8.16.1.4) Subnational area

Select from:

☑ Not applicable

(8.16.1.5) Provide further details of the activity

Companies that support the aims of WWF's activities contribute a certain amount of membership fees each year to provide ongoing support for WWF Japan's activities. Members regularly receive information from WWF Japan on international trends in sustainability and required initiatives, as well as activity reports.

Row 6

(8.16.1.1) Commodity

Select all that apply

☑ Timber products

☑ Palm oil

☑ Cattle products

☑ Soy

(8.16.1.2) Activities

Select all that apply

☑ Involved in industry platforms

(8.16.1.3) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Japan

(8.16.1.4) Subnational area

Select from:

☑ Not applicable

(8.16.1.5) Provide further details of the activity

JBIB was established in 2008 with the aim of contributing to the conservation of biodiversity in Japan and overseas by producing results that cannot be achieved solely through independent corporate activities through joint research by various companies. The Ajinomoto Group has participated as a founder and full-time member company since its founding.
[Add row]

(8.17) Is your organization supporting or implementing project(s) focused on ecosystem restoration and long-term protection?

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to implement a project(s) within the next two years

C9. Environmental performance - Water security

(9.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of water-related data?

Select from:
☑ No

(9.2) Across all your operations, what proportion of the following water aspects are regularly measured and monitored?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:
☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:
☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water flowmeter such as Karman vortex

(9.2.4) Please explain

We monthly grasp and monitor total volumes of water withdrawals of all relevant sites through Ajinomoto group environmental performance survey. The parameter of water have been measured in our facilities of 100% for Ajinomoto group. Ajinomoto group has recognized that it is necessary to minimize the environmental impact by operation of our factories. We have recognized that it is the important step for plan implementation to measure general quantity and quality of total water intake. Therefore, we had made a plan non-financial targets of environment. According to targets, it is important for Ajinomoto group to measure the amount of withdrawals water and the quality of water. Therefore, we monthly monitor water amount used by water flowmeter such as Karman vortex, and consider its reduction based on the results

Water withdrawals – volumes by source

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water flowmeter such as Karman vortex

(9.2.4) Please explain

We monthly grasp and monitor volumes by source of all relevant sites through Ajinomoto group environmental performance survey. The parameter of water have been measured in our facilities of 100% for Ajinomoto group. Ajinomoto group has recognized that it is necessary to minimize the environmental impact by operation of our factories. We have recognized that it is the important step for plan implementation to measure general quantity and quality of water intake. Therefore, we had made a plan non-financial targets of environment. According to targets, it is important for Ajinomoto group to measure the amount of withdrawals water and the quality of water. Therefore, we monthly monitor water amount used by water flowmeter such as Karman vortex, and consider its reduction based on the results.

Water withdrawals quality

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

PH meter

(9.2.4) Please explain

We monthly grasp and monitor the quality of water withdrawals of all relevant sites through Ajinomoto group environmental performance survey. The parameter of water have been measured in our facilities of 100% for Ajinomoto group. Ajinomoto group has recognized that it is necessary to minimize the environmental impact by operation of our factories. We have recognized that it is the important step for plan implementation to measure general quantity and quality of water intake. Therefore, we had made a plan non-financial targets of environment. According to targets, it is important for Ajinomoto group to measure the amount of withdrawals water and the quality of water. Therefore, we monthly monitor water quality by PH meter, and consider its reduction based on the results.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water flowmeter such as Karman vortex

(9.2.4) Please explain

We monthly grasp and monitor total volumes of water discharges of all relevant sites through Ajinomoto group environmental performance survey. The parameter of water have been measured in our facilities of 100% for Ajinomoto group. Ajinomoto group has recognized that it is necessary to conserve the environment by operation of our factories. We have recognized that it is the important step for plan implementation to measure discharges water volumes and quality. Therefore, we had made a plan non-financial targets of environment. According to targets, it is important for Ajinomoto group to measure the quantity and quality of discharges water. Therefore, we monthly monitor water amount used by water flowmeter such as Karman vortex, and consider its reduction based on the results.

Water discharges – volumes by destination

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water flowmeter such as Karman vortex

(9.2.4) Please explain

We monthly grasp and monitor volumes by destination of water discharges of all relevant sites through Ajinomoto group environmental performance survey. The parameter of water have been measured in our facilities of 100% for Ajinomoto group. Ajinomoto group has recognized that it is necessary to conserve the environment by operation of our factories. We have recognized that it is the important step for plan implementation to measure discharges water volumes and quality. Therefore, we had made a plan non-financial targets of environment. According to targets, it is important for Ajinomoto group to measure the quantity and quality of discharges water by destination. Therefore, we monthly monitor water amount used by water flowmeter such as Karman vortex, and consider its reduction based on the results.

Water discharges – volumes by treatment method

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water flowmeter such as Karman vortex

(9.2.4) Please explain

We monthly grasp and monitor volumes by treatment method of water discharges of all relevant sites through Ajinomoto group environmental performance survey. The parameter of water have been measured in our facilities of 100% for Ajinomoto group. Ajinomoto group has recognized that it is necessary to conserve the environment by operation of our factories. We have recognized that it is the important step for plan implementation to measure discharges water volumes and quality. Therefore, we had made a plan non-financial targets of environment. According to targets, it is important for Ajinomoto group to measure the quantity and quality of discharges water by treatment method. Therefore, we monthly monitor water amount used by water flowmeter such as Karman vortex, and consider its reduction based on the results.

Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

PH and TOC meter

(9.2.4) Please explain

We monthly grasp and monitor water discharge quality by standard effluent parameters of all relevant sites through Ajinomoto group environmental performance survey. The parameter of water have been measured in our facilities of 100% for Ajinomoto group. Ajinomoto group has recognized that it is necessary to conserve the environment by operation of our factories. We have recognized that it is the important step for plan implementation to measure discharges water quality.

