

## 3.1 Environmental Policy and Management System

### 3.1.1 Basic Approach

The Fujifilm Group organizes activities aimed at contributions to “sustainable development” in all the Group’s business activities, in accordance with its environmental policy (Fujifilm Group Green Policy).

#### Fujifilm Group Green Policy

##### Basic Policy

“Sustainable development” is the most important issue for our planet, the human race, and all business entities in the 21st century. Through all products and services and businesses, we will strive our contributions to “sustainable development” by initiative to address climate change, promote resource circulation, ensure chemical safety, preservation for regional environment and biodiversity conservation.

##### Action Guidelines

1. We will contribute to solving environmental issues with original and advanced technology in the product life cycle.
2. We will comply with the rules established by each country and region, self-regulations of the Fujifilm Group companies, standards, individually agreed requirements.
3. As a member of the supply chain and community, we will work with each stakeholder to promote activities to solve environmental issues.
4. We will actively disclose information on environmental initiatives and their results to various stakeholders such as local communities, governments, shareholders and investors, NGOs and NPOs, employees of the Fujifilm Group companies, and ensure good communication.
5. We strengthen the foundation to address environmental issues voluntarily by providing education to employees of each group company thoroughly to raise awareness.

Established in October 2002, Revised in April 2019

### 3.1.2. Environmental Management

To ensure that the Fujifilm Group's business philosophy is applied in all business processes to generate rapid business results, Fujifilm and its subsidiaries and affiliates have introduced an integrated management system (IMS)\* for the consolidation of all business and CSR activities. By evaluating each business operation from the perspective of the various stakeholders, these activities have led to continual business improvement, including improvements in operational quality and reduced environmental impact.

\* Integrated management system (IMS): Management system integrating an environmental management system (EMS), quality management system (QMS), occupational health and safety assessment system (OHSAS) and information security management system (ISMS).

## Fujifilm FY2019 Priority Issues

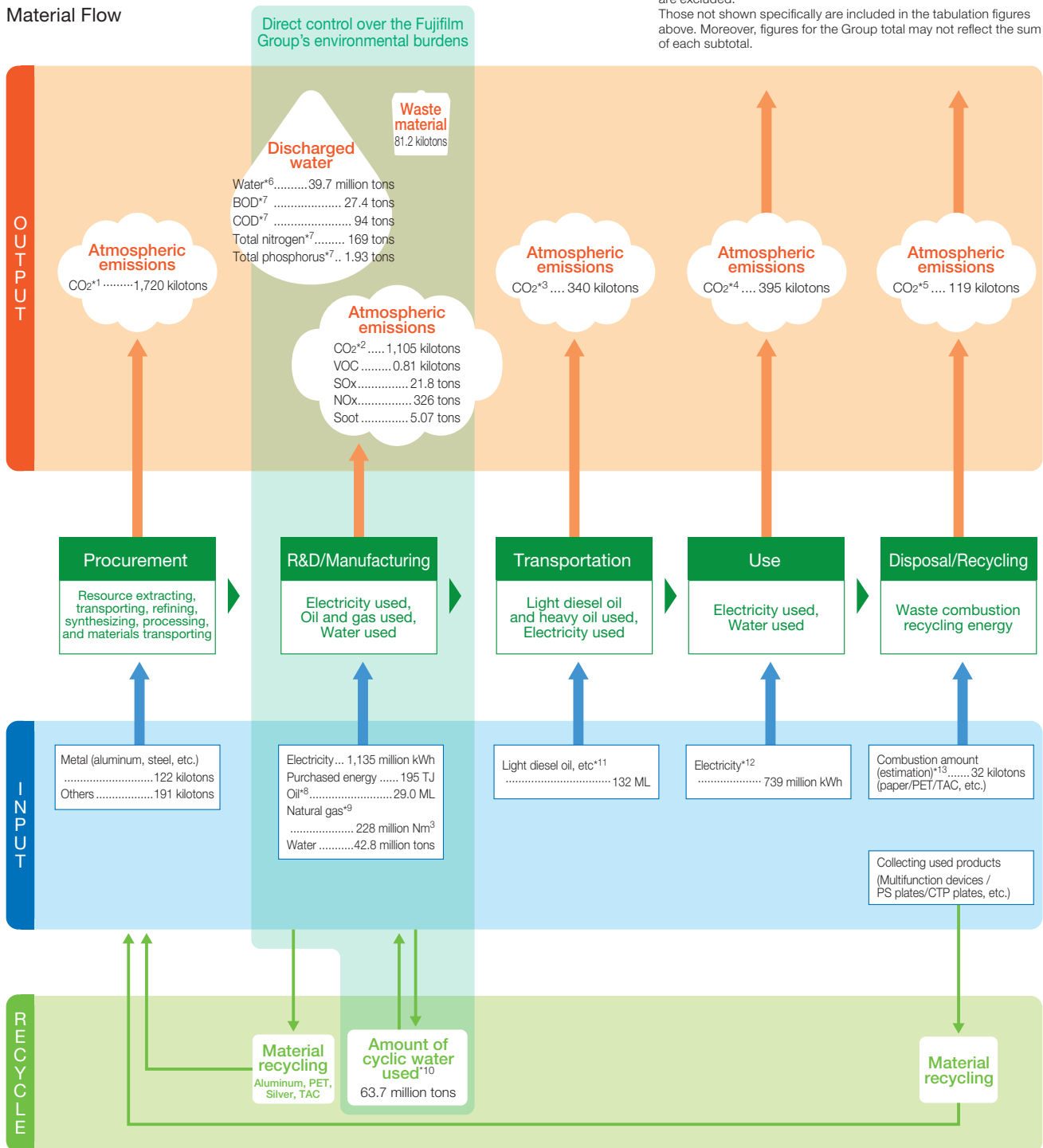
Priority Issues	Strategies
1. Address climate change	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Continually promote CO<sub>2</sub> emission reduction at each of the stages of product lifecycle. (procurement, manufacturing, transportation, use, disposal)</li> <li>2) Develop and market products and services that will contribute to CO<sub>2</sub> emission reduction.</li> <li>3) Promote a group-wide energy strategy and activities.                             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>① Development and establishment of energy conservation measures throughout the group</li> <li>② Pursuit of energy efficiency in cogeneration system</li> <li>③ Explore and seize opportunities for using renewable energy.</li> </ol> </li> </ol>
2. Promote recycling of resources	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Promote efficient use of water resources.</li> <li>2) Develop and market products and services that will contribute to the conservation of water resources.</li> <li>3) Use resource efficiently by promoting the 3Rs (Reduce-Reuse-Recycle) in products.</li> <li>4) Improve the resources used per unit of production.</li> <li>5) Reduce waste and promote the concept of Zero Waste Disposal.</li> </ol>
3. Address energy issues toward a non-carbon society	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Develop products and technologies that will contribute to conserving, storing and creating energy.</li> </ol>
4. Ensure product and chemical safety	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Evaluate and improve the administration of internal regulations concerning product safety and chemical management.</li> <li>2) Continue dissemination of approaches and systems to the supply chain concerning management of chemicals in products.</li> <li>3) Continue to improve the systems for regulatory compliance to support the expansion of product categories.</li> <li>4) Contribute to chemical safety through the use of internal chemical library and safety evaluation.</li> </ol>
5. Strengthen CSR foundations across the entire supply chain	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Ask suppliers to engage in business activities with consideration for the environment, ethics and human rights, and carry out activities for investigating and improving their implementation status.</li> <li>2) Audit and improve the CSR activities at priority suppliers.</li> </ol>
6. Environment and safety risk management	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Maintain systems that abide by laws and regulations and adheres to voluntary management targets.</li> <li>2) Strengthen the system of occupational health and safety activities.</li> <li>3) Ensure safety management based on the risk assessment of chemicals.</li> <li>4) Continue to control the level of VOC emissions generated from the production process.</li> </ol>
7. Information disclosure and communication of relevant information	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Enhance information disclosure through various methods. (e.g., Corporate reports, websites)</li> <li>2) Enhancement of the disclosure of environmental performance information.</li> </ol>
8. Employee education	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Educate employees in the areas of product safety, occupational safety and environmental law regulation.</li> </ol>

