

Basis of Reporting

FY24 NTT DATA, Inc. GHG emissions methodology and basis of reporting

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1. Purpose

1.1. Objectives

The purpose of this document is to outline the process for greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions data collection, calculation methodology and the key assumptions, which is aligned with the GHG Protocol corporate accounting and reporting standard.

NTT DATA, Inc. aims to deliver reductions in operational emissions (Scope 1 & 2) and value chain emissions (Scope 3) as part of wider sustainability commitments and emissions reduction targets set at NTT DATA Group level, validated by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) ¹:

- NTT DATA aims to achieve Net-Zero (Scope 1 and 2) for data centers by 2030, (Scope 1 and 2) in offices and facilities by 2035, and the value chain (Scope 3) by 2040.

High quality data is integral to achieving our goal. We are continuously improving our data collection and calculation methodologies and controls. We track our contribution and progress towards group level science-based targets.

1.2. Scope

This document refers to NTT DATA, Inc.'s FY24 (financial year 2024). FY24, starts on 01 April 2024 and ends on 31 March 2025, and the emissions reported in this document correspond to our business activities across operations and value chain completed during the period.

¹ News release: [NTT DATA Formulates New Vision for Net-Zero GHG Emissions by 2040 | NTT DATA Group](#)

2. Boundary of Control

NTT DATA, Inc. follows the financial control approach to defining the organizational boundary for sustainability reporting. A company has financial control over an operation if the former has the ability to direct the financial and operating policies of the latter with a view to gaining economic benefits from its activities. All emissions from these businesses or facilities should be included in NTT DATA, Inc.'s GHG inventory. Businesses or facilities where NTT DATA, Inc. does not have the ability to direct the financial and operating policies are considered 'out of scope'.

NTT DATA Group financial control boundary definition:

First layer: organizational boundary:

- Use "financial control approach" as the consolidation approach, aligned with NTT DATA.
- The updated consolidated group company list under financial control approach will be shared by NTT DATA to NTT DATA, Inc. on a yearly basis to update the master facility list on entity level

Second layer: operational boundary:

- Update the facility information under each valid entity determined in the first layer
- Noted that top-down approach set by NTT DATA requires that all the owned and leased facilities (DC's & offices) should be counted in Scope1 and 2. The exceptional case is that, if the leaser is an internal NTT DATA entity, the lessee should exclude it from Scope 1 and 2 reporting to avoid double counting with Scope 3 Category 13 reporting from the leaser

In FY24 the first layer includes, in line with NTT DATA, Inc. financial accounting level 1:

Regions:

- Europe, Middle East, Latin America (EMEAL)
- North America
- Middle East and Africa (MEA)
- Asia-Pacific (APAC)

Units:

- Business Solutions (BS)
- Global Technology Services (GTS)
 - Global Data Centres (GDC)
 - Rest of GTS

3. GHG emissions scopes and materiality

Under the GHG Protocol corporate accounting and reporting standard greenhouse gas emissions are classified into three categories: Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 with all emissions reported in units of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e). For non-CO₂ GHGs (CH₄, N₂O, HFCs, PFCs and SF₆), conversions were made using the AR5 published IPCC global warming potentials (GWP) for a 100-year period without climate carbon feedback.

3.1. Scope 1

Scope 1 emissions are direct emissions from owned or controlled sources. They are further broken into three categories:

- **Stationary combustion:** Onsite combustion of fuels for generating electricity, steam or heat, or from diesel driven pumps (e.g. fire pumps) including boilers/generators sets
- **Mobile combustion:** Combustion of fuels for use of company vehicles (owned and leased)
- **Fugitive emissions:** Direct emissions of GHGs from refrigeration and air conditioners, and cooling infrastructure, fire suppression systems, and the purchase and release of industrial gases

Scope 1 emissions have a medium materiality for NTT DATA, Inc.

3.2. Scope 2

Scope 2 emissions are indirect emissions from the generation of purchased energy. This includes:

- Purchased electricity
- Purchased heat
- Purchased cooling
- Purchased steam

Scope 2 emissions have a high materiality for NTT DATA, Inc.

