

Message

—From the Corporate Management

In an aim to develop a sustainable society, Japan is promoting the legal system, which includes a diverse range of environmental laws such as legislation on recycling and green purchasing. In addition to cooperation from public, private and academic institutions, we are progressively moving forward in our goal to build a recycling-oriented economic system through environment-economic integration. Moreover, our lifestyles are beginning to focus on recycling, as is evident through the conduct of our customers, such as green purchasing and resource recycling.

Seven-Eleven Japan makes an effort to accurately identify the environmental impact of every step of its convenience store operations, that is “Production - Distribution - Sales - Consumption.” Management believes the control of environmental impact is a key risk management factor.

We are also doing our part in the prevention of global warming. To reduce energy consumption at all Seven-Eleven stores (franchisees), we installed energy saving devices, insulation panels, and an operation management system to monitor our delivery vehicles. As a part of our waste reduction efforts, we implement “eco-distribution,” a waste collection and separation system to handle waste from our stores, and we recycle the food waste released from our manufacturing plants for original fast food products.

During the past year, a series of unfortunate events took place that caused consumers to lose confidence in the food industry. This included the discovery of mad cow disease (bovine spongiform encephalopathy or BSE), the repercussions of which led to a series of mislabeling scandals related to beef products, the detection of agricultural chemical residue on agricultural imports, and the use of non-authorized fragrances and additives. Given our position as a food retailer devoted to the supply of safe grocery products, these events caused us to realize the importance of our corporate responsibilities.

To deliver safer and more reliable products to our customers, we work closely with the Nihon Delica Foods Association and various food manufacturers. Beginning 2001, we started a program to remove all artificial coloring and preservatives from almost all the fast food products we sell through our stores.

Furthermore, as an integral part of local lifestyles, we aspire to uphold and carry out our role as a member of the local community.

The purpose of this environmental report is to disclose information on Seven-Eleven Japan’s environmental activities in a manner which is easy for consumers to comprehend.

To further support our endeavors, we ask that readers give us their frank opinions on our environmental conservation activities or on the content of this report.

We ask for your continued support and cooperation of our operations.



鈴木敏文

Toshifumi Suzuki
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer
Seven-Eleven Japan Co., Ltd.



山口俊郎

Toshiro Yamaguchi
President and Chief Operating Officer
Seven-Eleven Japan Co., Ltd.

—From the Director in Charge of Environmental Matters

Seven-Eleven Japan’s basic philosophy is to carefully pursue its objective of fulfilling the expectations of customers and the general public, as well as to comply with government requests. Seven-Eleven’s environmental activities not only aim at complying with environmental laws and regulations on an individual basis but seek to promote comprehensive actions at each stage of the convenience store business, namely “Production-Distribution-Sales-Consumption.”

In FY 2001, the food industry experienced many major issues threatening food safety, such as the use of unauthorized genetically-modified New Leaf Plus potatoes in food products, the discovery of mad cow disease (bovine spongiform encephalopathy or BSE), and the falsified labeling of beef products.

Here at Seven-Eleven Japan, as a part of our social responsibility as a food retailer, we make every effort to ensure the safety of our products, through methods including food traceability and quality management.

For companies, events such as Japan’s ratification of the Kyoto Protocol have made measures for the prevention of global warming an integral factor concerning growth. To strengthen our management activities associated with areas such as energy conservation and distribution, we believe it is necessary to accurately comprehend the environmental impact caused by our business operations. We identify our eco-efficiency as indicated by the correlation with total environmental impact and the added-value of our business activities or the scale of our business. This is all compiled annually

and disclosed in our environmental report. We plan to continue monitoring the relationship between environmental impact and our business activities, correctly grasp the eco-efficiency of our operations, and incorporate this information into future environmental policies.

This year the “Seven-Eleven Midorino Kikin” (Green Fund) collected ¥230 million in donations from customers. We believe this indicates the strong environmental awareness of our customers. The donations collected are used to support environmental volunteer activities throughout Japan.

Along with our efforts to preserve the global environment, we are also conducting social activities to create an environment that promotes a better state-of-mind, thereby nurturing happiness. It is our belief that the core of a company’s risk management is its ability to promote corporate activities that integrate economic, environmental and social aspects. We continue to cooperate with our suppliers to promote business activities aimed at sustainable development and plan to carry on with disclosing the results of our environmental activities.

萬歳敬公

Noritomo Banzai
Senior Managing Director
General Administrative Department Chief
Seven-Eleven Japan Co., Ltd.

Seven-Eleven’s Environmental Policies

1 Responsibility towards Our Business Activities

We seek to fulfill our responsibilities as a corporation in all our business activities. These include protecting the environment, reducing loss, making effective use and reuse of resources, conserving energy, and reducing waste and environmental pollution.

2 Cooperation with Customers and Information Disclosure

We listen to the voices of our customers and cooperate with them in our efforts to protect the environment. By auditing the results of our activities and recording them, we disclose such information freely to our customers and employees.