Therefore, we had made a plan non-financial targets of environment. According to targets, it is important for Ajinomoto group to measure the quality of discharges water by standard effluent parameters. Therefore, we monthly monitor water quality by PH and TOC meter, and consider its reduction based on the results.

Water discharge quality – emissions to water (nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and/or other priority substances)

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 76-99

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Absorption photometry, Spectrometric method using sulfosalicylic acid

(9.2.4) Please explain

We yearly grasp and monitor this data of all relevant sites through Ajinomoto group environmental performance survey. The parameter of water have been measured in our facilities of less than 99% in Ajinomoto group. Ajinomoto group has recognized that it is important to conserve the environment by operation of our factories. We have recognized that it is the important step for plan implementation to measure discharges water quality. Therefore, we had made a plan non-financial targets of environment. According to targets, it is important for Ajinomoto group to measure the quality of discharges water by standard effluent parameters. Therefore, we yearly monitor quality of water discharged by Absorption photometry and Spectrometric method using sulfosalicylic acid.

Water discharge quality – temperature

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 1-25

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Thermoelectric couple temperature meter

(9.2.4) Please explain

We monthly grasp and monitor this data of all relevant sites through Ajinomoto group environmental performance survey. The parameter of water have been measured in our facilities of less than 25% for Ajinomoto group. Ajinomoto group has recognized that it is important to conserve the environment by operation of our factories. We have recognized that it is the important step for plan implementation to measure discharges water quality. Therefore, we had made a plan non-financial targets of environment. According to targets, it is important for Ajinomoto group to measure the quality of discharges water by standard effluent parameters. Therefore, we monthly monitor quality of water discharged by thermoelectric couple temperature meter.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water flowmeter such as Karman vortex

(9.2.4) Please explain

We monthly grasp and monitor water consumption volumes of all relevant sites through Ajinomoto group environmental performance survey. The parameter of water have been calculated in our facilities of 100% for Ajinomoto group. Ajinomoto group has recognized that it is necessary to conserve the environment by operation of our factories. We have calculated water consumption volumes. Therefore, we monthly monitor water amount used by water flowmeter such as Karman vortex, and

consider its reduction based on the results.

Water recycled/reused

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water flowmeter such as Karman vortex

(9.2.4) Please explain

We monthly grasp and monitor water recycled/reused data of all relevant sites through Ajinomoto group environmental performance survey. The parameter of water have been calculated in our facilities of 100% for Ajinomoto group. Ajinomoto group has recognized that it is necessary to conserve the environment by operation of our factories. We have measured amount of recycled/reused water. Therefore, we monthly monitor water amount used by water flowmeter such as Karman vortex, and consider its reduction based on the results.

The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Chlorine residual meter

(9.2.4) Please explain

We monthly grasp and monitor this and information about the provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers of all relevant sites through Ajinomoto group environmental performance survey. The parameter of water is watched in our facilities of 100% for Ajinomoto group. We consider it is important for our employee to lead healthy and comfortable life. Therefore, we recognize that offering safe water and the clean environment to the employee is obligation for us. Therefore, we monthly monitor water quality by chlorine residual meter, and consider keep quality based on the results.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.2) What are the total volumes of water withdrawn, discharged, and consumed across all your operations, how do they compare to the previous reporting year, and how are they forecasted to change?

Total withdrawals

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

56100

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ About the same

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Total withdrawals in FY2024 is about the same of previous fiscal year. We are trying to reduce water consumption by technology development, reducing, reusing, or recycling, therefore expect total consumption to be decreased in the future.

Total discharges

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

47400

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Total discharges in FY2024 is about the same of previous fiscal year. We are trying to reduce water consumption by technology development, reducing, reusing, or recycling, therefore expect total consumption to be decreased in the future.

Total consumption

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

8700

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Total consumption in FY2024 is decreased from previous fiscal year. We are trying to reduce water consumption intensity by technology development, reducing, reusing, or recycling, therefore expect total consumption to be decreased in the future.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.4) Indicate whether water is withdrawn from areas with water stress, provide the volume, how it compares with the previous reporting year, and how it is forecasted to change.

(9.2.4.1) Withdrawals are from areas with water stress

Select from:
☑ Yes

(9.2.4.2) Volume withdrawn from areas with water stress (megaliters)

460

(9.2.4.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Lower

(9.2.4.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.4.5) Five-year forecast

Select from:
☑ Lower

(9.2.4.6) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.4.7) % of total withdrawals that are withdrawn from areas with water stress

0.82

(9.2.4.8) Identification tool

Select all that apply

☑ WRI Aqueduct

(9.2.4.9) Please explain

Ajinomoto group factories producing amino acid use much withdrawal water. We have assessed these 21 factories by AQUEDUCT and factory detail information. We input factory's location latitude longitude data to AQUEDUCT, and utilized output information such as water related risk. By utilizing AQUEDUCT (Physical risk quantity, physical risk quality, regulatory & reputation risk) and detail information, we recognize which a few factories are exposed to high water stress. We have selected factory located in water stressed area in terms of focusing Baseline Water Stress and Groundwater Stress of the assessment results. The factory located in water stressed area among Ajinomoto group is only Peru. The volume of fresh surface water in FY 2024 is lower than that of previous fiscal year by 7%. Ajinomoto group has used industrial water meter that accuracy is plus-minus 5% at 100% scale. Therefore, the group consider that under 5% difference data from previous fiscal year is within the range of metering error. We estimate that amount used reduce water consumption by reusing, or recycling.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.6) What proportion of the sourced agricultural commodities that are significant to your organization originate from areas with water stress?

