Brother Industries, Ltd.

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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09/12/2025, 05:44 am

Contents

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

The Brother Group started by providing repair services for sewing machines in 1908. Since then, we have been growing by focusing on our own technology development, promoting the diversification of our businesses through applying accumulated core technologies, and continuing to cultivate new markets consistently. The headquarters of Brother group, "Brother Industries, Ltd" is located in Japan. Paid-in Capital is 19,209 million yen (As of March 31, 2025) and the sales revenue is 876,558 million yen (fiscal year 2024). The Brother group delivers products and services to customers all over the world with manufacturing facilities and sales facilities in 40 or more countries and regions of the world. The consolidated number of employees is 42,801 / and the non-consolidated number is 3,903 (as of March 31, 2025). We offer products and services with Brother expertise in a wide range of fields such as "communications and printing equipment," "home sewing machines," "industrial sewing machines/machine tools/industrial parts, "Coding & Marking Equipment, Digital Printing Equipment" and "online karaoke/content-delivery systems." In 2018, the Brother Group established the Brother Group Environmental Vision 2050. This environmental vision recognizes environmental issues in society such as climate change, resource depletion, environmental pollution, and destruction of the ecosystem as business risks for the Brother Group and clearly states the Brother Group's continuous commitment to solving these issues over the long term. The Brother Group is committed to reducing CO2 emissions of the entire value chain in all its business operations by 2050 and contributing to creating a carbon-free society, which is a mission for the global community and it is subject to audit based on ISO 14064 that provides guidelines for measuring and verifying emissions of greenhouse gases (GHGs). We expand the environmental understanding and awareness for all employees and stakeholders by conducting activities such as environmental education and the building of community

relationships. We actively disclose our environmental efforts to our customers, local communities, and other interested parties to further foster understanding. As part of our commitment to continuous environmental improvement, as of Apr 1, 2025, 80% of the Brother Group's facilities has received ISO14001 certification.
[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?

876558000000

(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

JP3830000000

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
☑ Japan

☑ Chile
☑ China
☑ India
☑ Italy
☑ Mexico
☑ Norway
☑ Poland
☑ Sweden
☑ Turkey
☑ Germany
☑ Hungary
☑ Ireland
☑ Romania
☑ Bulgaria
☑ Argentina
☑ Australia
☑ Indonesia
☑ Singapore
☑ Netherlands
☑ Republic of Korea
☑ Russian Federation
☑ United Arab Emirates
☑ United States of America
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
☑ Spain
☑ Brazil
☑ Canada
☑ France
☑ Austria
☑ Belgium
☑ Czechia
☑ Denmark
☑ Finland
☑ Malaysia
☑ Portugal
☑ Slovakia
☑ Thailand
☑ Viet Nam
☑ New Zealand
☑ Philippines
☑ Switzerland
☑ South Africa
☑ Taiwan, China

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

	Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?	Comment
	Select from: ☑ Yes, for some facilities	

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

BROTHER INDUSTRIES, LTD.

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

35.118372

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

136.921982

(1.8.1.4) Comment

head office

Row 2

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

BROTHER INDUSTRIES (VIETNAM) LTD.

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

20.90872

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

106.393478

(1.8.1.4) Comment

factory

Row 3

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

TAIWAN BROTHER INDUSTRIES, LTD.

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

23.010871

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

120.666004

(1.8.1.4) Comment

factory

Row 4

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

NISSEI CORPORATION

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

34.920154

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

137.049682

(1.8.1.4) Comment

factory

Row 5

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

BROTHER INDUSTRIES SAIGON, LTD.

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

10.957413

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

106.842687

(1.8.1.4) Comment

factory

Row 6

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

BROTHER TECHNOLOGY (SHENZHEN) LTD.

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

22.6058

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

114.141051

(1.8.1.4) Comment

factory

Row 7

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

ZHUHAI BROTHER INDUSTRIES, CO., LTD.

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

22.232624

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

113.529373

(1.8.1.4) Comment

factory

Row 8

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

BROTHER MACHINERY XIAN CO., LTD.

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

34.341568

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

108.940175

(1.8.1.4) Comment

factory

Row 9

(1.8.1.1) Identifier

BROTHER INDUSTRIES (PHILIPPINES), INC.

(1.8.1.2) Latitude

14.13857

(1.8.1.3) Longitude

121.112322

(1.8.1.4) Comment

factory
[Add 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 1 suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:

☑ Tier 2 suppliers

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

The Brother Group has established and is implementing the "CSR Procurement Level-up Program." We explain the "CSR Procurement Standards" and the "RBA Code of Conduct" to our suppliers, request their compliance with the standards, as well as ask them to sign consent forms. We also request that suppliers regularly cooperate by partaking in our CSR questionnaire and a questionnaire survey on slave (forced) labor with the goal of preventing forced labor, and confirm the status of the shared "Procurement Policy" and "CSR Procurement Standards." We then request suppliers for improvements based on the results of risk assessment using the CSR questionnaire, and audit the progress of the improvements.
[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?

(1.24.1.1) Plastics mapping

Select from:

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

(1.24.1.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

☑ End-of-life management

(1.24.1.4) End-of-life management pathways mapped

Select all that apply

☑ Preparation for reuse

☑ Recycling

☑ Incineration

☑ Landfill

☑ Mismanaged waste

[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)

2

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

For the short-term time horizon, we implement specific environmental targets and initiatives based on the Brother Group Medium-term Environmental Action Plan (2022–24), which serves as the group's overall strategic plan. These targets and initiatives are incorporated into annual plans and executed accordingly. For Scope 1 and 2 CO2 emissions, we set a target of a 47% reduction compared to FY2015 (including a 9% reduction over the three years from FY2022 to FY2024) and achieved a 49.7% reduction in FY2024. For Scope 3 CO2 emissions, we set a target of reducing emissions by 150,000 tons, and achieved a reduction of 178,000 tons in FY2024. These targets and initiatives are linked to our annual budgeting and investment planning processes and are reflected in our strategic and financial plans.

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

3

(2.1.3) To (years)

4

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

The Brother Group has established medium-term targets with FY2030 as a milestone, alongside the Brother Group Environmental Vision 2050. In particular, for CO2 emissions reduction, we have set medium-term targets for FY2030: a 65% reduction in Scope 1 and 2 emissions compared to FY2015, and a 28.5% reduction in Scope 3 (categories 1, 11, and 12) compared to FY2022. These targets have been certified by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi), an international environmental initiative, as science-based targets (aligned with the 1.5°C pathway) that contribute to achieving the Paris Agreement goal of limiting global warming to below 2°C. These medium-term targets are incorporated into the group's overall medium- to long-term strategies and business plans, and are also reflected in various planning and investment decisions. In addition, progress toward these targets is monitored annually by senior management, and, as necessary, financial plans and resource allocations are reviewed to ensure the effectiveness of efforts to achieve the targets.

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

5

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

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

In March 2018, the Brother Group established the "Brother Group Environmental Vision 2050" as a new long-term goal under the slogan "Brother Earth," aiming to contribute to solving global environmental issues. This vision supports the Paris Agreement and aims to help realize a carbon-free society with net zero greenhouse gas emissions. By 2050, the Brother Group will proactively reduce CO2 emissions across the entire value chain of all business activities, contributing to the realization of a carbon-free society sought by the international community. This long-term vision serves as a guideline for the Group's overall long-term strategies and business plans, and, under the commitment of top management, is reflected in various initiatives and investment decisions.
[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: ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ 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

☑ Water

(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

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(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:

☑ More than once a year

(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

☑ Site-specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

☑ EcoVadis

☑ TNFD – Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures

☑ WRI Aqueduct

International methodologies and standards

☑ IPCC Climate Change Projections

☑ ISO 14001 Environmental Management Standard

Other

☑ Materiality assessment

☑ Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

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

Chronic physical

☑ Water stress

Policy

☑ Carbon pricing mechanisms

Market

☑ Changing customer behavior

Reputation

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

Technology

☑ Transition to lower emissions technology and products

Liability

☑ Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ Customers

☑ Employees

☑ Investors

☑ Suppliers

(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 Brother Group, based on the "Brother Group Environmental Policy," is globally promoting initiatives for the conservation of the global environment throughout the entire group. In order to identify, assess, and manage environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities, the following processes are implemented. First, under the Sustainability Committee, the "Climate Change Response Subcommittee" is established to address environmental materiality, and under the Risk Management Committee, the "Environmental Compliance Committee" works to reduce environmental risks. Environmental officers provide instructions to each headquarters department, business division, and functional center, ensuring policy decisions and the execution of measures. Process for Identification and Evaluation The Climate Change Response Subcommittee regularly identifies and assesses environmental dependencies and impacts from external environments and business activities, as well as climate change-related risks and opportunities. The subcommittee is chaired by the head of the environmental department and consists of related department members, meeting three times a year on a regular basis, with extraordinary meetings held as necessary. The subcommittee manages progress and promotes activities related to each target of the "Brother Group Environmental Vision 2050," extracting key environmental issues. Process for Management and Response Important environmental issues raised by the Climate Change Response Subcommittee are reported to the Sustainability Committee, chaired by the President and Representative Director, and the most important issues are further reported to the Board of Directors for instructions and supervision. In fiscal 2024, the most critical issues related to climate change, such as CO2 emissions reduction and resource circulation targets, were reported. Process for Legal and Regulatory Risk Management The Environmental Compliance Committee is responsible for identifying, assessing, and responding to environmental risks, including environmental laws and regulations. This committee is chaired by the Environmental Executive Officer and consists of related department heads and members. It meets regularly three times a year, with extraordinary meetings as necessary. Important environmental risks related to environmental regulations identified here are reported to the Risk Management Committee, chaired by the President and Representative Director, and the most critical issues are further reported to the Board of Directors for instructions and supervision. In this way, the Brother Group has established a system to systematically identify and assess issues related to climate change and environmental risks, and to report and manage them consistently up to management level, thereby strengthening company-wide environmental management and risk management.
[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

It is very important to consider fresh water as a valuable environmental resource for our sustainable growth while contributing to the social issues of the SDGs through our business and facing the challenges of business risks. The Brother Group requires a sufficient amount of good quality fresh water to manufacture consumables (ink, etc.) and plastic parts, and to implement preventive maintenance of manufacturing equipment. In addition, good quality fresh water is important for creating a safe and clean working environment and ensuring the health and safety of all employees. Therefore, we regularly analyze and control the water used in ink production and the drinking water of our employees. If a serious problem occurs, it will be reported to the Risk Management Committee or Environmental Regulation

Committee, which will then review policies and decide on solutions.
[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

(2.3.3) Types of priority locations identified

Sensitive locations

☑ Areas of limited water availability, flooding, and/or poor quality of water

(2.3.4) Description of process to identify priority locations

We conducted an analysis using the publicly available tool "WRI Aqueduct" to identify high-risk areas. This process resulted in the extraction of high-risk manufacturing sites. Next, we took into consideration the distance from the coast and altitude of the selected manufacturing sites to determine "Identification of priority location."

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

Select from:

☑ No, we have a list/geospatial map of priority locations, but we will not be disclosing it
[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:

☑ Asset value

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ Absolute decrease

(2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

10000000000

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

(2.4.7) Application of definition

The definition is as follows: Financial Impact - Small: 1 billion yen or less - Medium: Over 1 billion yen to 10 billion yen or less - Large: Over 10 billion yen Expected Timeframe - Short-term: 1 to 2 years - Medium-term: 3 to 4 years - Long-term: 5 years or more

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ Revenue

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ Absolute increase

(2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

10000000000

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

(2.4.7) Application of definition

The definition is as follows: Financial Impact - Small: 1 billion yen or less - Medium: Over 1 billion yen to 10 billion yen or less - Large: Over 10 billion yen Expected Timeframe - Short-term: 1 to 2 years - Medium-term: 3 to 4 years - Long-term: 5 years or more
[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

At our company, the management of chemical substances—from procurement, use, storage, to disposal—is conducted in accordance with our "Chemical Substance Management Procedures." 【Identification and Classification Methods】 Upon procurement of chemical substances, we carry out the following steps for identification and classification: - We obtain information on chemical substances from the SDS (Safety Data Sheet) and determine whether management is required under approximately 15 laws and regulations, such as "Hazardous Substances under the Water Pollution Control Act" and substances subject to the "Act on Confirmation, etc. of Release Amounts of Specific Chemical Substances in the Environment and Promotion of Improvements to the Management Thereof (PRTR Law)." - We check for the presence of GHS pictograms indicating hazardous properties as described on the SDS or labels. If applicable, a risk assessment is conducted in accordance with the "Chemical Substance Risk Assessment Implementation Procedures." 【Usage】 - When laws and regulations are listed in the applicable laws section of the SDS, we handle chemical substances in compliance with the requirements of those laws and regulations. - The results of risk assessments are classified into four levels each for "health hazard risk" and "physical hazard risk." Based on these risk levels, measures such as "principally prohibited use" or "consideration of risk reduction" are implemented. 【Storage and Management】 - Chemical substances are labeled so that their contents are clearly identified and are stored appropriately in accordance with relevant laws, regulations, and their properties. - For substances subject to applicable laws or for which a risk assessment has been conducted, information is registered in our in-house system, and regular inventories are taken to update and manage information on these substances. 【Disposal】 - When disposing of chemical substances, we refer to the SDS to confirm components, pH, flash point, etc., and follow specified disposal methods if provided. In this manner, our company rigorously conducts the identification, classification, and management of chemical substances in compliance with relevant laws, regulations, and internal procedures.
[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

At some Brother Group factories where public sewer systems are not available, domestic wastewater (from toilets, kitchens, showers, etc.) is treated onsite at our own wastewater treatment facilities before being discharged into rivers. This wastewater may contain organic pollutants, suspended solids (SS), oil and grease (measured as n-hexane extractable substances), and coliform bacteria. These are managed using water quality indicators such as BOD (biochemical oxygen demand), COD (chemical oxygen demand), and coliform bacteria count. Since such pollutants can contribute to river eutrophication, water quality degradation, and impacts on public health, we strictly manage them in accordance with relevant regulations and discharge standards. In addition, we regularly monitor other water quality parameters such as pH, residual chlorine concentration, and transparency to minimize the environmental impact of our effluent. Based on the results of regular water quality analyses, we implement necessary measures and continuously work to reduce our environmental burden.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

☑ Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

Brother Group operates wastewater treatment facilities at sites without access to public sewers, mainly for domestic wastewater from toilets, kitchens, and showers. To minimize environmental impact and ensure regulatory compliance, we use sector-specific treatment processes, including biological and physicochemical methods suited to domestic wastewater. At each site, we monitor water quality parameters—such as BOD, COD, SS, n-hexane extractable substances, coliform bacteria, pH, residual chlorine, and transparency—in accordance with local regulations. The specific items and monitoring frequency are determined by the legal requirements of each location. Our facilities are managed to ensure all effluent meets or exceeds these standards. Regular water quality analyses are conducted internally and externally to confirm compliance. If any risk of non-compliance or environmental impact is detected, we promptly implement corrective actions. Through these practices, Brother Group continually works to minimize the environmental impact of its wastewater discharges.
[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?

Climate change

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

Water

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

Plastics

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental risks in your direct operations and/or upstream/downstream value chain

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify

(3.1.3) Please explain

[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
☑ 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
☑ Japan

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Brother Industries has large-scale factories and thriving businesses in Japan, and they are exposed to the risk of flooding.

(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

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

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

Select from:

☑ Exceptionally unlikely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ 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

We are assuming flood risks for our factories in Japan under the 4 degrees Celsius scenario. If flooding causes disruption to logistics and transportation, it could lead to a suspension of production at our factories.

(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)

10000000000

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

15000000000

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

10000000000

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

15000000000

(3.1.1.23) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – minimum (currency)

10000000000

(3.1.1.24) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

15000000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

We estimated the financial impact based on damage to buildings, inventory losses, and production stoppages.

(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

114000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Since it is difficult to calculate only the costs related to the procurement of materials and the management of warehouses, we will quote the "upstream / downstream costs" of environmental accounting. This number is in the FY2024 environmental accounting disclosed on the environmental web.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

This facility was identified as having a flood risk for the first time through the 2024 TCFD assessment. Based on the TCFD 4°C temperature rise scenario, it has been evaluated that there is a possibility of a flood occurring with a frequency of once every 1,000 years. The main countermeasures include securing buffer stock of parts to prepare for temporary production stoppages due to flooding, establishing a multi-site production system (including dual sourcing for some models), and diversifying suppliers to mitigate supply risks. Through these measures, we have established a framework to minimize the impact on business continuity in the event of a flood.

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

☑ Japan

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :yahagi-river

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Brother Industries has large-scale factories and thriving businesses in Japan, and they are exposed to the risk of flooding.

