

Performance Data

This section provides a report on the performance data for Casio's business activities in fiscal 2010.

Reducing CO₂ emissions

Fiscal 2010 marked the second year of the target period (five years from fiscal 2009 to fiscal 2013) for CO₂ emissions from sites in Japan. The performance figures using comparisons with the base year are average values for the initial year (fiscal 2009) and the second year (fiscal 2010).

The target for the production sites in Japan was a 35% reduction in CO₂ emissions per unit of actual production compared to fiscal 1991. In fiscal 2010, Casio's CO₂ emissions were approximately 30% lower than in fiscal 1991, but this was about a 20% increase compared to the previous fiscal year. The increase in the amount per unit of actual production compared to the previous fiscal year was due to a substantial decrease in production in Japan. Thanks to energy savings from adopting a heating system that replaces absorption chillers, which use heavy fuel oil A, with turbo chillers that run on electricity, the total volume of CO₂ emissions fell by about 12% from the previous year.

The target for office sites in Japan was a 9% reduction in the total amount of CO₂ emissions compared to fiscal 1991. In fiscal 2010, emissions were about 17% lower than in fiscal 1991, meeting the target again this year. This was also an approximately 1% reduction from the previous fiscal year.

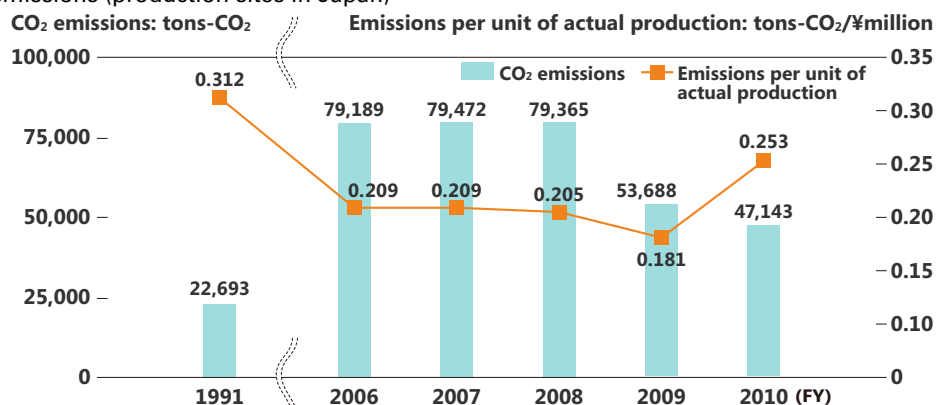
Fiscal 2013 is the target year for all sites outside Japan.

The target for production sites outside Japan was a 30% reduction in CO₂ emissions per unit of production compared to fiscal 2005. Although fiscal 2010 emissions were about 13% higher than in fiscal 2005, production sites outside Japan saw an approximately 9% reduction from the previous year.

The target for office sites outside Japan was a 3% reduction in the total amount of CO₂ emissions compared to fiscal 2005. In fiscal 2010, emissions were approximately 44% higher than in fiscal 2005, and this also represented an approximately 13% increase over the previous fiscal year. The reason for this increase over the previous fiscal year was an increase in emissions based on the newly built Casio Europe office building that went into operation at the end of fiscal 2009. As a result of constructing and moving to the new office building, several logistics sites that were previously not included in the scope of data reporting were integrated into the expanded facility. Thus, comprehensive data are now included. In addition, the energy used by office heating and cooling systems was previously not ascertained due to the fact that it was included in facility rental costs. Since this information can now be directly tracked, it has made the total CO₂ emissions figure for Casio Europe more accurate, and higher.