Cattle products

(9.2.6.1) The proportion of this commodity sourced from areas with water stress is known

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.2.6.2) % of total agricultural commodity sourced from areas with water stress

Select from:

☑ 0%

(9.2.6.3) Please explain

We do not produce Cattle products. We do not source Cattle from area under water stress (0%), because Ajinomoto Group Policies commit to fulfill social responsibility including environmental preservation. We assess suppliers based on “Ajinomoto Group Policies” (4.4 We involve our subcontractors and suppliers in our efforts to fulfill our social responsibilities, including environmental preservation and protection of human rights.) and “Group Shared Policy for Suppliers (5. Taking into Consideration the Global Environment), Guidelines for Group Shared Policy for Suppliers (5. Taking into Consideration the Global Environment). Therefore, we have not purchased raw material from water stress area. By using Aqueduct and factory detail information, we identify the area around Peru factory as water stressed area. Peru factory has used Sucrose or Cane Molasses for raw material. The factory has never used Cattle products. There are no plans to change this procurement policy.

Dairy and egg products

(9.2.6.1) The proportion of this commodity sourced from areas with water stress is known

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.2.6.2) % of total agricultural commodity sourced from areas with water stress

Select from:

☑ 0%

(9.2.6.3) Please explain

We do not produce Dairy and egg products. We do not source Dairy and egg from area under water stress (0%), because Ajinomoto Group Policies commit to fulfill social responsibility including environmental preservation. We assess suppliers based on “Ajinomoto Group Policies” (4.4 We involve our subcontractors and suppliers in our efforts to fulfill our social responsibilities, including environmental preservation and protection of human rights.) and “Group Shared Policy for Suppliers (5. Taking into Consideration the Global Environment), Guidelines for Group Shared Policy for Suppliers (5. Taking into Consideration the Global Environment). Therefore, we have not purchased raw material from water stress area. By using Aqueduct and factory detail information, we identify the area around Peru factory as water stressed area. Peru factory has used Sucrose or Cane Molasses for raw material. The factory has never used Dairy and egg products. There are no plans to change this procurement policy.

Maize/corn

(9.2.6.1) The proportion of this commodity sourced from areas with water stress is known

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.2.6.2) % of total agricultural commodity sourced from areas with water stress

Select from:

☑ 0%

(9.2.6.3) Please explain

We do not produce Maize. We do not source Maize from area under water stress (0%), because Ajinomoto Group Policies commit to fulfill social responsibility including environmental preservation. We assess suppliers based on "Ajinomoto Group Policies" (4.4 We involve our subcontractors and suppliers in our efforts to fulfill our social responsibilities, including environmental preservation and protection of human rights.) and "Group Shared Policy for Suppliers (5. Taking into Consideration the Global Environment), Guidelines for Group Shared Policy for Suppliers (5. Taking into Consideration the Global Environment). Therefore, we have not purchased raw material from water stress area. By using Aqueduct and factory detail information, we identify the area around Peru factory as water stressed area. Peru factory has used Sucrose or Cane Molasses for raw material. The factory has never used maize starch. There are no plans to change this procurement policy.

Palm oil

(9.2.6.1) The proportion of this commodity sourced from areas with water stress is known

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.2.6.2) % of total agricultural commodity sourced from areas with water stress

Select from:

☑ 0%

(9.2.6.3) Please explain

We do not produce Palm oil. We do not source Palm from area under water stress (0%), because Ajinomoto Group Policies commit to fulfill social responsibility including environmental preservation. We assess suppliers based on "Ajinomoto Group Policies" (4.4 We involve our subcontractors and suppliers in our efforts to fulfill our social responsibilities, including environmental preservation and protection of human rights.) and "Group Shared Policy for Suppliers (5. Taking into

Consideration the Global Environment), Guidelines for Group Shared Policy for Suppliers (5. Taking into Consideration the Global Environment). Therefore, we have not purchased raw material from water stress area. By using Aqueduct and factory detail information, we identify the area around Peru factory as water stressed area. The factory has never used Palm oil. There are no plans to change this procurement policy.

Soy

(9.2.6.1) The proportion of this commodity sourced from areas with water stress is known

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.2.6.2) % of total agricultural commodity sourced from areas with water stress

Select from:

☑ 0%

(9.2.6.3) Please explain

We do not produce Soy. We do not source Soy from area under water stress (0%), because Ajinomoto Group Policies commit to fulfill social responsibility including environmental preservation. We assess suppliers based on "Ajinomoto Group Policies" (4.4 We involve our subcontractors and suppliers in our efforts to fulfill our social responsibilities, including environmental preservation and protection of human rights.) and "Group Shared Policy for Suppliers (5. Taking into Consideration the Global Environment), Guidelines for Group Shared Policy for Suppliers (5. Taking into Consideration the Global Environment). Therefore, we have not purchased raw material from water stress area. By using Aqueduct and factory detail information, we identify the area around Peru factory as water stressed area. The factory has never used Soy. There are no plans to change this procurement policy.

Sugar

(9.2.6.1) The proportion of this commodity sourced from areas with water stress is known

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.2.6.2) % of total agricultural commodity sourced from areas with water stress

Select from:

☑ 0%

(9.2.6.3) Please explain

We do not produce Sugar. We do not source Sugar from area under water stress (0%), because Ajinomoto Group Policies commit to fulfill social responsibility including environmental preservation. We assess suppliers based on “Ajinomoto Group Policies” (4.4 We involve our subcontractors and suppliers in our efforts to fulfill our social responsibilities, including environmental preservation and protection of human rights.) and “Group Shared Policy for Suppliers (5. Taking into Consideration the Global Environment), Guidelines for Group Shared Policy for Suppliers (5. Taking into Consideration the Global Environment). Therefore, we have not purchased raw material from water stress area. By using Aqueduct and factory detail information, we identify the area around Peru factory as water stressed area. Peru factory has used Sucrose or Cane Molasses for raw material. The factory has never used Sugar. There are no plans to change this procurement policy.

