

Achievement Goals and Targets of the Comprehensive CSR Strategy Themes

Theme Cooperating with and supporting the agricultural, livestock and fishery industries for sustainable procurement of raw materials

Specific Details	Achievement Goals and Targets
<p>(A) ● Strengthen the company's management and set up more company-managed farms and specified farms, especially for procuring key raw materials for frozen foods</p> <p>● Develop better tasting raw materials that better match products</p> <p>● Develop new raw materials</p> <p>(B) ● Conduct joint research in the West Japan Pacific Coastal Skipjack (Bonito) Tagging Project with the National Research Institute of Far Seas Fisheries</p> <p>● Disseminate information on bonito resources</p> <p>(C) ● Increase the added value of co-products such as liquid and solid fertilizers, and dried microbes</p> <p>● Search for new fermentation raw materials, including utilization of non-food plants</p>	<p>(A) Support sustainable production especially for key raw materials in frozen food products such as vegetables, meat and fish</p> <p>(B) Promote understanding of bonito resources by cooperating in research on aquatic resources</p> <p>(C) Realize a high degree of utilization for agricultural products used to make fermentation raw materials</p>

Progress

2008 — 2010

(A) Utilizing recyclable materials with contract farmers located near some plants (2008) (C) Researching the effective use of co-products (2009 — 2010)

(B) Provided information on current levels of bonito resources in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean through the *Ajinomoto Group Environmental Report 2008* and plant tours (B) Began joint research in the West Japan Pacific Coastal Skipjack Tagging Project in May 2009, and disseminating the research findings

Issues Planning of initiatives to conserve biodiversity

Theme Promoting greenhouse gas reduction

Specific Details	Achievement Goals and Targets
<p>● Reform manufacturing processes in each business sector</p> <p>● Utilize social infrastructure</p> <p>● Establish medium- and long-term targets in the post zero-emissions period</p>	<p>Short term Achieve zero emissions by fiscal 2010</p> <p>Medium to long term Halve total emissions from the global Ajinomoto Group by 2050</p>

Progress

2008 — 2009 — 2010

● Introduced biomass boilers at the Kamphaeng Phet Factory in Thailand ● Attaining CDM qualification ● Determining medium- and long-term targets

● Applied for clean development mechanism (CDM) ● Investigating the introduction of a capital investment evaluation system that incorporates CO₂ emission credits

Issues Strategic introduction of renewable energy

Theme Determining the carbon footprint of the Ajinomoto Group

Specific Details	Achievement Goals and Targets
<p>Participate in the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry's Study Group for Developing and Promoting a Carbon Footprint Program, and in the creation of carbon footprint ascertainment rules</p>	<p>Determine the carbon footprint in the value chain (by identifying CO₂ emission levels), and clarify measures for CO₂ reduction</p>

Progress

2008 — 2009 — 2010

● Participated in the creation of product category rules with the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry's Study Group for Developing and Promoting a Carbon Footprint Program ● Determining actual LC-CO₂ emissions for key products

● Exhibited on CO₂ emissions relating to frozen foods (fried chicken) at the Eco-Products Exhibition ● Considering participation in a carbon footprint pilot program with the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

Issues Sale of products that label carbon footprint

Theme Promoting understanding of ecology relating to food culture

Specific Details	Achievement Goals and Targets
<p>● Initiate environmental considerations for food products through the entire product lifecycles from development to use and disposal</p> <p>● Offer ecological proposals for daily eating habits</p>	<p>Improve the understanding of food ecology and promote ecological proposals for daily eating habits</p>

Progress

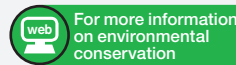
2008 — 2009 — 2010

● Disseminated information at exhibitions and on Web sites regarding environmentally friendly products and environmental activities related to food culture ● Employing a task force for presenting and promoting the classification of the ecological aspects of products

Issues Cooperation activities with distributors, government, and consumers



Scheduled for publication in November 2009, the report summarizes the group's initiatives and approaches to conserve the environment and environmental performance in fiscal 2008.



For more information on environmental conservation <http://www.ajinomoto.com/environment/>

Highlights of Activities in Fiscal 2008

Highlight 01 Cooperation in a research project on bonito resources

Bonito, also called skipjack, is the raw ingredient used to make the Japanese flavor seasoning *HON-DASHI*[®], a key product of Ajinomoto Co., Inc., and is fished in the tropical waters of the Pacific. This area of the ocean has abundant and stable populations of bonito. However, the company believes it is important to continuously monitor the consumption of bonito resources and their habitats to ensure that people can continue enjoying products made with bonito stock with peace of mind.

