

Environmental Action Plan

Fujitsu Group Environmental Action Plan

Operating Environment and Growth Strategy

Changing Environmental Activities in Line with Our Business Model Transformation

Originally a manufacturer of telecommunications equipment, Fujitsu developed into a global ICT enterprise with vertically integrated operations in three sectors: Technology Solutions offers a range of IT-based services and solutions, Ubiquitous Solutions designs and manufactures products such as PCs and mobile phones, and Device Solutions is responsible for developing the semiconductor business. Structural reforms undertaken since FY 2015 have channeled most management resources into the core sector of Technology Solutions. In FY 2019, Fujitsu repositioned itself as a Digital Transformation (DX) enterprise that aims to make full use of digital technologies in the creation of innovative services and business processes.

The nature of the Fujitsu Group's environmental impact has changed as a result of this modified business model. As an example, most energy consumption in the past was linked to the manufacture of PCs and our semiconductor and electronic component operations, but that requirement is declining significantly. Conversely, the expansion of cloud computing and the Internet of Things (IoT) is driving increased power consumption in data centers, and this growing trend is expected to continue. We are therefore focusing at present on energy conservation, efficiency enhancements and the use of renewable energy in our data centers. In this way, the Fujitsu Group is implementing environmental activities that respond to the demands of society while also supporting the corporate growth strategy.

Operating as a Responsible Global Corporate Citizen

Recent years have seen a further ramping up of demand for initiatives aimed at building sustainable communities on a global scale, including the adoption of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by the United Nations and the coming into effect of the COP 21 Paris Agreement. The Fujitsu Group employed a materiality analysis in a Groupwide review designed to enhance the effectiveness of activities that aim to contribute to sustainable development. This analysis identified seven priority issues including the environment; human rights, diversity and inclusion; wellbeing; and supply chain. The result is a unified framework under the banner of Global Responsible Business (GRB), which will oversee activities that strengthen initiatives in non-financial areas while striving for 'sustainability management' worthy of a responsible global corporate citizen.

History of the Environmental Action Plan

Environmental Awareness Contributes to Sustainability for Our Customers and Society

The Fujitsu Group has formulated an Environmental Action Plan since 1993 and continues to broaden the scope of its environmental activities. Between stages I and V (FY 1993-2009) the objective was to significantly reduce the environmental impact of the Fujitsu Group itself. Far-reaching measures were implemented throughout our factories and offices to cut CO₂ emissions and chemical pollutants, to reduce waste, and so on. In stage VI (FY 2010-2012), we expanded the focus of our activities to three important initiatives. In addition to strengthening measures to lessen our own impact on the environment, we supported similar efforts by customers and society as a whole and also took on the challenge of conserving biodiversity. During stages VII and VIII (FY 2013-2018), we clearly demonstrated our intention of using technology to contribute to the

resolution of environmental challenges for our customers and society. To further reduce our own environmental footprint, we extended activities to include key partners and the whole supply chain. In stage IX (FY 2019-2020), we broadened the operational efficiency of air conditioning equipment controlled by artificial intelligence (AI) in our data centers with the intake of external air. We also purchased certificates for green power and renewable energy, in line with regional characteristics and economic rationality, and boosted the use of renewable energy at our business sites. Furthermore, we utilized blockchain and other leading-edge ICT technologies unique to the Fujitsu Group to promote and expand the use of renewable energy.

The Fujitsu Group will continue responding to the demands of changing times and will deepen and further develop its environmental activities with the goal of helping to create a sustainable and rewarding society.

Fujitsu Group Environmental Action Plan (Stage X)

Strengthening Our Response to Global Societal Challenges

The Global Risks Report 2021 (*1) ranks as major risks, by likelihood of occurrence and by impact, climate-related matters including climate change, resource circulation and biodiversity loss. Regarding climate change, the IPCC's special report Global Warming of 1.5°C (*2) recommends a more rapid transition to a decarbonized society. The global initiative Science Based Targets set a goal for reductions in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions to limit global warming to 1.5°C and called on companies to set their own ambitious targets.

In terms of resource circulation, the issue of waste plastics is a global concern and the use of plastics is being questioned in Japan and elsewhere. As for biodiversity, when considering a post-2020 biodiversity target, we are discussing ways of reducing negative impacts on biodiversity throughout our supply chain.

Given this background, the Fujitsu Group has specified targets that address the three global societal challenges of climate change, resource circulation and living in harmony with nature (conservation of biodiversity). As we undertake workstyle reforms and restructure our business operations, we will focus on these targets over the two-year period from FY 2021 to FY 2022 by working to minimize negative environmental impacts in the supply chain.

(*1) An annual report issued by the World Economic Forum that lists, by likelihood and by impact, the major risks facing the world.

(*2) A special report issued by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). This report was submitted to the 48th Session of the IPCC in October 2018.

Key Topics

As we enter the era of a 'new normal', we have set targets in line with the societal challenges of climate change, resource circulation and coexisting with nature.



- Climate Change: Strengthening our commitment to meet the target of limiting global warming to 1.5°C
- Resource Circulation: Maintaining and enhancing efforts in the areas of resource-saving product design (with an emphasis on reducing the use of plastics) and water risk assessments throughout the supply chain
- Living in Harmony with Nature: Based on global trends, a new target to visualize impacts on biodiversity

Target Period

The two-year period from FY 2021 to FY 2022

Environmental Action Plan

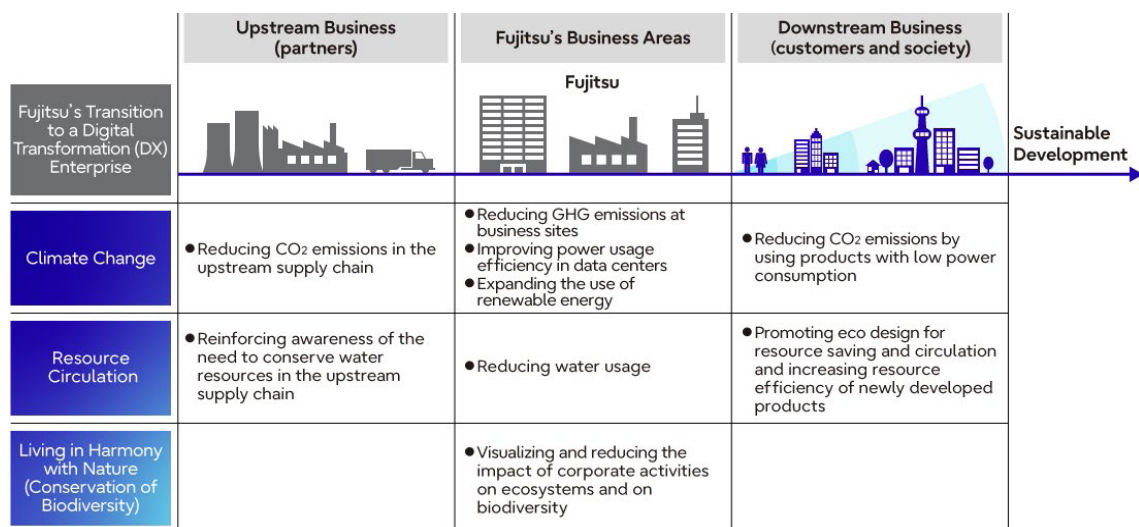


Image of Environmental Action Plan Stage X

Targets (to be achieved by FY2022)		FY2021 Achievements (FY2021 Target)
Climate Change		
1.	Reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from business sites each year by 4.2% or more, compared with the base year of FY2013	11.7% reduction (37.2% reduction from the base year)
2.	Improve PUE (*3) (Power Usage Effectiveness) of our data centers by 3%, compared with FY2017	1.56 (FY2021 target : 1.57)
3.	Increase renewable energy usage to 16% of total electricity	20% (FY2021 target : 13%)
4.	Reduce CO ₂ emissions due to power consumption during product usage by 17% or more, compared with FY2013	37% reduction (FY2021 target : 16% reduction)
5.	Drive activities to reduce CO ₂ emissions in the upstream supply chain.	Requests to key partners to undertake reduction activities 100% completed
Resource Circulation		
6.	Promote eco design for resource saving and circulation and increase resource efficiency of newly developed products by 10% or more, compared with FY2019	10.1% improvement (FY2021 target : 5% improvement)
7.	Reduce water usage by 30,000 kiloliters or more by implementing water resource conservation measures	56,671 kiloliters reduction (FY2021 target : 19,000 kiloliters reduction or more)

	8. Reinforce awareness of the need to conserve water resources in the upstream supply chain	Requests to key partners to undertake conservation activities 100% completed
Living in Harmony with Nature (Conservation of Biodiversity)		
	9. Visualize and reduce the impact of corporate activities on ecosystems and on biodiversity	Based on global-level discussions, the evaluation indicator of 'Ecological Footprint' was selected, and activities have commenced to establish the evaluation methodology.