3.3. Scope 3

Scope 3 emissions are all indirect emissions (not included in Scope 1 or 2) that occur in the value chain of the reporting company, including both upstream and downstream emissions. There are 15 emission categories under this scope:

Table 1-Scope 3 description and materiality

Category	Category description	Materiality for NTT DATA, Inc.
Cat. 1: Purchased goods and services	Extraction, production, and transportation of goods and services purchased or acquired	High
Cat. 2: Capital goods	Extraction, production, and transportation of capital goods purchased or acquired	High
Cat. 3: Fuel and energy related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)	Extraction, production, and transportation of fuels and energy purchased or acquired by the reporting company, not already accounted for in Scope 1 or Scope 2	High

Category	Category description	Materiality for NTT DATA, Inc.
Cat. 4: Upstream transport and distribution	Transportation and distribution of products and services purchased by the reporting company between a company's tier 1 suppliers and its own operations (in vehicles and facilities not owned or controlled by the reporting company)	Medium
Cat. 5: Waste generated in operations	Disposal and treatment of waste generated in the reporting company's operations	Low
Cat. 6: Business travel	Transportation of employees for business-related activities	Low
Cat. 7: Employee commuting	Transportation of employees between their homes and their worksites	Low
Cat. 8: Upstream leased assets	Operation of assets leased by the reporting company (lessee)	None
Cat. 9: Downstream transport and distribution	Transportation and distribution of products sold	Low
Cat. 10: Processing of sold products	Processing of intermediate products sold	None
Cat. 11: Use of sold products	End use of goods and services sold	High
Cat. 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products	Waste disposal and treatment of products sold	Medium
Cat. 13: Downstream leased assets	Operation of assets owned by the reporting company (lessor) and leased to other entities	High
Cat. 14: Franchises	Operation of franchises	None
Cat. 15: Investments	Operation of investments (including equity and debt investments and project finance)	Low

4. Data collection and estimation methodology

4.1. Scope 1

Stationary combustion emissions are mainly from the operation of backup power generators within the business the mobile combustion emissions from the vehicles operated by the company. To estimate the emissions, fuel and gas activity data are collected from the company assets and facilities through the facility management teams. These amounts are then multiplied by the respective energy source emission factors gathered from the GHG Protocol calculation tool and the UK Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (DEFRA) conversion factors. Additionally, customized emission factors from reputable sources are applied when required by a specific region or unit.

Fugitive emissions are calculated by collecting the quantity of refrigerant gases leaked during installation, operation and disposal of relevant equipment and multiplying these with their respective global warming potential (GWP).

4.2. Scope 2

We capture in this category:

- Purchased electricity that power building, lighting and cooling infrastructure in our data centers² (referred to as non-IT load or non-IT energy).
- Purchased electricity in offices and other facilities.
- We collect the data monthly via the data collection template. When the exact amount of electricity purchased is not known for any reason, we extrapolate it based on average kWh consumption in previous months.

Note that in the data centers purchased electricity consumed by client equipment (IT load or IT energy) is addressed under Scope 3 Category 13 (downstream leased assets).

Activity data for Scope 2 and Scope 3 Category 13 are collected monthly at the DC level in the data collection template.

We report emissions from purchased electricity using two methods:

4.2.1 Location-based method

The emissions are calculated based on the emissions intensity of the local grid area where the electricity usage occurs. The amount of electricity purchased in kWh is multiplied by the grid emission factor for the respective location. We aim to use the most credible local emissions factor we have available. If local or regional emissions factors are not available, we use the respective national emissions factor. Emissions factors come from credible local, regional or national energy organisations / electricity system operators (e.g. the Environmental Protection Agency's, EPA, Emissions Factors Hub for the USA) or from credible global data providers such as the International Energy Agency's (IEA) Emission Factors list.

4.2.2 Market-based method

This method calculates the specific emissions the company is responsible for through its purchasing decisions. This method considers renewable electricity purchased and generated as zero emissions provided adequate evidence (contractual or otherwise) is available. The remaining non-renewable electricity

² NTT Data, Inc. defines data center as "customer-facing data center". Facility containing only 100% internal-use server suites are defined as "Office".

purchased in kWh is multiplied by the supplying company's emission factor collected as part of the reporting data exercise). Where market-based emissions factors are unavailable, credible residual emissions factors will be used (e.g. Green-e residual mix emission rates for the USA and the Association of Issuing Bodies (AIB) for Europe), or failing that local, regional or national grid emissions factors. As with the location-based method, the most local available emissions factors from credible sources will be used.

4.3. Scope 3

Where possible we seek to use supplier-specific emissions data to calculate emissions. Where this is unavailable, a spend-based methodology is used to calculate emissions, with emission factor hierarchy leveraging product carbon footprint databases from vendors or third-party databases.

Where only partial estimates on spend is available, assumptions around total spend are made using analysis of spend from previous years. Emission estimates are developed by extrapolating from the estimated total spend.

