

C0. Introduction

C0.1

(C0.1) Give a general description and introduction to your organization.

Corporate Name: NIKON CORPORATION

Head Office: Shinagawa Intercity Tower C, 2-15-3, Konan, Minato-ku, Tokyo 108-6290, Japan

Date of Established: 7/25/1917

Outline of Business: Manufacture and sales of optical instruments

Capital: 65,476 million Japanese Yen (as of March 31, 2023)

Revenue (consolidated): 628,105 million Japanese Yen [for the year ended March 31, 2023, International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)]

Number of employees (consolidated): 18,790 (as of March 31, 2023)

Number of employees (non-consolidated): 4,184* (as of March 31, 2023)

* The figure does not include personnel such as those dispatched to subsidiaries and associated companies.

C0.2

(C0.2) State the start and end date of the year for which you are reporting data and indicate whether you will be providing emissions data for past reporting years.

Reporting year

Start date

April 1 2022

End date

March 31 2023

Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years

No

Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 1 emissions data for

<Not Applicable>

Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 2 emissions data for

<Not Applicable>

Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 3 emissions data for

<Not Applicable>

C0.3

(C0.3) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.

China

Japan

Lao People's Democratic Republic

Thailand

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

United States of America

C0.4

(C0.4) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.

JPY

C0.5

(C0.5) Select the option that describes the reporting boundary for which climate-related impacts on your business are being reported. Note that this option should align with your chosen approach for consolidating your GHG inventory.

Financial control

C0.8

(C0.8) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)?

Indicate whether you are able to provide a unique identifier for your organization	Provide your unique identifier
Yes, an ISIN code	3657400002

C1. Governance

C1.1

(C1.1) Is there board-level oversight of climate-related issues within your organization?

Yes

C1.1a

(C1.1a) Identify the position(s) (do not include any names) of the individual(s) on the board with responsibility for climate-related issues.

Position of individual or committee	Responsibilities for climate-related issues
President	The Representative Director and President is the superintendent of climate change issues in the Board of Directors of Nikon Corporation. The Representative Director and President has the authority to represent the company as stipulated by the Japanese Companies Act and plays the role of CEO. The Nikon Group sets goals, makes planning, confirms progress, checks target achievement status and makes directions for improvement as required relating to sustainability initiatives including climate change issues in the Sustainability Committee, which is held twice a year. If the target has not been achieved, they will request the affiliated committee to clarify the reasons and take improvement measures to achieve targets in the next year. These results are reported to the Board of Directors directly. According to the corporate governance code, the Board of Directors makes overarching decisions about the Nikon Group's priority issues including climate change. They confirm the progress of the initiatives, important issues and targets. The Representative Director and President has the authority and responsibility for final approval for the progress of plans, tasks and targets related to climate change issues. As an example of a final approval, the Representative Director and President made a final decision for the revision of materiality and Nikon Medium-Term Environmental Goals. One of materiality of the Nikon Group is "Promoting a Decarbonized Society". In FY2022, we reviewed our materiality and decided to introduce renewable energy in one of our production site with the approval of the Representative Director and President,

C1.1b

(C1.1b) Provide further details on the board's oversight of climate-related issues.

Frequency with which climate-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which climate-related issues are integrated	Scope of board-level oversight	Please explain
Scheduled – some meetings	Reviewing and guiding strategy Monitoring the implementation of a transition plan Overseeing the setting of corporate targets Monitoring progress towards corporate targets Reviewing and guiding the risk management process	<Not Applicable>	The Board of Directors receives the reports from the Sustainability Committee and makes overarching decisions. Besides, the Board of Directors monitors the effectiveness of measures related to Environment, Social and Governance (ESG) from a managerial standpoint. For example, as "Reviewing and guiding strategy", the Board of Directors approves plans to execute climate related strategies and instruct to correct or improve them either periodically or when changes are needed. Through this mechanism, in FY2022, Nikon Group reviewed its materiality. Also, the board approved sustainability initiatives in new medium term management plan. For example, in our new management plan, we will strive to contribute to society through creativity. Regarding decarbonization, we will contribute increase of energy efficiency in society with additive and fine processing using optics and so on. In addition, we decided to reduce Scope1,2 emissions by 46.5% in FY2025 compared to FY 2013 levels as a part of management plan.

C1.1d

(C1.1d) Does your organization have at least one board member with competence on climate-related issues?

	Board member(s) have competence on climate-related issues	Criteria used to assess competence of board member(s) on climate-related issues	Primary reason for no board-level competence on climate-related issues	Explain why your organization does not have at least one board member with competence on climate-related issues and any plans to address board-level competence in the future
Row 1	Yes	When appointing directors, their competences are evaluated based on their backgrounds and fields of experience. After taking office, the Board of Directors regularly receives the reports and discusses on the Company's climate initiatives. In this way, we promote the insights of the Board of Directors. In addition, one of Nikon's directors is Corporate Environmental Officer and Chief Financial Officer. He supervises the department in charge within the company and secures practical knowledge. In addition, through dialogue with various stakeholders including investors, he has a deep understanding of the issues of us and their expectations.	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C1.2

(C1.2) Provide the highest management-level position(s) or committee(s) with responsibility for climate-related issues.

Position or committee

President

Climate-related responsibilities of this position

Implementing a climate transition plan
 Integrating climate-related issues into the strategy
 Setting climate-related corporate targets
 Monitoring progress against climate-related corporate targets
 Managing climate-related risks and opportunities

Coverage of responsibilities

<Not Applicable>

Reporting line

Finance - CFO reporting line

Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues via this reporting line

Annually

Please explain

The Representative Director and President is the superintendent of climate change issues in the Board of Directors of Nikon Corporation. The Representative Director and President has the authority to represent the company as stipulated by the Japanese Companies Act and plays the role of CEO. The Nikon Group sets goals, makes planning, confirms progress, checks target achievement status and makes directions for improvement as required relating to sustainability initiatives including climate change issues in the Sustainability Committee, which is held twice a year.

This committee is chaired by the president and vice-chaired by the officer in charge of the Corporate Sustainability Department. The Corporate Sustainability Department, which serves as the secretariat of this committee, handles the proposals and reports of items to be discussed so that they are collectively discussed. Currently at Nikon, the CFO concurrently serves as the officer in charge of the Corporate Sustainability Department. The transition plan is compiled under the CFO, and discussions regarding its formulation and implementation are held by the president and other senior management through this committee.

If the target has not been achieved, they will request the affiliated committee to clarify the reasons and take improvement measures to achieve targets in the next year. These results are reported to the Board of Directors directly. According to the corporate governance code, the Board of Directors makes overarching decisions about the Nikon Group's priority issues including climate change. They confirm the progress of the initiatives, important issues and targets. The Representative Director and President has the authority and responsibility for final approval for the progress of plans, tasks and targets related to climate change issues. As an example of a final approval, the Representative Director and President made a final decision for the revision of materiality and Nikon Medium-Term Environmental Goals. One of materiality of the Nikon Group is "Promoting a Decarbonized Society. In FY2020, the GHG reduction target of our medium-term environmental goal (target year: FY2030) to address this issue was raised from 26% to 71.4%. This target has been certified by SBT initiative as being in line with the 1.5 °C standard. At the same time, with the approval of the Representative Director and President, we are committed to the Business Ambition for 1.5 °C and joined RE100 initiative.

C1.3

(C1.3) Do you provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues, including the attainment of targets?

	Provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues	Comment
Row 1	Yes	

C1.3a

(C1.3a) Provide further details on the incentives provided for the management of climate-related issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Entitled to incentive

Director on board

Type of incentive

Monetary reward

Incentive(s)

Shares

Performance indicator(s)

Achievement of climate transition plan KPI
Achievement of a climate-related target

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to

Long-Term Incentive Plan

Further details of incentive(s)

We started to link sustainability challenge KPIs to officer compensation. In the evaluation of performance stock units, the achievement of strategic KPIs is taken into account, which encompasses the achievement of the company's targets for decarbonization.

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

We are committed to achieving carbon neutrality by FY2050 and have positioned the GHG reduction targets of Nikon's mid-term environmental goals, which have been certified for SBT at the 1.5°C level, as an important element of the transition plan. The above incentives ensure the achievement of Nikon's Mid-Term Environmental Targets and make a significant contribution to the implementation of the Transition Plan.

Entitled to incentive

Procurement manager

Type of incentive

Monetary reward

Incentive(s)

Bonus – set figure
Salary increase

Performance indicator(s)

Increased engagement with suppliers on climate-related issues

Incentive plan(s) this incentive is linked to

Short-Term Incentive Plan

Further details of incentive(s)

Engagement such as the implementation status of surveys including climate change for suppliers is the KPI of the department, and salaries fluctuate according to the results.

Explain how this incentive contributes to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

We are committed to achieving carbon neutrality by FY2050 and have positioned the GHG reduction targets of Nikon's mid-term environmental goals, which have been certified for SBT at the 1.5°C level, as an important element of the transition plan. As Nikon has set a target for its Scope 3 goal, supply chain engagement is an essential element for its realization and has made a significant contribution to the implementation of the transition plan.

C2. Risks and opportunities

C2.1

(C2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and responding to climate-related risks and opportunities?

Yes

C2.1a

(C2.1a) How does your organization define short-, medium- and long-term time horizons?

	From (years)	To (years)	Comment
Short-term	0	3	
Medium-term	3	10	
Long-term	10	30	

C2.1b

(C2.1b) How does your organization define substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

The climate change related risk is specified and evaluated by taking into account comprehensively the characteristics of our business, the location conditions of our manufacturing facilities, the level and frequency of environmental disasters caused by climate change, the trends of industry, the trends of relating laws, the results of the evaluation from external organizations' surveys, and monitoring results of our environmental KPI. When we specify and evaluate the risk, we define a loss of 0.1% or more of sales due to property damage, material supply stoppage, factory closure, and human damage, etc. as a substantive impact.

C2.2

(C2.2) Describe your process(es) for identifying, assessing and responding to climate-related risks and opportunities.

Value chain stage(s) covered

Direct operations
Upstream
Downstream

Risk management process

Integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process

Frequency of assessment

More than once a year

Time horizon(s) covered

Short-term
Medium-term
Long-term

Description of process

1. The process of identifying risks and opportunities that have significant financial or strategic impacts.

The Nikon Group conducts the following three types of assessments process to identify risks and opportunities that have significant financial or strategic impacts. These processes cover short-term, medium-term and Long-term risks and opportunities in direct operation and our valuechain including upstream and downstream.

(1) Process of evaluation for manufacturing sites with a large environmental load

Utilizing ISO14001, each facility and the ISO14001 HQ secretariat have implemented assessment and identified their environmental risks and opportunities including climate change. The Environmental subcommittee prioritizes identified risks and opportunities and decides how to approach them in the environmental management system. The details are reported to the Sustainability Committee. These are held twice a year for each.

(2) Process of evaluation of risks across divisions and group companies

For identifying risks across divisions and group companies that may have significant impacts on corporate management, a Risk Management Committee has the initiative of conducting risk identification surveys. The committee is chaired by the Officer in charge of Risk Management and composed of Executive Committee members. It is held twice a year. After the evaluation of the survey results from a company-wide perspective, a risk map indicating the impacts and probability of each risk is made based on the results. The specified important risks are discussed, and measures are implemented accordingly. The impact scales and probability of occurrence are evaluated in four stages individually. Priorities for addressing identified risks are determined considering the magnitude of the impact (finance, reputation, etc.) if the risks become real. In addition, we are trying to extract risks that are not recognized internally in comparison with risk maps of other manufacturers. The risk map is reviewed every year to visualize the progress of countermeasures and the changing of risks.

(3) Process of evaluation from the viewpoint of management strategy

The Executive Committee identifies risks and opportunities related to the environment from the standpoint of management strategy. The significant climate-related risks and opportunities are discussed for the responses by Environmental Subcommittee and Sustainability Committee, which are the specialist committees for climate related issues. Specific measures and the procedures are discussed by Local Environment Subcommittee (consisting of the chiefs of the plants and the presidents of the related group companies) and Products Subcommittee (consisting of representatives of related business units), both are under the Environmental Subcommittee, then are expanded to the related departments.

2. Case study of applying processes to physical risks and opportunities

[Situation] Nikon (Thailand) Co., Ltd., is a main facility for our imaging business and severely damaged by the 2011 great flood in Thailand. Its temporary operation shutdown affected our sales. There was also a tremendous cost to restore the business.

[Task] The experience of the great flood in Thailand revealed the seriousness of natural disaster risks including floods, and we recognized the task that we should review risk assessment and countermeasures.

[Action] Natural disaster risks were evaluated and countermeasures were examined in the above three types of processes. First, through the "Process of evaluation for manufacturing sites with a large environmental load", risk evaluations were made within the manufacturing sites and countermeasures were examined. We also made risk evaluations and considered establishing branch offices in another location around the manufacturing sites as a risk diversification, through the "Process of evaluation of risks across divisions and group companies". Furthermore, through the "Process of evaluation from the viewpoint of management strategy," we considered establishing a new company in another country.

[Result] In all risk assessments process, extreme weather was identified as prioritized risks. Due to the progress of climate change, abnormal weather increases and intensifies, and floods and other water damages are likely to frequently occur in the future, which may affect Nikon Group manufacturing plants and other facilities. We also recognize this risk could affect production and sales. The results of this evaluation were taken into account for writing our business continuity planning (BCP), and we raised the height of the installation place of important facilities and established branch plants to decentralize the production process to multiple places. As a countermeasure for Nikon (Thailand) Co., Ltd., which has a particularly high flood risk, Nikon Lao Co., Ltd., was newly established in Laos in 2013 to disperse the production process.

3. Case study of applying processes to transition risks and opportunities

[Situation] We have identified that the mainstreaming of ESG investment has made the disclosure of non-financial information of companies including climate-related information more important. This was evaluated by the Executive Committee in the "Process of evaluation from the viewpoint of management strategy" and identified as both risks and opportunities.

[Task] Failure to adequately disclose information required by investors and stakeholders leads to lower corporate valuation and image, and carries risks losing opportunities for investment. On the contrary, opportunities to become investment targets will increase by properly disclosing non-financial information. It found out that we needed to allocate more resources, such as personnel, time and cost in order to disclose better quality non-financial information.

[Action] We have increased the number of personnel involved in disclosing non-financial information, strengthened cooperation between departments, and established a system for collecting non-financial information from all departments and regions and disclosing it appropriately. We have been seriously working on environmental measures including climate change countermeasures, and disclosing them through our sustainability reports, websites as well as responding to ESG surveys from external organizations.

[Result] As a result of enhancing the disclosure of environmental information, in March 2016, we acquired the top environmental rating of the Development Bank of Japan (DBJ) and received DBJ Environmentally Rated Loan. Acquiring the rating means that DBJ highly valued our environmental efforts. In addition, in CDP climate change, we were able to enter the A list for the second consecutive year from FY2019, and the company's reputation improved. This has led to the promotion of interest and understanding of climate issues within the company, and has strengthened the internal cooperation on climate change countermeasures.

C2.2a

(C2.2a) Which risk types are considered in your organization's climate-related risk assessments?