(*3) PUE (Power Usage Effectiveness): An indicator of the efficiency of electric power usage by the data center. This value is calculated by dividing the data center's total electric power consumption by the electric power consumption of servers and other ICT devices. The closer the value is to 1.0, the higher is the efficiency.

Environmental Action Plan

Climate Change

External Trends

Accelerated Controls on GHG Emissions are Required for Carbon Neutrality

The Paris Agreement, adopted in December 2015, set out a long-term, shared worldwide goal of limiting the average global temperature increase to considerably less than 2°C and preferably 1.5°C over pre-Industrial Revolution temperatures, as well as the goal of carbon neutrality (net zero emissions) by the second half of this century. Correspondingly, moves aimed at achieving a carbon neutral society have been accelerating on a global scale.

The Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) was established in December 2015 by the Financial Stability Board, which includes participants representing central banks, financial regulatory authorities and finance ministries from major countries. The TCFD requests companies to use multiple climate scenarios to evaluate the climate-related risks and opportunities to their business and to assess and disclose the financial impact. Various international initiatives have also been launched, such as Science Based Targets (SBT), which calls for corporate emissions reduction goals designed to meet the 1.5°C target, and RE100, which calls for companies to source 100% of the electricity they use from renewable energy. Furthermore, CDP (*1), which runs the global disclosure system for investment that takes into account Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) factors, requests that companies reduce GHG emissions by at least 2.1% year-on-year through voluntary efforts.

(*1) CDP: An international not-for-profit organization providing the only global system for companies and cities to measure, disclose, manage, and share vital environmental information. CDP works with major institutional investors around the world to encourage companies to disclose their impact on the environment and natural resources and to adopt measures that mitigate the impact.

Fujitsu's Position

GHG Emissions Reductions are a Critical Issue for the Fujitsu Group

The Fujitsu Group, as an entity with global operations, is fully aware that climate change is a serious worldwide issue that spans national and regional boundaries. For example, disasters triggered by climate change can disrupt procurement, logistics and energy supply networks, which in turn interrupts the process of supplying materials and energy to business sites. Regulations governing GHG emissions have an impact on the development and production of products and services, and any delays in responding to requirements can lead to lost business opportunities.

Since launching the Fujitsu Group Environmental Action Plan, we have treated the reduction of GHG emissions as a critical issue and worked to achieve the defined targets.

Most of the GHG emissions generated by the Fujitsu Group derive from purchased electricity, not from the combustion of oil or gas. Advances in 5G technology will lead to the expansion of cloud computing, IoT and mobile communications, thereby spurring increased power consumption in data centers, and this growing trend is expected to continue. We are therefore focusing on reducing power consumption by conducting energy conservation audits and regular power usage checks in our data centers, as well as in our factories and production lines in Japan and elsewhere.

Approach under the Fujitsu Group Environmental Action Plan (Stage X)

Focusing on Expanding the Use of Renewable Energy

In May 2017, the Fujitsu Group formulated the FUJITSU Climate and Energy Vision, its medium- to long-term environmental vision. In August of the same year, the company obtained SBT certification for 2°C-aligned GHG emissions reduction targets. The SBT initiative aims to significantly reduce greenhouse gases over the medium to long term by encouraging companies to set voluntary GHG emissions reduction targets based on scientific knowledge compiled by organizations such as the IPCC (*2). Given the accelerating global trend toward carbon Neutrality, the Fujitsu Group reviewed its position and revised its target to reduce GHG emissions from business sites in FY2030 from 33% to 71.4% below FY2013 levels. On April 15, 2021, this revised figure was successfully validated as a 1.5°C-aligned target by SBT. In April 2021, we revised its reduction targets in fiscal 2030 from 33% to 71.4% below fiscal 2013 levels and were validated as 1.5 °C-aligned targets by the SBT initiatives. In June 2022, we submitted a commitment letter to the SBT Initiative towards the Net-zero targets and received it.

In the Fujitsu Group Environmental Action Plan (Stage X), we are undertaking activities to “reduce GHG emissions at our business sites by at least 4.2% year-on-year”, in accordance with the 1.5°C SBT target.

The use of renewable energy is an important element in achieving carbon neutrality, and Fujitsu joined the global initiative RE100 in 2018. At Fujitsu Group locations in Japan and elsewhere, we are aiming to source 40% of the electricity used from renewable energy by 2030, with a goal of 100% by 2050. In the Fujitsu Group Environmental Action Plan (Stage X), we have set a target of “expanding to 16% the renewable energy usage ratio in terms of power generation”. From April 1, 2021, the largest facility in the Fujitsu Group, the Kawasaki Factory, switched over to 100% renewable energy for power consumed. This initiative accounts for approximately 5% of the electricity used by the Fujitsu Group in Japan. Furthermore, from October 1, 2021, we transitioned to fully renewable sources for the power consumed on the floors leased by Fujitsu at its headquarters in the Shiodome City Center building in Tokyo. This marks the first such attempt for the Fujitsu Group within a leased office facility in Japan.

In addition, Fujitsu intends to continue boosting purchases of green energy and renewable energy certificates, after considering relevant regional characteristics and the economic feasibility, and to implement more on-site renewable energy capacity. Use of the Fujitsu Group's leading-edge technological expertise in areas such as blockchain technology will also contribute to the spread and expansion of renewable energy.

(*2) In 2017, Fujitsu obtained SBT certification for 2°C-aligned emissions reduction targets. In April 2021, these targets were revised for business sites in FY2030 from 33% to 71.4% below FY2013 levels, and these were successfully validated as 1.5°C-aligned targets by SBT.

<https://www.fujitsu.com/global/about/resources/news/press-releases/2021/0416-01.html>

RELATED LINKS

Actions and targets related to climate change initiatives under the Fujitsu Group Environmental Action Plan (Stage X)

- Reducing Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions at Our Business Sites
- Improve Power Usage Effectiveness (PUE) at Our Data Centers
- Expand the Use of Renewable Energy

Environmental Action Plan

Reducing Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions at Our Business Sites

Our Approach

The Fujitsu Group considers the prevention of global warming an important issue. We have, therefore, formulated our medium- to long-term environmental vision, the FUJITSU Climate and Energy Vision, and aim to eliminate all CO₂ emissions from our business activities by 2050.

Among GHGs, our business sites (plants and offices, as well as datacenters) primarily emit CO₂ when energy (electricity, fuel oil, gas) is used, and perfluorocarbons (PFCs), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), sulfur hexafluoride (SF₆) and nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃) during the semiconductor manufacturing processes. We will set reduction targets in addition to complying with the relevant laws, and we are striving to reduce and control the volume of use and emission of these gases.

Reducing CO₂ Emitted During Energy Consumption

About 99% of the Fujitsu Group's total GHG emissions arise from CO₂ emissions due to energy consumption. Therefore, we continuously promote the following energy-saving measures to reduce CO₂ emissions.

- Appropriate operation of equipment, improvement in management, and energy-saving measures focused on motive-power facilities (introduction of free cooling, inverters and energy saving equipment, fuel conversion, etc.)
- Increasing efficiency by reviewing the manufacturing process (innovations in production, development of green production technology)
- Maintaining appropriate room temperature for office air conditioning, saving electricity used in lighting and office automation equipment
- Measuring energy consumption for visualization and promoting use of the data so collected

Reducing Emission of GHGs Other Than CO₂

As for GHGs other than CO₂, the Fujitsu Group mainly uses perfluorocarbons (PFCs), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), sulfur hexafluoride (SF₆) and nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃) at the semiconductor divisions. We are taking continuous steps to switch to gases with lower global warming potential (GWP) and install equipment to remove harmful gases in our new and existing production lines.

FY 2021 Performance

Targets under the Fujitsu Group Environmental Action Plan (Stage X)	Results for FY2021
Reduce GHG emissions of our business sites by 4.2% or more every year (compared to FY 2013) (*1)	Reduction by 11.7% (*2)

(*1) Target organizations: Business sites owned by Fujitsu and the Fujitsu Group. Includes major data centers.

