



4 Environmental Responsibility

Management Approach

Humans are now experiencing the environmental crisis. Our planet is threatened by a wide range of environmental problems, including resource depletion, degraded environmental quality, climate change, and land contamination, which make a negative impact on global environmental and economic system.

ASUS believes that the corporate shall take responsibility for protecting our planet. To pursuant the philosophy, becoming a world-class green leader in high-tier technology, ASUS aims to decouple growth from resource consumption. We integrate environmental factors as one of the considerations in the decision-making process. Start from compliance with increasingly strict environmental regulations, we keep taking forward-looking measures to improve the environmental performance of products, thus create share value with the environment and toward a circular economy.

Circular Economy and Product Stewardship

Continuous Reduction of Environmental Footprints

Strategy



It's generally believed that more than 80% of environmental impact is determined at the design phase. The best way to prevent degrading environmental quality is to introduce environmental-friendly and circular concepts when design products and services. Thus, we consider the impact from the whole lifecycle and proactive approaches to utilize efficiency based on longevity, repair, upgrade and recyclability. Meanwhile, we apply the environmental certificate to a greater opportunity of green procurement and create differential competitiveness.

Performance



Sales of eco products accounted for **71%** of revenue.



14.6% of global sales weight at global take-back service.



87.1% of components do not use halogen flame retardants.



100% of new lunched/sold notebook computers comply with Energy Star, with the average performance is **27%** better than the requirements.



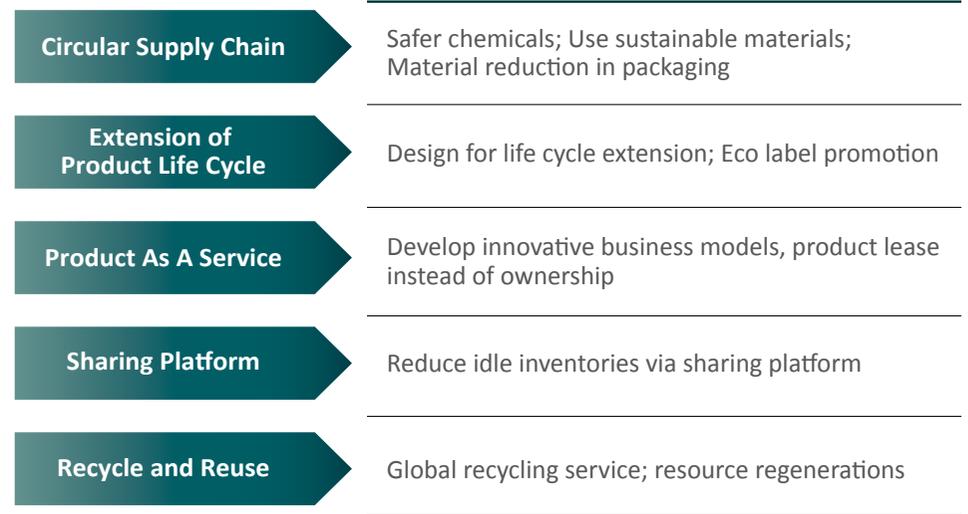
LEED Platinum certification was awarded to the new ASUS corporate headquarters building.

Circular Economy and Product Stewardship

The linear economy of “take-make-dispose” led to growth and prosperity in many parts of the world. It is, however, also one of the reasons for current sustainability problems because the linear model implies using resources in an unsustainable way and producing large quantities of waste that destroy the environment further. It leads to a contradiction that both “resource scarcity” and “resource waste” threaten our economic and environmental system. Among them, the characteristic of rapid replacement in electronic products has made the problem even more serious.

ASUS believes that companies shall transform into a more circular model. It not only could help prevent the risk for resource scarcity and price fluctuation, but also leave a sustainable future for next the generation. Toward to the goal of sustainable development, ASUS adopts environmental-friendly approaches, through re-design of materials, products, manufacturing process and business model, to extend the product life cycle of “cradle to grave” as to “cradle to cradle,” to increase the efficiency of resource utilization.