	Relevance & Inclusion	Please explain
Current regulation	Relevant, always included	The Nikon Group responds to various environmental regulations including those on GHG emissions. Violation of laws and regulations leads to not only having to pay fine, but also a decline in corporate valuation, so it is a risk to affect management and, therefore, "Current regulation" is included in the risk assessment. 9 of the 14 production sites of Nikon Group in Japan are subject to the "Act on the Rational Use of Energy" and are required to work on energy conservation. If our compliance with this law is extremely insufficient, our company's name will be on a public and we will be imposed a fine of up to 1 million yen. This will lower the company's valuation, and it may lead to excluding from ESG-related indexes and investment and loan targets and affect our financial aspects. In addition, we are also conducting business for individual consumers, such as cameras, and if the violation of the law is disclosed, it may be subject to criticism by NGOs etc., and may lead to a boycott movement. Current regulation is a risk that may have a serious financial impact on us.
Emerging regulation	Relevant, always included	The Nikon Group responds to various environmental regulations including those on GHG emissions. If the regulations are strengthened, the costs required for regulatory compliance may increase. And it may adversely affect revenue and financial situation. Violation of laws and regulations leads to a decline in corporate valuation, which is a risk of affecting management, and therefore, "Emerging regulation" is included in the risk assessment. For example, since 2012, the global warming tax has been introduced in Japan, where the headquarters of Nikon Corporation is located. There is a possibility that the tax rate further increases, or the range expands in the future, and the cost of purchasing electricity and fuel used by us will increase. 43% of the facilities of the Nikon Group use the power supplied by Tokyo Electric Power Company (TEPCO). TEPCO has already raised the unit price of the electricity changes by 0.09 yen per kWh since June 2016, following the rise in the tax rate of global warming tax. As a result, the electricity cost of the Nikon Sagami-hara plant, which has the largest amount of electricity use in the Nikon Group in Japan, is estimated to have increased by approximately 6 million yen compared to before the tax rate was raised. Furthermore, when the power supply regulations are applied to the Sagami-hara plant due to the suspension of the nuclear power plants, the following two problems occur. Firstly, the plant is the silica glass manufacturing factory, which spends a month to manufacture silica glass. If the power supply is interrupted during manufacturing, all the products produced up to the point cannot be used any more, which is a serious loss. The other problem is that the plant uses a large amount of hydrogen, silicon tetrachloride, etc. in the silica manufacturing process and is under the control of electric power. If the power supply is lost, it becomes unstable and dangerous. As a countermeasure against this, we have introduced in-house power generation, but there is a possibility that it will become difficult to deal with if the power supply regulation continues for a long time. Based on these considerations, we have recognized that supply regulation of electric power is a major risk in our group.
Technology	Relevant, always included	The Nikon Group relies on various technologies. The reason that the "Technology" is included in the risk assessment of Nikon Group is that our business strategies, revenues and investment decisions may be affected by technology. While it is required to realize a carbon-neutral society by 2050, the manufacturing industry is required to have a manufacturing method that does not emit GHG. Not only CO2 emissions from energy consumption but also CO2 emissions from non-energy consumption and other GHG emissions need to be curtailed. In our group, non-energy consumption CO2 emissions and other GHG emissions account for about 4% of the total amount of GHG emissions. In the manufacture of precision equipment such as cameras, which is our main product, a cleaning agent with a high cleaning rate is required in the cleaning process. These cleaning agents contain fluorocarbons, which not only cause ozone layer depletion, but also have a high global warming coefficient, so more and more companies are refraining from using them to avoid reputation risk. We are promoting to avoid such cleaning agents and switching to cleaning agents that have less environmental impact as well. However, for that purpose, it is necessary to establish a technology that does not use cleaning agents containing fluorocarbons, and if the technology conversion is not successful, manufacturing may be difficult.
Legal	Relevant, always included	Since the Nikon Group has many sites in various countries and these sites are subject to the laws of the country in which they are located, "Legal" is included in our risk assessment. For example, in order to reduce GHG emissions, if we installed a large-scale solar power generation system to use the renewable energy without obtaining the understanding and permission of local residents, we may face the risk of a lawsuit related to landscape issues and noise issues in the living environment.
Market	Relevant, always included	The Nikon Group is a precision equipment manufacturer. As the market changing due to climate change may have an influence on decision of the Nikon Group's business strategy, revenue and investment, the "Market" is included in the risk assessment. It is increasingly required to obtain products labels such as energy efficiency and carbon footprint by the public procurement. If the Nikon Group products don't meet the requirements, the products advantage may be diminished, and the revenue may decline. Nikon products have not been requested such product label yet, but there is a possibility that the scope of such products label will expand in the future. In preparation for Nikon products being applied, we are implementing product life cycle assessment and improving energy efficiency.
Reputation	Relevant, always included	The main products in the Nikon Group are consumer products such as cameras. As the reputation for the group may have an influence on decision of the Nikon Group's business strategy, revenue and investment, the "Reputation" is included in the risk assessment. It is getting more important to publish the non-financial information of companies including climate-related information as ESG investment is becoming the mainstream. If our information disclosure required by investors and other stakeholders is not enough, there are risks that our corporate valuation and image will decline. The GPIF (Government Pension Investment Fund) holds 7.5% of Nikon's stocks now, but if the company reputation declines, the ownership rate may decrease and stock value may decline. In addition, if the violation of regulations happened, it would adversely affect the corporate image and reputation. The Act on the Rational Use of Energy is one of regulations in Japan where the headquarters of Nikon Corporation is located. Although there has not been any violation case yet, it might become increasingly difficult to stay compliant with the act as our business expands in the future, so we are striving to improve the efficiency of energy use in production.
Acute physical	Relevant, always included	When environmental disasters caused by abnormal weather and climate change bring serious damage to the research and development and production facilities of the Nikon Group and of our suppliers, this can lead to interruption of operations and cause delays in production and shipment. Therefore, "Acute physical" is included in the risk assessment. For example, Nikon (Thailand) Co., Ltd. which is one of our Group companies and located in Thailand is the main manufacturing facility of the Imaging products business that is account for about 33% of the sales of the Nikon Group. The company suffered great damage due to the flood in Thailand in 2011. The operation shutdown about for 3 months affected the sales of the group. There was also a tremendous cost to restore the business.
Chronic physical	Relevant, always included	As the change of climate pattern, including rainfall pattern, average temperature rising and sea level rising in the future may have an influence on decision of the Nikon Group's business strategy, revenue and investment, "Chronic physical" is included in the risk assessment. Flat Panel Display (FPD) lithography systems and semiconductor lithography systems are the main products of Nikon Group, occupying 40% of the total sales. They can only be manufactured in clean rooms where the temperature is maintained at 23 °C ± 0.5 °C. It is also necessary to maintain the same temperature at each stage of transportation, installation and operation of the systems. The reason is that the semiconductor lithography systems manufacture the integrated circuit of IC chips and the line width of the circuit is as fine as nanometer. In order to draw this precise circuit, subtle deformation of the lens in the device and the device itself due to temperature change can't be ignored. Also, in the FPD lithography systems, even if there is a slight change in temperature, production will be hindered. Due to the need for such strict temperature control, the power consumption at three facilities that manufacture these equipments is approximately 1/3 of the entire Nikon Group. If the average temperature rises due to climate change, not only will the cost for temperature control of air conditioning increase significantly, but also the temperature control itself will be difficult, making difficult to manufacture and affecting the operation of the products. Profits are also greatly affected. In particular, in Kumagaya City, Saitama Prefecture, where Nikon Kumagaya Plant, which is the manufacturing facility of semiconductor lithography systems, is located, the temperature becomes extremely high in summer. In recent years, due to the influence of climate change, the maximum temperature has been updated every year, and in 2018, the highest temperature in observation history in Japan was recorded at 41.1 °C. The amount of electricity used in the clean rooms at Kumagaya Plant is on a steadily rising trend.

C2.3

(C2.3) Have you identified any inherent climate-related risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Yes

C2.3a

(C2.3a) Provide details of risks identified with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.

Identifier
Risk 1

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Acute physical	Cold wave/frost
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Primary potential financial impact

Decreased revenues due to reduced production capacity

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description

There is concern that heavy snowfall will intensify due to factors such as rising sea surface temperature due to climate change. Some of our group companies producing main products are affected by the extreme weather especially heavy snow in the winter. Heavy snow can stop operation of production sites for several days, which can decrease our production of related products. Amongst our group companies, Hikari Glass Co., Ltd. has material risk with its Akita plant, located in the heavy snowfall area of Japan. It mainly produces optical glass that are used in optical products including cameras and binoculars, as well as microscope products. These products account for about 40% of Nikon Group's total sales. If there was heavy snowfall due to abnormal weather caused by climate change, the plant is assumed to suspend operations for up to one month. If Hikari Glass Co., Ltd.'s Akita plant is totally suspended, it would cause supplies of materials to the main business and other groups to stop, impacting the manufacture of our products and possibly affecting our revenue of approximately 15 billion yen, which is equivalent to 1/12 of 40% of Nikon Group's total sales.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

Likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium-high

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

15000000000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

The products of Hikari Glass Co., Ltd. are used for a part of our products, and these products sales amount to approximately 180 billion yen, which is 40% of our annual total sales. This plant is predicted to stop operation for up to one month due to extreme heavy snowfall. This means that the supply of materials to our main business that is producing optical products including cameras and binoculars, as well as microscope products will also stop for the same period. Therefore, if the plant completely shuts down due to heavy snowfall, sales of optical products such as cameras and binoculars and microscopes which use the parts made at this factory will be lost and it is expected to decrease sales by approximately 15 billion yen, which is equivalent to 1/12 of 180 billion yen that is 40% of our total annual sales.

The formula for calculating the potential financial impact figure is described below.

180 billion yen * 1/12 = 15 billion yen

Cost of response to risk

0

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

Nikon manages the risk by taking measure to reduce the effect of physical events such as heavy snow. The risk brought about by anticipated heavy snow, which Hikari Glass Co., Ltd. is exposed to, is the most significant and major risk that we should consider and manage. As a preparation for heavy snow, we have already introduced a snow melting system.

On the outskirts of Yuzawa city, Akita Prefecture, where Hikari Glass Co., Ltd.'s Akita plant is located in, it is usually covered by snow over 200 cm every winter. In the event of heavy snowfall, it is an important issue to remove snow quickly and continue normal operation. As one of the measures, the plant has installed a system that could melt snow even in the case of heavy snowfall, by using purified wastewater. In addition, there is risk that the heavy snowfall will cause power transmission line trouble and stop the power supply. It may cause the operation shutdown. However, in 2012, a power transmission tower was installed near the plant to make an independent electric wire dedicated to the plant, and then the risk has been reduced. Since the installation of the power transmission tower was realized by working with Tohoku Electric Power, there was no installation cost or maintenance cost for the Nikon Group. We also manage an appropriate amount of inventory in case of suspended production. As a result of taking these measures, operations have not stopped due to heavy snow in the last 10 years, and production has continued normally even during heavy snowfall season. Cost of management is zero, because there has not been any additional cost to manage the risk of heavy snow. We use the melting snow system which is already integrated into the normal drainage system and dedicated electric wire constructed by Tohoku Electric Power Company and maintain appropriate amount of inventory.

Comment**Identifier**

Risk 2

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Acute physical	Cyclone, hurricane, typhoon
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Primary potential financial impact

Decreased asset value or asset useful life leading to write-offs, asset impairment or early retirement of existing assets

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description

Abnormal weather due to climate change can damage manufacturing plants and production equipment. For example, Nikon (Thailand) Co., Ltd. is the main production facility for our imaging business, which accounts for about 33% of the total sales of the Nikon Group. Approximately 50% of the digital single-lens reflex camera (SLR) cameras, interchangeable lens and compact digital cameras are manufactured there. In 2011, the prolonged heavy rain caused a large flood around the Chao Phraya River basin, and the company located in the Rojana Industrial Park in Ayutthaya Province also flooded, greatly damaging facilities and equipment. The operation was suspended for about three months and the amount of property damage was about 12.5 billion yen. The Chao Phraya River Basin is a region where heavy rains and floods are likely to occur in the rainy season due to the influence of monsoon, but the frequency of extreme heavy rainfall is increasing because of the influence of climate change and large flood risk is increasing.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

Very likely

Magnitude of impact

High

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

12500000000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

The amount of property damage that Nikon (Thailand) Co., Ltd. suffered due to the flood in 2011 was about 12.5 billion. Since the entire production line was submerged, the breakdown of the amount of property damage includes replacement of equipment, cleaning costs after flood, and restoration costs for molds for exterior parts of cameras. The molds are the embodiment of our group's technology, and it is impossible to manufacture products without the molds. Generally, the price of each mold is several million yen, and more than 300 molds were submerged during this flood, making it unusable. In the future, a large flood may cause the same financial impact.

Cost of response to risk

600000000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

In the Nikon Group, the production plant in Thailand is the only production base with high flood risk at this moment. As a result of our experience with this damage caused by flooding in 2011, we have started to implement plant maintenance countermeasures such as installing critical equipment on the second floor of the buildings and dispersing production equipment to multiple locations among other measures, at this plant. In addition, since 2013, we have established Nikon Lao Co., Ltd. to disperse some parts of our production processes of this plant. The establishment of Nikon Laos cost about 600,000,000 yen and the breakdown is as follows; about 60% is factory construction cost, about 10% is equipment introduction cost, and about 30% is personnel cost. In fact, in the 10 years since 2012, when the measures were taken, the water level increased due to heavy rain in Thailand. However, there was no long-term production suspension or disruption of the distribution network, therefore, we consider the risk could be reduced.

In the future, if the climate change becomes more serious and the risk of flooding increases in other areas, further diversification of production facilities will be required. In this case, it is expected to cost at least as much as the establishment of Nikon Lao Co., Ltd.

Comment

Identifier

Risk 3

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Chronic physical	Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)
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Primary potential financial impact

Increased indirect (operating) costs

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description

Flat Panel Display (FPD) lithography systems and semiconductor lithography systems are the main products of Nikon Group, occupying 40% of the total sales. They can only be manufactured in clean rooms where the temperature is maintained at 23 °C ± 0.5 °C. The semiconductor lithography systems manufacture the integrated circuit of IC chips and the line width of the circuit is as fine as nanometer. In order to draw this precise circuit, subtle deformation of the lens in the device and the device itself due to temperature change can't be ignored. Also, in the FPD lithography systems, even if there is a slight change in temperature, production will be hindered. These devices are so large that the clean room has a very high ceiling (about 3 floors of a normal building) and a large area. In order to keep such a space at a constant temperature, many air conditioners are installed to control the temperature.

In case of Nikon Group, the power consumption at three facilities that manufacture these equipments occupies approximately 1/3 of the entire Nikon Group. If the average temperature rises due to climate change, the cost for temperature control of air conditioning increase significantly.

In particular, in Kumagaya City, Saitama Prefecture, where Nikon Kumagaya Plant which is the manufacturing facility of semiconductor lithography systems is located, the temperature becomes extremely high in summer. In recent years, due to the influence of climate change, the maximum temperature has been updated every year, and in 2018, the highest temperature in observation history in Japan was recorded at 41.1 °C. The amount of electricity used in the clean rooms at Kumagaya Plant is on a steadily rising trend.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

Likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium-high

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

75000000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

When the average temperature rises due to climate change, the electric consumption of the clean room increases therefore manufacturing cost also increases. Our research found that a two-degree increase in temperature would increase energy costs by about 6%. We have 3 site that own large clean rooms, and if the energy cost of the Kumagaya Plant, which owns the largest clean room in Nikon Group, increases by 6%, the annual cost increase will be about 25 million yen. It is assumed that the cost will also increase to the same level at the other two sites at a maximum. If the cost increase of 25 million yen per site occurs at 3 sites, the total cost increase of 75 million yen is expected.

25 million yen * 3 sites = 75 million yen

Cost of response to risk

9000000

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

It is necessary to properly control the temperature in the clean room while saving energy consumption to manufacture high quality products. At Kumagaya Plant, in 2017 the clean room is divided appropriately. Temperature control is performed for each area, and night-time air conditioning operation is partially stopped in possible areas. In addition, the turbo chiller of the air conditioning heat source unit was replaced to a water-cooled module chiller to enable more efficient temperature control. Furthermore, based on the heat source monitoring data (heat quantity of cold-water production, operating time of each heat source machine, energy consumption), the optimum operation pattern that can suppress the energy consumption without affecting the quality was determined and adopted. This project has reduced the energy consumption (crude oil equivalent) by about 636 KI per year and the energy cost reduction by about 30 million yen per year. The cost of this project was about 3 million yen, and this amount includes about 2 million yen of chilled water pipe remodeling costs. The replacement of the air conditioning heat source unit is not included in this project cost because it is a normal facility renewal work due to deterioration over time. If this measure is implemented at all three sites that have large clean rooms, the cost for risk handling will be 9 million yen, which is 3 times as much as 3 million yen per site.

The formula for calculating the potential financial impact figure is described below.

(Chilled water pipe remodeling cost 2 million yen + other costs 1 million) * 3 sites = 9 million yen

Comment**C2.4****(C2.4) Have you identified any climate-related opportunities with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?**

Yes

C2.4a**(C2.4a) Provide details of opportunities identified with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.****Identifier**

Opp1

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Direct operations

Opportunity type

Products and services

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Shift in consumer preferences

Primary potential financial impact

Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

Company-specific description

The Precision Equipment Business, including the FPD (Flat Panel Display) lithography system business, is the one of our main business, and accounts for approximately 40% of our overall sales. Nikon Group products account for the top share of the FPD lithography system market worldwide. FPD stands for flat panel display used all around us, in offices and at homes. FPDs are used not only in TVs, smartphones and tablet terminals, but also in medical fields such as surgery monitors and remote diagnosis. The FPD lithography system produces a thin film transistor (TFT) circuit by projecting and exposing the original circuit board of a TFT onto a glass plate. Nikon's FPD lithography systems have contributed to FPD evolution such as promoting upsizing and higher definition by its proprietary multi-lens system that controls several rows of lenses that like a one lens.

FPD also plays an important role in realizing a smart society. For example, LCD (liquid crystal display) TVs that use FPDs consume far less power than plasma TVs and OLED (organic light-emitting diode) TVs. It used to be said that the image quality was inferior to that of plasma TVs and OLED TVs, but in recent years, high-definition TVs such as 4K have been developed to achieve power consumption efficiency and high image quality. Our FPD lithography systems also contributes to the energy saving of such TVs.

