

Environment

Addressing global environmental issues, including climate change, by reducing environmental impact across business activities and delivering value through technology to contribute to a sustainable society.

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Environmental management system

We are continuously working to improve our ISO 14001 (*1) based environmental management systems and to promote Group-wide environmental management.

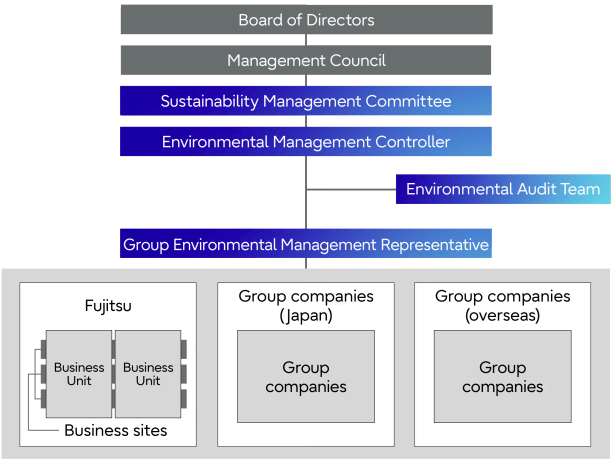
- (*1) ISO 14001 : Environmental management systems (EMS) standard determined by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO). Certification is granted to environmentally conscious organizations that develop systems for ongoing reductions in their environmental footprint.

Fujitsu Group's EMS

Fujitsu Group has constructed EMS based on the ISO 14001 international standard and is promoting environmental improvement activities across the Group. After acquiring ISO 14001 certification for consolidated subsidiaries in Japan at the end of FY 2004, we expanded this effort to include overseas subsidiaries and acquired global integrated certification at the end of FY 2005. Subsequently, the overseas subsidiaries switched to individual certification.

Environmental Management Framework

In April 2020, Fujitsu Group established the Sustainability Management Committee, which plays a role in leading the Group's sustainability-driven management initiatives. This committee identifies and addresses key global sustainability issues under the Global Responsible Business (GRB) framework, one of which is the environment.
In order to enhance our Group's EMS as well as to strengthen governance, each relevant organization (including each business unit, division and group company) within Fujitsu Group that is responsible for advancing environmental initiatives, examines medium- to long-term issues and formulates policies.
In addition, they share climate-related business risks and opportunities, consider appropriate response measures, and report regularly to the Sustainability Management Committee. Based on these reports, final approvals and decisions on environmental management within the Fujitsu Group are made by the Management Council. For each specific issue, there are designated environmental organizations in charge that are composed of relevant parties that go beyond the framework of business groups

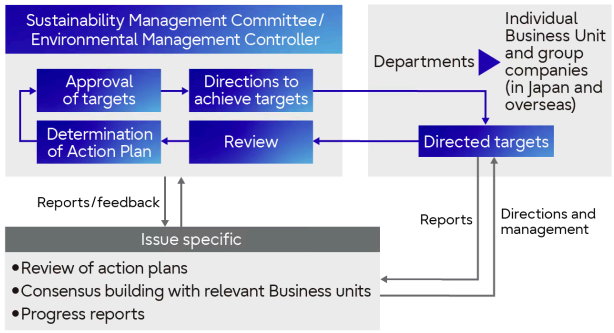


Environmental Management Framework

and business units. This structure, shown in the diagram below, enables us to swiftly disseminate and integrate our environmental initiatives across the Group.

Activity flow

The Sustainability Management Committee deliberates on matters related to the environmental initiatives that impact the entire Fujitsu Group which are reported regularly by the environmental promotion units across the group. The reports cover the progress of environmental initiatives, their status towards achieving targets, and updates on new activities. The committee will then determine the mid- to long-term issues in overall environmental management—such as reducing energy consumption and CO_2 emissions and responding to environmental risks. It also approves the Fujitsu Group Environmental Action Plan. The designated organizations for each environmental issue (e.g., energy, greenhouse gas emissions, waste, water) address those matters professionally, following a defined implementation process. They identify areas for improvement based on various performance data, propose and promote relevant targets for the Environmental Action Plan, and monitor the progress towards those targets. Upon receiving progress reports from these designated organizations, the Environmental Management Controller reviews and approves the current status and the suggested future direction of the initiatives. In turn, the Group Environmental Management Representative instructs all relevant organizations to take actions on implementing the necessary initiatives.



Activity flow

To further disseminate these initiatives and improve skills, we continually provide environmental training/education and briefing sessions on topics such as climate change (including energy consumption reduction), resources (including water) and waste.

Management based on the Business Line/Site Matrix Structure

The Fujitsu Group carries out its environmental management within a matrix structure combining (1) “business line activities” directly tied to the business operations of various Business Groups and companies (including development of eco-friendly products and the expansion of environmental contribution solutions) and (2) “business site activities” to tackle common themes affecting each factory or business location (such as energy conservation and waste reduction). In this way we carry our environmental management according to the same framework as our management, while also reducing the environmental footprint generated by our business activities and the sale of our products and services.

Establishment and implementation of the environmental management systems

The Fujitsu Group has established its EMS based on the international standard ISO 14001 and is promoting environmental improvement initiatives across the group. By implementing the EMS globally, the Fujitsu Group further strengthened its Group-wide governance. This also allows the Group to enable an even more efficient and highly effective environmental management. This includes improved monitoring of activities, ensuring legal compliance, and responding to emergencies. As of March 2026, Fujitsu and 15 domestic Group companies have obtained ISO 14001 Group Integrated Certification.

Internal Audit implementation and results

The Fujitsu Group conducts internal audits in accordance with the requirements of ISO 14001. In FY2025 audits were carried out at 39 domestic sites including factories and offices of Fujitsu and its Group companies. The audit was carried out based on the audit policy developed through careful review of the previous year's internal audit results and external audits. As a result 1 minor nonconformity and 7 opportunities for improvement were identified. While there were some shortcomings in compliance with certain environmental regulations no significant risks were found overall.

External Audits implementation and results

To maintain our ISO 14001 certification, we undergo external audits conducted by a certification body. In FY2025 in Japan the Group was audited by the Japan Audit and Certification Organization for Environment and Quality (JACO). The audit results included 24 opportunities for improvement and no nonconformities. The recommended improvement items have been shared across the Group and efforts are underway to address and implement the necessary improvements.

Compliance with environmental laws

There were no major legal or regulatory violations or accidents with major impact on the environment in the Fujitsu Group during FY2025.

Optimizing the collection, accounting, and disclosure of ESG Data

The Fujitsu Group is optimizing all processes from collection to disclosure through centralized management of ESG data.

- **Sustainability Management Information Service**

ISO 14001 Certification acquisition

- Scope of Certification: Design, Development, Manufacture and Sales of Telecommunication System, Information Processing System and Electronic Device, and Provision of ICT Services
- Certified Organization: Fujitsu Limited
- Certification Renewal Date: March 23, 2024
- Certification Expiration Date: March 22, 2027

- Certification Organization: Japan Audit and Certification Organization for Environment and Quality (JACO)
- Certificate No.: EC98J2005
- **[PDF] The scope of FUJITSU GROUP ISO 14001 Certification**

Response to environmental risks

Environmental risk management structure

The Fujitsu Group built and operates a Group-wide risk management system to identify, prevent, and mitigate a variety of potential risks, or prevent their recurrence, including issues related to climate change and environmental pollution. In addition to the Risk Management & Compliance Committee, which reports directly to the Board of Directors, and Risk Management & Compliance Officers at each Fujitsu division and Group company in Japan and overseas, we have regional Risk Management & Compliance Committees, to build a structure where these organizations cooperate with each other to promote risk management and compliance throughout the Fujitsu Group, both in terms of preventing potential risks and responding to risks that have emerged.
The Committee identifies, analyzes, and assesses key risks associated with the business activities of each Fujitsu division and Group company in Japan and overseas, and formulates and reviews the countermeasures for these risks after confirming the status of countermeasures for avoiding, mitigating, transferring, or retaining them.
The Committee makes regular reports to the Board of Directors about key risks that have been identified, analyzed and assessed, using methods such as the creation of visualized rankings and maps which take the degree of impact and likelihood of occurrence into account. In addition, we have put response processes into place in the event that risks become tangible, despite the implementation of various measures. Each division and Group company will immediately report to the Risk Management & Compliance Committee about any key risks that become tangible, such as natural disasters, accidents, product accidents or failures, system or service problems, compliance violations such as fraud, information security incidents, or environmental problems.
We also leverage the group's Environmental Management System (EMS), which is based on ISO14001, for minimizing risks to the environment through continuous improvements.

- **Risk management**
- **Environmental management system**

Efforts to minimize environmental risks

Dealing with risks related to climate change

There is a possibility of significant impacts on our business continuity from increases in the frequency and effects of natural disasters as a result of recent climate changes. For that reason, we have formulated a business continuity plan and are devoting effort to continually revising and improving the plan.
In addition to risks such as implementation of stricter regulations for greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and the introduction of carbon tax, there is demand from customers and society for contribution to carbon neutrality. This creates a risk of increasing the energy cost incurred by the Fujitsu Group, as well as the cost required to comply with regulations related to measures for reducing GHG emissions. Additionally, if climate change countermeasures are insufficient, there is a risk of losing business opportunities due to damage to our corporate reputation and of being unable to participate in tenders.
In order to minimize these risks, we are conducting short-term, medium-term and long-term risk analysis/response within our company-wide risk management structure. As the trend toward carbon neutrality in the global community as a measure against climate change, we have obtained net-zero target certification from the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi). We will further raise the 1.5°C level we acquired in fiscal 2021 and aim for net-zero by FY 2040.
In accordance with the recommendations issued by the Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) in 2017, the Fujitsu Group analyzes and discloses risks associated with climate change that may have an impact on its business and financial strategies. Refer to the table below for the major potential risks and responses currently identified.

Risks associated with the transition to a low carbon economy, and our response to them

Policy/legal risks	● Risks: Increase in cost in order to respond to the strengthened laws and regulations on GHG emissions and energy use (such as a carbon tax), and diminished corporate value in the event of a violation. ○ Response: Complete compliance with laws and regulations through EMS. Continual reduction of the amount of GHG emissions through steady implementation of Science Based Targets and the Environmental Action Plan.
Technology risks	● Risk: Unrecovered investments and market share decline in the event that the company lags behind in a fierce competition in technological developments toward a carbon-free society (such as energy-saving performance and low-carbon services). ○ Response: Enhance development of energy-efficient products and energy-efficient enabling technologies, solutions, and services through steady implementation of Science Based Targets and our Environmental Action Plan.
Market risks	● Risk: Losing business opportunities if products, solutions, and services do not meet energy-saving performance needs. ○ Response: Enhance development of energy-efficient products and energy-efficient enabling technologies, solutions, and services through steady implementation of Science Based Targets and our Environmental Action Plan.
Risks to reputation	● Risk: Decreased corporate value and increased response costs associated with negative stakeholder perceptions of the status of implementation of climate change mitigation efforts (e.g., improving renewable energy adoption rates). ○ Response: Enhance measures to counteract climate change and promote reduction of environmental footprint through steady achievement of the group's Science Based Targets and Environmental Action Plan.

Climate change related risks in the supply chain, and our response to them

Upstream supply chain	● Risk: A temporary suspension of the suppliers' business activities due to the occurrence of severe natural disasters such as large-scale floods, sudden heavy downpours, and lightning strikes, which affects the procurement of materials. ○ Response: Conduct surveys of the business continuity capabilities of suppliers and procure materials from multiple sources, as well as implement other measures.
Downstream supply chain	● Risk: Losing business opportunities due to the inability to obtain environmental labelling, which is a green procurement requirement of customers. ○ Response: Conduct trend surveys and risk assessments of the environmental labelling scheme. Develop and provide top-level energy-efficient products through steady implementation of Science Based Targets and our Environmental Action Plan.

RELATED INFORMATION

- **[PDF] Fujitsu Group Responses to the CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2025**

Assessing and monitoring of potential water risks

In recent years, due to a tight demand-supply situation in many areas around the world because of water damage—such as flooding—and droughts that are caused by a variety of factors, including population growth and climate change, there is a growing concern that this issue may become a business risk. The Fujitsu Group conducts assessments of and monitors potential water risks for direct operations sites and supply chains.
Specifically, while using tools and databases provided by NGOs and national and local governments, we identify water stress conditions and natural disaster risks in regions where our business sites are located in accordance with RCP 4.5 (intermediate stabilization scenario) from among the emissions scenarios defined by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). We then comprehensively assess the water risk at each site by analyzing how important water use is in the business activities of each operations base, and we confirm the level of compliance in a variety of activities such as the reduction of water intake, measures to reduce pollution in wastewater, business continuity management (BCM) systems, and others.
For the supply chain, we also assess our suppliers' flood preparedness and other water risks through both the supply chain BCM surveys and surveys conducted in line with Fujitsu Group Sustainable Procurement Policy . As a result, we have confirmed that there are no significant risks that could substantially affect our business activities.

Physical Climate Risk Adaptation

Fujitsu has risk assessment systems that include Physical Climate risk in place in Japan, Oceania, Europe and cross regional department Global Delivery.
As physical risk is different based on the location, adaptation is tailored to that specific location and risk.
In FY2025 Fujitsu Australia and New Zealand undertook an updated assessment of climate-related physical risks which included a climate scenario analysis across short, medium and long term time horizons to assess the physical impacts of climate change on its operations, business model and value chain.
Through this process, key physical climate risks relevant to the region were confirmed which included wildfires, flooding and

chronic temperature increases over time.
Key measures undertaken in Australia and New Zealand to manage and adapt to these climate-related physical risks include:

- Business continuity processes:
  - Implementation of business continuity and disaster recovery processes to support ongoing operations during acute climate events.
  - Flexible service delivery and workforce arrangements to maintain continuity during disruptions.
- Operational and infrastructure resilience:
  - Installation of equipment designed to tolerate extreme climate hazards – such as suitable cooling equipment to manage extreme temperatures.
  - Preventative and scheduled maintenance programs to manage climate-related stress on infrastructure and equipment.
  - Measures to support continued operations during energy disruptions, including energy back-up systems.
- Workforce health and safety:
  - Occupational health, safety and wellbeing measures to support employees during extreme weather conditions.
  - Flexible working arrangements to mitigate impacts on productivity during climate-related events.
- Supply chain and service delivery:
  - Implementation of operational and commercial contractual arrangements to manage disruption to logistics networks, supplier/product availability and customer delivery timelines.
- Asset and business activity locations:
  - Inclusion of climate-related risks in infrastructure planning and facility site selection to reduce exposure to hazards such as wildfires and flooding.

Within Europe the climate risk is different to Oceania and a number of measures to adapt to climate change risk have been undertaken at a cost of over £1million in one London location showing the seriousness that we consider Climate impact and the commitment that we take protecting our continued service.

- Installing the infrastructure to enable the local water authority pumping equipment to use our data centers Uninterruptable Power Supply (UPS) in the event of a flood
- Dredging the local lagoon to help it act as a water sink

Other examples of adaptation based on Physical climate risk in specific locations

- Philippines, the Business Continuity Planning includes natural disaster events such as typhoons and monsoons and other extreme weather events
- Malaysia – Natural Disaster Prevention guidelines provides emergency contact details and advice for employees with their safety prevalent

Another example of adaptation is the modernisation and cocreation of the Flood Warning System (working with the UK Environment Agency). A system that can issue flood warnings to citizens within 20 minutes. The flood warning service hosts more than 1.5 million registered properties, 2.9 million telephone numbers, 180,000 email addresses and 1.5 million registrations for mobile text alerts. Since its launch the flood warning system has sent more than 7 million messages across email, text, telephone and social media.



Switching Mechanism to enable Fujitsu Datacenter UPS to power local water pumps in the event of a flood (United Kingdom)



Dredging of a lagoon to act as a water basin (United Kingdom)



Datacentre emergency access via lagoon preserving biodiversity (United Kingdom)

Flooding damage impact assessments through hazard maps and measures against flooding

Fujitsu and its domestic Group companies conduct impact assessments of flooding damage according to a rainfall scale with 2 types, depending on the magnitude of the impact on our business, as follows. We identify and assign rankings to business sites which will be highly impacted. If a business site falls under a level 4 impact ranking, we implement various measures.
[Assessment 1 Planned scale (Rainfall on a scale that occurs about once every 10-100 years)] *1

- Assessment subjects: 169 sites for Fujitsu, 280 sites for Group companies All owned properties and major leased properties (such as sales offices and data centers) in the Fujitsu Group
- Assessment method: We assess whether or not the site falls within the "estimated flood inundation area (planned scale)" for nearby rivers as established by the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism or the prefectural government, as well as the extent of the impact within and outside the site and the impact of flooding on buildings. We rank sites that were assessed as being impacted by flooding on a scale of 1 (minor impact) to 4 (major impact).

[Assessment 2 Assumed maximum scale (Rainfall on a scale that occurs about once every 1000 years)] *2

- Assessment subjects: Domestic data centers and business sites that will be heavily impacted by flooding (such as Fujitsu Solution Square (FSS), and the Fujitsu Technology Park (FTP: former Kawasaki factory))
- Assessment method: We conduct reassessments by upgrading the criteria to "estimated flood inundation area (assumed maximum scale)," and rank the sites on a 4-point scale.

- **(*1) Planned scale**
- **(*2) Assumed maximum scale**

Results for assessment 1 and assessment 2 *Only sites with an impact rank of 4 are shown below.

- Fujitsu
  - Fujitsu Solution Square（FSS）/ Assessment 1: Impact rank 4 / Assessment 2: Impact rank 4 / Final impact: Impact rank 4
  - Fujitsu Technology Park (former Kawasaki factory) / Assessment 1: No impact / Assessment 2: Impact rank 4 / Final impact: Impact rank 4
- Group companies
  - No sites which fall under impact rank 4

Major measures

FSS:
The site perimeter is protected by retaining walls and watertight panels



(a) Retaining walls and embankments



(b) Sliding gates

FTP:
Perimeter entrances and exits are protected by watertight panel



(c) Removable watertight panels



(d) Gates that can be raised and lowered

Preventing water pollution

In order to preserve the water quality of surrounding waterways, including rivers, groundwater and sewers, we have set voluntary controls that are even tougher than legal mandates, and conduct measurement and monitoring on a regular basis. We are also working to properly manage and reduce discharge of harmful substances and pollutants by ensuring appropriate chemical use, preventing chemical leaks and penetration, and properly managing the operations of water treatment and purification facilities, among other measures.

Preventing air pollution

We have set voluntary control values that are more stringent than legally mandated emissions standards in order to prevent air pollution and limit acid rain. Regular measurement and monitoring are conducted based on these controls. Efforts are also made to appropriately process dust and soot, sulfur oxide, nitrogen oxide, and other harmful substances, and reduce emissions through measures including combustion management at facilities that produce soot and smoke, use of fuels with low sulfur content, and managing the operations of exhaust gas processing equipment. Furthermore, we have installed activated carbon adsorption treatment equipment and are reducing our atmospheric emissions of organic solvent vapors containing substances like VOCs. Moreover, with the enactment in April 2015 of the Act on Rational Use and Proper Management of Fluorocarbons, we have set in-house stipulations and striven for proper management of specified products (commercial refrigerators and air conditioners containing fluorocarbon refrigerants) while working to identify the volume of our fluorocarbon leakage.
In addition, emission of dioxins has been prevented by suspending use of all in-house incineration facilities by January 2000.

Preventing destruction of the ozone layer

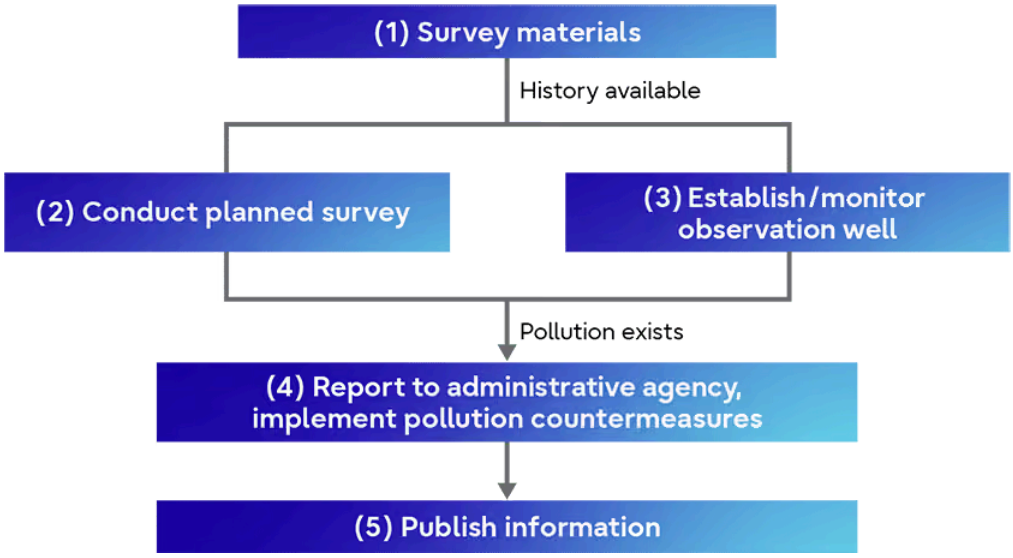
Since fluorocarbons not only destroy the ozone layer but also cause global warming, we have totally eliminated the use of ozone-depleting substances in manufacturing processes (parts cleaning and solvents) by introducing precision water cleaning systems and no-clean soldering technology. On the other hand, with regard to fluorocarbons for refrigerants used in air conditioning facilities (freezers, etc.), we are switching to non-fluorocarbons when equipment is renewed, and are working to appropriately manage and dispose of Class I specified products in accordance with the Fluorocarbons Emission Control Act.
In addition, the annual confirmation of calculated fluorocarbon leakage for FY2025 indicates that the Group-wide total was 283 t-CO_2, and the amount at each company remains below 1,000 t-CO_2 (not subject to reporting to the minister in charge).

Results for complete elimination of ozone-depleting substances

Ozone-depleting substances	Time of complete elimination
Washing chlorofluorocarbons (CFC-113, CFC-115)	End of 1992
Carbon tetrachloride	End of 1992
1,1,1-trichloroethane	End of October 1994
Alternative chlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs)	End of March 1999

Preventing pollution of soil and groundwater

We have established rules for soil and groundwater surveys, measures and disclosures. We review these in accordance with changes in the law and social circumstances and respond based on these rules. We systematically examine soil and groundwater, based on the rules, and if pollution is confirmed, we carry out cleanup and countermeasures at each plant according to the situation, while working together with government authorities to disclose information.
As of FY2025, there are 2 business sites where soil and groundwater pollution from prior business activities has been confirmed. At those business sites, we have installed observation wells to observe effects outside the site due to groundwater pollution, while also working on purification measures through water-pumping aeration, etc.



Monitor impact of groundwater pollution on areas outside of premises*3

- (*3) Monitor impact of groundwater pollution on areas outside the premises, which is the greatest risk of soil / groundwater pollution

Site Name	Location	Cleanup and Measure Execution Status	Maximum Value Found at Observation Well (mg/L)		Regulated Level (mg/L)
			Substance	Measured Value	
Fujitsu Technology Park (former Kawasaki factory)	Kawasaki City, Kanagawa Prefecture	We are continuing to clean up VOCs by pumping and aeration.	1, 2-dichloroethylene	1.5	0.04
			Chloroethylene	5.7	0.002
Oyama Plant	Oyama City, Tochigi Prefecture	We are continuing to clean up VOCs by pumping and aeration.	Trichloroethylene	0.3	0.01
			1, 1-dichloroethylene	0.25	0.1
			1, 2-dichloroethylene	4.806	0.04
			Chloroethylene	1.177	0.002

Business sites where soil or groundwater pollution has been found

- **[PDF] Business sites where soil or groundwater contamination has been found**

Chemical substance control

To prevent pollution of the natural environment or damage to health due to the use of harmful chemical substances, we manage chemical substances using our original chemical information system called "FACE" and work to appropriately control and reduce emissions at our business sites. With regard to chemical substances included in products, we have determined banned substances according to regulations in Japan and worldwide and are working to thoroughly control them, not only inside the Group but also with business partners who deliver materials and products to us.

- **Green procurement**

Appropriately processing waste

In accordance with the Act on Waste Management and Public Cleansing, we appropriately store and manage waste generated from our business sites, select waste disposal companies that can properly dispose of waste, and outsource disposal. Also, we regularly carry out on-site audits in order to confirm that subcontractors are appropriately handling the waste processing tasks we entrust to them. As part of our efforts to reduce waste, we are promoting the reuse of certain plastic trays in cooperation with a vendor that is working to reuse plastic trays and convert them into recyclable materials.

