






Third-Party Assurance

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Since 2015, the MS&AD Insurance Group has engaged KPMG AZSA Sustainability Co., Ltd. to perform assurance of selected environmental and social data in order to assure the credibility of reported figures. The data subject to the third-party assurance for this fiscal year is indicated with .

 [KPMG's Independent Assurance Report](#) 

 [The Calculation Methodology](#) 



Independent Assurance Report

To the President and CEO of MS&AD Insurance Group Holdings, Inc.

We were engaged by MS&AD Insurance Group Holdings, Inc. (the “Company”) to undertake a limited assurance engagement of the environmental and social performance indicators marked with ✓ (the “Indicators”) for the period from April 1, 2022 to March 31, 2023 included in its MS&AD Sustainability Report 2023 (the “Report”) for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2023.

The Company’s Responsibility

The Company is responsible for the preparation of the Indicators in accordance with its own reporting criteria (the “Company’s reporting criteria”), as described in the Report.

Our Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express a limited assurance conclusion on the Indicators based on the procedures we have performed. We conducted our engagement in accordance with the ‘International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000, Assurance Engagements other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information’ and the ‘ISAE 3410, Assurance Engagements on Greenhouse Gas Statements’ issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board. The limited assurance engagement consisted of making inquiries, primarily of persons responsible for the preparation of information presented in the Report, and applying analytical and other procedures, and the procedures performed vary in nature from, and are less in extent than for, a reasonable assurance engagement. The level of assurance provided is thus not as high as that provided by a reasonable assurance engagement. Our assurance procedures included:

- Interviewing the Company’s responsible personnel to obtain an understanding of its policy for preparing the Report and reviewing the Company’s reporting criteria.
- Inquiring about the design of the systems and methods used to collect and process the Indicators.
- Performing analytical procedures on the Indicators.
- Examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the generation, aggregation and reporting of the Indicators in conformity with the Company’s reporting criteria, and recalculating the Indicators.
- Visiting the Company’s Mitsui Sumitomo Insurance Surugadai Bldg selected on the basis of a risk analysis.
- Evaluating the overall presentation of the Indicators.

Conclusion

Based on the procedures performed, as described above, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the Indicators in the Report are not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the Company’s reporting criteria as described in the Report.

Our Independence and Quality Management

We have complied with the Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants, which includes independence and other requirements founded on fundamental principles of integrity, objectivity, professional competence and due care, confidentiality and professional behavior. In accordance with International Standard on Quality Management 1, we design, implement and operate a system of quality management including policies or procedures regarding compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards and applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

Kazuhiko Saito, Partner, Representative Director
KPMG AZSA Sustainability Co., Ltd.

Tokyo, Japan

December 25, 2023

Scope and Method of Calculating Environmental Data

| Item | Method of calculating amounts of energy used, amounts of disposed waste, and passenger-kilometers traveled | | CO ₂ emission factor |
|---|--|---|--|
| Amount of electric power, gas, cold and hot water, heavy oil, and kerosene used | Japan | Actual measured energy usage | Emission factor by energy source based on the Act on Promotion of Global Warming Countermeasures as published by Japan's Ministry of the Environment and emission factor by electric power utility. For overseas electric power, emission factor by country published by IEA (*2). |
| | Overseas | Actual measured energy usage or calculated from energy purchase costs and unit price by country as published by JETRO (*1). | |
| Amount of gasoline and diesel oil used | Japan | In principle, actual measured amounts of gasoline and diesel oil are used. When an actual measured amount of gasoline is unknown, the amount is calculated from the gasoline purchase cost and the domestic national average unit price as published in a survey of gas station retail prices conducted by Japan's Agency for Natural Resources and Energy. | |
| | Overseas | In principle, the amount used is calculated from gasoline purchase costs and unit price by country as published by JETRO. When the cost of gasoline is unknown, it is calculated from the amount of gasoline used per car and the number of cars at overseas sites. | |
| Total amount of waste | Japan | The percentage of the actual measured amount of general waste disposed from Company-owned buildings is 93.0%. When an actual amount is unknown, it is estimated from the cost of waste disposal and the unit cost. The amount of general waste disposed from non-Company-owned buildings is calculated from the amount of disposed general waste per person in Company-owned buildings and the number of employees in non-Company-owned buildings. The amount of disposed industrial waste is the actual measured amount. | |
| | Overseas | Calculated from the amount of disposed general waste per person in Company-owned buildings in Japan and the number of employees overseas. | |
| Amount of recycled waste | Consolidated | The actual measured amount of recycled waste | |
| Amount of disposed waste | Consolidated | Total amount of waste minus actual measured amount of recycled waste | |
| Amount of water used | Japan | The percentage of the actual measured amount of water used in Company-owned buildings is 83.5%. The amount of water used in non-Company-owned buildings is calculated from the amount of water used per person in Company-owned buildings and the number of employees in non-Company-owned buildings. | |
| | Overseas | The amount used is calculated from water purchase costs and unit price by country as published by JETRO. When the cost of water is unknown, it is calculated from water use per person in Company-owned buildings in Japan and the number of employees in each overseas site. | |
| Business Japan | Japan | Calculated from domestic air travel expenses estimated | |