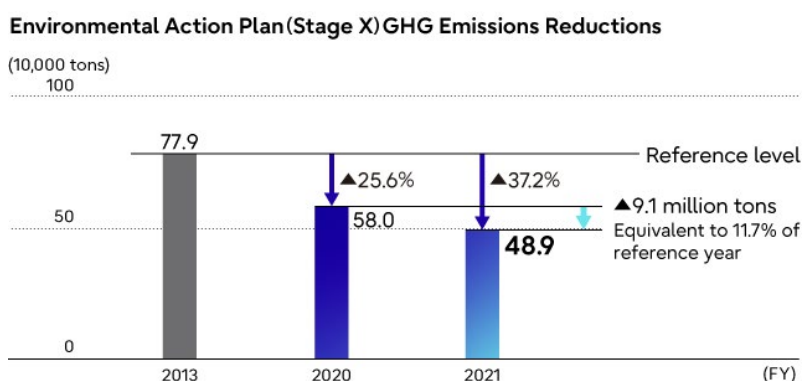
(*2) Reduction rate based on market standards

Promoting Reduction in CO₂ Emitted During Energy Consumption

We continue to invest in energy-saving equipment (introduction and upgrade of BAT (*3) equipment, mainly for air conditioning and lighting) and ensure their appropriate operation at the facilities at all business sites. We are also streamlining our production processes, saving electricity used for air conditioning, lighting and automation in offices, making energy consumption visible, and leveraging measurement data.

For instance, regarding our investment in air conditioners for server room expansions at the Yokohama System Center, by adopting equipment that is highly efficient, we contributed to reducing emissions by 1,548 tons-CO₂ in comparison to conventional air conditioners. We also improved facility operations at the Tatebayashi System Center (1,201 tons-CO₂) by controlling the number of air conditioners, reviewing their operating conditions, suspending operation of pumps and air conditioning devices, and taking other measures. Through our own efforts, we carried out measures to reduce our emissions by roughly 7,000 tons-CO₂ (1.1% in comparison to last fiscal year).

As a result of these initiatives, we reduced our GHG emissions according to market standards in keeping with SBT, which is an objective in the Environmental Action Plan (Stage X), by 11.7% in comparison to our emissions in FY 2013.



(*3) BAT (Best Available Technologies): Usable state-of-the-art technologies to reduce GHGs.

(*4) Environmental Action Plan (Stage X) performance values for the reference year (FY 2013) and FY 2021 are the total values for business sites targeted by the Environmental Action Plan (Stage X).

(*5) CO₂ conversion factors of purchased electricity are market standards in keeping for both the reference year (FY 2013) and FY 2021 performance values.

Total Emissions of 600 ktons-CO₂ ★ in FY 2021

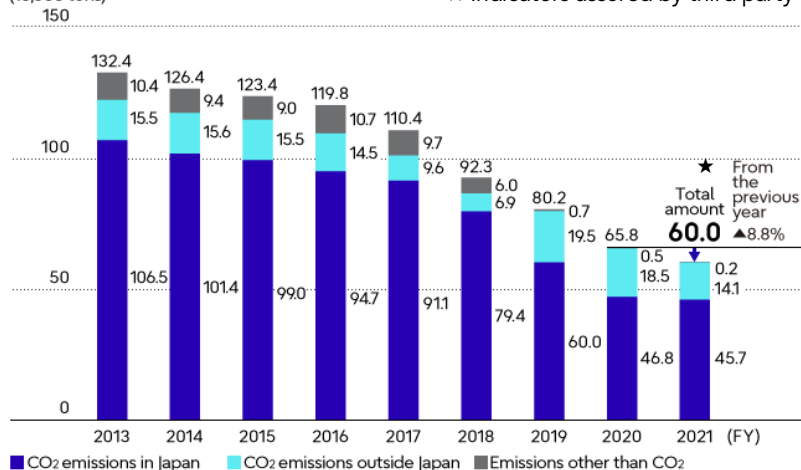
Our total GHG emissions in FY 2021 were 600 ktons-CO₂ (output level per sales amount: 16.7 tons-CO₂/100 million yen). They increased overseas due to boundary changes (additions of DC with management authority), but decreased by 8.8% in comparison to FY 2020 for reasons such as the business transfer of our semiconductor division.

For details, please refer to pages 22-23 of the Fujitsu Group Integrated Report 2020 – Special Feature: “Progress Toward Becoming a DX Company”, Management Indicators and Global Responsible Business (GRB).

Trends in Total Greenhouse Gas Emissions

(10,000 tons)

★ Indicators assured by third party



- (*6) CO₂ emissions in Japan and overseas: The CO₂ conversion factor for purchased electric power in performance reports has been calculated with a fixed value of:
- In Japan - 0.570 tons-CO₂/MWh from FY 2013 to FY 2015, 0.534 tons-CO₂/MWh for FY 2016, 0.518 tons-CO₂/MWh for FY 2017, 0.497 tons-CO₂/MWh for FY 2018, 0.461 tons-CO₂/MWh for 2019, 0.444 tons-CO₂/MWh for FY 2020, and 0.441 tons-CO₂/MWh for FY 2021
 - Overseas – Same coefficients as those used in Japan from FY 2013 to FY 2018, and the latest IEA values (by country) for the relevant FY from FY 2019 onwards
- (*7) Emissions other than CO₂: These are converted to equivalent amounts of CO₂ using the global warming potential (GWP) for each gas.

➤ Case Studies

Environmental Action Plan

Improve Power Usage Effectiveness (PUE) at Our Data Centers

Our Approach

Energy consumption in data centers is on the rise, due to factors such as the spread of cloud computing, and society is paying greater attention to the environmental performance of data centers.

Data centers account for approximately 40% of the CO₂ emissions (FY 2021) for each business in the Fujitsu Group. Since data center CO₂ emissions are expected to continue increasing along with the expansion of digitalization, the Fujitsu Group has a social responsibility to promote environmentally friendly data centers. At the same time, in terms of enhancing our business infrastructure, it has also become an important topic that we should work on from a long-term perspective.

FY 2021 Performance

Targets under the Fujitsu Group Environmental Action Plan (Stage X)	Middle fiscal year (FY 2021 result)
Improve PUE (*1) at data centers by 3% or more. (Compared to FY 2017)	PUE 1.56 - Improvement of 1.6%

(*1) PUE (Power Usage Effectiveness):

An index for power usage effectiveness at data centers. Expresses overall power consumption at data centers as a value divided by the power consumption of servers and other ICT devices. The closer the number is to 1.0, the greater the efficiency.

Promoting Activities to Achieve Our Goals

We are moving forward with activities to improve PUE at data centers in Japan and around the world, based on the Fujitsu Group Environmental Action Plan. Due to the continued impact of the spread of COVID-19 in FY 2021, some of our activities were restricted by lockdowns in certain cities where our overseas data centers are located. However, overall, we carried out updates to air conditioning equipment and implemented extensive energy saving, and we were able to achieve our goals for FY 2021. We are attempting to reduce air conditioning power usage through expanded operational measures such as extending the operation time for air conditioning using outside air and free cooling in the middle of the plan, and striking a proper balance between the amount of heat generated by IT equipment and cooling capacity.

Continuing from the previous year, we also conduct functional evaluation and performance maintenance to determine whether the air conditioning equipment is performing at its proper capability. In parallel with our energy-saving activities, we are also working to expand the use of renewable energy to achieve carbon neutrality. (We are currently operating toward 100% renewable energy for cloud services in domestic data centers in 2022.)

PUE values and calculation methods

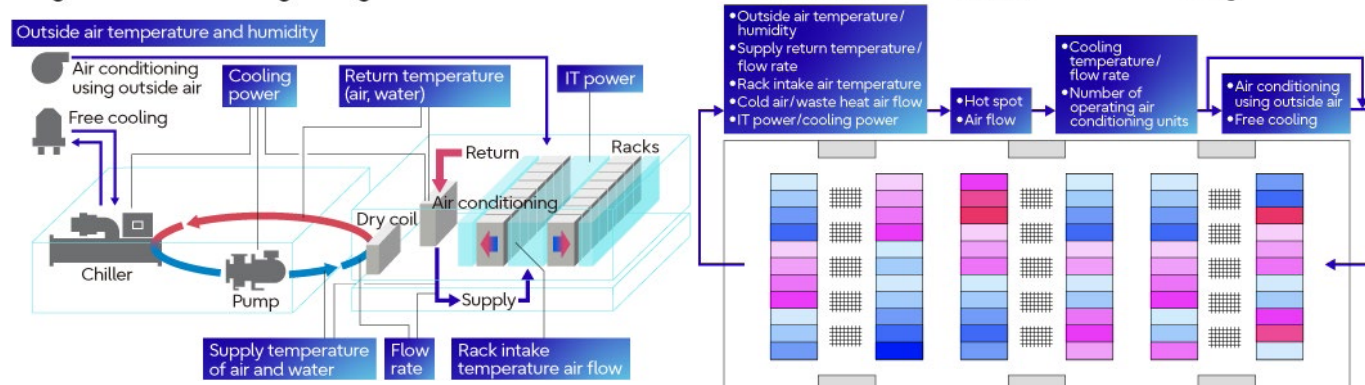
PUE Value	PUE calculation method, other
Range: 1.33 to 2.14 No. of data centers: 23	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply the Green Grid • Work to implement improvements using DCMM • DCMM: Data Center Maturity Model

Examples of Initiatives in FY 2021

Reducing Air Conditioning Power With a Focus on Improved Operation

Due to the impact of the spread of COVID-19, improvement activities could not be started as planned at some data centers. However, we are implementing overall air conditioning tuning according to IT power consumption (heat generation). We expanded the target floors through measures such as lessening the air conditioning temperature and cold water temperature, and adjusting the number of cooling equipment in operation. Furthermore, at data centers with air conditioning using outside air or free cooling, the outside air temperature was relatively low compared to the previous fiscal year, so we started operating them early in the middle of the plan in an effort to reduce power consumption for air conditioning. We are also expanding the target floors for AI control of air conditioning, which started operation at one domestic data center from FY 2019, and reduced the overall energy used for air conditioning by 15% to 20%. We plan to continue the rollout to include other data centers.