Environmental liabilities

In properly assessing the Fujitsu Group's expected future environmental liabilities, and communicating our integrity and corporate stance of not deferring our liabilities, we have recorded liabilities of 1.56 billion yen in soil pollution cleanup costs and asbestos processing costs during facilities demolition, which is the amount we calculate, as of the end of FY2025, to be necessary for the Fujitsu Group to conduct these tasks domestically in the next fiscal year and beyond.

Conserving biodiversity

In recent years, risks involving the natural environment have been recognized as serious global risks. This necessitates the disclosure of relevant information by companies and toward this end, the Task Force on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) has proposed an information disclosure framework.

Following the TNFD's LEAP approach, the Fujitsu Group conducted an assessment of nature-related risks. The analysis identified several potential risks, including disruptions to raw material procurement, operations, and the delivery of products and services due to the degradation of ecosystem services on which our value chain depends. It also highlighted the possibility of increased costs associated with adapting to new regulations, reporting standards, and shifting customer preferences as society moves toward a nature-positive future. Additionally, insufficient action on natural capital could expose the corporation to reputational risks. For more details, please refer to our section on "Response to the Task Force on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD)*4."

- **(*4) Response to the Task Force on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD)**

Green procurement

We are implementing green procurement alongside our business partners, to provide customers with products and services that have light environmental footprints.

Procurement activities based on the Fujitsu Green Procurement Direction

The Fujitsu Group summarized its requirements for business partners regarding the purchase of green parts, materials, and products in the "Fujitsu Group Green Procurement Direction." To promote the adoption of these standards among its business partners, the Fujitsu Group publishes them in multiple languages (in three languages) and strives to communicate with business partners through various means, including explanatory sessions and individual meetings, as needed. Through such activities, the Group implements green procurement activities in conjunction with its partners in Japan and overseas and promotes procurement from business partners that fulfill the green procurement requirements (see below). Using external evaluation tools such as EcoVadis and surveys , we conduct annual monitoring of our business partners' statuses with regard to environmental management systems, CO_2 emission reduction, biodiversity preservation, and water resource preservation activities, and ask them to take appropriate measures. When making requests, we provide them with various kinds of information—such as guidance on activities to reduce CO_2 emissions, explanatory documents related to water risk, and the water risk information tool AQUEDUCT—which have been useful for our business partners.

- **Fujitsu Group Green Procurement Direction**

Green procurement requirements for business partners (materials/parts)

Requirements	Business partners (materials/parts)（*1）
1. Establishment of Environmental Management Systems (EMS)	✓
2. Compliance with regulations for Fujitsu Group specified chemical substances	✓
3. Establishment of Chemical Substance Management Systems (CMS)	✓
4. CO_2 emission control/reduction initiatives	✓
5. Biodiversity preservation initiatives	✓
6. Water resource preservation initiatives	✓

- (*1) Business partners (materials/parts) : Business partners that supply components for Fujitsu Group products or OEM/ODM products

Green procurement requirements for business partners (non-materials/parts)

Requirements	Business partners (non-materials/parts)
1. Establishment of Environmental Management Systems (EMS)	✓
2. Compliance with regulations for Fujitsu Group specified chemical substances	—
3. Establishment of Chemical Substance Management Systems (CMS)	—
4. CO_2 emission control/reduction initiatives	✓
5. Biodiversity preservation initiatives	✓
6. Water resource preservation initiatives	✓

Establishment of Environmental Management System

We request our business partners to establish environmental management systems (EMS) (*2) as a base for ensuring that they independently and continuously improve their environmental-preservation activities. In general, we prefer them to have third party-certified EMS. If this is difficult, we ask them to build an EMS that incorporates a PDCA cycle suited to their circumstances.

- (*2) EMS : Environmental Management System

CO_2 emission reduction initiatives

The Fujitsu Group also asks our business partners to work toward CO_2 emission reduction in hopes of addressing climate change.
Specifically, we ask them to clearly express the intentions of their initiatives and request that they make efforts to achieve the objectives they set. We also ask them to collaborate with external organizations, where possible, and encourage their own suppliers to make similar efforts, in order to expand the initiatives outside their respective businesses. Our Supply Chain Business Continuity Survey gives us a clear picture of how business partners are responding to a variety of climate-change risks, including tsunamis, floods, and torrential rains.
Moreover, we are asking our major suppliers to establish CO_2 reduction targets based on the international standard of Science Based Targets (SBT) as we strive to further mitigate global warming.
Since 2025, we have been collaborating with 45 suppliers, both in Japan and overseas, to share product-level CO_2 emissions data (carbon footprints). This initiative leverages Fujitsu's Sustainability Value Accelerator - Fujitsu Track and Trust to calculate and exchange Product Carbon Footprint (PCF) data in accordance with both international and domestic standards.

Water resource conservation initiatives

As populations grow rapidly and water sources become progressively more contaminated, the increased need for water around the world, as well as water resource scarcity, has become an international challenge. Water resource conservation initiatives are necessary, even in business activities. The Fujitsu Group asks its business partners to investigate and understand the water risks associated with their own companies, and engage in water resource conservation initiatives, such as preventing water pollution and reducing water use.

Acquiring and managing information on chemical substances contained in products

Countries around the world are establishing legal regulations as to the chemical substances contained in products, for instance the RoHS directive (*3) and the REACH regulation (*4), with an increasing range of chemical substances, products and applications subject to these regulations.
The Fujitsu Group, using chemSHERPA (*5) as its standard format, investigates and acquires information on the chemical substances contained in our products. We also share this information within the Group, and have a system in place to respond quickly to revisions to laws and regulations and the enactment of new regulations.

- (*3) RoHS directive : Directive on the Restriction of the Use of Certain Hazardous Substances in Electrical and Electronic Equipment
- (*4) REACH regulation : Regulation for Registration, Evaluation, Authorization, and Restriction of Chemicals
- (*5) chemSHERPA : Chemical Information Sharing and Exchange under Reporting Partnership in Supply Chain

Establishing a Chemical substance Management System (CMS) for product substances

In addition to obtaining information on chemical substances contained in our business partners' products, the Fujitsu Group also asks these partners to establish a Chemical substances Management System (CMS) based on the industry-standard JAMP (*6) guidelines for the management of such chemical substances. Doing so enables the Group to comply even more thoroughly with laws and regulations related to the chemical substances contained in our products.
The Group also carries out CMS audits in order to confirm appropriate establishment and operation of such CMS. More specifically, Fujitsu Group's auditors implement on-site evaluation of the management status of the chemical substances contained in our business partners' products. If there are any inadequacies, auditors make requests for corrections and provide support for their enactment. Even after the establishment of CMS, we maintain awareness of its operation status through periodic audits.

- (*6) JAMP : Joint Article Management Promotion-Consortium
- (*7) CMS : Chemical substances Management System

Environmental training and awareness activities for employees

The Fujitsu Group conducts various environmental education and awareness activities based on the belief that "Greater environmental awareness and proactive efforts among all employees are essential for pursuing environmental management."

Comprehensive environmental training

We offer environmental e-Learning opportunities for all employees through the Group wide training program, aiming to foster a fundamental understanding of environmental management. In addition, specialized training program such as internal auditor training and waste management practitioner training is also provided to employees who are in charge of environment-related tasks.

<table>
<tr><th>Environment training</th><th>New hires</th><th>Employees</th><th>Managers</th><th>Top management</th></tr>
<tr><td>General training</td><td colspan="4">Environmental e-learning</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Specialized training
(Only for applicable individuals)</td><td colspan="3">EMS training for new appointees, Internal auditor training</td><td rowspan="2"></td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Waste management practitioner training, Environmental law training</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Awareness activities</td><td colspan="4">Seminars, workshops, etc.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">Communication through the Internet and social media</td></tr>
</table>

Fujitsu's Environmental Training Scheme

Environmental e-Learning

Under the theme of "environmental management of the Fujitsu Group and role of each individual employee", we offer training opportunities that cover key topics comprehensively, including global environmental trends, Fujitsu Group's environmental management practices, and the role of each individual employee. This training is considered essential to acquire the fundamental knowledge they should possess and is included as a core part of the Group wide training program.

The Fujitsu Group Environmental Vision

In light of the escalating global commitment to achieving carbon neutrality, the Fujitsu Group has set clear targets: to reduce the greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from its own operations (Scope 1 and 2) to be 'net-zero equivalent' by FY2030, and to reach net-zero greenhouse gas emissions (*1) across its entire value chain by FY2040.
In addition to reducing environmental impacts across its own operations and supply chain, Fujitsu is leveraging technology to help address the challenges faced by customers and society and is thus taking strong steps towards achieving a sustainable future.

- (*1) Net-zero greenhouse gas emissions: Achieving a state where greenhouse gas emissions are reduced by at least 90% in the target year in comparison to the base year, and the residual emissions (of 10% or less) are neutralized by removing them permanently from the atmosphere through technologies such as Direct Air Capture (DAC) or by afforestation.

The Importance of Responding to Climate Change

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Special Report "Global Warming of 1.5°C" articulated the need to limit warming to 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels and to achieve carbon neutrality by 2050. With social roles expanding and additional demands placed on companies to tackle climate change, in October 2021 the Science Based Target Initiative (SBTi) (*2) launched the world's first Net-Zero Standard for companies to set net-zero strategies.
In order to resolve issues related to climate change, the Fujitsu Group decided to revise its previous commitment to "zero CO_2 emissions by 2050", pursuing instead a more ambitious vision that requires the Group to look beyond social trends and become the very embodiment of a leading AI company that delivers carbon neutrality.
The Fujitsu Group Environmental Vision comprises three pillars, namely, Value chain: Achieve net-zero emissions, Mitigation: Contribute to a carbon-neutral society, and Adaptation: Contribute to climate change adaptation measures. The Fujitsu Group will be quick to leverage advanced AI technologies to tackle its own net-zero strategies, and will make the resulting expertise available as Fujitsu Group solutions for customers and society. In so doing, the Group aims to leverage its own business activities to contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation.

- (*2) Science Based Target Initiative (SBTi): An initiative jointly established by the United Nations Global Compact, the World Resources Institute (WRI), and other organizations in 2015. It encourages companies to set GHG emission reduction targets consistent with science-based evidence to the level required by the Paris Agreement, validating targets that comply with criteria including indirect emissions not only within the company but also in the supply chain.

Concept: Three pillars of the Fujitsu Climate and Energy Vision



Value chain: Achieve Net-zero Emissions



Mitigation: Contribute to a Carbon-Neutral Society

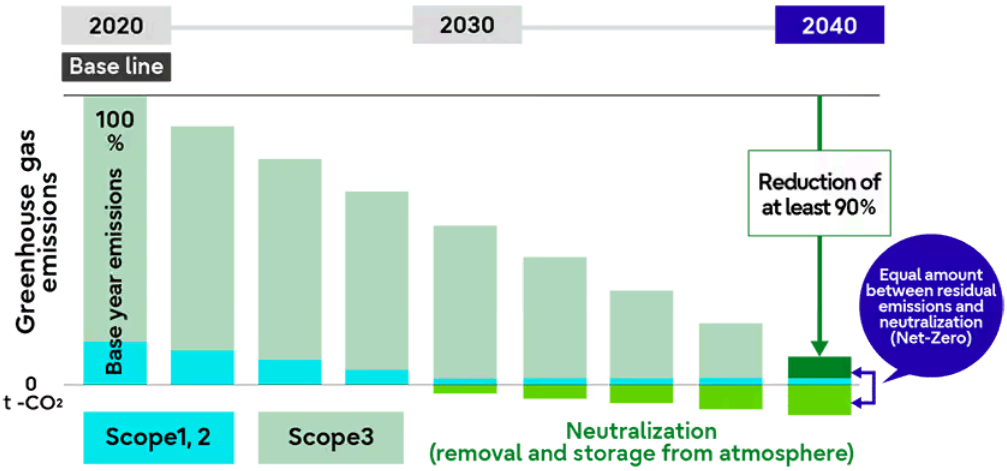


Adaptation: Contribute to Climate Change Adaptation Measures

Achieving Net-zero Emissions in the Fujitsu Group Value Chain

Fujitsu obtained SBTi Net-Zero Standard validation in 2023, a standard for global climate change measures. The Group is making progress towards its ambitious targets of achieving net-zero emissions equivalent of GHG from the Group's business activities by FY2030, and net-zero itself from the entire value chain by FY2040. To accelerate the move toward net-zero, and contribute to the realization of a sustainable society, the Group is expanding its introduction of renewable energy with additionality, among other initiatives.

Roadmap to Net-Zero



GHG reduction across the entire value chain

FY2030 targets

- Scope 1+2 emissions to net zero equivalent
- Scope 3 emissions reduced by more than 42% (compared to FY2020)

Contributing to a Carbon-neutral Society

The Fujitsu Group contributes to achieving carbon neutrality across the society by creating ecosystems with customers in a variety of industries and business sectors. By integrating AI platforms and other leading-edge technologies into a framework that transcends businesses, industries, and regional boundaries, the Group will reduce GHG emissions. This will be achieved through, for example, optimizing the use of resources and energy across society as a whole.

Contributing to Climate Change Adaptation Measures

We will leverage AI and technologies such as digital twins to effectively reduce GHG emissions. These technologies will be used to develop offerings for building resilient social infrastructure, ensuring a stable supply of agricultural products, and mitigating food loss. Through these efforts, we aim to minimize the harm caused by climate change to society and our customers.

Environmental targets

The Fujitsu Group participates in the following initiatives with the aim of making the Fujitsu Climate and Energy Vision—its medium- to long-term environmental vision—a reality.

SBTi Net-Zero Target Validation

In 2017, the greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduction targets set by the Fujitsu Group for emissions from its business sites and value chain were approved by the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) as meeting the science-based level of ambition criteria. The SBTi was established in 2015 jointly by a number of organizations, including the World Resources Institute (WRI) and the UN Global Compact. It encourages companies to set GHG emission reduction targets that are scientifically aligned with the level of ambition required under the Paris Agreement, with the aim of limiting the global average temperature increase caused by climate change to 1.5 degrees above pre-industrial levels.
In 2021, we updated our target from 33% reduction against the base year to 71.4% by FY2030 and received acknowledgment of our 1.5 °C-aligned strategy from SBTi.
Furthermore, in 2023, we decided to further strengthen our existing target and aim for net-zero by FY2040. We also received Net-Zero target validation from the SBTi.

"Science Based Targets" logo

Net-Zero target

- To reduce GHG emissions at our business sites (Scope 1, 2) and from the entire value chain (Scope 3) by at least 90% by FY2040 against a baseline of FY2020 (*1).

- (*1) : 10% or less of residual emissions are removed and stored by technologies that directly capture CO_2 from the atmosphere or through absorption by afforestation and other means.

Global collaboration with the Climate Group through RE100

In July 2018, the Fujitsu Group became Japan's first Gold Member of RE100 (*2), an initiative which aims to significantly expand the adoption of renewable energy on a global scale. At the time, the Fujitsu Group pledged to use renewables to provide at least 40% of the electricity consumed across all global Group sites by 2030, and 100% by 2050.
In 2023, we also moved up our previous target date for achieving 100% renewable electricity under the RE100 initiative from 2050 to 2030, in order to accelerate our efforts toward carbon neutrality, while receiving SBTi's Net-Zero target validation. To achieve these targets, we are advancing our activities based

"RE100" logo

on the Environmental action plan, and since 2024, we have been working as 1 of 12 companies in the Policy Task Force, who collaborates with The Climate Group (RE100's secretariat) to cooperatively evaluate policies and regulations that will promote renewable energy procurement in Japan. As the Fujitsu Group, we will expand our procurement of renewable energy-sourced electricity for data centers outside Japan and other sites in Japan as well as around the globe. We will achieve this by considering the most appropriate means for each region. At the same time, we will invest in new power sources, including PPAs with additionality (*3). This way we will contribute to the spread of renewable energy in society as a whole.

- (*2) RE100: This is an initiative led by The Climate Group, an international NGO, in partnership with CDP, and is made up of companies that aspire to obtain 100% of the electricity they use from renewable sources.
- (*3) PPA: This stands for Power Purchase Agreement, under which consumers (primarily businesses who wish to use renewable electricity) enter into a long-term contract with a power producer or retail electricity provider to purchase electricity generated from renewable energy sources.

TCFD-Based Information Disclosure

The Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) was established by the Financial Stability Board at the request of the G20 with the objective of reducing the risk of instability in financial markets due to climate change. The task force announced its recommendations in June 2017, asking companies and organizations to identify and disclose the risks and opportunities arising from climate change.
The Fujitsu Group announced its support for the TCFD recommendations in April 2019 and is making every effort to disclose information to investors and various other stakeholders in line with those recommendations. Disclosures are provided via media such as financial statements, CDP(*1) questionnaires, the Integrated Report, and websites.

*1 CDP : An international nonprofit organization that conducts environmental surveys of more than 24,800 companies worldwide and acts on behalf of institutional investors with a combined US$140 trillion in assets. (As of January 2025)

Item		Response status	Reference
Governance	Oversight structure under the Board of Directors for climate-related risks and opportunities	• In the Fujitsu Group, the Sustainability Management Committee shares the risks and opportunities arising from climate change, deliberates on medium- to long-term issues, and formulates policy. The Committee reports on their findings to the Board of Directors at meetings of the Executive Management Council. To date, these findings have included matters such as the results of analyses using multiple climate change scenarios (including 1.5 °C), policy initiatives aimed at achieving net-zero GHG emissions targets and increasing the use of renewable energy, and materiality (including climate change and other environmental issues). In FY2025, we reviewed our materiality themes in conjunction with the update of our Medium- and Long-term Management Vision. The updated themes were presented to the Sustainability Management Committee for discussion, with the result that six materiality themes, including Climate Change (Planet), were reviewed and approved. These decisions are also reported to the Executive Management Council and to the Board of Directors. In the review of Materiality, Fujitsu also ensured Board involvement through measures such as summarizing opinions on the importance of climate change initiatives obtained in feedback from interviews with External Directors and the Audit & Supervisory Board and through discussions held at executive retreats that included External Directors. Through these efforts, the Board of Directors has further deepened its involvement by establishing a framework under which it both monitors and oversees the status of sustainability management, including climate change. The Board will continue to oversee climate change initiatives, focusing primarily on matters discussed by the Sustainability Management Committee, which meets twice annually. • The Risk Management & Compliance Committee regularly reports to the Board of Directors on key risks identified across the entire Group, including climate-related risks. Fujitsu has also established an Environmental Management System (EMS) based on ISO 14001, and the results of EMS activities are reported to the Board of Directors through meetings of the Executive Management Council.	• Sustainability Management in the Fujitsu Group • Corporate Governance • Environmental Management System • Risk Management

<table>
<tr><td></td><td>Role of management in assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities</td><td>• Fujitsu's CEO, in the role of Chair of the Sustainability Management Committee and the Risk Management & Compliance Committee, bears ultimate responsibility for all decisions made and all business conducted. The Board of Directors are responsible for oversight based on reports received from the Executive Management Council. The Chief Sustainability & Supply Chain Officer (CSSO) bears the highest level of responsibility for sustainability, and in that role proposes reforms to the Board of Directors and to senior management and conducts business that relates to sustainability.
• As of FY2022, ESG indicators that include consideration of climate change issues were added to the evaluation indicators for bonuses paid to Executive Directors.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">Strategy</td><td>Short-, medium- to long-term climate-related risks and opportunities</td><td rowspan="2">• Based on analyses of climate change scenarios, the Fujitsu Group identifies the risks and opportunities relating to climate change and considers and promotes appropriate responses. Developing services and IT products that contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation offers opportunities for increased sales, while factors such as physical and regulatory risks have an impact on the operating costs of Fujitsu's operations and supply chain.

Major risks
Stronger regulation (carbon tax, etc.), Stronger competition in low-carbon technologies, Insufficient responses to customer needs
→ Risk responses
Ongoing reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, Increased use of renewable energy, Information disclosure aimed at ensuring transparency in climate change strategy, etc.

Major opportunities
Supplying products / services to tackle climate change, Proposing new uses of digital technology, etc.
→ Opportunity responses
Services for climate change mitigation/adaptation (CO_2 emissions calculation, visualization, etc.), Energy-efficient products (HPC, 5G virtualization base stations, etc.)</td><td rowspan="3">• Response to Environmental Risks
• The Fujitsu Group Medium/Long-term Environmental Vision</td></tr>
<tr><td>Impacts on business, strategy, and financial planning</td></tr>
<tr><td>Resilience of the organization's strategy, taking into consideration different climate-related scenarios, including a 2℃ or lower scenario</td><td>• In 2021, the Fujitsu Group conducted scenario analyses out to 2050 using 1.5℃ and 4℃ scenarios, focusing on businesses likely to be impacted by climate change.
• As a result of our analysis with respect to Fujitsu's risk responses and its ability to seize opportunities by helping customers to resolve issues, our assessment showed that Fujitsu's business strategy was resilient in the medium- to long-term.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Risk Management</td><td>Climate-related risk identification and assessment process</td><td>• Group-wide risk management is conducted by the Risk Management & Compliance Committee. This committee conducts matrix analysis of the results of the risk assessments by each department in terms of impact and likelihood of occurrence. It then identifies and assesses those risks and reports its findings to the Board of Directors.</td><td>• Response to Environmental Risks</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><td rowspan="2"></td><td>Climate-related risk management process</td><td>• Fujitsu monitors risks using environmental management systems that are based on the ISO14001 standard. The Sustainability Management Committee is responsible for managing the progress of climate change measures.</td><td rowspan="2">• Environmental Management Systems
• Risk Management</td></tr>
<tr><td>Status of integration with organization-wide risk management</td><td>• The Risk Management & Compliance Committee identifies and assesses risk for the entire company, including climate change risk. It collaborates with the Sustainability Management Committee to identify, analyze, and assess risks, and then formulates and implements recurrence prevention measures.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">Metrics and Targets</td><td>Metrics used by the organization to assess climate-related risks and opportunities in line with its strategy and risk management process</td><td>• The Fujitsu Group recognizes the importance of reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and adopting renewable energy sources in addressing climate-related risks. We also believe that the deployment of innovative energy-saving technologies implemented by our company will lead to the acquisition of climate-related opportunities. We therefore use our GHG emissions and our rate of renewable energy adoption as indicators. We have set SBTi certification and RE100 targets as medium- to long-term goals and established the "Environmental Action Plan" for short-term goals. We are monitoring those indicators, managing the progress of our strategies, and conducting risk management.</td><td rowspan="3">• The Fujitsu Group Medium/Long-term Environmental Vision
• Fujitsu Group Environmental Action Plan</td></tr>
<tr><td>GHG emissions for Scope 1, 2, and 3</td><td>GHG emissions for FY2025 [unit : kton-CO_2e]
★ Indicators assured by third party
<table><tr><th colspan="2">Scope</th><th>Baseline year (FY2020)*</th><th>Result (FY2025)</th></tr><tr><td colspan="2">Scope 1</td><td>16</td><td>13</td></tr><tr><td colspan="2">Scope 2 (Market-based)</td><td>319</td><td>83</td></tr><tr><td colspan="2">Scope 3 (Across all categories)</td><td>6,813</td><td>4,586</td></tr><tr><td rowspan="2">Key categories</td><td>Category 1</td><td>3,027</td><td>2,476★</td></tr><tr><td>Category 11</td><td>3,470</td><td>1,872★</td></tr></table>* Values recalculated to align with the scope of aggregation for fiscal year 2025 based on the GHG Protocol.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Targets used by the organization to manage climate-related risks and opportunities and performance against targets</td><td>Climate-related targets and performance
<table><tr><th>Item</th><th colspan="2">Targets</th><th>FY2025 Performance</th></tr><tr><td>Reduction in own GHG emissions *1*2</td><td>Net Zero by FY2030</td><td>Environmental Vision</td><td>71.5% reduction</td></tr><tr><td>Reduction in GHG emissions in the value chain *1*3</td><td>90% reduction by FY2040</td><td>SBT Net Zero certification</td><td>34.5% reduction</td></tr><tr><td>Renewable energy usage rate</td><td>100% renewable energy in 2030</td><td>RE100 membership</td><td>67.5%★ deployment</td></tr></table>*1: vs. FY2020, *2: Scope1 + Scope2, *3: Scope1 + Scope2 + Scope3</td></tr>
</table>

Governance

The Fujitsu Group has established a Sustainability Management Committee, chaired by the CEO. This committee examines medium- to long-term issues, formulates policy, shares the business risks and opportunities of climate change and decides how to address those risks and opportunities, and manages the company's progress. The committee reports on findings to the Board of Directors at meetings of the Executive Management Council. In October 2020, the committee made a key decision by revising the Fujitsu Group SBTi-aligned GHG reduction target from a 2.0°C pathway to a 1.5°C pathway. In April 2021, the new target was validated as 1.5°C-aligned by the SBTi. In October 2021, the results of scenario analyses using two external scenarios, one for 1.5°C and the other for 4°C, were reported to the Sustainability Management Committee. The findings prompted lively discussion among the committee members on topics such as the need to discuss management strategies, the selection of solutions we should prioritize, and the measurement of impacts once solutions are provided.
Within the company-wide risk management regime and with oversight by the Board of Directors, the Risk Management & Compliance Committee, chaired by the CEO, conducts risk analysis and implements responses for the entire Group, including on issues relating to climate change. This committee is also the ultimate decision-making body for risk management and reports regularly to the Board of Directors regarding major risks that have been identified, analyzed, and assessed. The Fujitsu Group has also established an Environmental Management System (EMS) based on ISO 14001, and the results of EMS activities are reported to the Board of Directors through meetings of the Executive Management Council.
To further strengthen governance relating to climate change, starting in FY2022 we added ESG-related third-party evaluations (such as the CDP climate change program[*2]) to the assessment indices for the bonuses paid to Executive Directors. (Executive compensation consists of base compensation, bonuses, and performance-linked stock compensation.)