As the world advances to a low-carbon society, the demand for higher resolution FPDs is expected to increase in the future, and business opportunities for our FPD lithography system business are expected to increase.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

Likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium-high

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

10000000000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

According to the Semiconductor Equipment Association of Japan, combined demand for FPD manufacturing equipment and semiconductor manufacturing equipment is expected to increase by about 10% over the next three years. When applied to the sales of our precision equipment business, our sales will increase by approximately 20 billion yen. Assuming that 50% of the sales are from FPD lithography systems, we expect sales from FPD lithography systems will increase by approximately 10 billion yen.

Cost to realize opportunity

25000000000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

[Situation] In the FPD lithography system market, there is a demand for manufacturing larger and higher resolution panels. In the world, Nikon accounts for 50% of FPD lithography system market share and the remaining 50% is owned by another company.

[Task] Responding to these customer needs for higher resolution is key to further expanding our market share.

[Action] In order to respond to customer needs, by investing in research & development, we have been working to further realize higher levels of resolution and improve the production capacity of the FPD lithography systems. We also have been providing solutions contributing to improve our customers' productivity of their entire production process.

[Result] FPD Lithography Business Unit has been setting "realizing higher levels of resolution of the FPD lithography systems and improve the production capacity" as a priority theme of their research and development in the next 3-5 years. The unit is increasing the allocation of research and development costs and development personnel and is developing a system to support our customers' productivity improvement. The FPD lithography business is positioned as a foundational business that can stably generate cash, in the Group, and we recognize that responding to the needs of customers will lead to a significant increase in sales. As a cost to realize these strategies, we have estimated 25 billion yen, including 19.5 billion yen as research and development cost and 5.5 billion yen as capital investment cost.

Comment

Identifier

Opp2

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Direct operations

Opportunity type

Products and services

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Development and/or expansion of low emission goods and services

Primary potential financial impact

Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

Company-specific description

The Nikon Group produces more than one million encoders a year which are incorporated in joints of industrial robots to realize sophisticated motion control. Our encoders account for the top share of the global market of encoders for use in robots. Encoder is a key part that is mainly incorporated in the joint of the movable part of the robot arm and supports the accurate movement of the robot. Using robots in industry improves production efficiency and quality, leads to the realization of smart factories and eco factories, and contributes to decarbonization of society. Nikon Group has been concentrating its unique optics technologies, ultra-precision technologies, electronics technologies, high-density packaging technologies and high-precision pattern formation technologies on producing encoders. For example, in the case of reflective type encoders, our group's products have achieved a height of 12.74 mm, which is half that of conventional products, and are the thinnest in the world and they can contribute to downsizing of the robot and energy saving. Furthermore, through the encoder business, we contribute to the development of industrial fields through advancing, automating and power economizing measurement in a wide range of applications. Demand for Smart Factories and Eco Factories is expected to further expand in order to achieve the 1.5 °C target in the future, which will increase the opportunities to utilize Nikon Group technology and lead to an increase in Nikon Group sales.

Time horizon

Medium-term

Likelihood

Likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium-low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

3500000000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

We anticipate an increase in sales of our encoder products. Next year's sales for the segment includes the encoder business, are expected to be 70 billion yen. We think that sales of the encoder business will increase to 350 million yen, which is equivalent to 0.5% of the total sales from the segment.

Cost to realize opportunity

1000000000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

[Situation] Demand for smart factories and eco-factories is expected to increase further in order to keep the global temperature rise to 1.5 degrees Celsius, and there is also an increasing demand for small, highly accurate robots that perform detailed work on behalf of people.

[Task] Encoders, which are key parts that support sophisticated robot movements, are required to be even thinner and more accurate.

[Action] In the encoder business, we are working to improve precise positioning and the stability of speed control. Our encoders are standard products of sensors that can detect the rotational displacement of robot arms etc. with absolute value. If we can measure and control with higher precision, we can further improve the movement capabilities of these robots. As we excel at downsizing of encoders, we can contribute to development of compact and highly accurate robots which perform precise work on behalf of human beings.

[Result] Nikon's integrated actuator is integrated not only an encoder, but also essential components for robot joints such as a motor, motor driver and speed reducer. Our integrated actuator features a double encoder structure that employs encoders in two locations, input and output sides of the speed reducer. This arrangement attains highly accurate locating, enabling much more advanced operation than previously. The cost of future encoder development is estimated to be 1 billion yen, which consists of labor costs and equipment costs. This figure is calculated by multiplying the total research and development expenses of the Nikon Group (FY 2022 results are 70billion yen) by the ratio of the number of employees engaged in applicable research and development.

Comment

Identifier

Opp3

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Direct operations

Opportunity type

Products and services

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Shift in consumer preferences

Primary potential financial impact

Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

Company-specific description

As the whole world is moving toward low carbon / decarbonization, a more efficient, safe and comfortable super smart society is desired, and the diversification of semiconductor applications accompanying the IoT revolution is accelerating. The Precision Equipment Business, including the semiconductor lithography system business, is the one of our main businesses, and accounts for approximately 40% of our overall sales. To date, the Nikon Group has launched approximately 8,000 units of semiconductor lithography system, which is several billion yen per unit, to the market. In the IoT era, demand for sensors and microcomputers will further increase, and semiconductors are expected to demand "ultra-low power consumption". Our semiconductor lithography systems enable the formation of a circuit in units of nanometers (1/1,000,000,000 meter) and contribute to the reduction of power consumption per memory unit. As the demand for products equipped with semiconductor devices increases, the sales volume of our semiconductor lithography systems will increase, and the revenue will also increase.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

Likely

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

10000000000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

According to the Semiconductor Equipment Association of Japan, combined demand for FPD manufacturing equipment and semiconductor manufacturing equipment is expected to increase by about 10% over the next three years. When applied to the sales of our precision equipment business, our sales will increase by approximately 20 billion yen. Assuming that 50% of the sales are from semiconductor lithography systems, we expect sales from semiconductor lithography systems will increase by approximately 10 billion yen.

Cost to realize opportunity

10500000000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

[Situation] A more efficient, safe and comfortable super smart society is desired, and the diversification of semiconductor applications is rapidly evolving in conjunction with the advancement of IoT (Internet of Things) technology.

[Task] As demand for sensors and microcomputers will further increase, semiconductors will be expected to demand "ultra-low power consumption", and we recognize it is one of our tasks to respond to these demands in the market. Specifically, efficient formation of finer circuits is a challenge for our semiconductor lithography system business.

[Action] We are conducting research and development of semiconductor lithography system with higher precision and higher productivity. We are striving to improve the performance of the equipment centering on the ArF immersion scanner, conduct product assessments, and aim to improve power consumption.

[Result] The NSR S631E features improved productivity thanks to a new type of projection lens and enhancement of its alignment system. We also improved its energy

efficiency (function size per unit of energy consumed by our product, based on our in-house definition) by 9% or more compared to conventional products. Because it is possible to install immersion lithography technology without making major changes to the principles and basic structure of our conventional semiconductor lithography systems, we are able to respond quickly to demands for more advanced Integrated Circuits (ICs), and contribute to reducing energy consumption through high integration and miniaturization of ICs.

Assuming that the semiconductor exposure equipment business and the FPD exposure equipment business are splitting the R&D expenses of 20.9 billion yen of the precision equipment business into two, the cost to realize these will be 10,5 billion yen.
 20.9 billion yen * 50% = 10,5 billion yen

Comment

C3. Business Strategy

C3.1

(C3.1) Does your organization’s strategy include a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world?

Row 1

Climate transition plan

Yes, we have a climate transition plan which aligns with a 1.5°C world

Publicly available climate transition plan

Yes

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

We have a different feedback mechanism in place

Description of feedback mechanism

Nikon widely publishes transition plans such as its long-term environmental vision and medium-term environmental targets on its website and media such as sustainability reports. As a result, various stakeholders can view it, and if there is an opinion, feedback can be received from departments such as shareholder relation and investor relation. In addition, we hold meeting with Investors regularly. In the meeting, we explain them our plan and receive feedback from them.

Frequency of feedback collection

Annually

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

sr2022_all.pdf

Explain why your organization does not have a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world and any plans to develop one in the future

<Not Applicable>

Explain why climate-related risks and opportunities have not influenced your strategy

<Not Applicable>

C3.2

(C3.2) Does your organization use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy?

	Use of climate-related scenario analysis to inform strategy	Primary reason why your organization does not use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy	Explain why your organization does not use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy and any plans to use it in the future
Row 1	Yes, qualitative and quantitative	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C3.2a

(C3.2a) Provide details of your organization's use of climate-related scenario analysis.

Climate-related scenario		Scenario analysis coverage	Temperature alignment of scenario	Parameters, assumptions, analytical choices
Physical climate scenarios	RCP 8.5	Company-wide	<Not Applicable>	-Parameters We estimated financial impact due to an increase in the probability of natural disasters such as typhoons and floods, increase in electricity costs due to an increase in average temperature etc. -Assumptions It is assumed that the temperature rise will become apparent and the number of meteorological disasters will increase by 2050 as the long-term impact, 2030 as the medium-term impact, and 2025, the final year of the medium-term management plan starting in 2022. -Analytical choice As mentioned above, the maturity is 2050, 2030, and 2025. WRI's Aqueduct is used as a source of the increase in floods and water problems until the mid-term.
Transition scenarios	IEA NZE 2050	Company-wide	<Not Applicable>	-Parameters Degree of increase in business costs due to taxation on our company and suppliers due to the introduction of carbon tax -Assumptions By 2050 as a long-term impact, 2030 as a medium-term impact, and 2025, the final year of the medium-term management plan starting in 2022, carbon tax will be introduced in countries and regions where major business activities are carried out and will be introduced to the company. It is assumed that the taxation of the business will increase the business cost and the taxation of the supplier will be reflected in the purchase cost. -Analytical choice As mentioned above, the maturity is 2050, 2030, and 2025. Quoted IEA World Energy Outlook 2022 as a source of carbon prices.

C3.2b

(C3.2b) Provide details of the focal questions your organization seeks to address by using climate-related scenario analysis, and summarize the results with respect to these questions.

Row 1

Focal questions

-Focal question

How resilient is our company to the financial impact of increased risk?

-A rationale for selecting the scenarios disclosed in C3.2a to address the focal question

For the physical climate scenario, RCP 8.5 was selected because the effects of climate change are particularly significant in order to assume severe situations. As for the transition risk, we selected a scenario in which decarbonization has progressed significantly and social change has been significant. Of the 1.5 ° C and 2 ° C scenarios, we selected the SDS, which has easy access to related parameters such as carbon tax.

Results of the climate-related scenario analysis with respect to the focal questions

In the physical risk analysis, risk factors were extracted from two perspectives: acute risk and chronic risk. For acute risk, we recognize that an increase in typhoons and other extreme weather events is a factor with a large impact scale and probability of occurrence, since factories with large production scale are located in Japan and Thailand. As a chronic risk, we recognize the impact of rising temperatures. Semiconductor and FPD lithography equipment, our core products, can only be manufactured in clean rooms maintained at 23°C ± 0.5°C. Therefore, if average temperatures rise due to climate change, it will be more difficult to control air conditioning temperatures and costs will increase.

In the analysis of transition risk, risk factors were identified in terms of "policy and regulation," "technology," "market," and "reputation." Under "Policy and Regulation," the factors identified include the introduction of carbon taxes and other carbon pricing policies, as well as higher electricity prices due to changes in energy policy. Most of our business bases are located in Japan. It is expected that tighter carbon pricing policies and changes in the energy mix will affect electricity prices. In addition, in our supply chain, we expect the impact to be greater upstream, as the majority of our emissions are in the upstream sector, such as Scope 3 Category 1. With regard to "technology," GHG emissions from the use stage of semiconductor and FPD lithography equipment, our core products, are the largest, affecting customer costs. reduction is important, and we are aware of the risk of such technological competition. In addition, we have material manufacturing processes, and we recognized that if we cannot catch up with the decarbonization of manufacturing methods and materials, we will lose sales opportunities. Regarding "market" and "reputation," the Company recognized the impact of reduced sales opportunities due to failure to meet customers' demand for decarbonization and the impact of existing reputation and reputation on its stock price and sales. Based on the above analysis, we considered the impact on management. For example, in FY2022, we considered the above impacts as a component of the financial simulation in the new mid-term business plan through 2025. The results confirmed that the likelihood of impacts occurring at a level requiring financial treatment was small. From the perspective of integrating the mid-term business plan and climate change strategy, we considered reflecting risk events of a certain scale and urgency in the financial statements but confirmed that reflection is not necessary at this time because the likelihood of their occurrence is not high. Verification will continue in the future, as the period during which physical risks are manifested is short.

C3.3

(C3.3) Describe where and how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your strategy.

	Have climate-related risks and opportunities influenced your strategy in this area?	Description of influence
Products and services	Yes	<p>1. Opportunities related to the equipment miniaturization needed for transition to a low carbon society have impacted our strategy for products and services.</p> <p>2. Demand for energy saving of electronic devices is expected to increase in the future. Miniaturization of electronic devices is very effective in saving energy, and semiconductors are required "ultra-low power consumption". It is a task for semiconductor lithography system business to develop technology to efficiently form finer circuits. Therefore, our precision equipment business, which manufactures semiconductor exposure equipment, has decided to invest in research and development to promote further miniaturization technology, and been promoting development. This is the most substantial strategic decision made in "Products and services" area. The immersion lithography technology developed by the Nikon Group's precision equipment business can be mounted without changing the principle and basic structure of conventional semiconductor lithography system and meet the demand for IC evolution. It can also contribute to energy saving by increasing the degree of integration and miniaturization of the IC. With such technology, Nikon Group can meet the need for miniaturization of equipment required for low-carbon society.</p> <p>The magnitude of the impact of this opportunity on our business revenue is significant, because it leads to an increase in the market share of precision equipment business products, which accounts for approximately 40% of Nikon Group's sales.</p> <p>Within the next three years, we will drive development toward expanding existing device platforms and launch immersion lithography systems compatible with 5nm-generation devices.</p>
Supply chain and/or value chain	Yes	<p>1. The risk associated with climate change-induced natural disasters have impacted our strategies for supply chain and/or value chain.</p> <p>2. The manufacturing sites of the imaging products, which accounts for about 33% of the sales of the Nikon Group, are located in the Asia-Pacific area, where the natural disasters risk is high and the society is vulnerable to climate change, and the materials and parts are provided by local suppliers. If these suppliers are unable to operate due to natural disasters such as heavy rains or floods and supply to our production sites is disrupted, our production may be suspended. Although we have dispersed suppliers to prepare for the risk, the magnitude of the impact of the supply interruption risk on our business is still very large in the short term. Therefore, quick and efficient supplier management is an important strategy. We built a database that centrally manages suppliers in FY2020 and started the operation. By using this database, we have become able to carry out risk assessments of our suppliers to assess their vulnerability to natural disasters and efficiently aggregate their BCP (Business Continuity Plan). From 2021, we will expand the scope of operation of this database as a short-term effort to promote faster supplier management through centralized management. This is the most substantial strategic decision made in "Supply chain and/or value chain" area.</p>
Investment in R&D	Yes	<p>1. Opportunities associated with increasing social interest in improving energy efficiency have impacted our strategy related to investing in R&D.</p> <p>2. With the transition to a low-carbon society, there is increasing social interest in improving fuel efficiency and reducing GHG when using industrial equipment. The Riblet processing technology in our material processing business can reduce the fluid resistance of thermal power turbines and wind power generation, etc., and improve energy efficiency. For this reason, the next generation project division of Nikon Corporation is actively investing in the development of Riblet processing machines. This is the most substantial strategic decision made in "Investment in R&D" area. We are aiming for practical use of the machines in the next three to five years.</p>
Operations	Yes	<p>1. The risks associated with rising average temperatures have impacted our strategy for operating the Precision Equipment business.</p> <p>2. One of the Group's main products, semiconductor lithography system, can be manufactured only in a clean room maintained at 23°C ± 0.5°C. If the average temperature rises due to climate change, the cost for air-conditioning temperature control may increase significantly. Energy use in clean rooms accounts for about one-third of the Group's energy use, so its impact is not small. Therefore, we have positioned energy saving as an important measure in our group. In particular, we are intensively working on energy-saving measures at manufacturing sites that own clean rooms. This is the most substantial strategic decision made in "Operations" area. Specifically, the inside of the clean room is divided appropriately, temperature control is performed for each area, and night-time air conditioning operation is partially stopped in possible areas. In addition, the air conditioning heat source unit was updated to enable more efficient temperature control. Furthermore, based on the heat source monitoring data (heat quantity of cold-water production, operating time of each heat source machine, energy consumption), the optimum operation pattern that can suppress the energy consumption without affecting the quality was determined and adapted. By FY 2030, we plan to roll these measures out to other sites related to the precision equipment business.</p>

C3.4

(C3.4) Describe where and how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your financial planning.