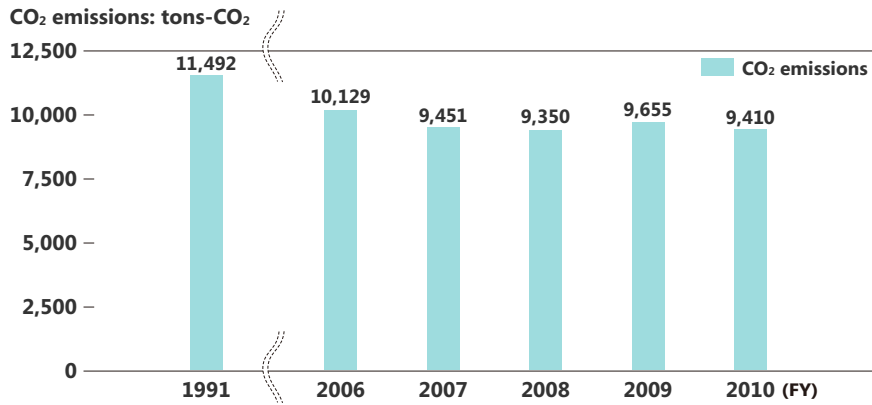
Casio will continue to strive to improve the energy efficiency of its production equipment and to streamline production processes at all its production sites in and outside Japan. The company will also work to reduce CO₂ emissions by promoting energy-saving measures for its lighting and heating/cooling equipment at offices in and outside Japan.

■ CO₂ emissions (production sites in Japan)



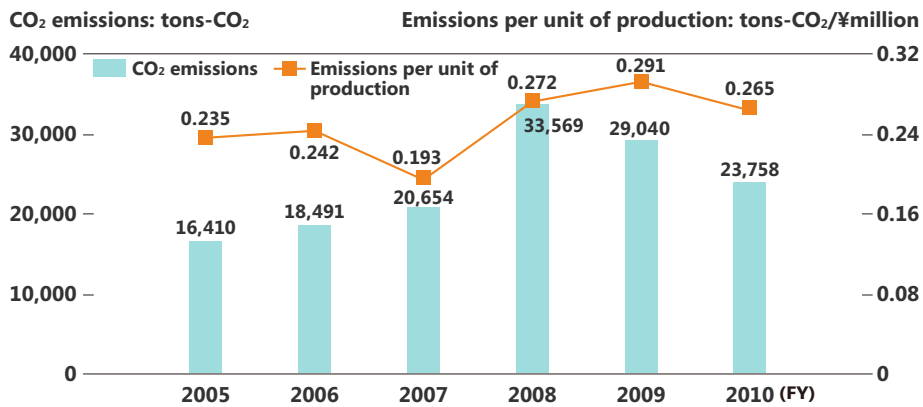
*Trends in CO₂ emissions from energy sources (electrical power, fuel, etc.) used at production sites in Japan.

■ CO₂ emissions (office sites in Japan)



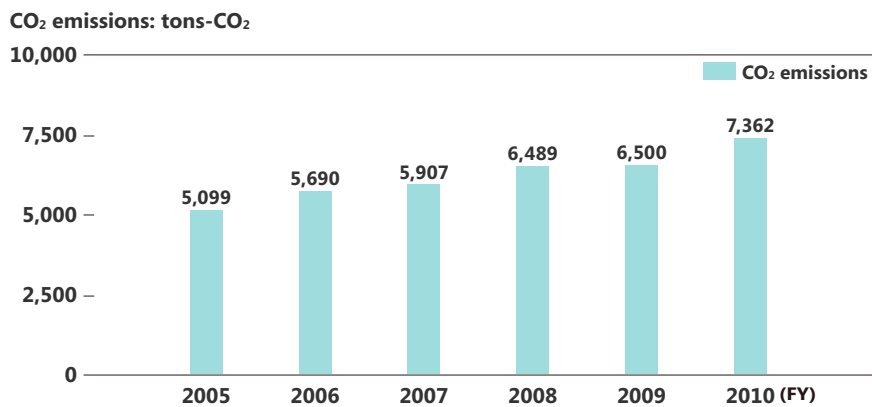
*Trends in CO₂ emissions from energy sources (electrical power, fuel, etc.) used at office sites in Japan. For sites which had no data available for the fiscal 1990 base figures, the oldest available data was used instead.