The circular economy could not be achieved with one step. We analyzed the trend of international development and referred to the research from Accenture.¹ We started from the five models, “circular supply chain,” “extension of the product life cycle,” “Product as a Service (PaaS),” “sharing platform” and “recycle for regeneration, through technology and solutions that enable entire industries to eliminate waste and drive efficient, circular value chains.



Safer Chemicals

Numerous chemicals would be added to the product to ensure quality and safety. Along with advancing analysis on scientific hazards and risks, however, the current use of certain chemical falls under acceptable risk. This may possibly be determined for necessary control or prohibition in the future, which disrupts the possibility of product or part re-circulation. Therefore, the use of safer chemicals will assist in the circulated use of resources.



ASUS 2002-2018 Records of chemical management

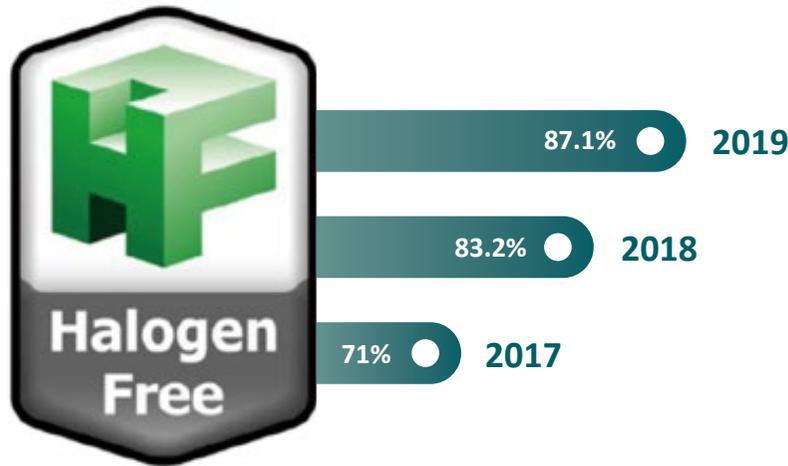
¹Circular Advantage - Innovative Business Models and Technologies to Create Value in a World without Limits to Growth, Accenture, 2014

The ASUS HSF (Hazardous Substances Free) standard has aligned with RoHS (Restriction of Hazardous Substances Directive) since 2002, and then augmented the substances, such as beryllium, antimony and red phosphorus, that exist risks for potential hazards to the human body or the environment, and are restricted by our proactive management. After several revisions, the Standard was not only far ahead of international mandatory regulations, but also covered IEC 62474- International material declaration standard at the same time². It could help to exchange chemical information between different suppliers.

From 2018, we revised the standard to align with global eco-labels to set stricter requirements for prohibited substances, to improve environmental performance. We established advanced machines from tested by third-party laboratories, reviewed by ASUS professionals and audited procedures, to make sure the products are safe to humans and the environment during its whole lifecycle.

In recent years, the issue of plastic pollution has attracted the most attention. ASUS started from enhancing recyclability of plastic, where one of the key factors was the retardant in plastic. Since electronic products generate high temperatures during operation, it is necessary to add flame retardants to plastic to inhibit, suppress or delay combustion for product safety. In the past, halogen-based retardants were advantageous for extensive applications, less dosage, high flame retardant efficiency and compatibility, as well as relatively low cost, which has been the main cause of its wide utilization. However, it has been proved internationally that halogen flame retardants would generate dioxin from improper recycling and treatment, which cause a hazard to the environment and human health. Furthermore, the parts containing halogen cannot be recycled due to encroachment under halogen acid, which is against the goal of the circular economy.