*1 CDP climate change program: A program run by CDP to survey and assess corporate climate change initiatives and publish the results of those surveys.

Strategy

Climate Change Risks and Opportunities

We have identified the risks and opportunities of climate change for the Fujitsu Group, and considered our responses, by analyzing the business impacts of climate change using external scenarios for 2℃ of global warming in FY2018, and for warming of 1.5℃ and 4℃ in FY2021.Our aim is to address the transitional and physical risks that negatively impact Fujitsu operations and supply chains, and to identify the climate-related

risks faced by customers so that we can better make proposals that create value and grasp the business opportunities on offer.

Risks

Risk type		Term	Details	Key responses
Transition	Policy / Regulation	Short- to long-term	• Increased costs due to stronger laws and regulations relating to greenhouse gas emissions and energy use (carbon taxes, energy-saving policies, etc.) • Risk of lost corporate value if such laws or regulations are violated	• Ongoing reductions in greenhouse gas emissions (increased use of renewable energy, comprehensive energy savings) • Strict compliance with laws and regulations through EMS
	Market	Medium- to long-term	• Surging electricity prices with the shift to a carbon-neutral world (widespread electrification, etc.)	• Reduced electricity consumption by formulating internal company standards and developing innovative technology, etc.
	Technology	Medium- to long-term	• Risk of missing out on business opportunities if we fall behind in fiercely competitive technology development (energy savings, low-carbon services, etc.) and cannot meet market needs	• Promote innovation and develop products/services that address customers' climate change issues
	Reputation	Medium- to long-term	• Increased cost of responding to demands from stakeholders (investors, customers, etc.) • Negative impacts on ratings and sales due to delays in responding to external demands	• Formulation and promotion of our Medium/Long-term Environmental Vision and Environmental Action Plan • Proactive information disclosure to ensure transparency in our climate change strategy
Physical (Natural disasters etc.)	Chronic / Acute	Short- to long-term	• Increased cost of responding to changing rainfall/weather patterns, higher average temperatures, higher sea levels, droughts, etc. • Increased recovery costs when operations, including supply chains, stop due to increasingly severe abnormal weather event	• Implement measures such as greater multi-sourcing, stronger BCP measures, and conducting surveys of suppliers' business continuity systems • Assess potential water risks and undertake monitoring

Financial impact of various risks * Estimates as at FY2024

Risk type	Example of risk	Details	Term	Financial impact (JPY)	Details of financial impact
Transition	Policy carbon pricing mechanism	• Carbon taxes are progressively being introduced in the countries in which Fujitsu operates, such as Europe and the US. There is a risk of cost increases due to spending on renewable energy-related plant and equipment investment (2.1 billion yen in FY2023). • According to the IEA(*3), the US introduced a carbon tax in 2020, and that tax is expected to continue increasing until 2050. • If Fujitsu did not continue its use of renewable energy at its US facilities, comprising around 4.0% of the total power consumption across all our overseas offices, the financial impact of carbon tax costs could rise from 20 million yen to a maximum of 140 million yen.	Medium-term	Min.: 1,454,175,300 ～ Max.: 15,268,840,650	• According to the IEA, the US carbon tax that was \$20/t-CO_2 when it was introduced, is expected to rise to \$140/t-CO_2 in FY2040. If this rate is used in a simulation of the entire Fujitsu Group's Scope 1&2 emissions, the financial impact increases from 1.5 billion yen to 15.3 billion yen (calculated at an exchange rate of 141 yen to 1 USD). • In a worst case scenario, reports indicate a rise in the US carbon tax to \$210/t-CO_2 by 2050, equivalent to a financial impact of 15.3 billion yen.
Transition	Policy increased expenditure related to fluctuations in electricity rates and decarbonization levies	• In the Fujitsu Group, 80-90% of the Group's entire energy usage is consumed in datacenter operations and plant manufacturing activities. Energy use is indispensable to business activity, so any increase in business spending associated with power price fluctuations is viewed as a major risk. • Of particular concern is the transition risk posed by the additional costs involved in decarbonization. The unit cost of the FIT surcharge(*4), which was 1.40JPY/kWh in	Medium-term	3,900,000,000	• The FIT surcharge is having financial impact on Fujitsu sites in Japan. Considering that, in future, similar schemes will also have financial impact on our overseas offices, with the FIT surcharge for 2030 estimated to be 1.1 times the FY2024 unit surcharge price of 3.49 yen/kWh, the financial cost is anticipated to be around 3.9 billion yen, based on the amount of power purchased by the Fujitsu group globally (1,005,232 MWh in FY2023).

Risk type	Example of risk	Details	Term	Financial impact (JPY)	Details of financial impact
		FY2023, rose to 3.49JPY/kWh in FY2024, and is expected to rise 10% by FY2030. • If the FIT surcharge increases further in future, business spending will further increase, reducing the cost competitiveness of datacenter-related services.			
Transition	Reputation increased concern among partners and stakeholders, and negative feedback	• If Fujitsu becomes the target of negative campaigns or boycotts by NGOs due to its low ranking on climate change measures, our brand value will decline, with risks to the business such as loss of social trust and increase in cost of countermeasures. In recent years, investors and suppliers are demanding the disclosure of climate change measures and contract conditions, so effort is essential. • According to RE100, in 2022, the rate of renewable energy usage in the Services sector, to which Fujitsu belongs, was 47%. With an average RE100 achievement target of year 2026, our sector is leading other industries, and industry-specific risks are higher.	Short-term	Min.: 14,200,000,000 ～ Max.: 28,500,000,000	• With revenues of 1423.5 billion yen in our companies based outside Japan, where the influence of NGOs is greater, even an annual impact of 1% would result in a financial impact of 14.2 billion yen, and an estimated impact of 28.5 billion yen if that 1% was maintained over 2 years.

*1 IEA: An abbreviation for the International Energy Agency, an international energy organization that provides guidance on global energy policy, analyzes energy markets, and collects and publishes energy statistics.
*2 FIT surcharge: Abbreviation for the renewable energy generation promotion Feed-In-Tariff levy. A levy added to electricity charges under the Feed-in Tariff (FIT) system to support renewable energy generation.

Opportunities

Type	Term	Details	Key responses
Products / services	Short- to long-term	• Increased sales by developing and supplying products and services that are highly energy-efficient	• Development and supply of high-performance, energy-saving 5G virtualization base stations, high-

			performance, low-energy supercomputers, etc.
Market	Short- to long-term	• Seizing new market opportunities for climate change solutions created using ICT	• Development and supply of measures to calculate and visualize CO_2 emissions in supply chains and more efficiently search for new materials in the shift to zero emissions
Resilience	Short- to long-term	• Increased sales through new products and services for resilience enhancement	• Development and supply of disaster prevention information systems and AI predictive water management systems to forecast river levels during floods

Scenario Analysis

Premise

In FY2021, the Fujitsu Group conducted scenario analyses out to 2050 using scenarios for 1.5℃ and 4℃ of global warming. The analyses studied businesses likely to be impacted by climate change in the following areas: Sustainable Manufacturing (sectors studied: petrochemicals, automotive, foods, electronic device-related businesses), Trusted Society (sectors studied: public sector, transportation, energy-related businesses), and Hybrid IT (sector studied: datacenter-related businesses).

Scenario selection	• 1.5°C, 4°C scenarios * Established with reference to information published by the IPCC, the IEA, government agencies such as the Ministry of the Environment and the Japan Meteorological Agency, and various private research organizations. For the main reference scenarios, RCP 8.5 and RCP 2.6 are used as physical scenarios, while IEA NZE 2050 (Net Zero Emissions by 2050 Scenario) and IEA STEPS (Stated Policies Scenario) are used as transition scenarios.
Target businesses	Opportunity-focused analysis: Addressing climate-related risk in client industries • Sustainable Manufacturing (sectors studied: petrochemicals, automotive, foods, electronic device-related businesses) • Trusted Society (sectors studied: public sector, transportation, energy-related businesses) Analysis of both risks and opportunities: Addressing climate-related risk in Fujitsu businesses and client industries • Hybrid IT(sector studied: datacenter-related businesses)
Period covered	2050

Analysis Steps and Details

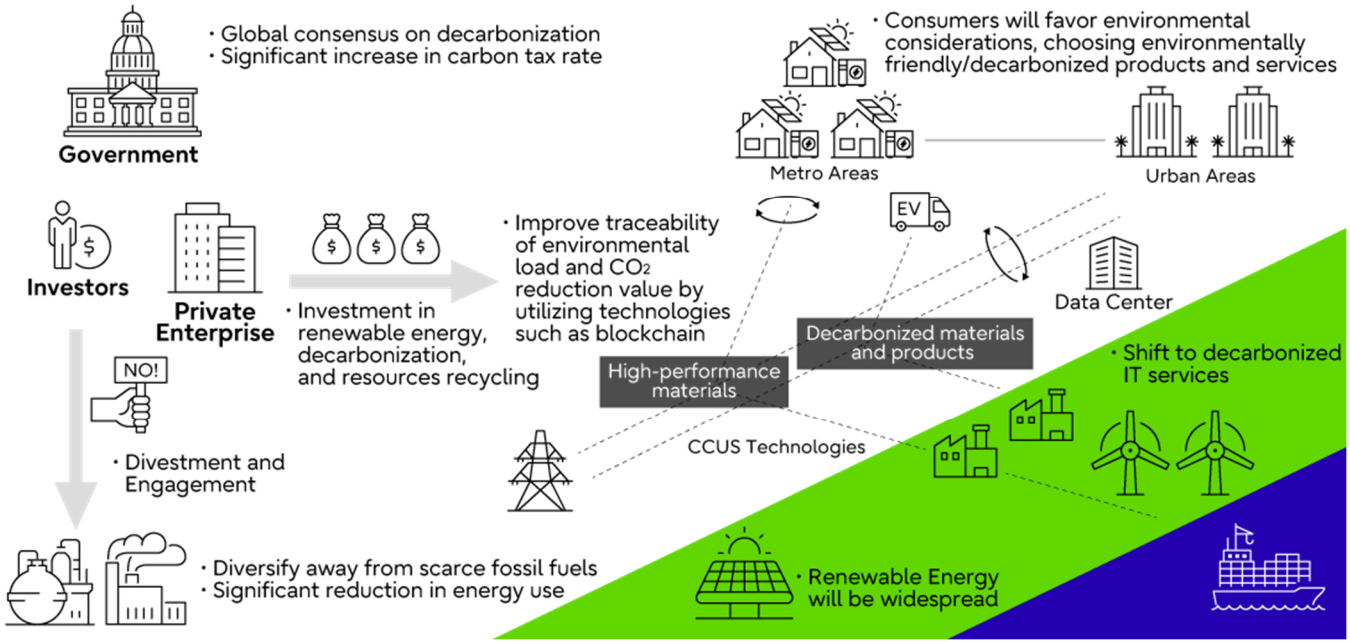
The analysis was conducted in 4 steps: assessment of risk severity, definition of scenarios, evaluation of impacts on business, and discussion of countermeasures.

We began by organizing the risks and opportunities for the target businesses based on data such as the TCFD recommendations and external reports. We also conducted workshops to look at the qualitative aspects of business impacts stemming from each risk and opportunity item from the perspectives of Fujitsu and industry generally. We rated the severity of each risk or opportunity as "High", "Medium" or "Low". We then considered the future changes in each of the items classified as having a "High" severity and defined our scenarios using data from agencies such as the IPCC, IEA, and the Ministry of the Environment, together with the evidence provided in various reports. Specifically, we held an executive input session to consider global outlooks for 2050 given temperature rises of 1.5°C and 4°C, and then went on to consider the global outlook for each of the target industries, using tools such as Five Forces analysis. (See below for the 1.5°C global outlook.)

To look at the impacts on business, we then tentatively calculated the qualitative gap between the scenarios and our existing strategies and plans with respect to risks and opportunities. For Hybrid IT (sector studied: datacenter-related businesses), we discussed how the impacts of climate change on business would affect our Profit and Loss Statement, specifically looking at which financial indicators would be impacted and in what ways. We then summarized those impacts by developing calculation logic for each impact. Both internal and external data and information were used to confirm the positive (opportunities) and negative (risks) impacts on operating profit in 2050. For example, the calculations for the 1.5℃ scenario showed rising costs due to changes in power prices, but also revealed that there will be increased demand for carbon-neutral datacenters and for datacenters generally due to increased communications traffic as the uptake of smart devices accelerates. Overall, the calculations showed that the negative financial impacts of risks will be outweighed by the positive financial benefits arising from opportunities, ultimately leading to a net positive financial impact on operating profits.

Our analysis of Sustainable Manufacturing (sectors studied: petrochemicals, automotive, foods, electronic device-related businesses) and Trusted Society (sectors studied: public sector, transportation, energy-related businesses) focused on the business opportunities arising from climate change, assuming the potential to establish new climate change-related markets and concluding that the net impact on sales in 2050 would be positive.

Finally, we held a workshop in which we organized the trends in each industry that had been identified when defining the scenarios and the direction of measures to deal with the business impacts requiring emphasis. In specific terms, during the group work we reviewed the current initiatives and gathered views on the directions that future initiatives should take, taking into account the expectations on Fujitsu in the medium- to long-term.



Global outlook of a 1.5°C “carbon-neutral world in 2050”

Analysis Results

Because we were able to confirm that the study and development directions for our business unit offerings are aligned with the opportunities shown in the scenario analyses, and that countermeasures for the identified risks are also being prepared, our assessment was that Fujitsu’s businesses are strategically resilient from a medium- to long-term perspective.

Our current themes and areas are “Carbon Neutrality” and “Resilient Supply Chains” in the Sustainable Manufacturing area, and “Sustainable Energy & Environment” and “Sustainable Transportation” in the Trusted Society area, and we are progressing with the development of our offerings.

<Opportunity Analysis>

Main Risk and Opportunity Items	Policy/regulation, markets, technology, reputation	Natural disasters

Target businesses : Sustainable Manufacturing

Sectors studied	Risk severity assessment (both 1.5℃ and 4℃)	Scenario definitions	Countermeasure considerations (in part)
Petrochemical businesses	<Policy/regulation, markets, technology, reputation> Proliferation of ICT in recycling-based business platforms in the shift to carbon-neutrality • Carbon pricing • Emissions targets • Energy-saving measures • Key product / Service price variations <Natural disasters> Increased damage to factories/supply chains due to heightened risk of natural disasters • Flooding/Changing weather patterns • More severe abnormal weather events	**1.5℃ scenario**	
		Switch to environmentally friendly products that use carbon-neutral materials throughout the supply chain, increasing portfolio reform, increased demand for greater traceability and more efficient R&D	• Visualization of CO_2 emissions throughout the supply chain, support for strategies and policies aimed at carbon-neutrality • Eco-friendly materials development solutions that use materials informatics • Management visualization with an ESG pivot, formulation and implementation of SX measures through data-driven management
		4℃ scenario	
		Increased demand for resilient factories and supply chains due to increasingly severe natural disasters	• Support for risk event simulation and timely provision of risk information • Rapid solutions through data-driven management (review of manufacturing systems, suppliers, SCM, etc.)

<table>
<tr><td rowspan="3">Automotive businesses</td><td rowspan="3"><Policy/regulation, markets, technology, reputation>
Stronger regulation of internal combustion engines; widespread adoption of electric vehicles, move toward carbon-neutrality in the entire product life cycle
• Carbon pricing
• Emissions targets
• Key product / Service price variations
• Proliferation of next-generation technology
• Changes in investor sentiment

<Natural disasters>
Increased damage to factories/supply chains due to heightened risk of natural disasters
• Flooding/Changing weather patterns</td><td colspan="2">1.5℃ scenario</td></tr>
<tr><td>Increased demand for services such as MaaS and greater supply chain traceability to help reduce environmental impacts through the entire life cycle</td><td>• Visualization of CO_2 emissions throughout the supply chain, support for strategies and policies aimed at carbon-neutrality
• Support for EV demand (e.g., circular management of EV batteries)
• Management visualization with an ESG pivot, formulation and implementation of SX measures through data-driven management
• Process automation services using digital technology, from design through to manufacturing and maintenance</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">4℃ scenario</td></tr>
<tr><td>Faster rollout of internal combustion engines, increased demand for advanced technology. Also, increased demand for enhanced business continuity and stability in raw materials procurement in the face of more severe natural disasters</td><td>• Support for risk event simulation and timely provision of risk information
• Rapid solutions through data-driven management (review of manufacturing systems, suppliers, SCM, etc.)
• Engineering outsourcing service which contributes to acceleration of development processes/technology and selection of management resources</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">Food-related businesses</td><td rowspan="3"><Policy/regulation, markets, technology, reputation>
Increased awareness of ethical consumption, promotion of resource recycling and biodiversity, etc.
• Key product / Service price variations
• Proliferation of next-generation technology

<Natural disasters>
Increased damage to agriculture due to heightened risk from natural disasters and temperature rises
• Higher average temperatures
• More severe abnormal weather events</td><td colspan="2">1.5℃ scenario</td></tr>
<tr><td>Changed consumer awareness leading to increased demand for measures to deal with food waste and support for smart agriculture, certificates of origin, and environmentally friendly packaging materials</td><td>• Visualization of CO_2 emissions throughout the supply chain, support for strategies and policies aimed at carbon-neutrality
• Support for greater traceability throughout the value chain (supply-demand optimization, help with changes in consumer behavior)
• Management visualization with an ESG pivot, formulation and implementation of SX measures through data-driven management</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">4℃ scenario</td></tr>
<tr><td>Increased demand for "resilient agriculture" to cope with issues of stable food supply resulting from natural disasters</td><td>• Support for risk event simulation and timely provision of risk information
• Rapid solutions through data-driven management (review of manufacturing systems, suppliers, SCM, etc.)</td></tr>
</table>

Electronic device-related businesses	<Policy/regulation, markets, technology, reputation> Energy savings in factories and growth in the market for products for EVs; potential for fundamental manufacturing reforms, such as 3D printers and the "buy local" movement • Carbon pricing • Emissions targets • Key product / Service price variations • Proliferation of next-generation technology • Changes in investor sentiment <Natural disasters> Increased damage to factories/supply chains due to heightened risk of natural disasters, water shortages • Flooding/Changing weather patterns	**1.5℃ scenario**	
		Proliferation of energy/labor-saving technologies. Increased demand from radical changes to business models (demand chains, etc.)	• Visualization of CO_2 emissions throughout the supply chain, support for strategies and policies aimed at carbon-neutrality • Process automation services using digital technology, from design through to manufacturing and maintenance • Management visualization with an ESG pivot, formulation and implementation of SX measures through data-driven management
		4℃ scenario	
		Increased demand for higher labor productivity in production sites and the construction of factories and supply chains capable of handling the risks posed by natural disasters	• Process automation services using digital technology, from design through to manufacturing and maintenance • Support for risk event simulation and timely provision of risk information • Rapid solutions through data-driven management (review of manufacturing systems, suppliers, SCM, etc.)

Target businesses : Trusted Society

Sectors studied	Risk severity assessment (both 1.5℃ and 4℃)	Scenario definitions	Countermeasure considerations (in part)
Public sector, transportation, energy-related businesses	<Policy/regulation, markets, technology, reputation> The values by which we select cities and services, such as environmental concerns, will changes as we shift to carbon neutrality • Carbon pricing • Emissions targets • Key product / Service price variations <Natural disasters> Increased damage to cities, buildings, and infrastructure due to heightened risk from natural disasters • Flooding/Changing weather patterns • More severe abnormal weather events	**1.5℃ scenario**	
		Increased demand for quantifying and visualizing new values, such as environmental concerns, and the digitalization of urban and energy infrastructure	• Services/solutions related to prediction and regulation of the energy supply-demand balance using real-time data as green energy is used to transition to a carbon neutral society
		4℃ scenario	
		Increased demand for resilient urban infrastructure	• Construction of Digital Twin platforms, enhanced use of simulations, optimization of urban infrastructure that caters for population flows and individuals, support for resilience in transport and logistics, disaster prevention/minimization

<Risk & Opportunity Analysis>

Target businesses : Hybrid IT

Sectors studied	Risk severity assessment (both 1.5℃ and 4℃)	Scenario definitions	Countermeasure considerations (in part)
Datacenter-related businesses	<Policy/regulation, markets, technology, reputation> Traceability of environmental values, datacenter electrification, and the adoption of smart technology will all progress • Emissions targets • Key product / Service price variations • Proliferation of next-generation technology • Changes in investor sentiment <Natural disasters> Increased damage to datacenters due to heightened risk from natural disasters • Higher average temperatures • More severe abnormal weather events	**1.5℃ scenario**	
		Energy savings and environmental concerns become the standard for service selection by customers, and carbon neutrality in datacenters themselves becomes a source of competitive strength	• Highly energy-efficient datacenters
		4℃ scenario	
		Increased demand for resilient datacenters. Disaster risk for Fujitsu-owned datacenters is also increasing and countermeasures are needed	• Disaster recovery center services in case disasters occur • Resilient earthquake-proof datacenters equipped with every security measure

* The above scenario analyses are intended to verify the strategic resilience of Fujitsu businesses based on an assumed hypothesis and are positioned as one simulation that takes into account future uncertainties.

Risk Management

As part of our company-wide risk management system, we have established the Risk Management and Compliance Committee to identify, assess and manage risks across the entire Fujitsu Group, including those related to climate change. To conduct company-wide risk assessments on a regular basis, the committee prepares tools, distributes them to each Risk Management & Compliance Officer and gathers responses. The departments in charge of each risk across the company utilize these tools to conduct assessments on items such as the impact and likelihood of occurrence related to risk threats and the status of countermeasures, and they also provide responses regarding those risk threats. Climate change-related risk assessments are conducted by all relevant departments, using information collected from across the company, based on the expertise of each department in areas such as policy, reputation, natural disasters, the supply chain, and products and services. The Risk Management and Compliance Committee conducts an integrated matrix analysis of the assessments returned by each department with respect to impact severity and likelihood, and then identifies high-priority risks at the company-wide level. The results of this analysis are reported to the Board of Directors.
The Sustainable Management Committee shares the business risks, opportunities, and countermeasures resulting from climate change, and manages their progress. The Fujitsu Group has also established environmental management systems based on the ISO 14001 standard. Under these systems, we monitor regulatory compliance and other risks.

Metrics and Targets

★ Indicators assured by third party

In 2017, the Fujitsu Group obtained 2°C-aligned certification from the SBTi for its GHG emissions reduction targets, and in 2021 we were granted 1.5°C-aligned certification for our revised targets. To accelerate our efforts towards carbon-neutrality, we set new targets to achieve net-zero emissions from our business activities by FY2030 and net-zero emissions through our entire value chain by FY2040 and were granted net-zero certification by the SBTi. In line with the SBT updates, we have also revised our RE100 renewable energy target, bringing our target of 100% renewables by 2050 forward by 20 years and aiming to achieve 100% renewable energy by 2030.
As of FY2025, Fujitsu achieved a 71.5% reduction in GHG emissions (Scope 1 and 2) in FY2025, on the way to Net Zero by FY2030 (against a FY2020 baseline). We also achieved a 34.5% reduction in GHG emissions (Scope 1, 2 and 3) across the entire value chain in FY2025, on the way to our targeted 90% reduction by FY2040 (against a FY2020 baseline).
We increased our renewable energy usage rate to 67.5%★in FY2025, on the way to our targeted 100% usage by 2030.