## Fuji Xerox FY2019 Priority Issues

Priority Issues	Strategies
1. Address climate change	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Contribute to help reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from customers' office and factory by providing energy saving products, service and solutions</li> <li>2) Reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by installing new energy-efficient equipment and improving productivity in production process at the development and production sites</li> <li>3) Reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in office by reforming employees' work style</li> <li>4) Reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by improving efficiency in product logistics</li> </ol>
2. Promote recycling of resources	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Establish next generation environmentally conscious technologies</li> <li>2) Reduce resource input with lighter equipment</li> <li>3) Reduce the use of new resources by recycling used parts</li> <li>4) Reduce waste output and promote recovery of valuable substances at production and product development sites</li> <li>5) Reduce water usage in production and product development sites</li> </ol>
3. Ensure product and chemical safety	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Reinforce measures against laws and regulations to reduce chemical substance risks from products (observing RoHS, REACH, etc.)</li> <li>2) Expand and strengthen risk assessment method against laws and regulations</li> <li>3) Promote environment and safety activities</li> </ol>
4. Strengthen CSR foundations across the entire supply chain	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Promote sustainable paper procurement taking into consideration the forest ecosystems</li> </ol>
5. Information disclosure and communication of relevant information	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Stabilize the operation of the environmental performance data management system</li> <li>2) Enhance information disclosure through various methods. (e.g., websites)</li> </ol>
6. Employee education	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Educate employees in the areas of product safety, occupational safety and environmental law regulations.</li> </ol>

## Environmental Report – Quantitative Data

### Material Flow



\* Organizations covered in the environmental performance data are, as a general rule, those that are shown in the consolidated financial statements, and are significant in terms of environmental burden. However, certain sales and manufacturing (assembly) subsidiaries are excluded. Those not shown specifically are included in the tabulation figures above. Moreover, figures for the Group total may not reflect the sum of each subtotal.

\*1 Environmental burdens due to raw materials procurement (CO<sub>2</sub> emitted during the process of extracting, transporting, refining, synthesizing, processing, and transporting raw materials) is calculated for the main raw materials procured.

\*2 Environmental burdens due to product manufacture is calculated based on the total amount of energy (electricity, petroleum, and gas) consumed in the production process.

\*3 For the calculation of environmental burdens due to product transportation, estimates are made based on domestic and overseas transportation methods and distances traveled. The typical amount of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions per unit of weight and distance for each method and correction factors such as the yield rate are multiplied by the weight of the raw materials procured.

\*4 For copy machines, printers, and fax machines, environmental burdens due to use of products is calculated as energy consumption for a 5-year period for the machines installed this year. For other products, the estimated number of machines in operation is multiplied by typical energy consumption.

\*5 Environmental burdens due to product disposal is calculated based on the estimation of stress on the environment caused by the disposal of the raw materials procured.

\*6 Wastewater released as a result of business activities

\*7 Volume released to public water

\*8 Total of heavy oil A, heavy oil C, kerosene, light diesel oil, and gasoline (Amounts of the petroleum-based products are summed after appropriated energy conversions, and the total is expressed in terms of the amount of heavy oil A.)

\*9 Total of natural gas, liquefied natural gas (LNG), urban gas, butane, and liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) (Amounts of the gases are summed after appropriate energy conversions, and the total is expressed in terms of the amount of urban gas.)

\*10 This includes the amount of water used in a cyclic manner.

\*11 Calculation assuming transport by truck

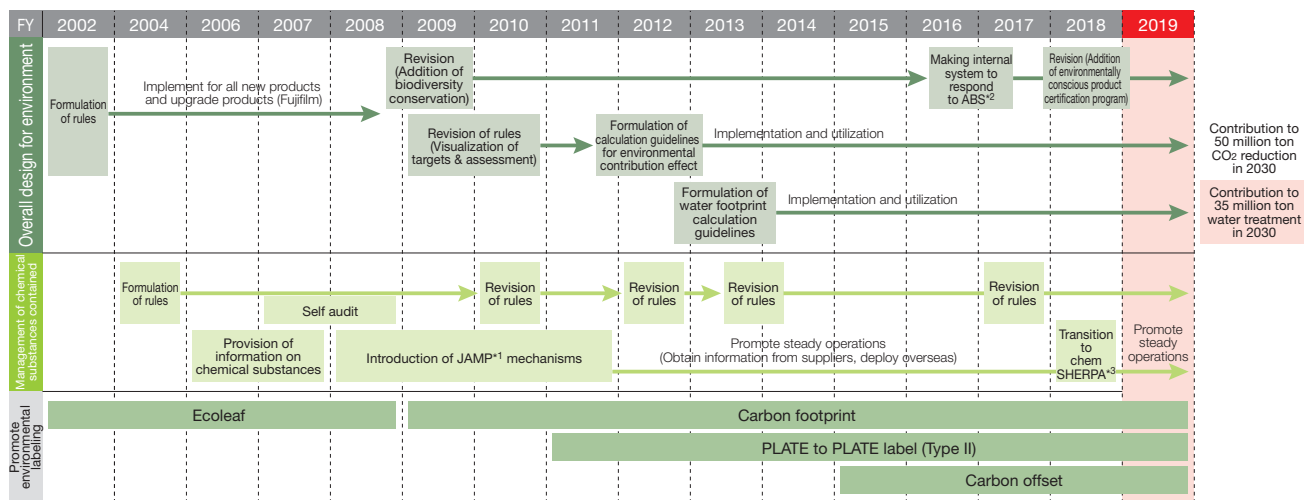
\*12 Based on the average CO<sub>2</sub> emission coefficient of the Federation of Electric Power Companies of Japan

\*13 Hypothetical combustion rate for each substance used

(For the above, data from the input-output table and other sources are used to obtain CO<sub>2</sub> emissions per unit of output.)

## Progress of “Design for Environment”

The Fujifilm Group has been implementing resolutions to environmental issues for our products and services to promote design for the environment, including a mechanism to set targets for environmental performance at the product design stage, introduction of a quantitative evaluation through lifecycle assessment, and introduction of the Green Value Products Certification System to certify products with reduced environment impact or that contribute to reductions in the environmental impact.



<sup>1</sup> Joint Article Management Promotion Consortium  
<sup>2</sup> ABS (Access and Benefit-sharing): Access to genetic resources and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from their utilization  
<sup>3</sup> chemSHERPA: A scheme that facilitates sharing information on chemical substances in products

### 3.1.3 EMS: Certification/Audit/Verification

#### Status of EMS Certification and Audit in FY2018

Certification/audit/verification system by specialized companies with International Certification (ISO14001, EMAS)	Coverage: 60%
Certification/audit/verification system by internal experts	Coverage: 40% Our internal experts communicate specific instructions based on the internal FRC rules and FRC policy for activities, and verify the activities reported through environmental intranet.
Total Coverage of Environmental Management System (EMS) for our company (The sum of the above two)	100%

Related URL: <https://www.fujifilm.co.jp/corporate/environment/preservation/greenpolicy/index.html> (in Japanese only)

### 3.1.4 Response to Environmental Laws and Regulations

#### Legal Compliance and Reports on Complaints in FY2018

In 2018, there was one violation (which was overseas) of environment-related laws and no customer complaints, and two incidents (of which one was overseas). The legal violation issue concerned management of the transportation of hazardous materials—preventive measures have already been completed.

	Japan	Overseas	Group total
Number of legal violations (number of cases solved)	0 (0)	1 (1)	1 (1)
Number of complaints (number of cases solved)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Number of incidents (number of cases solved)	1 (1)	1 (1)	2 (2)

## Responses to Environment-Related Complaints and Legal Violations in FY2018\*1

Company/Site name	Description	Responses
FUJIFILM Wako Pure Chemical Corporation	Leakage and runoff of harmful substances when delivered by tanker.	Review of operational procedures and moving containers inside the breakwater. Preventive measures have been completed.
FUJIFILM Manufacturing U.S.A. Inc.	Lack of education for transporters and inadequate labeling*2	Education on how to handle hazardous materials for transporters and proper labeling have been completed.
FUJIFILM Manufacturing U.S.A. Inc.	Leakage of hazardous materials during transportation	Introduction of double layered containers to prevent leaks has been completed.

\*1 Relatively minor violations have been excluded.

\*2 Occurred in FY2017; however, administrative action was implemented in 2018.