3 Cooperation with the Local Community and Contributions to Society

We study the environmental issues within the communities

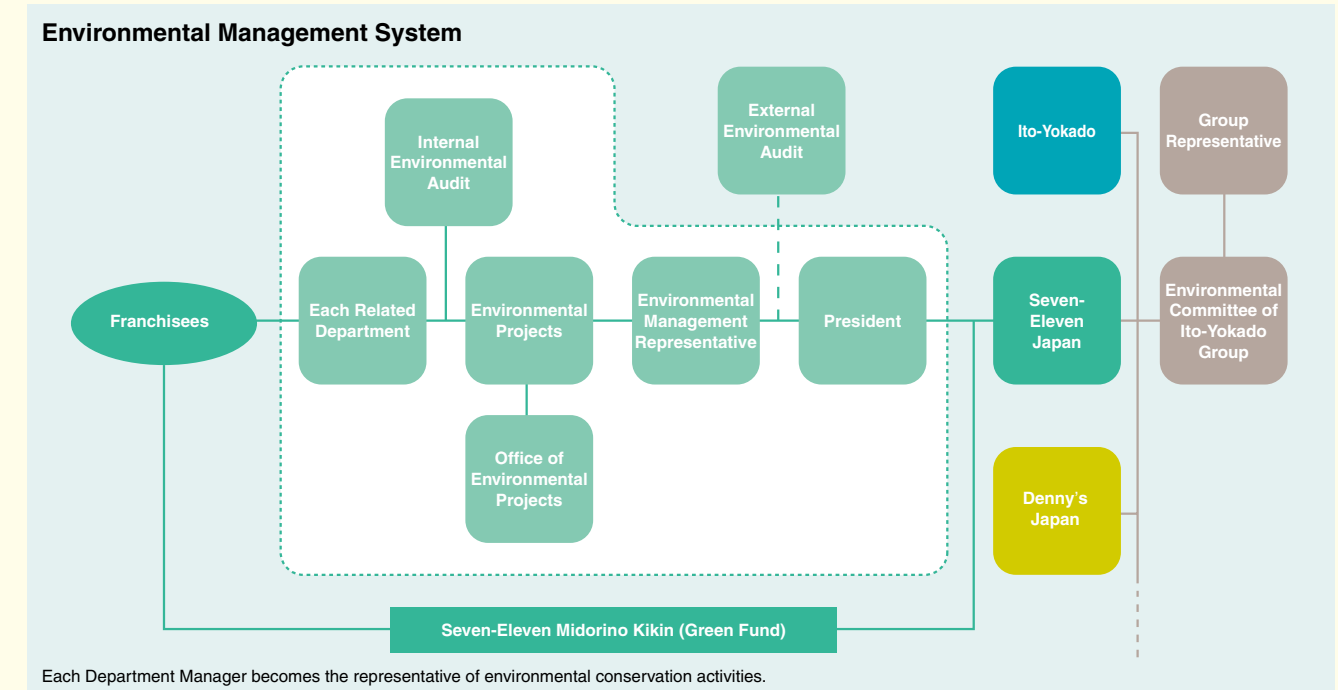
with the local residents and contribute through a variety of on-going activities concerning the environment in order to fulfill our responsibilities as a corporate citizen.

4 Responsibilities and Awareness among the Franchisees and Employees

Based on these environmental policies, we have the responsibility to consider the environmental problems as members within the corporation and this society, making an effort to be aware of the role each of us is playing to take appropriate actions.