■ CO₂ emissions (production sites outside Japan)



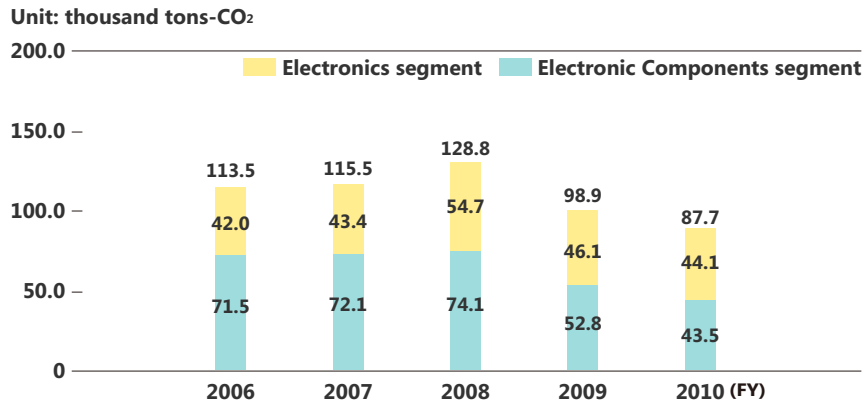
*Trends in CO₂ emissions from energy sources (electrical power, fuel, etc.) used at production sites outside Japan.

■ CO₂ emissions (office sites outside Japan)



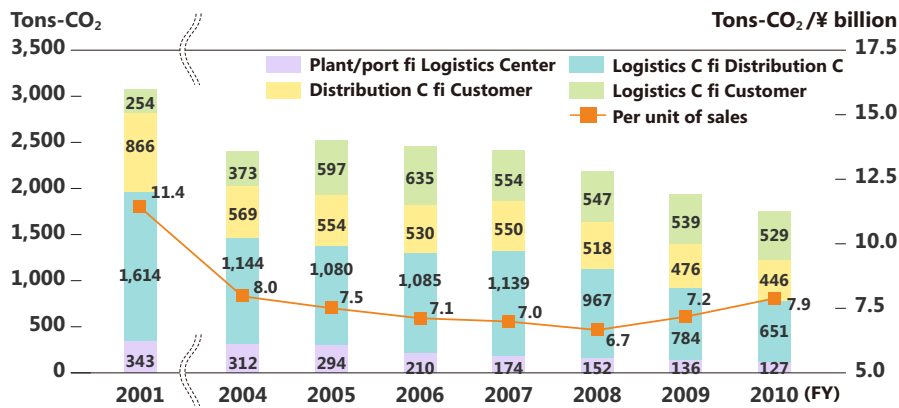
*Trends in CO₂ emissions from energy sources (electrical power, fuel, etc.) used at office sites outside Japan. For sites which had no data available for the fiscal 2005 base figures, the oldest available data was used instead.

■ CO₂ emissions (Electronics and Electronic Components segments)



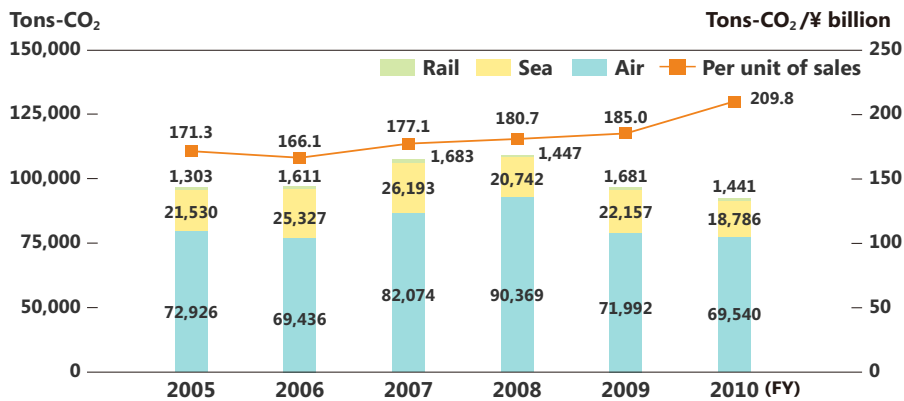
*Represents CO₂ emissions from energy source (electricity, fuel, etc.).