Table 2 - Scope 3 calculation methodology

Category	Data Source	Methodology
Cat. 1: Purchased goods and services	Spend data from NTT DATA, Inc. enterprise data platform, obtained by Group procurement team. Emissions factor (EF) Hierarchy: Product carbon footprint (PCF) based: - PCF from vendor (e.g., Cisco) 1. PCF from Rejoose database³ 2. CDP supplier specific emission factors 3. Exiobase spend-based emission factors	Emissions are determined by analyzing categorized spending data for purchased goods and services, utilizing a structured hierarchy of emission factor databases. The main goal is to shift towards better estimates - from using spend-based factors to those that accurately represent the carbon footprint of products.
Cat. 2: Capital goods	Data center (DC) lifecycle assessment (LCA) from ARUP. Asset list of DC's that have gone live (capitalized assets) in the reporting period (FY24) provided by GDC management team. FY24 NTT DATA, Inc. Capex spend provided by finance team.	Total NTT DATA, Inc. capital expenditure (Capex) shows us capital investments in data centers (made by GDC division) account for the majority of all Capex. For the construction of new data center facilities under our Global data center business, we used emission factors obtained by a LCA of the whole construction, fit out and lifetime of a DC, which commissioned to ARUP to do one of our new DC's (AMS 1 in Amsterdam, the Netherlands). We then extrapolate the total emissions kg CO₂e per square meter and designed power capacity (kg CO₂e per MWh) to all other newly built DC's in the period. Same applies for capital investment on existing DC's per inventory type. For the remaining capital goods procured (less than 10%), we estimated the emissions using capital expenditure using Exiobase spend based factors.

³ <https://rejoose.com/home>

Category	Data Source	Methodology
Cat. 3: Fuel and energy related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)	Fuel and electricity activity data from facilities management teams via a data collection template Emission factors from DEFRA and IEA.	For well-to-tank (WTT) emissions, the fuels consumed and the purchased energy (electricity, heating, cooling and steam) from assets are multiplied by their corresponding WTT emission factors, which are sourced from DEFRA conversion factors or IEA emission factors. In the case of transmission and distribution (T&D), the purchased energy for electricity, heating, cooling, and steam supplied by assets is multiplied by the relevant T&D loss emission factor derived from DEFRA conversion factors or IEA emission factors. Renewable electricity (RE) procured is included in WTT and T&D emissions. Due to limited availability of RE WTT and T&D factors, same DEFRA/IEA factors used as in for non-RE KWh. Activity data effectively equates to total corresponding purchased electricity/heating/cooling/steam in Scope 2 Additionally, grid loss emissions from the GDC-owned transmission and distribution company that supplies electricity to GDC data centers are also accounted for here.
Cat. 4: Upstream transport and distribution	Spend data from NTT DATA, Inc. enterprise data platform, obtained by Procurement team. Emissions factor: EF hierarchy: PCF based- PCF from vendor (e.g., Cisco) 1. PCF from Rejoose database 2. Extrapolation to rest of remaining based on spend value of hardware sold.	Expenditures associated with sold hardware are utilized in this analysis to determine emissions. Emissions from transportation stage that occur during product lifecycle are considered. The estimation of emissions employs a hierarchy of emission factors utilizing product carbon footprint (PCF) approach.
Cat. 5: Waste generated in operations	Spend data from NTT DATA, Inc. enterprise data platform, obtained by Procurement team. Emissions factor from Exiobase factors	Non-material in FY24, emissions captured within category 1 using spend data and Exiobase factors.
Cat. 6: Business travel	Spend data from NTT DATA, Inc. enterprise data platform, obtained by procurement team. Emissions factor from Exiobase	Business travel expenditure by mode of transport was collected from the major partner travel agencies. Based on the previous year's expenditures, we extrapolated the spend data to adjust for the missing spend. We used Exiobase factors to estimate the emissions. In regions and units where primary activity data, such as kilometers traveled and nights spent in hotels, is accessible, particularly in the EMEAL region, this