Living in harmony with nature (Conservation of biodiversity)

Vision and 2030 targets

Together with climate change, the loss of biodiversity is seen as a serious and urgent problem, and the delivery of nature-positive outcomes is considered essential to its resolution. At the G7 Summit, held in June 2021, we agreed on a G7 2030 Nature Compact, which includes a commitment to "halt and reverse biodiversity loss by 2030". During part 2 of the 15th Conference of the Parties to the UN Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD-COP15) - held in December 2022 - the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, which includes international targets for 2030, was adopted. The framework establishes "23 Global Targets for 2030" aimed at the 2030 Mission "To take urgent action to halt and reverse biodiversity loss to put nature on a path to recovery for the benefit of people and planet" (excerpt).
Committed to delivering nature-positive outcomes, in 2022 the Fujitsu Group formulated its vision for 2050 and its 2030 Target (Environmental Action Plan Stage XII) in line with international targets (Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework). Achieving the vision will contribute to satisfying the Fujitsu Group's stated purpose to "Make the world more sustainable by building trust in society through innovation."

Vision (2050)	Create a world in harmony with nature, where "nature and biodiversity," which are fundamental to a sustainable society, are fully restored through digital technology.
2030 target (2030)	Reduce negative impacts on biodiversity by at least 42% (Base year: FY2020) within the scope of the company's corporate activities, including its value chain, and promote activities to increase positive impacts on it.

Response to the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD)

The Fujitsu Group is committed to achieving the abovementioned vision it has established for delivering nature-positive outcomes in line with international targets (Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework). The Group endorses the purpose of the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD), and is a registered TNFD Adopter. In FY2025, the Group implemented the LEAP (Locate, Evaluate, Assess and Prepare) approach (Phase 2), mainly in its upstream value chain.

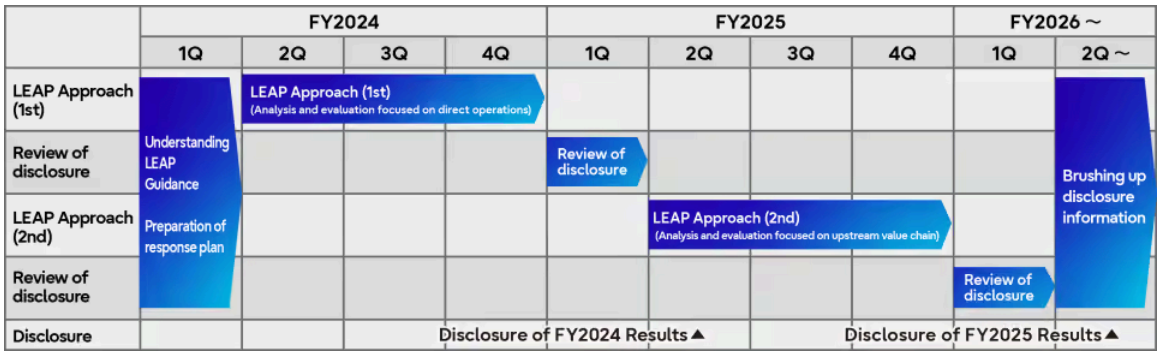
Summary of results – Details here

- **TNFD-Based Information Disclosure**

Governance	Same as the Fujitsu Group's TCFD-based information disclosure
Strategy	Priority locations: Of 39 direct operations sites, 22 sites were identified as sensitive locations through analysis using IBAT and other tools. Additional investigations and analyses are planned to identify locations with material impacts on nature. In the upstream value chain, of 119 manufacturing sites associated with major Tier 1 suppliers, 105 were identified as sensitive locations through IBAT and related assessments. Additional investigations and supplier engagement will start to identify material locations. Dependencies and impacts: Using ENCORE, the impact on nature of Emissions of nutrient pollutants to water and soil was identified as a highly important impact in both the upstream value chain and in direct operations. In addition, potential high-significance dependencies and impacts were identified in the upstream value chain relating to disturbance (e.g., noise and light); freshwater area use; seabed area use; rainfall pattern regulation services; and water purification services. Risks and opportunities: Risk and opportunity analysis and materiality assessments across multiple scenarios for 2030 and 2050 identified the following as high-significance risks and opportunities. Risks: natural disasters and environmental degradation; supply chain and procurement risks; environmental regulatory compliance risks; new technology and service development risks; and talent acquisition risks. There were potential opportunities in: new service offerings; building sustainable supply chains; reputation enhancement through nature-conservation activities; and talent acquisition.
Management of risks and impact	Same as the Fujitsu Group's TCFD-based information disclosure
Metrics and targets	Set metrics and targets for reflecting several elements of all corporate activity in line with international targets. Metrics and targets for dependencies and impacts on, and risks and opportunities related to, Priority locations will be considered in future.

In FY2026, we will implement the LEAP approach (Phase 3) mainly for issues identified in the analysis and evaluation to date, and fine-tune the disclosure information.

- **Fujitsu prepares for disclosure in line with TNFD framework, registers as TNFD Adopter**



Fujitsu Group's TNFD Adopter-aligned TNFD response plan

Biodiversity conservation activities

The Fujitsu Group is undertaking various biodiversity conservation activities to achieve its vision and targets.

Activity example 1: Complying with the Environmental Action Plan Target to "Visualize and reduce the impact of corporate activities on ecosystems and on biodiversity"

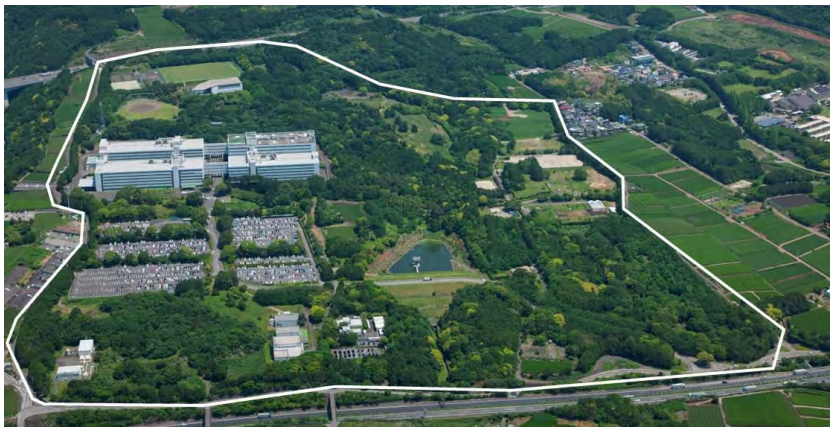
As part of Stage XI of its Environmental Action Plan, the Fujitsu Group has set a target for conserving nature and biodiversity, and has commenced activities to evaluate and reduce the nature and biodiversity-related dependencies and impacts of the Group's corporate activities. Targets for Stage XII of the Environmental Action Plan have also been set.

- Living in Harmony with Nature (Conservation of Biodiversity)

Activity example 2: Contributing to 30by30 (*1) (Ministry of the Environment: Activity to Gain Certification for Nationally Certified Sustainably Managed Natural Sites)

Just under 80% of the approximately 53 hectare site occupied by the Fujitsu Numazu Site is given over to green space to nurture the precious biodiversity of the region. The Site manages the green space with the aim of preserving the natural environment, maintaining the landscape, and providing a place for employees and local residents to learn about the natural environment. In 2022, Numazu Site participated in the screening process of a trial scheme to test a system established by the Ministry of the Environment (MOE) to certify conserved areas identified as Living in Harmony with Nature. It was consequently certified by the MOE as a "Nationally Certified Sustainably Managed Natural Site" in 2023. This activity is ranked as an activity that will increase the positive impact on biodiversity in the Group's target.

- (*1) 30by30 : A target which aims to effectively conserve 30% of land and sea areas as healthy ecosystems by 2030 with the goal of halting and reversing biodiversity loss by 2030 (nature-positive outcome)



Fujitsu Numazu Site Green Space(Ministry of the Environment: Nationally Certified Sustainably Managed Natural Sites)

Nationally Certified Sustainably Managed Natural Sites Logo

- [PDF] Outline of sites participating in the early trial phase of Areas Living in Harmony with Nature (working title) (MOE website) (Japanese text only)
- Fujitsu Numazu Plant is awarded the 2023 Prime Minister's Commendation for Meritorious Service to the Greening Promotion Campaign (Japanese text only)

Activity example 3: Supporting biodiversity conservation by providing funds, technology, and talent

The Fujitsu Group supports the activities of organizations that implement biodiversity conservation. These activities are ranked as activities that will increase the positive impact on biodiversity in the Group's target.

1. Blakiston's fish owl call recognition project

The Fujitsu Group has provided the Wild Bird Society of Japan with call recognition software, developed for use in habitat surveys of the endangered Blakiston's fish owl. Implementing measures based on habitat survey results is important for the conservation of the species. Surveys are conducted by analyzing sound data recordings, but the main challenge for the Wild Bird Society was that replaying the recorded sounds to identify the Blakiston's fish owl was enormously time-consuming. By providing the call recognition software, we helped streamline the surveys to enable the automatic extraction of the owl's cries, thus greatly reducing the time required for analysis.

- Blakiston's Fish Owl Call Recognition Project

2. Supporting the Harapan rainforest (Forest of Hope)

Since 2018, the Fujitsu Group has continuously supported a project launched by BirdLife International Tokyo for forest conservation activities in the Harapan Rainforest (Forest of Hope) on the Indonesian island of Sumatra. The Hutan Harapan rainforest is a massive forest of around 100,000 hectares (about half the size of Tokyo), located on the southern side of the island of Sumatra. This is the first area in Indonesia set aside as an Ecosystem Restoration Concession (Rights to use forests in a non-logging manner, such as the production of non-timber forest products), and rare animals such as the Sumatran tiger and Sumatran elephant still exist there. In addition to protecting the forest from threats such as forest fires and illegal logging, activities are conducted to restore the original ecosystem of secondary forests that were previously commercially logged.
Forest patrols were being conducted as an urgent response to large-scale forest fires and illegal logging in the Hutan Harapan rainforest. However, because of the time and effort involved in conducting the patrols and aggregating information, those efforts restricted the resources available for the original mission of forest restoration. The Fujitsu Group has suggested digital technology use to support more efficient forest patrol activity. The use of digital technology expanded new communications infrastructure and the construction of forest monitoring dashboards, effectively countering the destruction of forest and contributing to its conservation.
For further details refer to “Contributing to forest conservation through ICT (*2)”.



Forests of Hope site: Hutan Harapan
(Source：Hutan Harapan)

- **(*2) : Contributing to forest conservation through ICT**

3. Coastal cleanup activities on Tsushima, an island seriously contaminated by marine plastics

In 2019, to deepen employees' awareness of the global environmental issue of marine plastic pollution, and link this to action to deal with the problem, Fujitsu Limited held a hands-on eco-tour of Tsushima for Fujitsu Group employees in collaboration with the Japan Environmental Action Network (JEAN). The project involved a beach cleanup, and an ideathon to come up with solutions to the island's marine plastics problem.

- **Tsushima, an island seriously contaminated by marine plastics**

4. Marine monitoring project “Nosoko Umishobu Seagrass Colony (Nationally Certified Sustainably Managed Natural Site), Ishigaki Island” and related educational activities for students of local elementary school

We are participating in a joint project to advance the conservation of an umishobu seagrass (Enhalus acoroides) colony in the Nosoko area of Ishigaki Island. This involves using an underwater drone to monitor the marine environment and assess seagrass growth in the conservation area. We also held classes for students at a local elementary school to teach them about monitoring techniques and the importance of data.

- **Marine monitoring project “Nosoko Umishobu Seagrass Colony (Nationally Certified Sustainably Managed Natural Site), Ishigaki Island” and related educational activities for students of local elementary school**

Activity example 4: Promoting initiatives in collaboration with external organizations (J-GBF, Keidanren, WIPO, JBIB)

The Fujitsu Group collaborates with various external organizations to promote the following initiatives for conserving biodiversity:

- Japan Conference for 2030 Global Biodiversity Framework (J-GBF): Fujitsu Group announced and registered its Nature Positive Declaration.
- Keidanren: We support The Declaration of Biodiversity by Keidanren and participate in the Initiative based on the Declaration of Biodiversity.
- MOE: Fujitsu Group's case study Blakiston's Fish Owl Call Recognition Project was selected and published on the Business for GBF Project website launched by MOE as one of the good cases by Japanese companies contributing to the biodiversity conservation through their business activities. Furthermore, it was also featured in the Business for GBF Project's promotional video.
- World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO): Participates as a partner in WIPO GREEN, a matchmaking platform for transferring environmental technologies and services. This led to the conclusion of IP licensing agreements with academic institutions for the use of technologies for conserving natural assets and biodiversity.
- Japan Business Initiative for Biodiversity (JBIB): Hosting activities together with enterprises for the purpose of research and practice in biodiversity conservation.

- **Nature Positive Declaration: List of participating organizations ((J-GBF Website) Japanese only)**
- **Initiative based on The Declaration of Biodiversity by Keidanren (Keidanren website)**
- **Business for GBF Project (MOE website)**
- **Promotional video for Business for GBF Project (MOE video)**
- **Conclusion of IP licensing agreements through WIPO GREEN activities**
- **Japan Business Initiative for Biodiversity (JBIB) (JBIB website)**

Activity example 5: E-learning for employees

The Fujitsu Group provides environmental education through e-learning programs for all employees to improve their environmental engagement. The programs include content on global trends in biodiversity and the relationship between corporate activities and biodiversity, the intention being to deepen their understanding of how their work relates to biodiversity.

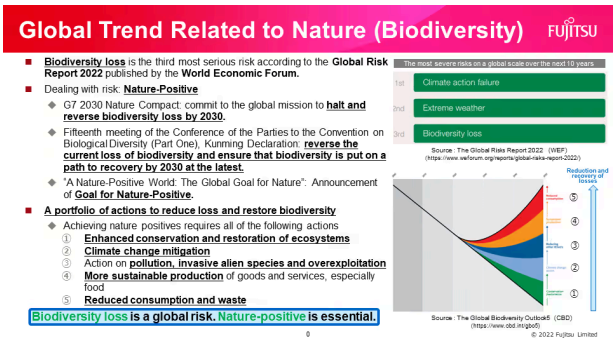


Fig. Image of environment e-learning materials 1

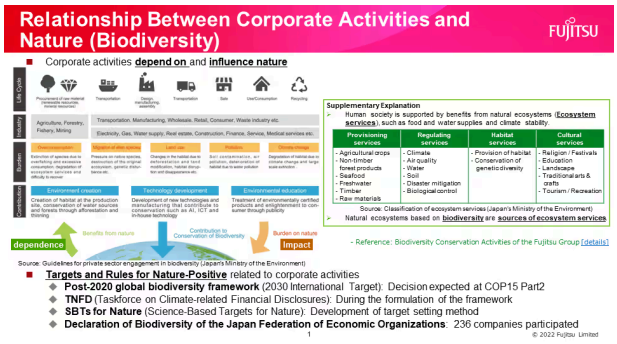


Fig. Image of environment e-learning materials 2

Fujitsu Group Biodiversity Action Principles

In October 2009, the Fujitsu Group established its "Biodiversity Action Principles" to explicitly address biodiversity.

- **Fujitsu Group Biodiversity Action Principles**

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 ICT-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 FY2015 have channeled most management resources into the core sector of Technology Solutions. In FY2019, 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. Then in 2021, the company launched Uvance. The objective is to make the world more sustainable by developing businesses with integrated cutting-edge AI technologies that will help customers achieve Sustainability Transformation (SX) and solve societal problems.
The nature of the Fujitsu Group's environmental impact has changed as a result of this modified business model. For example, while the manufacture of semiconductors, electronic components and PCs has accounted for the majority of energy consumption in the past, business restructuring has greatly reduced energy consumption in these sectors. By contrast, energy consumption by data centers now accounts for a large portion of total power use. The Fujitsu Group is therefore promoting environmental activities linked to its growth strategy, responding to the demands of society through measures such as using renewable energy and reducing the power used by data centers by making them more efficient.

Operating as a responsible global corporate citizen

The adoption of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by the United Nations and the Paris Agreement at the COP21 have heightened the need for initiatives that support the development of a sustainable global society. In line with these trends, the Fujitsu Group employed a materiality analysis in a Groupwide review designed to enhance the effectiveness of initiatives that aim to contribute to sustainable development. This analysis identified six priority issues including the environment; human rights, diversity and inclusion; Well-being; and supply chain. The result is a unified framework under the banner of Global Responsible Business (GRB), that oversees and strengthens non-financial initiatives aiming to realize 'sustainability management' that reflects our role as a responsible global corporate citizen.

History of the Environmental Action Plan

Environmental Awareness Contributes to Sustainability for Our Customers and Society

The Fujitsu Group first formulated its Environmental Action Plan in 1993 and is continually expanding the scope of its environmental activities. In stages I to V of the plan (FY1993-2009), the objective was to significantly reduce the environmental impact of the business activities of the Fujitsu Group itself. Far-reaching measures were implemented throughout our factories and offices to reduce impacts such as CO_2 emissions, chemical substance emissions, and waste generation. In stage VI (FY2010-2012), we broadened our activities to focus on three key initiatives: As well as strengthening measures to lessen our own environmental impacts, we assisted with similar efforts by customers and society as a whole, and also took on the challenge of conserving biodiversity. In stages VII to IX (FY2013-2022), we placed a clearer emphasis of our commitment on helping to resolve the environmental issues faced by customers and society through the use of ICT. To further reduce our own environmental impact, we expanded the use of renewable energy and broadened the scope of our activities to cover the entire supply chain, including business partners. We also put considerable effort into promoting and expanding the widespread adoption of renewable energy by customers and across society. In stage XI (FY2023-2025), we rolled out initiatives aimed at establishing a solid grounding for achieving the Fujitsu Group Environmental Vision. This included increasing our share of renewable electricity in our own operations along with initiatives to assist customers and communities with digital technology. The Fujitsu Group will continue to intensify and broaden its environmental initiatives with the aim of building an affluent and sustainable society as we grasp the opportunities offered by these changing times.

Fujitsu Group Environmental Action Plan Stage XII

Social responsibility and value creation as a leading company in AI

The Fujitsu Group is committed to reducing its own environmental impacts and those of its supply chain, and to expanding and enhancing the value it provides to customers and society through technology. And recognizing our obligations as a leading AI company, we are also leveraging our technological strengths to drive reductions in GHG emissions by our customers and society more broadly, working hand in hand with our customers and partners to realize a sustainable future.

Outline of the Fujitsu Group Environmental Action Plan Stage XII

To address environmental and social issues, we have set five targets in three global risk areas highlighted by the World Economic Forum: "Climate Change," "Resource Circulation," and "Living in Harmony with Nature". These are mapped against the two focus areas of "Customers and Society" and "Fujitsu Group and Supply Chain". The Fujitsu Group is developing and implementing specific measures to expand its contribution to reducing GHG emissions by customers and society, and to achieve carbon neutrality in its own operations and those of its supply chain.
Target years: 5 years from FY2026 to FY2030

Customers and society

Fujitsu has boosted its standing globally by progressing initiatives and developing solutions that contribute to SX. With this raised standing in mind, our focus in Stage XII of our Environmental Action Plan is to leverage our technological expertise and our responsibilities as a leading AI company to commit fully to reducing GHG emissions by our customers and society. Fujitsu's strength lies in its ability to help resolve social issues through digital services. Uvance is our core initiative in this area and is used to target a wide range of sectors, including manufacturing, consumer goods, health and social infrastructure. It aims to drive business growth for our customers while at the same time tackling social issues. It assists with the visualization and reduction of CO_2 emissions in logistics and supply chains, and through the Sustainability Value Accelerator promotes more advanced corporate ESG management and information disclosure. But our efforts are not limited to addressing our own environmental concerns. We are evolving into a company with expertise in the digital sphere that can now drive decarbonization in our customers and in society more generally.

Fujitsu Group and Supply Chain

Climate change

In order to achieve net-zero equivalent greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from our own business activities and from the entire value chain, we have set ourselves reduction targets to be achieved by FY2030. We will reach these targets through the strategic deployment of renewable electricity, including Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) with additionality, and the use of advanced AI to drive more advanced energy conservation. At the same time, we are pursuing initiatives such as making our own products more energy-efficient and encouraging our suppliers to monitor and reduce their environmental impacts. For Scope 1 and Scope 2, Fujitsu will implement effective measures such as the electrification of facilities, the use of carbon credits, and the adoption of renewable energy as we work to achieve net-zero GHG emissions(*1). We are taking on the challenge of decarbonizing the entire Scope 3 value chain, with a reduction target of 42% as a milestone on the road to net zero by FY2040.

- (*1) : Net Zero GHG Emissions: Reduce GHG emissions by 90% or more from the base year in the target year and remove residual emissions of 10% or less by directly removing CO_2 from the atmosphere (DAC) or by absorbing CO_2 through planting trees.

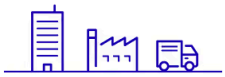
Resource Circulation

Our goals are to design products that conserve resources, to improve resource circularity, and to build a circular economy business model capable of overcoming resource constraints. To achieve this, by FY2030 we will reduce our levels of new resource inputs (virgin material use) per unit of consolidated revenue by at least 30% against 2023 levels. We will also formulate a circularity index by FY2027 and systematically work to implement that index.

Living in Harmony with Nature

In response to Target 15 of the Global Targets for 2030 set out by the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, we will achieve nature-positive outcomes by reducing negative impacts on biodiversity and increasing positive impacts within the scope of the company's corporate activities, including the value chain.

Environmental Action Plan Stage XII

	Customers and Society	Fujitsu Group and Supply Chain		
	Business Field	**Upstream Business**	**Fujitsu Business Area**	**Downstream Business**
				
Climate change	• Expand our contribution to reducing global GHG emissions	• Reductions focused on GHG emissions by suppliers	• Shift GHG emissions at business sites to carbon-neutral levels • Increase the share of renewable electricity with additionality	• Reductions focused on GHG emissions during product use
Resource Circulation		(Implement measures such as water stewardship programs and responses to water risk)		• Improve resource efficiency through better resource circulation and minimized resource use in products
Living in Harmony with Nature (Biodiversity Conservation)		• Reduce negative impacts and increase positive impacts on biodiversity from corporate activities		

Environmental Action Plan Stage XII Targets

Item		Target	FY2030 Targets	Baseline
Customers and society				
		Contribute to reducing global GHG emissions	Under review	Under review
Fujitsu Group and supply chain				
Climate change	Scope 1 and 2	• Reduce GHG emissions at business sites to net-zero equivalent level by the end of fiscal 2030 • Increase share of renewable electricity used in business operations to 100% by 2030 and expand use of high-impact renewable energy	Net zero equivalent (residual level)	—
	Scope 3	• Reduce GHG emissions by at least 42% across the entire value chain by the end of fiscal 2030	Reduction of at least 42%	2020
Resource circulation		• Reduce new resource inputs (raw material use) as a proportion of consolidated revenue by at least 30% compared with fiscal 2023 levels • Formulate a circular economy index by fiscal 2027 and promote initiatives toward achieving it	Reduction of at least 30%	2023
Living in harmony with nature		Reduce negative impacts on biodiversity by at least 42% within the scope of the company's corporate activities (including the value chain), and promote activities that increase positive impacts on biodiversity	Reduction of at least 42%	2020

Note: In light of changes in water consumption resulting from our business transformation, our approach to water stewardship is not to set water reduction targets, but to focus on disclosing initiatives such as conservation activities and responses to water-related risks.