■ CO₂ emissions and emissions per unit of sales for logistics in Japan



*Represents CO₂ emissions from energy source (electricity, fuel, etc.).

■ CO₂ emissions and emissions per unit of sales for logistics outside Japan



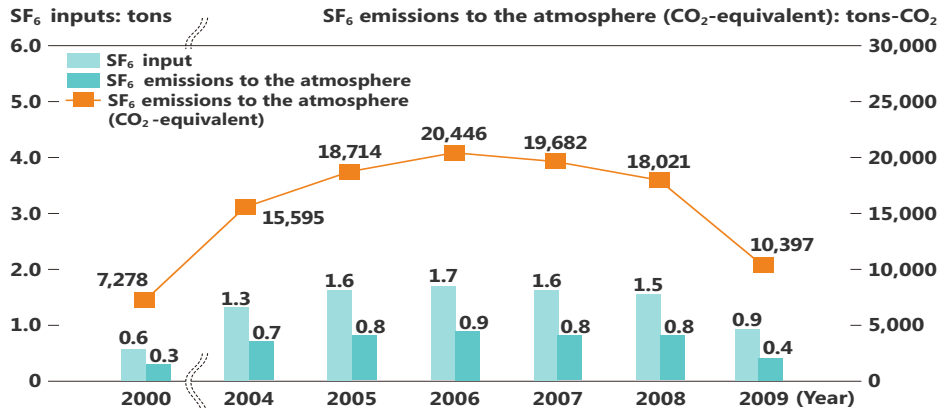
Reduction of SF₆ Gas

Casio has set a target of reducing its emissions of greenhouse gases other than CO₂ to less than year 2000 levels by 2010.* The fiscal 2010 results for SF₆ emissions were approximately 43% higher than in 2000, but this represented an approximately 42% reduction compared to 2008. The decrease in production volumes was the main reason for the emissions reduction compared to the previous year.

In April of fiscal 2011, Kochi Casio and the electronic component division of the Hachioji R&D Center, both sites that emit SF₆ gas, will be transferred from Casio to the Toppan Printing group. A substantial reduction in emissions is expected as a result.

* This target is set on a calendar year basis, while other overall results are on a fiscal year basis.

SF₆ gas usage and emissions to atmosphere (Japan production sites)



*Years shown in this graph are calendar years, to match industry action targets.

Reducing waste

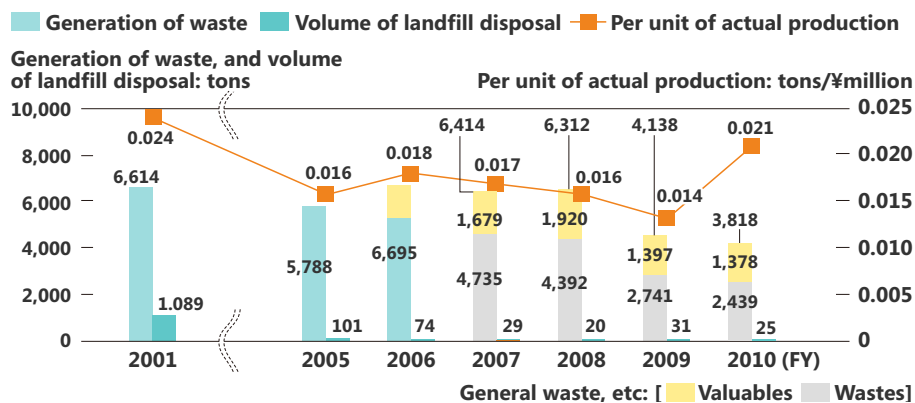
Casio's waste reduction target year is fiscal 2013.

