

LRQA Independent Assurance Statement

Relating to Toyota Tsusho Corporation's Environmental Data for the Fiscal Year 2023

This Assurance Statement has been prepared for Toyota Tsusho Corporation in accordance with our contract.

Terms of Engagement

LRQA Limited ("LRQA") was commissioned by Toyota Tsusho Corporation ("the Company" abbreviated) to provide independent assurance on GHG emissions and environmental data for the fiscal year 2023 (1 January 2023 to 31 December 2023) as summarized in Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 in the Annex against the assurance criteria below to a "level of assurance and materiality" using "ISAE 3000 (Revised) / ISO 14064–3:2019 for greenhouse gas ("GHG") emissions".

Our assurance engagement covered the Company's operations and activities relating the Company and its consolidated subsidiaries in Japan and overseas and specifically the following requirements:

- Verifying conformance with the Company's reporting methodologies for the selected datasets:
- Evaluating the accuracy and reliability of data for only the selected indicators listed below:
 - o GHG emissions 1
 - Scope 1 GHG emissions ² (tonnes CO₂e)
 - Scope 2 GHG emissions [Location-based and Market-based] (tonnes CO₂e)
 - Scope 3 GHG emissions, associated with Categories 1~15 (tonnes CO₂e)
 - Energy consumption (MWh)
 - o Water usage (m³)
 - o Waste Emissions (tonnes)³
 - o Biomass fuel consumption (tonnes, kL) and GHG emissions

Our assurance engagement excluded the data and information of the Company's suppliers, contractors and any third-parties.

LRQA's responsibility is only to the Company. LRQA disclaims any liability or responsibility to others as explained in the end footnote. The Company's responsibility is for collecting, aggregating, analysing and presenting all the data and information and for maintaining effective internal controls over the systems. Ultimately, the data has been approved by, and remains the responsibility of the Company.

LRQA's Opinion

Based on LRQA's approach nothing has come to our attention that would cause us to believe that the Company has not, in all material respects:

- Met the requirements of the criteria listed above
- Disclosed accurate and reliable performance data and information on GHG emissions and environmental data as summarized in Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 in the Annex.

The opinion expressed is formed on the basis of a limited level of assurance⁴ and at the materiality of the professional judgement of the verifier.

¹ GHG quantification is subject to inherent uncertainty.

² Scope 1 GHG emissions includes energy-oriented CO₂ and GHG from non-energy sources. In the calculation of GHG from non-energy sources, the activities covered are based on the 2006 IPCC Guideline and cover emissions exceeding 3,000 tCO₂e per year for each gas.

³ Waste emissions cover Toyota Tsusho Corporation and only its consolidated subsidiaries in Japan.

⁴ The extent of evidence-gathering for a limited assurance engagement is less than for a reasonable assurance engagement. Limited assurance engagements focus on aggregated data rather than physically checking source data at sites. Consequently, the level of assurance obtained in a limited assurance engagement is lower than the assurance that would have been obtained had a reasonable assurance engagement been performed.



LRQA's Approach

LRQA's assurance engagements are carried out in accordance with ISAE 3000 (Revised) and ISO 14064-3:2019 for GHG emissions. The following tasks were undertaken as part of the evidence gathering process for this assurance engagement:

- Auditing the Company's data management systems to confirm that there were no significant errors, omissions
 or misstatements in the data. We did this by reviewing the effectiveness of data handling procedures,
 instructions and systems, including those for internal verification.
- Interviewing with those key people responsible for compiling the data.
- Sampling datasets and traced activity data back to aggregated levels;
- Verifying the historical environmental data and records for the fiscal year 2023; and
- Visiting IOCHEM CORPORATION and TOYOTA STEEL CENTER CO.,LTD to confirm the data collection processes, record management practices.

Observations

The process of collecting and aggregating reported values is expected to improve accuracy and comprehensiveness through development of manuals, enhancement of data checking and role-sharing measures.

LRQA's Standards, Competence and Independence

LRQA implements and maintains a comprehensive management system that meets accreditation requirements for ISO 14065 Greenhouse gases – Requirements for greenhouse gas validation and verification bodies for use in accreditation or other forms of recognition and ISO/IEC 17021-1 Conformity assessment – Requirements for bodies providing audit and certification of management systems – Part1: Requirements that are at least as demanding as the requirements of the International Standard on Quality Control 1 and comply with the Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants.

LRQA ensures the selection of appropriately qualified individuals based on their qualifications, training and experience. The outcome of all verification and certification assessments is then internally reviewed by senior management to ensure that the approach applied is rigorous and transparent.

LRQA is the Company's certification body for ISO 14001. The verification and certification assessments are the only work undertaken by LRQA for the Company and as such does not compromise our independence or impartiality.

Signed Dated: 15 July 2024

Ichiro Ueno

LROA Lead Verifier

On behalf of LRQA Limited

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The English version of this Assurance Statement is the only valid version. LRQA assumes no responsibility for versions translated into other languages.

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Annex

Table 1. Summary of GHG Emissions Inventory for CY2023

	Scope	tCO ₂ e
Scope 1 GHG emissions		444,279
	energy-oriented	356,387
	non-energy sources	87,892
Scope 2 GHG emissions (Location-based)		305,503
Scope 2 GHG emissions (Market-based)		291,522
Scope 3 GHG emissions (Total)		124,128,450
	Category 1	77,588,158
	Category 2	596,373
	Category 3	137,091
	Category 4	3,460,372
	Category 5	19,043
	Category 6	8,703
	Category 7	29,323
	Category 8	0
	Category 9	4,695,306
	Category 10	142,640
	Category 11	34,244,849
	Category 12	18,060
	Category 13	22,553
	Category 14	5,772
	Category 15	3,160,207

^{**}Scope 1 GHG emissions includes energy-oriented CO2 and GHG from non-energy sources. In the calculation of GHG from non-energy sources, the activities covered are based on the 2006 IPCC Guideline and cover emissions exceeding 3,000 tCO2e per year for each gas.

Table 2. Energy Consumption

	MWh
Energy Consumption	3,502,422



Table 3. Water usage

	m ³
Water withdrawal:	12,003,168
Surface water from rivers, lakes, natural ponds	312,703
Harvested rainwater	41,397
Sea water, water extracted from the sea or the ocean	1,369
Groundwater from wells, boreholes	1,474,265
Groundwater from boreholes (fossil water)	6,624,262
Used quarry water collected in the quarry	0
Municipal water	3,549,172
Water discharge:	11,116,923
Rivers, lakes, natural ponds	1,629,879
Ocean	33,421
Subsurface / well	6,763,094
Off-site water treatment	2,690,529
Water consumption:	886,245

Table 4. Waste Emissions

	ton
Waste Emissions	50,946

^{*}Waste emissions cover Toyota Tsusho Corporation and only its consolidated subsidiaries in Japan.

Table 5. Biomass fuel consumption

Biomass fuel consumption (ton)	228,723
Same above (kL)	2,241

Table 6. GHG emissions derived from biomass fuel

	t-CO₂e
GHG emissions derived from biomass fuel	269,562