Image of Air Conditioning Tuning



Promoting Improvements through Better Information Sharing with Overseas Data Centers

In an effort to coordinate our PUE improvement activities with overseas data centers and further enhance our activities, we conduct regular meetings remotely in order to share and communicate information such as the progress of improvement and know-how on improvement measures gained at each data center. We are planning to share related information on internal portal sites and to use the sophistication of data to visualize the progress status and improvement points. These measures will enable improvement activities to progress more smoothly in the future.

> Case studies

Environmental Action Plan

Expand the Use of Renewable Energy

Our Approach

The popularization and widespread use of renewable energy is becoming increasingly necessary as a way of addressing global warming, securing stable energy supplies through the diversification of our energy sources, and as an energy-based foundation for economic growth.

The Fujitsu Group has established an environmental vision aimed at realizing a decarbonized society. The main pillars for this vision are a dedication to energy conservation, and the active implementation of renewable energy. To achieve this vision, we have set quantitative targets under the Environmental Action Plan, and are actively promoting the introduction and installation of solar power generation equipment at our business sites, as well as the purchase, use, and expansion of green power (electric power generated through 100% renewable energy).

FY 2021 Performance

★ Indicators assured by third party

Targets under the Fujitsu Group Environmental Action Plan (Stage X)	Last fiscal year (FY2021 result)
Expand the rate of renewable energy used to 16%	20%★

(*1) Target organizations: Fujitsu and the Fujitsu Group's own offices and managed rental offices

(*2) Calculation Standard: 5 -3 -4 -5

Refer to "[Environmental Performance Data Calculation Standards](#)" for details.

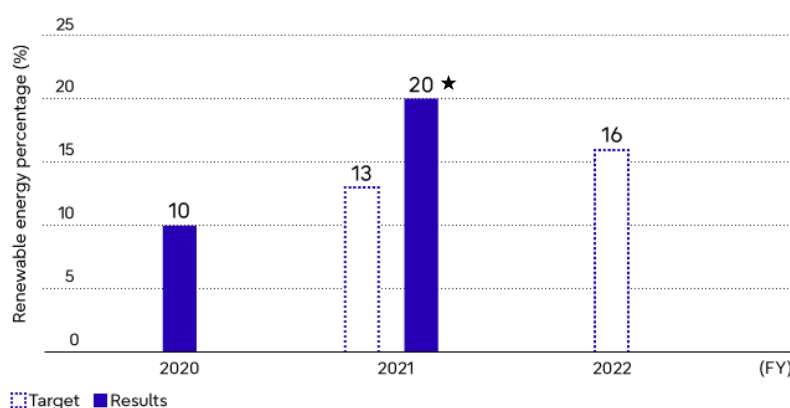
Environmental Action Plan (Stage X) Initiatives

With the aim of achieving the Fujitsu Group's medium-term environmental goal of "using more than 40% renewable energy in FY 2030," we set a target under the Fujitsu Group Environmental Action Plan (Stage X) of expanding the rate of renewable energy we use to 16%. In FY 2021, through the purchase of green power and power generation through solar panels, the rate of our renewable energy use grew to 20%.

The amount of renewable energy used was 242 GWh★.

We will continue to work toward the implementation of renewable energy in both our domestic and overseas business offices, in order to further our purchase and usage of renewable energy.

Environmental Action Plan (Stage X) Renewable energy percentage



Renewable Energy Procurement Principle

Mandatory Requirement

- Renewable energy that can be reported through RE 100 activities
 - Power sources are Solar, Wind-power, Geothermal, Biogas, Small-hydro etc.
 - Environmental value (renewable attribute) can be pursued and verified
 - No double counting of environmental value

Ex.) Amortization of environmental value of renewable energy, to be executed through the system of public agency

Recommended Requirement

- The electric power, in which power consumption to be combined with environmental value
 - The electric power, in which grid power and environmental value certification to be one set (The renewable energy to be generated in the same grid)
 - Power balancing to be managed. In time of emergence, minimum gap of power consumption and environmental value to be generated (within one year etc.)
- To select the renewable energy, by which we can contribute to local society
 - For example, by selecting the renewable energy in the same area as grid consumption, we can make "Local generation for local consumption" possible.
Or to support the power generation company which makes effort to enlarge renewable energy power
- To procure the power from relatively new sites, in order to contribute the enlargement of renewable energy (Additionality)
 - To promote new project conjuncture, then to procure the power from it, we can contribute to increase the capacity of renewable energy of whole society
- To procure from the power generation site which was developed and constructed with the agreement of local society
 - To avoid making significant impact to the environment or society in which the power generation site is located

Examples of Initiatives in FY 2021

Introduction of Green Power

At Fujitsu, in addition to switching the Kawasaki Main Office to 100% renewable energy, we procured approximately 115 GWh of renewable energy at domestic plants, business sites and other locations.

> Case Studies



Kawasaki Main Office

Environmental Action Plan

Reduction of CO₂ Emissions by Reducing Power Consumption When Using Products

Our Approach

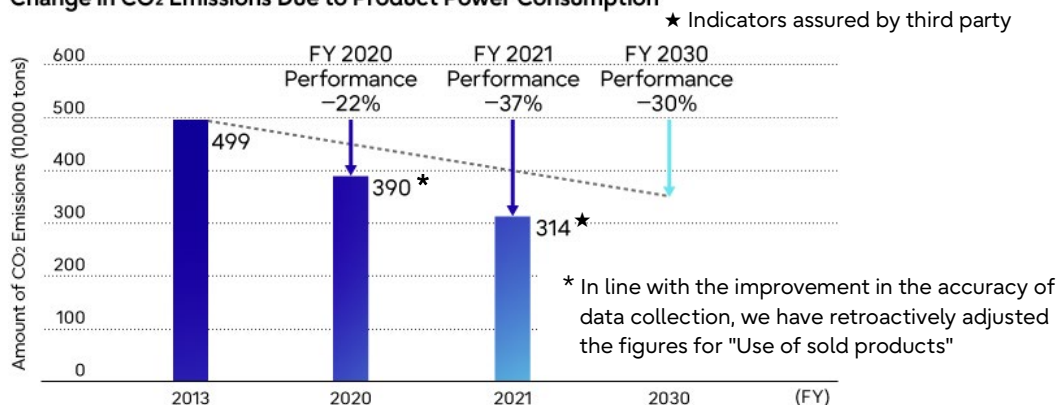
As ICT grows more and more common, we expect there to be an increase in energy demand in proportion to the higher performance and higher-density integration of servers and other ICT products. Various countries and regions are also expanding their energy-related regulations for ICT products, and energy efficiency is taking on increasing social importance as a factor in energy label conformance and green procurement requirements.

Here at the Fujitsu Group, we believe that we should work to improve the energy performance of our products during their use, in order to reduce GHG emissions. As such, we will actively implement energy-saving technologies and continue working to further improve the energy efficiency of products. Through these efforts, we will work to promote the development of products that contribute to reduced power consumption when in use.

FY 2021 Performance

Targets under the Fujitsu Group Environmental Action Plan (Stage X)	Last fiscal year (FY2021 result)
Reduce CO ₂ emissions due to product power consumption by 17% or more in comparison to FY 2013.	Reduced by 37%

Change in CO₂ Emissions Due to Product Power Consumption



Fujitsu Group Environmental Action Plan (Stage X) Initiatives

Based on the Fujitsu Group's medium-term environmental goal of "reducing CO₂ emissions due to product power consumption in FY 2030 by 30% or more in comparison to FY 2013," we set a target in the Fujitsu Group Environmental Action Plan (Stage X) to reduce CO₂ emissions due to product power consumption by 17% or more in comparison to FY 2013 in FY 2022, as a transitional year. To achieve this target, each business unit goals to improve the energy efficiency of products that were expected to be developed in FY 2020 and FY 2021, then worked to meet them. Applications of energy-saving technologies include new, high-efficiency microprocessors and power supplies, energy-saving displays, optimized energy-saving controls, and the strengthening of power management features. In addition to these, we are actively pushing for the

aggregation of LSIs, reductions in the numbers of components, and the implementation of eco-friendly devices.