ASUS committed to reducing the usage of halogen flame retardants, provided that alternative technology and economy are feasible without affecting the product performance and quality. Since 2010, we have autonomously introduced the halogen-free policy, and now strive towards the goal of not using halogen flame retardant among 85% of delivered products by 2020. The goal was supported by our supply chain. Since 2019, the hard-drive and battery vendors had stopped using the halogen flame retardant. The components in compliance with the “GreenASUS Halogen-Free Technical Standard” account for 87.1%³ of the components available for use in all the products shipped in the 2019 fiscal year (hereinafter referred to as “2019”). We will continue to march toward greater goals.



Due to the proactive measure of chemical control, ASUS acquired the benefit of environmental tax reduction, which was rewarded by Sweden in 2019 at an amount exceeding USD 1.1 million. It is proved that our competitiveness in enhancing green products did not only contribute to the environment, but also generated benefits for operation.

In addition to products, ASUS also restricted highly risky substances used in the manufacturing process, which reduced the hazards to the ecosystem, environment and humans. For example, the use of chlorine in the paper bleaching process would generate chlorinated organic compounds such as chloroform and dioxin. To drive upstream suppliers towards the low-chlorine and non-chlorine bleaching process, ASUS has required paper packaging vendors on the prohibition of using chlorine-bleached papers since 2018. In addition, we also restrict PVC-contained components. PVC (Polyvinyl Chloride) is a plastic that may impact the environment and health from the production, application and disposal stage. In 2019, the overall PVC consumption had reduced by 27.0% compared to 2016.

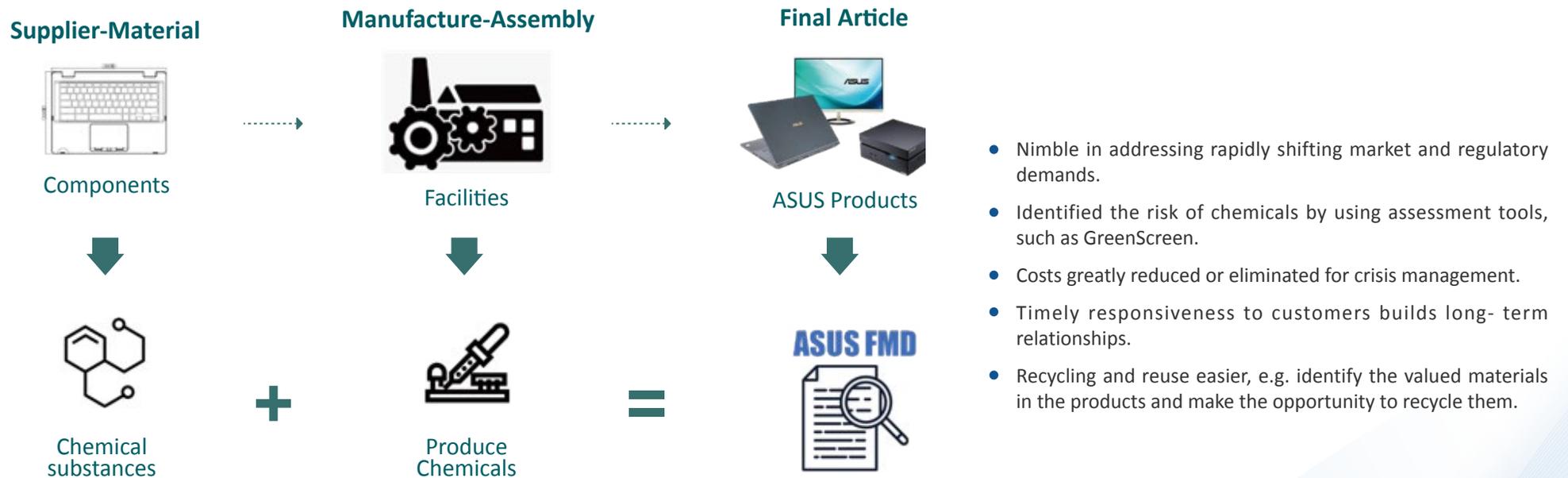
²IEC 62474: With the electrical and electronic standards set by IEC (International Electrotechnical Commission), we used the supply chain material declaration to track and declare information of material composition for electrical and electronic products, which enhanced the efficiency of data exchange in the world and the supply chain.