- **[PDF] Environmental Action Plan Stage XII Targets**

Fujitsu Group Environmental Action Plan Stage XI Performance

Target			Baseline	FY2025 Targets	FY2025 Results
Customers and Society					
Promotion of initiatives and solutions development that contribute to SX		• FY2023: Formulation of environmental contribution metrics. FY2024-25: Measurement and disclosure of the amount of contribution • To be objectively acknowledged as an SX leader	—	Deliver SX solutions to customers	Improved recognition as an SX leader
Fujitsu and Supply Chain					
Climate Change(*)	Scope 1 and 2	• Business sites must halve their GHG emissions against the baseline (FY2020) by the end of FY2025 • Increase the share of renewable electricity to at least 50% by 2025	FY2020	Reduction of at least 50%	71.5% reduction
	Scope 3 (Category 11)	• Reduce CO_2 emissions from power consumption during product use by at least 12.5%	FY2020	Reduction of at least 12.5%	46.0% reduction

	Scope 3 (Category 1)	• Reducing GHG emissions in the supply chain
		  • Major suppliers must set emissions reduction targets (aligned with SBT Well Below 2°C)
		  • Collection of GHG reduction data, construction and deployment of mechanisms
			—	Target setting completed	100% set

Resource Circulation		• Development of products and services that contribute to a circular economy (CE) business model	—	Development of CE business products & services	Embedded CE as a common development theme in all our Product Business Divisions by promoting the transformation to a CE business model
		• Reduce water consumption by at least 57,000 m^3 by implementing water reduction measures	—	At least 57,000 m^3	Reduction of 105,000 m^3
		• Increase awareness of water stewardship in the upstream supply chain • Request that major suppliers implement initiatives to raise awareness of issues such as the importance of water resources	—	Requests Completed	Requests 100% issued
Living in Harmony with Nature		• Reduce negative impacts on biodiversity within the scope of the company's corporate activities, including the supply chain, by at least 12.5%. In addition, promote activities that increase positive impacts on biodiversity	FY2020	Reduction of at least 12.5%	36.3% reduction

(*) Climate Change: Scope 1, 2 and 3, adjusted for acquisitions and divestitures

- [PDF] Environmental Action Plan Stage XI Targets and Performance

RELATED LINKS

- [PDF] Fujitsu Group Environmental Action Plan (Stage X)
- [PDF] Fujitsu Group Environmental Action Plan (Stage IX)
- [PDF] Fujitsu Group Environmental Action Plan (Stage VIII)

Contribution to the resolution of environmental challenges for customers and society through our business

Fujitsu aims to transform its portfolio and offerings by 2030, focusing on ESG contributions and Sustainability Transformation (SX*1). In line with its materiality focus on helping to preserve the global environment, Fujitsu provides a range of cross-industry offerings, from supply chain optimization through to energy efficiency. Notably, we are promoting the development of solutions and initiatives that contribute to SX, targeting both customers and society as part of Stage XI of our Environmental Action Plan for 2023 to 2025. Below are examples of Fujitsu's initiatives for helping to resolve environmental challenges for customers and society through its business.

- (*1) SX: Sustainability Transformation

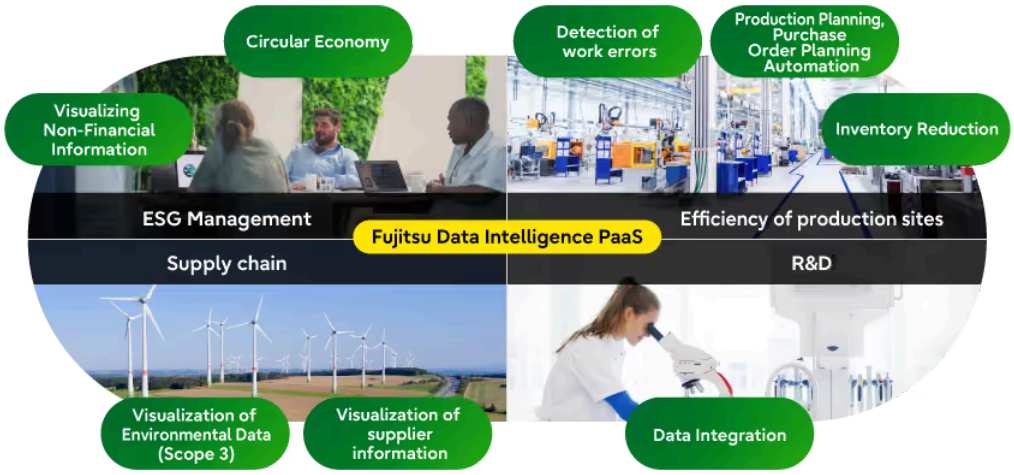
Data-driven response to uncertain times

In times of uncertainty, companies face various challenges at the management, operational, and at the industry and societal levels. To address these challenges while maintaining and enhancing our competitiveness, it is crucial that we make timely and well thought-out decisions informed by data.
Fujitsu offers customers a data-driven management approach to achieving their organizational goals that uses data to formulate the most impactful scenario. Through a cycle of increasing real data, linking data correctly, assigning value to that data and then creating new experiences, we support the transformation of management, business operations, industries and society by advancing Digital Transformation (DX) solutions.

DX solutions with three transformations provided by a data-driven approach

- Management transformation
  - Increased sophistication in decision making: More advanced management through the use of data, moving from numbers-based management to strategy formulation and decision-making
- Business operations transformation
  - Traceability: More efficient business processes by linking data to ensure transparency in manufacturing processes and transactions.
  - Demand forecasting: Greater efficiency through data-driven planning and business processes
  - Advanced infrastructure operation: Risk-based maintenance through data-driven predictive fault detection
  - Quality management: Support for enhanced quality through data integration from design and manufacturing through to after-sales support
- Industry and society transformation
  - Transformation of entire industries: Creation of new systems and value across entire industries.
  - Achievement of carbon neutrality and transition to a circular economy: Aiming to contribute to a sustainable society through the use of data to reduce environmental impacts.

Fujitsu Data Intelligence PaaS (DI PaaS) is a service that powerfully drives this data-driven decision making as well as solutions to DX topics. DI PaaS is a cloud-based all-in-one operation platform that integrates vast amounts of data from both inside and outside organizations into a meaningful format to support decision-making. It consists of "Fujitsu Kozuchi", the world's most advanced AI solution; the "Sustainability Value Accelerator", which enables traceability; and "Data Life-Cycle Utilization", which includes Palantir Foundry and Microsoft Azure/Amazon Web Services among others to achieve complex data integration, application development, and advanced AI. Using these technologies, DI PaaS helps customers solve their challenges by enabling the integrated connection and analysis of data that has been fragmented across industries, leading to unprecedented solutions and insights across the value chain. Furthermore, by seamlessly linking these decision-making outcomes with Fujitsu's long-standing planning and execution systems, DI PaaS empowers autonomous operation of business processes from decision-making to action, enhancing agility and responsiveness to change.



Fujitsu Data Intelligence PaaS

Creation of new value by providing value-chain traceability across companies and industries

The Sustainability Value Accelerator enhances the transparency of the value chain by collecting verifiable traceability data, thus enabling collaboration across companies and across nations. Through trust-based data sharing and cross-company impact simulations, it supports the optimization of the entire value chain and the creation of new business models, helping companies fulfill their social responsibilities while improving profitability. This value chain restructuring supports customers in achieving their business goals and helps to revitalize markets.

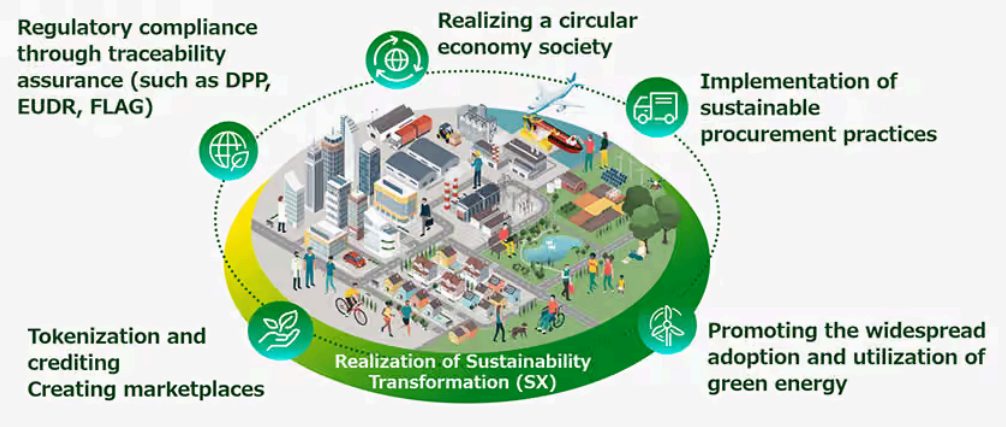
Our approach to solutions

- Provide sustainable procurement and business revitalization: We provide traceability linked to proof of origin for both primary products and secondary products generated through recycling and reuse. This clarifies the process by which products are reused, ensuring transparency for consumers and businesses. We enhance product reliability and promote responsible resource use throughout the supply chain by collecting and managing data right through from raw material procurement for primary products as well as the recycling process for secondary products. This contributes to enhancing brand value by providing sustainable products and appealing to environmental considerations.
- Enable data collaboration between companies across different industries: Reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions is a typical example of a scenario requiring data collaboration. GHG emissions reduction is challenging for individual companies to achieve alone as a concerted effort across the entire supply chain is essential. Collecting data from upstream and downstream partners is particularly important for reducing Scope 3 emissions. However, because traditional

monetary-based calculations often fail to reflect the efforts of suppliers, calculating Product Carbon Footprints (PCF) based on primary data, which requires data collaboration, is crucial.
The Sustainability Value Accelerator helps to visualize and reduce emissions through data collaboration across the entire supply chain, compliant with international standards such as WBCSD PACT.

- Realize a decarbonized society through data utilization and carbon credits: We digitize and automate the work required by knowledge specialists to assess, report, and verify the amount of CO_2 emissions. This significantly reduces the workload both for companies generating J-Credits(*2) and for certifying organizations is significantly reduced, enabling a faster path to monetization. Fujitsu supports the creation of highly trusted J-Credits by undertaking registration as an MRV support system operator in the J-Credit system.

◦ (*2): J-Credit Scheme: A scheme whereby the Japanese government certifies as "carbon credits" the amount of greenhouse gas emissions (such as CO_2) absorbed through appropriate forest management or reduced by introducing energy-saving devices or using renewable energy. J-Credits are classified as compliance credits based on systems managed by nations and governments, and can be used for regulation compliance.



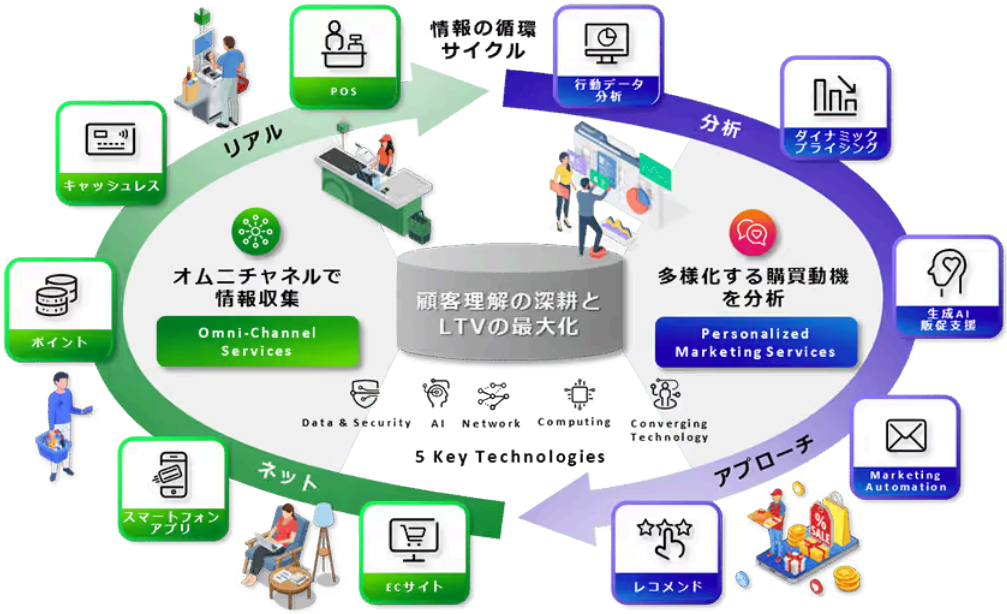
Sustainability Value Accelerator

Achieving sustainable consumption by stimulating demand through personalized marketing

With increasing diversification of consumers' purchasing behavior, companies face challenges in accurately gauging demand as well as reducing waste (e.g. food loss) while increasing profit.
By using AI-based personalized marketing services to optimally identify consumer needs, Fujitsu assists with the entire process from stimulating demand through to optimizing prices. This maximizes the balance of supply and demand across the entire supply chain, offering both reduced waste and business sustainability.

Our approach to solutions

- Demand creation and customer experience optimization: Enhances the consumer purchasing experience by using AI to generate optimized recommendations based on a range of purchasing data.
- More efficient promotional campaigns: Effectively drives demand by using generative AI to create optimized promotional measures based on consumer behavior data.
- Reduced losses through dynamic pricing: Reduces losses from unsold goods and their disposal through automatic generation of optimal pricing based on AI analysis of demand.



Personalized Marketing Services *Japanese text only

Supporting transformation to sustainable businesses by linking data throughout the supply chain

Organizations are facing complex pressures in their supply chains, with frequent external changes and uncertainties in consumer trends, geopolitical risks, tariff fluctuations, procurement disruptions, and environmental impact reductions among others. Amidst all this, they must predict changes, formulate responses based on multiple factors, and quickly reflect those measures in their business operations.
Through Dynamic Supply Chain Management (DSCM), Fujitsu enables visualization and simulation of the entire supply chain, allowing speedy yet flexible responses with end-to-end linking even of complex operational instructions. This supports the transformation to a truly sustainable data-driven business along with a resilient supply chain that maximizes profits while minimizing environmental impact.

Our approach to solutions

- Supply chain visualization and planning optimization: While continuing to leverage existing business processes and systems, we can enhance the visualization of the entire supply chain by integrating dispersed data and optimize planning with technologies such as AI.
- Risk forecasting and enhanced resilience: We use digital rehearsals to simulate risks and loss and build systems that can quickly respond to unforeseen circumstances such as natural disasters.
- Links to organization-wide operational instructions: We enhance intra-organizational business agility by quickly reflecting plan updates necessitated by sudden changes or unexpected problems on ordering from suppliers and logistics operations.



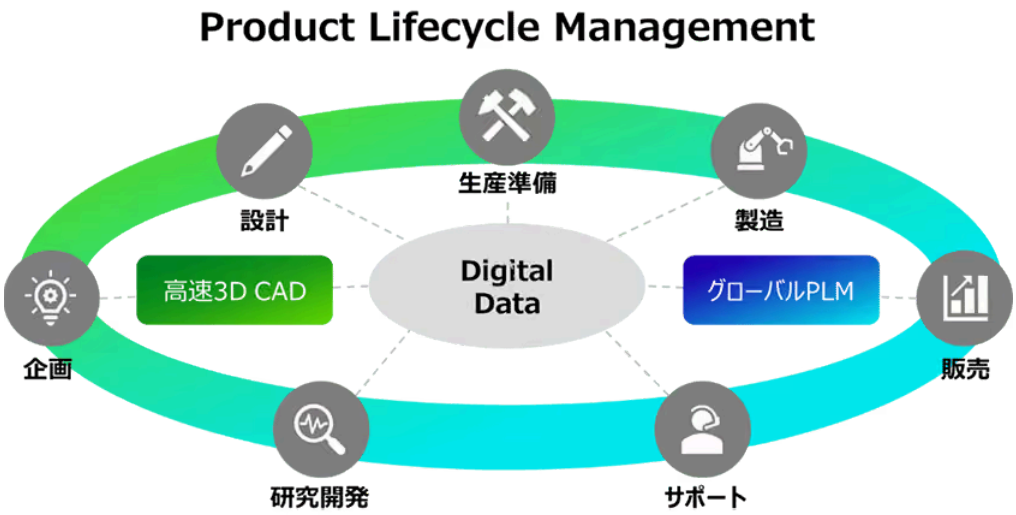
DSCM *Japanese text only

Visualization and automation linked by digital threads for more efficient development processes

Manufacturing industry business processes, from product design through to production preparation, must consider the environment and provide shorter lead times, lower costs, and higher quality.
Fujitsu links the entire product lifecycle using digital threads with PLM at the core to realize sustainable manufacturing premised on ESG environmental considerations. Linking environmental information to the Bill of Materials (BOM) from the initial design stages allows us to develop products that are both competitive and compliant with the applicable regulations. This supports sustainable growth in the manufacturing industry through efficient development processes.

Our approach to solutions

- Integration and visualization of environmental information using digital threads: We develop an environmental BOM where environmental information is linked to the design BOM with PLM-centered digital threads. This provides a consistent linkage from data procurement from the supplier through to design and manufacture, promoting environmental consideration from the earliest design stages.
- Development process automation using simulation and optimization: By combining LCA, MBD (Model-Based Design) and 3D CAE (Computer-Aided Engineering), we can automate multi-objective optimization and simulation of the environmental impacts and product performance on digital twins. This enables efficient design with fewer development steps by automating selection of the optimum material, shaping or manufacturing method to achieve environmental goals.



Product Lifecycle Management *Japanese text only

Utilizing AI and ICT to improve comfort, convenience, and safety, and make urban spaces more attractive

As populations become more concentrated in cities and depopulation accelerates in regional areas, there is a growing need for more compact cities capable of responding flexibly to the needs of citizens and consumers. We confront a growing number of issues, such as how to foster vibrant urban spaces, limit congestion, and provide transport that does not rely on cars along with safe and secure environments.
Fujitsu Group's 'Advanced Space' enables the creation of sustainable urban areas that foster streetscapes that are lively and interesting but also safe and secure, creating relaxed and appealing area experiences that people are drawn to. By harnessing the power of data and AI, we aim to transform facilities and cities into safer, more secure, and more attractive spaces.

Our approach to solutions

- First, we focus on visitor engagement and revenue maximization at sports and entertainment venues and event management. By leveraging ticketing management and video analytics AI, we can improve both the visitor experience and operational efficiency, contributing to more vibrant, safe, and secure communities.
- Second, we deliver value in the transportation sector. By utilizing integrated traffic simulation and on-demand mobility services, we help optimize transportation measures. This helps reduce congestion and improve travel convenience.
- Third, we improve the efficiency of infrastructure management. By leveraging urban data and infrastructure diagnostic services,local governments and infrastructure operators can streamline inspection and maintenance activities.
- In addition, we leverage AI and integrated comprehensive simulators to analyze city-wide data, we support optimize planning and decision-making. This enables city management that fosters vibrant communities while maintaining a safe and secure environment.



Advanced Space

Climate change

External trends

Accelerated controls on GHG emissions are required for carbon neutrality

The COP 21 Paris Agreement, adopted in 2015, established a shared global long-term goal to limit "the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels" and pursue efforts "to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels.", as well as the long-term goal of carbon neutrality (net zero emissions) by the second half of this century. Since then, efforts to achieve a carbon-neutral society have been accelerating on a global scale. Based on the International Sustainability Disclosure Standards issued by the International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB) and the disclosure standards issued by the Sustainability Standards Board of Japan (SSBJ), Fujitsu evaluates and discloses climate-related risks and opportunities, and financial impacts, in accordance with the framework established by the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD). In addition, the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) calls for corporate emissions reduction targets set to meet the 1.5°C pathways, and RE100 promotes activity by 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 Group 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. Furthermore, delays in responding to societal and legislative requirements to reduce GHG emissions may impact product manufacturing, service development, etc., potentially leading to the loss of business opportunities.
Since launching the Fujitsu Group Environmental Action Plan, we have treated the reduction of GHG emissions as a critical issue and strived to achieve the defined targets.

The majority of the GHG emissions generated by the Fujitsu Group derive from purchased electricity, rather than the combustion of oil or gas. In particular, energy consumption associated with the growing AI demand is trending upward and will continue to increase. To curb this, the Fujitsu Group regularly monitors energy consumption and GHG emissions at its data centers, factories, and offices and promotes measures to reduce energy consumption.

Approach under the Fujitsu Group Environmental Action Plan Stage XII

Strengthening concrete efforts to achieve net-zero

In May 2017, the Fujitsu Group formulated the FUJITSU Climate and Energy Vision, its environmental vision. In August of the same year, the Group obtained SBTi validation for its GHG emissions reduction targets as in line with 2°C pathways. The SBTi provides a framework for companies to set voluntary GHG emissions reduction targets based on scientific knowledge compiled by organizations such as the IPCC (*2), with the aim of driving significant mid- to long-term reductions in GHG emissions.
Given the global trend toward net-zero, the Fujitsu Group reviewed its position and revised its FY2030 target for reducing GHG emissions from its business sites from 33% to 71.4% below FY2013 levels. On April 15, 2021, this revised figure was also validated as a 1.5°C pathways-aligned target by the SBTi. To accelerate the global community's journey to net-zero, including within its supply chain, Fujitsu has pledged to expand its use of renewable energy to achieve 'net-zero equivalent' GHG emissions from its own operations by FY2030, and to achieve net-zero (*3) across its entire value chain (Scope 1, 2, 3) by FY2040. This net-zero by FY2040 target has been approved by the SBTi (*4) in June 2023.
Under the Fujitsu Group Environmental Action Plan Stage XII, the Group will leverage its technologies to reduce environmental impacts across its operations and supply chain, while simultaneously delivering value to customers and society. Through this dual approach, the Group will continue to reduce GHG emissions while aiming to achieve both business growth and solutions to social challenges.

- (*2) Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) :
  An organization established in 1988 by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) with the aim of providing comprehensive assessments of human-induced climate change and its impacts, together with adaptation and mitigation measures from scientific, technological and socio-economic perspectives.
- (*3) Net-zero :
  The elimination of greenhouse-gas emissions through emissions reductions of at least 90% of the base year by the target year and removing the remaining 10% or less through measures such as reforestation or Direct Air Capture (DAC) of CO_2 in the atmosphere.
- **(*4) Refer to our target wording on the SBTi Target Dashboard.**

Related links

- Actions and targets related to climate change initiatives under the Fujitsu Group Environmental Action Plan Stage XII
  - **Reducing Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions at Our Business Sites**
  - **Expand the Use of Renewable Energy**
  - **Reduction of CO_2 Emissions by Reducing Power Consumption When Using Products**
  - **Activities to Reduce GHG Emissions in the Upstream Portion of the Supply Chain**

Reducing Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions at our business sites

Our approach

Considering the prevention of global warming an important issue, the Fujitsu Group formulated its medium- to long-term environmental vision, the Fujitsu Climate and Energy Vision, which initially aimed to eliminate all CO_2 emissions from its own operations by 2050. However, we have decided to move the target year forward to 2030.
Among GHGs, our business sites (plants and offices, as well as data centers) primarily emit CO_2 when energy (electricity, fuel oil, gas) is used and emit PFCs and HFCs from fluorocarbon leakage. We set reduction targets in addition to complying with the relevant laws, and we are striving to reduce and control energy use and GHG emissions.

Reducing CO_2 emitted during energy consumption

About 99% of the Fujitsu Group's total GHG emissions arise from CO_2 emissions due to energy consumption. Therefore, we continuously promote the following energy-saving measures to reduce CO_2 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, and switching to LED lighting
- Measuring energy consumption for visualization and promoting use of the data so collected

Reducing emissions of GHGs other than CO_2

As for GHGs other than CO_2, the Fujitsu Group mainly emits PFCs and HFCs because of fluorocarbon leaks from air conditioning equipment. We conduct inspections and maintenance in compliance with relevant laws and strive to control these emissions.

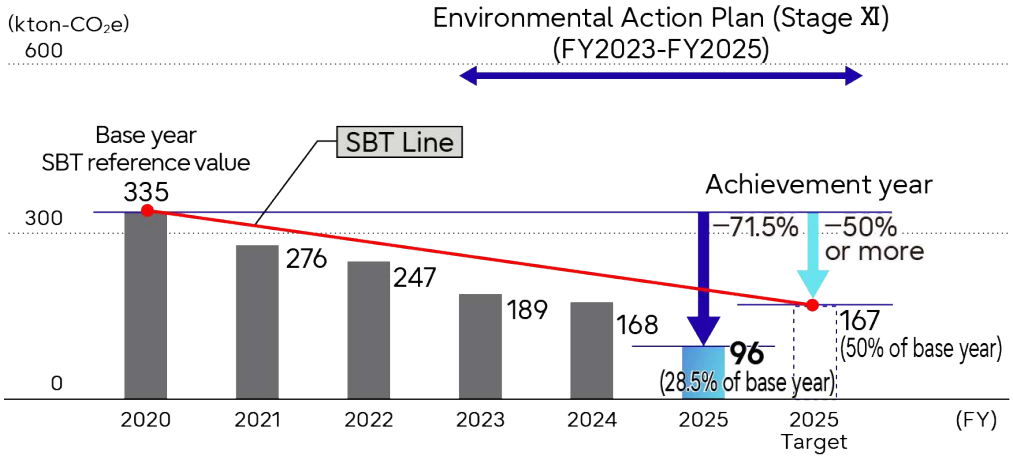
FY2025 performance

Targets under the Fujitsu Group environmental action plan (Stage XI)	FY2025 result
Reduce GHG emissions of our business sites to 50% or less of the base year (FY2020) level. (FY2025 target: 50% reduction) (*1)	71.5% reduction (*2)

- (*1) Target organizations : Business sites owned by Fujitsu and the Fujitsu Group. Includes major data centers.
- (*2) : GHG emissions reduction rate based on market standards

Promoting reduction in CO_2 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, as for lighting equipment investments, we have contributed to the reduction of CO_2 emissions by 462 ton-CO_2e through the continuous and efficient deployment of high-efficiency LED lighting. We also improved facility operations (794 ton-CO_2e) by reviewing air conditioning equipment operating conditions, such as switching to more efficient equipment, controlling the number of units, and suspending operation of pumps and air conditioning devices. Through our own efforts, we carried out measures to reduce emissions by roughly 1.2 kton-CO_2e (0.7% in comparison to last fiscal year).
As a result of these initiatives, we reduced our GHG emissions according to market standards in line with the SBT-based target set in the environmental action plan, which is an objective in the Environmental Action Plan (Stage XI), by 71.5% compared to the baseline year (43.1% reduction in comparison to our emissions in the previous fiscal year).