(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

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

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

Select from:

☑ Exceptionally unlikely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ 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

We are assuming flood risks for our factories in Japan under the 4 degrees Celsius scenario. If flooding causes disruption to logistics and transportation, it could lead to a suspension of production at our factories.

(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)

10000000000

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

15000000000

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

10000000000

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

15000000000

(3.1.1.23) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – minimum (currency)

10000000000

(3.1.1.24) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

15000000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

We estimated the financial impact based on damage to buildings, inventory losses, and production stoppages.

(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

114000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Since it is difficult to calculate only the costs related to the procurement of materials and the management of warehouses, we will quote the "upstream / downstream costs" of environmental accounting. This number is in the FY2024 environmental accounting disclosed on the environmental web.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

This facility was identified as having a flood risk for the first time through the 2024 TCFD assessment. Based on the TCFD 4°C temperature rise scenario, it has been evaluated that there is a possibility of a flood occurring with a frequency of once every 1,000 years. The main countermeasures include securing buffer stock of parts to prepare for temporary production stoppages due to flooding, establishing a multi-site production system (including dual sourcing for some models), and diversifying suppliers to mitigate supply risks. Through these measures, we have established a framework to minimize the impact on business continuity in the event of a flood.
[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)

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)

0

(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

In FY2024, there were no production stoppages at our factories due to floods or other causes. Therefore, there was no financial impact.

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)

0

(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

In FY2024, there were no production stoppages at our factories due to floods or other causes. Therefore, there was no financial impact.
[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

Japan

☑ Other, please specify :Yahagi-river

(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

1

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

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

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

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.2.11) Please explain

The "organizatuion's total global revenue that could be affected (%)" is calculated by dividing the annual sales of the affected facility in fiscal year 2024 by the total company sales.
[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

Regulatory compliance is an important part of maintaining overall compliance, and we conduct regular assessments. There were no violations during the relevant fiscal 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
☑ Shenzhen pilot ETS

(3.5.2) Provide details of each Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS) your organization is regulated by.

Shenzhen pilot ETS

(3.5.2.1) % of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS

2

(3.5.2.2) % of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS

7.3

(3.5.2.3) Period start date

12/31/2023

(3.5.2.4) Period end date

03/11/2024

(3.5.2.5) Allowances allocated

10983

(3.5.2.6) Allowances purchased

0

(3.5.2.7) Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

362

(3.5.2.8) Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e

7832

(3.5.2.9) Details of ownership

Select from:

☑ Facilities we own and operate

(3.5.2.10) Comment

The Brother Group formulated three pillars; reduction of CO2 emissions, resource circulation, and biodiversity conservation, in the "Brother Group Environmental Vision 2050" as a company that uses energy and resources to provide products using bio-based items such as paper, thread and cloth. This The Brother Group has set sustainability targets for the period of the medium-term business strategy "CS B2024" to address the five materialities for achieving "At your side 2030" Vision, and is promoting the efforts as important management Environmental Vision recognizes the key social issues of climate change, resource depletion, environmental pollution, and destruction of the ecosystem as business risks for the Brother Group and clearly states the Group's continuous commitment to solving these issues over the long term. Under the Brother Group Environmental Vision 2050, in the reduction of CO2 emissions, the Brother Group will aim to achieve carbon neutrality in all business operations and minimize CO2 emissions from the entire value chain by FY2050. In addition, the medium-term target for FY2030 —which serves as a milestone— is set as achieving, by FY2030, 65% reduction in CO2 emissions from the Brother Group from the FY2015 level for Scopes 1 and 2, and 30% reduction from the FY2015 level for the stages of product procurement, use, and disposal (categories 1, 11, and 12 of Scope 3), which emit particularly significant amounts of CO2 in the value chain. This medium-term target for FY2030 regarding the reduction of CO2 emissions has been certified as the "1.5C target" by the "Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi)," an international initiative. Brother has production factories overseas. Among these, the Shenzhen factory in China utilizes the Shenzhen Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS) implemented by the government of Shenzhen. The government allocates a carbon intensity target for the target year. If the factory's CO2 emissions exceed the upper limit target in the target year, it will purchase emission allowances from the Shenzhen carbon emissions trading market. On the other hand, if the CO2 emissions are below the upper limit target in the target year, the surplus can be sold.
[Fixed row]

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

In 2022, the Brother Group formulated its medium-term management strategy "CS B2024" (FY2022–FY2024) as a roadmap to realize the Brother Group Vision "At your side 2030." Based on the foundation of "Leap into a New Future" in CS B2024, the Brother Group has been working to transform its business portfolio, including expanding into industrial fields and innovating the printing sector, as well as transforming its management base for a sustainable future. One of the four strategic themes is the transformation of the management base for a sustainable future, which includes initiatives towards carbon neutrality. The Brother Group is promoting efforts to achieve the goals set out in the Brother Group Environmental Vision 2050, including CO2 emission reduction, resource circulation, and biodiversity conservation. In particular, to achieve carbon neutrality in the Brother Group's business activities by 2050, we are working to reduce CO2 emissions through various activities. Our efforts towards carbon neutrality also contribute to compliance with the Shenzhen Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS) at our Shenzhen factory in China (a regulated site). At this factory, we are working to reduce CO2 emissions by using renewable energy and implementing energy-saving measures for equipment. In FY2024, we achieved CO2 emissions approximately 2,800 tons below the allocated quota. Moving forward, the Brother Group will continue its environmental initiatives towards carbon neutrality and aim for further reductions in CO2 emissions.

(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?

Climate change

(3.6.1) Environmental opportunities identified

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

Water

(3.6.1) Environmental opportunities identified

Select from:

☑ No

(3.6.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental opportunities

Select from:

☑ Opportunities exist, but none anticipated to have a substantive effect on organization

(3.6.3) Please explain

The results of the TCFD scenario analysis conducted in fiscal 2024 did not capture any water-related opportunities that are expected to have a substantive effect on our organization in the futurein. However, securing safe water resources is one of the major environmental issues shared around the world. As a company with production bases in many countries and regions, the Brother Group is committed to its responsibility by regularly monitoring all its bases, evaluating the water risk at each base every year, and working to conserve water. For the 13 bases that use a relatively large amount of water, we have also formulated water management plans and are implementing various initiatives.
[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

Markets
☑ Increased availability of products with reduced environmental impact [other than certified products]

(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
☑ Peru
☑ Japan

☑ Chile
☑ China
☑ India
☑ Italy
☑ Mexico
☑ Norway
☑ Poland
☑ Sweden
☑ Turkey
☑ Germany
☑ Hungary
☑ Ireland
☑ Romania
☑ Bulgaria
☑ Argentina
☑ Australia
☑ Indonesia
☑ Singapore
☑ Netherlands
☑ Republic of Korea
☑ Russian Federation
☑ United Arab Emirates
☑ United States of America
☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
☑ Spain
☑ Brazil
☑ Canada
☑ France
☑ Austria
☑ Belgium
☑ Czechia
☑ Denmark
☑ Finland
☑ Malaysia
☑ Portugal
☑ Slovakia
☑ Thailand
☑ Viet Nam
☑ New Zealand
☑ Philippines
☑ Switzerland
☑ South Africa
☑ Taiwan, China

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Brother's industrial equipment was developed through our manufacturing of machine tools needed to make key parts of sewing machines in-house. In 1985, Brother released the CNC Tapping Center. It has been well received by our customers because it is compact in size yet offers high productivity and environmental performance for processing parts needed by the automobile and IT industries. After the launch of our next-generation machine tool brand "SPEEDIO" in 2013, we have released models that can process bigger parts, and models that are capable of lathe turning processing, and peripheral devices around "SPEEDIO" machines,

such as a rotary table. In this way, we have been exploiting new markets.

(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

☑ Long-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

The IEA's World Energy Outlook predicts that the adoption of electric vehicles will advance as a mitigation measure against climate change. This transition from internal combustion engine vehicles to electric vehicles is expected to create opportunities for our business, as it will likely lead to an increased demand for machine tools due to the rise in new machining work for electric vehicle-related components.

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

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.6.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term - minimum (currency)

1000000000

(3.6.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

6000000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

In the scenario analysis in the TCFD recommendation, we assumed that the conversion from vehicles using internal combustion engines to electric vehicles would proceed in the case of the 1.5 degrees Celsius scenario. Brother's machine tools are compatible with new processed products such as EV-related parts, and we can expect an increase in demand for machine tools.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

5822000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

Since the R&D expenses for these machine tools alone are not disclosed, the R&D expenses for the entire machinery business, including machine tools, are presented. The amount is 5,822 million yen. The figures for R&D expenses are stated in the FY2024 Securities Report.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

In Brother's Machinery business, we are developing compact machine tools for electric vehicles. The newly developed machine tools, named the SPEEDIO series, are a brand of 30-taper machines that offer high cutting capabilities with the compactness and speed not found in 40-taper machines, for customers seeking high productivity. These machines are also environmentally friendly. For example, by eliminating wasteful consumption of electricity and air during machine downtime and adopting a compact design that allows efficient layout even in limited spaces, we achieve high production efficiency and energy savings, thereby contributing to CO2 reduction at our customers' sites.
[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)

85209000000

(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

Since Opp1 represents an opportunity within Brother's Machinery business, we have taken the sales revenue of the Machinery business for the fiscal year 2023 as the financial indicator. The amount is 87,209 million yen. As for the overall financial indicator, we have taken the consolidated sales of the Brother Group, which amounts to 876,555 million yen.
[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

We have established the following policy for all Brother Group companies. The board of directors must not exceed 11 members as stipulated in the articles of incorporation, and include an adequate number of outside directors needed to supervise important administrative decision-making and execution of executive operations at the board of directors. The board of directors shall consist of diverse members with dissimilar backgrounds such as knowledge and experience, whereby it can contribute to global business operations of the Brother Group.

(4.1.6) Attach the policy (optional)

Corporate Governance _ Governance _ Sustainability _ Brother.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
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
☑ President

(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

☑ Other policy applicable to the board, please specify :サステナ

(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

☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☑ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures

☑ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets

☑ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

At our Group, we promote global initiatives for the preservation of the global environment based on the "Brother Group Environmental Policy." As a supervisory structure for environmental issues, the "Sustainability Committee," chaired by the President and Representative Director, has been established. Under this committee, there is a specialized subcommittee for climate change response, called the "Climate Change Response Subcommittee." Additionally, for environmental risk management, the "Risk Management Committee," also chaired by the President and Representative Director, and its subordinate organization, the "Environmental Compliance Committee," have been set up. The "Climate Change Response Subcommittee," led by the General Manager of the Environmental Department and composed of relevant members from each department, holds regular meetings three times a year and convenes additional meetings as necessary. This subcommittee is responsible for monitoring progress and promoting activities toward the goals set out in the "Brother Group Environmental Vision 2050." Important environmental issues are reported to the Sustainability Committee, and the most critical matters are further reported to the Board of Directors. In fiscal 2024, the Board of Directors received reports and held discussions on the most important issues related to climate change, such as CO2 emissions reduction and resource circulation targets. On the other hand, the "Environmental Compliance Committee," chaired by the Executive Officer in charge of the environment and composed of relevant department heads and members, mainly works on compliance with environmental laws and regulations and the reduction of environmental risks. Important environmental risks identified here are reported to the Risk Management Committee, and the most critical matters are reported to the Board of Directors for direction

and supervision. In this way, the Board of Directors strengthens the Group's overall environmental management by receiving reports and recommendations on important environmental issues such as climate change and environmental risks through the Sustainability Committee and Risk Management Committee, and by making policy decisions and supervising initiatives as necessary.

Water

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

Select all that apply

☑ President

(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

☑ Other policy applicable to the board, please specify

(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

☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☑ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures

☑ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets

☑ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

At our Group, we promote global initiatives for the preservation of the global environment based on the "Brother Group Environmental Policy." As a supervisory structure for environmental issues, the "Sustainability Committee," chaired by the President and Representative Director, has been established. Under this committee, there is a specialized subcommittee for climate change response, called the "Climate Change Response Subcommittee." Additionally, for environmental risk management, the "Risk Management Committee," also chaired by the President and Representative Director, and its subordinate organization, the "Environmental Compliance Committee," have been set up. The "Climate Change Response Subcommittee," led by the General Manager of the Environmental Department and composed of relevant members from each department, holds regular meetings three times a year and convenes additional meetings as necessary. This subcommittee is responsible for monitoring progress and promoting activities toward the goals set out in the "Brother Group Environmental Vision 2050." Important environmental issues are reported to the Sustainability Committee, and the most critical matters are further reported to the Board of Directors. In fiscal 2024, the Board of Directors received reports and held discussions on the most important issues related to climate change, such as CO2 emissions reduction and resource circulation targets. On the other hand, the "Environmental Compliance Committee," chaired by the Executive Officer in charge of the environment and composed of relevant department heads and members, mainly works on compliance with environmental laws and regulations and the reduction of environmental risks. Important environmental risks identified here are reported to the Risk Management Committee, and the most critical matters are reported to the Board of Directors for direction and supervision. In this way, the Board of Directors strengthens the Group's overall environmental management by receiving reports and recommendations on important environmental issues such as climate change and environmental risks through the Sustainability Committee and Risk Management Committee, and by making policy decisions and supervising initiatives as necessary.

Biodiversity

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

Select all that apply

☑ President

(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 Terms of Reference

(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

☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☑ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures

☑ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets

☑ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

At our Group, we promote global initiatives for the preservation of the global environment based on the "Brother Group Environmental Policy." As a supervisory structure for environmental issues, the "Sustainability Committee," chaired by the President and Representative Director, has been established. Under this committee, there is a specialized subcommittee for climate change response, called the "Climate Change Response Subcommittee." Additionally, for environmental risk management, the "Risk Management Committee," also chaired by the President and Representative Director, and its subordinate organization, the "Environmental Compliance Committee," have been set up. The "Climate Change Response Subcommittee," led by the General Manager of the Environmental Department and composed of relevant members from each department, holds regular meetings three times a year and convenes additional meetings as necessary. This subcommittee is responsible for monitoring progress and promoting activities toward the goals set out in the "Brother Group Environmental Vision 2050." Important environmental issues are reported to the Sustainability Committee, and the most critical matters are further reported to the Board of Directors. In fiscal 2024, the Board of Directors received reports and held discussions on the most important issues related to climate change, such as CO2 emissions reduction and resource circulation targets. On the other hand, the "Environmental Compliance Committee," chaired by the Executive Officer in charge of the environment and composed of relevant department heads and members, mainly works on compliance with environmental laws and regulations and the reduction of environmental risks. Important environmental risks identified here are reported to the Risk Management Committee, and the most critical matters are reported to the Board of Directors for direction and supervision. In this way, the Board of Directors strengthens the Group's overall environmental management by receiving reports and recommendations on important environmental issues such as climate change and environmental risks through the Sustainability Committee and Risk Management Committee, and by making policy decisions and supervising initiatives as necessary.
[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

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

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

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

[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
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

☑ President

(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

Other
☑ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(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:
☑ Annually

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

At our Group, we promote global initiatives for the preservation of the global environment based on the "Brother Group Environmental Policy." As a supervisory structure for environmental issues, the "Sustainability Committee," chaired by the President and Representative Director, has been established. Under this committee, there is a specialized subcommittee for climate change response, called the "Climate Change Response Subcommittee." Additionally, for environmental risk management, the "Risk Management Committee," also chaired by the President and Representative Director, and its subordinate organization, the "Environmental Compliance Committee," have been set up. The "Climate Change Response Subcommittee," led by the General Manager of the Environmental Department and composed of relevant members from each department, holds regular meetings three times a year and convenes additional meetings as necessary. This subcommittee is responsible for monitoring progress and promoting activities toward the goals set out in the "Brother Group Environmental Vision 2050." Important environmental issues are reported to the Sustainability Committee, and the most critical matters are further reported to the Board of Directors. In fiscal 2024, the Board of Directors received reports and held discussions on the most important issues related to climate change, such as CO2 emissions reduction and resource circulation targets. On the other hand, the "Environmental Compliance Committee," chaired by the Executive Officer in charge of the environment and composed of relevant department heads and members, mainly works on compliance with environmental laws and regulations and the reduction of environmental risks. Important environmental risks identified here are reported to the Risk Management Committee, and the most critical matters are reported to the Board of Directors for direction and supervision.

