

Response to Climate Change

Basic Approach

OKI manages climate change efforts by categorizing them into two main areas: mitigation (preventing global warming, energy conservation, and the use of renewable energy) and adaptation (responding to damage caused by extreme weather events, such as typhoons and flooding, which are thought to result from global warming). These efforts are disclosed based on the TCFD* framework, and the Company reviews its initiatives against the environmental management system ISO 14001 and the TCFD.

* Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD): A task force that recommends companies to disclose information to investors on their response toward climate change

Governance

We address these issues through the environmental management system structure outlined on the previous page. [▶ P. 34](#)

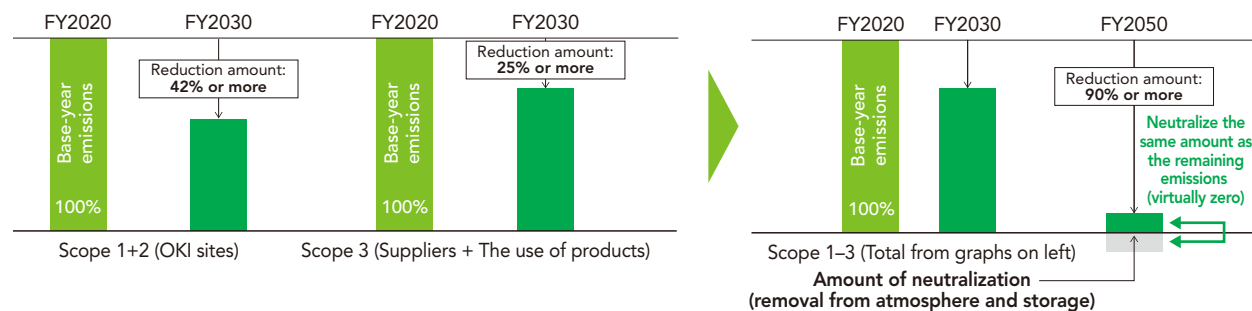
Risk Management

Under the leadership of the Chief Environmental Officer, the department dedicated to environmental initiatives monitors external trends and internal conditions, identifying risks and opportunities. These insights are incorporated into the Medium-Term Business Plan 2025 and annual plans, while the department collaborates with relevant divisions to implement activities that address climate change mitigation and adaptation.

Metrics and Targets

In the OKI Group Environmental Vision 2030/2050 outlined on the previous page, we have set medium- and long-term targets in line with the SBT*.

* Science Based Targets (SBT): Target standard for reducing greenhouse gas emissions in line with the levels required by the Paris Agreement.



Strategy

OKI's climate change strategy is based on two key scenarios, considering both risks and opportunities. In the event of a temperature rise of 3 to 4°C, physical risks such as the intensification of storms and flooding are expected to increase. To address this, OKI is advancing business continuity management and planning (BCM/BCP) measures across its supply chain. At the same time, demand for OKI's products in the area of OKI's expertise, such as disaster preparedness information systems—classified as environmentally contributing products—is expected to grow. Conversely, if society moves toward limiting the global temperature rise to 1.5°C, the demand for decarbonization products will increase. In response, OKI is working to enhance energy efficiency in its hardware products and expand solutions that contribute to decarbonization for its customers and society, further promoting environmentally contributing products.

1.5°C Scenario [Transition Risk] Expected Phenomena: Growing and Widespread Demand for Decarbonization

Risks/ Opportunities	Impact on Future Finances	Time Frame*1	Monetary Impact*2	Initiatives
Risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decreased orders due to failure to meet energy efficiency standards or customer requirements Higher costs stemming from strengthening decarbonization at business sites 	Medium term	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Product: Energy-saving for hardware Supply chain: Strengthening communication with suppliers Sites: Reducing CO₂ emissions through thorough energy-saving measures and the introduction of renewable energy
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased demand for decarbonization and labor-saving solutions Increased demand for technologies that support the spread of renewable energy Increased demand for renewable energy-powered products 	Medium term	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Product: Expansion and creation of environmentally contributing products contributing to decarbonization Examples: Development of decarbonization and labor-saving solutions utilizing IoT and AI, expansion of renewable energy-driven hardware products, and strengthening research and development (e.g., AI optimization)

4°C Scenario [Physical Risks] Anticipated Events: Increase and Intensification of Extreme Weather Events

Risks/ Opportunities	Impact on Future Finances	Time Frame*1	Monetary Impact*2	Initiatives
Risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sites & suppliers: Damage to plants or suppliers due to disasters Sites: Increased air conditioning costs due to rising temperatures 	Short term	Large	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site: Strengthen climate change BCP/BCM Suppliers: Strengthen procurement BCP
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Products: Growing demand for advanced disaster prevention and mitigation solutions 	Medium term	Small	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Product: Strengthen business deployment through disaster information systems

*1 Time frame definitions: Long term means more than 10 years, medium term means 3 to under 10 years, and short term means 1 to under 3 years

*2 Monetary impact definitions (in yen): Large means 10 billion yen or more, medium means 1 billion yen to less than 10 billion yen, and small means less than 1 billion yen

Introduction of Renewable Energy and Progress toward Decarbonization Targets

In July 2022, the Honjo Plant, which received Japan's first ZEB* certification, began full-scale operations. In fiscal year 2023, non-fossil certificates were purchased, and in April 2024, solar panels were installed at OKI Nextech's Komoro Plant.

In fiscal year 2023, CO₂ emissions were reduced by 23.7% compared to fiscal year 2020, surpassing the target. Going forward, we will continue enhancing measures to introduce renewable energy, alongside traditional energy-saving initiatives, to further promote decarbonization.



Solar panels at OKI Nextech

* Net Zero Energy Building (ZEB): A building designed to achieve zero net energy consumption by balancing the energy used with renewable energy production while maintaining a comfortable indoor environment. This is achieved through energy creation using renewable energy sources and energy-saving measures such as enhanced insulation and sensors. The energy consumption of production equipment and office automation devices is excluded from ZEB calculations.

Please refer to the website for details. <https://www.oki.com/global/sustainability/eco/mng/rc.html>