## 3.2 Climate Change Strategy

### 3.2.1 Basic Approach

The Fujifilm Group has set CO<sub>2</sub> emissions reduction targets toward 2030 to create of a carbon neutral society aimed at by the Paris Agreement. Along with CO<sub>2</sub> emissions reduction across the entire product lifecycle (from material procurement, product manufacturing, transportation, use and disposal), we are continuing to actively reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in society through providing our products and services. At the manufacturing stage, we direct our efforts at using lower carbon energy sources, including adopting and utilizing renewable energy, in addition to the promotion of energy saving and efficient energy usage.

#### Targets and Progresses of Climate Change

- Long-term target:** Reduce the Fujifilm Group's CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by 30% by FY2030 (compared to the FY2013 level)  
Progress: 22% reduction at the end of FY2018 (compared to the FY2013 level)
- Mid-term target:** Reduce the Fujifilm Group's CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by 30% by FY2020 (compared to the FY2005 level)  
Progress: 27% reduction at the end of FY2018 (compared to the FY2005 level)
- Short-term Target:** Reduce the Fujifilm Group's CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by 1% by FY2019 (compared to the FY2018 level)

Long-term targets are set down in SVP2030 and certified as Science Based Targets by the SBT Initiative.

#### Renewable Energy Usage Targets:

- Converting 50% of purchased electric power to renewable energy-derived power by FY2030
- Converting 100% of purchased electric power to renewable energy-derived power aiming at zero CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from our energy consumption by converting using fuels to hydrogen in our in-house cogeneration systems by FY2050.
- This target was certified as being in line with the purpose of the RE100 by the Climate Group, an international NPO; we joined the RE100 in April 2019.

#### Renewable Energy (Electric Power) Consumption

Unit: MWh

	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018
Renewable energy consumption	22,978	46,675	102,552	101,435	96,100

### 3.2.2 Major Activities

At Fujifilm Group, the Energy Strategy Promotion Committee has been working group-wide to maximize efficiency in energy usage and to seek in the energy purchase based on lower carbon resources. We have been working to reduce environmental impact through our products and services, based on internal rules concerning Design for Environment.

We are directed efforts to the active introduction of renewable energy, both in Japan and other countries, including the introduction of wind power-generated electricity at FUJIFILM Manufacturing Europe B.V. (Netherlands), installation of a photovoltaic power facility at its Kumamoto Plant (Japan) and installation of a new large-scale photovoltaic power facility at Fujifilm Printing Plate (China) Co., Ltd., in FY2018.

In January 2019, the Fujifilm Group established a renewable energy usage target, and the Group plans to continue pursuing further energy conservation and introducing renewable energy sources to meet its CSR targets for the year 2030 as laid out in SVP2030.

### 3.2.3 Strategy and Management for the Climate Change

At the Fujifilm Group, the Energy Strategy Promotion Committee has been working group-wide to maximize efficiency in energy usage and to seek further CO<sub>2</sub> emissions reductions at the procurement stage. We are promoting these measures proactively throughout the Group. We are utilizing the carbon pricing scheme (price of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions) to evaluate risks and opportunities for climate change, and are now examining impact probabilities and future measures.

At the manufacturing stage, we promote CO<sub>2</sub> emissions reduction measures that include improvements to efficient energy usage, conversion to renewable energy-derived electric power, conversion of natural gas and heavy oil used in our in-house cogeneration systems to hydrogen sources (after FY2030). At the procurement stage, we are reducing the input of material resources by a more sophisticated scheme for reusing and recycling them. In response to the physical risks accompanying the climate change, we are introducing risk countermeasures for product supplies in procurement and manufacturing in various countries.

Furthermore, we are contributing to reducing CO<sub>2</sub> emissions on a global scale by promoting design for the environment and providing, disclosing and introducing appealing products and solutions that have a high CO<sub>2</sub> reduction efficiency through the FUJIFILM Holdings Environment Conscious Certification System (established in May 2018).

#### Information Disclosure Based on TCFD

In December 2018, the Fujifilm Group announced that it would endorse the recommendations issued by the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD).

Furthermore, we are participating in the TCFD support program of the Ministry of the Environment and have started a scenario analysis on climate change.

Governance	Risk Management
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deliberate on climate change risks and opportunities at the ESG Committee (chaired by the President) to reflect them in our management, and report to the Board of Directors.</li> </ul> <p>[Examples]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establish a target for renewable energy use and endorse the TCFD recommendations.</li> <li>Join RE100, the global corporate leadership initiative.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monitor the levels of CO<sub>2</sub> emitted by each business and through the product lifecycle with the global system.</li> <li>Analyze factors affecting energy efficiency and CO<sub>2</sub> emissions at the Energy Strategy Promotion Committee.</li> <li>Identify water risks using indexes for “water stress,” “water usage” and “relation to business” at all sites.</li> </ul>
Strategy	Index and Target
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establish Sustainable Value Plan 2030 (SVP 2030) with FY2030 as its long-term goal.</li> <li>Identify risks and countermeasures.</li> </ul> <p>[Physical risks]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Determine raw materials procurement and factory production stoppages caused by abnormal weather (floods etc.).</li> <li>Establish Business Continuity Plans (BCPs) to decentralize raw materials suppliers and production sites.</li> </ul> <p>[Transition risks]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Evaluate financial risks of the carbon pricing scheme and promote the introduction of renewable energy.</li> <li>Converting to 100% renewable energy at FUJIFILM Manufacturing Europe B.V. in the Netherlands, etc.</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop and distribute products that mitigate and address climate change making use of the internal certification system for environmentally conscious products                         <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Energy-saving multifunction devices, data archive storage system, process-less thermal CTP plates, etc.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Convert not only purchased electric power but any fuels used by in-house cogeneration systems into renewable energy using new technologies such as hydrogen, and aim for zero CO<sub>2</sub> emissions.                         <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Clarify our approach to a non-carbon society through RE100, the international initiative, and promote infrastructure development as a consumer.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Target for reducing CO<sub>2</sub> emissions (Certified by Science Based Targets).                         <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by 30% across the entire product lifecycle by FY2030 (compared to the FY2013 level).</li> </ul> </li> <li>Renewable energy usage target                         <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Convert 50% of purchased electric power to renewable energy-derived power.</li> <li>Convert 100% of purchased electric power to renewable energy-derived power. (Aim at zero CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from energy such as electricity, fuels, etc.)</li> </ul> </li> <li>Water usage reduction target                         <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduce the amount of water used in production by 30% by FY2030 (compared to the FY2013 level).</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

## 3.2.4 Data Related to Climate Change Measures

### GHG Emissions (Scope 1, 2)

		Unit	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018
Total direct GHG emissions (Scope 1)	Total emissions	t CO <sub>2</sub> e (metric tons CO <sub>2</sub> equivalents)	671,000	662,000	635,000	604,000	594,000
Total indirect GHG emissions (Scope 2)	Total emissions	t CO <sub>2</sub> e (metric tons CO <sub>2</sub> equivalents)	663,000	606,000	569,000	530,000	512,000

Scope 1: CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in fuel.

Data coverage is for 100% of total sales

The above Scope 1 & 2 data have been verified by the third party organization: SGS Japan, Inc.

### CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions (Scope 1, 2, 3)

	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018
CO <sub>2</sub> Emissions (kt- CO <sub>2</sub> /year)	4,639	4,360	4,082
Scope 1	14%	14%	15%
Scope 2	12%	12%	13%
Scope 3	75%	74%	73%

### FY2018 Results of GHG Scope 3 Emissions for Fujifilm Group

Unit: %

Purchased goods and services	Capital goods	Fuel and energy-related activities	Upstream transportation and distribution	Waste generated in operation	Business travel	Employee commuting	Upstream leased assets	Downstream transportation and distribution	Processing of sold products	Use of sold products	End-of-life treatment of sold products	Downstream leased assets
55.9	7.7	1.9	0.3	0.3	1.2	0.6	—	11.4	1.8	2.9	4.0	12.1

### FY2018 Results for Fujifilm Group

Unit: kt-CO<sub>2</sub>/year

	Procurement	Manufacturing		Transportation	Use	Disposal	Total
	1,720	1,105		340	428	86	3,680
Items	PET, TAC, etc.	303	Gas	514	340	Medical equipment	52
	Aluminum	1,207	Petroleum	79		Minilab	27
	Copiers/Printers/Fax machines	210	Electricity	512		Copiers/Printers/Fax machines	359
						Others	6

\* Trading emissions are allocated to Use and Disposal.



## CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions\*

 Unit: kt-CO<sub>2</sub>/year

		FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018
R&D/ Manufacturing/ Office	Japan/Manufacturing	921	894	853	782	761
	Japan/Nonmanufacturing	27	30	33	32	30
	Overseas/Manufacturing	346	308	268	278	274
	Overseas/Nonmanufacturing	40	37	50	43	40
	Group total	1,333	1,269	1,204	1,134	1,105
Vehicle	33	31	31	31	29	
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,366</b>	<b>1,299</b>	<b>1,235</b>	<b>1,165</b>	<b>1,135</b>

\* Calculation method: Calculation of CO<sub>2</sub> emission by energy usage specified in the Act on the Rational Use of Energy. Emission coefficient by electric power utility used for purchased power.

## 2018 CO<sub>2</sub> Emission by Region\* (R&D/Manufacturing/Office)

 Unit: kt-CO<sub>2</sub>/year

Japan		791
Overseas	Americas (USA, Canada & Brazil)	152
	Europe (Netherlands, Germany, Belgium, UK & France)	51
	China	78
	Asia excl. China & Oceania (Australia, South Korea, Singapore, etc.)	33
<b>Group total</b>		<b>1,105</b>

\* Calculation method: Calculation of CO<sub>2</sub> emission by energy usage specified in the Act on the Rational Use of Energy. Emission coefficient by electric power utility used for purchased power in Japan, and emission coefficient released by IEA for each country used for other countries.

## Annual Changes in Total CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions in Domestic Logistics\*

 Unit: t-CO<sub>2</sub>/year

	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018
<b>Total CO<sub>2</sub> emissions</b>	45,633	50,229	49,761	47,100	45,846

\* Total CO<sub>2</sub> emissions are calculated as the amount of CO<sub>2</sub> emitted by FUJIFILM Logistics Co., Ltd. in its logistics activities for the Fujifilm Group companies. Since FY2006, we shifted calculation method to the method based on revised Energy Conservation Law (travel distance of empty cars not included in calculations, etc.).

## Annual Changes in Amount of CO<sub>2</sub> Reductions and Reduction Rates through Transportation Efficiency Improvements\* (Domestic distribution)

	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018
<b>Amount of CO<sub>2</sub> reductions (tons of CO<sub>2</sub>/year)</b>	11,404	12,692	15,790	13,156	12,927
<b>CO<sub>2</sub> reduction rate (%)</b>	20.0	20.2	25.4	21.8	22.0

$$\text{CO}_2 \text{ reduction rate (\%)} = \frac{\text{Amount of CO}_2 \text{ reductions}}{\text{Total CO}_2 \text{ emissions} + \text{CO}_2 \text{ reductions}}$$

\* In the FY2018, we enforced our activities for CO<sub>2</sub> reductions in collaboration with a specified consigner. Major reduction initiatives, which proved effective, include starting modal shifts (road transport to sea transport) in FY2017, as well as improving carrying efficiency by double stacking during transport and enhancing gasoline mileage by eco-driving. The amount was a total figure of each facility's CO<sub>2</sub> reduction measure.

## Annual Changes in Domestic Transport Volume\*

Unit: million tons/kilometer

	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018
<b>Transportation volume</b>	181	190	190	168	155

\* Range of transportation volume is calculated within the range of ownership in compliance with reporting under the Act on the Rational Use of Energy.

### 3.2.5 Energy Consumption

#### Annual Changes in Energy Consumption\*<sup>1</sup>

Unit: TJ

		FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018
Japan	Electric power, purchased electric power	6,766	6,718	6,583	6,032	5,760
	Heavy oil, etc.* <sup>2</sup>	2,171	2,040	1,569	1,299	1,110
	Gas* <sup>3</sup>	8,432	8,495	8,609	8,348	8,507
	Renewable energy	6	1	1	1	4
Overseas	Electric power, purchased electric power	5,621	5,121	4,805	4,863	4,904
	Heavy oil, etc.* <sup>2</sup>	39	33	30	24	23
	Gas* <sup>3</sup>	1,784	1,756	1,787	1,779	1,698
	Renewable energy* <sup>4</sup>	76	291	874	844	788
<b>Total</b>		<b>24,895</b>	<b>24,454</b>	<b>24,256</b>	<b>23,190</b>	<b>22,796</b>

\*<sup>1</sup> Per unit calorific value is based on the Energy Conservation Act.\*<sup>2</sup> Total of heavy oil A, heavy oil C, kerosene, light oil and gasoline\*<sup>3</sup> Total of natural gas, liquefied natural gas (LNG), city gas, butane and liquefied petroleum gas (LPG)\*<sup>4</sup> FUJIFILM Manufacturing Europe B.V. (EF) classified its energy usage as renewable energy because the supply of wind-generated power has been 100% since FY2015.

#### Breakdown of Consumption of Heavy oil, etc. (FY2018)\*

Unit: thousand kiloliters

	Heavy oil	Kerosene	Light oil	Gasoline
Japan	26.5	1.1	0.1	0.0
Overseas	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0
<b>Group total</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>

\*Consumption in manufacturing only

### 3.2.6 Products Responding to Climate Change

The Fujifilm Group is developing products that have a low impact on the environment. We try to design products that not only reduce their environment impact by themselves but that also contribute to reducing greenhouse gas emissions in society. We believe that developing products to address climate change issues is the first step to resolving environmental issues in society as well as to creating business opportunities.

For further details, please refer to 3.4 *Product Stewardship (Design for the Environment.)*

## 3.3 Recycling of Resource

### 3.3.1 Basic Approach

Since our establishment, the Fujifilm Group has been actively recycling resources, through reducing water usage, recycling and reusing water, recovering and reusing resources (e.g. silver), and establishing a recycling system for multifunction devices and copiers, etc. We are conducting efforts to use resources effectively and reduce waste through measures which take into account the total lifecycle of a product, by considering the 3Rs (reduce, reuse, recycle) in the product design, reducing loss at the manufacturing stage, collecting, reusing and recycling used products, and recycling or converting into valuables.

### 3.3.2 Response to Water Risks

In the production of the motion picture and photographic film that had formed the mainstay of its business operations since its foundation, the Fujifilm Group had made extravagant use of clean water. For this reason, the Group has taken early steps in reducing water use and in water recycling. In face of the recent growth in the interest focused on water risks as an important international issue, the Group is implementing further steps for the reduction and efficient use of water resources. Due to the concern over the possible expansion of areas stricken by water shortage issues, the Group created a matrix system for water risk evaluation in 2014 that uses conditions in “water stress regions” and “impact on businesses based on water usage” as its two indicators, and has engaged in continual evaluation of water risks for all business operations under the Group. At the same time, Fujifilm contributes to issues on water treatment in society by providing its product and services, including filtration materials.

#### Targets and Progresses on Water

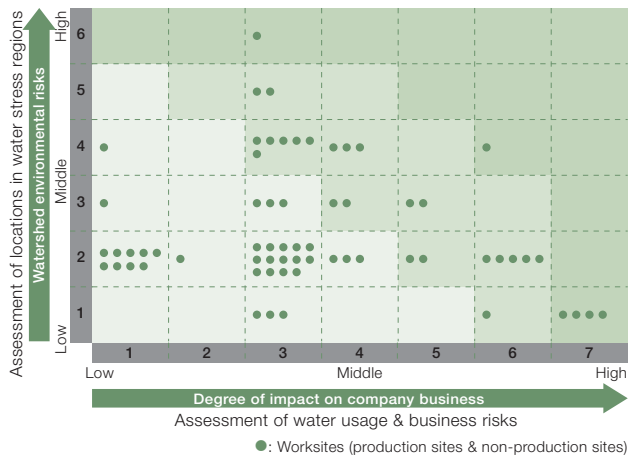
- Long-term target:** Reduce the amount of water the Fujifilm Group uses for production by 30% by FY2030 (compared to the FY2013 level)  
Progress: 15% reduction at the end of FY2018 (compared to the FY2013 level)
- Mid-term target:** Reduce the amount of water the Fujifilm Group uses for production by 15% by FY2020 (compared to the FY2013 level)  
Progress: 15% reduction at the end of FY2018 (compared to the FY2013 level)
- Short-term Target:** Reduce the amount of water the Fujifilm Group uses for production by 1% by FY2019 (compared to the FY2018 level)

#### Water Usage

	Unit	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018
Clean water	million m <sup>3</sup>	9.0	8.9	8.3	8.1	8.0
Groundwater	million m <sup>3</sup>	40.6	39.6	37.4	35.6	34.5
Rainwater and others	million m <sup>3</sup>	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3

\* Data coverage is for 100% of total sales. The above data has been verified by the third party organization: SGS Japan, Inc.

