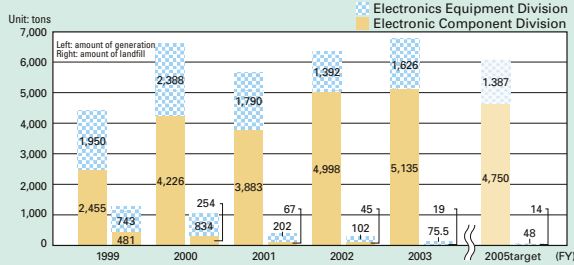


Environmental Performance Data

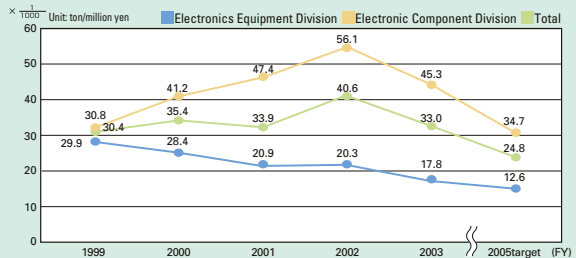
The following provides waste generation, CO₂ emissions, use of water resources and release and transfer of chemical substances based on the PRTR Law.

Change in waste generation and landfill

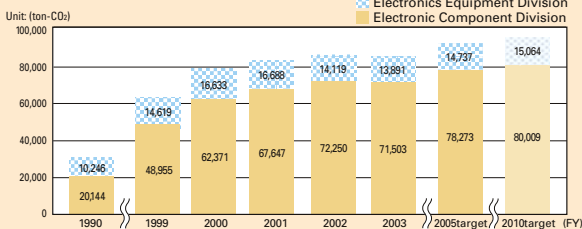


With increased production volumes, waste generation is also increasing. However, with the cooperation of parts, sub-material and chemical suppliers, we promoted the reuse of plastic bottles and packaging materials as well as chemicals used in electronic components (thus reducing the total amount of waste generated). In fiscal 2003, we reduced the waste generation by 20%, compared to the previous year. The entire company will put forth efforts to achieve the goal to reduce waste generation by 30% per unit manufactured, compared to fiscal 2000. In fiscal 2003, the Head Office, Yamagata Casio and Kochi Casio achieved zero emissions. In total, 7 companies have thus achieved zero emissions. We will make further efforts by defining and analyzing the problems at sites that have not yet achieved zero emissions.

Change in the waste generation per unit manufactured

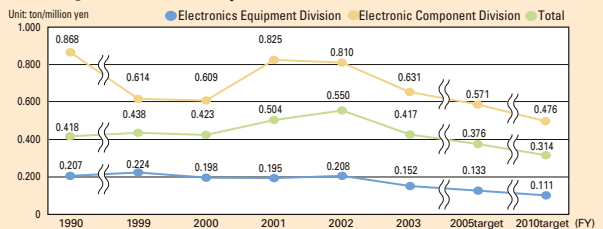


Change in CO₂ emissions

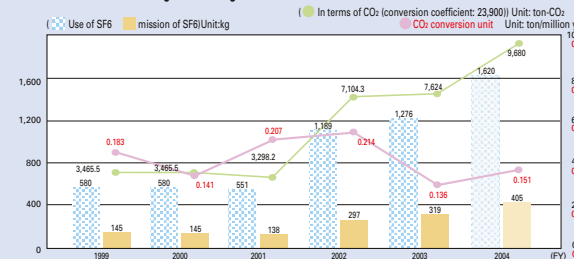


Since 1990, total CO₂ emissions have been increasing due to the growth of the Electronic Component Division, which uses a great deal of energy for certain operations (around-the-clock operation of clean rooms, pure water/wastewater treatment facilities, etc.) on a constant basis. Over the past four years, CO₂ emissions have increased. This is due to the further expansion of factories in the Electronic Component Division and the subsequent trial operation and adjustment of these factories. We, however, reduced CO₂ emissions by 24% per unit manufactured, compared to the previous year, thanks to an energy saving design at Kochi Casio, a co-generation system introduced at Yamagata Casio, and the installation of highly efficient equipment at other sites. To promote more effective environmental measures, each site will introduce an environmental self-audit system aiming at reducing CO₂ emissions by 10% per unit manufactured, compared to fiscal 1990, in fiscal 2005.