Category	Data Source	Methodology
		information has been utilized to enhance the accuracy of estimated emissions.
Cat. 7: Employee commuting	Headcount data from HR team. Internal commuting survey in one of NTT DATA, Inc. regions. Emission factors from DEFRA	Commuting distance by different modes of transport is determined through a survey sent out to all employees in one of our regions. The distance is calculated using the distance-based method and then multiplied by the DEFRA emission factors. The emissions per person are determined and subsequently extrapolated to all NTT DATA, Inc., regions/ units using the permanent headcount figures.
Cat. 8: Upstream leased assets	N/A	Not material in FY24
Cat. 9: Downstream transport and distribution	Spend data from NTT DATA, Inc. enterprise data platform, obtained by procurement team. Emissions factor: EF hierarchy: Exiobase (or CDP supplier specific emission factor)	Spend related to freight and logistics purchase orders items are considered in this category. Assumption: hardware sold related expenditures will form the basis for Cat.4 and all third-party related logistics suppliers spend will be considered here in Cat.9.
Cat. 11: Use of sold products	Cisco products carbon footprint provided by Cisco (PAIA methodology applied is referenced in the data set). Spend data from NTT DATA, Inc. enterprise data platform, obtained by Procurement team. EF hierarchy: PCF approach 1. Vendor based (e.g. Cisco) 2. Rejoose database for PCF 3. Rejoose database for broad categories (averages) 4. Extrapolate (if any)	NTT DATA, Inc. resells products from various suppliers. Notable suppliers such as Cisco offer carbon footprint information for their hardware products. For other expenditures where primary product carbon footprint (PCF) values are not accessible, NTT DATA, Inc. utilizes alternative PCF databases, like Rejoose, to estimate emissions. In cases where there are no PCF values or broad category factors for hardware, emissions are extrapolated based on available spend data linked to available carbon emissions.
Cat. 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products	Cisco products carbon footprint provided by Cisco (PAIA methodology applied is referenced in the data set). Spend data from NTT DATA, Inc. enterprise data platform, obtained by Procurement team. EF hierarchy: PCF approach 1. Vendor based (e.g. Cisco) 2. Rejoose database for PCF 3. Rejoose database for broad categories (averages) 4. Extrapolate (if any)	NTT DATA, Inc. resells products from various suppliers. Notable suppliers such as Cisco offer carbon footprint information for their hardware products. For other expenditures where primary product carbon footprint (PCF) values are not accessible, NTT DATA, Inc. utilizes alternative PCF databases, like Rejoose, to estimate emissions. In cases where there are no PCF values or broad category factors for hardware, emissions are extrapolated based on available spend data linked to available carbon emissions.

Category	Data Source	Methodology
Cat. 13: Downstream leased assets	Electricity and renewable electricity activity data from facilities management teams via a data collection template. Emission factors directly from utility supplier, if not available published residual emissions factors from local grid authority or location-based factors from IEA.	This covers the emissions from electricity used to power clients' IT hardware located in colocation DC's and emissions from the operation DC's that are owned but not operated by NTT DATA Inc. For our colocation DC's, renewable electricity purchased and attributed to client IT load is considered and reported as zero emissions, provided adequate evidence (contractual or otherwise) is available. The remaining non-renewable electricity purchased in kWh powering client IT load is multiplied by the relevant market-based emission factor. For DC's that are owned but not operated by NTT DATA, Inc., will estimate emissions for these facilities based on comparison with similar facilities. In the future, NTT DATA, Inc. will try to obtain emission or activity data from the client (lessor) to calculate emissions. For Offices, emissions coming out of sublet spaces are also included here.
Cat. 15: Investments		For DC's that are managed as associated companies, we use the same emissions calculation method as for DC's under financial control but apply a proportional factor based on equity share for Scopes 1 & 2.

4.4. Assumptions

4.4.1 Scope 1

Regarding Scope 1 mobile combustion related to GHG emissions we report the emissions from corporate owned or leased vehicles that are used in operations and daily business activities by our employees. In some cases, these vehicles are also used for personal use by these employees. In such cases, all emissions are included in Scope 1 or 2 (in case of electric vehicles, when the activity data is electricity consumption, if only the distance traveled is available, despite being electric, they would fall under Scope 1.)

In the case of refrigerant recharges in air conditioning units, the gas refills are considered as "leaks". This is because when a recharge is needed, it is assumed that some refrigerant has been released into the atmosphere, either during the recharging process or due to previous losses in the system. The emissions from these gases are accounted for as leaks, which can contribute to greenhouse gas emissions, especially if high global warming potential (GWP) refrigerants are used.

4.4.2 Scope 2

The market-based emissions are estimated based on supplier specific emission factors wherever possible. In cases where the supplier specific factors were not available, we used the regional residual emissions factor or location-based emission factor for calculating the emissions from nonrenewable electricity consumption.

For estimating the location-based emission factor, we have used the most relevant and recent grid intensity data available in the regions where we operate. In cases where we could not obtain regional grid intensities, we have used national grid intensity data for calculation.