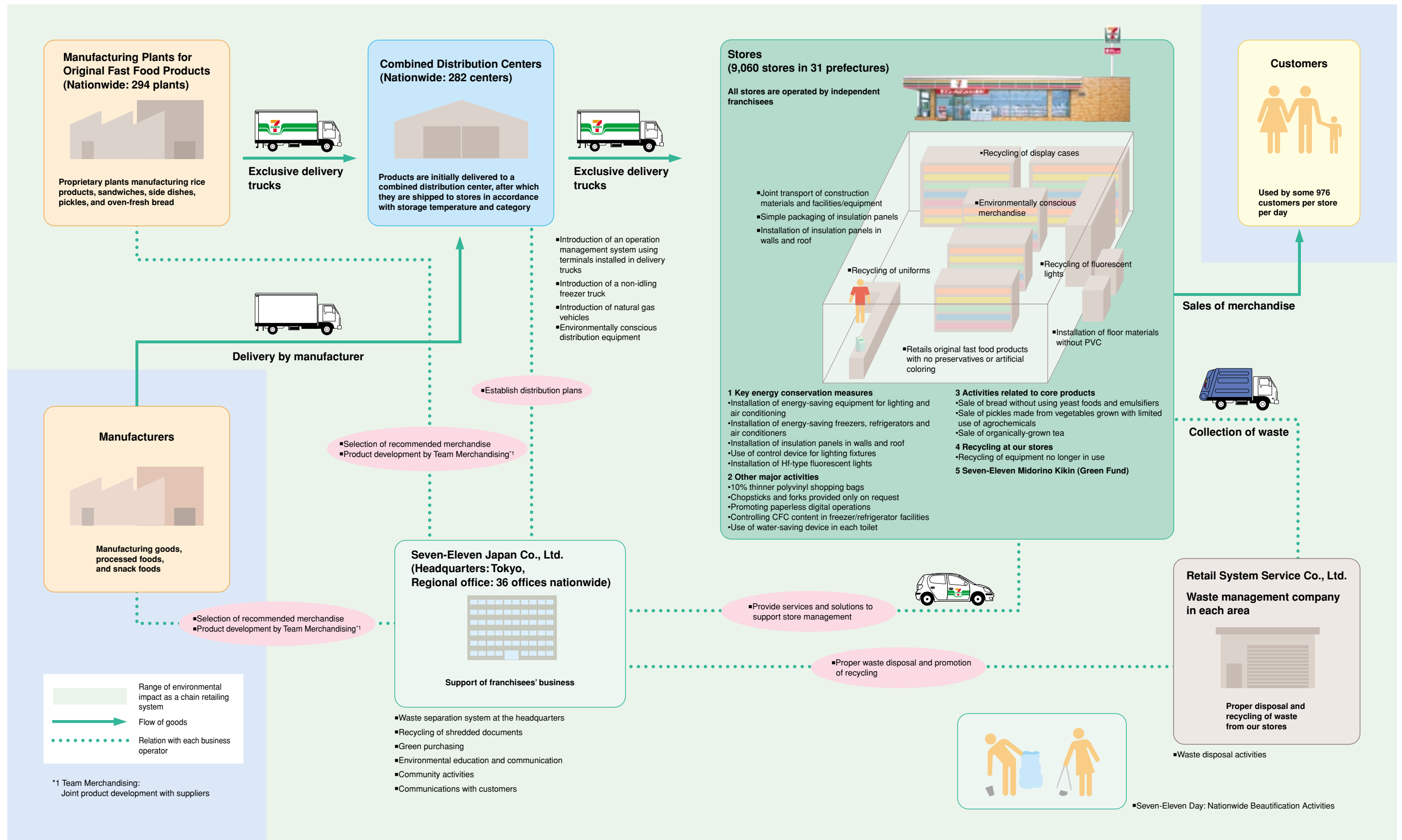
5 Establishment and Revision of Environmental Targets

We continue our efforts to improve our environmental activities year after year, complying with the legal regulations concerning the environment, establishing goals in each area of corporate operations voluntarily, and reviewing these goals on an annual basis.



Business Operations and Environmental Conservation Activities

In promoting our environmental conservation activities, we cooperate with our franchisees and suppliers to identify and reduce the environmental impacts resulting from the "Production-Distribution-Sales-Consumption" stages of our convenience store business.



Merchandise Activities

At Seven-Eleven Japan, our goal is to provide our customers with safer products. As a food retailer, we pursue safety at all levels of our operations, from the procurement of raw materials and packaging materials, to the manufacturing and sale of products. In addition, we are working to develop environmentally friendly housewares and properly disclose information on our products.

Key Results in FY 2001

1. Supplied fast food products with no preservatives or artificial coloring
2. Expanded the usage of paper containers

Key Targets in FY 2002

1. Expand the number of products with no preservative or artificial coloring
2. Reduce the water usage by increasing the use of pre-washed rice at plants for rice products
3. Introduce containers using non-wood pulp

Management of Original Fast Food Products¹

Procuring raw materials

At our proprietary plants charged with the manufacturing of original fast food products, we use raw materials that have clear traceability and provide uniform quality.

Raw materials are procured through joint-purchasing with Nihon Delica Foods Association and through group merchandising² with our parent, Ito-Yokado Co., Ltd., superstore chain. In this manner, we are able to confirm the production regions, processing methods, delivery system and controlling status.

Nihon Delica Foods Association (NDF)

This association was formed consisting largely of rice product manufacturers in 1979. Today, 87 companies and 248 plants dealing in rice products, sandwiches, side dishes, noodle dishes, pickles, and other fast food products participate in the association. NDF participates in product development, quality control, and joint purchasing. In 1998, an environmental policy project committee was launched to study environmental issues.

Eliminating Preservatives and Artificial Coloring Agents

Seven-Eleven Japan has been working to fully eliminate, from almost all our fast food products, the use of preservatives and artificial coloring agents, both objects of great concern among our customers. Our approach included comprehensive revision of the entire flow of our operations, including raw materials procurement, manufacturing, transport, and sales. As a result, we achieved complete elimination of preservatives and artificial coloring agents in our rice, sandwiches, side dishes, and noodle products in October 2001. We are continuing in our efforts to eliminate the use of these additives in all other products in an effort to provide safer, healthier products.