Timber products

(9.2.6.1) The proportion of this commodity sourced from areas with water stress is known

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.2.6.2) % of total agricultural commodity sourced from areas with water stress

Select from:

☑ 0%

(9.2.6.3) Please explain

We do not produce Timber products. We do not source Timber from area under water stress (0%), because Ajinomoto Group Policies commit to fulfill social responsibility including environmental preservation. We assess suppliers based on “Ajinomoto Group Policies” (4.4 We involve our subcontractors and suppliers in our efforts to fulfill our social responsibilities, including environmental preservation and protection of human rights.) and “Group Shared Policy for Suppliers (5. Taking into Consideration the Global Environment), Guidelines for Group Shared Policy for Suppliers (5. Taking into Consideration the Global Environment). Therefore, we have not purchased raw material from water stress area. By using Aqueduct and factory detail information, we identify the area around Peru factory as water stressed area. Peru factory has used Sucrose or Cane Molasses for raw material. There are no plans to change this procurement policy.

Other commodity

(9.2.6.1) The proportion of this commodity sourced from areas with water stress is known

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.2.6.2) % of total agricultural commodity sourced from areas with water stress

Select from:

☑ 0%

(9.2.6.3) Please explain

We do not produce Other commodity. We do not source Other commodity from area under water stress (0%), because Ajinomoto Group Policies commit to fulfill social responsibility including environmental preservation. We assess suppliers based on "Ajinomoto Group Policies" (4.4 We involve our subcontractors and suppliers in our efforts to fulfill our social responsibilities, including environmental preservation and protection of human rights.) and "Group Shared Policy for Suppliers (5. Taking into Consideration the Global Environment), Guidelines for Group Shared Policy for Suppliers (5. Taking into Consideration the Global Environment). Therefore, we have not purchased raw material from water stress area. By using Aqueduct and factory detail information, we identify the area around Peru factory as water stressed area. Peru factory has used Sucrose or Cane Molasses for raw material. The factory has never used Other commodity.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.7) Provide total water withdrawal data by source.

Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

17500

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

The volume of fresh surface water in FY 2024 is about the same that of previous fiscal year. Ajinomoto group has used industrial water meter that accuracy is plus-minus 5% at 100% scale. Therefore, the group consider that under 5% difference data from previous fiscal year is within the range of metering error. We estimate that amount used may increase accompanying our merger and acquisition in the future, however, at the same time, we will reduce water consumption intensity by technology development, reducing, reusing, or recycling.

Brackish surface water/Seawater

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

The Ajinomoto Group does not use brackish surface water/seawater. It is because the Group produces amino acid and frozen food using only fresh water for the safety of people who eat our products. We had answered 'not relevant' of this data in previous reporting year.

Groundwater – renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

11100

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

The volume of groundwater is lower than that of previous fiscal year by 11%. We are trying to reduce water consumption intensity by technology development, reducing, reusing, or recycling, therefore expect total consumption to be decreased in the future.

Groundwater – non-renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

The Ajinomoto Group does not use groundwater (non-renewable). It is because the Group produces amino acid and frozen food using only fresh water for the safety of people who eat our products. We had answered 'not relevant' of this data in previous reporting year

Produced/Entrained water

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

The Ajinomoto Group has not used this kind of water. Because the Group produces amino acid and frozen food using only fresh water for the safety of people who eat our products. We had answered not relevant of this data in previous reporting year.

Third party sources

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:
☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

27500

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ About the same

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

The volume of third-party sources in FY 2024 is about the same that of previous fiscal year (lower than that of previous fiscal year by 4%). Ajinomoto group has used industrial water meter that accuracy is plus-minus 5% at 100% scale. Therefore, the group consider that under 5% difference data from previous fiscal year is within the range of metering error. We estimate that amount used may increase accompanying our merger and acquisition in the future, however, at the same time, we will reduce water consumption intensity by technology development, reducing, reusing, or recycling.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.8) Provide total water discharge data by destination.

Fresh surface water

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

35200

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

The discharge volume of fresh surface water is about same that of previous fiscal year (higher than that of previous fiscal year by 1%). Ajinomoto group produces amino acid, processed food and seasoning. We have recognized that a great deal of treated wastewater has discharged to fresh surface water. Therefore, the Group has measured amount of this kind of water. Ajinomoto group has used water meter that accuracy is plus-minus 5% at 100% scale. Therefore, the group consider that under 5% difference data from previous year is accident error. We assume that we are able to reduce approximately 5% volume/intensity of involved water after installing innovation new technology.

Brackish surface water/seawater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Ajinomoto group do not discharge to Brackish surface water/seawater. Because the group has produced amino acid and frozen food by fresh water for the safety of people eating our products. We had answered not relevant of this data from previous reporting year.

Groundwater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Ajinomoto group do not discharge to Groundwater. Because the group has produced amino acid and frozen food by fresh water for the safety of people eating our products, and doesn't use Groundwater, therefore we don't discharge to the groundwater. We had answered not relevant of this data from previous reporting year.

Third-party destinations

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

12200

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

The discharge volume of Third party destinations is increased from previous fiscal year (higher than that of previous fiscal year by 11%). We have recognized that a great deal of treated wastewater have discharged to fresh surface water. Therefore, the Group has measured amount of this kind of water. Ajinomoto group has used water meter that accuracy is plus-minus 5% at 100% scale. Therefore, the group consider that under 5% difference data from previous year is accident error. We assume that we are able to reduce approximately 5% volume/intensity of involved water after installing innovation new technology.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.9) Within your direct operations, indicate the highest level(s) to which you treat your discharge.

Tertiary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:
☑ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

20400

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Higher

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:
☑ 100%

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

The Ajinomoto Group manufactures several kinds of amino acid, many processed food and seasoning. The Group factories which produce several kinds of amino acids among the Group products, have used much water for starch raw material dissolution and products/facilities for cleaning, and have used much nitrogen for fermentation. Discharged wastewater from these Group factories contain nitrogen and biochemical oxygen demand (BOD). There are wastewater quality regulations of nitrogen and BOD for preventing detrimental impacts on water ecosystems and human health at all concerned area of these Group factories. The Group factories treat wastewater by themselves, our factories should install tertiary treatment for all of the water discharged from our production process. Our water discharge itself has increased from last year, however, operation of wastewater treatment was conducted properly.