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ President

(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

Other

☑ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(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:

☑ Annually

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

At our Group, we promote global initiatives for the preservation of the global environment based on the "Brother Group Environmental Policy." As a supervisory structure for environmental issues, the "Sustainability Committee," chaired by the President and Representative Director, has been established. Under this committee, there is a specialized subcommittee for climate change response, called the "Climate Change Response Subcommittee." Additionally, for environmental risk management, the "Risk Management Committee," also chaired by the President and Representative Director, and its subordinate organization, the "Environmental Compliance Committee," have been set up. The "Climate Change Response Subcommittee," led by the General Manager of the Environmental Department and composed of relevant members from each department, holds regular meetings three times a year and convenes additional meetings as necessary. This subcommittee is responsible for monitoring progress and promoting activities toward the goals set out in the "Brother Group Environmental Vision 2050." Important environmental issues are reported to the Sustainability Committee, and the most critical matters are further reported to the Board of Directors. In fiscal 2024, the Board of Directors received reports and held discussions on the most important issues related to climate change, such as CO2 emissions reduction and resource circulation targets. On the other hand, the "Environmental Compliance Committee," chaired by the Executive Officer in charge of the environment and composed of relevant department heads and members, mainly works on compliance with environmental laws and regulations and the reduction of environmental risks. Important environmental risks identified here are reported to the Risk Management Committee, and the most critical matters are reported to the Board of Directors for direction and supervision.

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☑ President

(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

Other

☑ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(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:

☑ Annually

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

At our Group, we promote global initiatives for the preservation of the global environment based on the "Brother Group Environmental Policy." As a supervisory structure for environmental issues, the "Sustainability Committee," chaired by the President and Representative Director, has been established. Under this committee, there is a specialized subcommittee for climate change response, called the "Climate Change Response Subcommittee." Additionally, for environmental risk management, the "Risk Management Committee," also chaired by the President and Representative Director, and its subordinate organization, the "Environmental Compliance Committee," have been set up. The "Climate Change Response Subcommittee," led by the General Manager of the Environmental Department and composed of relevant members from each department, holds regular meetings three times a year and convenes additional meetings as necessary. This subcommittee is responsible for monitoring progress and promoting activities toward the goals set out in the "Brother Group Environmental Vision 2050." Important environmental issues are reported to the Sustainability Committee, and the most critical matters are further reported to the Board of Directors. In fiscal 2024, the Board of Directors received reports and held discussions on the most important issues related to climate change, such as CO2 emissions reduction and resource circulation targets. On the other hand, the "Environmental Compliance Committee," chaired by the Executive Officer in charge of the environment and composed of relevant department heads and members, mainly works on compliance with environmental laws and regulations and the reduction of environmental risks. Important environmental risks identified here are reported to the Risk Management Committee, and the most critical matters are reported to the Board of Directors for direction and supervision.
[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

12.5

(4.5.3) Please explain

Stock compensation will be variable compensation linked to the degree of achievement of targets such as medium-term strategies and the degree of improvement in shareholder value to contribute to the improvement of corporate value over the medium to long term. 50% of the number obtained by dividing the stock compensation standard amount, which is determined in advance according to the position of each director, by the standard stock price is a fixed point, and 50% is a performance-linked point. And add up cumulatively. Performance-linked points consist of the revenue coefficient, net income coefficient, ESG coefficient, and TSR coefficient (calculated from the TOPIX outperform rate). The ESG coefficient is calculated according to the degree of achievement of the CO2 reduction target in Scope 1 and Scope 2 during the target period.

Water

(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

0

(4.5.3) Please explain

Securing safe water resources is an important environmental challenge common across the globe. The Brother Group has been monitoring all of our sites regularly, evaluating water risks at each site every year, and working to reduce water consumption to fulfill our responsibilities as an operator of manufacturing facilities in many countries and regions. At our manufacturing sites, we set water reduction targets, incorporate them into our KPIs, and are implementing reduction activities.

[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

☑ Board/Executive board

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Emission reduction

☑ Reduction in absolute emissions

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual multi-year bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Brother is committed to enhancing sustainable corporate value and has established an executive compensation system to attract and retain talented management personnel both internally and externally. The compensation for our directors consists of "base salary," "annual bonus," and "stock-based compensation." Among these, stock-based compensation is a variable remuneration linked to the performance over a three-year period, which is the focus of our medium-term management

strategy. In calculating stock-based compensation, 25% of the performance-linked points are determined based on the achievement level of the Scope 1 and Scope 2 CO_2 reduction targets. If the achievement rate of the CO_2 reduction targets is less than 80%, the corresponding portion of the compensation will be zero. In this way, the degree of achievement of environmental targets is directly reflected in the remuneration.

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

Our company has introduced a system that reflects the achievement of CO_2 reduction targets in the stock-based compensation for directors. Specifically, 25% of the performance-linked points for stock compensation are calculated based on a CO_2 reduction coefficient, and the amount of compensation increases or decreases according to the achievement level of CO_2 reduction targets for Scope 1 and Scope 2. If the achievement rate is less than 80%, the compensation becomes zero, making the attainment of environmental targets directly impact the compensation. By implementing such a compensation system, directors are incentivized not only to enhance corporate value over the medium to long term, but also to actively address environmental challenges such as CO_2 emission reduction. Through this system, our company has established a framework in which directors are responsible for realizing our environmental commitments and promoting climate transition at the executive level.

Water

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Facility/Unit/Site management

☑ Site manager

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☑ Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☑ Achievement of environmental targets

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☑ Short-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual annual bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Brother aims to enhance sustainable corporate value by establishing a compensation system that enables the recruitment and retention of talented personnel both internally and externally, ensuring that compensation levels are appropriate for each role and performance. While water security indicators are not incorporated into executive compensation, each manufacturing site sets annual KPIs for reducing water intake, and the degree of achievement is reflected in employees' variable compensation, such as annual bonuses. The amount of the annual bonus is determined based on the achievement status of KPI targets for each fiscal year.

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

Brother Group has formulated the "Brother Group Environmental Vision 2050," which looks toward the medium- to long-term future up to 2050. Under the three pillars of CO_2 emission reduction, resource circulation, and biodiversity conservation, the Group is globally promoting "water risk assessment." As an urgent initiative for resource circulation, Brother Group has set forth "promotion of water conservation and recycling at business sites." In the "Brother Group Medium-Term Environmental Action Plan 2024," formulated in fiscal 2022, the Group aims to reduce water intake at manufacturing sites (per unit of sales). At each manufacturing site, annual KPI targets for water intake reduction are set, and the achievement of these targets is reflected in employees' annual bonuses and other variable compensation. This mechanism encourages each employee to recognize the importance of reducing water usage and actively participate in water conservation and recycling measures. In fact, through the continuous implementation of water intake reduction and recycling initiatives, a 4.9% reduction was achieved in fiscal 2024 compared to the base year of fiscal 2022 in the Medium-Term Environmental Action Plan 2024 (however, compared to the previous fiscal year, water intake increased by 6.5% due to increased operations). By linking employee compensation to KPIs in this way, Brother Group has established a system in which the entire organization works together to achieve water security targets.

[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

☑ Water

☑ 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 scope of the environmental policy covers all companies in the Brother Group.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

☑ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

Water-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to control/reduce/eliminate water pollution

☑ Commitment to reduce water withdrawal volumes

☑ Commitment to safely managed WASH in local communities

(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

Brother Group_s Environmental Policy & Vision 2050_ Brother.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

☑ Japan Climate Initiative (JCI)

☑ Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi)

☑ Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)
☑ Task Force on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD)
☑ UN Global Compact

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

Brother Industries, Ltd. is actively participating in major domestic and international frameworks and initiatives to realize a decarbonized society. Within the Japan Climate Initiative (JCI), we have endorsed the declaration "Taking the Lead for Decarbonization from Japan to the World" and, as a member of this network, contribute to the promotion of decarbonization. Furthermore, we have received certification from the Science Based Targets (SBT) initiative for our medium- and long-term CO2 reduction targets aligned with the Paris Agreement, and the entire Brother Group is working toward achieving these ambitious goals. Specifically, we aim to reduce Scope 1 and 2 CO2 emissions by 65% compared to FY2015 levels by FY2030, and reduce Scope 3 emissions (categories 1, 11, and 12) by 28.5% compared to FY2022 levels. These targets have been certified by the SBT initiative as "1.5°C targets." In addition, we have expressed our support for the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD), conducted analyses of climate-related risks and opportunities, and proactively disclosed relevant information. We will continue to enhance our disclosures and strengthen our climate change initiatives in line with the TCFD framework. Moreover, we have endorsed and signed the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC), and through the practice of its 10 principles in the four areas of "human rights," "labour," "environment," and "anti-corruption," we aim for all employees to address social issues and contribute to the development of a sustainable society. Through these frameworks and initiatives, Brother Industries, Ltd. aims to further contribute to the development of a sustainable society through target setting, implementation, and information disclosure.
[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 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

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

(4.11.4) Attach commitment or position statement

sel-2-e.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

We are engaged in Electrical and Electronics Industries' "Carbon Neutrality Action Plan". This industry action plan aligns with our Carbon Neutral Action Plan and strives to meet our industry goals.
[Fixed 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

Asia and Pacific

☑ Japan Business Federation (Keidanren)

(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

☑ 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:

☑ No, we did not attempt to influence their 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

In October 2020, Japan declared its goal to achieve carbon neutrality by 2050. This declaration is specified as a basic principle in the revised "Law Concerning the Promotion of the Measures to Cope with Global Warming" (enforced in April 2022). In line with this level of carbon neutrality, the government has also set a FY2030 greenhouse gas (GHG) reduction target and is currently implementing specific measures to promote green growth in earnest. In response to these domestic and international trends, Japanese industries and companies are working together across various sectors to prevent global warming on both a societal and global level. The electrical and electronics industry has launched the "Carbon Neutrality Action Plan" formulated by the Japan Business Federation (Keidanren), aiming to improve energy efficiency in production processes by an average of 1% annually. Additionally, to contribute to CO2 emission reductions through products and services, the industry has established methods for calculating emission reduction contributions and publishes the annual results of the entire industry. Furthermore, in Phase II of this action plan, the industry has set a new challenge target to reduce CO2 emissions by approximately 46% by FY2030 compared to FY2013, aiming to contribute to

achieving Japan's medium-term goals. Alongside this, the industry is also participating in initiatives to promote the quantification of emission reduction contributions through the global value chain, as promoted by the Japanese government. Brother Industries, Ltd. supports this "Carbon Neutrality Action Plan" of the electrical and electronics industry and reports its annual achievements while working towards achieving the industry's goals. At the same time, it also contributes to the achievement of the carbon neutrality action plan formulated by the Japan Business Federation.

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

0

(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

☑ 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

☑ GRI

☑ 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:

☑ Underway - previous year attached

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Governance

☑ Risks & Opportunities

☑ Strategy

☑ Emissions figures

☑ Emission targets

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Pages 22–24: Approach and initiatives regarding sustainability (governance, strategy, risk management) Pages 25, 36: Emission targets and achievement status Pages 32–36: Response to TCFD (governance, strategy, risk management, metrics and targets)

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

2024-asr.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

Brother do not issue an English version of the securities report, so we attached the Japanese version.

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

☑ 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

☑ Strategy

☑ Governance

☑ Value chain engagement

☑ Water accounting figures

☑ Emission targets
☑ Emissions figures
☑ Risks & Opportunities
☑ Water pollution indicators
☑ Content of environmental policies

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Pages 3–5: Message from management Pages 83–91: Environmental policy and management structure Pages 92–94: “Environmental Vision 2050” Pages 95–100: Environmental action plan (including emission targets and achievement status) Pages 101–110: Climate Change Response (Disclosure Based on TCFD Recommendations) Pages 111–124: Reduction of CO2 Emissions Pages 125–131: Resource circulation and waste reduction Page 333: Water-related data at main business

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

sus-2024-en.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

This year's report is currently in production, so we attached last year's version.
[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:
☑ Every three years or less frequently

Water

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:
☑ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:
☑ Every three years or less frequently
[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

☑ Policy

☑ Market

☑ Reputation

☑ Technology

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2024

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030

☑ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

The Brother Group has identified CO2 emissions reduction as one of its key priorities in its "Brother Group Environmental Vision 2050." The Brother Group recognizes the increasingly serious global issue of climate change as an important social issue and views it as both a business risk and an opportunity for the Brother Group. In fiscal 2024, based on the TCFD recommendations, we evaluated the significance of climate-related risks and opportunities that could affect our core businesses from 2024 onwards. For each risk and opportunity, we set two scenarios: a 1.5°C scenario, where climate change mitigation efforts progress and a decarbonized society is achieved, and a 4.0°C scenario, where climate change mitigation efforts fall short of current levels and temperatures continue to rise. Based on these scenarios, we identified key risks and opportunities and assessed their impact on our business and finances. For the 1.5°C and 4.0°C scenarios, we referenced the IEA (International Energy Agency) NZE scenario, the IPCC (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change) SSP5-8.5 scenario, and Aqueduct (a water risk assessment tool), among others.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The Brother Group has identified CO2 emissions reduction as one of its key priorities in its "Brother Group Environmental Vision 2050." The Brother Group recognizes the increasingly serious global issue of climate change as an important social issue and views it as both a business risk and an opportunity for the Brother Group. In fiscal 2024, based on the TCFD recommendations, we evaluated the significance of climate-related risks and opportunities that could affect our core businesses from 2024 onwards. For each risk and opportunity, we set two scenarios: a 1.5°C scenario, where climate change mitigation efforts progress and a decarbonized society is achieved, and a 4.0°C scenario, where climate change mitigation efforts fall short of current levels and temperatures continue to rise. Based on these scenarios, we identified key risks and opportunities and assessed their impact on our business and finances. For the 1.5°C and 4.0°C scenarios, we referenced the IEA (International Energy Agency) NZE scenario, the IPCC (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change) SSP5-8.5 scenario, and Aqueduct (a water risk assessment tool), among others.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Water scenarios

☑ WRI Aqueduct

(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

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2024

(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

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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

2024

(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 Brother Group has identified CO2 emissions reduction as one of its key priorities in its "Brother Group Environmental Vision 2050." The Brother Group recognizes the increasingly serious global issue of climate change as an important social issue and views it as both a business risk and an opportunity for the Brother Group. In fiscal 2024, based on the TCFD recommendations, we evaluated the significance of climate-related risks and opportunities that could affect our core businesses from 2024 onwards. For each risk and opportunity, we set two scenarios: a 1.5°C scenario, where climate change mitigation efforts progress and a decarbonized society is achieved, and a 4.0°C scenario, where climate change mitigation efforts fall short of current levels and temperatures continue to rise. Based on these scenarios, we identified key risks and opportunities and assessed their impact on our business and finances. For the 1.5°C and 4.0°C scenarios, we referenced the IEA (International Energy Agency) NZE scenario, the IPCC (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change) SSP5-8.5 scenario, and Aqueduct (a water risk assessment tool), among others.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The Brother Group has identified CO2 emissions reduction as one of its key priorities in its "Brother Group Environmental Vision 2050." The Brother Group recognizes the increasingly serious global issue of climate change as an important social issue and views it as both a business risk and an opportunity for the Brother Group. In fiscal 2024, based on the TCFD recommendations, we evaluated the significance of climate-related risks and opportunities that could affect our core businesses from 2024 onwards. For each risk and opportunity, we set two scenarios: a 1.5°C scenario, where climate change mitigation efforts progress and a decarbonized society is achieved, and a 4.0°C scenario, where climate change mitigation efforts fall short of current levels and temperatures continue to rise. Based on these scenarios, we identified key risks and opportunities and assessed their impact on our business and finances. For the 1.5°C and 4.0°C scenarios, we referenced the IEA (International Energy Agency) NZE scenario, the IPCC (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change) SSP5-8.5 scenario, and Aqueduct (a water risk assessment tool), among others.
[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

(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 Brother Group identified key risks and opportunities based on the "1.5°C scenario" and "4.0°C scenario" for its core businesses in fiscal 2024 and assessed their impact on its operations and finances. Based on the analysis, the Group determined that efforts toward carbon neutrality, particularly in response to the circular economy, are important for the Brother Group in terms of both risks and opportunities. To incorporate this into its business strategy and activities, the Brother Group has set sustainability goals related to CO2 emissions reduction and resource circulation as material issues in its mid-term management strategy "CS B2027," and is working to achieve these goals as an important management issue.

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

(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 Brother Group identified key risks and opportunities based on the "1.5°C scenario" and "4.0°C scenario" for its core businesses in fiscal 2024 and assessed their impact on its operations and finances. Based on the analysis, the Group determined that efforts toward carbon neutrality, particularly in response to the circular economy, are important for the Brother Group in terms of both risks and opportunities. To incorporate this into its business strategy and activities, the Brother Group has set sustainability goals related to CO2 emissions reduction and resource circulation as material issues in its mid-term management strategy "CS B2027," and is working to achieve these goals as an important management issue.
[Fixed row]

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

(5.2.1) Transition plan

Select from:

☑ No, but we are developing a climate transition plan within the next two years

(5.2.15) Primary reason for not having a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world

Select from:

☑ Lack of internal resources, capabilities, or expertise (e.g., due to organization size)

(5.2.16) Explain why your organization does not have a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world

In order to achieve the climate change targets set out in the Brother Group Environmental Vision 2050 and the mid-term targets for 2030, we are formulating plans to implement various measures. However, as these plans are currently under review to determine whether they meet the requirements of the climate transition plan, we are responding that we do not currently have a climate transition plan in place.
[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

☑ Investment in R&D

[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

[Risk]Falling demand for metalworking parts for internal combustion engines [Oppotunity]Increased demand for energy-efficient products and low-carbon products/ Rising demand for machine tools to increase new manufacturing workpieces for electric vehicle-related parts, etc.