Change in CO₂ emissions per unit manufactured

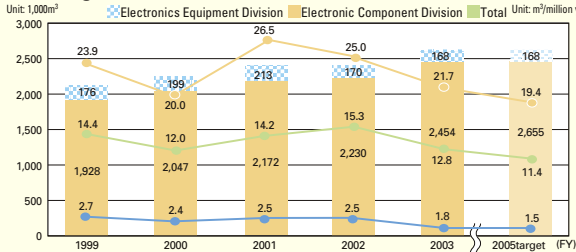


Use and emission of SF₆ greenhouse gas and emission amounts in terms of CO₂ and CO₂ conversion units



In the TFT manufacturing process, the use of SF₆ increases in accordance with the production hike. The use and emission of SF₆ therefore increased from fiscal 2001 to 2003 in accordance with the production expansion. To meet this challenge, we are examining the introduction of a system for breaking down SF₆. Looking at this chart in CO₂ conversion units, use and emission of SF₆ was reduced 36% in fiscal 2003, compared to the previous year. This was due to the production increase, the denominator, despite the fall in TFT unit price.

Change in the use of water resources



Use of pure water in the cleaning process of the Electronic Component Division is increasing in accordance with the growth of the Division. We are, however, attempting to decrease its use by adopting a waste water recycling system. As a result, 169,100 m³ of water was recycled. Per unit manufactured, water usage was reduced by 16% in fiscal 2003, compared to last year. Aiming at achievement of the fiscal 2005 target to reduce water usage by 5% per unit manufactured, compared to fiscal 2000, we will further strengthen the efforts to control the optimal use of water and introduce facilities that effectively reduce water usage.

Data on Release and Transfer Collected Based on the PRTR Law

Type I chemical substances specified in the PRTR Law	Substance No.	Sites using one or more tons of the substance	Amount handled	FY 2002				FY 2003							
				Amount released		Amount transferred	Consumption	Amount recycled	Sites using one or more tons of the substance	Amount handled	Amount released		Amount transferred	Consumption	Amount recycled
				Atmosphere	Public waters	waste					Atmosphere	Public waters	waste		
Antimony and its compounds	25	1	2.25				2.03	0.22	Decreased below 1 ton in fiscal 2003 by reviewing used materials						
Ethyl benzene	40	1	13.23					13.23	1	11.71	3.55		8.16		
Ethylene glycol	43	1	1.98					1.98	Decreased below 1 ton in fiscal 2003 by reviewing used chemicals						
Xylene	63	1	47.07	23.04		24.03			1	49.25	24.13		25.12		
Octylphenyl ether	308	1	Not used in fiscal 2002						1	1.18			1.18		1.18
2-ethoxyethyl acetate	101	2	16.00	5.02		6.38	4.60		3	16.99	6.87		10.12		
Thiourea	181	2	12.22			12.22			1	15.36			15.36		
Water-soluble copper salt	207	2	17.41		0.03	14.48	2.90		1	16.89	0.00	0.04	16.85		
Toluene	227	1	2.73	2.72		0.01			1	1.47	1.47				
Lead and its compounds	230	1	2.49			0.00	2.31	0.17	Decreased below 1 ton in fiscal 2003 by the increased use of lead-free solder						
Hydrogen fluoride and its water-soluble salts	283	1	11.17	0.06	1.90		9.22		1	13.30	0.07	2.59			10.62
2-Aminoethanol	16	1	32.92	0.08	0.03		32.80		1	29.83	0.03	0.03			29.77
Total			159.47	30.92	1.96	72.33	4.35	49.91		155.96	36.12	2.67	75.61		41.57

Boxed figures are the final ones that have been reported in accordance with the relevant laws. Figures in the Environmental Report 2003 have been updated. *The Casio Group discontinued the use of 1-1-dichloro-1-fluoroethane (HCFC-141b). *Specified Class I chemical substances are not used. *Blank column: meaning that the amount handled is zero