## Assessment Map of the Impact of Water Resources on Company Business

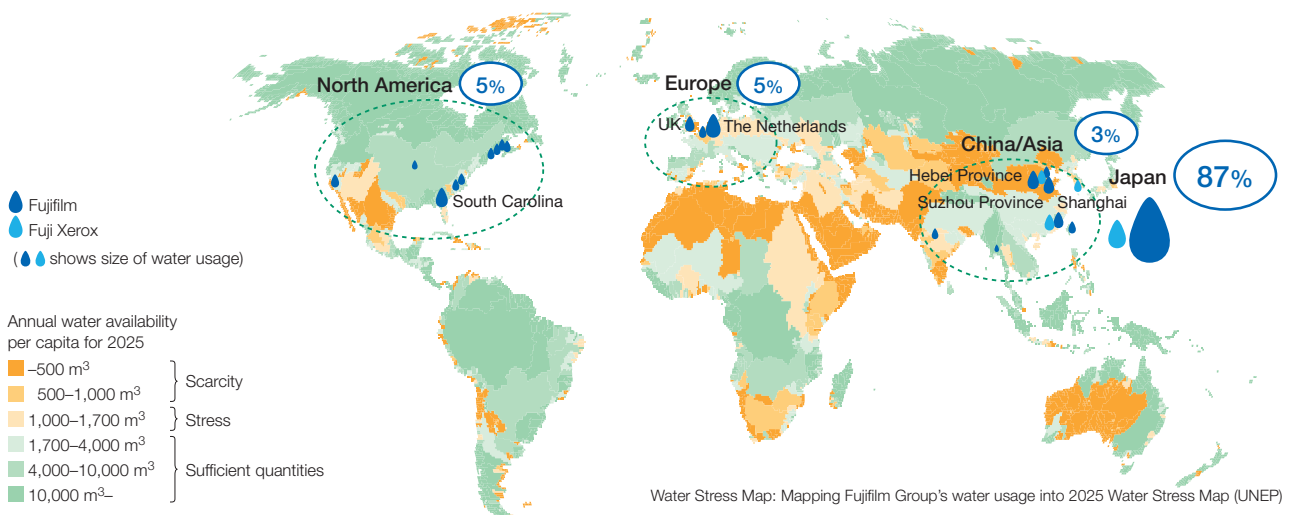


## FY2018 Water Usage by Region

Unit: %

	Japan	Americas	Europe	China, Asia/Oceania
Water usage	87	5	5	3
Water discharge	88	5	4	3

## 2025 Water Stress Map and 2018 Fujifilm Group's Water Usage



## Participation in Initiatives

FUJIFILM Europe GmbH has been participated in the international nongovernmental organization, WaterAid since 2012.

### 3.3.3 Measures to Reduce Waste

The Fujifilm Group is proceeding more effective use for resources and reduction of waste, not only at the manufacturing stage but over the entire product lifecycle as well. In addition to the emphasis on recycling and conservation of resources at the product design stage, reductions in the waste generated at the manufacturing stage are underway in Japan, North America, Europe and China, in ways that suit each region. In Japan, from FY2011 we have been promoting group-wide optimization, including extracting valuables from waste and improving the quality of recycling, not only at our production sites but over our entire business operations including offices and warehouses. In Americas, the regional headquarters promote this effort of group-wide optimization with other sites, too.

Since fiscal 2016, the amount of waste disposed of by incineration or in landfill has been increasing because of the increase in waste liquids resulting from our new business expansion and difficulties in recycling plastics in Asia. We are working for the entire Group to reduce the amount of waste liquids by improving processes and by recycling plastics to achieve our SVP2030 targets.

#### Targets and Progresses on Waste

**Long-term target:** Reduce the amount of waste generated by the Fujifilm Group by 30% by FY2030 (compared to the FY2013 level)  
**Progress:** 5% reduction at the end of FY2018 (compared to the FY2013 level)

#### Waste Generation

Unit: ton

	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018
A Total waste output volume*1	75,300	72,200	80,100	79,300	81,100
B Total wastes used, recycled or sold	65,600	63,100	65,500	64,500	64,700
Total waste output volume*2 (A – B)	9,700	9,100	14,600	14,800	16,400

\* Data coverage is for 100% of total sales.

\* The above data has been verified by the third party organization: SGS Japan, Inc.

\*1 Processed by external service providers and simple incineration or landfill disposal on sites.

\*2 Simple incineration or landfill disposal by external service providers and on sites.

#### Annual Changes in Valuable Resources\*

Unit: thousand tons/year

	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018
Japan	34.0	34.0	34.1	30.3	26.9
Overseas	27.2	30.1	24.5	42.1	30.6
Group total	61.2	64.1	58.6	72.4	57.4

\* Valuable resources sold to the third party.

#### Main Recycling Methods for Waste Products

Waste product	Recycling method	Waste product	Recycling method
Plastics (sorted)	Pallets, pipes, clothing, heat insulation materials	Mixed flammable waste products	Solid fuels, electricity and hot water production
Plastics (mixed)/Filters	Blast furnace fuel	Fluorescent lamp	Glass wool
Magnetic tape	Blast furnace fuel, tatami mat material, heat insulation materials	Batteries	Zinc, smelt iron
Aluminum hydroxide	Aluminum sulfate	Left over food, raw garbage, organic sludge	Fertilizer, animal feed
Inorganic sludge, polishing agent	Cement, roadway material, construction materials	Documents, empty boxes	Recycled paper
Organic solvent	Paint thinner	Iron, aluminum, copper, etc.	Smelt metal
Acids and alkalines	Neutralizer		

### Annual Changes in Container and Packaging Material\* Used

Unit: thousand tons/year

	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018
Packaging material reduction rate	15.5	15.2	15.6	15.6	16.3

\* Total of corrugated paper boxes, paper materials, paper containers, metal materials, plastic molds, plastic film/sheet and glass used.

### Annual Changes in Reduction in export Packaging Material Weight\* (Cumulative total)

Unit: %

	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018
Packaging material reduction rate	9.3	10.5	12.7	17.5	17.8

\* Packaging material reduction rate (%) =  $\frac{\text{Weight reduced}}{\text{Total material weight} + \text{weight reduced}}$

\* Total weight of export packaging materials handled by FUJIFILM Logistics in FY2018 was 1,250.65 tons. Weight was reduced by 270.24 tons, with yearly reduction rate of 17.8%.

## 3.3.4 Improve the Efficiency of Resource Use

The Fujifilm Group develops and offers a wide range of products such as chemical products, functional materials, optical devices, office equipment, and medical equipment, etc. For this reason, in FY2016, we formulated the Assessment Method of Material Input per Unit (resource material input weight per converted production volume) that utilizes the “Converted Production Volume (production volume of each product converted using the energy used during production)” which is authorized by the Energy Saving Act in Japan. We started to use this method in FY2017. For multifunction devices and copiers, we collect customers’ used products and reuse or recycle them. The program aims to utilize resources as effectively as possible with “Zero Landfill” as our goal. Since FY2016, we are promoting the planning for new products that emphasize the use of reused parts.

### Fuji Xerox New Resource Reduction by Using Reuse Parts\* (Total for Japan, the Asia-Pacific Region, and China)

Unit: tons

	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018
New Resource Reduction	2,916	3,273	3,809	3,730	2,967

\* The total amount of new resource reduction in the production stage by using reuse parts.

## 3.4 Product Stewardship (Design for Environment)

### 3.4.1 Basic Approach

Based on the Fujifilm Group Green Policy, we are working to implement Design for Environment in all new and re-designed products. We set environmental quality targets at the product development stage, then we conduct product assessment in the design and development stage in order to understand the level of achievement against our set environmental targets. The assessment results and requirements from the market are then reflected in the targets for future product development. This approach is applied not only to the development of materials and standalone equipment, but also to software and solution development in a bid to reduce the environmental impact on society as a whole. Along with the objective and quantitative appraisal of environmental impact by means of Life Cycle Assessment, we proactively demonstrate our environmental consideration through environmental labels.