1. Processed food products and seasonings used in original fast food products

Thanks to the cooperation of our raw material suppliers, we were able to eliminate preservatives and artificial coloring agents from the processed foods and seasonings used in our original fast food products, and also from seasoning packets included in lunch boxes.

2. Fresh raw materials

The freshness of perishable ingredients is an important criterion when determining the use of preservatives at the product's manufacturing stage. In April 1999, we initiated a management system for imported meat. The system allows us to maintain clear meat management standards and traceability. By August 2000, seven meat processing centers were in operation and we were able to control any fluctuations in quality. Currently, 100% of the poultry we use and around 85-90% of our beef are procured through this system. For meat purchased under other means, we still apply the same standards.

In addition, for imported seafood and vegetables, and domestically grown perishable goods, we are working to maintain equal quality through the establishment of management standards and by using traceable records.

3. Proprietary plants

In 1998, Seven-Eleven Japan launched a joint project with Nihon Delica Foods Association to reduce the use of food additives in fast food products. Furthermore, in February 2001, the scope of this scheme was expanded to fully eliminate the use of preservatives and artificial coloring agents.

We could achieve this since all of our plants producing original fast food products were managed by our proprietary plant operators.

4. Distribution and stores

Original fast food products, which contain no preservatives and artificial coloring, are delivered and sold under temperature-controlled conditions.

Store Construction and Facilities

We strive to reduce the environmental impact caused by the daily use of electricity and water at each of our stores and also work to curtail the environmental impact resulting from the construction or demolishing of a store.

Key Results in FY 2001

1. Implemented trial of joint delivery of interior materials
2. Continued to deliver insulation panels using simpler packaging techniques since FY 2000
3. Recycled fluorescent lights from 4,053 stores

Key Targets in FY 2002

1. Promote the joint delivery of interior materials
2. Develop collection and recycling system of insulation panels
3. Expand the number of stores recycling fluorescent tubes
4. Consider the usage of natural media to replace chlorofluorocarbons used in freezers

Management of Store Construction and Facilities

Facilities maintenance

Buildings and facilities/equipment can be used more efficiently and over a longer period of time by providing regular maintenance. This also helps to conserve resources.

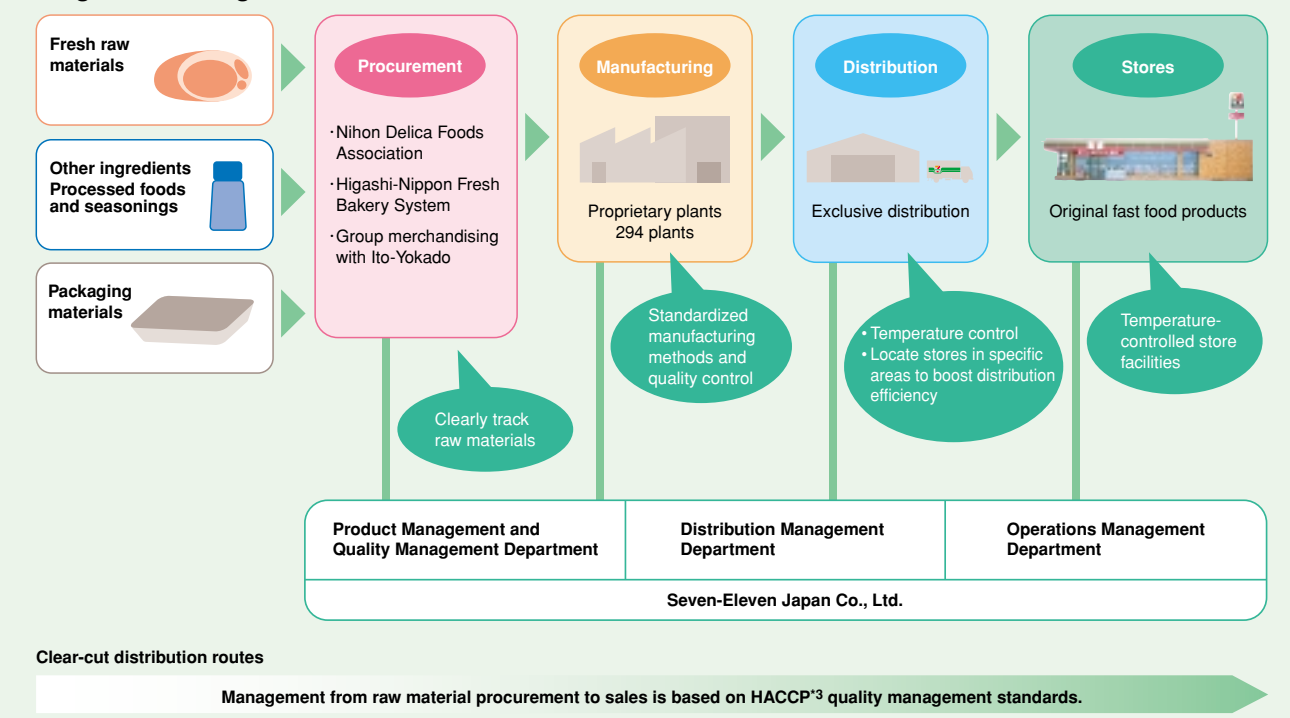
Seven-Eleven Japan established a new inspection system for store buildings. This new system has been integrated with its previous facility and equipment maintenance system. This allows us to look after our buildings and facilities more efficiently. Starting May 2001, the system is being recommended to franchisees.

