

Our environmental activities begin with determining the burden our operations place on the environment in numerical terms.

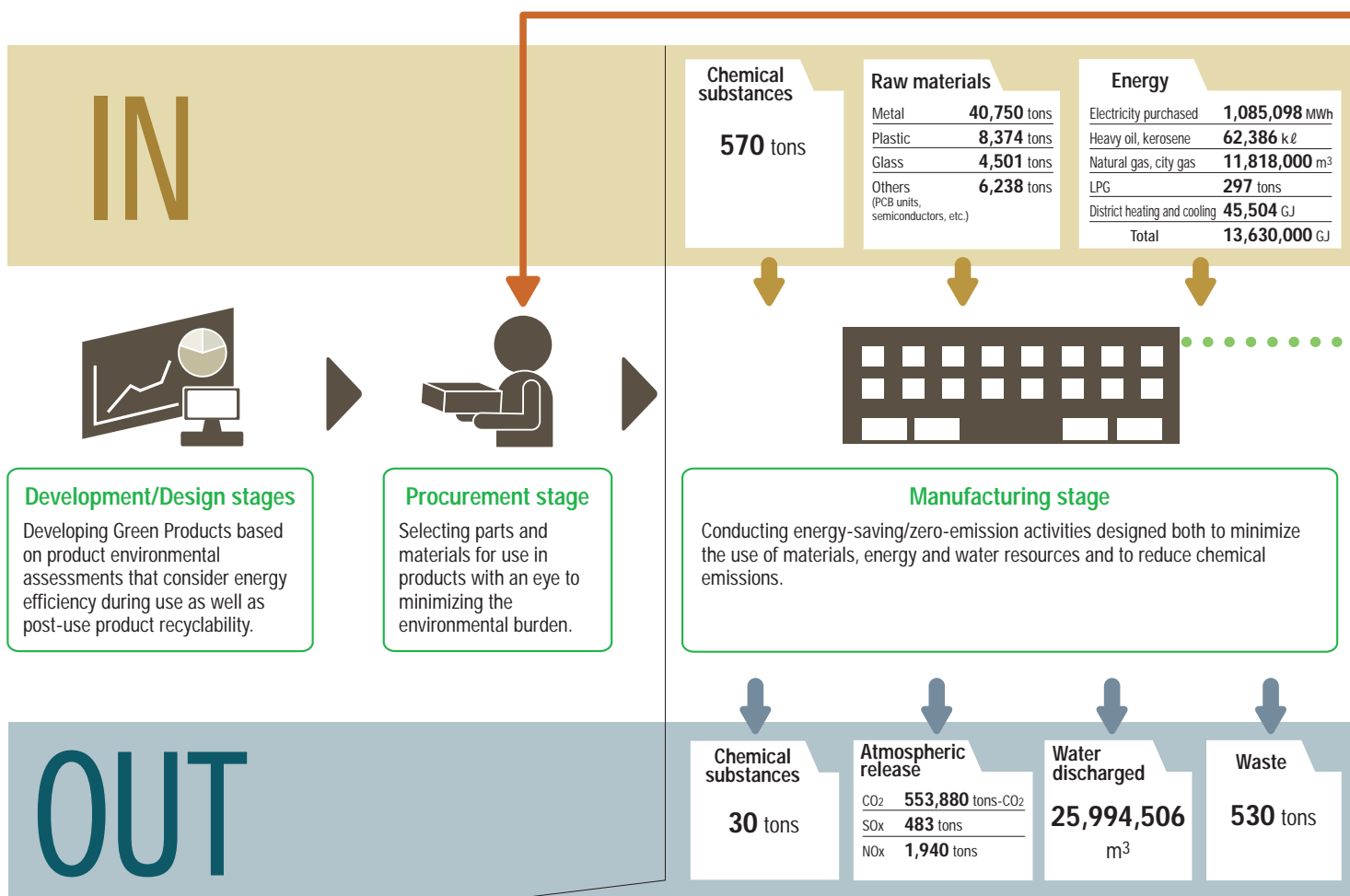
Every process we undertake in order to provide products and services — including materials and parts procurement and the use of energy and other resources such as electricity, water, metal and chemical substances — imposes a burden on the environment in one way or another. We have made it our mission to provide products and services with higher added value while calculating the amount of the overall environmental burden and continuing our efforts to reduce it.