Development and promotion of environmentally conscious products and services

 URL: [https://www.fujifilmholdings.com/en/sustainability/vision/greenpolicy/eco\\_products.html](https://www.fujifilmholdings.com/en/sustainability/vision/greenpolicy/eco_products.html)

### 3.4.2 Standards of Design for Environment

The Fujifilm Group manages Design for Environment following the two standards below.

#### 1) Design for Environment standard

- **Materials and equipment**

The Design for Environment for products considers the entire lifecycle of all products including procurement, manufacturing, transportation, use and disposal. We also set targets concerning environmental quality from the perspective of climate change mitigation (reduced power use, etc.), the Reduce, Reuse & Recycle principle of resource saving and recycling, risk reduction of chemical substances, and biodiversity. The degree of target achievement is then assessed once a product has been developed. All our products are developed through this cycle of Design for Environment.

- **Software, Service, and IT Solutions**

In the area of software and service solutions, our environmental focus is on resource conservation, energy conservation, transportation reduction, space saving, and time saving in customers' sites. We are working to create products that can contribute to environmental impact reduction throughout the whole of society.

#### 2) Life Cycle Assessment (LCA)

The Fujifilm Group is developing products with less environmental impact through objective and quantitative environmental impact assessment utilizing Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) in the product development stage, in addition to implementation of the Design for Environment standards.

LCA is also used to assess the progress of efforts for the Group target, which is to reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions throughout the lifecycle of all Fujifilm Group products by 30% compared to FY2013 (reference year).

### 3.4.3 “Green Value Products” Certification Program – A New System to Create Environmentally Conscious Products

As a new means to create products with environmental consideration, the Fujifilm Group started the Fujifilm Group “Green Value Products” certification program in FY2018 to certify products incorporating outstanding environmental consciousness. The environmental consideration standards and their operation are made common across the group so that the degree of ecological performance improvement is quantified through the standards set for each product and service. The products and services are then classified as Silver, Gold, or Diamond to indicate the improvement degree. This also helps clarify the environmental issues to be addressed next for further reduction of environmental impact.

Level	Certification criteria
Diamond	Products and services that use their respective industries' innovative technologies to substantially contribute to reducing environmental impact
Gold	Products and services that reduce environmental impact at their respective industries' highest level
Silver	Products and services that reduce environmental impact at their respective industries' standard level or greater

## 3.4.4 Result of Design for Environment

Certification of the Fujifilm Group Green Value Products	Number of certified products and services in FY2018: 92		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Process-less CTP plates: Resource saving, closed loop recycling, water saving</li> <li>• Inkjet digital press, VOC reduction by water-based ink, reducing paper usage, energy-savings</li> <li>• High capacity magnetic tape: Contribution to CO<sub>2</sub> emissions reduction</li> <li>• Document products (Multifunction devices and copiers): Resource recycling and energy saving in usage</li> </ul>		
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions reduction in the entire product lifecycle	Target: Reduce CO <sub>2</sub> emissions in the entire product lifecycle by 30% by FY2030, compared to the FY2013 level. FY2018 results: 331 thousand tons reduction    Progress: 22%		
	Environmental effects	Product stages	Measures to reduce environmental impact
	Managing chemical substances in products Resource conservation Recycling	Procurement Disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Elimination or reduction of potentially hazardous substances usage</li> <li>• Usage of biomass materials (recyclable materials)</li> <li>• Document products (Multifunction devices &amp; copiers): Promotion of activities that aim to maximize resource reuse and recycling while eliminating resource disposal by collecting used products from customers. The percentage of used document product recycling in FY2018 was more than 99.5%, our Zero Landfill standard, and the figure in Japan was 99.9%. The reduced consumption of resources was 2,967 tons.</li> <li>• Promotion of recycling of leftover aluminum from PS/CTP plate production, building and enhancement of used PS/CTP plate collection and recycling system (Graphics Systems business).</li> </ul>
	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions reduction in the production stage	Production stage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promotion of change of fuel from heavy oil to gas (Japan)</li> <li>• Usage of methane gas generated from waste landfills (the US)</li> <li>• Wind-power procurement (Netherlands)</li> <li>• Installation of solar power generators (the US, UK, China, etc.)</li> <li>• Development and installation of energy-saving technologies, such as waste heat and steam recycling (Production sites in Japan, Europe, the US, China, etc.)</li> <li>• Reduction of energy not directly related to production, review of air conditioning operations, minimization of operating equipment, review of production process (production sites in Japan, Europe, the US, China, etc.)</li> <li>• Wheeling self-generated power in the Group's factories to 15 sites (Japan)</li> <li>• Reduction of peak consumption by utilizing storage batteries (Japan)</li> <li>• Buying in renewable energy (Japan, etc.)</li> </ul>
	Logistic streamlining	Transportation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Optimization of logistic routes</li> <li>• Increase in loading efficiency</li> <li>• Promotion of modal shift</li> <li>• Weight reduction and downsizing of packaging</li> <li>• Promotion of eco driving</li> <li>• Component procurement through milk run (China)</li> </ul>
Product energy saving, resource saving	Usage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Multifunction (copying, printing, and fax) devices with reduced power consumption (Document)</li> <li>• Energy-saving medical diagnosis equipment (Medical)</li> <li>• Fully process-less CTP plates that do not require developer (Graphics Systems)</li> </ul>	
Environmental impact reduction in product usage at customers' sites	Target: Contribute to 50 million tons CO <sub>2</sub> emissions reduction by FY2030. FY2018 results: Contribution amount was 7.43 million tons. Progress: 15%		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High capacity magnetic tape (energy saving in storing archival data)</li> <li>• Process-less thermal CTP plates (no film development process)</li> <li>• Multifunction devices (offering products and solutions)</li> <li>• Medical IT systems</li> </ul>		



## 3.4.5 Disclosing Environment-Related Information for Products

The Fujifilm Group actively discloses environment-related data in order to fully inform our customers, while aiming to achieve higher environmental quality for all products.

### 1) Environmental Labels

The environmental labels indicate products with low environmental impact. We actively use the label as a part of environmental information disclosure. We use the following labels:

<p><b>Type I:</b> Third party certification (ISO14024)</p>	<p>A third party certifier defines and operates product classification and judgment criteria for environmental certification. In response to a company's request, the certifier examines the product and permits use of their mark if the product meets their criteria. The certified product can then display the mark, which encourages consumers to choose products that support environmental protection.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Eco Mark</li> <li>• Energy Star Program</li> </ul>
<p><b>Type II:</b> Self-declared environmental claims (ISO14021)</p>	<p>This is a program by manufacturers to promote the environmental quality of their products, services, and systems to the market through self-declaration. No third-party judgment is involved. Environmental quality is demonstrated by labels attached to products and descriptions in instruction manuals, promotional materials, and CSR reports.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Green Value Products</li> <li>• Resource Recycling Product label</li> <li>• PLATE to PLATE aluminum recycling label</li> </ul>
<p><b>Type III:</b> Environmental Product Declarations (ISO14025)</p>	<p>Quantitative data about a product's environmental impact calculated by the Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) method is published by means of the Internet, etc. The data can be utilized by consumers for their green purchasing or procurement. The quantitative data can also help the company to understand their products' environmental impact quantitatively and thereby motivate themselves toward further environmental load reduction.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• EcoLeaf</li> <li>• Carbon footprint</li> </ul>

### 2) Safety Data Sheet (SDS)/Article Information Sheet (AIS)

To ensure customers' safety when handling chemical and photographic products other than developer and related products, the Fujifilm Group publishes safety information on the chemical substances contained in the products and handling precautions.

## 3.5 Management of Chemical Substance

### 3.5.1 Basic Approach

Because the Fujifilm Group manufactures a wide range of products including chemical products, functional materials, optical devices, office equipment, and medical equipment, we have established management rules for the different assembly and manufacturing processes of our products from two perspectives: management of the handling of chemical substances and management of information on chemical substances in our products. We have implemented global operations management across the Group and we have established a system to acquire accurate information on the laws and regulations in each country and region around the world to start a prompt preparation in an early stage. This has allowed us to maintain comprehensive and efficient management of chemical substances.