Environmental action plan (Stage XI) GHG emissions reductions (*4) (*5)

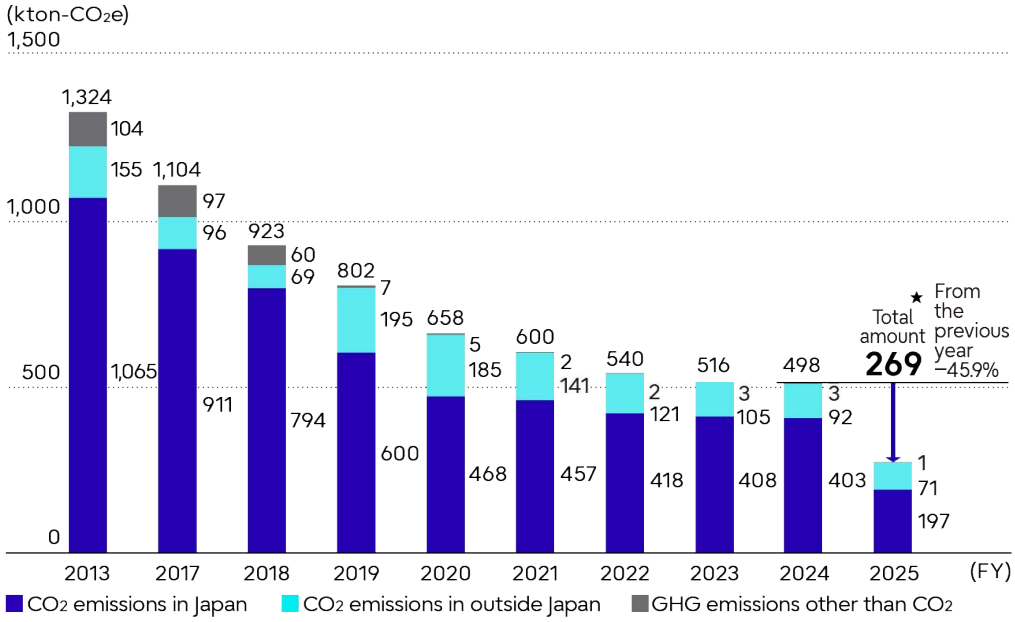
- (*3) BAT (Best Available Technologies) : Usable state-of-the-art technologies to reduce GHGs.

- (*4) : Environmental Action Plan (Stage XI) performance values for the reference year (FY2020) and FY2025 are totals calculated using the latest boundary for business sites covered by the environmental action plan (Stage X).
- (*5) : CO_2 conversion factors of purchased electricity are market standards for both the reference year (FY2020) and FY2025 performance values.

Total emissions of 269 kton-CO_2e*in FY2025

★ Indicators assured by third party

Our total GHG emissions in FY2025 were 269 kton-CO_2e (output level per sales amount: 7.7 ton-CO_2e/100 million yen). They decreased by 45.9% in comparison to the previous fiscal year.



Trends in total GHG emissions (*6) (*7)

- (*6) CO_2 emissions in Japan and overseas : The CO_2 conversion factor for purchased electric power in performance reports has been calculated with a fixed value of: In Japan - 0.570 tons-CO_2/MWh for FY2013, 0.518 tons-CO_2/MWh for FY2017, 0.497 tons-CO_2/MWh for FY2018, 0.461 tons-CO_2/MWh for FY2019, 0.444 tons-CO_2/MWh for FY2020, 0.441 tons-CO_2/MWh for FY2021, 0.436 tons-CO_2/MWh for FY2022, 0.437 tons-CO_2/MWh for FY2023, 0.421 tons-CO_2/MWh for FY2024, and 0.422 tons-CO_2/MWh for FY2025.
  Overseas – The same coefficients as those used in Japan are applied from FY2013 to FY2018, and from FY2019 onwards, values are calculated using the latest IEA data (by country) for the relevant FY.
- (*7) Emissions other than CO_2 : These are converted to equivalent amounts of CO_2 using the global warming potential (GWP) for each gas.

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, ensuring a stable energy supply through diversification of energy sources, and achieving economic growth centered on energy.
The Fujitsu Group has established an environmental vision aimed at achieving a carbon-neutral society. Under this vision, the Group has identified the thorough promotion of energy conservation and the active introduction of renewable energy as key initiatives. 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).

FY2025 performance

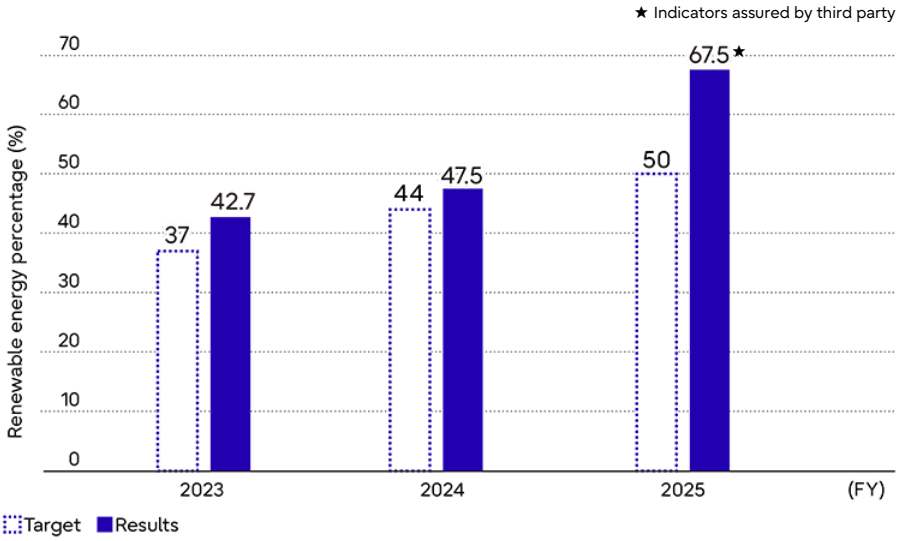
★ Indicators assured by third party

Targets under the Fujitsu Group environmental action plan (Stage XI)	FY2025 result
Expand the rate of renewable energy usage to more than 50 % in 2025 (*1)	67.5%★ (*2)

- (*1) Target organizations : Business sites owned by Fujitsu and the Fujitsu Group. Includes all data centers
- (*2) Calculation standards : Refer to the environmental performance data calculation standards for details

Environmental action plan (Stage XI) initiatives

With the aim of achieving the Fujitsu Group's medium-term environmental goal of "using 100% renewable energy in FY 2030," we set a target under the Fujitsu Group environmental action plan (Stage XI) to expand our use of renewable energy to more than 50% by 2025. As a result, in FY2025, we achieved a 100% renewable energy usage rate across all data center operations through initiatives such as the purchase of green power and electricity generation using solar panels. Consequently, the Fujitsu Group's overall renewable energy usage rate increased to 67.5%★.
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 XI) 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 and 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 1 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 1 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

Reduction of CO_2 emissions by reducing power consumption when using products

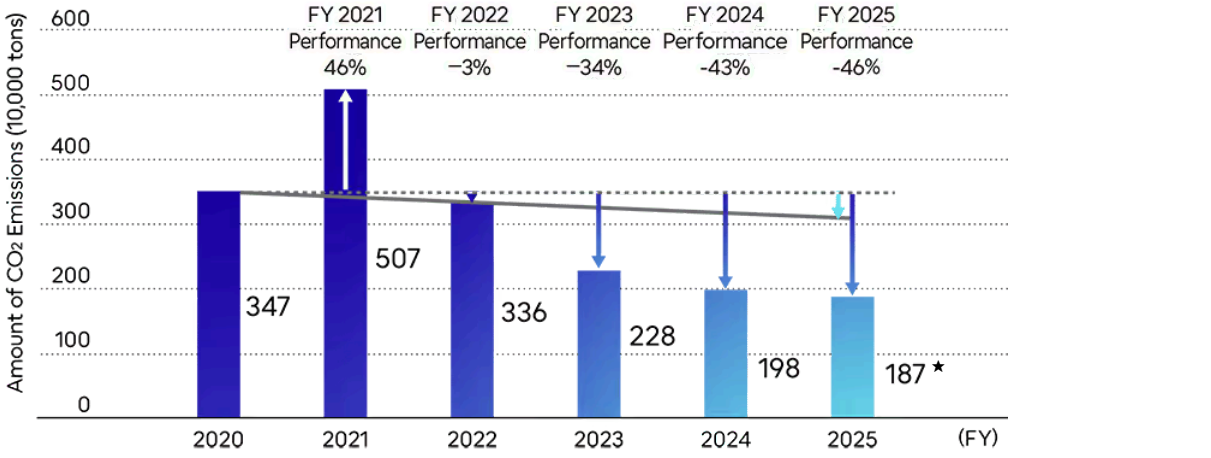
Our approach

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 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.

FY2025 performance

Targets under the Fujitsu Group environmental action plan (Stage XI)	FY2025 result
Reduce CO_2 emissions due to product power consumption by 12.5% or more in comparison to FY2020.	Reduced by 46.0%

★ Indicators assured by third party



CO_2 emissions reduction from power consumption during product use
Note: In line with the improvement in the accuracy of data collection, we have retroactively adjusted the figures.

Fujitsu Group environmental action plan (Stage XI) initiatives

Aiming for net-zero GHG emissions for the entire value chain, the Fujitsu Group environmental action plan (Stage XI) has set a target of reducing emissions in FY2025 by 12.5% or more in comparison to FY2020. To achieve this target, each unit has been working to improve energy efficiency, etc. of products in the FY2023–FY2025 pipeline. Specifically, we promoted the use of low-power components, aggregating functions to reduce terminal numbers, using high-efficiency power supplies, optimizing power-management controls, reducing the number of components, and implementing energy-saving devices.

Attained a 46.0% reduction in CO_2 emissions in comparison to FY2020

In FY2025, as a result of applying and expanding energy-saving technologies in our servers, storage, PCs, and network devices, we were able to attain a 46.0% reduction in CO_2 emissions in comparison to FY2020.

Working toward our targets

In order to achieve net-zero GHG emissions across the entire value chain, 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 energy-saving devices, which will contribute to revolutionary improvements in energy efficiency, and aim for the products to be applied at an early stage.

Initiatives in FY2025

ESPRIMO G6015/T and G6015/TX: Delivering a space-saving design, high performance, and energy efficiency

The ESPRIMO G6015/T and G6015/TX are the smallest desktop PC models in the ESPRIMO series and were designed with a strong focus on space efficiency. Despite their ultra-compact chassis with a case volume of only approximately 0.87 liters, the smallest in the ESPRIMO lineup, they achieve industry-leading energy efficiency, with typical power consumption of 4.7 W and an AAA rating under Japan's Energy Conservation Act classification system.
The systems also support a wide range of security features and enable greater operational efficiency through AI-driven technologies.
From an environmental perspective, only the ESPRIMO G6015/T complies as standard with the International ENERGY STAR® Program, an international energy-efficiency program established to protect the global environment by setting criteria for products with outstanding energy-saving performance, including power consumption during operation, sleep mode, and power-off mode. In addition, the adoption of low-power components has enabled a 49% reduction in power consumption compared with the ESPRIMO G5010/E.
Through the continued provision of energy-efficient products, we remain committed to contributing to a carbon-neutral society.



ESPRIMO G6015/T

- Case Studies

Activities to reduce GHG emissions in the upstream portion of the supply chain

Our approach

In addition to reducing our own GHG emissions, the Fujitsu Group has also been requesting, as part of green procurement, that its suppliers engage in activities to reduce their own GHG emissions in order to help contain global warming.
Starting in FY2016, we have also been expanding these efforts further upstream in the supply chain by encouraging our suppliers to include their own suppliers (secondary suppliers from the perspective of the Fujitsu Group) in these activities.
Moreover, starting in FY2022, we are asking our main suppliers to establish a GHG reduction target based on the international standard of Science Based Targets (SBT). We have also expanded the target suppliers for GHG emissions reduction to include those in the services-related industry in addition to the existing category of parts manufacturing as we strive to further reduce global warming.
In addition, we host webinars on how to set targets and share FAQs. We support our suppliers' GHG reduction efforts through the provision of a simple tool for suppliers to visualize GHG emissions (Scope 1 and 2) of their own company and determine whether their target setting conforms to the SBT criteria.
Starting in FY2024, we began collaborating with 45 foreign and domestic suppliers (as of March 2026) to share data of CO_2 emissions per unit of product (carbon footprint). For this initiative, we utilized Fujitsu's offering service "Sustainability Value Accelerator- Fujitsu Track and Trust" to calculate and share product carbon footprints (PCFs) compliant with rules both in Japan and overseas. By offering options for data confidentiality and automatic calculations, we fostered a sense of trust between corporations and encouraged participation. We will make supply chain emissions transparent and propose measures using actual data, with our vision set on developing products by utilizing AI and visualization of business impact as we accelerate this initiative forward.
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.

- **November 15, 2024 press release "Fujitsu collaborates with global suppliers in decarbonization initiative to exchange product-level primary data on CO_2 emissions"**
- **Expanding the scope of the world's first deployment! Implementing seminars for global suppliers as we aim to achieve decarbonization! (Japanese text only)**
- **A Journey of Change: How Fujitsu uses PACT to partner with suppliers and drive value chain decarbonization**

FY2025 performance

Targets under the Fujitsu Group Environmental Action Plan (Stage XI)	FY2025 result
Reduction of GHG emissions: expansion of activities to primary suppliers and secondary suppliers	100% complete establishment of emissions reduction targets in Fujitsu Group's primary suppliers (who produce 80% in emissions).

Reduction of GHG emissions: Expansion of activities to primary suppliers and secondary suppliers

The Fujitsu Group has requested that its primary suppliers, who account for 80% of emissions, implement activities to reduce GHG emissions and establish reduction targets. The establishment of targets is 100% complete.
Additionally, using external evaluation tools such as EcoVadis and Fujitsu's own internal environment surveys, we can ascertain and analyze the status of these activities by our suppliers, as we promote continual improvement and strengthening of emission-reducing activities. Furthermore, regarding PCF (Product Carbon Footprint) activities, we are pursuing collaboration with our global suppliers and we aim to enhance the precision of our emissions data by expanding efforts even to secondary suppliers.

Supplier GHG reporting status

Item	Implementation Status
Energy Usage and GHG Reporting	60%
Scope3 GHG Emissions Reporting	44%

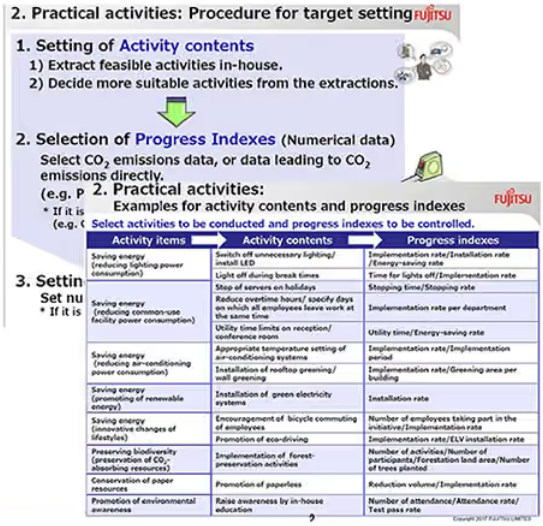
- * Total from responses by suppliers using EcoVadis

Offering guidelines for activities for reducing CO_2 emissions

The Fujitsu Group created original explanatory materials to facilitate the spread of activities for reducing CO_2 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 CO_2 emissions" can be downloaded from the following sites.

- Japan
- Global



Informational materials for business partners

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. The European Commission also announced its Eco-Design for Sustainable Products Regulation (ESPR) in June 2024, not only expanding the ESPR product scope, but also establishing performance requirements such as recyclability, durability, repairability, and use of recycled materials. With the increase in product sustainability requirements, the ESPR will also introduce Carbon Footprint to provide environmental impact assessment information and a Digital Product Passport (DPP) to ensure traceability throughout the product life cycle. The requirement for more efficient use of resources is increasing worldwide. For example, in the U.S., more and more states are passing Right to Repair laws, while in Japan, the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI) is working on building a Circular Economy Information Distribution Platform.

The Problem of Plastic Waste

According to the Global Plastics Outlook: Economic Drivers, Environmental Impacts and Policy Options report published by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) in February 2022, the amount of plastic waste generated globally by 2060 will be triple its 2019 level of 353 Mt. Additionally, while the resumed session of the Fifth United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA-5.2) held in February 2022 recognized the usefulness of plastics, it also noted that the problem of plastic pollution, in particular marine pollution, is global in scale. It therefore decided that an Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee (INC) would be established in the latter half of 2022 to develop an international agreement, with the aim of finalizing the agreement by the end of 2024. However, by the end of 2024 no agreement had been reached on a legally binding international instrument (treaty) on plastic pollution, and discussions were carried forward to a future resumed session. As a company, we need to address plastic resource circulation throughout the entire product life cycle and will continue our efforts in this area.

The Fujitsu Group's Position

Aiming for Resource Circulation

Since the 1990s, the Fujitsu Group has had a long-standing commitment to the 3Rs of resource management: reduce, reuse, recycle. We have promoted measures such as reducing the number of parts in our products and making them smaller, thinner, and lighter. We have also focused on the reuse of resources from used ICT products and waste generated at our business sites. Since reuse of resources from used ICT products has been a past target of our Environmental Action Plan, and we have now achieved a reuse rate of over 90% for business-use ICT products, our efforts are currently continuing as an internal target.
Recently, the push towards the "Circular economy" is gaining momentum worldwide. In particular, the adoption of the abovementioned ESPR has prompted a wave of discussion around resource recycling, including such topics as the reuse of waste as a resource, improvement of product recyclability and the use of recycled materials. There is also an urgent need for measures to address the problem of plastic waste.
In light of this situation, and building on our foundation of existing initiatives, the Fujitsu Group will target the use of reusable plastics in ICT products and a switch to paper instead of plastic packaging materials. Although changes in our business structure have led to a downward trend in our overall waste generated, we will continue to further reduce waste and strengthen our recycling and resource utilization efforts as we strive to make a greater contribution to a recycling-oriented society. In addition to company-wide measures such as minimizing resource use in our products, we are investigating circular economy business models that are tailored to the characteristics of individual products, and placing greater emphasis on design that is tailored to these new business models.

Responses to The Act on Promotion of Resource Circulation for Plastics

Given the growing environmental challenges posed by plastic waste, both in Japan and globally, there is a need for immediate measures to promote plastic resource recycling, including rationalizing their use, municipal recycling, and establishing systems to encourage voluntary collection and recycling by businesses.
Designated a "high-volume waste emitter" under the legislation, Fujitsu has established targets for reducing and recycling plastic waste and is implementing activities in line with those targets.

Target: Promotion of zero-emissions activities for plastic waste and greater use of returnable plastics
FY2025 waste plastics emissions: 1.2 thousand tons

- Saving and reusing resources in products and circular economy initiatives
- Reducing the amount of water used
- Activities to conserve water resources in the upstream portion of the supply chain

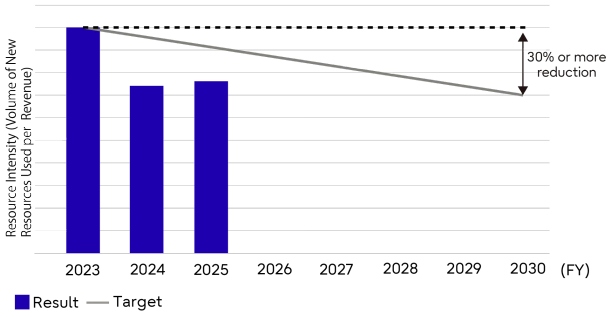
Saving and reusing resources in products and circular economy initiatives

Saving resources in products and circular economy initiatives

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 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. 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 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. Given the growing importance of the circular economy worldwide in recent years, we continue to promote the reduction of environmental impact through resource saving while shifting our focus to the realization of the circular economy.

Furthermore, in October 2023, Fujitsu joined the Circular Partners (CPs), a partnership established by Japan's Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry to foster collaboration among industry, government, and academia aimed at realizing a circular economy. We submitted our target to reduce our resource intensity—a proprietary term that indicates the volume of virgin resources used per revenue across the Fujitsu Group—by 30% or more compared to FY2023 levels to CPs, and are advancing activities toward this end. In FY2025, the reduction was 25.6% compared with FY2023 levels because of the impact from a decrease in sales, despite carrying out resource-saving initiatives. This target is also covered in the Fujitsu Group Environmental Action Plan (Stage XII). To meet our target, we will continue to drive efforts such as increasing the use of recycled materials to reduce our reliance on virgin resources.



Reduction in resource intensity

FY2025 performance

Targets under the Fujitsu Group Environmental Action Plan (Stage XI)	FY2025 result
Development of products and services that contribute to a circular economy business model	By promoting a transformation to a circular economy business model, the circular economy has become a common development theme across all Product Business Divisions

By promoting a transformation to a circular economy business model, the circular economy has become a common development theme across all Product Business Divisions

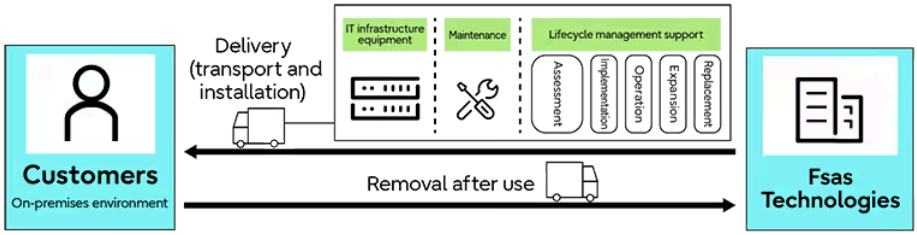
Following a shift in mindset driven by cross-functional initiatives, each Product Business Division is now transitioning from viewing the circular economy merely as an environmental measure to a core theme for business model transformation, and is proactively addressing it. First, we promoted a shift in mindset among product development teams through cross-functional initiatives such as holding workshops, setting and promoting targets for each division, deploying e-learning, and disseminating information through the internal website. As a result, the circular economy is now recognized not merely as an environmental initiative, but as a company-wide business transformation theme, penetrating the entire organization. Also, we have established a system in which all business divisions involved in product development formulate and promote targets that incorporate the perspective of the circular economy. This has transformed the system into an autonomous promotion system in which each division proactively takes action. As a result, 8 development targets related to the circular economy were set and promoted across all 6 business divisions in FY2025.

Looking ahead

Going forward, we will work to make the Fujitsu Group's initiatives more visible by using concrete indicators, while also setting more ambitious targets and driving efforts to achieve them.

Examples of initiatives

uSCALE subscription model (Fsas Technologies Inc.)



How uSCALE works

This is a new IT infrastructure delivery model that allows the customer to use hardware equipment such as servers and storage, as well as software, on-premises, on a monthly subscription basis.
At the end of the subscription period, the product is returned, refurbished, and then redistributed to other customers. This process reduces the use of virgin resources and contributes to the realization of a circular economy.
Furthermore, customers also benefit from reduced initial costs, pay-as-you-go billing, and the elimination of the need to own assets.

Development of a reuse program for ATM maintenance parts (Fujitsu Frontech)

When we replace our customers' ATMs, we take back old ATMs that would normally be scrapped and refurbish some of the parts to be used as maintenance parts. This reduces the number of newly manufactured maintenance parts, thereby limiting the use of new resources and helping to reduce waste.



- Introduction of other initiatives (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

FY2023	94.1 %
FY2024	93.3 %
FY2025	94.6 %

- Introduction of other initiatives (case studies)

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 XI).