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|--------|----------|--|--|
| travel | | from domestic business travel expenses (assuming that 10% of domestic business travel expenses are air travel expenses), train travel expenses (assuming that 60% of domestic business travel expenses are train travel expenses), taxi travel expenses and international air travel expenses estimated from international business travel expenses (assuming that 50% of international business travel expenses are air travel expenses), emissions unit values per amount of transportation costs incurred as published by Japan's Ministry of the Environment, and emissions unit value per thousand passenger-kilometers traveled by type of transportation. | |
| | Overseas | Calculated from air travel expenses, train travel expenses and taxi travel expenses, emissions unit values per amount of transportation costs incurred as published by Japan's Ministry of the Environment, and emissions unit value per thousand passenger-kilometers traveled by type of transportation. | |

Organizational boundary: MS&AD Insurance Group Holdings, Inc. and its consolidated subsidiaries and following non-consolidated affiliate

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|---|--|
| 1 | Aioi Nissay Dowa Claims Adjusting Company, Limited |
| 2 | Aioi Nissay Dowa Insurance Service Co., Ltd |
| 3 | Fure-Ai Do Life Services Co., Ltd |
| 4 | Aioi Nissay Dowa Automobile Research Center Company, Limited |

However, for gasoline and diesel oil, only Aioi Nissay Dowa Claims Adjusting Company, Limited Co., Ltd., which is in charge of insurance payment business, is included as non-consolidated affiliated companies.

*1 JETRO: Japan External Trade Organization

*2 IEA: International Energy Agency

Scope and Method of Calculating Scope3

| Category | Subject | Calculation method | Emission source unit |
|--|--|--|---|
| Purchased Goods and Services | MS&AD Insurance Group Holdings, Inc. (hereinafter Holdings) and its major domestic consolidated subsidiaries | <p>○Cost of paper materials $\text{Cost} \times \text{emission source unit}$</p> <p>○Postal charges $\text{Postal charges} \times \text{emission source unit}$</p> | The Ministry of the Environment's database*3 [5] Input-output table base emission source units (paper) (post) |
| Capital goods | Holdings and its consolidated subsidiaries | Facility investment amount x emission source unit per price of capital goods | The Ministry of the Environment's database*3 [6] emission source units per price of capital goods (financial/insurance) |
| Fuel- and energy-related activities (not included in scope 1 or scope 2) | Holdings and its consolidated subsidiaries | Usage amount of fuel and energy $\text{Usage amount} \times \text{emission source unit}$ | <p>①The Ministry of the Environment's database*3 [7] emission source units per usage of electricity and heat</p> <p>②IDEA DB *4 emission source units per amount of fuel</p> |
| Waste generated in operation | Holdings and its consolidated subsidiaries | Amount of recycled industrial waste, incineration processing, and direct landfill processing x waster type/emission source unit by processing method | The Ministry of the Environment's database*3 [8] emission source units by waste type / processing method (including waste transportation), [9] emission source units by waste type (including waste transportation) |
| Business travel | Holdings and its consolidated subsidiaries | Calculated from domestic air travel expenses estimated from domestic business travel expenses (assuming that 10% of domestic business travel expenses are air travel expenses), train travel expenses (assuming that 60% of domestic business travel expenses are train travel expenses), taxi travel expenses and international air travel expenses estimated from international business travel expenses (assuming that 50% of international business travel expenses are air travel expenses). $\text{Cost of air flight/ train/ taxi} \times \text{Emission source unit per transportation expenses}$ | The Ministry of the Environment's database*3 [11] Emission source unit per transportation expenses |
| Employee commuting | Holdings and its consolidated subsidiaries | <p>○Commutation allowance Calculate the allowance for commuting by multiplying the remote working rate $\text{Commutation allowance} \times \text{emote working rate} \times \text{Emission source unit per transportation expenses}$</p> | The Ministry of the Environment's database*3 [11] Emission source unit per transportation expenses |

| | | | |
|----------------|--|--|--|
| Lease property | Holdings and its consolidated subsidiaries | <p>○Electricity and gas used in the lease property</p> <p>・ energy and gas consumption amount × Emission source unit per consumption amount for electricity and gas</p> | Emission factor by energy source based on the Act on Promotion of Global Warming Countermeasures as published by Japan's Ministry of the Environment |
|----------------|--|--|--|

*3 : The Ministry of the Environment's emission source unit database (ver. 3.3) for calculating greenhouse gas emissions through the supply chain (May 2023)

*4 : IDEA Database (for calculating greenhouse gas emissions through the supply chain) ver.2.3 (27, Dec, 2019)