Secondary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Ajinomoto has a policy to provide tertiary treatment to all of our discharged water, therefore secondary treatment is not relevant.

Primary treatment only

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Ajinomoto has a policy to provide tertiary treatment to all of our discharged water, therefore primary treatment is not relevant.

Discharge to the natural environment without treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

14800

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Ajinomoto group has set voluntary wastewater standard that are stricter than the discharge standards set by the authorities at each factory. We have confirmed for reporting year that all of our discharged water pass our voluntary wastewater standard.

Discharge to a third party without treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

12200

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Ajinomoto group has our own standard for the quality of water discharged, which is confirmed to be higher than every local regulation. We have confirmed for reporting year that all of our discharged water pass our own standards, which is stricter than local regulation. Water discharged to a theird party without treatment is limited to the water used for indirect cooling of surface water, and confirmed to pass Ajinomoto's standards for reporting year.

Other

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

We have no other water discharge rather than relevant types above. We have policy to make sure all discharged water is above our own standards, which are confirmed to be higher than local regulations
[Fixed row]

(9.2.10) Provide details of your organization’s emissions of nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and other priority substances to water in the reporting year.

	Emissions to water in the reporting year (metric tons)	Categories of substances included	Please explain
	531	*Select all that apply* ☑ Nitrates	*Nitrogen in wastewater by the Ajinomoto Group*

[Fixed row]

(9.3) In your direct operations and upstream value chain, what is the number of facilities where you have identified substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Direct operations

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have assessed this value chain stage and identified facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.2) Total number of facilities identified

3

(9.3.3) % of facilities in direct operations that this represents

Select from:

☑ 1-25

(9.3.4) Please explain

In the worst case in this basin, both of direct factory operation and raw material production are exposed to flood and drought risk.

Upstream value chain

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:
☑ Yes, we have assessed this value chain stage and identified facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.2) Total number of facilities identified

3

(9.3.4) Please explain

In the worst case in this basin, both of direct factory operation and raw material production are exposed to flood and drought risk.
[Fixed row]

(9.3.1) For each facility referenced in 9.3, provide coordinates, water accounting data, and a comparison with the previous reporting year.

Row 1

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:
☑ Facility 1

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Ayutthaya factory

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Thailand

☑ Chao Phraya

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

14.35

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

100.58

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

1830

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

1830

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

930

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

930

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

900

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

This factory data at previous year were withdrawals 1890 (mega-litters), discharges 1890 (mega-litters), consumption 0 (mega-liters). The Ajinomoto group has used industrial water meter that accuracy is plus-minus 5% at 100% scale. Therefore, the group consider that under 10% difference data from previous year is accident error.

Row 2

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 2

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Kamphaeng Phet factory

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Thailand

☑ Chao Phraya

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

16.47

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

99.53

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:
☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

3220

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ About the same

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

3220

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

1550

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ About the same

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

1550

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

1670

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

This factory data at previous year were withdrawals 3490 (mega-litters), discharges 1560 (mega-litters), consumption 1930 (mega-liters). The Ajinomoto group has used industrial water meter that accuracy is plus-minus 5% at 100% scale. Therefore, the group consider that under 10% difference data from previous year is accident error.

Row 3

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☑ Facility 3

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Pathum Thani Factory

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:
☑ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Thailand
☑ Chao Phraya

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

13.98

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

100.51

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:
☑ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

1930

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ About the same

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

1930

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

1120

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

1120

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

810

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

This factory data at previous year were withdrawals 1960 (mega-litters), discharges 1460 (mega-litters), consumption 500 (mega-liters). The Ajinomoto group has used industrial water meter that accuracy is plus-minus 5% at 100% scale. Therefore, the group consider that under 10% difference data from previous year is accident error.
[Add row]

(9.3.2) For the facilities in your direct operations referenced in 9.3.1, what proportion of water accounting data has been third party verified?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

Not verified

Water withdrawals – volume by source

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

Not verified

Water withdrawals – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

Not verified

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

Not verified

Water discharges – volume by destination

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

Not verified

Water discharges – volume by final treatment level

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

Not verified

Water discharges – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

Not verified

Water consumption – total volume

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

Not verified
[Fixed row]

(9.4) Could any of your facilities reported in 9.3.1 have an impact on a requesting CDP supply chain member?

Select from:
☑ No, CDP supply chain members do not buy goods or services from facilities listed in 9.3.1

(9.5) Provide a figure for your organization's total water withdrawal efficiency.

(9.5.1) Revenue (currency)

1530556000000

(9.5.2) Total water withdrawal efficiency

27282638.15

(9.5.3) Anticipated forward trend

We are trying to reduce water withdrawal intensity by technology development, reducing, reusing, or recycling, therefore expect total consumption to be decreased in the future

[Fixed row]

(9.9) Provide water intensity information for each of the agricultural commodities significant to your organization that you source.

Cattle products

(9.9.1) Water intensity information for this sourced commodity is collected/calculated

Select from:

☑ No, not currently but we intend to collect/calculate this data within the next two years

(9.9.6) Please explain

Cattle products is one of important raw material for the Ajinomoto Group. Cattle has dependency on water. The Group will collect water intensity of Cattle near future.

Dairy & egg products

(9.9.1) Water intensity information for this sourced commodity is collected/calculated

Select from:

☑ No, not currently but we intend to collect/calculate this data within the next two years

(9.9.6) Please explain

Dairy and egg products is one of important raw material for the Ajinomoto Group. Dairy and egg has dependency on water. The Group will collect water intensity of Dairy and egg near future.