	Financial planning elements that have been influenced	Description of influence
Row 1	Revenues Direct costs Capital allocation Acquisitions and divestments Access to capital Assets Liabilities	<p>[A case study of how climate related risks and opportunities have influenced our financial planning]</p> <p>The risk and opportunity on the "Access to capital" area have been factored into the ESG investment strategy of the financial planning process over the next 3-5 years. We feel that the consciousness to ESG among the investors has risen recently through the surveys from research institutes and investors. If we could disclose our efforts and information related to climate change fully, the opportunities to be invested may increase.</p> <p>We recognize that proper disclosure of information is our important task.</p> <p>Regarding the implementation of measures and information disclosure related to climate change, we allocate a large number of personnel and working time mainly in the Sustainability section and the environmental section responsible for climate related matters.</p> <p>Government Pension Investment Fund (GPIF), the world's largest pension fund signing PRI in 2015, holds 7.5% of Nikon shares. Therefore, the magnitude of the impact on the "Access to capital" is large. As a result of allocating a lot of resources for information disclosure and striving to respond to the demands of stakeholders such as investors about information disclosure, we have been being included in all ESG indices that GPIF selected for their passive investment since 2018. We continued to be included in the indices in FY 2022.</p>

C3.5

(C3.5) 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	Indicate the level at which you identify the alignment of your spending/revenue with a sustainable finance taxonomy
Row 1	No, but we plan to in the next two years	<Not Applicable>

C4. Targets and performance

C4.1

(C4.1) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?

Absolute target

C4.1a

(C4.1a) Provide details of your absolute emissions target(s) and progress made against those targets.

Target reference number

Abs 1

Is this a science-based target?

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

Target ambition

1.5°C aligned

Year target was set

2021

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s)

Scope 1

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Base year

2014

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

40491.5

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

223687.12

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

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

264178.62

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

100

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

100

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)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

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)

<Not Applicable>

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)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

<Not Applicable>

Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

Target year

2031

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

71.4

Total emissions in target year covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]

75555.08532

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

34668.04

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

140199.35

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

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

174867.4

Does this target cover any land-related emissions?

No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

47.3489271376006

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

We obtained SBT in 2019.

In FY2021, the SBT target was reset to the "1.5 ° C" level.

Emissions are net of renewable energy certificates and green electricity plans.

"% emissions in scope" is calculated like this: $264,178.62/264,178.62*100=100\%$

The numerator figure is the one in the column "Base year emissions covered by target" of C4.1a. The denominator figure is a sum of "scope 1" and "scope 2 market base" in C5.2.

The years written in the columns for base year, year the target was set and target year are the end of our fiscal year. Our fiscal year starts on 1 April and ends on 31 March

in the following year.

The calculation method of the target achievement rate is described below.

Reduction rate = Reporting year/Base year-1 = 174,867.40/ 264,178.62-1 = -33.81 %

Target achievement rate = Reduction rate/Target rate = 33.81 / 71.4 = 47.35 %

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

We are introducing energy-saving production equipment and buildings, enlightening in-house energy-saving measures, introducing renewable energy, introducing renewable power menu of electric power companies, purchasing green power certificates, and introducing low-carbon vehicles.

In FY2021, a new group manufacturing company in China started solar power generation, and a group manufacturing company in Thailand introduced I-REC.

In FY2022, group manufacturing companies in the UK and the US newly introduce renewable power menus from electric power companies and a group sales company in Canada purchased a green power plan using hydroelectric power generation.

As a result, in FY2022, the target of reduction of 71.4% in FY2030 was 33.81%, and the achievement rate was 33.81% / 71.4% = 47.35%, which was 47.35%.

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

<Not Applicable>

Target reference number

Abs 2

Is this a science-based target?

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

Target ambition

2°C aligned

Year target was set

2017

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s)

Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Category 11: Use of sold products

Base year

2014

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

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

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

975886

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

143925

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

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

193715

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

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

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

1313526

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

1313526

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

<Not Applicable>

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

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

100

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

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

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)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)
86.4

Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes
86.4

Target year
2031

Targeted reduction from base year (%)
31

Total emissions in target year covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]
906332.94

Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
428226

Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
25411

Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
100851

Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
<Not Applicable>

Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)
554488

Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)
554488

Does this target cover any land-related emissions?
No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]
186.407400951283

Target status in reporting year
Underway

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

For scope3, we have set a target in 3 categories, "Purchased goods and services", "Upstream transportation and distribution" and "Use of sold products". This target covers 80% or more of total Scope 3 emissions.

"Purchased goods and services" is the largest source of Scope 3 emissions from Nikon. In this category, we implement GHG reduction measures focusing on Imaging Products Business and Precision Equipment Business, which always occupies 80% or more of our company's sales composition (However, in FY 2022, it was about 68%

due to the pandemic of the COVID-19). In the Imaging Products Business, whose main products are cameras and lenses, we will reduce GHG emissions by reducing the weight and size of our products. The Precision Equipment Division, whose main products are FPD lithography systems and semiconductor lithography systems, we will reduce the GHG emissions by improving the functions of parts through technological development, reducing the number of parts and downsizing parts. Furthermore, we reduce GHG emissions per part by instructing our suppliers to manufacture parts more efficiently.

Regarding countermeasures in "Upstream transportation & distribution", in addition to promoting modal shift, we streamline the transportation route. We are also improving the loading efficiency of our cargo and reducing GHG emissions.

99% of the emissions of "Use of sold products" is the emissions from product use of the Precision Equipment Business. Approximately half of the power consumption of Precision Equipment Business products is due to exposure light source units. Therefore, we will develop an exposure light source unit with lower power consumption and reduce GHG emissions.

GHG emissions in FY2022 are already lower than the target. This is due to factors such as the decrease in production due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Therefore, the Scope 3 target is not updated at this time.

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

Our Scope 3 target is set for Category 1, 4, 11, which accounts for the majority. As a measure for Category 1, we are encouraging suppliers to set and reduce CO2 emission targets, and we are working with a coverage target. For Category 4, we have set targets for GHG emissions in logistics and are working toward reliable achievement through measures such as modal shift. Category 11 is being promoted by reducing the environmental load by the LCA method at the time of product development together with measures that contribute to the reduction of Category 1 such as miniaturization and reduction of the number of parts.

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

<Not Applicable>

Target reference number

Abs 3

Is this a science-based target?

No, but we are reporting another target that is science-based

Target ambition

<Not Applicable>

Year target was set

2023

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s)

Scope 1

Scope 2

Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Category 11: Use of sold products

Base year

2014

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

40491.5

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

223687.12

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

975886

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

143925

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

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

193715

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

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

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

1313526

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

1313526

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

100

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

100

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

Base year Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

100

Base year Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

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

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)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

86.4

Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

86.4

Target year

2050

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

100

Total emissions in target year covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]

0

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

33056.48

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

135896.38

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

428226

Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

25411

Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

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

100851

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

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Category 15: Investments emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Other (upstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3, Other (downstream) emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

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

554488

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

723440.86

Does this target cover any land-related emissions?

No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

44.9237502721682

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

For scope3, we have set a target in 3 categories, "Purchased goods and services", "Upstream transportation and distribution" and "Use of sold products". This target covers 80% or more of total Scope 3 emissions.

"Purchased goods and services" is the largest source of Scope 3 emissions from Nikon. In this category, we implement GHG reduction measures focusing on Imaging Products Business and Precision Equipment Business, which always occupies 80% or more of our company's sales composition (However, in FY 2022, it was about 68% due to the pandemic of the COVID-19). In the Imaging Products Business, whose main products are cameras and lenses, we will reduce GHG emissions by reducing the weight and size of our products. The Precision Equipment Division, whose main products are FPD lithography systems and semiconductor lithography systems, we will reduce the GHG emissions by improving the functions of parts through technological development, reducing the number of parts and downsizing parts. Furthermore, we reduce GHG emissions per part by instructing our suppliers to manufacture parts more efficiently.

Regarding countermeasures in "Upstream transportation & distribution", in addition to promoting modal shift, we streamline the transportation route. We are also improving the loading efficiency of our cargo and reducing GHG emissions.

99% of the emissions of "Use of sold products" is the emissions from product use of the Precision Equipment Business. Approximately half of the power consumption of Precision Equipment Business products is due to exposure light source units. Therefore, we will develop an exposure light source unit with lower power consumption and reduce GHG emissions.

GHG emissions in FY2022 are already lower than the target. This is due to factors such as the decrease in production due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Therefore, the Scope 3 target is not updated at this time.

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

Our Scope 3 target is set for Category 1, 4, 11, which accounts for the majority. As a measure for Category 1, we are encouraging suppliers to set and reduce CO2 emission targets, and we are working with a coverage target. For Category 4, we have set targets for GHG emissions in logistics and are working toward reliable achievement through measures such as modal shift. Category 11 is being promoted by reducing the environmental load by the LCA method at the time of product development together with measures that contribute to the reduction of Category 1 such as miniaturization and reduction of the number of parts.

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

<Not Applicable>

C4.2

(C4.2) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?

Net-zero target(s)

Other climate-related target(s)

C4.2b

(C4.2b) Provide details of any other climate-related targets, including methane reduction targets.

Target reference number

Oth 1

Year target was set

2022

Target coverage

Country/area/region

Target type: absolute or intensity

Intensity

Target type: category & Metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Waste management	Other, please specify (metric ton of waste sent to landfill (final (landfill) disposal of waste))
------------------	---

Target denominator (intensity targets only)

metric ton of waste

Base year

2022

Figure or percentage in base year

0.005

Target year

2023

Figure or percentage in target year

0.00499

Figure or percentage in reporting year

0.0006

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

43999.999999998

Target status in reporting year

Achieved

Is this target part of an emissions target?

Yes. We are reducing CO2 by promoting reduce, reuse, and recycle, and reducing the final (landfill) disposal of waste.

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

No, it's not part of an overarching initiative

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The scope is Nikon and a group manufacturing company in Japan. The final (landfill) disposal rate target for FY 2022 is less than 0.5%. On the other hand, the waste weight in FY 2022 is 4549.6 metric tons, the final (landfill) disposal amount is 2.8 metric tons, and the final (landfill) disposal rate is 2.8 metric tons/4549.6metric ton*100=0.06% Was achieved.

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

<Not Applicable>

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

We promoted the sale of valuable resources, mainly for paper waste and metal scraps, and reduced waste. We also discharged waste to a waste disposal contractor that promotes recycling.

Target reference number

Oth 2

Year target was set

2022

Target coverage

Country/area/region

Target type: absolute or intensity

Intensity

Target type: category & Metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Waste management	Other, please specify (metric ton of waste sent to landfill (final (landfill) disposal of waste))
------------------	---

Target denominator (intensity targets only)

metric ton of waste

Base year

2022

Figure or percentage in base year

0.01

Target year

2023

Figure or percentage in target year

0.00999

Figure or percentage in reporting year

0.0049

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

51000.0000000021

Target status in reporting year

Achieved

Is this target part of an emissions target?

Yes. We are reducing CO2 by promoting reduce, reuse, and recycle, and reducing the final (landfill) disposal of waste.

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

No, it's not part of an overarching initiative

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The scope is China's group manufacturing companies. The final (landfill) disposal rate target for FY2022 is less than 1%. On the other hand, the waste weight in FY2022 is 259.65 metric tons, the final (landfill) disposal amount is 1.28 metric tons, and the final (landfill) disposal rate is 1.28 metric tons/259.65 metric tons *100=0.49% Was achieved.

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

<Not Applicable>

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

We promoted the sale of valuable resources, mainly for paper waste and metal scraps, and reduced waste. We also discharged waste to a waste disposal contractor that promotes recycling.

Target reference number

Oth 3

Year target was set

2022

Target coverage

Country/area/region

Target type: absolute or intensity

Absolute

Target type: category & Metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Waste management	metric tons of waste generated
------------------	--------------------------------

Target denominator (intensity targets only)

<Not Applicable>

Base year

2018

Figure or percentage in base year

7771

Target year

2023

Figure or percentage in target year

7616

Figure or percentage in reporting year

6194

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

1017.41935483871

Target status in reporting year

Achieved

Is this target part of an emissions target?

Yes. CO2 is reduced by promoting reuse and recycling of waste and reducing the weight of waste generated.

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

No, it's not part of an overarching initiative

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The scope is Nikon Group in Japan and Group manufacturing companies outside Japan. In FY2022, we aim to 2% or more reduce(7,616 metric tons or less) the amount of waste generated (excluding the amount sold as valuables) compared to FY2018. Waste generated in FY2018 was 7,771 metric tons, and waste generated in FY2022 was 6,194 metric tons. Therefore, we were able to reduce it to 6,194 metric tons / 7,771 metric tons * 100 = 79.7%, and achieved the target.

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

<Not Applicable>

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

We promoted the sale of valuable resources, mainly for paper waste and metal scraps, and reduced waste. We also discharged waste to a waste disposal contractor that promotes recycling.

C4.2c

(C4.2c) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).

Target reference number

NZ1

Target coverage

Company-wide

Absolute/intensity emission target(s) linked to this net-zero target

Abs1

Target year for achieving net zero

2050

Is this a science-based target?

Yes, we consider this a science-based target, and we have committed to seek validation of this target by the Science Based Targets initiative in the next two years

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target covers the entire the Nikon Group.

About 80% of the energy used by the Group is electric power. Therefore, we are aiming to reduce GHG emissions from electricity use to zero by joining RE100 initiative and making the electricity used in our business activities 100% renewable energy by FY 2050. We will electrify the remaining 20% as much as possible. We will also reduce the use of organic solvents as much as possible to reduce GHG emissions from non-energy consumption. Furthermore, we are considering neutralization by greening.

Do you intend to neutralize any unabated emissions with permanent carbon removals at the target year?

Yes

Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at target year

Nikon aims to be carbon-neutral in 2050 in Nikon long-term environmental vision. In addition, we are a member of RE100, aiming for 100% renewable energy of electric power. At present, it is expected that emissions will be reduced to 20% or less by switching all electricity, which accounts for about 80% of energy consumption, to renewable energy and promoting electrification as much as possible. We recognize that residual emissions need to be neutralized using socially accepted means.

Planned actions to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain (optional)

Promotion of tree planting activities. Cleaning activities aimed at collecting marine plastic waste around business establishments, rivers, and coasts.

C4.3

(C4.3) 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.

Yes

C4.3a

(C4.3a) 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 (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	38	233
To be implemented*	53	116186
Implementation commenced*	17	308
Implemented*	47	29770
Not to be implemented	3	29

C4.3b

(C4.3b) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings	Lighting
--------------------------------	----------

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

13.62

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

479030

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

Payback period

<1 year

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

6-10 years

Comment

Change the lighting equipment to LED.

The investment amount will be zero because the tenant owner will bear the cost.

This section reports total of 2 cases.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings	Lighting
--------------------------------	----------

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

6.17

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

216000

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

Payback period

<1 year

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

11-15 years

Comment

Change the lighting equipment to LED.

The investment amount will be zero because the tenant owner will bear the cost.

This section reports a total of 1 case.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings	Lighting
--------------------------------	----------

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

4.71

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

95188

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

108465

Payback period

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

6-10 years

Comment

Change the lighting equipment to LED. This section reports a total of 1 case.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings	Lighting
--------------------------------	----------

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

16.15

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

455966

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

2068680

Payback period

4-10 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

6-10 years

Comment

Change the lighting equipment to LED. This section reports a total of 1 case.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings	Lighting
--------------------------------	----------

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

4.17

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

140394

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

7410000

Payback period

>25 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

6-10 years

Comment

Change the lighting equipment to LED. This section reports total of 3 cases.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings	Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning (HVAC)
--------------------------------	--

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

24.65

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

820000

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

Payback period

<1 year

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

6-10 years

Comment

Replaced with highly efficient air conditioner.

The investment amount will be zero because the tenant owner will bear the cost.

