



The environmental accounting*1 of the Domestic Group in fiscal 2022 is stated below. The period covered is from April 1, 2022 through March 31, 2023.

Environmental expenses		Domestic Group	(Unit: millions of yen)	
Category	Major activities	Investment	Expenses	
(1) Business area expenses	1 Pollution prevention	Strengthening of wastewater treatment/water pollution prevention and air pollution control facilities	458	995
	2 Global environmental protection	Upgrade of equipment with energy-saving measures, replacement of fluorescent lights with LEDs	662	565
	3 Resource recycling	Exhaust heat utilization equipment, industrial waste treatment and recycling expenses	20	984
(2) Upstream/downstream expenses	Reduction in containers and packaging materials	0	2	
(3) Management activity expenses	Environmental audits/improvements/personnel	0	375	
(4) R&D expenses	R&D to curb environmental impact	0	517	
(5) Community activity expenses	Support for regional environmental activities	0	10	
(6) Environmental damage response expenses	—	0	0	
Total*2		1,140	3,448	

Environmental results		NOF Group		
Category	Topic	FY2022	vs. FY2021	
(1) Environmental results from resources used in business activities	Total energy input (thousand GJ)	3,110	-267	
	Total substance input (thousand tons)	236	-25	
	Water resource input (thousand m ³)	8,498	78	
(2) Environmental results from environmental impact and waste materials of business sites	Greenhouse gas emissions (thousand tons of CO ₂)	185	-13	
	Production activities: Energy-related	149	-36	
	Production activities: Other	27	9	
	Transportation-related	10	1	
	Emissions of PRTR Act-controlled substances (tons)	143	-12	
	Plant emission volumes (tons)	25,157	-4,007	
	Final disposal of waste by landfill (tons)	1,095	145	
	Wastewater volume (thousand m ³)	6,421	-221	
	COD emission volumes (tons)	148	-6	
	NOx emission volumes (tons)	55	0	
SOx emission volumes (tons)	7	2		

Real economic effects		Domestic Group	(Unit: millions of yen)	
	Particulars of effects	Amount		
1) Profits	Business income from recycling of waste from main business or recycling of used products, etc.	403		
	Other business income	0		
2) Costs saved	Reduction in energy cost by energy saving	37		
	Reduction in waste disposal ensuing from materials saving or recycling	16		
	Other reductions	7		
Total*2		463		

Changes from the past						
Category	Topic	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022
Environmental expenses	Investment (million yen)	593	686	1,203	1,300	1,140
	Expenses (million yen)	2,741	2,657	3,136	3,155	3,448
Environmental results from resources used in business activities	Total energy input (thousand GJ)	3,477	3,330	3,247	3,377	3,110
	Total substance input (thousand tons)	273	253	231	261	236
Environmental results from environmental impact and waste materials of business sites	Water resource input (thousand m ³)	8,061	8,232	8,319	8,420	8,498
	Greenhouse gas emissions (thousand tons of CO ₂)	214	205	195	198	185
	Production activities: Energy-related	182	173	167	172	149
	Production activities: Other	23	23	20	18	27
	Transportation-related	9	9	8	9	10
	Emissions of PRTR Act-controlled substances (tons)	177	158	147	155	143
	Plant emission volumes (tons)	30,161	28,446	28,955	29,164	25,157
	Final disposal of waste by landfill (tons)	1,046	1,302	1,588	950	1,095
	Wastewater volume (thousand m ³)	5,954	6,424	6,552	6,642	6,421
	COD emission volumes (tons)	302	441	219	154	148
NOx emission volumes (tons)	64	55	57	55	55	
SOx emission volumes (tons)	7	6	4	5	7	

*1 In business activities, Environmental Accounting is a procedure necessary for communicating quantitatively the results based on costs and effects for the environmental conservation activities by the monetary unit or material quantity. The purpose of this is to efficiently and effectively promote the initiatives for environment conservation, while keeping a good relationship with society.

*2 Rounding of fractions may sometimes make the total inconsistent with individual figures.