As a first step, in April 2009 Ajinomoto Co., Inc. launched a joint research project on bonito resources off the Pacific coast of Japan with the Fisheries Research Agency's National Research Institute of Far Seas Fisheries. The research team will analyze the migration routes and movements of bonito, and the research will be conducted from April 2009 through March 2010.

Highlight 02 Using rice husk as fuel reduces CO₂ emissions at an overseas factory

Approximately 78% of total CO₂ emissions produced by the Ajinomoto Group (2.38 million tons in fiscal 2008) are generated at production plants outside Japan. In Southeast Asia and South America, where strong economic growth is expected, curtailing the expansion of CO₂ emissions is particularly important. Taking this into consideration, the Ajinomoto Group installed four biomass boilers at the Kamphaeng Phet Factory of Ajinomoto Co., (Thailand) Ltd. in March 2009. The new boilers use rice husk as biomass fuel¹ instead of fossil fuels such as heavy oil. By introducing these boilers, the Ajinomoto Group projects a reduction in its annual CO₂ emissions by 4%, or about 100,000 tons.

Rice husk is purchased from rice farmers near the factory. Through the conversion of rice husk to energy using the four boilers, each of which is capable of generating 14.5 tons of steam per hour, the factory produces products such as the umami seasoning *AJI-NO-MOTO*[®]. Incinerated ash is also recycled, and the factory is exploring methods to utilize it as fertilizer. By incorporating the biomass boiler system into the bio-cycle² created by Ajinomoto Co. Inc., the company has realized an amino acid production model based on local resource recycling (Figure 1).

After gaining approval from both the Japanese and Thai governments, the group applied to the United Nations CDM³ scheme.

Overview of 2009 joint research in the West Japan Pacific Coastal Skipjack Tagging Project

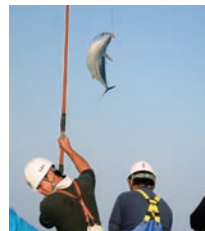
This research involves the tagging and release of bonito caught by pole-and-line fishing using barbless hooks in the waters around the Amami Islands off of western Japan's Pacific coast, an area where bonito migrate upstream. Under certain conditions, the migration routes and speed of the fish can be estimated from data on the locations and dates of tagging. About 1,000 bonito were tagged in the largest research of bonito that migrate from the Kuroshio current to western Japan's Pacific coast. The research expects to determine the movements of bonito in the area and the causes of poor catches by both trawl line and pole-and-line fishing in recent years.

Location: Waters around the Amami Islands

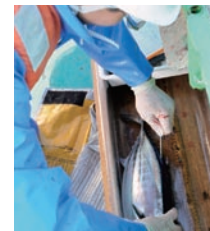
Number of fish to be tagged: 1,000

Study period: April 2009 to March 2010

Tagging: May 2009; **Recovery:** June to December 2009; **Analysis of results:** January to March 2010



Catching bonito by pole-and-line fishing using barbless hooks



A tag is attached to each bonito.

The Ajinomoto Group will pursue similar initiatives for locally based fuel conversion in Vietnam and Brazil, where abundant biomass fuel is expected to become available.



Rice husk

Approximately 10,000 tons of rice husk are stored in 32 silos per month. Thailand is the world's sixth largest rice producer, and Kamphaeng Phet is located at the center of the country's rice region. By utilizing rice husk that would normally be disposed of in large quantities every day, the company is also contributing to waste reduction.

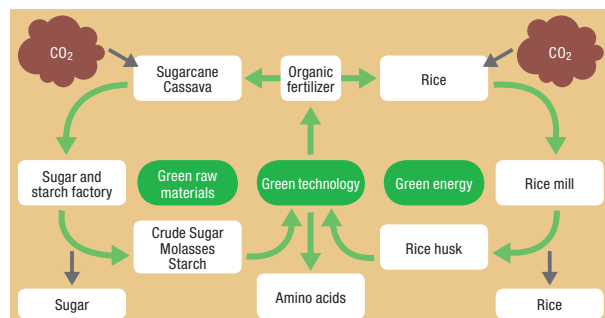


Figure 1 Amino acid production model based on local resource recycling

1. Biomass fuel: An energy source derived from renewable organic material or animal matter, excluding fossil fuels. Since plants absorb CO₂ from the atmosphere during the growing process, burning biomass fuel results in zero net CO₂ emissions, and is therefore considered to be carbon neutral.
2. Bio-cycle: A process for recycling resources. In this case, after amino acids are produced from agricultural products using fermentation methods, the remaining material is returned to farmers' fields as nutrient-rich liquid fertilizer.
3. CDM: Clean Development Mechanism, a system that allows emission-reduction (or emission removal) projects in developing countries to earn certified emission reduction (CER) credits, each equivalent to one tonne of CO₂. These CER credits can be traded and sold, and used by industrialized countries to meet a part of their emission reduction targets under the Kyoto Protocol.