4.4.3 Scope 3

Where direct supplier data was unavailable, a spend-based analysis and screening was utilized to determine magnitude of emissions associated with the respective category. As such, a spend-based analysis was conducted for some of the Scope 3 categories, including Category 1: Purchased goods and services. Where only partial estimates on spend were available, such as for Business travel category, assumptions around total spend were made using analysis of spend from previous years. Emission estimates are developed by extrapolating to the estimated total spend. Spend analysis primarily relies on a hierarchy of emission factors. This includes the Product Carbon Footprint (PCF) obtained directly from suppliers such as Cisco, as well as data from other PCF databases, supplier-specific information provided by CDP, and Exiobase.

5. Base year

5.1. Base year methodology

NTT DATA, Inc. has used FY21 (01.04.2021 to 31.03.2022) as the base year to calculate greenhouse gas ('GHG') emissions and which aligns with NTT DATA Group SBTs and Scope 1, 2 and 3 reduction targets.

- A Scope1 and 2 emissions inventory was developed for FY21
- A Scope 3 screening was conducted for FY21 to identify the most material categories
- The baseline calculation methodology is aligned with the GHG Protocol
- The 2021 Financial Year is from 01 April 2021 to 31 March 2022

5.2. Recalculation policies

NTT DATA, Inc., as a part of the NTT DATA Group (Japan), which has established active SBTi targets, will implement its recalculation policy in accordance with the guidelines set forth by the recalculation policy of the NTT DATA Group.

5.2.1 Changes to company structure

- Any acquisition, merger, and/or divestments that has led or could lead to a cumulative change of five percent (5%) or larger in NTT DATA Group's total base year emissions (CO₂e)
- This also includes any joint ventures or partnerships, reorganization or restructuring that change the organizational boundary i.e. for which NTT DATA, Inc. has financial control
- When such changes occur in the middle of the financial year, NTT DATA, Inc. will adopt the "all-year" option whereby the current and baseline year including intermittent years will be recalculated for the entire financial year
- As it relates to acquisitions and mergers, recalculation will take on the "year-after" option and will be conducted within one year after the structural change to ensure it incorporates full and accurate data that will become available

5.2.2 Methodology changes

- Should emissions calculation methodology changes be more than 5% of NTT DATA Group's total base year emissions (CO₂e), the NTT DATA, Inc., base year emissions would be adjusted to incorporate such changes
- Methodology changes include adjustments in emission factors, forecasts, protocols, pathways, improved data access, and data sources

Data errors

- Should NTT DATA, Inc. become aware of significant errors in either sourcing of data or in calculations, which impact emissions by more than 5% of NTT DATA Group's total base year emissions (CO₂e), the base year emission calculation will be conducted

Timeline

Recalculations required by any of the above circumstances that occurred in the reporting year will occur at the beginning of next fiscal year.

6. Process to address data gaps and uncertainty

6.1. How do we capture and respond to uncertainty?

In our emissions calculation, we focused on minimizing parameter uncertainty i.e. the uncertainty associated with quantifying the parameters used as inputs (e.g. activity data, emission factors or other parameters). We have captured the accuracy levels for each emissions category as high/ medium/ low based on the parameter uncertainty associated in GHG calculation methodology document.

Especially for Scope 1 and 2, electricity represents up to majority (up to 90%) of the total. Therefore, we collected primary data such as meter readings, consumption data from utility bills, supplier specific emission factors (where available) to estimate Scope 2 emissions. The data was validated against presented evidence (bills, renewable electricity certificates, contracts, letters from landlords) by reporting focal points in each asset unit to ensure the accuracy. The remaining 10% is comprised of i) stationary combustion – where we used fuel consumption data reported by our data center assets and facilities ii) mobile combustion data – where we used fuel purchase data/distance travelled for our fleet and ii) refrigerant leak data – where we used recorded leaks from data centres. The parameter uncertainty is higher for refrigerant leak as we expect gaps in the reporting of leaks. Given that refrigerant leaks constitute less than 3% of the total Scope 1 and 2 emissions, the impact on the overall parameter uncertainty for Scope 1 and 2 emissions is expected to be minimal. We are setting up internal processes to closely monitor refrigerant leaks at our facilities as part of our sustainability program.