Attained a 37% Reduction in CO₂ Emissions in Comparison to FY 2013

In FY 2021, as a result of applying and expanding energy-saving technologies in our servers, storage, PCs, and network devices, we were able to attain a 37% reduction in CO₂ emissions in comparison to FY 2013.

Working Toward Our Targets

In order to achieve the targets set in the Fujitsu Group Environmental Action Plan (Stage X), each unit will work to further develop products with improved energy efficiency. We will also implement advanced energy-saving technologies and expand their application to our products, as part of our cross-Group policy to improve energy efficiency.

Looking toward the future, we aim to push the development of advanced eco-friendly devices, which will contribute to revolutionary improvements in energy efficiency, and aim for the products to be applied at an early stage.

➤ Case Studies

Environmental Action Plan

Activities to Reduce CO₂ Emissions in the Upstream Portion of the Supply Chain

Our Approach

In addition to reducing our own emissions, the Fujitsu Group has also been requesting, as part of green procurement, that its suppliers engage in activities to reduce their own CO₂ emissions in order to help contain global warming. As a result, all of our primary suppliers have undertaken efforts to reduce their CO₂ emissions. Starting in FY 2016, we have also been expanding these efforts further upstream in the supply chain by requesting that our suppliers include their own suppliers (secondary suppliers from the perspective of the Fujitsu Group) in these activities.

We have participated in the CDP Supply Chain program since FY 2018, in parallel with the above-mentioned activities. Based on our international environmental research activities, we are taking a more in-depth look at the activities of our primary suppliers to reduce CO₂ emissions and conserve water resources, and considering the issues and our policies.

We expect that having the supply chain as a whole work toward reducing emissions can produce even greater reduction effects (synergies), while also expanding the network of these activities through the supply chain to cover an even wider area spreading beyond national boundaries. Through efforts such as these, the Fujitsu Group hopes to help create a carbon-free society for the future and a sustainable water environment.

FY 2021 Performance

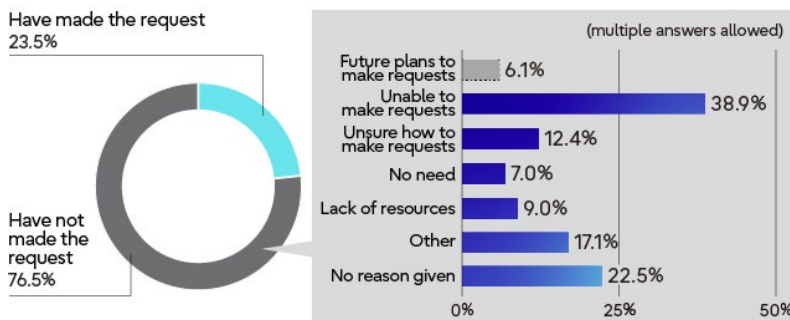
Targets Under the Fujitsu Group Environmental Action Plan (Stage X)	Results for FY2021
Reduction of CO ₂ Emissions: Drive Activities to Reduce CO ₂ Emissions in the Supply Chain	Requested that secondary suppliers (over 56,000 companies) engaged in activities to reduce emissions through primary suppliers of the Fujitsu Group (approximately 750 companies)

Reduction of CO₂ Emissions: Requesting and Supporting the Expansion of Activities to Secondary Suppliers

The Fujitsu Group has requested that its primary suppliers, who account for the top 80% of the Group's procurement, to engage in activities to reduce their CO₂ emissions, and to expand these efforts to also include their own suppliers (the Fujitsu Group's secondary suppliers). We also conducted our own environmental survey to ascertain the status of activities by these suppliers. We then provided suppliers who responded to the survey with feedback in the form of a report that analyzed survey responses as a reference for their future activities, and we also requested that they further promote these activities and expand them to include their own suppliers.

As of the end of FY 2021, 23.5% (161 suppliers) responded that they had requested their own suppliers to engage in emissions reduction activities. Over 56,000 secondary suppliers have been asked to engage in emissions reduction activities, and this should substantially impact awareness.

Status of primary suppliers' request that secondary suppliers engage in activities to reduce their CO₂ emissions



*Non-responses and responses from primary suppliers with no secondary suppliers were excluded

Offering Guidelines for Activities for Reducing CO₂ Emissions

The Fujitsu Group created original explanatory materials to facilitate the spread of activities for reducing CO₂ emissions throughout the entire supply chain, and since the end of November 2017, we have made the materials available on the company website and we have provided them to suppliers. The purpose of these materials was not only to give suppliers a greater understanding of the importance of these activities taking place in the supply chain, but also to serve as something they could use to request and assist such activities amongst their own suppliers. To fulfill our responsibilities as a global enterprise, the Fujitsu Group will continue to think about what must be done to contain global warming and will continue to take action.

"Guideline for activities for reducing CO₂ emissions" can be downloaded from the following sites.

- Japan: <https://www.fujitsu.com/jp/about/procurement/material/green/index.html>
- Global: <https://www.fujitsu.com/global/about/procurement/green/>

Informational materials for business partners

2. Practical activities: Procedure for target setting

1. Setting of Activity contents

- 1) Extract feasible activities in-house.
- 2) Decide more suitable activities from the extractions.

2. Selection of Progress Indexes (Numerical data)

Select CO₂ emissions data, or data leading to CO₂ emissions directly.
(e.g. p. 2. Practical activities: Examples for activity contents and progress indexes)

* If it is (e.g. C) Select activities to be conducted and progress indexes to be controlled.

Activity items	Activity contents	Progress indexes
Saving energy (reducing lighting power consumption)	Switch off unnecessary lighting/ install LED	Implementation rate/Installation rate /Energy-saving rate
	Light off during break times	Time for lights off/Implementation rate
	Stop of servers on holidays	Stopping time/Stopping rate
Saving energy (reducing common-use facility power consumption)	Reduce overtime hours/ specify days on which all employees leave work at the same time	Implementation rate per department
	Utility time limits on reception/ conference room	Utility time/Energy-saving rate
Saving energy (reducing air-conditioning power consumption)	Appropriate temperature setting of air-conditioning systems	Implementation rate/Implementation period
	Installation of rooftop greening/ wall greening	Implementation rate/Greening area per building
Saving energy (promoting of renewable energy)	Installation of green electricity systems	Installation rate
Saving energy (innovative changes of lifestyles)	Encouragement of bicycle commuting of employees	Number of employees taking part in the initiative/Implementation rate
	Promotion of eco-driving	Implementation rate/ELV installation rate
Preserving biodiversity (preservation of CO ₂ -absorbing resources)	Implementation of forest-preservation activities	Number of activities/Number of participants/Forestation land area/Number of trees planted
Conservation of paper resources	Promotion of paperless	Reduction volume/Implementation rate
Promotion of environmental awareness	Raise awareness by in-house education	Number of attendance/Attendance rate/ Test pass rate

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Environmental Action Plan

Resource Circulation

External Trends

Strengthening Global Resource Circulation

Goal 12 of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), adopted by the United Nations in September 2015, is 'Responsible consumption and production'. The actions that organizations are urged to take in order to meet this goal include the efficient use of natural resources, the appropriate management of chemical substances and waste products throughout the entire product life cycle, and significant reductions in the volume of pollutants emitted into the air, water, and soil. In addition, in March 2022, the European Commission announced its Sustainable Products Initiative (SPI), which is pivotal to the new Circular Economy Action Plan formulated in March 2020. The series of sustainable product standardization packages for the EU market in this announcement consists primarily of 5 measures, and companies need to closely monitor future trends.

The Problem of Plastic Waste

According to a new report by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the volume of plastic waste generated globally is forecast to triple by 2060 from its 2019 level of 353 million tons. While the resumed fifth session of the United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA-5.2) held in February 2022 acknowledged the usefulness of plastics, it also noted that the problem of plastic pollution is global in scale and includes the contamination of our oceans. It was decided that an intergovernmental negotiating committee would be established in the second half of 2022 with the task of formulating a legally binding global agreement to be finalized by the end of 2024. In view of these developments, companies need to implement plastic resource circulation throughout the life cycles of their products.