This section reports a total of 1 case.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings	Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning (HVAC)
--------------------------------	--

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

2.78

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

91380

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

600000

Payback period

4-10 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

16-20 years

Comment

Replaced with highly efficient air conditioner. This section reports a total of 1 case.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings	Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning (HVAC)
--------------------------------	--

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

39.37

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

1315022

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

89556000

Payback period

>25 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

11-15 years

Comment

Replaced with highly efficient air conditioner. This section reports total of 3 cases.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings	Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning (HVAC)
--------------------------------	--

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

29.22

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

959040

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

56000000

Payback period

>25 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

16-20 years

Comment

Replaced with highly efficient air conditioner. This section reports a total of 1 case.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings	Other, please specify (Transformer)
--------------------------------	-------------------------------------

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

9.69

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

296758

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

2200000

Payback period

4-10 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

16-20 years

Comment

Replaced with highly efficient transformer. This section reports a total of 1 case.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings	Other, please specify (Transformer)
--------------------------------	-------------------------------------

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

38.43

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

1399092

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

19170000

Payback period

11-15 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

16-20 years

Comment

Replaced with highly efficient transformer. This section reports total of 2 cases.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings	Other, please specify (Transformer)
--------------------------------	-------------------------------------

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

17.14

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

530623

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

139400000

Payback period

>25 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

16-20 years

Comment

Replaced with highly efficient transformer. This section reports a total of 1 case.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings	Motors and drives
--------------------------------	-------------------

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

0.43

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

13630

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

10000000

Payback period

>25 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

16-20 years

Comment

Elevator replacement. This section reports a total of 1 case.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes	Process optimization
---	----------------------

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

1.78

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

62320

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

Payback period

<1 year

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

6-10 years

Comment

Partially shut down air conditioning in winter. This section reports a total of 1 case.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes	Smart control system
---	----------------------

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

4.17

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

117600

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

59300

Payback period

<1 year

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

6-10 years

Comment

Refurbishment of high efficiency electric furnace system. This section reports a total of 1 case.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes	Smart control system
---	----------------------

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

0.6

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

16926

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

38425

Payback period

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

16-20 years

Comment

Refurbishment of high efficiency electric furnace system. This section reports total of 2 cases.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes	Machine/equipment replacement
---	-------------------------------

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

60.04

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

1839390

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

26900000

Payback period

11-15 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

11-15 years

Comment

Chiller update. This section reports a total of 1 case.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes	Machine/equipment replacement
---	-------------------------------

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

0.8

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

31680

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

12500000

Payback period

>25 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

16-20 years

Comment

Chilled tower update. This section reports a total of 1 case.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes	Machine/equipment replacement
---	-------------------------------

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

15.83

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

477134

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

17000000

Payback period

>25 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

11-15 years

Comment

Chiller update. This section reports a total of 1 case.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes	Machine/equipment replacement
---	-------------------------------

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

4.47

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

136850

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

24800000

Payback period

>25 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

16-20 years

Comment

Updated assembly equipment for semiconductor manufacturing equipment. This section reports a total of 1 case.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Transportation	Company fleet vehicle replacement
----------------	-----------------------------------

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

20.9

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 1

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

1404000

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

2152800

Payback period

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

6-10 years

Comment

Replaced with electric bus. This section reports a total of 1 case.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Transportation	Company fleet vehicle replacement
----------------	-----------------------------------

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

9.77

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 1

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

566895

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

21700000

Payback period

>25 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

6-10 years

Comment

Replaced with hybrid car. This section reports total of 1 case.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption	Large hydropower (>25 MW)
-------------------------------	---------------------------

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

1516.8

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

2354716

Payback period

No payback

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

<1 year

Comment

Replaced some of the purchased electricity with hydropower menu. This section reports total of 2 cases.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption	Solar PV
-------------------------------	----------

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

5850

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

2040000

Payback period

No payback

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

<1 year

Comment

Purchase of I-REC. This section reports a total of 1 case.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption	Solar PV
-------------------------------	----------

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

125.33

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

2971135

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

63812811

Payback period

21-25 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

11-15 years

Comment

Started solar power generation at a group manufacturing company in China. This section reports a total of 1 case.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption	Low-carbon electricity mix
-------------------------------	----------------------------

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

21952.65

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 2 (market-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

0

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

26334058

Payback period

No payback

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

<1 year

Comment

Department or all of the power purchased at the factory has been replaced with a renewable energy menu. This section reports total of 12 cases.

C4.3c

(C4.3c) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Method	Comment
Compliance with regulatory requirements/standards	For example, in Japan, we have to reduce CO2 emissions to comply with "Energy Saving Act." and "Act on Promotion of Global Warming Countermeasures". We set company-wide energy consumption reduction target to achieve the target of the laws (1% reduction of 5-year average of per unit every year) and conduct CO2 reduction activities. For example, we invest in replacement to highly efficient and energy saving equipments such as inverters.
Employee engagement	The Nikon Group conducts environmental management utilizing ISO 14001. We set company-wide CO2 reduction target, then every site sets a target to achieve the company-wide target and each department sets target accordingly. CO2 reduction activities are placed as one of our normal operations.
Internal incentives/recognition programs	We have Nikon environmental award program. Once a year this program recognizes workplaces, groups, and individuals who have shown dedication and found effective ways to address environmental issues in their daily work.
Internal finance mechanisms	We have a section responsible for managing the company-wide facility budget in Nikon Corporation. The section takes into account the CO2 emissions when making decisions on how to spend the budget. The section is also responsible for choosing electricity and gas suppliers. It considers the CO2 emission factor of each supplier when conducting periodical review.

C4.5

(C4.5) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?

Yes

C4.5a

(C4.5a) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products.

Level of aggregation

Group of products or services

Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Other, please specify (Life Cycle Assessment)

Type of product(s) or service(s)

Other	Other, please specify (FPD (Flat Panel Display) Lithography System)
-------	---

Description of product(s) or service(s)

Our FPD (flat panel display) Lithography Business Unit promotes the development and provision of solutions that contribute to improving the productivity of customers' overall production processes and is working to reduce the environmental load and greenhouse gas emissions during product use. We are continuing to improve not only new products but also existing models. For example, the FPD lithography systems for mid- and small-sized panels has improved productivity 1.2 times compared to the model initially introduced. If the amount of reduction in energy consumption is converted to CO2 emission, we see a 17% reduction.

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

Yes

Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Other, please specify (Scope3 calculation)

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

Use stage

Functional unit used

Assumed to operate 90% of 24 hours a day, 365 days a year, 7 years

Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

Previous model

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

Use stage

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

302

Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

(CO2 emissions at the stage of use) x (reduction rate)

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

13

C5. Emissions methodology

C5.1

(C5.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?

No

C5.1a

(C5.1a) 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?

Row 1

Has there been a structural change?

No

Name of organization(s) acquired, divested from, or merged with

<Not Applicable>

Details of structural change(s), including completion dates

<Not Applicable>

C5.1b

(C5.1b) 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?	Details of methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition change(s)
Row 1	No	<Not Applicable>

C5.2

(C5.2) Provide your base year and base year emissions.

Scope 1

Base year start

April 1 2013

Base year end

March 31 2014

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

40491.5

Comment

The value is the sum of the followings:

- Scope1 CO2 emissions from energy consumption: 38,946.37 (t-CO2) and
- Emissions from non-energy CO2 and the other 4 green-house gases (6.5 gases) in Japan, Thailand, Laos, and China: 1545.13 (t-CO2).

Scope 2 (location-based)

Base year start

April 1 2013

Base year end

March 31 2014

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

228477.79

Comment

CO2 conversion factors for purchased electric power are as follows.

- Japan: The average value for all the electric power utilities in Japan, which is noted in the "List of Emissions Factors by Electric Power Utility" specified in the Act on Promotion of Global Warming Countermeasures, not the substitute value in the list.
- Outside Japan: International Energy Agency (IEA) CO2 emission factors.

Scope 2 (market-based)

Base year start

April 1 2013

Base year end

March 31 2014

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

223687.12

Comment

The value after deducting the Green Power Certificate and Green Power Plan.

CO2 emission factors for purchased electric power are as follows.

- In Japan: The CO2 emission factors without adjustment for each electric power utility, which is noted in the "List of Emissions Factors by Electric Power Utility" specified in the Act on Promotion of Global Warming Countermeasures.
- USA and UK: Residual Mix CO2 emission factors
- Singapore/Italy/Austria/Indonesia/Republic of Korea/China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, and Taiwan: CO2 emission factors before adjustment for each electric power company.
- The other countries: International Energy Agency (IEA) CO2 emission factors.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

Base year start

April 1 2013

Base year end

March 31 2014

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

975886

Comment

In addition to parts weights and purchase prices, calculations used the relevant basic units from ver.1.01 (domestic data) of the Carbon Footprint Communication Program Basic Database and the relevant basic units from ver.2.6 of the Emissions Basic Unit Database, which is for use in calculating greenhouse gas emissions, etc. of organizations through supply chains.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

Base year start

April 1 2013

Base year end

March 31 2014

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

134100

Comment

Calculated from the investment in equipment and facilities, using the relevant basic units from ver.2.6 of the Emissions Basic Unit Database, which is for use in calculating greenhouse gas emissions, etc. of organizations through supply chains.

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

Base year start

April 1 2013

Base year end

March 31 2014

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

18755

Comment

Calculated from the purchase quantities of each type of energy using the relevant basic units from ver.1.01 (domestic data) of the Carbon Footprint Communication Program Basic Database and ver.2.6 of the Emissions Basic Unit Database, which is for use in calculating greenhouse gas emissions, etc. of organizations through supply chains.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Base year start

April 1 2013

Base year end

March 31 2014

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

143925

Comment

Calculated from the material flow in ton-kilometers (calculated by setting up scenarios) using the GHG Protocol Tool.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

Base year start

April 1 2013

Base year end

March 31 2014

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4166

Comment

Calculated from the discharge amounts of each type of discarded material using the relevant basic units from ver.2.6 of the Emissions Basic Unit Database, which is for use in calculating greenhouse gas emissions, etc. of organizations through supply chains.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

Base year start

April 1 2013

Base year end

March 31 2014

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

22015

Comment

Calculated from the travel expenses using the relevant basic units from ver.2.6 of the Emissions Basic Unit Database, which is for use in calculating greenhouse gas emissions, etc. of organizations through supply chains.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

Base year start

April 1 2013

Base year end

March 31 2014

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

15950

Comment

Calculated from the commuting expenses using the relevant basic units from ver.2.6 of the Emissions Basic Unit Database, which is for use in calculating greenhouse gas emissions, etc. of organizations through supply chains.

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

Base year start

April 1 2013

Base year end

March 31 2014

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)**Comment**

Our emissions from the use of leased offices, leasing equipment and vehicles are direct or indirect emissions, and they are included in Scope 1 and 2. There is no need to manage them separately from Scope 1 and 2, so we do not take into account them as this Scope 3 emission source, therefore emissions from upstream leased assets are not relevant.

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

Base year start

April 1 2013

Base year end

March 31 2014

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)**Comment**

The activity corresponding to this emission source is transportation from stores of consumer products such as cameras to customers' homes. We have done screening assessment for this category in FY 2020, and the emissions from this source occupied only less than 0.1% of total Scope 3 emissions, we evaluated this source as not relevant.

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

Base year start

April 1 2013

Base year end

March 31 2014

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)**Comment**

More than 99% of our products are finished products. Products other than finished products are, for example, encoders and optical components (filters, prisms, etc.), which are used by being incorporated into customer products, but without processing. Therefore, GHG emissions from this source are almost zero, so we evaluated this source as not relevant.

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

Base year start

April 1 2013

Base year end

March 31 2014

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

193715

Comment

Calculated by multiplying the energy consumption per product (calculated by setting up scenarios) by the sales volume and the relevant basic units from ver.2.6 of the Emissions Basic Unit Database, which is for use in calculating greenhouse gas emissions, etc. of organizations through supply chains.

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

Base year start

April 1 2013

Base year end

March 31 2014

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

11459

Comment

Calculated from the quantity of products discarded (calculated by setting up scenarios) and quantities sold using the relevant basic units from ver.2.6 of the Emissions Basic Unit Database, which is for use in calculating greenhouse gas emissions, etc. of organizations through supply chains.

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

Base year start

April 1 2013

Base year end

March 31 2014

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)**Comment**

We evaluated this source is not relevant because the percentage of our downstream leased assets occupies only 0.1% of our total assets.

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

Base year start

April 1 2013

Base year end

March 31 2014

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)**Comment**

We evaluated this category is not relevant because there is no franchise business in our group business.

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

Base year start

April 1 2013

Base year end

March 31 2014

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)**Comment**

We calculated the emissions from this source using the total emissions of each company we own shares and our holdings ratio. We found that the emissions from this source occupied only less than 0.3% of total Scope 3 emissions, so we evaluated this source is not relevant.

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

Base year start**Base year end****Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)****Comment**

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

Base year start**Base year end****Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)****Comment**

(C5.3) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.

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)

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

C6. Emissions data

C6.1

(C6.1) What were your organization's gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

33056.48

Start date

<Not Applicable>

End date

<Not Applicable>

Comment

The value is the sum of the followings:

- Scope1 CO2 emissions from energy consumption:20,698.07(t-CO2) and
- Emissions from non-energy CO2 and the other 5 green-house gases (6.5 gases) in Japan, Thailand, Laos, China, UK, and USA: 12,358.41 (t-CO2).

C6.2

(C6.2) Describe your organization's approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.

Row 1

Scope 2, location-based

We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

Scope 2, market-based

We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure

Comment

For the market-based value, CO2 emission factors for purchased electric power are as follows.

The value after deducting the Green Power Certificate and Green Power Plan.

- In Japan: The CO2 emission factor factors without adjustment for each electric power utility, which is noted in the "List of Emissions Factors by Electric Power Utility" specified in the Act on Promotion of Global Warming Countermeasures.

- USA and UK: Residual Mix CO2 emission factor

- The other countries: International Energy Agency (IEA) CO2 emission factors.

For the location-based value, CO2 emission factors for purchased electric power are as follows.

- Japan: The average value for all the electric power utilities in Japan, which is noted in the "List of Emissions Factors by Electric Power Utility" specified in the Act on Promotion of Global Warming Countermeasures, not the substitute value in the list.

- Outside Japan: International Energy Agency (IEA) CO2 emission factors.

C6.3

(C6.3) What were your organization's gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

Scope 2, location-based

166177.83

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

135896.38

Start date

<Not Applicable>

End date

<Not Applicable>

Comment

For the market-based value, CO2 emission factors for purchased electric power are as follows.

The value after deducting the Green Power Certificate and Green Power Plan.

- In Japan: The CO2 emission factor factors without adjustment for each electric power utility, which is noted in the "List of Emissions Factors by Electric Power Utility" specified in the Act on Promotion of Global Warming Countermeasures.

- USA and UK: Residual Mix CO2 emission factor

- The other countries: International Energy Agency (IEA) CO2 emission factors.

For the location-based value, CO2 emission factors for purchased electric power are as follows.

- Japan: The average value for all the electric power utilities in Japan, which is noted in the "List of Emissions Factors by Electric Power Utility" specified in the Act on Promotion of Global Warming Countermeasures, not the substitute value in the list.

- Outside Japan: International Energy Agency (IEA) CO2 emission factors.

C6.4

(C6.4) 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?

Yes

C6.4a

(C6.4a) Provide details of the sources of Scope 1, Scope 2, or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure.

Source of excluded emissions

Excludes Scope 1 + 2 for Group sales subsidiaries outside Japan.

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies)

Scope 1

Scope 2 (location-based)

Scope 2 (market-based)

Relevance of Scope 1 emissions from this source

Emissions are not relevant

Relevance of location-based Scope 2 emissions from this source

Emissions are not relevant

Relevance of market-based Scope 2 emissions from this source

Emissions are not relevant

Relevance of Scope 3 emissions from this source

<Not Applicable>

Date of completion of acquisition or merger

<Not Applicable>

Estimated percentage of total Scope 1+2 emissions this excluded source represents

3.5

Estimated percentage of total Scope 3 emissions this excluded source represents

<Not Applicable>

Explain why this source is excluded

Because the excluded emissions of Group sales subsidiaries outside Japan amounted to only 3.5% of the total combined Scope 1 + 2 emissions on the market-based, it was considered that there would be no impact on overall reporting. The Nikon Group counts the Nikon Group in Japan and Group manufacturing companies outside Japan as a 100% boundary.

Explain how you estimated the percentage of emissions this excluded source represents

From C6.1 and C6.3 the 'reporting year emissions' is 168,952.86 tCO2(33,056.48tCO2+135,896.38 tCO2) on the market-based.

The excluded emissions of Group sales subsidiaries outside Japan are aggregated values obtained from each business site in the form of a questionnaire.

The "reported year emissions" on the market -based of Group sales subsidiaries outside Japan are 1611.56tCO2 for Scope 1 and 4302.97tCO2 for Scope 2, for a total of 5,914.53tCO2. From this, 5,914.53/168,952.86=3.5%, which is 3.5%.

(C6.5) Account for your organization's gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.**Purchased goods and services****Evaluation status**

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

428226

Emissions calculation methodology

Spend-based method

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

0

Please explain

In addition to parts weights and purchase prices, calculations used the relevant basic units from ver.1.01 (domestic data) of the Carbon Footprint Communication Program Basic Database and the relevant basic units from ver.2.6 of the Emissions Basic Unit Database, which is for use in calculating greenhouse gas emissions, etc. of organizations through supply chains.

Capital goods**Evaluation status**

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

76577

Emissions calculation methodology

Spend-based method

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

0

Please explain

Calculated from the investment in equipment and facilities, using the relevant basic units from ver.2.6 of the Emissions Basic Unit Database, which is for use in calculating greenhouse gas emissions, etc. of organizations through supply chains.

Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)**Evaluation status**

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

24934

Emissions calculation methodology

Fuel-based method

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

0

Please explain

Calculated from the purchase quantities of each type of energy using the relevant basic units from ver. 2.3 of IDEA and ver.3.3 of the Emissions Basic Unit Database, which is for use in calculating greenhouse gas emissions, etc. of organizations through supply chains.