Management of store construction and demolition

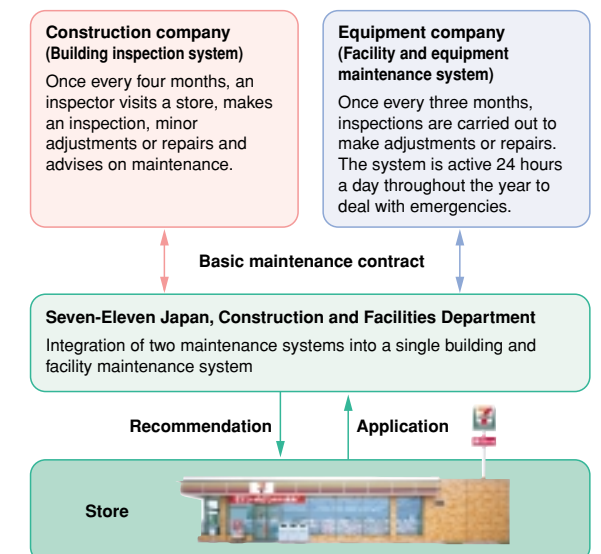
The construction and demolition of stores is mainly handled by specified construction companies located within the area where the store is to be built or taken down. These contractors participate in Seven-Eleven's building inspection system. With the cooperation of these builders, we can utilize the steelframe DJ method¹ or panel construction method to improve the efficiency of store construction and reduce waste. This also controls the amount of environmental impact stemming from the construction. In addition, when a store is demolished, the waste is appropriately disposed of with the help of these specified construction companies.

¹ The DJ method uses bolts to connect beams and pillars.

Management of Original Fast Food Products



¹ Original fast food products refer to Seven-Eleven's proprietary goods such as rice products, sandwiches, side dishes, and pickles.
² Group merchandising is joint operation with IY group companies.
³ HACCP: A quality management tool to systematically control potential hazards



Distribution

In order to supply our customers with safe, good-tasting products, we tailor our distribution systems to suit the storage and transport requirements of each product. In our pursuit to streamline our distribution system, we are striving to reduce environmental impact of our distribution activities by improving truck loading capacities and shortening delivery and distance times.

Key Results in FY 2001

1. Improved fuel efficiency through the introduction of an operation management system
2. Introduced 29 non-idling freezer trucks (total 35 trucks)
3. Introduced 40 natural gas vehicles (total of 114)

Key Targets in FY 2002

1. Improve fuel efficiency using operation management system
2. Create a recycling system for uniforms worn by employees at its combined distribution centers
3. Introduction of 80 non-idling freezer trucks
4. Promote the introduction of natural gas vehicles

■ Distribution Management

Combined distribution centers

Seven-Eleven Japan gathers products of various different storage temperatures and categories from a wide variety of manufacturers at our combined distribution centers. From there, the products are delivered to stores using exclusive delivery trucks. The combined distribution centers are located within easy reach of the stores to allow the arranging of convenient, efficient delivery routes. Furthermore, our policy towards opening groups of stores in close proximity to each other also allows for the reduction of delivery times and distances.

We hold regular meetings with the heads of these combined distribution centers. Moreover, distribution officers from our headquarters pay regular visits to the centers to address any distribution issue that may arise.

Exclusive delivery trucks

Seven-Eleven Japan negotiates with truck manufacturers to develop lease contracts for delivery vehicles meeting the latest emissions regulations and then recommends

these to our transport companies.

Furthermore, we have devised voluntary maintenance standards with our transport companies to help prevent mechanical troubles and increased environmental impact stemming from poor maintenance.

■ Use of on-Board Computerized Management Systems in Delivery Trucks

We installed on-board computerized management systems in all our delivery trucks by June 2001 as part of our revised management system. The management systems comprise both an "operations management system," which monitors the distances between stores on the delivery route and delivery times, etc., as well as a "safety management system," which monitors traveling speed, etc. Based on the data provided by this system we review delivery routes and offer guidance to our truck drivers, thereby eliminating wasteful travel and fuel consumption. The system also incorporates temperature and door sensors, which help to maintain the quality of products during delivery.

Waste

We strive to comply with environmental laws such as the Waste Disposal Law, promote proper and efficient recycling and disposal, and make all our employees aware of the need to reduce and separate waste on a personal level.