Fujitsu's Position

Aiming for Resource Circulation

The Fujitsu Group has a long-standing commitment to the "three R's" (reduce, reuse, recycle) relating to plastics and other resources. We are conducting ongoing discussions around resource circulation for our products, including reuse, recycling and the use of recycled materials, particularly in view of the acceleration of global action and the abovementioned announcement of Europe's new Circular Economy Action Plan in March 2020. We are continuing to promote the use of recycled plastics in our IT products, switching from plastic to cardboard packaging materials, and reducing the number of components used in our products while making them smaller, thinner, and lighter. Another focus for Fujitsu is the recycling of resources from used IT products and from waste generated at business sites. One of the targets we have been working towards in our Environmental Action Plan is the reuse of resources in used IT products, and having reached a resource reuse rate of over 90% for IT products used in business, we are now continuing our efforts by focusing on our management targets. In March 2022, we also announced proposed framework regulations for eco-design to be used in sustainable products as the first package of measures, promoting initiatives that target plastic waste in light of the urgent need to address the problem of plastic waste, as outlined above. Changes in our business model are also resulting in reduced volumes of waste as we bolster our efforts to further limit waste and recycle resources in order to make a stronger contribution to a society oriented toward resource circulation.

Responses to the Plastic Resource Circulation Act

In response to environmental changes, both in Japan and overseas, involving the waste from products that use plastic, there is increasing demand for resource circulation of plastic products. This ranges from limiting the use of plastic products through to having local and municipal governments recycle plastics for use in other products, and developing regimes that will promote voluntary plastics collection and recycling by businesses. In line with this trend, Japan promulgated the “Plastic Resource Circulation Act” in June 2021. This Act targets the plastics used in a wide range of products and promotes measures to recycle plastic resources in each stage of a product’s life, from design right through to the treatment of plastic waste (3R + Renewable).

Fujitsu is designated as a “high-volume waste emitter” under the legislation, and as such, has set targets for recycling and limiting the production of plastic waste and is promoting activities in line with those targets.

Target: Promotion of zero-emissions activities for plastic waste and greater use of returnable plastics

FY2021 plastic waste volume: 1,582 tons

RELATED INFORMATION

- Improving the Resource Efficiency and Resource Circulation of Products and Product Recycling
- Reducing the Amount of Water Used

Improving the Resource Efficiency and Resource Circulation of Products and Product Recycling

Improving the Resource Efficiency and Resource Circulation of Products

Our Approach

As risks that threaten the sustainability of society and companies continue to rise, such as environmental destruction due to resource depletion and excessive mining, major fluctuations in resource costs around the world, and concerns about the supply of rare metals, the European Commission (EC) has established a new Circular Economy Action Plan (2.0) as a growth strategic pillar of the European Green Deal and is moving forward with measures to accelerate further implementation of resource efficiency into society. For example, the EC has proposed the Circular Electronics Initiative as a priority area, as well as maintenance for the eco design directive, and is promoting a circular economy through the entire life cycle of products. This is a growing trend all over the world. We believe that from the perspective of recycling resources, it is important for us to make efficient use of the resources in the ICT products that we provide to customers. We have engaged in a 3R design that draws on the principles of reduce, reuse, and recycle, and have developed our products with technology that is effective in reducing the amount of resources we use. We are also making efforts to improve resource efficiency and reduce our environmental burden by designing products to be lighter and smaller, using recycled plastics, reducing the number of parts, enhancing ease of disassembly, and improving recyclability. Our goal is to offer such products so that they provide even the customer with benefits, whether it be by making these products smaller, more lightweight, or designing them so they take up less space.

FY 2021 Performance

Targets Under the Fujitsu Group Environmental Action Plan (Stage X)	Results for FY2021
Promoting improved resource conservation and recycling in our products and increasing resource efficiency in new products by 10% or more (compared to FY 2019).	Improved by 10.1%

Improving the Resource Efficiency of New Products

In FY 2012, the Fujitsu Group created its own definition of resource efficiency, as the Group had previously not had a system that could comprehensively and quantitatively evaluate improvements in resource efficiency, and due to the fact that there were as of yet no public indices that could measure resource efficiency.

In FY 2020, we continued to use our indicators to evaluate products newly developed by Fujitsu, and worked to reduce product part quantities and reduce product size through smaller, thinner, and lighter parts and higher-density mountings.

We Improved Resource Efficiency by 10.1%

By reducing the size and weight of our servers, PCs, network devices, and imaging devices, in FY 2021 we were able to improve resource efficiency by 10.1% with respect to efficiency in FY 2019.

Working Toward Targets in the Fujitsu Group Environmental Action Plan (Stage X)

To achieve the targets set in the Fujitsu Group Environmental Action Plan, Fujitsu will continue current initiatives, while expanding development of new lightweight, rigid materials and the use of recycled materials. We will also widely publicize the eco-friendliness of our products in order to expand sales.

REFERENCE INFORMATION Definition and Calculation of Resource Efficiency

Resource efficiency is evaluated by dividing the value of a production, by the environmental burden (in terms of use and disposal) of the elements (resources) comprising the products.

$$\text{Resource efficiency} = \frac{\text{Product value}}{\begin{array}{c} \text{Environmental burden} \\ \text{from resource usage} \\ \parallel \\ \Sigma (\text{Resource burden coefficient} \\ \times \text{Resource usage volume}) \end{array} + \begin{array}{c} \text{Environmental burden} \\ \text{from resource disposal} \\ \parallel \\ \Sigma (\text{Resource burden coefficient} \\ \times \text{Resource disposal volume}) \end{array}}$$

Definition of Each Item

Product value	To place emphasis on the valuation of reduction in environmental burden due to resource usage and disposal, product value is limited to those that related to resource usage and is set on a per-product basis. (Example of factor not considered: CPU performance improvements)
Resource burden coefficient	Environmental burden weighting coefficient that is specific to a particular resource and considers factors like exhaustibility, scarcity, and environmental impact from mining and disposal. Activities will begin with this figure set to a value of "1" for all resources.
Resource usage volume	Mass of each resource used in the product (excluding the mass of recycled plastic used).
Resource disposal volume	Mass of each resource disposed of (not reused) in connection with a post-use product (design value). Activities will begin with this figure set to a value of "0".

Examples of Initiatives in FY 2021

Featuring state-of-the-art optical transport technology, the 1FINITY T700 has improved resource efficiency and reduced energy consumption

The 1FINITY series are optical transport systems that support telecommunications carrier systems. Optical transport equipment transmits information and it sends data. The 1FINITY series separates the functionality of conventional optical transport equipment to enable capital investment suitable for the scale of the network, continuous network evolution, minimization of running costs, and flexible operation.



1FINITY T700

We have developed the 1FINITY T700 as part of the 1FINITY series. The 1FINITY T700 Transport Blade is capable of long-distance transport at 400 Gbps*. The 1FINITY T700 is equipped with state-of-the-art optical transport technology and it allows flexible optical path (line) management.

From an environmental perspective, the 1FINITY T700 reduces the environmental burden in terms of both resource and energy conservation. The components of the 1FINITY T700 are smaller, fewer in number, consolidated, and modular, improving resource efficiency with respect to performance by 40.0% compared to previous models. Moreover, the use of industry-leading reduced power consumption technology has reduced power consumption with respect to transport performance by 45% compared to previous models.

The 1FINITY T700 features state-of-the-art optical transport technology and improved resource efficiency. Through this system, we will help to create an affluent society.

Gbps* : A unit of data transport speed that indicates how many gigabits of data can be sent per second

> Case Studies

Product Recycling

Our Approach

The Fujitsu Group's recycling activities are based on the concept of Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR), which holds producers responsible for product design and manufacturing as well as disposal and recycling, and the concept of Individual Producer Responsibility (IPR), which holds a company responsible for its own products. Fujitsu is certified for area-wide disposal of industrial waste based on the Act to Promote Effective Utilization of Resources in Japan. In accordance with these concepts, Fujitsu Recycling Centers around Japan are entrusted to properly dispose of industrial waste, and one of Fujitsu's voluntary management indicators is "to reuse at least 90% of the resources in its ICT products for businesses."

Changes in Resource Reuse Rates of End-of-life Business ICT Products

Item	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021
Resource reuse rate (%)	91.1	91.6	92.9

> Case Studies

Environmental Action Plan

Reducing the Amount of Water Used

Our Approach

The risk of a global water shortage is on the rise, due to such factors as climate change, the destruction of forests, and the economic growth and population boom in emerging and developing countries. Such a water shortage is a risk for companies as well, since it may very well affect the survival of their businesses. As such, it is important for us to recycle and reduce the amount of water we use.