Investment in R&D

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ 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

Increased demand for energy-efficient products and low-carbon products/ Rising demand for machine tools to increase new manufacturing workpieces for electric vehicle-related parts, etc.
[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

☑ Revenues

☑ Direct costs

(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

☑ Water

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

The global shift to electric vehicles (EVs) for a decarbonized society is creating risks for machine tool makers, such as less demand for traditional engine parts and fewer production steps because of giga-casting (one-piece molding) technology. At the same time, there are new opportunities, like more need for machining motors, batteries, reduction gears, electronic parts, and lightweight metal parts to increase driving range. Brother Group's industrial machinery business is carefully recognizing these risks and opportunities from the EV shift, and is reflecting them in product development and financial planning to keep and strengthen its competitiveness.

[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
	Select from: ☑ No, but we plan to in the next two years

[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)

-87.5

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

270.4

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

-5.1

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

-21.9

(5.9.5) Please explain

In FY 2023, we carried out renovations due to the aging of wastewater treatment facilities and strengthened equipment to comply with stricter legal standards, resulting in a significant decrease in FY 2024.
[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

[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:
☑ Implicit price

(5.10.1.2) Objectives for implementing internal price

Select all that apply
☑ Drive low-carbon investment
☑ Incentivize consideration of climate-related issues in decision making

(5.10.1.3) Factors considered when determining the price

Select all that apply

☑ Cost of required measures to achieve climate-related targets

☑ Price/cost of renewable energy procurement

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

As a criterion for evaluating environmental investments that are easy for Brother to operate, we will first start implementing this system in domestic environmental investments. Carbon price is defined as (total cost - total electricity cost) / total CO2 reduction. The unit is yen per ton of CO2. This will be used as a criterion for investment decisions in domestic environmental investments.

(5.10.1.5) Scopes covered

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

(5.10.1.6) Pricing approach used – spatial variance

Select from:

☑ Uniform

(5.10.1.8) Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Select from:

☑ Evolutionary

(5.10.1.9) Indicate how you expect the price to change over time

At this point, it is unclear how carbon prices will change over time.

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

4000

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

12000

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

Select all that apply

☑ Capital expenditure

☑ Operations

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

Select from:

☑ Yes, for some decision-making processes, please specify :It is mandatory to apply this in the decision-making process for investments related to GHG reduction.

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

11.04

(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

Currently, the pricing approach for achieving objectives is standardized in terms of monitoring and evaluation methods.
[Add row]

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

	Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues	Environmental issues covered
Suppliers	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change ☑ Water
Customers	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change
Investors and shareholders	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change
Other value chain stakeholders	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change

[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

☑ Contribution to supplier-related Scope 3 emissions

(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

The evaluation criteria are as follows: -Low risk: 85 pts. or higher: Meets the "CSR Procurement Standards" requested by Brother -Moderate risk: 65 to 84 pts.: Some areas require improvement, but voluntary improvements can be made. -High risk: 64 pts. or lower: Has areas that require improvement, and needs immediate improvement and monitoring.

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

Select from:

☑ None

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:

☑ 26-50%

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

The evaluation criteria are as follows: -Low risk: 85 pts. or higher: Meets the "CSR Procurement Standards" requested by Brother -Moderate risk: 65 to 84 pts.: Some areas require improvement, but voluntary improvements can be made. -High risk: 64 pts. or lower: Has areas that require improvement, and needs immediate improvement and monitoring.

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

Select from:

☑ None

[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:

☑ No, we do not prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.3) Primary reason for no supplier prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ We engage with all suppliers

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

Based on our “Procurement Policy” and “CSR Procurement Standards,” we call on all suppliers to collaborate on sustainability. Specifically, we present the CSR Procurement Standards at the start of business relationships and require all suppliers to comply. Furthermore, as concrete initiatives, we conduct CSR surveys targeting 26–50% of all suppliers and perform audits based on risk assessment and materiality. We will continue to strengthen collaboration with all suppliers, including expanding the scope of our efforts.

Water

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ No, we do not prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.3) Primary reason for no supplier prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ We engage with all suppliers

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

Based on our "Procurement Policy" and "CSR Procurement Standards," we call on all suppliers to collaborate on sustainability. Specifically, we present the CSR Procurement Standards at the start of business relationships and require all suppliers to comply. Furthermore, as concrete initiatives, we conduct CSR surveys targeting 26–50% of all suppliers and perform audits based on risk assessment and materiality. We will continue to strengthen collaboration with all suppliers, including expanding the scope of our efforts.
[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, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are 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

Brother Industries, Ltd. (BIL) has joined the Responsible Business Alliance (RBA)—an international industry organization that promotes corporate social responsibility through establishment of sustainable supply chains—and also undertakes efforts to strengthen cooperation with business partners. In September 2021, "the Environmental Supplier Guideline" were established to clearly convey matters related to the environment that the Brother Group thinks should be achieved together with suppliers. The contents of this set of guidelines are consistent with Section C. Environment of the RBA Code of Conduct formulated and published by RBA. We also request that our suppliers set targets for greenhouse gas emissions reduction and actively engage in biodiversity conservation. Through self-assessments by CSR questionnaires, we check compliance with the RBA Code of Conduct at each business partner. Based on these answers, we conduct risk assessments of our partners. For partners where risks are identified, we request improvements through communication such as interviews, while simultaneously implementing audits and monitoring to verify progress and support improvement activities.

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, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are 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

Brother Industries, Ltd. (BIL) has joined the Responsible Business Alliance (RBA)—an international industry organization that promotes corporate social responsibility through establishment of sustainable supply chains—and also undertakes efforts to strengthen cooperation with business partners. In September 2021, "the Environmental Supplier Guideline" were established to clearly convey matters related to the environment that the Brother Group thinks should be achieved together with suppliers. The contents of this set of guidelines are consistent with Section C. Environment of the RBA Code of Conduct formulated and published by RBA. We also request that our suppliers set targets for greenhouse gas emissions reduction and actively engage in biodiversity conservation. Through self-assessments by CSR questionnaires, we check compliance with the RBA Code of Conduct at each business partner. Based on these answers, we conduct risk assessments of our partners. For partners where risks are identified, we request improvements through communication such as interviews, while simultaneously implementing audits and monitoring to verify progress and support improvement activities.
[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

☑ 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:

☑ 76-99%

(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:

☑ 76-99%

(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

☑ Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

(5.11.6.12) Comment

The Brother Group has established and is implementing the "CSR Procurement Level-up Program." We explain the "CSR Procurement Standards" and the "RBA Code of Conduct" to our suppliers, request their compliance with the standards, as well as ask them to sign consent forms. We also request that suppliers regularly cooperate by partaking in our CSR questionnaire and a questionnaire survey on slave (forced) labor with the goal of preventing forced labor, and confirm the status of the shared "Procurement Policy" and "CSR Procurement Standards." We then request suppliers for improvements based on the results of risk assessment using the CSR questionnaire, and audit the progress of the improvements. Besides requesting improvements from suppliers with risks discovered through the CSR questionnaire, we have also built a system where the Brother Group auditors conduct CSR procurement audits on suppliers' manufacturing facilities and get them to rectify any nonconformities that are discovered. Based on the results of our CSR questionnaire evaluation, we conduct audits if necessary and request improvements from business partners identified as "High risk".

Water

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Setting and monitoring withdrawal reduction targets

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ 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:

☑ 76-99%

(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

☑ Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

(5.11.6.12) Comment

The Brother Group has established and is implementing the "CSR Procurement Level-up Program." We explain the "CSR Procurement Standards" and the "RBA Code of Conduct" to our suppliers, request their compliance with the standards, as well as ask them to sign consent forms. We also request that suppliers regularly cooperate by partaking in our CSR questionnaire and a questionnaire survey on slave (forced) labor with the goal of preventing forced labor, and confirm the status of

the shared "Procurement Policy" and "CSR Procurement Standards." We then request suppliers for improvements based on the results of risk assessment using the CSR questionnaire, and audit the progress of the improvements. Besides requesting improvements from suppliers with risks discovered through the CSR questionnaire, we have also built a system where the Brother Group auditors conduct CSR procurement audits on suppliers' manufacturing facilities and get them to rectify any nonconformities that are discovered. Based on the results of our CSR questionnaire evaluation, we conduct audits if necessary and request improvements from business partners identified as "High risk".
[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:
☑ Adaptation to climate change

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Financial incentives
☑ Feature environmental performance in supplier awards scheme

(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:
☑ 1-25%

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

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

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

The Brother Group has established and is implementing the "CSR Procurement Level-Up Program." We explain our "CSR Procurement Standards" and the "RBA Code of Conduct" to our suppliers, request their compliance, and are advancing activities to obtain their signatures on a confirmation of agreement. We regularly request cooperation with CSR questionnaires and surveys on slavery and forced labor aimed at preventing forced labor. This allows us to verify the implementation status of our shared "Procurement Policy" and "CSR Procurement Standards." Subsequently, based on risk assessments from the CSR questionnaires, we request improvements and audit the progress of these improvements. We also actively engage in various initiatives, such as promoting environmentally conscious business activities and contributing to local communities, and have been recognized for outstanding practices. Furthermore, we strive to build mutual trust with our business partners and grow together.

(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 :Greenhouse gas emissions and water withdrawals

(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

Financial incentives

☑ Feature environmental performance in supplier awards scheme

(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:

☑ 1-25%

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

The Brother Group has established and is implementing the "CSR Procurement Level-Up Program." We explain our "CSR Procurement Standards" and the "RBA Code of Conduct" to our suppliers, request their compliance, and are advancing activities to obtain their signatures on a confirmation of agreement. We regularly request cooperation with CSR questionnaires and surveys on slavery and forced labor aimed at preventing forced labor. This allows us to verify the implementation status of our shared "Procurement Policy" and "CSR Procurement Standards." Subsequently, based on risk assessments from the CSR questionnaires, we request improvements and audit the progress of these improvements. We also actively engage in various initiatives, such as promoting environmentally conscious business activities and contributing to local communities, and have been recognized for outstanding practices. Furthermore, we strive to build mutual trust with our business partners and grow together.

(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 :Greenhouse gas emissions and water withdrawals

(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]

(5.11.9) 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

☑ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

The Brother Group is committed to reducing environmental impact at all stages of the life cycle of its products. This is the guiding principle of the group's manufacturing activities. The Brother Group Environmental Action Plan 2024 (2022-2024) set ever-higher targets for each of these stages to accelerate efforts. Specific activities included enhancing eco-conscious design processes and green procurement, continuous reduction in environmental impact at manufacturing facilities (such as CO2 emissions and water consumption), reduction in CO2 emissions in logistics (for example, by optimizing packaging), further improvements in energy saving performance during product use, and enhancement in the reusability, recyclability, and collection system for either products or consumables. We conduct various product lifecycle activities such as product design to improve environmental performance, disclosure of environmental label acquisition products, packaging downsizing, collection and recycling of used products and expendable items, along with video on our website It is open to the public.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

EPEAT is an environmental rating for electronic products that is managed and administered by the Green Electronics Council (a non-profit organization). The

environmental criteria underlying the EPEAT system are based on the full product lifecycle, from design and production to energy use and recycling. EPEAT criteria consist of required and optional ones; products are ranked Gold, Silver, or Bronze depending on the level of conformity with the optional criteria. In August 2016, the MFC-8950DW was registered as a "bronze" product. In December 2017, 9 models including MFC-L2750DWXL were registered as "silver" for the first time as laser products. In September 2024, 145 models (143 models as "silver", 2 models as "gold") have been registered in EPEAT.
[Add 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:

☑ Financial control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

Brother Group adopts International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and prepares financial reports for its consolidated subsidiaries based on financial control standards. The scope of environmental reporting, such as greenhouse gas emissions, is also aligned with the scope of financial reporting. In addition, subsidiaries are working to reduce environmental impact—such as CO_2 emissions reduction, resource circulation (plastics and water), and biodiversity conservation—in accordance with the Group's environmental management regulations.

Water

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Financial control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

Brother Group adopts International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and prepares financial reports for its consolidated subsidiaries based on financial control standards. The scope of environmental reporting, such as greenhouse gas emissions, is also aligned with the scope of financial reporting. In addition, subsidiaries are working to reduce environmental impact—such as CO_2 emissions reduction, resource circulation (plastics and water), and biodiversity conservation—in accordance with the Group's environmental management regulations.

Plastics

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Financial control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

Brother Group adopts International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and prepares financial reports for its consolidated subsidiaries based on financial control standards. The scope of environmental reporting, such as greenhouse gas emissions, is also aligned with the scope of financial reporting. In addition, subsidiaries are working to reduce environmental impact—such as CO_2 emissions reduction, resource circulation (plastics and water), and biodiversity conservation—in accordance with the Group's environmental management regulations.

Biodiversity

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Financial control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

Brother Group adopts International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and prepares financial reports for its consolidated subsidiaries based on financial control standards. The scope of environmental reporting, such as greenhouse gas emissions, is also aligned with the scope of financial reporting. In addition, subsidiaries are working to reduce environmental impact—such as CO_2 emissions reduction, resource circulation (plastics and water), and biodiversity conservation—in accordance with the Group's environmental management regulations.
[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?

	Has there been a structural change?
	Select all that apply ☑ No

[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]

(7.2) 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

☑ IEA CO2 Emissions from Fuel Combustion

☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance

☑ US EPA Emissions & Generation Resource Integrated Database (eGRID)

☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)

☑ 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 report our Scope 2 emissions using both market-based and location-based figures.*

[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

03/30/2016

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

75333.15

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The Brother Group calculates and reports Scope 1, 2, and 3 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in accordance with ISO14064-1, the international standard for GHG calculation and reporting, in order to properly calculate and report its GHG emissions. The results are disclosed to the public after undergoing third-party verification based on the ISO14064-3 standard to verify the validity of the calculation results.

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2016

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

122766.05

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The Brother Group calculates and reports Scope 1, 2, and 3 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in accordance with ISO14064-1, the international standard for GHG calculation and reporting, in order to properly calculate and report its GHG emissions. In the case of electricity, it is calculated by multiplying the power company's emission factor by the amount of electricity used (kWh). The formula is: power company's emission factor x electricity usage (kWh) = Scope 2 emissions. Location-based Scope 2 emissions are calculated using the formula "national average emission factor x electricity consumption (kWh) = Scope 2 emissions."

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/31/2016

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

125092.7

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The Brother Group calculates and reports Scope 1, 2, and 3 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in accordance with ISO14064-1, the international standard for GHG calculation and reporting, in order to properly calculate and report its GHG emissions. In the case of electricity, it is calculated by multiplying the power company's emission factor by the amount of electricity used (kWh). The formula is: power company's emission factor x electricity usage (kWh) = Scope 2 emissions. Market-based Scope 2 emissions are calculated using the formula "Σ{adjusted emission factor (t-CO2/kWh) x electricity consumption (kWh)} = Scope 2 emissions." When using heat (steam, hot water, cold water) supplied by a business other than your own company, the formula is: heat (steam, hot water, cold water) emission factor x usage (GJ) = Scope 2 emissions.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1594888.672

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The Brother Group calculates and reports Scope 1, 2, and 3 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in accordance with ISO14064-1, the international standard for GHG calculation and reporting, in order to properly calculate and report its GHG emissions.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

123561.75

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The Brother Group calculates and reports Scope 1, 2, and 3 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in accordance with ISO14064-1, the international standard for GHG calculation and reporting, in order to properly calculate and report its GHG emissions.

Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

12062.364

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The Brother Group calculates and reports Scope 1, 2, and 3 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in accordance with ISO14064-1, the international standard for GHG calculation and reporting, in order to properly calculate and report its GHG emissions.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

99236.299

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The Brother Group calculates and reports Scope 1, 2, and 3 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in accordance with ISO14064-1, the international standard for GHG calculation and reporting, in order to properly calculate and report its GHG emissions.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3256.719

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The Brother Group calculates and reports Scope 1, 2, and 3 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in accordance with ISO14064-1, the international standard for GHG calculation and reporting, in order to properly calculate and report its GHG emissions.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4023.265

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The Brother Group calculates and reports Scope 1, 2, and 3 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in accordance with ISO14064-1, the international standard for GHG calculation and reporting, in order to properly calculate and report its GHG emissions.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

14767.647

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The Brother Group calculates and reports Scope 1, 2, and 3 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in accordance with ISO14064-1, the international standard for GHG calculation and reporting, in order to properly calculate and report its GHG emissions.