Maize/corn

(9.9.1) Water intensity information for this sourced commodity is collected/calculated

Select from:

☑ No, not currently but we intend to collect/calculate this data within the next two years

(9.9.6) Please explain

Maize is one of important raw material for the Ajinomoto Group. Maize has dependency on water. The Group will collect water intensity of Maize near future.

Palm oil

(9.9.1) Water intensity information for this sourced commodity is collected/calculated

Select from:

☑ No, not currently but we intend to collect/calculate this data within the next two years

(9.9.6) Please explain

Palm oil is one of important raw material for the Ajinomoto Group. Palm has dependency on water. The Group will collect water intensity of Palm near future.

Soy

(9.9.1) Water intensity information for this sourced commodity is collected/calculated

Select from:

☑ No, not currently but we intend to collect/calculate this data within the next two years

(9.9.6) Please explain

Soy is one of important raw material for the Ajinomoto Group. Soy has dependency on water. The Group will collect water intensity of Soy near future.

Sugar

(9.9.1) Water intensity information for this sourced commodity is collected/calculated

Select from:

☑ No, not currently but we intend to collect/calculate this data within the next two years

(9.9.6) Please explain

Sugar is one of important raw material for the Ajinomoto Group. Sugar has dependency on water. The Group will collect water intensity of Sugar near future.

Timber products

(9.9.1) Water intensity information for this sourced commodity is collected/calculated

Select from:

☑ No, not currently but we intend to collect/calculate this data within the next two years

(9.9.6) Please explain

Timber products is one of important raw material for the Ajinomoto Group. Timber has dependency on water. The Group will collect water intensity of Timber near future.

Other commodity

(9.9.1) Water intensity information for this sourced commodity is collected/calculated

Select from:

☑ No, not currently and we have no plans to collect/calculate this data within the next two years

(9.9.6) Please explain

The Ajinomoto Group does not use other commodity. Therefore, the Group has no plan for other commodity.
[Add row]

(9.13) Do any of your products contain substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

(9.13.1) Products contain hazardous substances

Select from:

☑ No

(9.13.2) Comment

Ajinomoto Co., Inc. is a Japanese company that produces food seasonings, processed foods, sweeteners, amino acids and pharmaceuticals. Therefore, Ajinomoto Co., Inc. has never produced products included Hazardous substances.
[Fixed row]

(9.14) Do you classify any of your current products and/or services as low water impact?

(9.14.1) Products and/or services classified as low water impact

Select from:
☑ Yes

(9.14.2) Definition used to classify low water impact

We have recognized that agricultural crops require a lot of water for cultivation. Therefore, we define classifying our products as low water impact, our products which our customers can be reduced amount of agricultural crops consumption by these products.Explanation of feed contained amino acid (low protein feed) is follow. Soybean meal contents of Low protein feed which is supplemented industrial manufactured amino acid instead of essential amino acid of soybean meal is over 10% lower than conventional feed. As coordinating metabolic energy, amount of wheat in low protein feed are over 20% higher than conventional feed. However, soybean meal water consumption inventory over 1000 (m3/t-raw material) is 3 times higher than wheat water consumption inventory a few hundreds (m3/t-raw material), soybean meal content of low protein feed is over 10% lower than conventional feed, therefore water footprint of low protein feed is lower than conventional feed. Water risk will become higher, pig farmers change to apply low protein feed and feed use amino acid supply by Ajinomoto group will be increase more.

(9.14.4) Please explain

Ajinomoto group manufactures and sells several kinds of amino acid for feed. Regarding amino acid, we have two advantages comparing with other companies. First one is that the amino acid we produce has the good quality. Second one is that we have the knowledge about how to utilize amino acid. We make an effort for the spread of feed and market development with an amino acid in the drought area by uniting the validity of this amino acid for a customer.
[Fixed row]

(9.15) Do you have any water-related targets?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.15.1) Indicate whether you have targets relating to water pollution, water withdrawals, WASH, or other water-related categories.

Water pollution

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years

(9.15.1.2) Please explain

Ajinomoto Co., Inc. is a company that produces food seasonings, processed foods, sweeteners, amino acids and pharmaceuticals. Therefore, water resource is indispensable resource for our business activities. We identify "water resources" in one of priority themes and act for correspondence, the management that is appropriate to be able to minimize load to environment about improvement of effectiveness for the supply of water in all bases treating water, water intake, the drainage.At the setting of targets by production sites, we consider if the sites are located at the area with water-risks, such as scarcity and pollutions. When we find out water is scarce at the site, we emphasize monitoring the quantity of the water withdrawals, but when the site are located at the area with pollution risks, then we emphasize monitoring the pollution.

Water withdrawals

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

☑ Yes

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(9.15.1.2) Please explain

As a food production company, the Ajinomoto Group is already fully committed to water safety, including the concept of WASH. We consider it is important for our employees to lead healthy and comfortable life. And also, we recognize that offering safe water and clean environment to the employees is obligation for us. Therefore, we already monitor parameters of WASH at 100% entire of our facilities and we do not plan to set target for WASH.

Other

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(9.15.2) Provide details of your water-related targets and the progress made.

Row 1

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 1

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water withdrawals

☑ Reduction in total water withdrawals

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

03/31/2025

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

03/30/2018

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

63700

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

03/30/2041

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

54100

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

56100

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

79

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ None, alignment not assessed

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Figures:Total water withdrawals. We have made a target reduction of the amount of Total water withdrawals 15 % to fiscal year 2018 with a target by the plan. We had achieved 79% in fiscal year 2024. [79% = (Reduction 12%) / (Target 15%)]

(9.15.2.14) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

We will promote water usage reduction activities, especially focusing on factories with high water withdrawals in Japan, Thailand, the United States, Indonesia, and France.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

Figures:Total water withdrawals. We have made a target reduction of the amount of Total water withdrawals 15 % to fiscal year 2018 with a target by the plan. We had achieved 79% in fiscal year 2024. [79% = (Reduction 12%) / (Target 15%)]
[Add row]

C10. Environmental performance - Plastics

(10.1) Do you have plastics-related targets, and if so what type?

