

# Environmental Accounting

## Overview of fiscal 2017 performance

In fiscal 2017, environmental accounting showed that investment in environmental conservation increased from the previous fiscal year while costs and the economic benefits (real effects) associated with environmental conservation measures decreased. Investments in environmental conservation, including energy monitoring systems, were valued at ¥109 million. The costs of environmental conservation included ¥609 million for recycling products, parts, and toner cartridges and other consumables and ¥451 million for energy saving, air and water pollution measures and the like, bringing the total to ¥1,060 million. The economic benefits associated with environmental conservation measures were ¥694 million and included business revenue from recycling activities as real effects.

Moving forward, Casio will accurately ascertain and inform people about the effects of its environmental management activities from an economic perspective and will strive to engage in efficient and effective environmental conservation efforts.

### Environmental conservation costs (April 2016 - March 2017)

Category by business activity		Environmental investment (¥ million)	Environmental expenses (¥ million) <sup>*1</sup>
	Main initiatives		
■Business area costs (costs arising in the main areas of business activity (manufacturing, processing, sales, distribution etc.))		109	254
(1) Pollution prevention cost	Preventing air and noise pollution	3	33
(2) Global environmental conservation cost	Maintenance of energy-saving systems	106	158
(3) Resource circulation cost	Processing, reducing in volume, and recycling of general and industrial waste	0	63
■Upstream/downstream cost <sup>*2</sup>	Collection and recycling of products, parts, supplies	-	609
■Administration cost	Secretariat operation costs, environmental information disclosure	0	180

■R&D cost	R&D for reduction of environmental impact	-	6
■Social activity cost	Participation in, donations to, and support for environmental conservation organizations	-	11
■Environmental remediation cost	Improvement of soil	-	-
Total		109	1,060

\*1 Depreciation costs are included in the expenses.

\*2 Costs arising before and after the processes of the main business activities.

### Economic benefits of environmental conservation (April 2016 - March 2017)

Type of benefit		Amount (¥ million)
Actual benefit (benefit that contributes to profits as a result of the promotion of environmental conservation measures) <sup>*3</sup>		
Profits	Business revenue from recycling of used products, etc.	630
Cost reduction	Cost reduction through energy saving activities	60
	Reduction of waste processing costs arising from resource saving or recycling	4
Total		694

\*3 Starting in fiscal 2016, only economic benefits that could be aggregated were included, and deemed benefits based on estimates were not included.

## Environmental conservation effect

Types of environmental conservation effects	Environmental performance indicator	Unit	FY2016	FY2017	Environmental conservation effect <sup>*4</sup>
Environmental conservation effect relating to resources used in business activities	Water resources	Thousand m <sup>3</sup>	393	523	-130
Environmental conservation effect relating to environment impact and waste generated by business activities	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions <sup>*5</sup>	Tons-CO <sub>2</sub>	35,460	36,682	-1,222
	Waste emissions	Tons	2,835	3,571	-736

<sup>\*4</sup> A new consolidated subsidiary was included in the scope in fiscal 2017. Environmental performance indicators for fiscal 2017 increased as a result.

<sup>\*5</sup> As of this time, the country-specific coefficients published in the GHG Protocol's calculation tool are used in the calculation of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, and CO<sub>2</sub> emissions for fiscal 2016 were also revised.

See "Calculation Standards" in the "Environmental Data" section for details.

Scope of data compilation for environmental accounting: Casio Computer Co., Ltd., and consolidated subsidiaries in and outside Japan.

Reference guideline: Environmental Accounting Guidelines 2005, Ministry of the Environment, Japan.