The target for reducing waste from sites in Japan was a 50% reduction in waste per unit of actual production compared to fiscal 2001. In fiscal 2010, waste was about 13% lower than in fiscal 2001, but this was an approximately 50% increase compared to the previous year. Although the total volume of waste fell by about 8% from the previous fiscal year, the amount per unit of actual production increased due to a substantial decrease in production volumes in Japan.

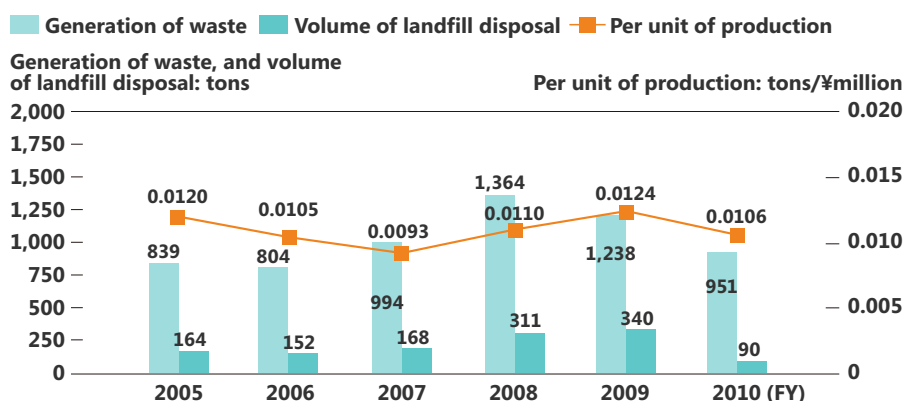
The target for reducing waste from production sites outside Japan was a 30% reduction per unit of actual production compared to fiscal 2005. In fiscal 2010, waste was approximately 12% lower than in fiscal 2005, which was also about a 15% reduction from previous year.

Further waste reduction measures for production sites outside Japan are being considered.

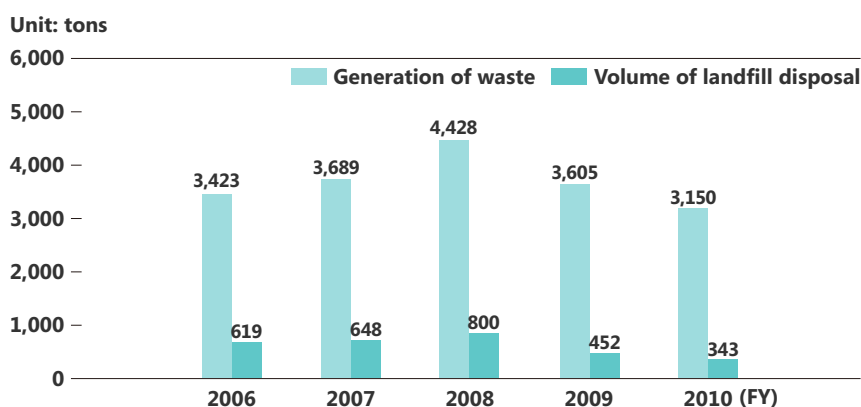
Generation of waste, volume of landfill disposal, and waste per unit of actual production (all sites in Japan)



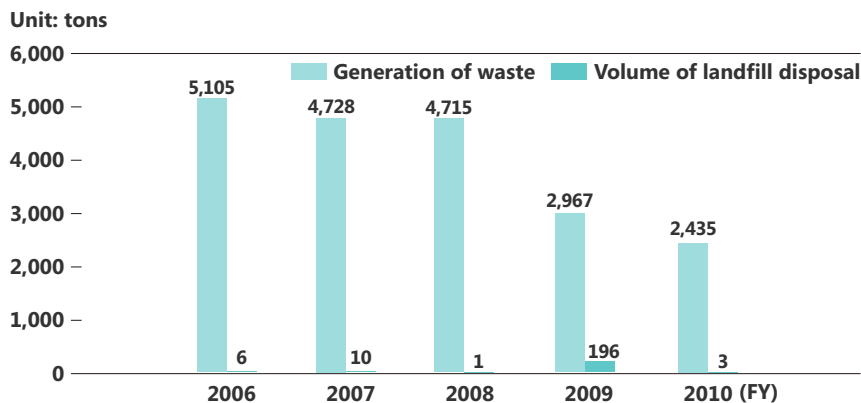
■ Generation of waste, volume of landfill disposal, and waste per unit of production (production sites outside Japan)