³Regarding the ratio of halogen-free components, please see pages 4-12.

In the past, we needed to invest in our system and supply chain to address global regulatory and/or customers require document. These passive approaches lead to inefficient work and high cost. In order to be to respond quickly to changing substance restrictions, we adopted the FMD (Full Material Disclosure) program since 2018. With investigation from material source to all substances used in the assembly/ production line, we further analyzed data and evaluated substance risks.

FMD (Full Material Disclosure) is the method of enhancing the transparency of the chemical supply chain in the production process. We collaborate with our supply chain and prioritized the FMM of mainstream products. To implement the FMD program, we helped suppliers to establish operating procedures of substance flow, and partnered with suppliers to make the process more efficient. The effective recovery ratio of FMD achieved 75%~95%.

From Passive to Active, we adopt the proactive management of chemicals in products and supply chains that creates long-term value by staying ahead of regulatory and market demands. The potential benefits including:





[Case Study] Full Material Declaration Project - Notebook Computers

The chemical in electronic products may leakage exposure or leakage of hazardous substances at a product using or end-of-life stage, and cause impact to humans and the environment.

The potential benefits including:

- Nimble in addressing rapidly shifting market and regulatory demands
- Identified the risk of chemicals by using assessment tools, such as GreenScreen
- Costs greatly reduced or eliminated for crisis management
- Timely responsiveness to customers builds long- term relationships
- Recycling and reuse easier, e.g. identify the valued materials in the products and make the opportunity to recycle them

Take laptop computers for instance, through FMD we can understand that over 300 chemical substances were used, which could be classified in sequence as plastic (approximately 38.1%), metal (approximately 28.9%), glass (approximately 11.3%), and other compositions (approximately 21.7%). The analysis can identify high-risk substances, further understanding and planning for alternative materials to reduce the risks of product hazards.



Environment-Friendly Materials

In addition, to improve the recyclability of resources, we also apply sustainable materials in the products gradually. The WEF (World Economic Forum) has estimated that plastic products would grow at a speed of 3.5% per annum before 2050. With such a trend, 2.8 Gt of CO2e will be discharged in 2050, which is equivalent to the discharge amount from 615 coal-fired power plants. Among ASUS products, mainstream products contain more than 30% plastic of total weight. Therefore, we cooperated with the suppliers to explore the opportunities that increase the recycled content as much as possible without affecting quality, function and durability.

In the last three years through product design, ASUS has replaced recycled virgin plastics by recycled ones. The amount of recycled materials is up to 669 tons, which is equivalent to approximately 1,200 tons of CO2e reduction emission.