For estimating Scope 3 emissions, where possible we use inventory-type data based on LCA commissioned to reputable and independent external third parties such as ARUP and PAIA. For completeness emissions obtained in this way were then extrapolated to the rest of the business based on spend or asset data obtained by finance or procurement functions, and using associated emissions factors, such as those from the PCF from suppliers, other PCF databases, CDP provided supplier specific and Exiobase.

To improve the quality of emissions estimates we plan to reduce the use of spend-based methodologies and move towards more accurate supplier-specific.

Scientific uncertainty and model uncertainty are beyond the scope of our inventory efforts.

6.2. How do we address data gaps?

We focused on addressing data gaps especially for emission categories that represent more than 1% of the total emissions. We addressed gaps by extrapolating activity data (where activity data was missing) and using conservative emission factors (where we could not get supplier specific emission factors).

For example, we had collected supplier specific emission figures for the use of sold products from our biggest supplier. We know that the specific supplier constitutes majority of the total volume of our product/Hardware sales. We calculate the total category 11 emissions by using third party proprietary PCF datasets, CDP provided supplier specific and extrapolating rest of the suppliers' emission figures. In case of Scope 2 market-based emissions calculation, we used conservative residual emission factors and location-based factors when we could not find market specific emission factors.

As part of our sustainability program, we plan to address the remaining data gaps by engaging with our supply chain to gather supplier specific emission factors and by implementing an automated internal reporting platform to collect and validate all emissions related data.

7. Training and quality control

7.1. Quality control

We have requested three step verification of data for all activity data collected via data collection template:

1. All data must be submitted with accompanying evidence (e.g., electricity/ water bills, renewable electricity certificates or contracts, letters from landlords specifying our consumption in the period).
2. An independent second person must always play the role of data verifier and approver reviewing all submitted data and evidence before they are reported in the final GHG emissions report.
3. Finally, all the data is probed, validated and verified by both the regional/ unit and the central Corporate Sustainability team when in the reporting tool before reporting is published.

7.2. Training

All engaged stakeholders – data input or data approval owners – have been enabled with training material and policies for evidence documentation and data quality.

In the next year, we will roll out an ESG reporting digital platform and will provide system training to all relevant stakeholders as part of the roll out and launch of the new system.

8. Emission Factors

When selecting emissions factors each fiscal year, we use the data that is available at the time of reporting. We recognize that there may be a time delay between data availability and publication. For example, the IEA publishes data in September each year covering time series up to two years before, with some information for selected countries available up to the previous year.

Table 3 - Emission factors

Emissions factor	Source
Scope 1	
Mobile combustion	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA), 2024 Spanish Ministry for Ecological Transition and Demographic Challenge, 2023.
Stationary combustion	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA), 2024 Spanish Ministry for Ecological Transition and Demographic Challenge, 2023.
Refrigerants	GHG Protocol Emissions Calculation Tool (AR5) . In some cases AR4 or AR6 are used instead where AR5 values are not available.
Scope 2 and Scope 3 cat 3 WTT, T&D	
Location-based electricity	IEA Emissions Factors, 2024 EPA GHG Emissions Factor Hub (2025) Emission factors published by reputable sources, such as national governments.
Residual Mix	AIB 2024 European Residual Mix 2025 Green-e® Residual Mix Emissions Rates (2022 Data)
Market-based emission factors – supplier specific	
Cat 3: Fuel- and Energy-Related Activities (not included in Scope 1 or Scope 2)	Well-to-tank : Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA), 2024 and IEA Emissions Factors, 2024 Transport and distribution: Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA), 2024 and IEA Emissions Factors, 2024
Cat 4: Upstream transportation and distribution	EF factor hierarchy: PCF from vendors Other PCF databases CDP supplier specific emission factors

Emissions factor	Source
	Exiobase data set
Cat 6: Business travel	Exiobase dataset and Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA), 2024
Cat 7: Employee commuting	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA), 2024
Cat 9: Downstream leased assets	Exiobase and/or CDP supplier specific emission factor
Cat 13: Downstream leased assets	See Scope 2 market-based emissions factor

9. Exclusions

9.1. Exclusions from reporting:

- In FY24 GHG emissions reporting the following categories of Scope 3 are excluded as non-material for NTT DATA Inc., categories 8, 10, and 14
- In FY24 GHG emissions reporting for category 5 is reported under category 1
- Emissions from teleworking that arise due to incremental energy usage from office equipment provided by company for use while teleworking and home heating/cooling that otherwise would not have been required in an office working scenario
- There are no exclusions on the basis of geography or boundaries of control, all NTT DATA, Inc. operations and value chain activities are covered under one of Scope 1, 2 or 3 in our FY24 report