Key Results in FY 2001

1. Established a council on environmentally conscious distribution

Key Targets in FY 2002

1. Promote a council on environmentally conscious distribution
2. Expand areas in "environmentally conscious distribution" regions
3. Create manuals on how to separate garbage

■ Waste Management System

Each franchisee is responsible for the waste generated by its store, as garbage is categorized as municipal waste from business. However, there is a limit to what each store can achieve in terms of confirmation of proper disposal or promotion of waste reduction and recycling. In order to address this situation, as of September 1994, Seven-Eleven has been recommending its franchisees to participate in the group's "Eco-Distribution" system, a comprehensive waste management system.

A total of 5,918 stores (82.8% of those to whom the system was recommended) now participate in the system. We are

also striving to establish the system in the regions where it is not yet available.

■ Council on Environmentally Conscious Distribution

In order to consider better means for the efficient disposal of waste products, as well as the promotion of recycling, we established in cooperation with waste disposal companies a Council on Environmentally Conscious Distribution in February 2002.

The issues discussed at the council are the separation of garbage, tracking of emissions and handling of recycling.

Community Involvement

Considering ourselves to be a member of the local community, we believe it is not only important for our stores to function as a provider of a convenient local shopping service but also to act as a base for carrying out socially responsible efforts in the local community.

■ Social Responsibilities

Preventing the sale of alcohol and cigarettes to minors

The drinking of alcohol and smoking of cigarettes by minors not only has an adverse affect on their physical and mental development, but it is also the cause of many severe accidents. At Seven-Eleven Japan, we make an utmost effort to prevent the sale of such products to minors.

Safety Station

Making the most of their unique position as a safe and convenient place for local residents to stop by, Seven-Eleven stores actively cooperate in a variety of programs such as the "Children's Dial 110" (Emergency services number), the "Report a Crime" and the "Policeman's Stopover" programs. In the same way as people rush to the nearest police-box when in difficulty, we are making efforts to make each Seven-Eleven store function as a convenient place to be relied on for assistance in an emergency.

■ Community Activities

Seven-Eleven Day: nationwide beautification campaign

As a part of their daily activities, each of our stores cleans the area surrounding their stores. On top of this, some stores implement their own clean-up activities in near-by parks and rivers, as some of the products sold at our stores litter these areas. Owing store efforts to handle waste issues and many proposals we received from franchisees, from 1999 we set aside a day every July and November as "Seven-Eleven Day." On

these two days we carry out beautification activities nationwide.



Clean-up activities at Kurume City (sixth event)

■ Employee Volunteer Activities

Employees also volunteer in the many community activities sponsored by Seven-Eleven Japan and the Seven-Eleven Midorino Kikin (Green Fund).

"Love the Earth Clean-up" (Fukuoka Prefecture)

In the Kyushu area, approximately 100 regional franchisees and their employees, and about 40 Seven-Eleven Japan employees participated in "Love the Earth Clean-up" campaign, a beautification program to tidy up the coastline. Employees volunteered to act as staff leaders, managing the facilities where the opening and closing ceremonies were held, manning headquarters tent, registering participants, giving instructions, checking to see that garbage was collected and separated properly, etc.

Seven-Eleven Midorino Kikin (Green Fund)

The "Seven-Eleven Midorino Kikin" (Green Fund) was established in November 1993, under the slogan "for a green environment and a sound future." The fund supports volunteer groups and is based on customers' donations as well as contributions and donations from Seven-Eleven Japan.

■ Seven-Eleven Midorino Kikin (Green Fund)

Seven-Eleven Japan and Seven-Eleven stores throughout Japan joined together to establish this fund on the 20th anniversary of our founding in Japan. This environmental fund, which is based on donations collected at our stores and the headquarters, is used to support the beautification and environmental conservation activities of volunteer groups throughout Japan.

FY 2001 Donations	
Total	¥233,824,453

For more details, visit the Seven-Eleven Midorino Kikin (Green Fund) Web site at: <http://www.7midori.org> (Japanese version only).



Supporting activities to maintain and manage forests which are a home to large trees and water resources



Supporting activities to protect an environment where coral can live



Supporting the creation of a network by a Hokkaido volunteer group

Environmental Accounting and Eco-efficiency

We make an objective review of the results of each of our efforts to reduce environmental impact, and utilize the knowledge gained therefrom in further environmental activities. In addition, by understanding the relationship between our overall environmental impact and the scale of our operations or the added value of our business, we can carry out effective environmental measures.