Working in various ways to lower the environmental burden throughout the product life cycle

We consume energy and other resources in order to supply a wide range of products, from information-processing systems and personal computers to mobile phones and semiconductors. We are committed to

assessing the impact of all these business activities on the environment — and to following up by minimizing the environmental burden at every stage.

* Range: Japan (Fujitsu Limited only)



Development/Design stages
Developing Green Products based on product environmental assessments that consider energy efficiency during use as well as post-use product recyclability.

Procurement stage
Selecting parts and materials for use in products with an eye to minimizing the environmental burden.

Manufacturing stage
Conducting energy-saving/zero-emission activities designed both to minimize the use of materials, energy and water resources and to reduce chemical emissions.

Manufacturing	
IN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chemical substances: Volume of PRTR Law target chemicals handled by plants/sites in fiscal 2002 Raw materials: Volume used in major products shipped in fiscal 2002 [Volume of raw material used per product x Number shipped in fiscal 2002] * Major products: Personal computers, cellular phones, servers, scanners, printers, magnetic optical discs, small magnetic discs, disc arrays, financial terminal products, distribution terminal products, IP network products, electronic devices Energy: Volume of electricity, gas and fuel consumed by plants/sites in fiscal 2002
OUT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chemical substances: Measuring the concentrations of PRTR Law target chemical substances discharged by plants through drains and exhaust ports in fiscal 2002 and calculating by multiplication of the total volume discharged (nickel compounds, manganese compounds, etc.) or the total volume emitted (xylene, toluene, etc.), or calculating based on the balance of chemical substances (xylene and toluene). Atmospheric release: CO₂: CO₂ discharge volume associated with energy consumption in plants/sites in fiscal 2002 [Energy consumption x CO₂ conversion factor] NO_x, SO_x: Calculated from emissions and concentration from vents (boilers, etc.) of plants/offices in fiscal 2002 Water discharged: Wastewater volume emitted from plants / sites to sewerage or rivers in fiscal 2002 Waste: Volume of landfill disposal and simple incineration by plants/sites in fiscal 2002

Calculation methods



A farm near the Kawasaki Plant

Cafeteria kitchen waste recycling

We are turning kitchen waste from our company cafeterias into fertilizer, providing it to farms and returning the agricultural products grown with it to our cafeteria tables. Eleven sites have introduced the system, and 306 tons, or 95%, of the total of 323 tons of kitchen waste generated at these sites in fiscal 2002 was turned into fertilizer.

Energy

Fuel
8,125
kℓ (Light oil)



Distribution/Sales stages

Minimizing the amount of energy consumed for product transportation and striving to diminish the volume of waste gases.

Atmospheric release

CO₂
21,449
tons-CO₂

Distribution/Sales

- **Energy** Calculated based on CO₂ emissions per truck mile in fiscal 2002 using the coefficient 2.64 (kgCO₂/ℓ) employed as the index for light oil by the Ministry of the Environment. Data are estimates.

- **Atmospheric release** CO₂ discharge volume per truck mile in fiscal 2002 [Truck mileage x Load weight x 0.35 kgCO₂/t · km(*)] (*Basic CO₂ emission unit for freight transporters: From Ministry of the Environment Central Environment Council data released on April 26, 2001)

Energy

Electricity
8,799,038
MWh
(86,490,000 GJ)



Use stage

We manufacture energy-efficient products and encourage their long-term use by maximizing their expandability and providing support

Atmospheric release

CO₂
3,167,654
tons-CO₂

Use

- **Energy** Volume of electricity consumption by major products shipped in fiscal 2002 (Assumed hours of use per product · Electricity consumption volume based on age x Number shipped in fiscal 2002)

- **Atmospheric release** Volume of CO₂ emissions during use of major products shipped in fiscal 2002 (Assumed hours of use per product · CO₂ emissions volume based on age x Number shipped in fiscal 2002)

Resources recycling rate
84.1%

Collection volume
12,380 t

Collection
Reuse
Recycling

Collection/Reuse/Recycling stages

Curbing consumption of energy through activities aimed at promoting post-use product collection, reuse and recycling. As for treatment of industrial waste, disposal of some waste in landfills is unavoidable.

Collection/Reuse/Recycling

This is the weight ratio of recycled parts and recycled resources with respect to the processing volume of post-use products calculated according to the method of the Japan Electronics and Information Technology Industries Association. It excludes collected waste other than post-use electronic products, however.