FY2025 performance

Targets under the Fujitsu Group environmental action plan (Stage XI)	FY2025 result
Adding measures to reduce water consumption and reducing water usage by at least 57 thousand m^3 by the end of FY2025. (*1)	Water consumption was reduced by 5 thousand m^3 (target for FY2024: 5 thousand m^3)

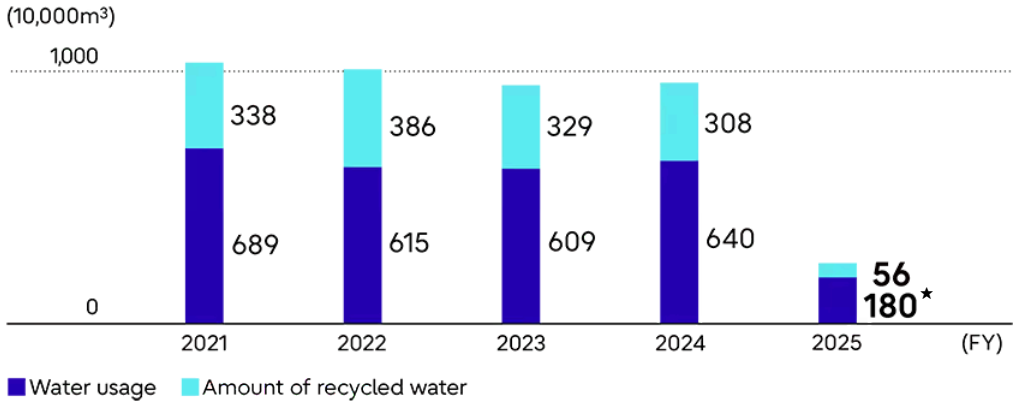
- (*1) : Target organizations: Japan; Fujitsu and Fujitsu Group offices (excluding data centers)
  Overseas; Fujitsu and Fujitsu Group manufacturing sites

The measures we established in FY2025 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 measures at each business site, plant, etc., so that we could make more efficient use of our water resources.
As a result of these measures, water usage for 2025 was reduced by 5 thousand m^3, bringing the cumulative reduction to 110 thousand m^3 between FY2023 and 2025, which is 193% of the 57 thousand m^3 reduction target set in the Fujitsu Group Environmental Action Plan (Stage XI).

Water usage in FY2025 was 1.80 million m^3 ★ (a 72% decrease compared to the previous fiscal year)

★ Indicators assured by third party

The total amount of water we used in FY2025 was 1.80 million m^3 (output level per sales amount: 51 m^3/100 million yen), representing a 72% decrease compared to FY2024. Additionally, 0.56 million m^3 of that usage was recycled water, which was a decrease of 81.7% in comparison to FY2024. As a Group company with high water consumption and recycled water volume is no longer part of the Fujitsu Group, recycled water comprised 31.3% of our total water usage, a deterioration of 16.7 percentage points over FY2024.



Trends in water usage and amounts of recycled water

Data centers and water management

The advancement and widespread adoption of AI have rapidly increased attention to water resource management and water consumption in data centers.
Particularly in Europe, regulations and mandatory disclosure requirements related to data center water consumption and WUE (Water Usage Effectiveness) (*2) are being introduced, and water resource management is increasingly recognized as a critical business issue.
In response, we recognize WUE, alongside PUE (Power Usage Effectiveness), which has long been a key focus, as an important indicator for sustainable data center operations.
Against this backdrop, we conducted a survey in FY2025 of our major domestic and international data centers to assess the current status of water management and WUE performance.
Going forward, we will leverage the survey results to enhance water management practices at each facility. In addition, by sharing best practices across regions, we aim to achieve sustainable data center operations that optimize both PUE and WUE.

- (*2) : WUE (Water Usage Effectiveness) : A metric that measures water-use efficiency in data centers. It is calculated as annual water consumption (L) divided by the power consumption of IT equipment (kWh).

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 GHG emissions. We are working to understand the status and circumstances of our suppliers' activities, and are also promoting the implementation of water risk assessments as the first step toward water resource conservation activities.
We expect that having the entire supply chain work together on water conservation 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.

FY2025 performance

Targets under the Fujitsu Group Environmental Action Plan (Stage XI)	FY2025 Result
Conservation of Water Resources: Implement effective water conservation activities and water risk countermeasures.	Implemented a water risk survey and climate analysis for Fujitsu Group's primary suppliers.

Conservation of water resources: Requesting that primary suppliers work to conserve water resources as a theme they should address

Against the backdrop of worsening water resource problems and growing international concern, in addition to continuing our work to reduce GHG emissions as pursued under the Fujitsu Group Environmental Action Plan (Stage VIII) from FY2016 to FY2018, we situated the conservation of water resources as an issue which we need to ask our suppliers to address, starting in FY2019.
Consequently, we are moving forward with the deployment and utilization of EcoVadis, an external evaluation tool, in order to ascertain activity status and conditions for suppliers, as we work to clarify the issues we will face during implementation of these initiatives in the future.

Supplier water risk activity implementation status

Item	Implementation Rate
Formulation of Environmental Policy for Water Resources	36%
Establishment of Quantitative Targets for Water Resources	14%
Initiatives in Reducing Water Usage	69%
Water Usage Reporting	64%

- *Total from responses by suppliers using EcoVadis

Since many companies are globally connected through their supply chains, water conservation is an issue that no company can afford to ignore. The first step in conserving water resources is to have an accurate understanding of inherent 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
- Global



Contents of "Water Risk Assessment for Companies"

Living in harmony with nature (Conservation of biodiversity)

Management approach

Biodiversity loss poses an enormous global risk; an integrated response is vital to secure a carbon-neutral and nature-positive future

The Global Risks Report 2026 from the World Economic Forum (WEF), ranks “Biodiversity loss and ecosystem collapse” as the second most severe, long-term global risk, recognizing biodiversity loss alongside climate change as an urgent and critical issue. Viewing the delivery 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”. Part 2 of the 15th Conference of the Parties to the UN Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD-COP15) held in December 2022 adopted the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, which includes international targets for 2030. The framework establishes “23 Global Targets for 2030” aimed at the 2030 Mission “To take urgent action to halt and reverse biodiversity loss to put nature on a path to recovery for the benefit of people and planet” (excerpt). 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 planet by 2030. Thus, it is now considered vital that, as well as carbon-neutral initiatives to counter climate change, we also have integrated measures aimed at delivering nature-positive outcomes.

To deliver nature-positive outcomes, we have established a vision and a mid-term goal in line with international targets

The Fujitsu Group formulated its vision for 2050 and its 2030 Target (Environmental Action Plan Stage XII (five-year plan)) in line with international targets for delivering nature-positive outcomes (Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework).
Vision for 2050: Create a world in harmony with nature, where "nature and biodiversity," which are fundamental to a sustainable society, are fully restored through digital technology.
2030 Target: Reduce negative impacts on biodiversity by at least 42% (against FY2020 levels) within the scope of the company's corporate activities, including the value chain, and promote activities to increase positive impacts on biodiversity. We will continue to implement activities to reduce negative impacts and increase positive impacts on biodiversity.

FY2025 performance

Target Under Stage XI of the Fujitsu Group Environmental Action Plan	FY2025 performance
Reduction of at least 12.5% (against FY2020 levels) in negative impacts on biodiversity within the scope of the company's corporate activities, including the supply chain, and promotion of activities to increase positive impacts on biodiversity.	36.3% reduction in negative impacts on biodiversity (against FY2020 levels) within the scope of the company's corporate activities, including the supply chain. As one of the Fujitsu Group activities aimed at boosting our positive impact on biodiversity, we participated in the Nature-Positive Nasunogahara Alliance.

Establishment of a calculation method that uses Ecological Footprint (EF) as the indicator for visualizing the impact of corporate activities on biodiversity

Of the Global Targets for 2030 established by the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework adopted at CBD-COP15, one of the most relevant targets to the business sector is Target 15 : " Take legal, administrative or policy measures to encourage and enable business, and in particular to ensure that large and transnational companies and financial institutions:
(a) Regularly monitor, assess, and transparently disclose their risks, dependencies and impacts on biodiversity, including with requirements for all large as well as transnational companies and financial institutions along their operations, supply and value chains, and portfolios;
(b) Provide information needed to consumers to promote sustainable consumption patterns;
(c) Report on compliance with access and benefit-sharing regulations and measures, as applicable;
in order to progressively reduce negative impacts on biodiversity, increase positive impacts, reduce biodiversity-related risks to business and financial institutions, and promote actions to ensure sustainable patterns of production." At the 24th meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA-24), assessment indicators for each target were also discussed and Ecological Footprint was proposed as one of the candidate indicators for Target 15.
In response, the Fujitsu Group established a calculation method that uses the Ecological Footprint indicator to enable a comprehensive evaluation of the organization's activities. Selected to measure negative impacts on biodiversity, the method identified significant negative-impact factors in the Ecological Footprint assessment of the Group's activities. See below for details.
The Fujitsu Group selected Ecological Footprint as an evaluation indicator for the following reasons:

1. Ecological Footprint is a Component indicator for Target 15 of the Global Targets for 2030, proposed by SBSTTA-24, selected based on scientific findings.
2. It enables comprehensive evaluation of all corporate activities.

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]	Relevance: Green Nationally feasible: Yellow Globally feasible with national disaggregation: Yellow Readiness: Red Summary: Relevant, not fully operational 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	Tbc (will align with the Task Force for Nature-related Financial Disclosures) 15.4.1 Ecological footprint 15.4.2 Recycling rate	t15.1. CO_2 emission per unit of value added (SDG indicator 9.4.1) t15.2. Change in water-use efficiency over time (SDG indicator 6.4.1)

CO-CHAIRS' SUMMARY AND PROPOSED LIST OF INDICATORS FOR CONSIDERATION IN DEVELOPING THE MONITORING FRAMEWORK FOR THE POST-2020 GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK (*1)

- (*1) Source : CBD/SBSTTA/REC/24/2 27 March 2022

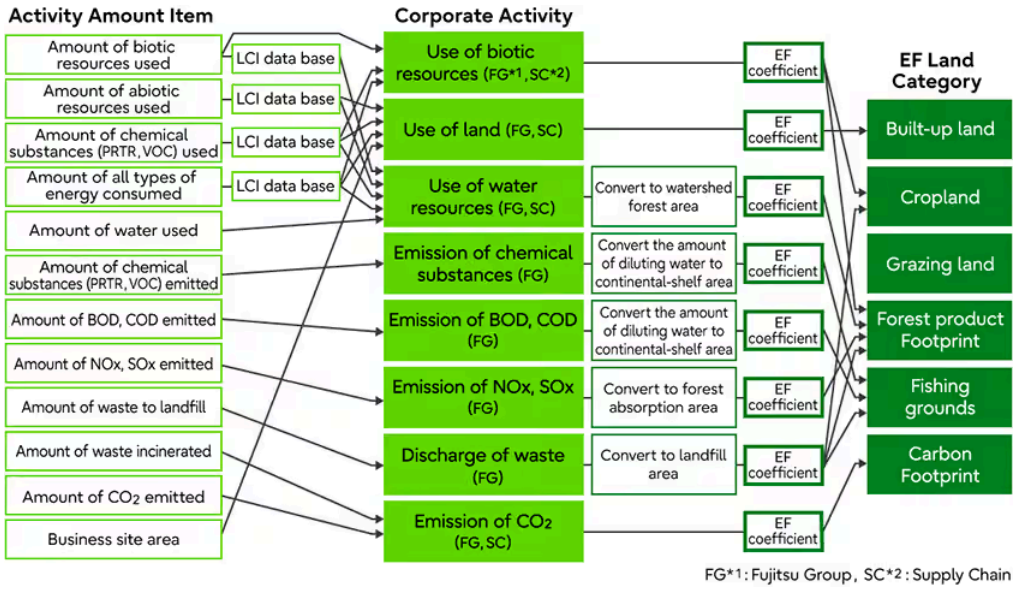
In examining the calculation method, we used the Business & Biodiversity Interrelationship Map® (developed by Japan Business Initiative for Biodiversity (JBIB)) as the basis for extracting items that have biodiversity-related dependencies and impacts, and determined the corresponding amount of activity for each item, as set out in the following table:

Life Cycle	Nature-related Dependency	Nature-related Impact	Impact Driver	Activity Amount
Procurement	Consumption of raw materials	—	Resource use/replenishment	Amount of resources used (biotic, abiotic)
	—	Emissions released into the atmosphere	Climate change	Amount of CO_2 emitted
Design & Development / Manufacturing	Consumption of water resources	—	Resource use/replenishment	Amount of water used
	Consumption of chemical substances	—	Resource use/replenishment	Amount of PRTR, VOC handled
	Consumption of energy	—	Resource use/replenishment	Amount of electricity purchased
				Amount of heavy oil Type A used
				Amount of kerosene used
				Amount of gasoline used
				Amount of light oil used
				Amount of natural gas used
				Amount of city gas used
				Amount of LPG used
				Amount of LNG used
				Amount of district heating and cooling supply used
	—	Emissions released into the atmosphere	Climate change	Amount of CO_2 emitted
			Pollution/pollution removal	Amount of NOx, SOx emitted
				Amount of PRTR, VOC emitted
				Amount of waste incinerated
	—	Discharge into water bodies	Pollution/pollution removal	Amount of BOD, COD emitted
				Amount of PRTR emitted
	—	Discharge into the ground	Pollution/pollution removal	Amount of waste to landfill
Logistics & Sales	Consumption of energy	—	Resource use/replenishment	Amount of energy consumed
	—	Emissions released into the atmosphere	Climate change	Amount of CO_2 emitted
Use	—	Emissions released into the atmosphere	Climate change	Amount of CO_2 emitted
Other	—	Land used for business	Land/ freshwater/ocean use change	Business site area

Nature-related dependencies and impacts and corresponding activity data in the Fujitsu Group

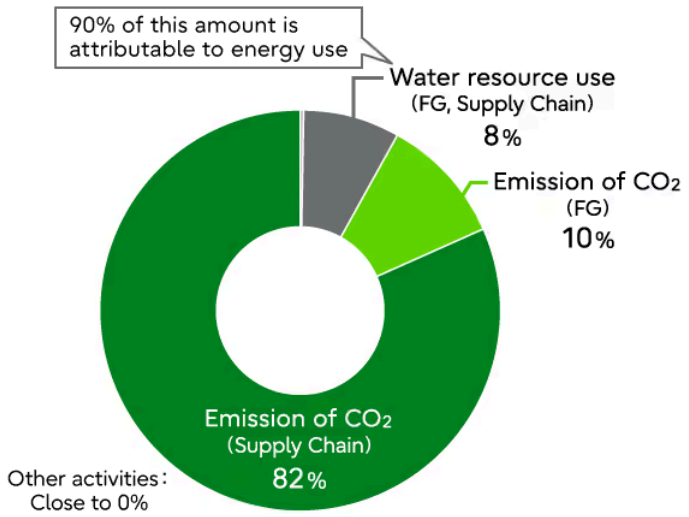
- [PDF] Nature-related dependencies and impacts and corresponding activity data in the Fujitsu Group

We then established an Ecological Footprint (EF) calculation method, using the above Activity Amount items as inputs. We used Life Cycle Inventory (LCI) data to convert some Activity Amount items (e.g., Amount of resources used) to Corporate Activity items that correspond to EF coefficients. Where a Corporate Activity item (e.g., Use of water resources) cannot directly use an EF coefficient, this is reflected in the EF calculation by using additional conversion logic based on scientific knowledge to expand on the original EF method.



Integrated assessment of corporate activities by Ecological Footprint (EF) in the Fujitsu Group

The results of our EF assessment of the Group's corporate activities show that the "Emission of CO_2" component for Fujitsu and its supply chain accounts for 92% of the negative-impact factors. "Use of water resources" accounts for the remaining 8%, but we found that this was mainly attributable to energy use. This allowed us to identify that "Emission of CO_2" and "Consumption of Energy" collectively account for 99% of the negative-impact factors. This means we can also reduce our EF through activities aimed at reducing GHG emissions, such as conserving energy and increasing the use of renewable energy. This clearly demonstrates that the Group's climate change measures are proving effective in reducing negative impacts on biodiversity.



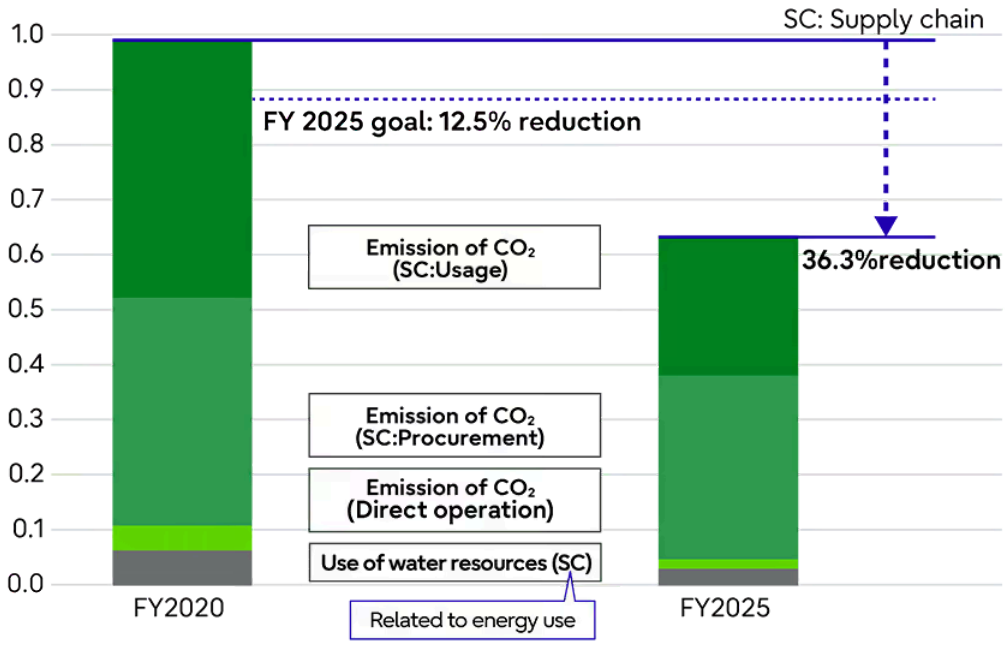
EF calculation results in Fujitsu Group (FY2020) - Percentage by corporate activity -

FY2025 initiatives in detail

36.3% reduction (against FY2020 levels) in negative impacts on biodiversity within the scope of the company's corporate activities, including the supply chain.

The results of our assessments using the Ecological Footprint as an indicator for impacts within the scope of the company's corporate activities (including the supply chain) show that we reduced the negative impact on biodiversity by 36.3% against FY2020 levels, thus achieving our FY2025 target of a reduction of at least 12.5% against FY2020 levels(*2). This is due to a reduction in CO_2 emissions, in particular a significant reduction in CO_2 emissions downstream in the supply chain (Scope 3 Category 11 emissions).

- (*2) : EF coefficients are fixed for comparison



Fujitsu Group EF Assessment (FY2025 Results by Corporate Activity)

Participation in the Nature-Positive Nasunogahara Alliance

Fujitsu has been one of the principal companies participating in the Nature-Positive Nasunogahara Alliance (NPNA) since it was first launched, and takes part in activities based around the Fujitsu facility in Nasu (Nasu Plant), located in the Nasu region. The alliance is a framework aimed at restoring biodiversity through collaboration between businesses, local governments, research institutions, and other stakeholders. As a company active in the region, Fujitsu participates in local nature conservation activities, environmental surveys, and employee engagement programs. But beyond these on-ground activities, Fujitsu is also seen as being in a position to help with more advanced biodiversity management and visualization, due to its strengths in digital technologies such as AI and data analytics. Thus, Fujitsu plays a role in promoting the social implementation of nature -positive initiatives through both regionally-based practical initiatives and technology-driven advancement.

Stakeholder Comments


Mr Kuzuma, Head of Fujitsu Nasu Plant

Since it was first established in 1980, the Nasu Plant has continued its business operations with the support of the local community.
The abundant natural environment of Nasunogahara is the foundation for our business in that region, and we see preserving that precious environment for future generations as a key corporate responsibility.
We became part of the Nature-Positive Nasunogahara Alliance in October 2025 and have conducted initiatives such as workshops and excursions to deepen our understanding of the region's natural environment. At the same time, we have continued to engage in dialogue with other stakeholders.
We will continue to leverage our trademark expertise in technology and data utilization as we work with the local community to further create value, deepen our understanding of the Nasunogahara natural environment, and help build sustainable regional communities.

Related information

- Conservation of biodiversity
  - **Supporting biodiversity conservation with funds, technology and personnel**

Global Warming Prevention

GHG Emissions Report Based on GHG Protocol (*1)

★ Indicators assured by third party

Indicator		FY2020 (*2)		FY2022		FY2023		FY2024		FY2025	
Upstream (Scope3)		kton-CO_2e	% (*3)	kton-CO_2e	% (*3)	kton-CO_2e	% (*3)	kton-CO_2e	% (*3)	kton-CO_2e	% (*3)
	Purchased goods and services	1,192	21.4	1,361	25.0	1,086	27.3	2,748 (*7)	51.7	2,476★	52.5
	Capital goods	15	0.3	11	0.2	7	0.2	24	0.5	43	0.9
	Fuel and energy-related activities not included in Scopes 1 and 2	99	1.8	85	1.6	82	2.1	81	1.5	44	0.9
	Transportation and distribution (Upstream)	53	0.9	44	0.8	32	0.8	16	0.3	14	0.3
	Waste generated in operations	4	0.1	4	0.1	3	0.1	3	0.0	1	0.0
	Business travel	27	0.5	48	0.9	71	1.8	82	1.5	84	1.8
	Employee commuting	5	0.1	5	0.1	5	0.1	6	0.1	7	0.1
	Leased assets (Upstream)	88	1.6	72	1.3	43	1.1	44	0.8	35	0.7
Reporting company (Scope1, 2)											
	Direct emissions (Scope 1)	75	1.3	65	1.2	64	1.6	69	1.3	20★	0.4
	Indirect emissions from energy sources (Scope 2)	583 (*4) 540 (*5)	- 9.7	476 (*4) 341 (*5)	- 6.3	451 (*4) 268 (*5)	- 6.7	429 (*4) 237 (*5)	- 4.5	249★ (*4) 107★ (*5)	- 2.3
Downstream (Scope3)											
	Transportation and distribution (Downstream)	N/A (*6)	-	N/A	-	N/A	-	N/A	-	N/A	-
	Processing of sold products	12	0.2	16	0.3	12	0.3	11	0.2	N/A	-
	Use of sold products	3,470	62.2	3,358	61.7	2,283	57.4	1,982	37.3	1,872★	39.7

	End-of-life treatment of sold products	1	0.0	6	0.1	4	0.1	3	0.1	5★	0.1
	Leased assets (Downstream)	N/A	-	N/A	-	N/A	-	N/A	–	N/A	–
	Franchises	N/A	-	N/A	-	N/A	-	N/A	–	N/A	–
	Investment	N/A	-	27	0.5	17	0.4	14	0.3	5	0.1
Scope3 total		4,966	89.0	5,037	92.5	3,645	91.7	5,014	94.2	4,586	97.3

*1 GHG emissions quantification is subject to uncertainty when measuring activity data, determining emission factors, and considering scientific uncertainty inherent in the Global Warming Potential.

*2 Base year for GHG emission reduction targets

*3 The percentage of total GHG emissions (Scope 1 + Scope 2 [Market-based] + Scope 3) when Scope 2 emissions are calculated using the market-based method.

*4 Location-based

*5 Market-based

*6 N/A : Not Applicable

*7 From FY2024, the scope has been expanded. For details, refer to the "Environmental Performance Data Calculation Standards"

Material Balance

Input on environmental impact in business activities

★ Indicators assured by third party

	Stage	Unit	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024	FY2025
Design / Procurement / Manufacturing / Development	Raw Materials					
	Metal	kton	11	8	6	6
	Plastic	kton	3	3	2	2
	Others	kton	6	5	4	4
	Chemical Substances (*1)					
	VOC	kton	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.0 (*4)
	PRTR	kton	7.9	6.8	6.7	0.0 (*4)
	Water					
	Water usage	Mm^3	6.15	6.09	6.40	1.80★
	Energy					
	Total	TJ	5,092	4,877	4,897	2,471★
	Purchased electricity	TJ	3,823	3,634	3,570	2,106
	Heavy oil, kerosene, etc.	TJ	93	81	92	65
	LPG, LNG	TJ	105	102	109	22

	Natural gas, City gas	TJ	1,018	1,008	1,079	263
	District heating and cooling	TJ	53	53	46	15
Distribution / Sales	Energy					
	Fuel (light oil, gasoline, etc.)	PJ	0.63	0.47	0.23	0.21
Usage	Energy					
	Electricity	GWh (PJ)	9,685 (34.87)	6,153 (22.15)	5,279 (19.00)	5,182 (18.65)
Collection /Reuse /Recycling	Resources recycling rate	%	93.6	94.1	93.3	94.6
	Amount processed	ton	1,996	1,986	1,792	1,896

Output on environmental impact in business activities

	Stage	Unit	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024	FY2025
Design / Procurement / Manufacturing / Development	Raw Materials					
	CO_2 emissions	kton-CO_2	190	120	83	91
	Chemical Substances (*1)					
	VOC	ton	161	135	155	3★ (*4)
	PRTR	ton	5	9	8	1★ (*4)
	Atmospheric Release					
	Total GHG emissions	kton-CO_2e	540	516	498	269★
	CO_2 (*2)	kton-CO_2	538	513	495	268★
	GHG other than CO_2 (PFCs, HFCs, SF6, NF3, others)	kton-CO_2e	2	3	3	1★
	NOx	ton	33	25	23	25
	SOx	ton	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0
	Water Discharge					
	Total	Mm^3	5.13	5.00	5.15	1.37
	BOD	ton	219	137	225	1
	COD	ton	12	5	7	2
	Waste					
	Amount of waste generated	kton	11.6	9.6	9.9 (*3)	3.4★

	Thermal recycling volume	kton	1.7	1.9	1.5 (*3)	0.6★
	Material recycling volume	kton	9.4	7.3	8.1 (*3)	2.6★
	Disposal volume	kton	0.5	0.4	0.3 (*3)	0.2★
	Waste diversion rate	%	-	-	99 (*3)	97★
Distribution / Sales	Atmospheric Release					
	CO_2	kton-CO_2e	44	32	16	14
Usage	Atmospheric Release					
	CO_2	kton-CO_2e	3,358	2,283	1,982	1,872★

*1 Substances that qualify as both a PRTR targeted chemical and a VOC are included under "VOCs" only.