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3827.417

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The Brother Group calculates and reports Scope 1, 2, and 3 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in accordance with ISO14064-1, the international standard for GHG calculation and reporting, in order to properly calculate and report its GHG emissions.

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

17824.829

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The Brother Group calculates and reports Scope 1, 2, and 3 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in accordance with ISO14064-1, the international standard for GHG calculation and reporting, in order to properly calculate and report its GHG emissions.

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The Brother Group calculates and reports Scope 1, 2, and 3 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in accordance with ISO14064-1, the international standard for GHG calculation and reporting, in order to properly calculate and report its GHG emissions.

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1183283.83

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The Brother Group calculates and reports Scope 1, 2, and 3 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in accordance with ISO14064-1, the international standard for GHG calculation and reporting, in order to properly calculate and report its GHG emissions.

Scope 3 category 12: End of life treatment of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

305035.994

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The Brother Group calculates and reports Scope 1, 2, and 3 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in accordance with ISO14064-1, the international standard for GHG calculation and reporting, in order to properly calculate and report its GHG emissions.

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1160.018

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The Brother Group calculates and reports Scope 1, 2, and 3 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in accordance with ISO14064-1, the international standard for GHG calculation and reporting, in order to properly calculate and report its GHG emissions.

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The Brother Group calculates and reports Scope 1, 2, and 3 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in accordance with ISO14064-1, the international standard for GHG calculation and reporting, in order to properly calculate and report its GHG emissions.

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

The Brother Group calculates and reports Scope 1, 2, and 3 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in accordance with ISO14064-1, the international standard for GHG calculation and reporting, in order to properly calculate and report its GHG emissions.

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not relevant, as we do not have any other upstream processes.

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

03/30/2023

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Not relevant, as we do not have any other downstream processes.
[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)

17850.29

(7.6.3) Methodological details

The Brother Group calculates and reports Scope 1, 2, and 3 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in accordance with ISO14064-1, the international standard for GHG calculation and reporting, in order to properly calculate and report its GHG emissions. The results are disclosed to the public after undergoing third-party verification based on the ISO14064-3 standard to verify the validity of the calculation results. To calculate GHG emissions based on Scope 1, the emissions can be determined by multiplying the amount of fuel used by the emission factor for each type of fuel. The emission factors for the fuels are based on the figures from the GHG Protocol. The formula is as follows: Emission factor per fuel type × Amount of fuel used (m³, kL) = Scope 1 emissions.
[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)

105962.612

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

107708.179

(7.7.4) Methodological details

In the case of electricity, it is calculated by multiplying the power company's emission factor by the amount of electricity used (kWh). The formula is: power company's emission factor x electricity usage (kWh) = Scope 2 emissions. Location-based Scope 2 emissions are calculated using the formula "national average emission factor x electricity consumption (kWh) = Scope 2 emissions." Additionally, market-based Scope 2 emissions are calculated using the formula "Σ{adjusted emission factor (t-CO2/kWh) x electricity consumption (kWh)} = Scope 2 emissions." When using heat (steam, hot water, cold water) supplied by a business other than your own company, the formula is: heat (steam, hot water, cold water) emission factor x usage (GJ) = Scope 2 emissions.
[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)

1435326.083

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

☑ Spend-based method

☑ Average product method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

1

(7.8.5) Please explain

For some products in each business area in FY2024, LCA data will be used to understand the emissions of goods and services purchased or acquired by the reporting company. CO2 emissions Σ ((total sales by product) x (emission factor)) Emission factors for Scope 3 product-related categories (categories 1, 11, and 12) are calculated using Eco Leaf (type 3 environmental label) or LCA software (Toshiba Easy LCA) to IDEA version 2.3. At the same time, we changed the method of calculating GHG emissions for reduction gears and gearmotors from an input-output table based on sales to an accumulated basis. To these, we add the GHG emissions derived from the expense amounts by category purchased through expenses. This is done by creating an emission factor derived from the GHG emissions per unit of sales amount, calculated from the expense amounts of the headquarters and main sites. The formula is Σ{(consolidated sales amount data) (emission factor)}. Additionally, for GHG emissions derived from product sales amounts, we multiply the emission factors based on the producer price from the input-output table corresponding to the sold products by the product sales amount. The formula is Σ{(product sales amount) (emission factor)}, which is added to category 1.

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

119605.888

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

☑ 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

To calculate CO2 emissions by multiplying the purchased price and the emission factor based on assert types (buildings, vehicles, machinery, tools, dies, fixtures and equipment, intangible) in FY2024. CO2 emissions Σ ((acquisition cost of fixed assets) x (emission factor)).

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)

12129.522

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Fuels: The amounts of each fuel (Scope1 reported amounts) are multiplied by emissions unit values from the stage of resource extraction to the transportation stage in FY2024. Electricity and Heat: The amounts of electricity and heat (Scope2 reported amounts) are multiplied by average emissions unit values for resource extraction, production, and transportation of fuel for all power sources in FY2024. CO2 emissions Σ ((amount of energy consumption) x (emission factor)).

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

90401.917

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Hybrid method

☑ Fuel-based method

☑ Distance-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

26

(7.8.5) Please explain

Ton-kilometer method will be used for determining emissions for Transportation and delivery in FY 2024. CO2 emissions Σ ((ton-kilometers transported) x (emissions factor by mode such as truck, railroads, ships, and aircrafts)). Domestic BIL (BROTHER INDUSTRIES, LTD.) will use the data of transport emissions report in FY2024 which are provided by domestic/overseas offices and the factories. CO2 emissions Σ ((transport distance) x (transport weight) x (emission factor))

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

8822.493

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

☑ 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

Emissions are estimated by multiplying amounts consigned to waste disposal/recycling companies by emissions unit values "tCO2e/t" based on standard scenarios for each type of waste in FY2024. CO2 emissions Σ ((acceptance amount of processed, recycled waste) x (emission factor)).

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

6672.723

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

☑ Spend-based method

☑ Average 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

In the use of public transportation, the emission in FY2024 has been calculated in multiplying the expenses of each transport mode and the emission factor. If the transportation expense is unknown, the transport mode percentage will be set by the inspection of sampling. CO2 emission Σ ((amount of travel expenses) x (emission factor)). There is a method to simply calculate the emission amount from the number of employees at the end of FY2024 when each site cannot grasp the transportation allowance. Emissions can be calculated using the formula below. CO2 emission Σ ((employee numbers) x (emission factor)).

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

16573.947

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

☑ Spend-based method

☑ Average spend-based method

☑ Fuel-based method

☑ 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

In the use of public transportation, the emission in FY2024 has been calculated in multiplying the expenses of each transport mode and the emission factor. If the transportation expense is unknown, the transport mode percentage will be set by the inspection of sampling. CO2 emission Σ ((amount of travel expenses) x (emission factor)). Calculate based on fuel economy method: CO2 emissions Σ ((moving distance/fuel consumption) x (emission factor)). If we cannot know the data such as transportation expenses payments, travel distance, fuel usage, use the way to calculate based on the numbers of employee and working days in FY2024. Emissions can be calculated using the formula below. CO2 emissions Σ ((employee numbers) x (working days) x (emission factor)).

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

4315.769

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

☑ Asset-specific method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

The emission in FY2024 has been calculated in multiplying the energy consumption of leased assets which are not included in Scope1 and 2 and the emission factor. If the company has rented a part of whole property, the energy consumption should be calculated using the ration of office area, etc. CO2 emission Σ ((leased asset energy consumption) x (emission factor)). If we cannot know energy consumption of leased assets, only when leased asset is building, the emission in FY2024 has

been calculated in multiplying total floor space of leased assets and the emission factor. CO2 emissions Σ ((floor space of leased building) x (emission factor)).

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

14268.805

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

☑ Fuel-based method

☑ 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

The emission in FY2024 is calculated based on ton-kilometer method. We define that transport distance is uniformly 100 km by PCRs (“Product Category Rule" s) of the JEMAI EcoLeaf Environment Label. CO2 emissions Σ ((100km) x (transport weight) x (emission factor)).

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Not relevant, as we do not sell any intermediate product.

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:
☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

642374.79

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply
☑ Average product method
☑ Methodology for direct use phase emissions, please specify :Emissions are calculated based on LCA. LCA data will be used for determining emissions for goods and services purchased or acquired by the reporting company. We use the emission factor of IDEA version2.3.

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

For some products in each business area in FY2024, LCA data will be used to understand the emissions of goods and services purchased or acquired by the reporting company. CO2 emissions Σ ((total sales by product) x (emission factor)) Emission factors for Scope 3 product-related categories (categories 1, 11, and 12) are 119 calculated using Eco Leaf (type 3 environmental label) or LCA software (Toshiba Easy LCA) to IDEA. At the same time, we changed the method of calculating GHG emissions for reduction gears and gearmotors from an input-output table based on sales to an accumulated basis.

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)

306135.243

(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

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

For some products in each business area in FY2024, LCA data will be used to understand the emissions of goods and services purchased or acquired by the reporting company. CO2 emissions Σ ((total sales by product) x (emission factor)) Emission factors for Scope 3 product-related categories (categories 1, 11, and 12) are calculated using Eco Leaf (type 3 environmental label) or LCA software (Toshiba Easy LCA) to IDEA version 2.3. At the same time, we changed the method of calculating GHG emissions for reduction gears and gearmotors from an input-output table based on sales to an accumulated basis.

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

1178.483

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

☑ Asset-specific method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

The emission in FY2024 has been calculated in multiplying the energy consumption of leased assets which are not included in Scope1and 2 and the emission factor. If the company has rented a part of whole property, the energy consumption should be calculated using the ration of office area, etc. CO2 emission Σ ((leased asset energy consumption) x (emission factor)). If we cannot know energy consumption of leased assets, only when leased asset is building, the emission in FY2024 has been calculated in multiplying total floor space of leased assets and the emission factor. CO2 emissions Σ ((floor space of leased building) x (emission factor)).

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Not relevant, as we do not have any franchises.

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

349.693

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

☑ Asset-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 accounted for the GHG emissions of equity-method affiliates under category 15 starting from the fiscal year 2024. The emissions are allocated using the GHG emissions of the business site that is most similar in nature, based on the investment ratio and sales of the equity-method affiliates.

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Not relevant, as we do not sell any intermediate product.

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Not relevant, as we do not sell any intermediate product.
[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:* ☑ 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

Independent Assurance Opinion Statement_Brother_Group_20250605EJ Final3 GHG Protocol.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

page3

(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 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

Independent Assurance Opinion Statement_Brother_Group_20250605EJ Final3 GHG Protocol.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

page3

(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 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

Independent Assurance Opinion Statement_Brother_Group_20250605EJ Final3 GHG Protocol.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

page3

(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

Independent Assurance Opinion Statement_Brother_Group_20250605EJ Final3 GHG Protocol.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

page3-4

(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)

4864.48

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

3.9289

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

We promoted the introduction of solar power generation, which led to an increase in the amount of solar-generated electricity consumed internally, as well as a rise in the use of renewable energy in the electricity purchased from power companies. As a result, CO2 emissions decreased by 4,864.480 t-CO2e. This reduction represents 3.9289% of the total Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions.

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

955.932

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0.772

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Initiatives to reduce CO2 emissions were implemented at production sites (see questions 7.55.1 and 7.55.2). These initiatives included upgrading to high-efficiency air conditioning systems and switching to LED lighting. As a result, CO2 emissions decreased by 955.832 t-CO2e. This reduction represents 0.7720% of the total Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions.

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

There were no significant changes.

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

There were no significant changes.

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

There were no significant changes.

Change in output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1736.822

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

1.4028

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Due to an increase in production volume, CO2 emissions rose by 1,736.822 t-CO2e. This increase accounts for 1.4028% of the total Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions.

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

There were no significant changes.

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

There were no significant changes.

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

There were no significant changes.

Unidentified

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

453.92

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0.3666

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Excluding fluctuations in production volume, the change in Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions was calculated as a reduction of 453.920 t-CO2e. This reduction represents 0.3666% of the total Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions.

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

There were no significant changes.
[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:
☑ Location-based

(7.12) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.15) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.15.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type and provide the source of each used global warming potential (GWP).

Row 1

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ CO2

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

121025.507

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)

Row 2

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☑ CH4

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

2.095

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☑ IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)

Row 3

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☑ N2O

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

0.098

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☑ IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)

Row 4

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☑ HFCs

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

0

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☑ IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)

Row 5

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☑ PFCs

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

0

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☑ IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)

Row 6

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☑ SF6

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

0

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)

Row 7

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ NF3

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

0

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)
[Add row]

(7.16) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 and 2 emissions by country/area.

Argentina

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1.923

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

12.712

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

12.712

Australia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8.995

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Austria

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

16.37

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

3.32

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Belgium

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

73.29

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

15.472

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

5.759

Brazil

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

26.866

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

15.682

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

15.682

Bulgaria

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9.624

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

5.666

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

7.174

Canada

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

428.982

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

137.832

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1.817

Chile

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

12.581

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

29.74

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

29.74

China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

919.242

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

12331.272

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

12161.278

Czechia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

57.96

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

3.822

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

4.746

Denmark

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

10.272

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

21.026

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

46.444

Finland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

22.025

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

2.109

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

13.885

France

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

541.16

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

20.556

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

46.493

Germany

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1320.624

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

228.298

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

331.487

Hungary

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9.624

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

2.644

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

4.439

India

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

11.134

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

278.825

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

278.825

Indonesia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

11.691

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

110.178

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

110.178

Ireland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

49.545

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

16.413

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

24.71

Italy

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

184.689

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

30.64

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

49.741

Japan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6317.292

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

39160.437

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

37474.355

Malaysia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

35.875

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

35.875

Mexico

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

330.124

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

53.258

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

53.258

Netherlands

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

250.015

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

143.696

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

New Zealand

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

170.66

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

43.565

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0.035

Norway

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.368

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0.156

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

12.663

Peru

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0.433

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

5.861

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

5.861

Philippines

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

864.14

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

22154.345

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

28045.259

Poland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

113.043

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

11.516

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

15.261

Portugal

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

329.54

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

25.01

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

74.14

Republic of Korea

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

422.412

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

179.799

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

179.799

Romania

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9.624

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

3.764

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

3.826

Russian Federation

(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

Singapore

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

11.957

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

28.525

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

28.525

Slovakia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

47.045

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

101.319

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

South Africa

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

69.118

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

219.388

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

219.388

Spain

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

393.286

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

25.158

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

43.577

Sweden

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

72.907

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

29.359

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

32.058

Switzerland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

140.982

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

26.524

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

14.47

Taiwan, China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

17.955

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

724.894

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

559.34

Thailand

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

102.373

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

92.686

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

92.686

Turkey

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

10.626

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

11.322

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

11.322

United Arab Emirates

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

108.708

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

127.083

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

127.083

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1827.116

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1350.191

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

11.98

United States of America

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2071.5

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

4334.376

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

3714.013

Viet Nam

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

452.469

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

23808.297

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

23808.297
[Fixed row]

(7.17) Indicate which gross global Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

Select all that apply
☑ By facility

(7.17.2) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business facility.

Row 1

(7.17.2.1) Facility

BROTHER INDUSTRIES, LTD.

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1208.406

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

35.118235

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

136.921934

Row 2

(7.17.2.1) Facility

MIE BROTHER PRECISION INDUSTRIES, LTD.

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1.059

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

34.538892

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

136.624684

Row 3

(7.17.2.1) Facility

BROTHER INDUSTRIES (U.K.) LTD.

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

100.922

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

53.000279

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

-3.038288

Row 4

(7.17.2.1) Facility

BROTHER INDUSTRIES (SLOVAKIA) s.r.o.

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

47.045

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

48.339697

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

19.063973

Row 5

(7.17.2.1) Facility

BROTHER TECHNOLOGY (SHENZHEN) LTD.

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

307.665

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

22.608421

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

114.143486

Row 6

(7.17.2.1) Facility

BROTHER INDUSTRIES (VIETNAM) LTD.

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

450.853

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

20.931128

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

106.192177

Row 7

(7.17.2.1) Facility

BROTHER INDUSTRIES (PHILIPPINES), INC.

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

823.01

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

14.13722

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

121.135152

Row 8

(7.17.2.1) Facility

ZHUHAI BROTHER INDUSTRIES, CO., LTD.

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

11.601

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

22.226723

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

113.532663

Row 9

(7.17.2.1) Facility

TAIWAN BROTHER INDUSTRIES, LTD.