■ Reduction in generation of waste and volume of landfill disposal, by segment (Electronics segment)



■ Reduction in generation of waste and volume of landfill disposal, by segment (Electronic Components segment)



*A plant outside Japan, which was added in the Electronic Components segment in fiscal 2009, was eliminated in fiscal 2010.

Reducing usage of water resources

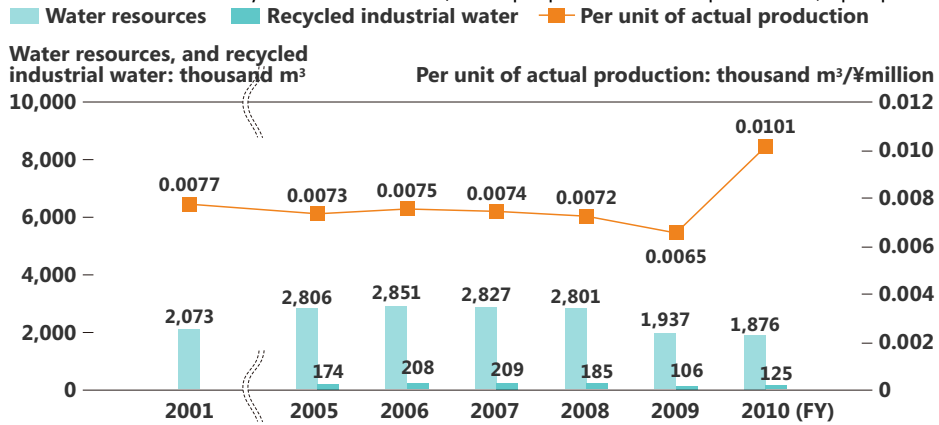
The target year for meeting water use reduction goals is fiscal 2013.

The target for production sites in Japan is a 25% reduction in water resource input per unit of actual production compared to fiscal 2001. In fiscal 2010, water input per unit of actual production was about 22% higher than in fiscal 2001, and this also represented an increase of about 54% over the previous fiscal year. While the amount of water input fell by about 3% from the previous fiscal year due to the substantial decrease in production volumes in Japan, the amount per unit of actual production increased. Water input fell by about 10% compared to fiscal 2001.

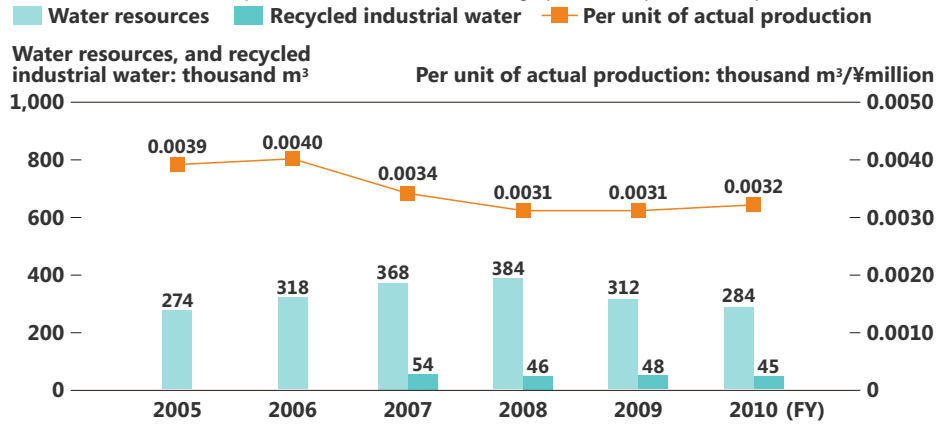
The target for production sites outside Japan is a 15% reduction in water resource input per unit of actual production compared to fiscal 2005. In fiscal 2010, the figure was 18% lower than in fiscal 2005, meeting the target again for the second consecutive year, although there was an approximately 3% increase over