*2 Location-based

*3 Shinko Electric Industries Co., Ltd.'s two overseas locations, KOREA SHINKO MICROELECTRONICS CO., LTD. and SHINKO ELECTRONICS (MALAYSIA) SDN. BHD., are excluded from the consolidated figures.

*4 Shinko Electric Industries Co., Ltd. is excluded from consolidated figures.

Environmental Performance Data Calculation Standards

Applicable Period: April 1, 2025 – March 31, 2026

Fujitsu Group Environmental Action Plan (Stage 11)

Boundary: For details, refer to Fujitsu Group Environmental Action Plan

Target Item	Indicator	Unit	Calculation Method
Climate Change			
<Scope1, 2> Reduce GHG emissions at business sites by half of the base year by the end of FY2025 (Base year: FY2020)	GHG emissions	Ton-CO_2e	・Amount of CO_2 emissions: 1. Fuel, gas and heat supplied Σ [(fuel oil, gas annual usage) x CO_2 conversion factor for each type of energy*] *CO_2 conversion factor: Conversion factor for power, based on the Act on Promotion of Global Warming Countermeasures 2. Electricity Annual electricity consumption x CO_2 conversion factor (for location-based and market-based calculations) ・Location-based: ・Japan: Usage of 0.422 tons-CO_2/MWh in FY 2024 (Source: Adjusted emission factors published on March 12, 2026 from the Electric Power Council for a Low Carbon Society) ・Overseas: Latest IEA value (IEA Emissions Factors 2025) ・Market-based: ・Japan: FY 2024 emission factors for each power producer are used (Base emission factor (adjusted for non-fossil power sources)) (Source: GHG Emissions Accounting, Reporting, and Disclosure System List of Emission Factors by Power Producer) ・Overseas: Value of the power company or the latest IEA value (IEA Emissions Factors 2025)

			・ Greenhouse gas emissions other than energy-derived CO_2: Annual emissions of greenhouse gases other than energy-derived CO_2 (Non-energy source CO_2, CH_4, N_2O, HFCs, PFCs, SF_6, NF_3) Σ[Annual emissions for each type of gas[*1] x Global warming potential for each gas[*2]] *1 Based on the calculation method used by the appliances and electronics industries: Amount of each gas used (or purchased) x Reactant consumption rate x Removal efficiency, etc. *2 Global Warming Potential (GWP): IPCC (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change) Fifth Assessment Report 2014
	Rate of reduction of GHG due to voluntary efforts	%	(Total amount of GHG reductions due to voluntary efforts / total amount of GHG emissions in the previous fiscal year) × 100
<Scope1.2> Increase use ratio of renewable energy to 50% or more by 2025	Ratio of renewable energy use	%	Ratio of the total amount of electricity generated by the company and purchased from outside using renewable energy (Solar, wind, hydro, biomass, geothermal, etc.) used in the fiscal year to the amount of electricity used in the fiscal year
<Scope3> Reduce CO_2 emissions from power consumption during product use by 12.5% or more.	Rate of reduction in CO_2 emissions when products are used	%	Rate of reduction in GHG emissions based on FY 2020 emissions, as calculated under Scope 3: Use of products sold downstream
Resource Circulation			
Reduce water consumption by 57 thousand kiloliters or more by implementing water resource conservation measures.	Amount of water usage reduction	m^3	Take the accumulated impact (actual or estimated) of water use reduction measures implemented at each business site, and calculate the amount of reduction for the relevant fiscal year

GHG Emissions Amount Report based on GHG Protocol

Indicator		Unit	Calculation Method
Upstream (Scope 3)	Purchased goods and services	Ton-CO_2e	Σ ((Procurement amount of each procurement item) x (3EID factor corresponding to the item of each procurement item)) (Source: Embodied Energy and Emissions Intensity Data (3EID) published by the National Institute for Environmental Studies Center for Global Environmental Research) Products procured from outside (including voluntary procurement by Fujitsu Group companies) managed by Fujitsu and Fujitsu Group companies through procurement systems for manufacturing parts, services, and indirect materials.
	Capital goods	Ton-CO_2e	Procurement amounts related to construction projects × emission intensity (Source: Database for calculating an organization's greenhouse gas emissions through its supply chain ver. 3.6 published by the Ministry of the Environment and the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry)
	Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)	Ton-CO_2e	Annual amounts of fuel oil and gas, electricity and heat purchased (consumed) mainly at business sites owned by Fujitsu x Emissions per unit (Source: Database for calculating an organization's greenhouse gas emissions through its supply chain ver. 3.6 published by the Ministry of the Environment and the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, Based on the Japanese emissions intensity database, IDEA v2.3 (For calculating greenhouse gas emissions in the supply chain)
	Transportation and distribution (upstream)	Ton-CO_2e	Transportation of goods within Japan: CO_2 emissions related to the transportation of goods within Japan by the Fujitsu Group * CO_2 emissions related to domestic transportation by the Fujitsu Group, based on the Act on the Rational Use of Energy as a source The fuel economy method (for some vehicles) or the improved ton-kilometer method (vehicle, rail, air)
		Ton-CO_2e	International transport/overseas local transport: transportation ton-kilometer x Emission per unit (Source: GHG protocol emissions coefficient database)
	Waste generated in operations	Ton-CO_2e	Annual amounts of waste (discharged mainly by business sites owned by Fujitsu) processed or recycled, by type and processing method x Emissions per unit of annual amount of waste processed or recycled (Source: Database for calculating an organization's greenhouse gas emissions through its supply chain ver. 3.6 published by the Ministry of the Environment and the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, Based on the Japanese emissions intensity database, IDEA v2.3 (For calculating

			greenhouse gas emissions in the supply chain)
	Business travel	Ton-CO_2e	(By means of transport) Σ(Transportation expense payment x Emissions per unit) (Source: Basic Guidelines for Calculating Greenhouse Gas Emissions Via Supply Chains Ver. 2.3 and Emissions per Unit Database Ver. 3.6 published by the Ministry of the Environment and the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry)
	Employee commuting	Ton-CO_2e	For portions of commute by public transportation: (By means of transport) Σ(Transportation expense payment x Emissions per unit) For portions of commute by private automobile: Σ(Transported persons-kilometer x Emissions per unit) Transported persons-kilometer: Calculated from transportation expense payment, price of gasoline, and fuel efficiency (Source: Ministry of the Environment and Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, "Basic Guidelines for Calculating Greenhouse Gas Emissions Through the Supply Chain, Ver. 2.3" and "Emissions per Unit Basis, Ver. 3.6")
	Leased assets (Upstream)	Ton-CO_2e	Annual amounts of fuel oil, gas, electricity, and heat consumed mainly at leased business sites x Emissions per unit of fuel oil, gas, electricity, and heat consumed (Sources – Japan: Act on Promotion of Global Warning Countermeasures – GHG Emissions Accounting, Reporting, and Disclosure System; Overseas: IEA2025)
Reporting company (Scope 1, 2)	Direct emissions	Ton-CO_2e	Amount of CO_2 emissions from the consumption of fuel oil and gas (burning of fuel) and GHG emissions other than CO_2, mainly at business sites owned by Fujitsu * For the calculation method, see "Reduce GHG emissions at business sites by half of the base year by the end of FY2025 (Base year: FY2020)" in the Environmental Action Plan (Stage 11)
	Indirect emissions from energy sources	Ton-CO_2	CO_2 emissions from the consumption (purchase) of electricity and heat mainly at business sites owned by Fujitsu * For the calculation method, see "Reduce GHG emissions at business sites by half of the base year by the end of FY2025 (Base year: FY2020)" in the Environmental Action Plan (Stage 11)
Downstream (Scope 3)	Use of sold products	Ton-CO_2e	Electricity consumption during product use[*3] x Emissions per unit electricity[*4] *3 Electricity consumption during product use: Calculated as power consumption per unit of each major product shipped in the fiscal year[*1] during the estimated time of use x Units shipped for the subject fiscal year. Electricity usage for the anticipated usage time per product unit is

			calculated as electricity consumed (kW) x Time used (h / Days) x Number of days used / Year x Number of years used. Time used (h), number of days used per year, and number of years used are set according to Fujitsu's internal scenarios *4 Emissions intensity: ・ Japan: Usage of 0.422 tons-CO_2/MWh in FY 2023 (Source: Emission factors published by the Electric Power Council for a Low Carbon Society) ・ Overseas: Latest IEA value (Source: IEA Emissions Factors 2025)
	End-of-life treatment of sold products	Ton-CO_2e	Σ (Weight of major products sold during the fiscal year[*1] by type (t) x Percentage of waste by type and treatment method (%)[*5] x Emissions intensity by type and treatment method (tCO2e/t)) (Source: Database for calculating an organization's greenhouse gas emissions through its supply chain ver. 3.6 published by the Ministry of the Environment and the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry. The emission intensity includes the transportation stage of waste.) *5 The percentage by type of waste and disposal method is calculated based on the waste disposal results of our company Recycling Center in the previous fiscal year for products sold, and based on the waste disposal results of the PC3R Promotion Association for the previous fiscal year for other products collected.
	Investment	Ton-CO_2e	GHG emissions by each company (Scope1+2) [*6] x Investment ratio *6 Applies to equity-method companies with an equity ratio of less than 50%.

Response to Environmental Risks: Environmental Liabilities

Indicator	Unit	Calculation Method
Cost of environmental liabilities	Yen	1. Asset retirement obligation (Only asbestos removal cost related to facility disposal) 2. Cost for soil contamination countermeasures 3. Disposal processing cost for waste with high concentration of PCB (polychlorinated biphenyl)

Response to Environmental Risks: Preventing Soil and Groundwater Pollution

Indicator	Unit	Calculation Method
Measured value of groundwater pollution	mg/L	The highest value in the fiscal year for substances detected at levels exceeding regulated levels set in the Soil Contamination Countermeasures Act, etc., at monitoring wells at the boundaries of sites where past business activities have resulted in soil contamination

Material Balance: Environmental Load in Our Operating Activities

Boundary: Fujitsu and the Fujitsu Group (For details, refer to List of Companies Covered by the Report on Environmental Activities)

Indicator			Unit	Calculation Method
INPUT				
Design/ Procurement/ Manufacturing/ Development	Raw Materials		Ton	Material inputs to our major products*1 shipped in the fiscal year (raw materials per unit for each product x the number of units shipped in the fiscal year)
	Chemical Substances	Volume of substances subject to VOC emissions restrictions	Ton	Of the 20 VOCs (Volatile Organic Compounds) specified in the environmental voluntary action plans of the four electrical and electronic industry associations*2, total amounts handled are provided for those substances handled in quantities exceeding 100 kg annually per substance at individual business sites, including overseas sites

				Substances subject to VOC emissions controls that are also covered by the PRTR law are included in the section on substances subject to VOC emissions controls
		Volume of PRTR-targeted substances	Ton	Of the substances covered by the PRTR law (Act on Confirmation, etc. of Release Amounts of Specific Chemical Substances in the Environmental and Promotion of Improvements to the Management Thereof), totals are provided for those substances handled in quantities exceeding 100 kg annually per substance per business site, including overseas sites
	Amount of water used		m^3	Annual use of clean water, industrial water and groundwater (not including groundwater used for melting snow or extracted for purification.)
	Amount of Recycled water		m^3	Annual amount of water used for manufacturing and other purposes once, then recovered, processed, and used again for manufacturing and other processes.
	Energy consumption (calorie basis)		TJ	Σ["Purchased electricity" to "District heating and cooling" below] * The following "heat conversion factor (calorific value)": According to the “Act on the Rational Use of Energy and the Conversion to Non-fossil Energy Sources, etc." For electricity, 3.6 MJ/kWh is used, and for city gas, the value for each supplier or 40.0 GJ/Nkm^3 is used.
		Purchased electricity	TJ	Annual electricity purchases x 3.6 MJ/kWh*
		Bunker A, fuel oil, light oil, benzine, gasoline	TJ	Annual fuel oil usage (or purchases) x heat conversion factor (calorific value)*
		Natural gas	TJ	Annual natural gas usage (or purchases) x heat conversion factor (calorific value)* (Natural gas data from FY 2023 onward are converted using the SATP standard.)
		Town gas	TJ	Annual town gas usage (or purchases) x heat conversion factor (calorific value)* (Data on town gas for fiscal year 2025 and beyond has been converted according to SATP standards.)
		LPG	TJ	Annual LPG usage (or purchases) x heat conversion factor (calorific value)*
		LNG	TJ	Annual LNG usage (or purchases) x heat conversion factor (calorific value)*

		District heating and cooling	TJ	Annual district heating and cooling (cold and hot water for cooling and heating) usage (or purchases)
Distribution / Sales	Energy consumed for transport		PJ	Total value of transport energy consumption for Fujitsu*1 and Fujitsu Group companies*2 *1 Fujitsu (domestic transport): Energy consumption related to domestic transport by the Fujitsu Group, based on the Act on the Rational Use of Energy "Logistics." *2 Fujitsu Group Companies: Calculated from the transport CO_2 emissions from OUTPUT (distribution and sales) using the ratio of Fujitsu (domestic transport) transport energy consumption to transport CO_2 emissions.
Use of sold Products	Energy	Electricity	GWh PJ	Electricity consumed in connection with major products (*1) shipped during the fiscal year (Amount of electricity used for time estimated per product unit x Units shipped in the fiscal year) * Calorific value conversion factor (unit heat generation): in accordance with the "Law Concerning the Rational Use of Energy.".
Recycling of resources	Resource recycling rate		%	Based on the calculation method provided by JEITA, recycled components and resources are calculated as a percentage of the weight of used products processed in Japan. Excludes collected waste other than used electronic products.
	Processed volume		Ton	
Output				
Design/ Procurement/ Manufacturing/ Development	Raw Materials	CO_2 emissions	Ton -CO_2	CO_2 emissions related to all stages from resource extraction through processing into raw materials (CO_2 emissions equivalent for raw materials used per product unit x Units shipped in the fiscal year) for the raw materials used in major products*1 shipped in the fiscal year
	Chemical Substances	Volume of substances subject to VOC emissions restrictions	Ton	Of the 20 VOCs (Volatile Organic Compounds) specified in the environmental voluntary action plans of the four electrical and electronic industry associations(*2), total amounts released are provided for those substances handled in quantities exceeding 100 kg annually per substance at individual business sites, including overseas sites. Substances subject to VOC emissions controls that are also covered by the PRTR law are included in the section on substances subject to VOC emissions controls.
		Volume of PRTR substances	Ton	Of the substances covered by the PRTR law (Act on Confirmation, etc. of Release Amounts of Specific Chemical Substances in the Environment and Promotion of Improvements to the

				Management Thereof), released totals are provided for those substances handled in quantities exceeding 100 kg annually per substance per business site, including overseas sites. It is the sum of air emissions and water emissions.
	Atmospheric pollution	CO_2 emissions	Ton-CO_2	* For the calculation method, see "Reduce GHG emissions at business sites by half of the base year by the end of FY2025 (Base year: FY2020)" in the Environmental Action Plan (Stage 11).
		GHG emissions other than CO_2	Ton	* For the calculation method, see "Reduce GHG emissions at business sites by half of the base year by the end of FY2025 (Base year: FY2020)" in the Environmental Action Plan (Stage 11).
		NOx emissions	Ton	NOx concentration (ppm) x 10^{-6} x Dry gas emissions (m^3N/hr) x Operating time (hr/yr) x 46/22.4 x 10^{-3}
		Sox emissions	Ton	SOx concentration (ppm) x 10^{-6} x Dry gas emissions (m^3N/hr) x Operating time (hr/yr) x 64/22.4 x 10^{-3}
	Water Discharge	Wastewater discharges	m^3	Annual water discharge into public waterways and sewers (not including groundwater used for melting snow, but including groundwater extracted for purification when the amount of water is known)
		BOD emissions	Ton	BOD concentration (mg/l) x Water discharges (m^3/yr) x 10^{-6}
		COD emissions	Ton	COD concentration (mg/l) x Water discharges (m^3/yr) x 10^{-6}
	Waste	Amount of waste generated	Ton	Total value obtained by adding the total amount of effective utilization (thermal recycling, material recycling) and the amount of waste disposed
		Thermal recycling volume	Ton	Among all types of waste put to effective use, the total volume used in thermal recycling * Thermal recycling: Recovery and use of the heat energy generated by incinerating waste
		Material recycling volume	Ton	Among all types of waste put to effective use, the total volume used in material recycling * Material recycling: Processing of waste to facilitate its reuse, and reuse of processed waste as material or raw materials for new products
		Disposal volume	Ton	Volume of industrial and general waste processed by, for example, landfilling or simple incineration
		Waste diversion rate	%	Weight of waste converted/(Weight of waste converted + Weight of waste disposed of in landfill) x100 *Weight of waste converted: Amount of waste processed by methods other than landfilling disposal, + Amount of waste effectively used

Distribution / Sales	Atmospheric Release	Ton-CO_2	For the calculation method, see “Transportation and distribution (upstream)” in the GHG Emissions Amount Report based on GHG Protocol.
Usage	Atmospheric Release	Ton-CO_2	For the calculation method, see “Use of sold products” in the GHG Emissions Amount Report based on GHG Protocol.

*1 Major products:

Personal computers, servers, workstations, storage systems, printers, financial terminals, retail terminals, routers, LAN access equipment, access network products and base station equipment.

*2 Four electrical and electronic industry associations:

The Japan Electrical Manufactures’ Association (JEMA), Japan Electronics and Information Technology Industries Association (JEITA), Communications and Information Network Association of Japan (CIAJ), and Japan Business Machine and Information System Industries Association (JBMIA).

List of Organizations Covered by the Report on Environmental Activities in FY2025

Organizations Covered by the report

The coverage is of Fujitsu itself plus a total of 65 companies centering on consolidated subsidiaries that have built environmental management systems. The table below shows the organizations*1 for which individual performance data is gathered.

*1 The following company names are as of March 31, 2026.

Organizations covered by each Indicators

① Scope1,2 : Fujitsu and the Fujitsu Group's own offices and managed rental offices.
② Scope3 : All Fujitsu Group business sites.
(Category 1 ,11 and 12 excludes SHINKO ELECTRIC INDUSTRIES CO. LTD.)
③ Energy : Fujitsu and the Fujitsu Group's own offices and managed rental offices.
④ Water : Japan; Fujitsu and Fujitsu Group offices excluded datacenters.
Overseas, Fujitsu and Fujitsu Group manufacturing sites.
⑤ Waste : Japan; Fujitsu offices excluded datacenters and Fujitsu Group manufacturing sites. From FY 2021, waste plastics from rental offices are included in the calculation.
Overseas; Fujitsu and Fujitsu Group manufacturing sites.
⑥ Chemical Substances : Fujitsu and Fujitsu Group manufacturing sites.
*The sites that handle less than 100 kg per substance per year are excluded.
⑦ EMS : Organizations with Environmental Management Systems (EMS). Including organizations with voluntary EMS.

Headquarters

No.	Company name	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦
1	Fujitsu Limited	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Fujitsu Group companies in Japan (41companies)

No.	Company name	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦
1	FUJITSU HOME & OFFICE SERVICES LIMITED		✓					✓
2	Kawasaki Frontale Limited		✓					✓
3	Fujitsu Techno Research Limited		✓					✓
4	DIGITAL PROCESS LTD.		✓					✓
5	FUJITSU KAGOSHIMA INFORNET LIMITED		✓					✓
6	G-Search Limited		✓					✓
7	Fsas Technologies Inc.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
8	FUJITSU NETWORK SOLUTIONS LIMITED		✓					✓
9	Fujitsu Frontech Limited	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
10	Fujitsu Japan Limited		✓					✓
11	FUJITSU DEFENSE & NATIONAL SECURITY LIMITED		✓					✓
12	FUJITSU LEARNING MEDIA LIMITED		✓					✓
13	TWO-ONE LIMITED		✓					✓
14	1FINITY Works, Inc.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
15	FUJITSU IT PRODUCTS LIMITED	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
16	Fujitsu Isotec Limited	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
17	FUJITSU PERSONAL SYSTEM LIMITED		✓					✓
18	Furukawa FITEL Optical Components Co., Ltd.							✓
19	FDK CORPORATION							✓
20	Transtron Inc.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
21	SHINKO ELECTRIC INDUSTRIES CO. LTD. *2	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
22	FUJITSU DATA CENTER SERVICE CORPORATION		✓					✓
23	Fujitsu IS Service Limited		✓					✓
24	FUJITSU SHIKOKU INFOTEC LIMITED		✓					✓
25	Ridgelinez Limited		✓					✓
26	1FINITY Engineering, Inc.		✓					✓
27	1FINITY Mobile Techno, Inc.		✓					✓
28	Per Te Corporation		✓					✓
29	Care Net Ltd.		✓					✓
30	Fujitsu Advance Accounting service Limited		✓					✓

31	Fujitsu Harmony Limited		✓					✓
32	ZIS INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION		✓					✓
33	IT MANAGEMENT PARTNERS LIMITED		✓					✓
34	YJK Solutions Co.,Ltd.		✓					✓
35	Best Life Promotion Ltd.		✓					✓
36	Fujitsu Engineering Technologies Limited		✓					✓
37	FITEC		✓					✓
38	1FINITY Inc.		✓					✓
39	Fujitsu Frontech Systems Ltd.		✓					✓
40	toBe Marketing, Inc.		✓					✓
41	TOTALIZATOR ENGINEERING LIMITED		✓					✓

*2 Because we transferred all of our equity interest in Shinko Electric Industries Co., Ltd., the company has been excluded from our consolidated financial statements effective June 2025.

Fujitsu Group companies worldwide (23 companies)

No.	Company name	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦
1	FUJITSU HONG KONG LIMITED		✓					✓
2	FUJITSU DO BRASIL LTDA.		✓					✓
3	FUJITSU ASIA PTE. LIMITED		✓					✓
4	1FINITY Americas, Inc.		✓					✓
5	Fujitsu North America, Inc.		✓					✓
6	FUJITSU BUSINESS TECHNOLOGIES ASIA PACIFIC LIMITED		✓					✓
7	FUJITSU AUSTRALIA LIMITED	✓	✓	✓				✓
8	Fsas Technologies GmbH	✓	✓	✓				✓
9	FUJITSU NANJING SOFTWARE TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.		✓					✓
10	FUJITSU SERVICES LIMITED	✓	✓	✓				✓
11	FUJITSU KOREA LIMITED		✓					✓
12	FUJITSU TAIWAN Ltd.		✓					✓
13	Fujitsu (China) Holdings Co., Ltd.		✓					✓
14	FUJITSU (XI'AN) SYSTEM ENGINEERING CO., LTD.		✓					✓
15	Beijing Fujitsu System Engineering Co., LTD.		✓					✓
16	FUJITSU (CHINA) Co., Ltd.		✓					✓

17	FUJITSU FINANCE AMERICA, INCORPORATED		✓					✓
18	FUJITSU EMEA PLC		✓					✓
19	Fujitsu Systems Global Solutions Management Sdn. Bhd.		✓					✓
20	FUJITSU CONSULTING INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED	✓	✓	✓				
21	Fujitsu Germany GmbH	✓	✓	✓				
22	Fujitsu Technology Solutions Lda	✓	✓	✓				
23	Fujitsu Sweden AB	✓	✓	✓				