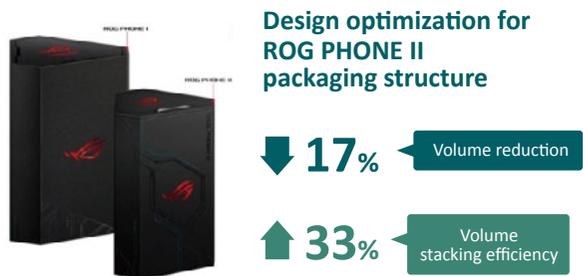
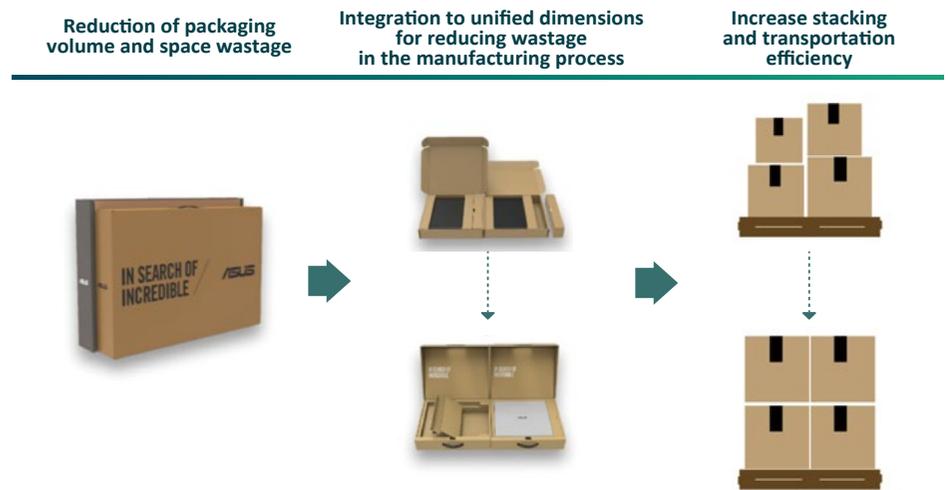
In addition, we select priority packaging material containing recycled materials. For example, the transportation boxes contained than 80% of recycled content. To address the global trend in plastic reduction, we reduced the used of plastic foams and switched to covering keyboards with non-woven cloths.

In the future, ASUS will continue to expand the use of sustainable materials on products and adopt practical action, toward our circular and sustainable goals.

Reduction of Packaging Volume and Quantity

Packaging materials carry the purpose of protection during transportation and marketing. Compared to the products, however, most of the packaging materials were discarded by consumers after purchase, and caused resource wastage. According to the WEF and research report from Ellen MacArthur Foundation in 2016, most of the packaging was only used once; where the massive plastic junk produced after use was only recycled effectively at a mere 5%.

Therefore, we reduced wastage by designing a reduction of internal space for packaging, which reduced the volume of product packaging and dematerialization. And we also consider the stacking way. It not only could improve transportation efficiency, but also prevent damage caused by transporting products of different dimensions.



Life Cycle Extension

During the design phase, the product was considered for recycling and re-utilization procedures that can improve the efficiency of resource usage with the effect of promoting a circular economy. Through the design of easy dismantling for recycling, the consumer can update spare parts to accommodate with the requirement of usage when the product needs to upgrade for

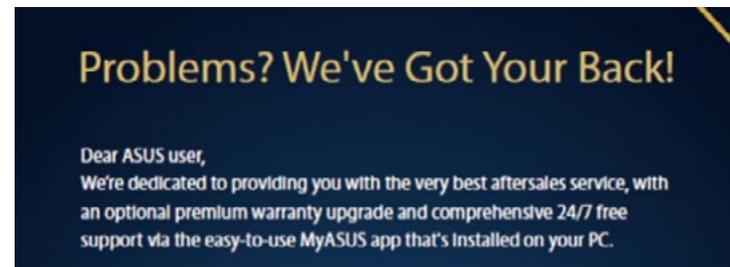


improving the computing performance, so there is no need to replace the entire product. Upon product error, it is easy to dismantle, maintain and replace materials for extending the life of product usage. Should scrapping become necessary, the product can assist the recycling company in sorting, which reduces the operational cost of recycling and enhance the recycling value of electronic products.

Technical Support

AASUS has established the technical support website to provide software and firmware updates for optimizing product performances. At the same time, we also provided diversified customer services such as physical stores, timely service and support website to solve questions on product use or provide maintenance service for the consumers. Moreover, we have developed the “Self-diagnostic check” to help users on optimizing product performances and solving product problems, as well as helping users to grasp the health status of their own computers at all times, which extends the product life of utilization further.

For scrapped products that cannot be used, ASUS has established a [global recycling service](#). In Taiwan, we also executed the “[Refurbished Computer and Digital Training Program](#)”, where product life of usage was extended by means of refurbishment and reuse.