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

17.955

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

22.720242

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

119.300349

Row 10

(7.17.2.1) Facility

BROTHER INDUSTRIES SAIGON, LTD.

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1.615

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

10.9506

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

106.872008

Row 11

(7.17.2.1) Facility

BROTHER MACHINERY XIAN CO., LTD.

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

429.538

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

34.341574

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

108.93977

Row 12

(7.17.2.1) Facility

NISSEI CORPORATION

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2429.33

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

34.919933

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

137.051004

Row 13

(7.17.2.1) Facility

Rest of world

(7.17.2.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

12021.291

(7.17.2.3) Latitude

0

(7.17.2.4) Longitude

0
[Add row]

(7.20) Indicate which gross global Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

Select all that apply
☑ By facility

(7.20.2) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business facility.

Row 1

(7.20.2.1) Facility

BROTHER INDUSTRIES, LTD.

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

17819.026

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

17656.798

Row 2

(7.20.2.1) Facility

MIE BROTHER PRECISION INDUSTRIES, LTD.

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

258.515

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

256.392

Row 3

(7.20.2.1) Facility

BROTHER INDUSTRIES (U.K.) LTD.

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

185.119

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 4

(7.20.2.1) Facility

BROTHER INDUSTRIES (SLOVAKIA) s.r.o.

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

101.319

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Row 5

(7.20.2.1) Facility

BROTHER TECHNOLOGY (SHENZHEN) LTD.

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

5335.201

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

5335.201

Row 6

(7.20.2.1) Facility

BROTHER INDUSTRIES (VIETNAM) LTD.

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

22038.779

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

22038.779

Row 7

(7.20.2.1) Facility

BROTHER INDUSTRIES (PHILIPPINES), INC.

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

22057.684

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

27922.895

Row 8

(7.20.2.1) Facility

ZHUHAI BROTHER INDUSTRIES, CO., LTD.

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

868.209

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

868.209

Row 9

(7.20.2.1) Facility

TAIWAN BROTHER INDUSTRIES, LTD.

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

699.642

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

537.372

Row 10

(7.20.2.1) Facility

BROTHER INDUSTRIES SAIGON, LTD.

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1723.895

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

1723.895

Row 11

(7.20.2.1) Facility

BROTHER MACHINERY XIAN CO., LTD.

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

4465.334

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

4465.334

Row 12

(7.20.2.1) Facility

NISSEI CORPORATION

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

11500.741

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

11406.309

Row 13

(7.20.2.1) Facility

Rest of world

(7.20.2.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

18909.148

(7.20.2.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

15496.994
[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)

17850.29

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

105962.612

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

107708.179

(7.22.4) Please explain

The Brother Group consists of approximately 100 companies engaged in development, production, logistics, sales, and recycling as consolidated subsidiaries both in Japan and overseas. These, along with the headquarters, are reported as a consolidated accounting group. The emission sources for Scope 1 and Scope 2 include fuel usage and electricity usage associated with the business activities at our sites. For the seven affiliated companies to which the equity method is applied, we will

report their emissions under Scope 3, Category 15 starting from fiscal year 2023.

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

The GHG emissions of the seven affiliated companies to which the equity method is applied will be reported under Scope 3, Category 15 as part of the consolidated accounting group starting from fiscal year 2023, rather than being reported as Scope 1 and Scope 2.
[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:
☑ No

(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:

☑ Managing the different emission factors of diverse and numerous geographies makes calculating total footprint difficult

(7.27.2) Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges

If there is no direct transaction with our company and the customer requested to disclose information and it is purchased through a major dealer, it is very difficult to determine the emissions of that product.

Row 2

(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

If the customer knows where they want to disclose information, the calculation will be easier.
[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

For major dealers, we can grasp the sales amount of each customer through our sales company, so we can calculate Scope3 emissions more accurately for each customer by allocation method. However, we still cannot adopt the allocation method because we cannot grasp the sales amount for customers who do not conduct direct transactions.
[Fixed row]

(7.29) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?

Select from:

☑ More than 0% but less than or equal to 5%

(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:* ☑ No
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	*Select from:* ☑ No
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

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

77212.57

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

77212.57

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

4931.78

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

154994.9

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

159926.68

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

585.5

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

585.50

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

13280.05

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

13280.05

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

62591.83

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

232792.96

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

295384.79
[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:* ☑ No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	*Select from:*

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
	☑ No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	*Select from:* ☑ No

[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

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

N/A

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

N/A

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

(7.30.7.8) Comment

N/A

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

N/A

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

39211.65

(7.30.7.8) Comment

We use gasoline, light oil, kerosene, and heavy oil as energy sources.

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

38000.91

(7.30.7.8) Comment

We use city gas and LPG as energy sources.

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

(7.30.7.8) Comment

N/A

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

77212.57

(7.30.7.8) Comment

N/A
[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)

13280.05

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

13280.05

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

13280.05

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

13280.05

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)

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

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]

(7.30.14) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and/or cooling amounts that were accounted for at a zero or near-zero emission factor in the market-based Scope 2 figure reported in 7.7.

Row 1

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Austria

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

25.09

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Austria

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

We do not have complete data on the types of low-carbon technologies, tracking methods used, and sources of low-carbon energy for the natural energy procured at each site. Therefore, we will respond with the most probable options being "solar power," "contracts," and "domestically produced energy." From next year's response, we will attempt to confirm with the sites.

Row 2

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Belgium

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Nuclear

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

74.27

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Belgium

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

The information in the previous column was obtained from the local subsidiaries.

Row 3

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Canada

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1155.6

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Canada

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

At facilities located in this country, we use electricity derived from hydroelectric power, and the emission factor of the electricity is very close to zero.

Row 4

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ China

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

279

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ China

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2024

(7.30.14.10) Comment

The information in the previous column was obtained from contact with the local subsidiaries.

Row 5

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ France

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Nuclear

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

24

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ France

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2024

(7.30.14.10) Comment

The information in the previous column was obtained from contact with the local subsidiaries.

Row 6

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Germany

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify :wind power, solar power

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

172.93

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Germany

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

The information in the previous column was obtained from contact with the local subsidiaries. We have obtained the certificates.

Row 7

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Netherlands

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

461.9

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Netherlands

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

We do not have complete data on the types of low-carbon technologies, tracking methods used, and sources of low-carbon energy for the natural energy procured at each site. Therefore, we will respond with the most probable options being "solar power," "contracts," and "domestically produced energy." From next year's response, we will attempt to confirm with the sites.

Row 8

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Slovakia

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify :wind power, hydroelectric power

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

745.54

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Slovakia

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

The information in the previous column was obtained from contact with the local subsidiaries. We have obtained the certificates.

Row 9

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Spain

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

9.55

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Spain

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

We do not have complete data on the types of low-carbon technologies, tracking methods used, and sources of low-carbon energy for the natural energy procured at each site. Therefore, we will respond with the most probable options being "solar power," "contracts," and "domestically produced energy." From next year's response, we will attempt to confirm with the sites.

Row 10

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Sweden

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify :Hydropower, wind power, solar power, geothermal power generation, and biomass power generation

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

194.58

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Sweden

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

The information in the previous column was obtained from contact with the local subsidiaries. We have obtained the certificates.

Row 11

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Switzerland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify :Solar power, biomass power generation, hydroelectric power

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

321.16

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:
☑ Switzerland

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:
☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

The information in the previous column was obtained from contact with the local subsidiaries. We have obtained the certificates.

Row 12

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Taiwan, China

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

144

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ Taiwan, China

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

We do not have complete data on the types of low-carbon technologies, tracking methods used, and sources of low-carbon energy for the natural energy procured at each site. Therefore, we will respond with the most probable options being "solar power," "contracts," and "domestically produced energy." From next year's response, we will attempt to confirm with the sites.

Row 13

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☑ Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☑ Renewable energy mix, please specify :Solar power, wind power, hydroelectric power

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

6582.53

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☑ Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

The information in the previous column was obtained from contact with the local subsidiaries. We have obtained the certificates.

Row 14

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:
☑ United States of America

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:
☑ Physical power purchase agreement (physical PPA) with a grid-connected generator

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:
☑ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:
☑ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1359.64

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:
☑ Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☑ United States of America

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.30.14.10) Comment

The information in the previous column was obtained from contact with the local subsidiaries. We have obtained the certificates.
[Add row]

(7.30.16) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your electricity/heat/steam/cooling consumption in the reporting year.

Argentina

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

41.25

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(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)

41.25

Australia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(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

Austria

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

25.09

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(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)

25.09

Belgium

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

114.18

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(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)

114.18

Brazil

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

117.12

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(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)

117.12

Bulgaria

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

13.87

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(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)

13.87

Canada

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1171.04

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(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)

1171.04

Chile

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

79.8

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(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)

79.80

China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

20147.8

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

2807.15

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

288.31

(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)

23243.26

Czechia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3.37

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

12.53

(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)

15.90

Denmark

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

56.61

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

77.75

(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)

134.36

Finland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

26.66

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(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)

26.66

France

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

396.07

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(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)

396.07

Germany

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

657.54

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

19.24

(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)

676.78

Hungary

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

13.87

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(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)

13.87

India

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

391.11

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

20.22

(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)

411.33

Indonesia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

141.54

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(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)

141.54

Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

52.04

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(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)

52.04

Italy

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

108.81

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(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)

108.81

Japan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

84616.33

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

3880.21

(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)

88496.54

Malaysia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

58.06

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(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)

58.06

Mexico

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

130.92

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(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)

130.92

Netherlands

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

461.9

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(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)

461.90

New Zealand

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

322.46

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

46.46

(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)

368.92

Norway

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

25.21

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(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)

25.21

Peru

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

31.58

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(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)

31.58

Philippines

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

31317.99

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

3757.03

(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)

35075.02

Poland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

17.78

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(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)

17.78

Portugal

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

166.4

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(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)

166.40

Republic of Korea

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

394.47

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(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)

394.47

Romania

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

13.87

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(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)

13.87

Russian Federation

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(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

Singapore

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

74.67

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(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)

74.67

Slovakia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

745.54

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

153.61

(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)

899.15

South Africa

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

244.91

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

15.36

(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)

260.27

Spain

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

167.95

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

28.47

(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)

196.42

Sweden

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

371.71

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

131.36

(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)

503.07

Switzerland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

476.24

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

75.56

(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)

551.80

Taiwan, China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1273.98

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(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)

1273.98

Thailand

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

199.03

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(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)

199.03

Turkey

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

26.86

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(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)

26.86

United Arab Emirates

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

268.86

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(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)

268.86

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

6615.34

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

1481.48

(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)

8096.82

United States of America

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

10356.41

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(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)

10356.41

Viet Nam

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

42371.06

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

1070.82

(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)

43441.88
[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

1.432e-7

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

125558.47

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:
☑ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

876558000000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:
☑ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

1.38

(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

☑ Change in output

☑ Change in revenue

☑ Unidentified

(7.45.9) Please explain

In fiscal year 2024, Brother Group's consolidated revenue increased by 6.5% year on year to 876,558 million yen. Furthermore, emissions intensity was reduced by 1.38% through initiatives such as increased use of renewable energy, Scope 1 and 2 CO2 emission reductions mainly at production plants, etc.
[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

16.3

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

Production-related waste at manufacturing sites

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

Sales revenue at manufacturing sites

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

4.5

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.52.7) Please explain

The waste reduction target is to reduce the waste volume at manufacturing facilities compared to the previous year (based on sales).The numerator of the indicator is the total amount of production-related waste at manufacturing sites (kg), and the denominator of the indicator is the sales revenue at manufacturing sites (million yen). [Add row]

(7.53) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

☑ Absolute 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

Decision Letter_Approval_Brother Industries.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

03/18/2018

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☑ Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

☑ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

☑ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(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

03/30/2016

(7.53.1.12) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

75333.15

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

125092.7

(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)

200425.850

(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 (%)

65

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

70149.048

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

17850.29

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

107708.179

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

125558.469

(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

57.47

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

We targeted all consolidated companies of the Brother Group

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Under the Brother Group Environmental Vision 2050, in the reduction of CO2 emissions, the Brother Group will aim to achieve carbon neutrality in all business operations and minimize CO2 emissions from the entire value chain by 2050. In addition, the medium-term target for FY2030 - which serves as a milestone - is set as achieving, by FY2030, 65% reduction in CO2 emissions from the Brother Group from the FY2015 level for Scopes 1 and 2, and 30% reduction from the FY2015 level for the stages of product procurement, use, and disposal (categories 1, 11, and 12 of Scope 3), which emit particularly significant amounts of CO2 in the value chain.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

At Brother, we are promoting GHG reduction activities in fiscal year 2024 towards achieving our 2030 targets through the proactive introduction of renewable energy and energy-saving activities at our business sites.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

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, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

Decision Letter_Approval_Brother Industries.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☑ 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

03/18/2018

(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 3

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 3, Category 1 – Purchased goods and services

☑ Scope 3, Category 11 – Use of sold products

☑ Scope 3, Category 12 – End-of-life treatment of sold products

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

03/30/2016

(7.53.1.14) Base year Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1296639.955

(7.53.1.24) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1245507.608

(7.53.1.25) Base year Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

159002.924

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2701150.487

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

2701150.487

(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

(7.53.1.45) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use 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

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

03/30/2031

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

30

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

1890805.341

(7.53.1.59) Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1435326.083

(7.53.1.69) Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

642374.083

(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)

306135.243

(7.53.1.76) Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2383835.409

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

2383835.409

(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

39.16

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

We targeted all consolidated companies of the Brother Group

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

Under the Brother Group Environmental Vision 2050, in the reduction of CO2 emissions, the Brother Group will aim to achieve carbon neutrality in all business operations and minimize CO2 emissions from the entire value chain by 2050. In addition, the medium-term target for FY2030 - which serves as a milestone - is set as achieving, by FY2030, 65% reduction in CO2 emissions from the Brother Group from the FY2015 level for Scopes 1 and 2, and 30% reduction from the FY2015 level

for the stages of product procurement, use, and disposal (categories 1, 11, and 12 of Scope 3), which emit particularly significant amounts of CO2 in the value chain.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

We expanded sales of products featuring miniaturization and improved energy-saving performance, as well as activities to reduce CO2 emissions during parts manufacturing in collaboration with our business partners. As a result, we achieved a reduction of 177,000 tons of CO2 emissions over three years through fiscal year 2024.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

[Add row]

(7.54) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

☑ No other climate-related targets

(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	*0*	*`Numeric input*
To be implemented	*19*	*223.95*
Implementation commenced	*36*	*900.31*
Implemented	*78*	*955.83*
Not to be implemented	*4*	*`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 buildings

☑ Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning (HVAC)

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

225.75

(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)

5770000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

33430000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:
☑ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:
☑ <1 year

(7.55.2.9) Comment

We reduced electricity consumption by renovating and upgrading air conditioning systems and decreasing the number of units through production line relocation.

Row 2

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings
☑ Lighting

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

156.82

(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)

4680000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

100000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ <1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ <1 year

(7.55.2.9) Comment

We reduced electricity consumption by switching to LED lighting and automatic sensors, eliminating unnecessary lights, and reviewing lighting power usage.

Row 3

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

☑ Process optimization

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

282.69

(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)

6480000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

2460000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ <1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:
☑ <1 year

(7.55.2.9) Comment

We reduced electricity consumption by shortening machine operating and usage times and implementing automatic power-off functions.

Row 4

(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)

172.78

(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)

4380000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

26040000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:
☑ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:
☑ <1 year

(7.55.2.9) Comment

We have reduced electricity consumption by integrating and upgrading production lines and equipment.

Row 5

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes
☑ Other, please specify :Reducing the number of production equipment and utilities

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

117.8

(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)

2790000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

0

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:
☑ <1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:
☑ <1 year

(7.55.2.9) Comment

We flexibly reduce the number of production equipment and utilities according to operating conditions and by shortening overtime hours.
[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:
☑ Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards

(7.55.3.2) Comment

We, including headquarters and business units, decide on investments, including research costs, to comply with regulatory requirements and standards.

Row 2

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Dedicated budget for energy efficiency

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Dedicated budgets for energy efficiency are planned and implemented in each of the environmental department, general affairs department handling facilities, and business departments.

Row 3

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Internal incentives/recognition programs

(7.55.3.2) Comment

From the amount of "Eco-point" in Brother's environmental program, donations are made to external environmental organizations, and outstanding departments are commended. Additionally, once a year, outstanding departments and sites are recognized through the "Brother Group Environmental Award" system.

Row 4

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Internal finance mechanisms

(7.55.3.2) Comment

In order to achieve our goals, we may make additional investments as necessary for reduction activities, which are deliberated in strategic meetings.

Row 5

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:
☑ Dedicated budget for low-carbon product R&D

(7.55.3.2) Comment

We set energy-saving performance targets in each business segment and decide investment in developing new products.
[Add row]

(7.73) Are you providing product level data for your organization's goods or services?