Upstream transportation and distribution**Evaluation status**

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

25411

Emissions calculation methodology

Distance-based method

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

3

Please explain

Calculated from the material flow in ton-kilometers (calculated by setting up scenarios) using the GHG Protocol Tool.

Waste generated in operations

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

2209

Emissions calculation methodology

Waste-type-specific method

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

0

Please explain

Calculated from the discharge amounts of each type of discarded material using the relevant basic units from ver. 3.3 of the Emissions Basic Unit Database, which is for use in calculating greenhouse gas emissions, etc. of organizations through supply chains.

Business travel

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

47742

Emissions calculation methodology

Spend-based method

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

0

Please explain

Calculated from the travel expenses using the relevant basic units from ver.3.3 of the Emissions Basic Unit Database, which is for use in calculating greenhouse gas emissions, etc. of organizations through supply chains.

Employee commuting

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

9283

Emissions calculation methodology

Spend-based method

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

0

Please explain

Calculated from the commuting expenses using the relevant basic units from ver.3.3 of the Emissions Basic Unit Database, which is for use in calculating greenhouse gas emissions, etc. of organizations through supply chains.

Upstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

Our emissions from the use of leased offices, leasing equipment and vehicles are direct or indirect emissions, and they are included in Scope 1 and 2. There is no need to manage them separately from Scope 1 and 2 ,so we do not take into account them as this Scope 3 emission source, therefore emissions from upstream leased assets are not relevant.

Downstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

The activity corresponding to this emission source is transportation from stores of consumer products such as cameras to customers' homes. We have done screening assessment for this category, and the emissions from this source occupied only less than 0.1% of total Scope 3 emissions, we evaluated this source as not relevant.

Processing of sold products

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

More than 99% of our products are finished products. Products other than finished products are, for example, encoders and optical components (filters, prisms, etc.), which are used by being incorporated into customer products, but without processing. Therefore, GHG emissions from this source are almost zero, so we evaluated this source as not relevant.

Use of sold products

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

100851

Emissions calculation methodology

Average product method

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

0

Please explain

Calculated by multiplying the energy consumption per product (calculated by setting up scenarios) by the sales volume and the relevant basic units from ver.3.3 of the Emissions Basic Unit Database, which is for use in calculating greenhouse gas emissions, etc. of organizations through supply chains.

End of life treatment of sold products

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

1726

Emissions calculation methodology

Average product method

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

0

Please explain

Calculated from the quantity of products discarded (calculated by setting up scenarios) and quantities sold using the relevant basic units from ver.3.3 of the Emissions Basic Unit Database, which is for use in calculating greenhouse gas emissions, etc. of organizations through supply chains.

Downstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

We evaluated this source is not relevant because the percentage of our downstream leased assets occupies only 0.1% of our total assets.

Franchises

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

We evaluated this category is not relevant because there is no franchise business in our group business.

Investments

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

We calculated the emissions from this source using the total emissions of each company we own shares and our holdings ratio. We found that the emissions from this source occupied only less than 0.3% of total Scope 3 emissions, so we evaluated this source is not relevant.

Other (upstream)

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

Emissions other than the above 15 categories are not expected in the supply chain.

Other (downstream)

Evaluation status

Not relevant, explanation provided

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Emissions calculation methodology

<Not Applicable>

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

<Not Applicable>

Please explain

Emissions other than the above 15 categories are not expected in the supply chain.

C-CG6.6

(C-CG6.6) Does your organization assess the life cycle emissions of any of its products or services?

	Assessment of life cycle emissions	Comment
Row 1	Yes	

C-CG6.6a

(C-CG6.6a) Provide details of how your organization assesses the life cycle emissions of its products or services.

	Products/services assessed	Life cycle stage(s) most commonly covered	Methodologies/standards/tools applied	Comment
Row 1	All new products/services under development	Cradle-to-grave	Other, please specify (IDEA, Carbon Footprint Communication Programme)	

C6.7

(C6.7) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?

No

C6.10

(C6.10) 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.

Intensity figure

2.69e-7

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

168952.86

Metric denominator

unit total revenue

Metric denominator: Unit total

62810500000

Scope 2 figure used

Market-based

% change from previous year

21.9

Direction of change

Decreased

Reason(s) for change

Change in renewable energy consumption

Other emissions reduction activities

Please explain

The total sales amount of the group in 2021 was 539,612 million yen.

The total of Scope 1 and Scope 2 by market standard in FY2021 was 185,883tCO2. The basic unit for fiscal 2021 was 185,883.27tCO2/539,612 million yen = 0.000003444tCO2/yen.

The total sales of the group in 2022 was 628,105 million yen.

The total of Scope 1 and Scope 2 by market standard in FY2022 was 168,952.86tCO2. The basic unit for fiscal 2022 was 168,952.86tCO2/628,105 million yen = 0.00000269tCO2/yen.

The rate of change in FY2022 compared to FY2021 is $1 - (0.00000269tCO2/yen) / (0.000003444tCO2/yen) = 21.9\%$, a decrease of 21.9%.

In FY2022, CO2 emissions, which are the index numerator, will decrease compared to FY2021 due to CO2 reduction measures and increased consumption of renewable energy.

In addition, it decreased by 21.9% due to the increase in the total sales amount, which is the denominator of the index.

C7. Emissions breakdowns

C7.1

(C7.1) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type?

Yes

C7.1a

(C7.1a) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type and provide the source of each used greenhouse warming potential (GWP).

Greenhouse gas	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)	GWP Reference
CO2	20728.19	IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)
CH4	129.42	IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)
N2O	63.05	IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)
HFCs	12005.48	IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)
PFCs	1.54	IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)
SF6	128.81	IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)
NF3	0	IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

C7.2

(C7.2) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by country/area/region.

Country/area/region	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Japan	27011.49
Thailand	4268.86
Lao People's Democratic Republic	71.65
China	437.39
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	158.61
United States of America	107.67

C7.3

(C7.3) Indicate which gross global Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

- By business division
- By activity

C7.3a

(C7.3a) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business division.

Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)
Imaging Business unit	4357.42
Precision Equipment Business (FPD Lithography Business unit and Semiconductor Lithography Business unit)	4706.11
Healthcare Business unit	2242.72
Industrial Metrology Business unit	254.6
Production Technology division	16190.59
Glass Business unit	1557.18
Customized Products Business unit	376.67
Others	3371.19

C7.3c

(C7.3c) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business activity.

Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Emission from Energy usage in our premises	17778.86
CO2 emissions from non-energy usage and other GHG (6.5 gases) in our premises	12358.41
Emission from Transportation devices used outside our premise, such as passenger cars, trucks, and buses	2919.21

C7.5

(C7.5) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by country/area/region.

Country/area/region	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Japan	107918.52	83702.69
Thailand	52765.24	46915.24
Lao People's Democratic Republic	1043.68	1043.68
China	4092.7	4092.7
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	250.03	123.27
United States of America	107.67	18.8

C7.6

(C7.6) Indicate which gross global Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

- By business division
- By activity

C7.6a

(C7.6a) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business division.

Business division	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Imaging Business unit	54571.66	48254.62
Precision Equipment Business (FPD Lithography Business unit and Semiconductor Lithography Business unit)	28644.65	20955.77
Healthcare Business unit	4029.31	3581.6
Industrial Metrology Business unit	685.6	433.67
Production Technology division	39998.44	36907.8
Glass Business unit	15562.04	11696.43
Customized Products Business unit	3289.93	2382.12
Others	19396.2	11684.37

C7.6c

(C7.6c) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business activity.

Activity	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
1) Emission from Electricity usage	165664.58	135383.13
2) Emission from usage of Heat, Steam, and Cooling	513.26	513.26

C7.7

(C7.7) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response?

Yes

C7.7a

(C7.7a) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by subsidiary.

Subsidiary name

Tochigi Nikon Corporation

Primary activity

Industrial machinery

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Another unique identifier, please specify (Unique Nikon identification code)

ISIN code – bond

<Not Applicable>

ISIN code – equity

<Not Applicable>

CUSIP number

<Not Applicable>

Ticker symbol

<Not Applicable>

SEDOL code

<Not Applicable>

LEI number

<Not Applicable>

Other unique identifier

N010

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

14183.25

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

26460.55

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

27798.78

Comment

"Tochigi Nikon Corporation" belongs to the "Production Technology division".
The company is located in Japan.

Subsidiary name

Tochigi Nikon Precision Co., Ltd.

Primary activity

Industrial machinery

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Another unique identifier, please specify (Unique Nikon identification code)

ISIN code – bond

<Not Applicable>

ISIN code – equity

<Not Applicable>

CUSIP number

<Not Applicable>

Ticker symbol

<Not Applicable>

SEDOL code

<Not Applicable>

LEI number

<Not Applicable>

Other unique identifier

N044

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1673.33

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

4520.37

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

4748.99

Comment

"Tochigi Nikon Precision Co., Ltd." belongs to the "Production Technology division".
The company is located in Japan.

Subsidiary name

Sendai Nikon Corporation

Primary activity

Industrial machinery

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Another unique identifier, please specify (Unique Nikon identification code)

ISIN code – bond

<Not Applicable>

ISIN code – equity

<Not Applicable>

CUSIP number

<Not Applicable>

Ticker symbol

<Not Applicable>

SEDOL code

<Not Applicable>

LEI number

<Not Applicable>

Other unique identifier

N014

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

412.59

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

3632.35

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

3938.67

Comment

"Sendai Nikon Corporation" belongs to the "Production Technology division".
The company is located in Japan.

Subsidiary name

Miyagi Nikon Precision Co., Ltd.

Primary activity

Industrial machinery

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Another unique identifier, please specify (Unique Nikon identification code)

ISIN code – bond

<Not Applicable>

ISIN code – equity

<Not Applicable>

CUSIP number

<Not Applicable>

Ticker symbol

<Not Applicable>

SEDOL code

<Not Applicable>

LEI number

<Not Applicable>

Other unique identifier

N021

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

16.27

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

3115.98

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

3552.93

Comment

"Miyagi Nikon Precision Co., Ltd." belongs to the "Production Technology division".
The company is located in Japan.

Subsidiary name

Hikari Glass Co., Ltd.

Primary activity

Glass products

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Another unique identifier, please specify (Unique Nikon identification code)

ISIN code – bond

<Not Applicable>

ISIN code – equity

<Not Applicable>

CUSIP number

<Not Applicable>

Ticker symbol

<Not Applicable>

SEDOL code

<Not Applicable>

LEI number

<Not Applicable>

Other unique identifier

N039

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

191.93

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

5009.49

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

4398.22

Comment

"Hikari Glass Co., Ltd." is in charge of manufacturing glass for the Nikon Group. The company is located in Japan.

Subsidiary name

Nikon Tec Corporation

Primary activity

Industrial machinery

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Another unique identifier, please specify (Unique Nikon identification code)

ISIN code – bond

<Not Applicable>

ISIN code – equity

<Not Applicable>

CUSIP number

<Not Applicable>

Ticker symbol

<Not Applicable>

SEDOL code

<Not Applicable>

LEI number

<Not Applicable>

Other unique identifier

N018

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3.65

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

303.08

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

316.68

Comment

"Nikon Tec Corporation" belongs to Precision Equipment Business (FPD Lithography Business unit and Semiconductor Lithography Business unit). The company is located in Japan.

Subsidiary name

Nikon Solutions Co., Ltd.

Primary activity

Medical equipment

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Another unique identifier, please specify (Unique Nikon identification code)

ISIN code – bond

<Not Applicable>

ISIN code – equity

<Not Applicable>

CUSIP number

<Not Applicable>

Ticker symbol

<Not Applicable>

SEDOL code

<Not Applicable>

LEI number

<Not Applicable>

Other unique identifier

N003

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

345.69

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

192.3

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

183.22

Comment

"Nikon Solutions Co., Ltd." mainly sells microscopes and healthcare products. The company is located in Japan.

Subsidiary name

Nikon CeLL innovation Co., Ltd.

Primary activity

Health care services

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Another unique identifier, please specify (Unique Nikon identification code)

ISIN code – bond

<Not Applicable>

ISIN code – equity

<Not Applicable>

CUSIP number

<Not Applicable>

Ticker symbol

<Not Applicable>

SEDOL code

<Not Applicable>

LEI number

<Not Applicable>

Other unique identifier

N049

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

549.69

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

1872.05

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

1966.72

Comment

"Nikon CeLL innovation Co., Ltd." operates a contract development and production facility for highly reliable cells for regenerative medicine and gene therapy in Japan.

Subsidiary name

Nikon Systems Inc.

Primary activity

Software

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Another unique identifier, please specify (Unique Nikon identification code)

ISIN code – bond

<Not Applicable>

ISIN code – equity

<Not Applicable>

CUSIP number

<Not Applicable>

Ticker symbol

<Not Applicable>

SEDOL code

<Not Applicable>

LEI number

<Not Applicable>

Other unique identifier

N020

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

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

91.71

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

98.27

Comment

"Nikon Systems Inc." is mainly in charge of software development for the Precision Equipment Business (FPD Lithography Business unit and Semiconductor Lithography Business unit).

Subsidiary name

Nikon (Thailand) Co., Ltd.

Primary activity

Household appliances

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Another unique identifier, please specify (Unique Nikon identification code)

ISIN code – bond

<Not Applicable>

ISIN code – equity

<Not Applicable>

CUSIP number

<Not Applicable>

Ticker symbol

<Not Applicable>

SEDOL code

<Not Applicable>

LEI number

<Not Applicable>

Other unique identifier

R620

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4268.86

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

52765.24

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

46915.24

Comment

"Nikon (Thailand) Co., Ltd." manufactures digital cameras. The company is located in Thailand.

Subsidiary name

Nikon Lao Co., Ltd.

Primary activity

Household appliances

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Another unique identifier, please specify (Unique Nikon identification code)

ISIN code – bond

<Not Applicable>

ISIN code – equity

<Not Applicable>

CUSIP number

<Not Applicable>

Ticker symbol

<Not Applicable>

SEDOL code

<Not Applicable>

LEI number

<Not Applicable>

Other unique identifier

R907

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

71.65

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

1043.68

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

1043.68

Comment

"Nikon Lao Co., Ltd." manufactures digital camera parts and delivers them to "Nikon (Thailand) Co., Ltd."
The company is located in Laos.

Subsidiary name

Nanjing Nikon Jiangnan Optical Instrument Co., Ltd.

Primary activity

Industrial machinery

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Another unique identifier, please specify (Unique Nikon identification code)

ISIN code – bond

<Not Applicable>

ISIN code – equity

<Not Applicable>

CUSIP number

<Not Applicable>

Ticker symbol

<Not Applicable>

SEDOL code

<Not Applicable>

LEI number

<Not Applicable>

Other unique identifier

R640

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

215.01

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

1116.61

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

1116.61

Comment

"Nanjing Nikon Jiangnan Optical Instrument Co., Ltd." mainly produces microscopes and measurement and inspection equipment. The company is located in China.

Subsidiary name

Hikari Glass (Changzhou) Optics Co., Ltd.

Primary activity

Glass products

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Another unique identifier, please specify (Unique Nikon identification code)

ISIN code – bond

<Not Applicable>

ISIN code – equity

<Not Applicable>

CUSIP number

<Not Applicable>

Ticker symbol

<Not Applicable>

SEDOL code

<Not Applicable>

LEI number

<Not Applicable>

Other unique identifier

R875

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

222.38

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

2976.09

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

2976.09

Comment

The business of "Hikari Glass (Changzhou) Optics Co., Ltd." is processing glass materials manufactured by "Hikari Glass Co., Ltd.". The company is located in China.

Subsidiary name

Nikon X-Tek Systems Ltd.

Primary activity

Industrial machinery

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Another unique identifier, please specify (Unique Nikon identification code)

ISIN code – bond

<Not Applicable>

ISIN code – equity

<Not Applicable>

CUSIP number

<Not Applicable>

Ticker symbol

<Not Applicable>

SEDOL code

<Not Applicable>

LEI number

<Not Applicable>

Other unique identifier

E767

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

41.84

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

144.89

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

123.27

Comment

"Nikon X-Tek Systems Ltd." produces X-ray non-destructive inspection equipment.
The company is located in the UK.

Subsidiary name

Optos Plc

Primary activity

Medical equipment

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Another unique identifier, please specify (Unique Nikon identification code)

ISIN code – bond

<Not Applicable>

ISIN code – equity

<Not Applicable>

CUSIP number

<Not Applicable>

Ticker symbol

<Not Applicable>

SEDOL code

<Not Applicable>

LEI number

<Not Applicable>

Other unique identifier

E790

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

116.77

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

105.14

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

0

Comment

"Optos Plc" produces fundus cameras.
The company is located in the UK.
All electricity used is renewable electricity.