Period: FY 2001 (March 1, 2001 - February 28, 2002) Scope: Seven-Eleven Japan Co., Ltd. stores, suppliers including plants and combined distribution centers Results: Numerical data is given for the results of activities that can be expressed as clear, physical data, such as recycling. We supply a full written explanation for our other activities.	Environmental conservation cost: Only those clear-cut costs for stores and headquarters are disclosed.
--	--

Category	Activities to Reduce Environmental Impact	Results	Environmental Cost
Products	Eliminate preservatives and artificial coloring from rice products, sandwiches, side dishes and noodle dishes	Provide safer products to customers by eliminating the use of preservatives and artificial coloring	Cooperation from raw material manufacturers, plants and other companies
	Comply with container/package recycling law	Recycling of 3,189 tons in plastic containers/packaging and 87 tons of paper containers/packaging consigned to the Japan Containers and Packaging Recycling Association ^{*1}	¥340 million
Stores	Joint transport of construction materials	Conventionally we used 34 trucks but through joint shipments of materials used in store interiors, we reduced the number of vehicles used by 2	Currently being tested in the Kanto region
	Joint transport of facilities and equipment	Through the joint delivery of 22 different types of facilities and equipment, we reduced the number of trucks by 1, from the eight trucks usually required.	Covered by conventional facilities and equipment expense
	Transport of simply wrapped insulation panels	Reduced the paper consumption to wrap insulation panels for protection and wood packaging from 678 m ² to 114 m ²	Covered by conventional construction expense
	Introduction of construction method using insulation panels	Stable insulation and improve work efficiency	
Distribution	Introduction of an operational management system using terminals installed in delivery trucks	5.1% improvement in fuel efficiency compared to FY 2000	
	Use natural gas vehicles	Reduced environmental impact from exhaust by using vehicles that run on natural gas	Included in general vehicle expense
	Introduce non-idling freezer trucks	Reduced exhaust during deliveries as trucks can now stop idling	
	Establish a recycling system for plastic containers or foldable containers	Reduced waste through the recycling of plastic containers and foldable containers	Included in general delivery management expense
	Use low-noise vehicles	Control noise caused during delivery	
Others	Donations to the Seven-Eleven Midorino Kikin (Green Fund)	Support beautification and environmental protection activities	¥62 million

*1 The Japan Containers and Packaging Recycling Association is designated by the chief ministry in charge of implementing the container/packaging recycling law. Recycling is conducted on consignment from various businesses.

Eco-efficiency

The environmental impact resulting from retailing operations differs depending on store size, operating hours, frequency of deliveries and the distance over which deliveries are transported, etc. In order to obtain an objective understanding of the environmental impacts of our operations, we began expressing the total environmental impact related to our stores as CO₂ emissions in FY 2001. Beginning in FY 2002, to measure the efficiency of our environmental activities, we will employ the use of CO₂ emissions per unit to state the relationship between total environmental impact and the scale of our operations or the added value of our business.

CO₂ emissions

In FY 2001, CO₂ emissions released during the transport of product decreased, but the amount of CO₂ released from combustible waste increased. As a result, CO₂ emissions per square meter of sales floor rose 100% year-on-year and emissions per ¥100 million in sales climbed by 104.4%. In FY 2002, we also aim to boost our sales in addition to enhancing our environmental activities.

Sources of CO ₂	CO ₂ Emissions (t-CO ₂)		YtoY Change (%)
	FY 2000	FY 2001	
Electricity used for store equipment and air conditioning	53.2	53.2	100.0
Diesel oil used to fuel delivery trucks	10.3	9.9	96.1
Fuel consumption during store visits by operation field counselors ^{*1} and other people	0.7	0.7	100.0
Emissions from combustible waste from stores	28.2	30.6	108.5
Annual CO ₂ emissions per store	92.4	94.4	102.2
Average sales space per store	107.4	108.8	101.3
Annual CO ₂ emissions per square meter (t-CO ₂ /m ²)	0.9	0.9	100.0
Average annual sales per store (million yen)	246	241	—
(Average daily sales for all stores) (thousand yen)	(675)	(661)	(97.9)
CO ₂ emission per hundred million yen in sales (t-CO ₂ /hundred million yen)	37.6	39.2	104.4

* Average annual sales per store is calculated using the average daily sales for all stores, including newly added stores.

* The CO₂ emissions coefficient is based on the 1999 standard in the Law for the Promotion of Measures to Tackle Global Warming.

*1 An operation field counselor provides store management guidance.

Data

Annual average electric power usage per store

Our stores consume a great deal of electricity for equipment such as refrigerated open cases that shelve boxed lunches or side dishes, air conditioning, fluorescent lighting, and computers. In FY 2001, we installed PET bottle warmers at all our stores and also began introducing ATMs (automatic teller machines).

Annual average electric power usage per store	(1,000 kWh/year)
FY 1999	148
FY 2000	149
FY 2001	149

Annual average water usage per store

The main water usage at our stores is for toilets and cleaning.

Annual average water usage per store	(m ³)
FY 1999	520
FY 2000	530
FY 2001	513

Waste released from stores

Various types of waste are released from our stores such as disposed products, papers, bottles, cans, PET bottles disposed of in store garbage cans, and cardboard boxes used during delivery.

1. Daily waste emissions per store	(kg)	
Type of Waste	FY 00	FY 01
Combustible waste	29.3	31.8
Non-combustibles	11.3	12.0
(Plastics and others)	(2.9)	(5.0)
(Cans)	(6.1)	(5.1)
(Bottles)	(2.3)	(1.9)
Valuables (Cardboard, magazines, newspapers)	19.9	22.2
Total	60.5	66.0

*Data for FY 2000 is for the average for 1,030 stores in the Tokyo metropolitan area and the data for FY 2001 is the average for 1,170 stores.