Since the Fujitsu Group uses particularly large amounts of water in the manufacture of semiconductors and printed circuit boards, we believe it is necessary to reduce our water consumption in these areas especially. In addition to our general water conservation efforts, we have also worked to reuse and recirculate water, through methods such as pure water recycling and the reuse of rainwater. We are continuing our efforts to effectively use water resources in the Environmental Action Plan (Stage X).

FY 2021 Performance

Targets under the Fujitsu Group Environmental Action Plan (Stage X)	Results for FY2021
Adding policies to reduce water consumption and reducing water usage by at least 30,000 m ³ by the end of FY 2022. (*1)	Water consumption was reduced 83,000 m ³ (target for FY 2021: 19,000 m ³)

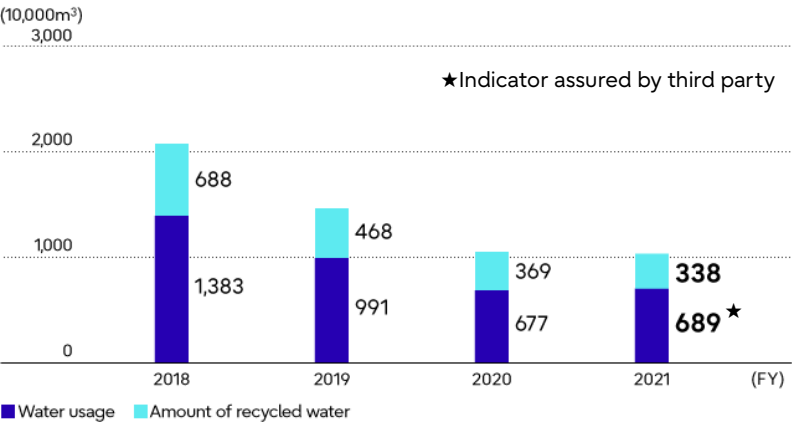
(*1) Target organizations:
Japan; Fujitsu and Fujitsu Group offices (excluding data centers)
Overseas; Fujitsu and Fujitsu Group manufacturing sites

The policies we established in FY 2021 to reduce water usage include reducing the amount of water used in coating and cleaning processes, reviewing our water supply and wastewater through actions such as optimizing the water supply for our scrubbers, and upgrading air conditioners from water-cooled units to air-cooled units. We implemented these policies at each business site, plant, etc., so that we could make more efficient use of our water resources. As a result, in FY 2021 we reduced our water usage by 83,000 m³, which is 277% of the target of 30,000 m³ as was set in the Fujitsu Group Environmental Action Plan (Stage X).

Water Usage in FY 2021 was 6.89 Million m³★ (a 1.8% Increase Compared to the Previous Fiscal Year)

The total amount of water we used in FY 2021 was 6.89 million m³ (output level per sales amount: 192 m³/100 million yen), a slight increase of 1.8% compared to FY 2020. 3.38 million m³ of that usage was recycled water, which was a reduction of 8.4% in comparison to FY 2020. The total amount of water we used increased slightly, so recycled water comprised 49.0% of our total water usage, a 5.5%pt decrease from FY 2020.

Trends in Water Usage and Amounts of Recycled Water



Environmental Action Plan

Activities to Conserve Water Resources in the Upstream Portion of the Supply Chain

Our Approach

We have also situated the conservation of water resources as a priority issue which we need to ask our suppliers to address, as well as the reduction of CO₂ emissions. We reviewed the questions we posed on our environmental survey forms so that we would be able to understand the status of our suppliers' activities and their actual circumstances, and are promoting the implementation of water risk assessments as the initial step for our water resource conservation activities.

We have participated in the CDP Supply Chain program since FY 2018, in parallel with the above-mentioned activities. Based on our international environmental research activities, we are taking a more in-depth look at the activities of our primary suppliers to reduce CO₂ emissions and conserve water resources, and considering the issues and our policies.

We expect that having the entire supply chain work toward reducing emissions can produce even greater reduction effects (synergies), while also expanding the network of these activities through the supply chain to cover an even wider area spreading beyond national boundaries. Through efforts such as these, the Fujitsu Group hopes to help create a sustainable water environment.

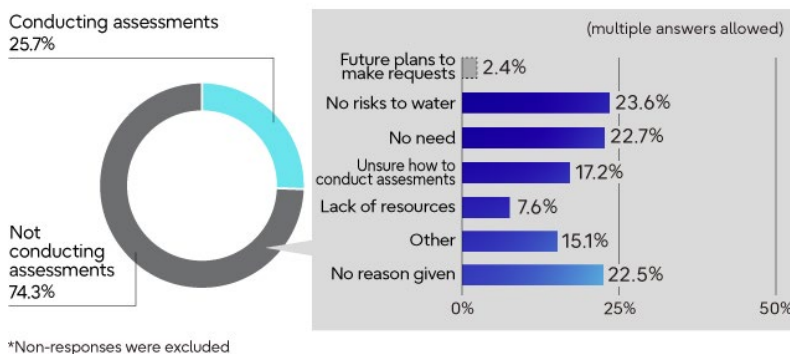
FY 2021 Performance

Targets Under the Fujitsu Group Environmental Action Plan (Stage X)	Results for FY2021
Conservation of Water Resources: Request that Primary Suppliers Engage in Activities to Conserve Water	Requested that approximately 750 of the Fujitsu Group's primary suppliers engage in activities to conserve water

Conservation of Water Resources: Requesting that Primary Suppliers Work to Conserve Water Resources as a Key Theme They Should Address

Against the backdrop of worsening water resource problems and growing international concern, in addition to continuing our work to reduce CO₂ emissions as pursued under the Fujitsu Group Environmental Action Plan (Stage VIII) from FY 2016 to FY2018, we situated the conservation of water resources as a priority issue which we need to ask our suppliers to address, starting in FY 2019. We reviewed the questions we posed on our environmental survey forms so that we would be able to understand the status of our suppliers' activities and their actual circumstances, and identified the challenges we will face in expanding our activities in the future.

Status of water risk assessments conducted by suppliers



As many businesses are connected in the global supply chain, conservation of water resources is a relevant issue for any company. The first step in working to conserve water resources is to comprehend exactly what water risks are associated with one's own company. In our environmental survey, 25.7% of suppliers (about 190 companies) said that they were conducting water risk assessments, which is an increase from 22.8% last year. We received many responses from suppliers who are not conducting water risk assessments who said that conservation of water resources was not relevant to their companies—answering that they had “no water risks” or had “no need to conduct assessments”—as well as responses from companies that did not know how to assess water risks. In order to have suppliers think about conservation of water resources as a more familiar issue, we are offering the “Water Risk Assessment for Companies” document, which compiles materials on topics such as the importance of risk assessments, and introduces publicly available assessment tools. In the future, we will request that even more suppliers conduct water risk assessments and request that they work to conserve water resources.

“Water Risk Assessment for Companies” can be downloaded from the following sites.

- Japan: <https://www.fujitsu.com/jp/about/procurement/material/green/index.html>
- Global: <https://www.fujitsu.com/global/about/procurement/green/>

Valuable water, even on "Water Planet"

Compiled based on the website of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism

Total global water volume: approx. 1.4 billion km³

Used for agriculture, industry, domestic use, etc.

Why Companies can't be Independent of Water Risk

*In the "Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)" adopted by UN in September 2015 including targets for water and sanitation, water-related disasters, and conservation of the water environment
-> The private sector, such as enterprises, are required to take action

*Water risk may overshadow business continuity.
-> Impact on investor behavior
(ex: Growing environmental investments)
-> Increase and strengthen questions on water resources in various environmental activity evaluations.

*Even if the internal process is safe, water risk in entire supply chain could affect whole business.
-> Cooperation with business partners and customers is required.

*Increased frequency of weather "extreme phenomenon" (floods, droughts, etc.)
-> Growing global water risk requires constant monitoring now and in the future.

Reference: Long-term changes in (Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism) such as heavy rain or extremely hot days (extreme phenomena)
https://www.data.jma.go.jp/cpdinfo/index_extreme.html
Reference: Weather and Climate Extracts (The World Climate Research Programme)
<https://www.wcp-climate.org/jc-summaries-theses>

Water risk analysis tools (Example)

WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas <https://www.wri.org/aqueduct>

- Indicate risks by specifying areas by address or latitude-longitude.
- A detailed breakdown of risk is possible with using 12 metrics.
- Future risks 10 or 20 years from now can be calculated taking into account climate change, global economic development, population growth, etc.

WWF-DEG Water Risk Filter <https://waterfilter.panda.org/>

- Display risk by entering industry and address (+ business information as optional).
- Evaluation results can be output in the CDP Water response format.
- Risk mitigation measures are presented for indicators evaluated as high risk.
- Additional water-related opportunity analysis capability is planned.