Select from:
☑ No, I am not providing data

(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:

☑ Other, please specify :IEC 63372

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Aluminum

☑ Other, please specify :Cutting processing

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

The SPEEDIO models perform optimization control to fully demonstrate machine performance based on NC control, which was developed in-house. We also focus on the concept of eliminating all waste, such as reducing consumption of electricity and air when the operation of machines is stopped and enabling efficient placement even in limited spaces through compact designs. We contribute to reducing CO2 emissions at customers' sites by realizing high production efficiency and energy-saving performance.

(7.74.1.5) Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.74.1.6) Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Select from:

☑ Guidelines for Assessing the Contribution of Products to Avoided Greenhouse Gas Emissions (ILCA)

(7.74.1.7) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

Select from:

☑ Use stage

(7.74.1.8) Functional unit used

1unit

(7.74.1.9) Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

Compared Brother's product (SPEEDIO No. 30 spindle machine) to competitor's products (No. 30 and No. 40 spindle machines), calculated the contribution to avoided CO2 emissions in the product use stage that could be achieved through improving energy-saving performance and other means.

(7.74.1.10) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

Select from:

☑ Use stage

(7.74.1.11) Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

38.909

(7.74.1.12) Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

Calculation formula ＝ (competitor product CO2 emissions - Brother product CO2 emissions) x number of products sold (estimated 10 years of product use) CO2 emissions of products are calculated based on data obtained by running general No. 30 and No. 40 spindle machines based on Brother's scenarios with a processing program developed by Brother (No. 30 and No. 40 spindle machines refers to the size of the tool attachment area and are machine tool industry terms that represent product categories)

(7.74.1.13) Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

5.398
[Add row]

(7.79) Has your organization retired any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.79.1) Provide details of the project-based carbon credits retired by your organization in the reporting year.

Row 1

(7.79.1.1) Project type

Select from:

☑ Landfill gas

(7.79.1.2) Type of mitigation activity

Select from:

☑ Emissions reduction

(7.79.1.3) Project description

This project is located at a landfill site in Nanhai District, Foshan City, Guangdong Province, China. It captures methane gas generated from the landfill, which is then utilized for power generation. By capturing and utilizing landfill gas, the project reduces greenhouse gas emissions and contributes to sustainable energy supply.

(7.79.1.4) Credits retired by your organization from this project in the reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

1300

(7.79.1.5) Purpose of retirement

Select from:

☑ Voluntary offsetting

(7.79.1.6) Are you able to report the vintage of the credits at retirement?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.79.1.7) Vintage of credits at retirement

2022

(7.79.1.8) Were these credits issued to or purchased by your organization?

Select from:

☑ Purchased

(7.79.1.9) Carbon-crediting program by which the credits were issued

Select from:

☑ VCS/Verra (Verified Carbon Standard)

(7.79.1.10) Method the program uses to assess additionality for this project

Select all that apply

☑ Consideration of legal requirements

☑ Investment analysis

☑ Barrier analysis

☑ Market penetration assessment

(7.79.1.11) Approaches by which the selected program requires this project to address reversal risk

Select all that apply

☑ No requirements

☑ No risk of reversal

(7.79.1.12) Potential sources of leakage the selected program requires this project to have assessed

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream/downstream emissions

(7.79.1.13) Provide details of other issues the selected program requires projects to address

None in particular. In accordance with the VCS standards, general risk management measures such as environmental and social impact assessments and stakeholder engagement are implemented, but there are no additional specific requirements.

(7.79.1.14) Please explain

This project reduces greenhouse gas emissions by capturing methane gas generated from the landfill and utilizing it for power generation. In accordance with the VCS/Verra standards, additionality assessment, leakage risk assessment, and environmental and social impact assessments are conducted. There is no reversal risk associated with this project.
[Add row]

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:

☑ Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

All major facilities including manufacturing sites are monitored based on invoice water usage. Some sales offices that do not indicate the amount of water taken on the invoice use water for daily life. Therefore, the amount of water intake is calculated based on the number of employees.

(9.2.4) Please explain

We monitor the total water intake at all our facilities. At manufacturing sites, monitoring is conducted once a month, while at sales offices, the annual total water usage is reported to the head office. For major facilities, including manufacturing sites, monitoring is based on the water usage indicated on invoices. On the other hand, at some sales offices where water intake is not stated on the invoice and water is used for domestic purposes, the department in charge at the head office calculates the water intake based on the number of employees. In this way, the total water intake is monitored at least once a year at all facilities.

Water withdrawals – volumes by source

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water withdrawals are classified into public water sources, groundwater sources, and surface water sources (rainwater, etc.). For example, public and groundwater withdrawals are measured by invoices or flow meters, and rainwater is measured by tank capacity and collection frequency.Water withdrawal sources may also be identified based on location.

(9.2.4) Please explain

We regularly monitor the amount of water taken from the water source. All manufacturing sites are monitored monthly and sales offices are monitored annually. This allows all facilities to monitor water withdrawals by water source at least once a year.

Water withdrawals quality

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

The Brother Group is supplied with water through public bodies and industrial park management agencies. For that reason, Intake water quality is monitored by external facilities at least annually at all facilities. It is confirmed that the standards are below the standards set by the laws of each country and region.

(9.2.4) Please explain

The Brother Group is supplied with water through public bodies and industrial park management agencies. For that reason, Intake water quality is monitored by external facilities at least annually at all facilities.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

The 8% of all the Brother Group's business sites manage the amount of discharged water by "measurement with a wastewater meter" or "calculation based on rules such as agreements with industrial parks." We assume that other facilities discharge the same amount of water as we take in.

(9.2.4) Please explain

The 8% of all the Brother Group's business sites manage the amount of discharged water by "measurement with a wastewater meter" or "calculation based on rules such as agreements with industrial parks." We assume that other facilities discharge the same amount of water as we take in. This allows all sites to monitor total wastewater at least once a year.

Water discharges – volumes by destination

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

We regularly monitor the amount of wastewater discharged volumes by destination from all facilities. The 8% of all the Brother Group's business sites manage the amount of discharged water by "measurement with a wastewater meter" or "calculation based on rules such as agreements with industrial parks." We assume that other facilities discharge the same amount of water as we take in. Discharge destination may also be identified based on location.

(9.2.4) Please explain

We regularly monitor the amount of wastewater discharged volumes by destination from all facilities. Of the wastewater discharged from all Brother Group facilities, 18% is discharged into rivers and 82% into sewers. The 8% of all the Brother Group's business sites manage the amount of discharged water by "measurement with a wastewater meter" or "calculation based on rules such as agreements with industrial parks." We assume that other facilities discharge the same amount of water as we take in. This allows all facilities to monitor the amount of discharged water at least once a year by discharge destination.

Water discharges – volumes by treatment method

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

For production bases with treatment facilities, we send a water survey form to understand Water discharges – volumes by treatment method. Other bases (sales

offices, etc.) that do not have treatment facilities use water for domestic purposes such as drinking. In this case, the wastewater is discharged to the public sewer. The amount is assumed to be the same as the amount of water intake.

(9.2.4) Please explain

68% of the wastewater from all Brother Group facilities is treated at our own wastewater treatment facility, and the rest is discharged to sewers. We monitor the volume of wastewater per treatment method at least annually for all facilities.

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:

☑ Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Assuming compliance with the laws and regulations of each country, we request external analytical institutions to measure the water quality of wastewater such as pH, turbidity, BOD, and COD at all target facilities.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Assuming compliance with the laws and regulations of each country, we request external analytical institutions to measure the water quality of wastewater such as pH, turbidity, BOD, and COD at all target facilities. The frequency of measurement varies depending on the facility according to the agreement with the government, and we request and monitor the water quality from an external company every week or every month.

Water discharge quality – emissions to water (nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and/or other priority substances)

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.4) Please explain

There are no production processes or products that emit hazardous substances that fall under the question. In the future, it is unlikely that the relationship will increase.

Water discharge quality – temperature

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:
☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:
☑ Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Assuming that the laws and regulations of each country are complied with, we monitor and monitor the water temperature at all target sites at least once a year. The temperature of the discharged water is controlled by the production bases of each country, and is lower than the temperature specified by the legislation of each country/region. In Japan, water thermometers are used to monitor the temperature below the 45°C standard set by the Sewerage Law.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Assuming that the laws and regulations of each country are complied with, we monitor and monitor the water temperature at all target sites at least once a year. The temperature of the discharged water is controlled by the production bases of each country, and is lower than the temperature specified by the legislation of each country/region. In Japan, water thermometers are used to monitor the temperature below the 45C standard set by the Sewerage Law.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:
☑ Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water consumption is calculated by subtracting the amount of drainage from the amount of intake.

(9.2.4) Please explain

We regularly monitor water usage and drainage at all facilities and monitor consumption. Water consumption is calculated by subtracting the amount of drainage from the amount of intake. According to this method, manufacturing sites are monitored once a month and sales offices are monitored once a year.

Water recycled/reused

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:
☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:
☑ Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water recycling and reuse are part of activities to use water efficiently. The amount can be grasped by the measured value or the theoretical value.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water recycling and reuse are part of activities to use water efficiently. The amount can be grasped by a measured value or a theoretical value. Once a year, there is

a report from the relevant base to the head office.

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:
☑ Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

The Brother Group ensures clean and safe water at all business sites with fully functional services and creates a safe and clean work environment to ensure the health and safety of all employees. The quality of water intake is monitored by an external organization that conducts water quality inspections below the standards set by the laws of each country/region or at least once a year at all facilities.

(9.2.4) Please explain

The Brother Group ensures clean and safe water at all business sites with fully functional services and creates a safe and clean work environment to ensure the health and safety of all employees. The quality of water intake is monitored by an external organization that conducts water quality inspections below the standards set by the laws of each country/region or at least once a year at all facilities.
[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)

852.92

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(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:

☑ About the same

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

【For comparison with previous reporting year】 This reporting year, it incleased by 8.4% compared to the previous reporting year. We chose "Higher" according to the selection criteria of Brother. Global water withdrawal reduction activities have been carried out. On the other hand,Operational volumes have increased at several of our locations. The amount of water (which accounts for the majority of Water withdrawals) used for daily life such as drinking has increased. This is the main reason why the total water withdrawals has increased. The selection criteria for Brother are as follows. Much lower: less than 30% lower: -30 to -5% About the same: within 5% Higher: 5 to 30% Much higher: 30% or more. The sum of total discharged and total consumed is equal to the total water withdrawals. 【Five-year forecast】 In order to carry out specific activities of the “Brother Group Environmental Vision 2050”, we formulated “the Brother Group mid-term Environmental Action Plan 2027”. The plan is "Reduce the amount of water intake at manufacturing bases from the previous year (sales basis unit)". We continue to work to achieve this goal. Therefore, In the mid to long term, the amount of water withdrawal (sales basis unit) is expected to decrease. The absolute amount of water withdrawal is expected to remain the same overall, even if the amount of operations increases. This is because we are promoting efficient use of water.

Total discharges

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

756.32

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(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:

☑ About the same

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

For comparison with previous reporting year】 This reporting year, it increased by 7.7% compared to the previous reporting year. We chose "Higher" according to the selection criteria of Brother. Approximately 89% of the total water withdrawals is discharged. Global water withdrawal reduction activities have been carried out.On the other hand, operational volumes have increased at several of our locations. The amount of water (which accounts for the majority of Water withdrawals) used for daily life such as drinking has increased. This is the main reason why the total water withdrawals has increased. The selection criteria for Brother are as follows. Much lower: less than 30% lower: -30 to -5% About the same: within 5% Higher: 5 to 30% Much higher: 30% or more. The sum of total discharged and total consumed is equal to the total water withdrawals. 【Five-year forecast】 In order to carry out specific activities of the “Brother Group Environmental Vision 2050”, we formulated “the Brother Group mid-term Environmental Action Plan 2027”. The plan is "Reduce the amount of water intake at manufacturing bases from the previous year (sales basis unit)". We continue to work to achieve this goal. Therefore, In the mid to long term, the amount of water withdrawal (sales basis unit) is expected to decrease. The absolute amount of water withdrawal is expected to remain the same overall, even if the amount of operations increases. This is because we are promoting efficient use of water. The Brother Group discharges approximately 89% of water withdrawals. Theoretically, the amount of water discharges expected to change at about the same rate as the amount of water withdrawals.

Total consumption

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

96.6

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Much higher

(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:

☑ About the same

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

【For comparison with previous reporting year】 This reporting year, it increased by 14.3% compared to the previous reporting year. We chose "Higher" according to the selection criteria of Brother. Global water withdrawal reduction activities have been carried out. On the other hand, operational volumes have increased at several of our locations. Typically, much of the water consumption is due to water evaporation and water used for daily life such as drinking associated with factory activities. As operations at multiple locations increased, water consumption also increased. The sum of total emissions and total consumption equals total water withdrawals. The selection criteria for Brother are as follows. Much lower: less than 30% lower: -30 to -5% About the same: within 5% Higher: 5 to 30% Much higher: 30% or more. 【Five-year forecast】 In order to carry out specific activities of the “Brother Group Environmental Vision 2050”, we formulated “the Brother Group mid-term Environmental Action Plan 2027”. The plan is "Reduce the amount of water intake at manufacturing bases from the previous year (sales basis unit)". We continue to

work to achieve this goal. Therefore, In the mid to long term, the amount of water withdrawal (sales basis unit) is expected to decrease. The absolute amount of water withdrawal is expected to remain the same overall, even if the amount of operations increases. This is because we are promoting efficient use of water. Water consumption is due to evaporation from factory activities and drinking water for employees.
[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:
☑ No

(9.2.4.8) Identification tool

Select all that apply
☑ WRI Aqueduct

(9.2.4.9) Please explain

As a result of the TCFD scenario analysis, the financial impact of business risk due to drought was assessed to be small. Therefore, it is determined that there is no water stress.
[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:
☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Water is indispensable in our operations because it is used in product manufacturing processes such as parts washing and equipment cooling, and also as drinking water for employees. However, poor water quality will adversely affect product quality and equipment. Furthermore, the supply from rainwater is unstable, and pumping water directly from wetlands, rivers and lakes causes water rights problems for the entire basin and is an unstable source. As a result, Brother Group facilities do not draw water directly from wetlands, rivers or lakes. There is no plan to use it in the future. On the other hand, regarding rainwater, from the perspective of recycling water, we believe that it is important to make effective use of limited resources. Therefore, the rainwater we store is used for watering trees. For the Brother Group's operations, fresh surface water is not so essential, so we have selected "Not relevant".

Brackish surface water/Seawater

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Water is indispensable for our operations because it is used in product manufacturing processes such as parts washing and equipment cooling, and is also used as drinking water for employees. However, salty water cannot be used for production processes, equipment, or drinking. Therefore, the Brother Group facilities do not use surface water/seawater of brackish water, so "Not relevant" was selected. There is no plan to use it in the future.

Groundwater – renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

151.32

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Facility expansion

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

We need water to factory activities. If it is difficult to draw water from a third-party source that provides a stable supply, we use groundwater(renewable). We chose "relevant" because six manufacturing facilities used groundwater(renewable). This corresponds to approximately 18% of the total water withdrawal. This report year, it increased by 26.2% compared to the previous report year. We chose "Higher" according to Brother's selection criteria. The main reason for this is the increase in water use (water used for daily life such as drinking) due to increased operation volume at overseas factories. The selection criteria for Brother are as follows. Much lower: less than 30% lower: -30 to -5% About the same: within 5% Higher: 5 to 30% Much higher: 30% or more.

Groundwater – non-renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Water is indispensable in our operations because it is used in product manufacturing processes such as parts washing and equipment cooling, and also as drinking water for employees. However, poor water quality will adversely affect product quality and equipment. Furthermore, the supply from rainwater is unstable, and pumping water directly from wetlands, rivers and lakes causes water rights problems for the entire basin and is an unstable source. As a result, Brother Group facilities do not draw water directly from wetlands, rivers or lakes. There is no plan to use it in the future. On the other hand, regarding rainwater, from the perspective of recycling water, we believe that it is important to make effective use of limited resources. Therefore, the rainwater we store is used for watering trees. For the Brother Group's operations, fresh surface water is not so essential, so we have selected “Not relevant”.

Produced/Entrained water

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

In order for our company to manufacture products, it is necessary to utilize water that can be stably supplied. It is guaranteed by " water by third-party sources" and "groundwater (renewable)". For this reason, Brother Group facilities do not need to use Produced/Entrained water, so “Not applicable” was selected. There is no plan to use it in the future.