### 3.5.2 Management of Chemical Substance

Based on international goals of minimizing the adverse effects of chemical substances on human health and the environment, the Fujifilm Group manages such substances according to the hazard risk and degree of permitted exposure during use. We assess the risks for all chemical substances handled, and stipulate handling methods within the permitted risk.

### 3.5.3 Safety Evaluation

It is important to assess the safety of chemical substances in order to handle them appropriately. Fujifilm built a facility to conduct safety tests on chemical substances in 1975. We evaluate safety in terms of the global environment and human health from the early development to commercialization of various chemicals, materials, and products. Using the Chemical Library where previous safety test results are stored, we utilize and employ materials of a high safety level developed in-house.

### 3.5.4 Promotion of Non-Animal Testing

From the viewpoint of animal welfare\*, the Fujifilm Group is actively engaged in joint research and development in alternative methods for sensitization and corrosive tests to be used when assessing the safety of chemical substances. Our exclusive skin sensitization test, Amino acid Derivative Reactivity Assay (ADRA), was evaluated as skin sensitization more accurately than conventional methods and was included in the OECD Guidelines in June 2019. ADRA is now partially adopted for intra-company safety evaluations and we are also working to reduce the number of animal tests.

\* 3Rs of animal protection (Replacement: Use of alternative method; Reduction: Reduction of the number of animals used; and Refinement: Relief of animal pain)

### 3.5.5 Management of Chemical Substances in Products

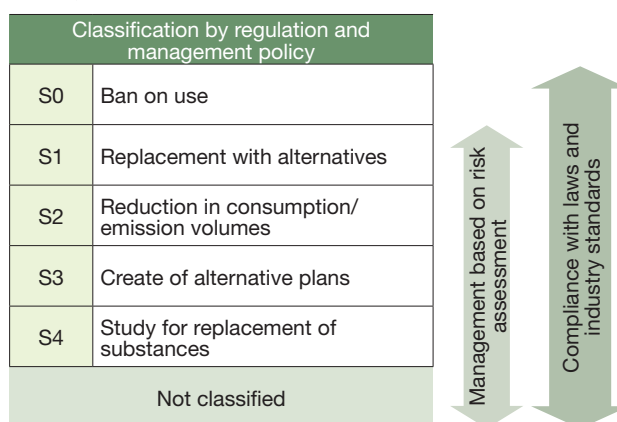
The Fujifilm Group has established standards for chemical substances contained in products and manages chemical substances in raw materials, parts, and members in collaboration with our business partners. We are taking a lead in initiatives in disseminating the mechanism of the chemSHERPA system, which distributes chemical substance information for products between companies. We have been participating since the creation of this system, and since it came into full operation we hold twice-yearly briefings for business partners. We individually respond to clients' consultations and contribute to improving chemical substance management throughout the supply chain.

## 3.5.6 Efforts in Hazardous Substance Management

The current chemical substance regulations permit usage of certain substances that may be regulated in the future, or those that may have a social impact. We voluntarily set up our own additional chemical substance classifications, defined as the “S category,” to limit the usage of such chemical substances. For those substances classified within the S category due to their potential hazard level, each user department searches for safer alternative chemicals, and creates and implements plans to limit usage in products.

With regard to chemical substances contained in molded products, Fujifilm categorizes those restricted by laws and regulations as “L substances,” and those for which we are obligated to transmit information by laws or industry standards as “I substances.” This enables us to manage chemicals consistently in molded products made directly from chemical substances and in products comprising components and members that may contain specified substances.

New Classification Chart for Chemical Substance Management



## 3.5.7 Perfluorocarbons (PFC) Emissions/ Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) Emissions

We are introducing measures to reduce perfluorocarbons (PFC), one of the greenhouse gases, according to the regulations in each country. We have set a target to reduce VOC emissions to less than half the previous year’s level.

### PFC and VOC Emissions

	Unit	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018
Direct PFC emissions	kg PFC/ metric tons produced	0	0	1,257	62	112
Direct VOC emissions	metric tons	838	834	750	800	812

\* Data coverage (ratio to total profit or total employees) is 100% of the production volume.

\* PFC emissions data has been verified by a third-party organization, SGS Japan, Inc.; however, the production volume used in the calculations is out of certification.

### Response to the PRTR Law (Fujifilm and its domestic affiliates/Fuji Xerox and its domestic affiliates)

Fujifilm controls substances that must be reported under the PRTR Law (Pollutant Release and Transfer Register Law) and another substances on a voluntary basis, and has been endeavoring to reduce those emission. Data (usage volume, atmospheric emissions volume, emission into public water, volume going into sewage water, volume moved outside of facilities, and volume recycled) on substances used in amounts of one ton or more per year by Fujifilm and its domestic affiliates may be found on the following Fujifilm website.

URL: <https://www.fujifilm.co.jp/corporate/environment/preservation/site/atmosphere/prtr.html> (in Japanese only)

URL: <https://www.fujixerox.com/eng/company/csr/sr2018/environment/reduce.html>

### Annual Changes in Atmospheric Emissions of VOCs

Unit: hundred tons/year

	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018
Japan	6.8	6.5	5.9	6.4	6.4
Overseas	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.7
Group total	8.4	8.3	7.5	8.0	8.1

## Storage and Management of Devices/Equipment Containing PCBs\* (FY2018)

Types of equipment containing PCBs	Unit	Storing and managing amount	
		Japan	Group total
High voltage transformers	Quantity	8	25
High voltage condensers	Quantity	0	90
PCB oil waste, etc.	kg	1,000	1,000
Sludge, etc.	m <sup>3</sup>	0.0	0.0
Fluorescent lamp stabilizers	Quantity	12,821	12,871
Low voltage condenser excluding fluorescent lamps	Quantity	116,947	116,947
Low voltage transformer	Quantity	0	0
Rags	kg	973	973
Other devices	Quantity	121	121

\*Excludes PCB in low concentration  URL: <https://www.fujifilm.co.jp/corporate/environment/preservation/site/pcb.html> (in Japanese only)

## Reductions in VOCs Atmospheric Emissions\* (Fujifilm non-consolidated)

Category	Name of substance	Reduction (tons)	Reduction rate in comparison to previous fiscal year (%)
Substances requiring reporting under the PRTR Law	Dichloromethane	4	9
Substances voluntarily controlled by the company	Methyl alcohol	4	3
	Ethyl acetate	17	15
	Methyl ethyl ketone	8	22
	Acetone	0	-1

\*Reduction in volumes in FY2018 compared with actual levels in previous year

## Annual Changes in Volume of Atmospheric Emissions

Unit: tons/year

		FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018
Sox emissions	Japan	22	9	19	15	19
	Overseas	6	10	2	3	3
	Group total	28	19	21	18	22
NOx emissions	Japan	394	424	369	290	232
	Overseas	61	78	86	111	94
	Group total	455	502	455	401	326
Soot particle emissions	Japan	4.2	3.1	2.3	2.4	1.8
	Overseas	1.0	4.2	1.0	1.8	3.3
	Group total	5.2	7.3	3.3	4.2	5.1
Atmospheric emissions of specified CFCs*	CFC-11	0.21	0.21	0.00	0.16	0.00
	CFC-12	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

\*Group total, below the limit of detection = 0

## Annual Changes in Water Contaminant Burden & Emissions\*1

Unit: tons/year

		FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018
Total amount of COD*2	Japan	82.3	82.1	69.0	54.5	67.1
	Overseas	57.0	67.3	55.5	49.6	27.2
	Group total	139.3	149.4	124.5	104.1	94.2
Total amount of BOD*3	Japan	38.5	37.1	30.2	24.3	26.8
	Overseas	10.1	16.6	0.5	0.1	0.6
	Group total	48.6	53.7	30.7	24.4	27.4
Total amount of nitrogen emissions	Japan	223.3	232.3	170.9	181.7	167.2
Total amount of phosphorous emissions	Japan	5.3	4.2	1.4	2.7	1.8

\*1 Effluent release into public water bodies

\*2 COD (Chemical Oxygen Demand): An indicator of water pollution. COD indicates the amount of oxygen consumed when water-borne pollutants (primarily organic contaminants) are oxidized upon the introduction of an oxidant.