WBCSD Global Water Tool

- Launched in 2007 as the first public tool for water risk analysis.
- No longer available since handing over the position to Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas and WWF-DEG Water Risk Filter.

Reference: Other assessment tools or databases that could be available

- Water Footprint Network Assessment Tool <http://www.waterfootprintassessmenttool.org/assessment/>
- IPCC Climate Change Projection <https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar4/wg1/global-climate-projections/>
- Maplecroft Global Water Security Risk Index <https://www.maplecroft.com/>
- United Nations World Water Assessment of the National Assessment

Contents of "Water Risk Assessment for Companies"

Environmental Action Plan

Living in Harmony with Nature (Conservation of Biodiversity)

Management Approach

The loss of biodiversity poses an enormous global risk; an integrated response toward a net-zero and nature-positive world is vital

The Global Risks Report 2022 released by the World Economic Forum (WEF) ranks biodiversity loss as the third most severe risk globally, recognizing the loss of nature and biodiversity alongside climate change as a critical long-term threat. Viewing the creation of a nature-positive world as essential to addressing this issue, the G7 Summit held in June 2021 agreed on a G7 2030 Nature Compact, which includes a commitment to “halt and reverse biodiversity loss by 2030”. In Part 2 of the 15th Conference of the Parties to the UN Convention on Biological Diversity (hereinafter CBD-COP15), scheduled to be held in 2022, the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework, which includes international targets for 2030, will also be adopted. Business groups such as the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) and international environmental NGOs such as the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) have also announced a joint proposal with a target of achieving a nature-positive world by 2030. It is now considered vital that we not only have net-zero initiatives to counter climate change, but also integrated measures aimed at achieving a nature-positive world.

Assessing our impact on nature and biodiversity and setting targets to identify Fujitsu's high-impact business activities

In 2009, the Fujitsu Group formulated the Fujitsu Group Biodiversity Action Principles. Those principles state that our approach to doing business will “pursue the conservation of biodiversity and the sustainable use of natural resources in our business activities” and will “contribute to building a society which ensures the conservation of biodiversity and the sustainable use of natural resources”. Not only will we continually reduce the environmental impact of our business activities, but we will also utilize ICT to assist in the protection of endangered species and the conservation of tropical rainforests on an ongoing basis.

To achieve a nature-positive world, the Fujitsu Group also believes that no time should be lost in promoting such initiatives. As one of the targets in Stage X of our Environmental Action Plan, we have set a target for the conservation of nature and biodiversity, and we have initiated actions aimed at assessing and reducing our dependencies and impacts on ecosystems and on biodiversity.

FY2021 Performance

Target under the Fujitsu Group Environmental Action Plan (Stage X)	Results for FY2021
Visualize and reduce the impact of corporate activities on ecosystems and on biodiversity	Based on global-level discussions, the assessment indicator of 'Ecological Footprint' was selected, and activities have commenced to establish the assessment methodology.

Selection of 'Ecological Footprint' as the assessment indicator based on global-level discussions

Of the draft international targets for 2030 scheduled to be adopted at CBD-COP15, one very relevant goal for the business sector is target 15: "All businesses (public and private, large, medium and small) assess and report on their dependencies and impacts on biodiversity, from local to global, and progressively reduce negative impacts, by at least half and increase positive impacts, reducing biodiversity-related risks to businesses and moving towards the full sustainability of extraction and production practices, sourcing, and supply chains, and use and disposal (Reference "CBD/WG2020/3/3 FIRST DRAFT OF THE POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK")." Discussions on the assessment indicators for each of the targets were also held at the 24th meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (hereinafter SBSTTA24), with 'Ecological Footprint' being proposed as one of the candidate indicators for target 15.

Following consideration of these and other global-level discussions, the Fujitsu Group selected Ecological Footprint as the assessment indicator for targets in its Environmental Action Plan (Stage X).

Examples of Initiatives in FY2021

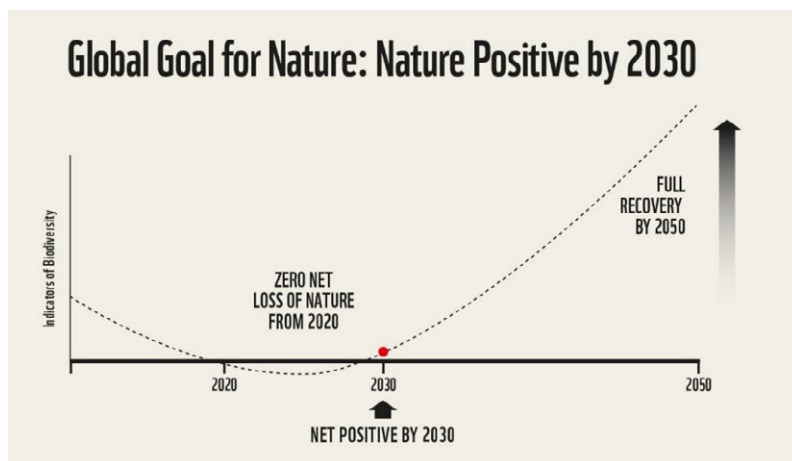
In considering future initiatives, the Fujitsu Group believes that the most important factor is to align its plans with the trends of international initiatives and has accordingly identified the international trends outlined below. We also feel it is crucial that initiatives "work towards achieving a nature-positive world by 2030" and "contribute to attaining the 2030 targets in the post-2020 global biodiversity framework". Therefore, in Stage X of the Fujitsu Group Environmental Action Plan, targets and indicators were selected that aligned with target 15 of the draft international targets for 2030.

We will continue to expand the range of our nature and biodiversity conservation activities in the future as we work toward achieving a nature-positive world by 2030.

Identifying International Trends – Nature-positive –

At the G7 Summit held in Cornwall, England in June 2021, the G7 nations agreed on the G7 2030 Nature Compact. This agreement included a commitment to "halt and reverse biodiversity loss by 2030", and statements such as: "our world must not only become net zero, but also nature positive, for the benefit of both people and the planet", and: "Nature, and the biodiversity that underpins it, ultimately sustains our economies, livelihoods and well-being."

Fourteen organizations, including the WBCSD and the WWF, released a report titled 'A Nature-Positive World: The Global Goal for Nature', which set out three objectives: 1. Zero Net Loss of Nature from 2020; 2. Net Positive by 2030 (on a baseline of 2020); and 3. Full Recovery by 2050.



Global Goal for Nature : Nature Positive by 2030

Source: A Nature-Positive World : The Global Goal for Nature

Identifying International Trends – Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework –

The Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework currently under discussion includes international targets for 2030 that are scheduled to be adopted in Part 2 of CBD-COP15, slated for 2022. The initial draft report from Part 1 of CBD-COP15 was released in July 2021. The target in that initial draft that relates most closely to corporate activities is target 15. Candidate indicators for that target were discussed at SBSTTA24, and one of the proposed indicators was Ecological Footprint.

Goal/Milestone/Target ⁵	Headline indicator	Summary of the assessment	Component indicator	Complementary indicators
Target 15. All businesses (public and private, large, medium and small) assess and report on their dependencies and impacts on biodiversity, from local to global, and progressively reduce negative impacts, by at least half and increase positive impacts, reducing biodiversity-related risks to businesses and moving towards the full sustainability of extraction and production practices, sourcing and supply chains, and use and disposal.	15.0.1 [Number of companies assessing and reporting on their] [Quantified volumes of] Dependencies [and] impacts[, risks and opportunities] of businesses on biodiversity [and related human rights]	<p>Relevance: Green</p> <p>Nationally feasible: Yellow</p> <p>Globally feasible with national disaggregation: Yellow</p> <p>Readiness: Red</p> <p>Summary: Relevant, not fully operational</p> <p>Most Parties felt that an indicator on dependencies and impacts was relevant; however, such an indicator would need to be further defined and elaborated. Parties suggested a number of adjustments to the indicator and/or alternative indicators</p>	<p>Tbc (will align with the Task Force for Nature-related Financial Disclosures)</p> <p>15.4.1 Ecological footprint</p> <p>15.4.2 Recycling rate</p>	<p>t15.1. CO₂ emission per unit of value added (SDG indicator 9.4.1)</p> <p>t15.2. Change in water-use efficiency over time (SDG indicator 6.4.1)</p>

CO-CHAIRS' SUMMARY AND PROPOSED LIST OF INDICATORS FOR CONSIDERATION IN DEVELOPING THE MONITORING FRAMEWORK FOR THE POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK

Source: CBD/SBSTTA/REC/24/2 27 March 2022

RELATED INFORMATION

Conservation of Biodiversity

- Blakiston's Fish Owl voice recognition project
- Support for the Harapan tropical rainforest (Forest of Hope)