Third party sources

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:
☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

701.61

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Higher

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Facility expansion

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

In order for us to manufacture products, it is necessary to utilize water that can be stably supplied. The water source of the third party is a public water source, which is of good quality and has a stable supply. Therefore, Approximately 82% of the total water withdrawal is provided by a third party, and we chose “Related”. This reporting year, it increased by 5.2%. We chose “Higher” according to the selection criteria of Brother. The main reason for this is the increase in water use (Drinking water and other water for daily use.) due to increased operation volume at overseas factories. The selection criteria for Brother are as follows. Much lower: less than 30% lower: -30 to -5% About the same: within 5% Higher: 5 to 30% Much higher: 30% or more.

[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)

137.3

(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 business activity

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

【24%　increase】・Increase in operating volume ・Global Water Withdrawal Reduction Activities The selection criteria for Brother are as follows. Much lower: less than 30% lower: -30 to -5% About the same: within 5% Higher: 5 to 30% Much higher: 30% or more.

Brackish surface water/seawater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

The facility of the Brother Group does not discharge to brackish surface water/seawater. Therefore, “Not relevant” was selected. There are no plans to discharge water to brackish surface water/seawater in the future.

Groundwater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

The facility of the Brother Group does not discharge to groundwater. Therefore, “Not relevant” was selected. There are no plans to discharge water to groundwater in the future.

Third-party destinations

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

619.02

(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 business activity

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

【4.6%　increase】・Increase in operating volume ・Global Water Withdrawal Reduction Activities The selection criteria for Brother are as follows. Much lower: less than 30% lower: -30 to -5% About the same: within 5% Higher: 5 to 30% Much higher: 30% or more.
[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:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Wastewater treatment complies with the laws and regulations of each country. The tertiary treatment of this question has nothing to do with our business.

Secondary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Wastewater treatment complies with the laws and regulations of each country. The secondary treatment of this question has nothing to do with our business.

Primary treatment only

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:
☑ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Wastewater treatment complies with the laws and regulations of each country. The Primary treatment of this question has nothing to do with our business.

Discharge to the natural environment without treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:
☑ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Wastewater treatment complies with the laws and regulations of each country. The Primary treatment of this question has nothing to do with our business.

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)

245.26

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

☑ 71-80

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

【8% decrease】 Decrease in corresponding operating volume. The selection criteria for Brother are as follows. Much lower: less than 30% lower: -30 to -5% About the same: within 5% Higher: 5 to 30% Much higher: 30% or more.

Other

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

511.05

(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 business activity

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

☑ 21-30

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

【18% increase】 Increase in corresponding operating volume. The selection criteria for Brother are as follows. Much lower: less than 30% lower: -30 to -5% About the same: within 5% Higher: 5 to 30% Much higher: 30% or more.
[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

1

(9.3.3) % of facilities in direct operations that this represents

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(9.3.4) Please explain

This ratio is calculated based on the total number of Brother Group facilities. This site was identified through the TCFD scenario.

Upstream value chain

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

☑ No, we have not assessed this value chain stage for facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities, but we are planning to do so in the next 2 years

(9.3.4) Please explain

A partial evaluation was conducted in the TCFD scenario analysis. Due to the implementation of our BCP measures, the impact is deemed to be small.
[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)

(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

☑ Risks

(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

Japan

☑ Other, please specify :Yahagi-river

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

34.919933

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

137.051004

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☑ No

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

53.96

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.3.1.15) Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

(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

53.96

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

20.3

(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

0

(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

20.3

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

33.67

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

This facility was identified as having a flood risk for the first time through the 2024 TCFD assessment. Based on the TCFD's 4°C temperature rise scenario, it has been evaluated that there is a possibility of a flood occurring with a frequency of once every 1,000 years. Among all Brother Group facilities, this is the only one where flood risk has been recognized, and the company-wide risk response policy is applied equally to this facility. The main countermeasures include securing buffer stock of parts to prepare for temporary production stoppages due to floods, establishing a multi-site production system (including dual sourcing for some models), and diversifying suppliers to mitigate supply risks. Through these measures, we have established a framework to minimize the impact on business continuity in the event of a flood. Flood risk was not recognized in FY2023, but we have started risk response measures from FY2024. We will continue to monitor the impacts of climate change and revise our countermeasures as necessary.
[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

Water withdrawn is stated on the bill. This is evidence of water withdrawal volume.

Water withdrawals – volume by source

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

The water source is a ‘Third party source’. "The third party" is a municipal supplier.

Water withdrawals – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

Water quality is controlled by the local government that supplies the water.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

The factory is managed under environmental management systems such as ISO 14001, in compliance with the laws and regulations of each country.

Water discharges – volume by destination

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

The factory is managed under environmental management systems such as ISO 14001, in compliance with the laws and regulations of each country.

Water discharges – volume by final treatment level

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

The factory is managed under environmental management systems such as ISO 14001, in compliance with the laws and regulations of each country.

Water discharges – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

The factory is managed under environmental management systems such as ISO 14001, in compliance with the laws and regulations of each country.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:
☑ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

Consumption is calculated as "water intake - water discharge".
[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)

876558000000

(9.5.2) Total water withdrawal efficiency

1027714205.32

(9.5.3) Anticipated forward trend

In order to carry out specific activities of the “Brother Group Environmental Vision 2050”, we formulated “the Brother Group mid term Environmental Action Plan 2027”. The plan is "Reduce the amount of water intake at manufacturing bases from the previous year (sales basis unit)". We continue to work to achieve this goal. Therefore, In the mid to long term, "total water withdrawal efficiency" is expected to decrease.
[Fixed row]

(9.12) Provide any available water intensity values for your organization’s products or services.

Row 1

(9.12.1) Product name

Since this company(Givaudan SA) is not our direct customer and we can not grasp the sales amount of this company, we could not provide the data.

(9.12.2) Water intensity value

0

(9.12.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:
☑ Other, please specify :This company is not our direct customer.

(9.12.4) Denominator

Since this company(Givaudan SA) is not our direct customer.

(9.12.5) Comment

Since this company(Givaudan SA) is not our direct customer and we can not grasp the sales amount of this company, we could not provide the data.
[Add row]

(9.13) Do any of your products contain substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

	Products contain hazardous substances
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(9.13.1) What percentage of your company's revenue is associated with products containing substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

Row 1

(9.13.1.1) Regulatory classification of hazardous substances

Select from:
☑ Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern for Authorisation above 0.1% by weight (EU Regulation)

(9.13.1.2) % of revenue associated with products containing substances in this list

Select from:
☑ Don't know

(9.13.1.3) Please explain

When considering individual parts, there are parts that fall under the "Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern for Authorization above 0.1% by weight (EU

regulations)". However, this rule does not prohibit inclusion. In addition, the number of substances subject to regulation is increasing every year, and there are cases where substances already in use are subject to regulation. We carry out reporting, etc. in accordance with regulations.
[Add 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

A product that seems to have less impact on water resources is a garment printer that prints by applying ink directly to garments. In the industry, it is called direct inkjet or DTG (Direct to Garment). This machine is suitable for small lots and on-demand, as it can be created from one sheet if there is data.When printing on clothing, the screen method is usually suitable for mass production, but it requires a lot of water for washing.On the other hand, printing with a garment printer can be created from one sheet if there is data, and it is possible to ``flexibly produce and respond'' to demand, so the risk of large-scale disposal is reduced, and the amount of waste liquid can be reduced. can be done.

(9.14.4) Please explain

The apparel industry has been pointed out as an industry that has a large environmental impact due to its continued mass production and overproduction, and has become an international issue.Garment printers are suitable for small-lot, on-demand production, as they can create from one sheet if data is available.In the conventional screen printing method, it is necessary to wash the printing screen plate, and a large amount of waste liquid is generated, but in the garment printer, a plate is not required, so it is possible to reduce the environmental impact of water pollution.
[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.

	Target set in this category	Please explain
Water pollution	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Rich text input [must be under 1000 characters]*
Water withdrawals	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Rich text input [must be under 1000 characters]*
Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Rich text input [must be under 1000 characters]*
Other	*Select from:* ☑ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years	*There are no other goals.*

[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

03/31/2022

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

03/30/2022

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

98.3

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

03/30/2025

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

95.35

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

79

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Achieved

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

654

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target coverage and excluded items of "reducing total water withdrawal" are as follows. Target coverage: 8 major manufacturing bases in Japan and 14 major manufacturing bases overseas Excluded: Sales base

(9.15.2.15) Actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

The most significant actions include the installation of water-saving equipment at manufacturing sites, optimization of production processes to reduce water consumption, and regular monitoring and management of water usage. Employee awareness-raising activities regarding water conservation have also contributed to achieving the target.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

Brother continuously reviews its water management practices and implements new technologies to further reduce water withdrawal. The company also shares best practices among its global manufacturing sites to enhance overall water efficiency.
[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

☑ Reduce the total weight of virgin content in plastic packaging

☑ Increase the proportion of post-consumer recycled content in plastic packaging

Plastic goods/products

☑ Reduce the total weight of plastics in our goods/products

☑ Reduce the total weight of virgin content in plastic goods/products

☑ Increase the proportion of post-consumer recycled content in plastic goods/products

(10.1.3) Please explain

・Our TCFD transition risks (policy and regulatory risks, market changes) include increasing environmental regulations and market demands as the circular economy expands. ・There are concerns that such changes could result in lost sales opportunities due to delays in responding to environmental regulations and market demands in the telecommunications and printing equipment sectors. ・Therefore, in order to further promote resource recycling activities and operate in line with the circular economy, the company has set a medium-term resource recycling target for FY2030 of a new resource ratio of 65% or less. (including plastic packaging and plastic products). ・Specific initiatives include reducing the use of petroleum-derived plastics, switching to paper materials and increasing the use of recycled plastic materials. 【FY2024 target】 new resource ratio of 81% or less 【FY2024 actual data.】 79.3% new resource ratio. (Achieved)
[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

Our company does not produce plastic polymers.

Production/commercialization of durable plastic goods and/or components (including mixed materials)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:
☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

The components of products such as printers contain plastic parts manufactured by the company, but the parts themselves are not marketed.

Usage of durable plastics goods and/or components (including mixed materials)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:
☑ Yes

(10.2.2) Comment

Plastic is used in products such as printers.

Production/commercialization of plastic packaging

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:
☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

Our company does not sell plastic packaging.

Production/commercialization of goods/products packaged in plastics

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:
☑ Yes

(10.2.2) Comment

Our company uses plastic in some of its packaging.

Provision/commercialization of services that use plastic packaging (e.g., food services)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:
☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

Our company is not a retailer or grocer and therefore does not supply or market plastic shopping or other products.

Provision of waste management and/or water management services

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

Our company does not provide waste or water management services.

Provision of financial products and/or services for plastics-related activities

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

Our company does not provide financial products or services related to plastics.

Other activities not specified

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☑ No

(10.2.2) Comment

—

[Fixed row]

(10.4) Provide the total weight of plastic durable goods and durable components produced, sold and/or used, and indicate the raw material content.

Durable goods and durable components used

(10.4.1) Total weight during the reporting year (Metric tons)

74165.8

(10.4.2) Raw material content percentages available to report

Select all that apply

☑ % virgin fossil-based content

☑ % pre-consumer recycled content

☑ % post-consumer recycled content

(10.4.3) % virgin fossil-based content

96.54

(10.4.5) % pre-consumer recycled content

0.2

(10.4.6) % post-consumer recycled content

3.26

(10.4.7) Please explain

*・FY2024 actual data. ・We are monitoring the annual volume of resources, including plastics, towards the medium-term target for FY2030 (new resource rate of 65% or less). ・The target is the P&S business product group, which accounts for over 90% of the plastic weight across our three main business areas: the P&S business, the P&H business and the Machinery business. *We have revised our calculation method this year to ensure more accurate data.*
[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)

5726.08

(10.5.2) Raw material content percentages available to report

Select all that apply

☑ % virgin fossil-based content

(10.5.3) % virgin fossil-based content

100

(10.5.7) Please explain

・FY2024 actual data. ・We are monitoring the annual volume of resources, including plastics, towards the medium-term target for FY2030 (new resource rate of 65% or less). ・The target is the P&S business product group, which accounts for over 90% of the plastic weight across our three main business areas: the P&S business, the P&H business and the Machinery business. ・The use of post-industrial/post-consumer recycled materials in plastic packaging is not zero, but as the current usage ratio is unknown, it is treated as 100% virgin material. ・However, we are actively transitioning to paper packaging materials as part of our efforts towards de-plasticization.
[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

☑ % recyclable in practice and at scale

(10.5.1.3) % of plastic packaging that is technically recyclable

73.05

(10.5.1.4) % of plastic packaging that is recyclable in practice at scale

26.95

(10.5.1.5) Please explain

・FY2024 actual data. Total plastic packaging materials: 5,726.08 tons LDPE and HDPE packaging materials: 1543.30 tons ・According to EMF's 2023 Recyclability Assessment Tool, LDPE and HDPE are classified as “plastics recyclable on a large scale”. ・All other plastics are classified as “technically recyclable plastics”. [Fixed row]

(10.6) Provide the total weight of waste generated by the plastic you produce, commercialize, use and/or process and indicate the end-of-life management pathways.

Usage of plastic

(10.6.1) Total weight of waste generated during the reporting year (Metric tons)

79891.88

(10.6.2) End-of-life management pathways available to report

Select all that apply

☑ Preparation for reuse

☑ Recycling

☑ Incineration

☑ Landfill

☑ Mismanaged waste

(10.6.3) % prepared for reuse

0.75

(10.6.4) % recycling

8.93

(10.6.7) % incineration

18.86

(10.6.8) % landfill

48.63

(10.6.9) % mismanaged waste

21.83

(10.6.12) Please explain

*・FY2024 actual data.(regarding reuse) ・We are monitoring the annual volume of resources, including plastics, towards the medium-term target for FY2030 (new resource rate of 65% or less). ・The target is the P&S business product group, which accounts for over 90% of the plastic weight across our three main business areas: the P&S business, the P&H business and the Machinery business. ・Currently, the percentage is only known for reused consumable cartridges. ・As there is no direct data on the amount of other plastic waste, it is assumed that it is being processed at the average rate indicated in the 'OECD (2022), Global Plastics Outlook'. *OECD (2022), Global Plastics Outlook: Policy Scenarios to 2060, OECD Publishing, Paris, https://doi.org/10.1787/aa1edf33-en.*
[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

☑ Land/water protection

☑ Species management

☑ Education & awareness

[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?
	Select from: ☑ No, we do not use indicators, but plan to within the next two years

[Fixed row]

(11.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to areas important for biodiversity in the reporting year?

	Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity	Comment
Legally protected areas	*Select from:* ☑ No	*We don't have activities located in or near to biodiversity- sensitive areas in the reporting year.*
UNESCO World Heritage sites	*Select from:* ☑ No	*We don't have activities located in or near to biodiversity- sensitive areas in the reporting year.*
UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves	*Select from:* ☑ No	*We don't have activities located in or near to biodiversity- sensitive areas in the reporting year.*
Ramsar sites	*Select from:* ☑ No	*We don't have activities located in or near to biodiversity- sensitive areas in the reporting year.*
Key Biodiversity Areas	*Select from:* ☑ No	*We don't have activities located in or near to biodiversity- sensitive areas in the reporting year.*
Other areas important for biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ No	*We don't have activities located in or near to biodiversity- sensitive areas in the reporting year.*

[Fixed 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

☑ Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling consumption

☑ Fuel consumption

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

Climate change-related standards

☑ ISO 14064-3

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

The assurance engagement by a third-party organization was conducted in accordance with ISO 14064-3, which relates to greenhouse gas emission inventories. As part of the evidence-gathering process for the assurance engagement, the following procedures were carried out. - To confirm that there were no material errors, omissions, or misstatements, the management and database systems for relevant data were examined, including verification of the status of internal checks, data management and operation, and the effectiveness of these systems. - Interviews and confirmations were conducted with key personnel involved in data collection and report preparation. - Using sampling methods, recalculation of collected data, reconciliation with source data, and verification of calculation methods were performed. - For the records of greenhouse gas emissions and energy consumption for fiscal year 2024, as well as differences and changes compared to fiscal year 2023 data, supporting documentation was reviewed, data was verified, interviews were conducted with relevant personnel, and consistency with source data was checked. - On-site visual inspections were carried out to confirm the site boundaries of Nissei Corporation and the Hoshizaki Plant, as well as the status of facilities related to Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions and the surrounding area. - For electricity, gas, and fuel energy, reconciliation was performed with statements provided by energy suppliers. - To confirm the appropriateness and validity of internal processes, relevant process documentation was examined.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

Independent Assurance Opinion Statement_Brother_Group_20250605EJ Final3 GHG Protocol.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

Senior Managing Executive Officers (Responsible for: Law, Environment & General Affairs Dept., Corporate Communication Dept., Environment & Climate Change Strategy Dept.)

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:

☑ Other C-Suite Officer
[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:
☑ No