(10.1.1) Targets in place

Select from:

☑ Yes

(10.1.2) Target type and metric

Plastic packaging

☑ Reduce the total weight of plastic packaging used and/or produced

☑ Eliminate problematic and unnecessary plastic packaging

☑ Increase the proportion of post-consumer recycled content in plastic packaging

☑ Increase the proportion of renewable content from responsibly managed sources in plastic packaging

☑ Increase the proportion of plastic packaging that is recyclable in practice and at scale

Plastic goods/products

☑ Eliminate single-use plastic products

☑ Reduce the total weight of plastics in our goods/products

☑ Eliminate problematic and unnecessary plastics within our goods/products

☑ Increase the proportion of renewable content from responsibly managed sources in plastic goods/products

☑ Increase the proportion of our goods/products that are recyclable in practice and at scale

Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR)

☑ Ensure compliance with EPR policies and schemes

☑ Adhere to eco-design requirements

(10.1.3) Please explain

The Ajinomoto Group focuses on reducing plastic waste as part of our sustainability efforts. Plastic is an important material used in food quality preservation and safety. However, the use of plastics leads to marine pollution, resource depletion, and various other environmental problems. The Ajinomoto Group set a goal to reduce plastic waste to zero by fiscal 2030. This means that we intend to eliminate all plastics released to the environment that are not used effectively. The Group cannot accomplish these initiatives alone; we must address such initiatives throughout the entire value chain, considering the entire product lifecycle. To this end, the Ajinomoto Group cooperates with external stakeholders in the countries and regions in which we do business. [Goals for fiscal 2030] 1.Choose to use plastics in the minimum quantity and purpose required for safety and quality (reduce). 2. Switch to using only plastic packaging made of monomaterial or recyclable products (recycle). 3. Support and contribute to measures for social implementation of collection sorting and recycling in countries and regions where our products are manufactured and sold. Through our Group wide project launched in March 2020 we are working strategically toward the following goals Under our plan to achieve zero plastic waste while promoting the technological development of monomaterialization we will also promote reduction This reduction will be completed by fiscal 2025 and our conversion to recyclable materials will also be completed by fiscal 2030. After confirming barrier property requirements for each product we will implement new technologies for packaging materials that use aluminum foil currently starting from those with a relatively low required barrier The total amount of plastic used by the entire Group for fiscal 2024 was 65 kilo tons, a decrease year on year. Of these 65 kilo tons, we have already converted approximately 31 kilo tons to mono-materials and other easily recyclable packaging materials. Excluding increases and decreases in sales, etc., we made progress in fiscal 2024 in reducing plastic usage by approximately 130 tons per year. These gains were mainly due to efforts to reduce plastic usage by making products thinner. We also converted approximately 830 tons per year of packaging materials to more easily recyclable designs such as mono-materials. In addition to Indonesia, waste collection efforts have begun in other countries such as Philippines and Brazil. Going forward, we will explore possible topics further for technology development and possible contributions to building mechanisms for collection and recycling in various countries. The Ajinomoto Group engages in environmentally friendly container and packaging design in accordance with ISO 18600 series and JIS Z 0130. We pursue the 3Rs by minimizing the amount of packaging material to the extent such does not interfere with original function considering how to easily separate and sort our packaging by material for recycling. We select and develop optimal containers and packaging, engaging in environmentally friendly design tailored to the different characteristics and shapes of our products. Containers and packaging include everything from plastic, pouches to trays, bottles, glass bottles, PET bottles, paper boxes, and exterior packaging (cardboard boxes).The Group also strives to reduce the amount of food loss and waste generated by extending “best-before” dates through the use of containers and packaging that better maintain product freshness. Our efforts here include adopting single-serve packaging that leaves no food waste.
[Fixed row]

(10.2) Indicate whether your organization engages in the following activities.

Production/commercialization of plastic polymers (including plastic converters)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:
☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

Not applicable

Production/commercialization of durable plastic goods and/or components (including mixed materials)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:
☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

Not applicable

Usage of durable plastics goods and/or components (including mixed materials)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:
☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

Not applicable

Production/commercialization of plastic packaging

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:
☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

Not applicable

Production/commercialization of goods/products packaged in plastics

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ Yes

(10.2.2) Comment

The Ajinomoto Group uses plastic packaging for mainly food & beverage products. Plastic is an important material from the perspective of maintaining food quality and safety. The total amount of plastic used by the entire Group for fiscal 2024 was 65 kilo tons, a decrease year on year. Under our plan to achieve zero plastic waste, while promoting the technological development of mono-materialization, we will also promote reduction. The Ajinomoto Group engages in environmentally friendly container and packaging design in accordance with ISO 18600 series and JIS Z 0130. We pursue the 3Rs by minimizing the amount of packaging material to the extent such does not interfere with original function considering how to easily separate and sort our packaging by material for recycling. We select and develop optimal containers and packaging, engaging in environmentally friendly design tailored to the different characteristics and shapes of our products. Containers and packaging include everything from plastic, pouches to trays, bottles, glass bottles, PET bottles, paper boxes, and exterior packaging (cardboard boxes). The Group also strives to reduce the amount of food loss and waste generated by extending “best-before” dates through the use of containers and packaging that better maintain product freshness. Our efforts here include adopting single-serve packaging that leaves no food waste.

Provision/commercialization of services that use plastic packaging (e.g., food services)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

Not applicable

Provision of waste management and/or water management services

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:
☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

Not applicable

Provision of financial products and/or services for plastics-related activities

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:
☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

Not applicable

Other activities not specified

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:
☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

Not applicable
[Fixed row]

(10.5) Provide the total weight of plastic packaging sold and/or used and indicate the raw material content.