Subsidiary name

Optos, Inc.

Primary activity

Medical equipment

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary

No unique identifier

ISIN code – bond

<Not Applicable>

ISIN code – equity

<Not Applicable>

CUSIP number

<Not Applicable>

Ticker symbol

<Not Applicable>

SEDOL code

<Not Applicable>

LEI number

<Not Applicable>

Other unique identifier

<Not Applicable>

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1108.47

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

107.67

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

18.8

Comment

"Optos, Inc." manufactures the built-in units for fundus cameras. We also offer related products such as retinal imaging software. The company is located in the United States.

Subsidiary name

Nikon Business Service Co., Ltd.

Primary activity

Logistics - transport

Select the unique identifier(s) you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Another unique identifier, please specify (Unique Nikon identification code)

ISIN code – bond

<Not Applicable>

ISIN code – equity

<Not Applicable>

CUSIP number

<Not Applicable>

Ticker symbol

<Not Applicable>

SEDOL code

<Not Applicable>

LEI number

<Not Applicable>

Other unique identifier

N001

Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

224.59

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

3.31

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

3.48

Comment

"Nikon Business Service Co., Ltd." is in charge of "Others (transportation)." The company is located in Japan.

C7.9

(C7.9) How do your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?

Decreased

C7.9a

(C7.9a) 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 emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Direction of change in emissions	Emissions value (percentage)	Please explain calculation
Change in renewable energy consumption	25155.38	Decreased	13.53	25,155.38 tCO2 were decreased due to the change on our renewable energy consumption. The breakdown of the decrease is as follows 99.78 tCO2 due to the increase in our photovoltaic power generation, and 25,055.61 tCO2 by the increase in our Renewable Energy Power purchase. (-99.78 tCO2-25,055.61 tCO2 =-25,155.38 tCO2) CO2 emissions (Scope1+2, market basis) in the previous year were 185,883.27 tCO2. Therefore, we decreased 13.53% with 25,155.38/185,883.27*100 = 13.53%.
Other emissions reduction activities	294.23	Decreased	0.16	The estimated total annual CO2 savings from emissions reduction activities (excluding those related to renewable energy) by introducing highly efficient transformers , air conditioner and refrigerators and improving the efficiency of electric and gas furnaces was 294.23 tCO2. Our previous year CO2 emissions (Scope1+2, market base) was 185,883.27 tCO2. We therefore arrived at 0.16% through 294.23/ 185,883.27 *100=0.16%.
Divestment	0	No change	0	No change
Acquisitions	0	No change	0	No change
Mergers	0	No change	0	No change
Change in output	6491.67	Increased	3.54	The following (1) increased by 1.01% , (2) increased by 2.48% ,resulting in an increase of 3.49% compared to the previous year. (1) Increase of 6.5 gases The amount of 6.5 gas (CO2, CH4, N2O, HFC, PFC, SF6, NF3 that are not derived from energy use) used at business sites increase by 1,874.56tCO2e from the previous year. CO2 emissions for the previous year (Scope1 + 2, market basis) were 185,883.27 tCO2. Therefore, there is an increase by 1,874.56t / 185,883.27 * 100 = 1.01%. (2) Increase in other production volum Due to the increase in other production, it increased by 4,617.11 tCO2.CO2 emissions (Scope1+2, market basis) in the previous year were 185,883.27 tCO2. Therefore, 4,617.11/ 185,883.27*100=2.48%, an increase of 2.48%. Other than that, there was no change in the number of sites.
Change in methodology	2027.53	Increased	1.09	Due to changes in the CO2 emission factor of Japanese electric power companies and overseas announced by the IEA, there was an increase of 2027.53tCO2 compared to the previous year. CO2 emissions (Scope1+2, market basis) in the previous year were 185,883.27tCO2. Therefore, 2,027.53 /185,883.27*100 = 1.09%, reaching 1.09%.
Change in boundary	0	No change	0	No change
Change in physical operating conditions	0	No change	0	No change
Unidentified	0	No change	0	No change
Other	0	No change	0	No change

C7.9b

(C7.9b) Are your emissions performance calculations in C7.9 and C7.9a based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Market-based

C-CG7.10

(C-CG7.10) How do your total Scope 3 emissions for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?

C8. Energy

C8.1

(C8.1) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?

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

C8.2

(C8.2) 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)	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	No
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	Yes
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	Yes

C8.2a

(C8.2a) Report your organization's energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

	Heating value	MWh from renewable sources	MWh from non-renewable sources	Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)	HHV (higher heating value)	0	101563.29	101563.29
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	<Not Applicable>	81592.88	328386.94	409979.81
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	<Not Applicable>	0	512.82	512.82
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	<Not Applicable>	0	1988.63	1988.63
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy	<Not Applicable>	314.24	<Not Applicable>	314.24
Total energy consumption	<Not Applicable>	81907.11	432451.67	514358.79

C8.2b

(C8.2b) 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	Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	Yes
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	No

C8.2c

(C8.2c) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.

Sustainable biomass

Heating value

Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Comment

"Sustainable biomass" is not consumed.

Other biomass

Heating value

Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Comment

"Other biomass" is not consumed.

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

Heating value

Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Comment

"Other renewable fuels" are not consumed.

Coal

Heating value

Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Comment

"Coal" is not consumed.

Oil

Heating value

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

53422.95

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

49.89

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

16535.6

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

33645.15

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

3192.31

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Comment

The Nikon Group consumes Motor Gasoline, Gas Oil, kerosene, LPG and Fuel Oil Number 2.

Gas**Heating value**

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

48140.34

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

1348.45

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

22398.54

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

7562.94

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

16830.4

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Comment

The Nikon Group uses natural gas mainly for air conditioning and kitchens.

Other non-renewable fuels (e.g. non-renewable hydrogen)**Heating value**

Unable to confirm heating value

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Comment

"Other non-renewable fuels" are not consumed.

Total fuel**Heating value**

HHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

101563.29

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

1398.34

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

38934.15

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

41208.09

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

20022.71

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

<Not Applicable>

Comment

The Nikon Group plans to gradually shift to renewable energy.

C8.2d**(C8.2d) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed in the reporting year.**

	Total Gross generation (MWh)	Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)	Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)	Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)
Electricity	1712.57	1712.57	314.24	314.24
Heat	38934.15	38934.15	0	0
Steam	41208.09	41208.09	0	0
Cooling	20022.71	20022.71	0	0

C8.2g

(C8.2g) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your non-fuel energy consumption in the reporting year.

Country/area

Japan

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

246908.66

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

1518.95

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

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

2501.45

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

88581.76

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

339510.82

Country/area

Thailand

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

108236.39

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

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

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

3808.58

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

112044.97

Country/area

Lao People's Democratic Republic

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2840.72

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

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

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

292.48

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

3133.2

Country/area

China

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

6322.72

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

193.62

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

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

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

2023.48

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

Country/area

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1073.53

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

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

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

769.85

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

1843.38

Country/area

United States of America

Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

283.03

Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

Is this electricity consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

No

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

0

Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

4688.81

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

4971.84

C8.2h

(C8.2h) Provide details of your organization's renewable electricity purchases in the reporting year by country/area.

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Japan

Sourcing method

Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

Renewable electricity technology type

Large hydropower (>25 MW)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

16493.51

Tracking instrument used

NFC - Renewable

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Japan

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

Yes

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

2005

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2022

Supply arrangement start year

2019

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity

Other, please specify (Aqua Premium Plan (TEPCO Energy Partner))

Comment

It is a hydroelectric power menu of a Japanese electric power company.

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Japan

Sourcing method

Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

Renewable electricity technology type

Large hydropower (>25 MW)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

3058.07

Tracking instrument used

NFC - Renewable

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Japan

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

Yes

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

1990

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2022

Supply arrangement start year

2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity

Other, please specify (Yorisou, Saiene Denki Plan (Tohoku Electric Power))

Comment

It is a hydroelectric power menu of a Japanese electric power company.

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Japan

Sourcing method

Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

Renewable electricity technology type

Renewable electricity mix, please specify (Solar, Large Hydropower)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

47328.28

Tracking instrument used

NFC - Renewable

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Japan

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

Yes

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

2014

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2022

Supply arrangement start year

2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity

Other, please specify (Green Basic Plan (TEPCO Energy Partner))

Comment

It is a renewable energy mix power menu of a Japanese power company.

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

Thailand

Sourcing method

Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

Renewable electricity technology type

Large hydropower (>25 MW)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

12000

Tracking instrument used

I-REC

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

Thailand

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

Yes

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

1980

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2022

Supply arrangement start year

2021

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity

Other, please specify (I-REC (Kansai Electric Powe))

Comment

It 's "I-REC" in Thailand.

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Sourcing method

Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

Renewable electricity technology type

Renewable electricity mix, please specify (Wind, Large Hydropower)

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

722.51

Tracking instrument used

Other, please specify (Usage report from the electric power company)

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

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

No

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

<Not Applicable>

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2022

Supply arrangement start year

2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity

No additional, voluntary label

Comment

It is a renewable energy mix electricity menu of a British electric power company.

Country/area of consumption of purchased renewable electricity

United States of America

Sourcing method

Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

Renewable electricity technology type

Solar

Renewable electricity consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

199.05

Tracking instrument used

Other, please specify (Usage report from the electric power company)

Country/area of origin (generation) of purchased renewable electricity

United States of America

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

No

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

<Not Applicable>

Vintage of the renewable energy/attribute (i.e. year of generation)

2022

Supply arrangement start year

2022

Additional, voluntary label associated with purchased renewable electricity

No additional, voluntary label

Comment

This is the renewable energy mix power menu of the American power company.

(C8.2i) Provide details of your organization's low-carbon heat, steam, and cooling purchases in the reporting year by country/area..

Sourcing method

None (no purchases of low-carbon heat, steam, or cooling)

Country/area of consumption of low-carbon heat, steam or cooling

<Not Applicable>

Energy carrier

<Not Applicable>

Low-carbon technology type

<Not Applicable>

Low-carbon heat, steam, or cooling consumed (MWh)

<Not Applicable>

Comment

Nikon Group, including Japan, does not consume low-carbon heat, steam, or cooling.

C8.2j

(C8.2j) Provide details of your organization's renewable electricity generation by country/area in the reporting year.

Country/area of generation

Japan

Renewable electricity technology type

Solar

Facility capacity (MW)

0.18

Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

120.62

Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

120.62

Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

No

Type of energy attribute certificate

<Not Applicable>

Comment

All the electricity generated by solar was consumed in-house.

Country/area of generation

China

Renewable electricity technology type

Solar

Facility capacity (MW)

0.15

Total renewable electricity generated by this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

193.62

Renewable electricity consumed by your organization from this facility in the reporting year (MWh)

193.62

Energy attribute certificates issued for this generation

No

Type of energy attribute certificate

<Not Applicable>

Comment

All the electricity generated by solar was consumed in-house.

C8.2k

(C8.2k) Describe how your organization's renewable electricity sourcing strategy directly or indirectly contributes to bringing new capacity into the grid in the countries/areas in which you operate.

Nikon directly contributes to the power generation capacity of the grid, such as by implementing private power generation using solar panels at some business sites. In addition, in renewable energy that receives power from suppliers, the ratio of existing hydroelectric power generation plans that are inexpensive and available in large quantities in Japan is large, but it is also procured from schemes such as J Credit, which sets additionality criteria. In addition, Nikon is a member of RE100, Japan Climate Initiative, and is asking the electric power industry and the government to accelerate the introduction of renewable energy as a consumer of renewable energy. In this way, Nikon indirectly contributes to the power generation capacity of the grid.

C8.2l

(C8.2l) In the reporting year, has your organization faced any challenges to sourcing renewable electricity?

	Challenges to sourcing renewable electricity	Challenges faced by your organization which were not country/area-specific
Row 1	Yes, both in specific countries/areas and in general	

C8.2m

(C8.2m) Provide details of the country/area-specific challenges to sourcing renewable electricity faced by your organization in the reporting year.

Country/area	Reason(s) why it was challenging to source renewable electricity within selected country/area	Provide additional details of the barriers faced within this country/area
Japan	Prohibitively priced renewable electricity	In Japan, the price difference from general electricity is still large, and it is difficult to make a bold switch to renewable energy.

C-CG8.5

(C-CG8.5) Does your organization measure the efficiency of any of its products or services?

	Measurement of product/service efficiency	Comment
Row 1	Yes	

C-CG8.5a

(C-CG8.5a) Provide details of the metrics used to measure the efficiency of your organization's products or services.

Category of product or service

Industrial machinery

Product or service (optional)

% of revenue from this product or service in the reporting year

Efficiency figure in the reporting year

Metric numerator

watt-hour

Metric denominator

unit hour worked

Comment

C9. Additional metrics

C9.1

(C9.1) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business.

Description

Waste

Metric value

6194

Metric numerator

Amount of waste generated (metric tons)

Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

7771

% change from previous year

6.7

Direction of change

Increased

Please explain

The scope is Nikon Group in Japan and Group manufacturing companies outside Japan. In FY2022, we aim to 2% or more reduce(7,616 metric tons or less) the amount of waste generated (excluding the amount sold as valuables) compared to FY2018. Waste generated in FY2018 was 7,771 metric tons, and waste generated in FY2022 was 6,194 metric tons. Therefore, $100\% - 6,194 \text{ metric tons} / 7,771 \text{ metric tons} * 100 = 20.3\%$ reduction and achieved the target.

Waste generated in FY2021 was 5,803 metric tons, so it was 6,194 metric tons / 5,803 metric tons * 100% = 6.7%, a increase by 6.7% in FY2022 from FY2021.

Description

Waste

Metric value

0.5

Metric numerator

Final (landfill) disposal amount

Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

Amount of waste generated + valuables collected

% change from previous year

28.7

Direction of change

Decreased

Please explain

The scope is Nikon and Japanese group manufacturing companies. The final (landfill) disposal rate target for FY2022 is less than 0.5%. By using computer simulation of product development to reduce the production of prototypes, reuse optical glass abrasives, and reduce, reuse and recycle, the waste weight in FY2022 is 4,549.7 metric tons, final (landfill) disposal amount was 2.8 metric tons, and the final (landfill) disposal rate was $2.8 \text{ metric tons} / 4,549.7 \text{ metric tons} * 100 = 0.062\%$, achieving the target.

Waste generated in FY2021 was 4,500.6 metric tons, final (landfill) disposal amount was 3.9 metric tons, and the final (landfill) disposal rate was $3.9 \text{ metric tons} / 4,500.6 \text{ metric tons} * 100 = 0.087\%$

So it was $0.062\% / 0.087\% * 100 - 100\% = -28.7\%$, a decrease of 28.7% in FY2022 from FY2021.

Description

Waste

Metric value

1

Metric numerator

Final (landfill) disposal amount

Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

Amount of waste generated + valuables collected

% change from previous year

4.6

Direction of change

Decreased

Please explain

The scope is China's group manufacturing companies. The final (landfill) disposal rate target for FY2022 is less than 1%. We reduced the production of prototypes by using computer simulation of product development, reused optical glass abrasives, and reduced, reused and recycled, resulting in a waste weight of 259.65 metric tons in FY2022, the final (landfill) disposal amount was 1.28 metric tons, and the final (landfill) disposal rate was $1.28 \text{ metric tons} / 259.65 \text{ metric tons} * 100 = 0.493\%$, achieving the target.

Waste generated in FY2021 was 274.66 metric tons, final (landfill) disposal amount was 1.42 metric tons, and the final (landfill) disposal rate was $1.42 \text{ metric tons} / 274.66 \text{ metric tons} * 100 = 0.517\%$

So it was $0.493\% / 0.517\% * 100 - 100\% = -4.6\%$, a decrease of 4.6% in FY2022 from FY2021.

C-CE9.6/C-CG9.6/C-CH9.6/C-CN9.6/C-CO9.6/C-EU9.6/C-MM9.6/C-OG9.6/C-RE9.6/C-ST9.6/C-TO9.6/C-TS9.6

(C-CE9.6/C-CG9.6/C-CH9.6/C-CN9.6/C-CO9.6/C-EU9.6/C-MM9.6/C-OG9.6/C-RE9.6/C-ST9.6/C-TO9.6/C-TS9.6) Does your organization invest in research and development (R&D) of low-carbon products or services related to your sector activities?

	Investment in low-carbon R&D	Comment
Row 1	No	

C10. Verification

C10.1

(C10.1) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	Third-party verification or assurance process in place

C10.1a

(C10.1a) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements.