the previous fiscal year. The reason for this increase was that, although the amount of water usage decreased, the effect of the decrease in overseas production volumes was slightly greater. Casio will continue striving to reduce its usage of water resources.

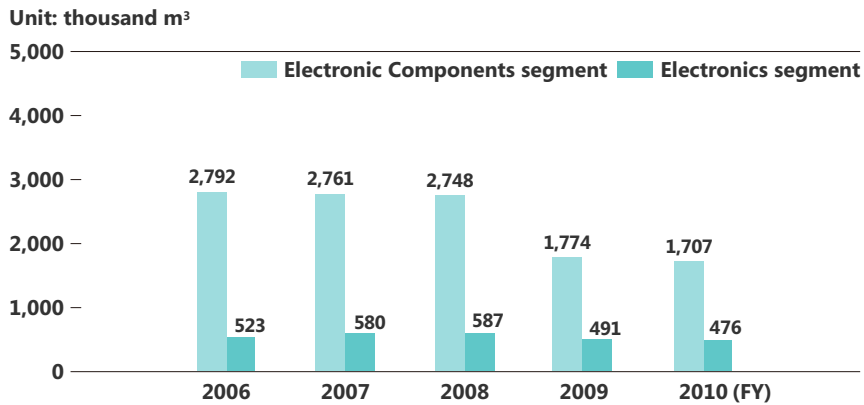
■ Usage of water resources and recycled industrial water, and input per unit of actual production (Japan production sites)



■ Usage of water resources and recycled industrial water, and usage per unit of production (production sites outside Japan)



■ Reduction in usage of water resources (Electronics and Electronic Components segments)



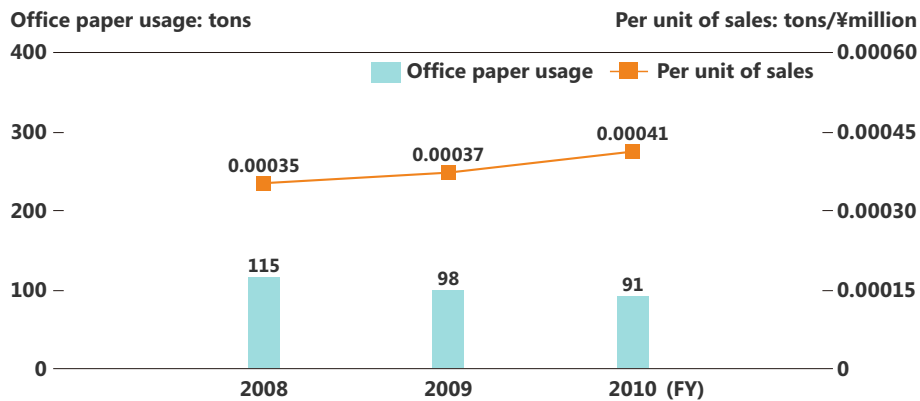
Reducing usage of paper resources

The reduction target for the usage of office paper at sites in Japan, starting in fiscal 2010, is a 10% reduction compared to fiscal 2008 by fiscal 2013, per unit of sales. The result for fiscal 2010 was about 17% higher than in fiscal 2008.

The total volume of office paper used decreased by about 21% compared to fiscal 2008, but due to a drop in sales, the amount per unit of sales increased.

Along with the increased promotion of green IT, Casio will further strengthen its efforts to reduce paper usage.