\*3 BOD (Biochemical Oxygen Demand): BOD is a way to measure the degree of water pollution, and indicates how much oxygen in the water is being used by organisms to decompose contaminants by looking at the reduction in oxygen in the water.

### Surveying and remediating soil and underground water pollution

(Fujifilm and its domestic affiliates/Fuji Xerox and its domestic affiliates)

The Fujifilm Group autonomously conducts environmental surveys on soil and underground water pollution. Regarding substances that are used at manufacturing facilities and that are subject to environmental limits set by regulations, the Group rigorously manages the usage and storage of such substances and monitors the concentrations of such substances in underground water. We are prepared to deal with any unforeseen pollution incidents in a timely fashion.

 URL: <https://www.fujifilm.co.jp/corporate/environment/preservation/site/leakage/> (in Japanese only)

 URL: <https://www.fujixerox.co.jp/company/csr/stakeholder/environment/target.html> (in Japanese only)

## 3.6 Biodiversity Conservation

For the preservation and maintenance of biodiversity, the Fujifilm Group has established the Fujifilm Group Basic Concepts and Action Guidelines for Biodiversity Conservation (also known as Guidelines for Biodiversity) as the group-wide policy based on the Fujifilm Charter for Corporate Behavior and Code of Conduct.

In 2012, we reviewed our biodiversity approach under the four key elements of factories, products, social contribution, and communication, in order to implement biodiversity conservation activities linked with our businesses. Fujifilm and Fuji Xerox work on a number of biodiversity conservation activities related to their businesses respectively.

Based on the biodiversity risk assessment in Fuji Xerox's Document Solution Business, we reaffirmed paper procurement as posing a high risk and set the procurement standard for paper which stated the procurement from suppliers who agree the sustainable forest management and implement measures on environment, health and safety in good faith. We are engaging in procurement based on the standard by designating suppliers.

FUJIFILM Holdings "Guidelines for Biodiversity"

 URL: <https://www.fujifilmholdings.com/en/sustainability/vision/creature.html>

Fujifilm "Policies for Wood Pulp Procurement"

 URL: [https://www.fujifilm.com/about/procurement/purchasing\\_policy/wood\\_pulp/](https://www.fujifilm.com/about/procurement/purchasing_policy/wood_pulp/)

Fuji Xerox "Continuing responsible paper procurement"

 URL: <https://www.fujixerox.com/eng/company/csr/sr2018/environment/theme2.html>

### Fujifilm Group Guidelines for Biodiversity

#### [Basic Concepts]

In order to create a sustainable society, we have a responsibility to sincerely address serious problems currently facing us to eliminate negative legacies being passed on to future generations.

Among these serious problems, are climate change issues such as global warming, depletion of natural resources, and biodiversity loss that is occurring at a critical speed due to the destruction of ecosystems and extinction of various living species.

Biodiversity provides us with food, medicine, and energy while reducing the risk of disasters. It is the very foundation of our culture and art, supporting our life and daily activities.

As the Fujifilm Group's business activities are closely related to biodiversity, it is our responsibility to avoid the adverse effects to, by addressing its preservation and sustainable usage. In doing so, it is essential to take into consideration that we exist in a state of global interdependence and keep an international perspective when taking necessary actions.

#### [Action Guidelines]

##### 1. To avoid destruction of biodiversity

Biodiversity is the "web of life." In all aspects of our corporate activities, the Fujifilm Group avoids on the adverse effects to this web of life, and gives due consideration not to have anything to do with destruction of the web.

##### 2. To preserve biodiversity

In all aspects of our corporate activities, the Fujifilm Group strives to keep the natural environment healthy and diverse, considering environmental preservation that reflects the natural and social conditions of each local community.

##### 3. To make best use of biodiversity

The Fujifilm Group adopts sustainable methods to use biological resources for business activities, based on a long-term point of view, in order to maintain biodiversity for future generations, and also considers the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from its utilization.

##### 4. To act globally

In all aspects of our corporate activities the Fujifilm Group strives to recognize impacts on biodiversity to reduce environmental burdens in both domestic and overseas areas.

##### 5. To meet social requirements

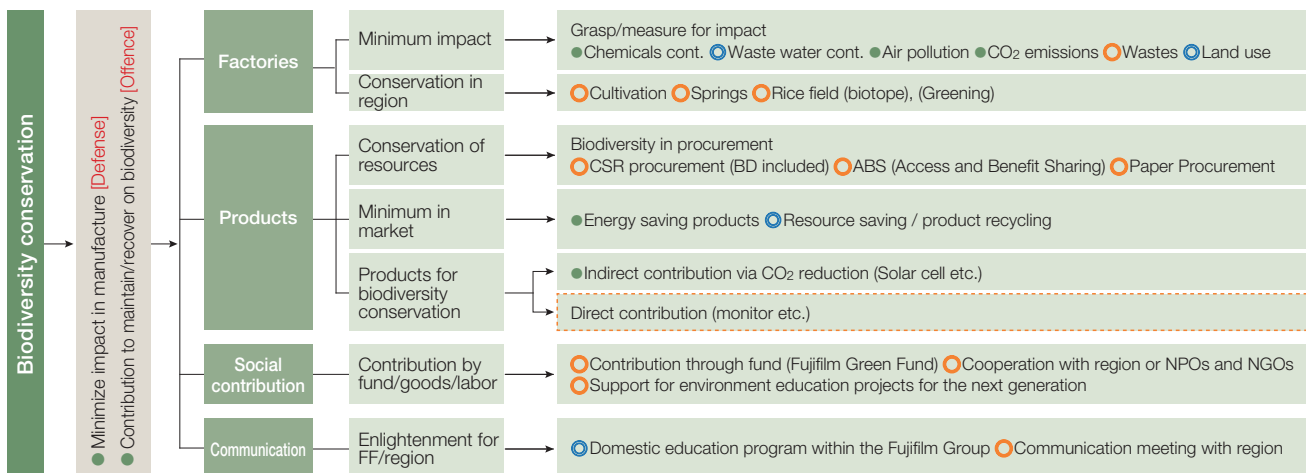
The Fujifilm Group complies with international laws and regulations regarding biodiversity, and values collaboration and harmony with various stakeholders such as customers, business partners, employees, local communities, government agencies, shareholders and investors, NGOs and NPOs.

##### 6. To share information

The Fujifilm Group proactively discloses information on activities regarding biodiversity. The Group also makes efforts to educate employees on the Group's activities for such issues.

Established in June 2009, Revised in April 2019

## Activities on Biodiversity Conservation —Outline—



○: Measure related to biodiversity conservation (on going)    ◐: Measure related to biodiversity conservation (middle target: plan)    ●: Measure indirectly related to biodiversity conservation

## Main Activities for Biodiversity Conservation

- **Activities to conserve the water source at each factory**
- **Participation in Initiatives**
  - Fuji Xerox had a presentation on behalf of four electrical and electronic associations at the fourteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (COP14)
  - Fuji Xerox participates in the Japan Business Initiative for Biodiversity (JBIB)
  - Participating in the Vancouver Declaration for the UN SDGs and FSC Certification that pledges support for the initiative for the sustainable management of natural forest resources.
- **Activities in compliance with the Natural Capital Protocol**
- **Overseas tree planting activities <China/Vietnam>**
  - Tree planting activities in the Horqin Desert of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region of China
  - Support in the restoration of Can Gio mangrove forests in Vietnam, that are approaching extinction as a result of the use of defoliants

- **Suiden-Otasuke-Tai <Kumamoto, Japan>**

Regional collaboration activities to preserve groundwater in Minami-Aso Village. FUJIFILM Kyusyu has been participating in these activities since FY2010.
- **Tokyo Greenship Action <Tokyo, Japan>**

Greenery conservation activities organized by the Tokyo Metropolitan Government in coordination with businesses, NPOs, etc. Fuji Xerox Tama has been participating in the program since 2004.
- **Cooperation with NPOs, etc.**
  - Approved Specified Nonprofit Corporation Network for Coexistence with Nature, etc.: “Kikigaki-Koshien”
  - Charitable Trust Fujifilm Green Fund, etc.: “Watashi-no-Shizenkansatsuro Competition”
  - Green Cross Japan: Kankyo Nikki, “Midori-no-Komichi,” etc.