2. Kitchen waste emissions per store	(kg)	
Type of Waste	FY 00	FY 01
Kitchen waste	20.8	18.5

*Data for FY 2000 represents the average for 32 directly-run stores and data for FY 2001 is the average for 31 stores.

Amount of packaging and containers used per store

Under the container/package recycling law, the stores are responsible for their usage of containers and packages. Plastic containers/packages: polyvinyl shopping bags, containers for "oden," bags containing chopsticks Paper containers/packages: Bags for Chinese pork buns, paper shopping bag, wrapping

Amount of packaging and containers used per store	(kg)	
	FY 00	FY 01
Plastic containers/packages	1,615	1,612
Paper containers/packages	116	104

Use of CFC per store (standard store)

The coolants used in freezer, refrigerator and air conditioning units in stores contain CFCs. In accordance with our proprietary building and facility maintenance system, we conduct four inspections a year to ensure that there are no gas leaks or other adverse occurrences.

Use of CFCs per store	CFC	Amount used	Main usage
	R-22 (HCFC)	43.7 kg	Walk-in case, chilled case, etc.
	R-509 (Compound coolant containing HCFCs and FCs)	2.0 kg	Ice cream case

HCFC: Hydrochlorofluorocarbon
FC: Fluorocarbon

Daily distances of delivery trucks travelling to each store

Currently we are using fewer delivery trucks to transport goods to each store. We cannot simply calculate the environmental impact associated with transport merely by the number of deliveries being made. In the case where 10 deliveries are made and the distance covered to the store is 100 km, the environmental impact is believed to be less than if eight trucks are used and cover a distance of 150 km. For this reason, to get a better grasp of the environmental impact caused by our deliveries, Seven-Eleven Japan calculates impact based on the distance covered per day for deliveries to each store.

Daily distance of delivery trucks to each store	(km)
FY 2000	62.6
FY 2001	63.7

*Snacks, some brand name bread products, magazines and tobacco are not delivered to stores over exclusive routes and therefore the impact caused is unknown.

Independent Review

We requested an independent review of our environmental activities by Chuo Sustainability Research Institute (ChuoAoyama Audit Corporation Group). The purpose is to ensure the reliability of the information disclosed in Seven-Eleven Japan Co., Ltd.'s Environmental Report 2002, by obtaining an independent opinion on our reported environmental conservation activities and recommendations on how to improve our efforts. Review results showed that information contained in this report was collected in a reasonable manner, and that no significant items required revision. Favorable comments were made on:

- Efforts made by the entire chain to disclose environmental information;
- Efforts to create safer products, such as through the reduction of additives;
- The mitigation of environmental impact from store facilities, distribution and waste disposal;
- The use of CO₂ emissions per store as a standard indicator;
- Calculation methods based on CO₂ emissions per sales.

Meanwhile, areas requiring further improvements included the efficiency and accuracy of measurement of comprehensive environmental impact data and communication with the local community.

Company Profile

Name: Seven-Eleven Japan Co., Ltd.

Representatives: Toshifumi Suzuki, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer
Toshiro Yamaguchi, President and Chief Operating Officer

Date of Establishment: November 20, 1973

Capital: ¥17.2 billion

Total Store Sales (Nonconsolidated): ¥2,114.013 billion

Number of Employees: 4,105

Number of Stores in Japan: 9,060

Business: Convenience store business in Japan by franchise system

Parent Company: Ito-Yokado Co., Ltd.

Consolidated Subsidiaries: SEVEN-ELEVEN (HAWAII), INC., 7dream.com,
Seven-Meal Service Co., Ltd., UNION LEASE
CORPORATION

Equity method affiliates: 7-Eleven, Inc., IYBank Co., Ltd., and six others

Business Performance (Nonconsolidated)

Total Store Sales		Revenue from Operations	
	(million yen)		(million yen)
FY 1999	1,963,972	FY 1999	327,014
FY 2000	2,046,640	FY 2000	346,916
FY 2001	2,114,013	FY 2001	365,943

Operating Income		Net Income	
	(million yen)		(million yen)
FY 1999	140,150	FY 1999	68,234
FY 2000	147,157	FY 2000	78,374
FY 2001	153,789	FY 2001	83,209

Number of Stores in Japan		Average Daily Sales for All Stores	
			(thousand yen)
FY 1999	8,153	FY 1999	681
FY 2000	8,602	FY 2000	675
FY 2001	9,060	FY 2001	661

(As of End of February 2002)



Seven-Eleven Japan Co., Ltd.
1-4, Shibakoen 4-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo 105-0011, Japan
Tel: +81-3-3459-3704
Fax: +81-3-3438-3724
URL: <http://www.sej.co.jp>
Issued in October, 2002
We plan to publish our next report in June 2003.



2002 Seven-Eleven Japan Co., Ltd.