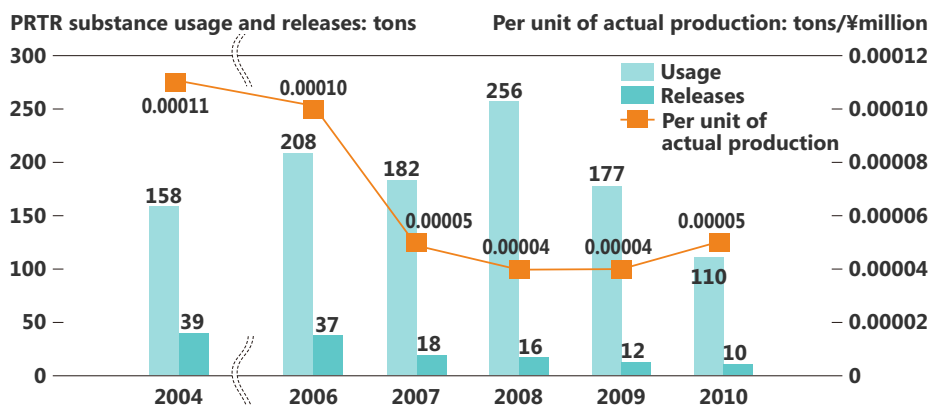
Usage of paper and usage per unit of actual production (all sites in Japan)



Reducing PRTR substances

The target for reduction of emissions of substances specified by Japan's PRTR Act is a 40% reduction per unit of actual production compared to fiscal 2004, by fiscal 2013. In fiscal 2010, Casio met the target for the second consecutive year, with approximately 51% lower emissions than in fiscal 2004. However, this was an increase of about 28% over the previous year. Although total emissions decreased by about 17% from the previous year, due to a decrease in production volumes, the per-unit emissions went up. Casio will continue to explore and adopt replacements for PRTR substances.

PRTR substance usage, releases, and releases per unit of actual production (Japan production sites)

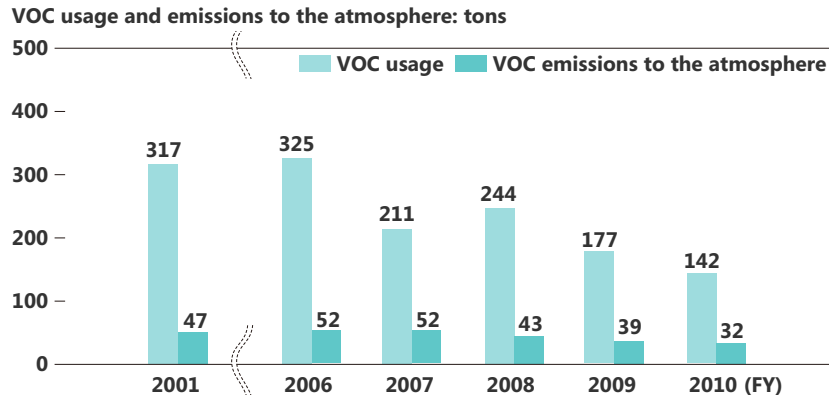


Reducing VOCs

Fiscal 2011 is the target fiscal year for reducing atmospheric emissions of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) from production sites in Japan. The target is a reduction of 30% compared to fiscal 2001. In fiscal 2010, Casio's emissions of VOCs were about 32% lower than in fiscal 2001. This also represented a reduction of approximately 18% from the previous fiscal year.

Casio will continue to pursue VOC replacements.

■ VOC usage and emissions to atmosphere (Japan production sites)



Reducing NOx, SOx, and dust

Casio's atmospheric emissions of nitrogen oxides (NOx), sulfur oxides (SOx) and dust in the peak year of fiscal 2006 were 138 tons, 37 tons, and 2 tons, respectively. Emissions in fiscal 2010 were 11.1 tons, 3.9 tons, and 0.4 tons, respectively. These dramatic reductions are attributed to the shift from heavy fuel oil A to natural gas and electricity.

Casio will continue to strive to reduce its use of heavy fuel oil A.

■ NOx SOx and dust emissions to atmosphere