Plastic packaging used

(10.5.1) Total weight during the reporting year (Metric tons)

61000

(10.5.2) Raw material content percentages available to report

Select all that apply

☑ % virgin fossil-based content

☑ % virgin renewable content

☑ % pre-consumer recycled content

☑ % post-consumer recycled content

(10.5.3) % virgin fossil-based content

99

(10.5.4) % virgin renewable content

0.8

(10.5.5) % pre-consumer recycled content

0.3

(10.5.6) % post-consumer recycled content

0.2

(10.5.7) Please explain

In order to calculate the raw material content percentages, we conducted a questionnaire survey of 15 business divisions and affiliate companies that use a large amount of plastic. The coverage rate is approximately 90% of all plastic usage. Total plastic consumption is obtained using a system called A-SIS from all business divisions and affiliate companies. We plan to implement a new system next year and we will use this system to obtain all data. Packaging materials laminated with plastic and paper are also included in the amount of plastic used. Regarding recycled plastics, most of our products are flexible packaging with main materials made of PE or/and PP. The use of recycled plastics other than PET for food packaging is quite difficult due to hygiene issues. We are working with CLOMA to consider the collection of food packaging and recycling into food packaging.

[Fixed row]

(10.5.1) Indicate the circularity potential of the plastic packaging you sold and/or used.

Plastic packaging used

(10.5.1.1) Percentages available to report for circularity potential

Select all that apply

☑ % technically recyclable

(10.5.1.3) % of plastic packaging that is technically recyclable

47

(10.5.1.5) Please explain

We have not calculated % of recyclable in practice at scale. Some old survey results are included in the percentage of recyclable packaging materials. We plan to introduce a new system next year and we will use this system to obtain all data.
[Fixed row]

C11. Environmental performance - Biodiversity

(11.2) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

(11.2.1) Actions taken in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments

Select from:

☑ Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments

(11.2.2) Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments

Select all that apply

☑ Species management

[Fixed row]

(11.3) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
	Select from: ☑ Yes, we use indicators	*Select all that apply* ☑ Other, please specify :Our KPIs are purchasing ratio of sustainable raw materials.

[Fixed row]

(11.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to areas important for biodiversity in the reporting year?

Legally protected areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes

(11.4.2) Comment

The Ajinomoto Kawasaki Plant faces the Tama River estuary. The Tama River is governed by the River Law, the Tama River Environmental Management Plan, and the Tama River Improvement Plan. Brackish water organisms have been confirmed in the Tama River estuary, making it a place with high potential for migrating fish and brackish water organisms to live.

UNESCO World Heritage sites

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ No

(11.4.2) Comment

N/A

UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ No

(11.4.2) Comment

N/A

Ramsar sites

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes

(11.4.2) Comment

The Ajinomoto Kyushu Plant faces the mouth of the Chikugo River, which flows into the Ariake Sea, just 5 km away in a straight line from the Higashiyoka tidal flats, which are registered under the Ramsar Convention.

Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☑ No

(11.4.2) Comment

N/A

Other areas important for biodiversity

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:
☑ No

(11.4.2) Comment

N/A
[Fixed row]

(11.4.1) Provide details of your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to areas important for biodiversity.

Row 1

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply
☑ Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:
☑ Category IV-VI

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Japan

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Tamagawa River

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Adjacent

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

The company is mainly engaged in treating wastewater into the Tama River.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☑ No

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

If the company's wastewater contains phosphorus or other substances, it can cause eutrophication and disrupt the ecosystems of rivers and oceans. For this reason, the quality of wastewater from the company's factories is constantly monitored to prevent such negative impacts.

Row 2

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☑ Ramsar sites

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Japan

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Higashiyoka tidal flats

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Up to 5 km

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

WWF Japan is working with companies and local governments in the Chikugo River basin to plan river management that takes biodiversity into consideration. Ajinomoto has been making various proposals to WWF Japan since it was approached about starting this project, and plans to continue to promote the compatibility of biodiversity conservation and river management through this project.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☑ No

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

If the company's wastewater contains phosphorus or other substances, it can cause eutrophication and disrupt the ecosystems of rivers and oceans. For this reason, the quality of wastewater from the company's factories is constantly monitored to prevent such negative impacts.
[Add row]

C13. Further information & sign off

(13.1) Indicate if any environmental information included in your CDP response (not already reported in 7.9.1/2/3, 8.9.1/2/3/4, and 9.3.2) is verified and/or assured by a third party?

	Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(13.1.1) Which data points within your CDP response are verified and/or assured by a third party, and which standards were used?

Row 1

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Climate change

☑ Other data point in module 7, please specify :Carbon footprint for products

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

Climate change-related standards

☑ Other climate change verification standard, please specify :ISO 14067

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Ajinomoto Group created a carbon footprint calculation system compliant with ISO/TS 14067, the international standard on carbon footprint issued in May 2013(It was renewed in 2014.). It used the system to calculate the LC-CO2 (Carbon footprint) for seven seasoning products, including HON-DASHI and Ajinomoto KK Consomme. In August 2013, the calculation system and the results based on the calculations gained a third-party assurance statement on the basis of ISO/TS 14067 from Lloyd's Register Quality Assurance Limited, an international certification organization. In addition from 2012 to 2014, the Group had acquired certification of its calculation standards and values of LC-CO2 for not only nine amino acid-based products, including feed-use lysine but also individual stick coffee mixes, frozen items, and most of the Group's major household products.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

13.1.1_Assurance Statement relate to CFP study report (2 statements).pdf
[Add row]

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

(13.3.1) Job title

Director/Member of the Board

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:

☑ Director on board

[Fixed row]

(13.4) Please indicate your consent for CDP to share contact details with the Pacific Institute to support content for its Water Action Hub website.

Select from:

☑ Yes, CDP may share our Disclosure Submission Lead contact details with the Pacific Institute