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

NIKON_2023_dataindex.pdf

Page/ section reference

The page with "Independent Practitioner's Assurance Report": Page D-55, D-56

The page containing the assured Scope1 data: Page D-04

Relevant standard

ISAE3000

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.1b

(C10.1b) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Scope 2 approach

Scope 2 market-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

NIKON_2023_dataindex.pdf

Page/ section reference

The page with "Independent Practitioner's Assurance Report": Page D-55, D-56

The page containing the assured Scope2 data: Page D-04

Relevant standard

ISAE3000

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.1c

(C10.1c) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 3 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Scope 3 category

Scope 3: Use of sold products

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

NIKON_2023_dataindex.pdf

Page/section reference

The page with "Independent Practitioner's Assurance Report": Page D-55, D-56
The page containing the assured Scope1 data: Page D-05

Relevant standard

ISAE3000

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.2

(C10.2) Do you verify any climate-related information reported in your CDP disclosure other than the emissions figures reported in C6.1, C6.3, and C6.5?

Yes

C10.2a

(C10.2a) Which data points within your CDP disclosure have been verified, and which verification standards were used?

Disclosure module verification relates to	Data verified	Verification standard	Please explain
C8. Energy	Energy consumption	ISAE3000	Our company has obtained verification for calculation of energy consumption such as electricity, city gas, and LPG. NIKON_2023_dataindex.pdf

C11. Carbon pricing

C11.1

(C11.1) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?

Yes

C11.1a

(C11.1a) Select the carbon pricing regulation(s) which impacts your operations.

Japan carbon tax

C11.1c

(C11.1c) Complete the following table for each of the tax systems you are regulated by.

Japan carbon tax

Period start date

April 1 2022

Period end date

March 31 2023

% of total Scope 1 emissions covered by tax

47

Total cost of tax paid

4600000

Comment

The Nikon Group has many bases in Japan, and the use of fuel at those bases is indirectly affected by the Global Warming Countermeasure Tax.

C11.1d

(C11.1d) What is your strategy for complying with the systems you are regulated by or anticipate being regulated by?

Nikon's strategy

- 1) We will constantly strive to save energy by regularly implementing measures with high energy saving effects (air conditioning equipment, ventilation equipment, power receiving and transforming equipment, power distribution equipment, lighting equipment, and other infrastructure equipment).
- 2) If energy reduction is difficult due to increased production etc., use the acquired energy certificate
- 3) Contract a renewable electricity plan and purchase electricity with a low CO2 emission factor

Case Study of energy plan

We are pushing the use of renewable energy because we feel the limit to achieving the global CO2 reduction target only by our own efforts to reduce energy consumption.

In 2022, NIKON CORPORATION (Japan) purchased 47,328.28 MWh of new Green Power Plan , Nikon (Thailand) Co., Ltd. purchased an additional 6000.00 MWh as the Green Power certificate, Nikon X-Tek Systems Ltd. purchased 271.07 MWh of new Green Power Plan, Optos Plc purchased 451.44 MWh of new Green Power Plan and Optos, Inc. purchased 199.05 MWh of new Green Power Plan.

As a result, we succeeded in reducing 24,873.06t-CO2 compared to FY2021 in these 5 cases alone.

We are thinking of deploying a similar renewable energy power plan to companies within the Group.

In addition, we are promoting investments for CO2 reduction, such as in-house power generation using renewable energy, purchase of energy certificates and credits.

C11.2

(C11.2) Has your organization canceled any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

No

C11.3

(C11.3) Does your organization use an internal price on carbon?

Yes

C11.3a

(C11.3a) Provide details of how your organization uses an internal price on carbon.

Type of internal carbon price

Internal fee

How the price is determined

Cost of required measures to achieve emissions reduction targets

Objective(s) for implementing this internal carbon price

Change internal behavior

Drive low-carbon investment

Scope(s) covered

Scope 1

Scope 2

Pricing approach used – spatial variance

Uniform

Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Evolutionary

Indicate how you expect the price to change over time

The carbon price changes depending on the change in the price of the renewable energy certificates that Nikon obtains.

Actual price(s) used – minimum (currency as specified in C0.4 per metric ton CO2e)

120

Actual price(s) used – maximum (currency as specified in C0.4 per metric ton CO2e)

120

Business decision-making processes this internal carbon price is applied to

Capital expenditure

Operations

Mandatory enforcement of this internal carbon price within these business decision-making processes

No

Explain how this internal carbon price has contributed to the implementation of your organization's climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

Nikon has set SBT-approved GHG emission reduction targets in its Nikon Environmental Medium Term Goals. In achieving this target, Nikon is using the funds secured through the Internal Fee to decarbonize its operations through the introduction of renewable energy certificates. Nikon has selected the most cost-effective renewable energy certificates on a global basis, and is promoting efforts to achieve its Scope 1 and 2 GHG reduction targets.

C12. Engagement

C12.1

(C12.1) Do you engage with your value chain on climate-related issues?

Yes, our suppliers

Yes, other partners in the value chain

C12.1a

(C12.1a) Provide details of your climate-related supplier engagement strategy.

Type of engagement

Engagement & incentivization (changing supplier behavior)

Details of engagement

Run an engagement campaign to educate suppliers about climate change
Other, please specify (Engaging our suppliers to set GHG reduction target.)

% of suppliers by number

20

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

80

% of supplier-related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

70

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

Our engagement covers suppliers with higher transaction volume that are considered to have high environmental risk including climate change. Specifically, we are targeting the top 80% of our suppliers in terms of procurement spend with us, from among suppliers that have plating and material processes and have large energy consumption and other environmental impacts. We consider that covering these suppliers will greatly reduce environmental risks of our suppliers, including climate change.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

Conduct environmental audits of targeted suppliers, including climate change issues, and collect environmental information. As a measure of success, the company has set a target to audit all targeted suppliers and collect information on climate change and carbon by FY2026, and checks the percentage of suppliers that have been audited and collected carbon information each year. If any nonconformity is found as a result of the audit, the supplier is requested to correct the nonconformity. For suppliers that are not required to report to the national or local government, we provide guidance on how to calculate CO emissions and support them in identifying emissions and setting targets. We certify suppliers that meet the requirements of the environmental management system stipulated in the Nikon Green Procurement Standards as "Nikon Environmental Partners" and count the number of such suppliers as an indicator. In addition, certified suppliers are subject to a renewal audit once every three years to regularly check whether they meet the requirements to become a Nikon Procurement Partner.

As a characteristic case in the past, in fiscal 2018, an electronic components manufacturer in Shanghai was found to have inadequate CO₂ emissions calculations and reduction measures during the audit, as well as several other nonconformities. Under the guidance of the Nikon Group, the company's environmental management improved significantly, leading to a contract with the Nikon Group, although at a level that would not have resulted in a contract with the Nikon Group. Furthermore, the company was certified as a Nikon Environmental Partner.

In FY2022, we have set a target of understanding the Scope 1 and 2 emissions of our business partners, which account for 80% of our purchasing value. As a result, we were able to ascertain the Scope 1 and 2 emissions of our suppliers, which account for 81% of our purchasing value. Currently, we are conducting audits and collecting information as planned, and have completed audits of approximately 60% of the target suppliers by FY2022. In fiscal 2022, 31 companies were newly certified as Nikon Environmental Partners. A total of 456 companies were certified.

Comment

C12.1d

(C12.1d) Give details of your climate-related engagement strategy with other partners in the value chain.

1. Explanation of who are other partners in the value chain

We engage transport consignment companies to calculate CO₂ emissions and set strategies for CO₂ reduction.

2. Climate-related engagement strategy with transport consignment companies

We obtain transportation data from transport consignment companies and use them for calculating CO₂ emissions. The calculation results are used for distribution strategy such as choosing the portions of distribution where priority should be given to promote modal shift when the Nikon Group promotes the modal shift in distribution.

3. A case study of climate-related engagement strategy with other partners in the value chain

We are calling on transport consignment companies to cooperate with eco-drive (fuel-efficient driving) activities and promoting modal shift together to address reducing CO₂ emissions.

It has become clear from the analysis of the data for three years from 2013 that CO₂ emissions from import and export by air account for 90% of the emissions from category 4 (Upstream transportation and distribution) of Scope 3. In response to this results, we have set a distribution policy, "transporting non-urgent cargo by sea" and "managing inventory appropriately". Based on the policy, Nikon Vision, one of the group companies, has consulted with many transportation outsourcing companies, started to arrange the products for Christmas sales from the summer and shipped them by sea. This has significantly increased their sea transport rate to North America. We are now considering extending this initiative to other areas. Transport consignment companies subject to cooperation are three international logistics companies and five local logistics companies outside Japan.

In addition, based on the calculation results of CO₂ emissions, we are working to improve transportation efficiency and reduce CO₂ emissions from distribution in collaboration with transport consignment companies. Nikon (Thailand) Co., Ltd. is the main production facility for our imaging business which accounts for about 33% of the total sales of the Nikon Group. Approximately 50% of the digital SLR (Single-Lens Reflex) cameras, interchangeable lens and compact digital cameras are manufactured there and the company deals with many suppliers. Nikon (Thailand) Co., Ltd. used to carry out the transportation individually for each supplier, but now switched over to "milk run" logistics in cooperation with 4 transport consignment companies. "Milk run" is a delivery method in which a single vehicle may make deliveries to several different firms. The company succeeded in reducing the mileage of the truck to half by the method. Also, for transportation to group company Nikon Lao Co., Ltd. and its surrounding suppliers, we converted trucks to full trailers and carried out joint transportation by cooperation with transport consignment companies. It became possible to transport to two companies in one transportation and achieved a 12.5% transportation fuel reduction. Through these measures, Nikon (Thailand) Co., Ltd. achieved a 50% reduction in CO₂ emissions in distribution.

C12.2

(C12.2) Do your suppliers have to meet climate-related requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process?

Yes, climate-related requirements are included in our supplier contracts

C12.2a

(C12.2a) Provide details of the climate-related requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization's purchasing process and the compliance mechanisms in place.

Climate-related requirement

Implementation of emissions reduction initiatives

Description of this climate related requirement

Nikon considers its suppliers important partners helping us create and provide products and solutions useful for the world. Based on this belief, we strive to deepen mutual understanding and build trust with these procurement partners, and seek co-existence and co-prosperity with them. The Nikon Group has been aware of the social issues behind these social trends for some time. Based on the Nikon Basic Green Procurement Policy, we prioritize procurement of goods that give consideration to environmental impact, and we have made active involvement in environmental conservation a condition of doing business with our procurement partners. More specifically, we require that procurement partners abide by the Nikon Green Procurement Standards. Procurement partners are asked to establish and properly utilize an environmental management system. We conduct environmental management system surveys every three years.

% suppliers by procurement spend that have to comply with this climate-related requirement

100

% suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this climate-related requirement

66

Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this climate-related requirement

Supplier scorecard or rating

Response to supplier non-compliance with this climate-related requirement

Retain and engage

C12.3

(C12.3) Does your organization engage in activities that could either directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate?

Row 1

External engagement activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Yes, our membership of/engagement with trade associations could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Does your organization have a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes

Attach commitment or position statement(s)

sr2022_all.pdf

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

At Nikon, we engage with industry groups and government agencies in each country and business. The Sustainability Department is disseminating and educating the entire group on environmental strategies, including climate change, in an effort to unify awareness throughout the group. In addition, contact persons from each organization have inquired about the content of engagement to the sustainability department. Through these, various engagements are aligned with the climate strategy.

Primary reason for not engaging in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

<Not Applicable>

Explain why your organization does not engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

<Not Applicable>

C12.3b

(C12.3b) Provide details of the trade associations your organization is a member of, or engages with, which are likely to take a position on any policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate.

Trade association

Other, please specify (Japan Electronics and Information Technology Industries Association (JEITA))

Is your organization's position on climate change policy consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization attempted to influence their position in the reporting year?

Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the trade association's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

In parallel with working to sustain and improve our industrial competitiveness in the global market, Japan Electronics and Information Technology Industries Association (JEITA) is pursuing the development of revolutionary technology and the creation of eco-friendly products that support the stable supply of energy and contribute to the realization of a low-carbon society. They are actively working to prevent global warming not only in Japan but also on a global scale. They are participating in the "carbon neutrality action plan" of the Japan Federation of Economic Organizations. In this plan, they had set commitment to improve the energy efficiency of production processes by an average of 1% per year and improve energy intensity by 9.56% compared to FY 2020 level by FY 2030. In the previous Phase 1 period up to FY2020, the target year is an improvement of 7.73% or more compared to FY2012, achieving an improvement of 27.87%. As a challenging target for reducing CO2 emissions in domestic corporate activities, they aim to reduce CO2 emissions by about 46% compared to FY2013 by 2030.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year (currency as selected in C0.4)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

C12.4

(C12.4) Have you published information about your organization's response to climate change and GHG emissions performance for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).

Publication

In mainstream reports

Status

Complete

Attach the document

2023_TCFD_English Translation.pdf
S100R071.pdf

Page/Section reference

Page 19 - 22. (6) Response to Climate Change Disclosures in Accord with the TCFD(Taskforce on Climate-Related Financial Disclosure)
See "(6)気候変動への対応 TCFD(気候関連財務情報開示タスクフォース)に基づく情報開示"

Content elements

Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emissions figures
Emission targets
Other metrics

Comment

C12.5

(C12.5) Indicate the collaborative frameworks, initiatives and/or commitments related to environmental issues for which you are a signatory/member.

	Environmental collaborative framework, initiative and/or commitment	Describe your organization's role within each framework, initiative and/or commitment
Row 1	Business Ambition for 1.5C Japan Climate Leaders' Partnership (JCLP) RE100 Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) UN Global Compact Other, please specify (Japan Climate Initiative)	Nikon believes that transforming social structures is essential in decarbonizing itself and its supply chain, and actively participates in frameworks and initiatives that enable it to collaborate with other companies and organizations. In each organization, we participate in discussions on policy proposals and rule-making, and also disseminates our opinions as a member of the group. For example, in FY2022, Nikon supported the Japan Climate Initiative's proposal to issue a message calling on the Japanese government to accelerate the introduction of renewable energy and to introduce effective carbon pricing as soon as possible. Nikon also issued a quotation as part of its efforts to communicate its views.

C15. Biodiversity

C15.1

(C15.1) Is there board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues within your organization?

	Board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues	Description of oversight and objectives relating to biodiversity	Scope of board-level oversight
Row 1	Yes, board-level oversight	The Representative Director and President is the superintendent of biodiversity issues in the Board of Directors of Nikon Corporation. The Representative Director and President has the authority to represent the company as stipulated by the Japanese Companies Act and plays the role of CEO. The Nikon Group sets goals, makes planning, confirms progress, checks target achievement status and makes directions for improvement as required relating to sustainability initiatives including biodiversity issues in the Sustainability Committee, which is held twice a year. If the target has not been achieved, they will request the affiliated committee to clarify the reasons and take improvement measures to achieve targets in the next year. These results are reported to the Board of Directors directly. According to the corporate governance code, the Board of Directors makes overarching decisions about the Nikon Group's priority issues including biodiversity. They confirm the progress of the initiatives, important issues and targets. The Representative Director and President has the authority and responsibility for final approval for the progress of plans, tasks and targets related to biodiversity issues.	<Not Applicable>

C15.2

(C15.2) Has your organization made a public commitment and/or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity?

	Indicate whether your organization made a public commitment or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity	Biodiversity-related public commitments	Initiatives endorsed
Row 1	Yes, we have made public commitments and publicly endorsed initiatives related to biodiversity	Other, please specify (To perform environmental and safety assessments, including those to conserve biodiversity, at every stage of planning, development and design in order to provide products that fully comply with our environmental protection aims and objectives.)	SDG

C15.3

(C15.3) Does your organization assess the impacts and dependencies of its value chain on biodiversity?

Impacts on biodiversity

Indicate whether your organization undertakes this type of assessment

Yes

Value chain stage(s) covered

Direct operations
Upstream
Downstream

Portfolio activity

<Not Applicable>

Tools and methods to assess impacts and/or dependencies on biodiversity

No biodiversity assessment tools/methods used

Please explain how the tools and methods are implemented and provide an indication of the associated outcome(s)

<Not Applicable>

Dependencies on biodiversity

Indicate whether your organization undertakes this type of assessment

Yes

Value chain stage(s) covered

Direct operations
Upstream
Downstream

Portfolio activity

<Not Applicable>

Tools and methods to assess impacts and/or dependencies on biodiversity

No biodiversity assessment tools/methods used

Please explain how the tools and methods are implemented and provide an indication of the associated outcome(s)

<Not Applicable>

C15.4

(C15.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to biodiversity- sensitive areas in the reporting year?

Not assessed

C15.5

(C15.5) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

	Have you taken any actions in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?	Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments
Row 1	Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments	Land/water management Other, please specify (Support for Biodiversity Conservation and Restoration)

C15.6

(C15.6) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
Row 1	Yes, we use indicators	Response indicators

C15.7

(C15.7) Have you published information about your organization's response to biodiversity-related issues for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).

Report type	Content elements	Attach the document and indicate where in the document the relevant biodiversity information is located
No publications	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C16. Signoff

C-FI

(C-FI) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored.

C16.1

(C16.1) Provide details for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP climate change response.

	Job title	Corresponding job category
Row 1	Representative Director and President	President