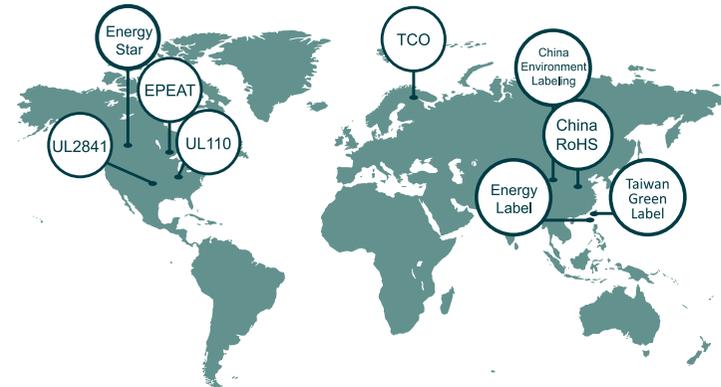
Green Products

The Green Mark helps consumers to identify products or services with better environmental quality. It is deemed as one of the most suitable methods to implement a circular economy. For example, the Type I Eco-label defined under ISO 14024 requires that the product must comply with the requirements in the whole life cycle, and be verified by the independent third party. Among the market, only 25% to 30% of products could achieve such a level of environmental performance.

ASUS has invested in green product R&D over a long period and acquired green certification under strict review by international eco-label, which proves that in addition to its high quality, our product also presents excellent environmental performance. Take the EPEAT⁴ eco-label for instance, ASUS products, manufacturing process and operation could comply with the requirements on ten aspects, namely substance management, material selection, product design, energy usage, product & corporate footprint, regenerated energy, CSR (Corporate Social Responsibility), conflict minerals and packaging reduction, which reduced environmental impact over the entire life cycle. The ASUS products acquired with EPEAT certification covered our mainstream products such as laptop computers, desktop computers and LCD (Liquid Crystal Display). Through the GEC (Green Electronics Council) assessment tool for statistics on the total performance of environmental load reduction over products sold in 2019, ASUS products reduced more than 55,469 tons of CO₂e and 4,102 tons of solid waste, as well as saving 1.66 million metric tons of water and 280,857 mWh in total. In addition to revealing our excellent reduction performance under EPEAT certification, the above also demonstrated ASUS determination on environmental load reduction.



In addition to EPEAT, ASUS also actively participated in the application of various labels. In 2019, we acquired a total of 8 eco-labels and the turnover of labelled products was 71%⁵ of our total product revenue. We also adopt the method of SASB (Sustainability Accounting Standards Board) to take statistics for the proportion of sales on green labelled products over corporate revenue as one of the reference indicators for investors. It was also important for ASUS to demonstrate green competitiveness. Among them, annual revenue from sold products compliant with EPEAT or equivalent standard was 18.7%⁶ of the total revenue, the revenue from products compliant with Energy Star was 63.7%⁷ of the total revenue. For calculation basis, please refer to attachments.



Product As A Service (PAAS)

PAAS was one of the business models which aims of the circular economy. It changed the concept of ownership and encouraged people to rethink how to use service. The business model allowed corporations to save energy and resources to manufacture more goods and dispose pf waste, as well as generating continuous revenue from service provision. Corporates may achieve the goal of the circular economy by solving environmental problems and generate turnover at the same time via innovative mode.

In the past, promoting such service was successful at government procurement or large commercial scale. ASUS now attempts to promote the integrated product service in academic campuses and medium/ small companies, which includes leasing of suitable products to users, software/ hardware installation and maintenance. In the case of client needs for upgrading or renewing equipment, we offered free service of recycling and data removal. From the clients' perspective, integrated service has eliminated the questions and troubles of subsequent product handling. They only need to pay for services of genuine needs, where both parties receive benefit from more active and sustainable relations.

⁴The EPEAT (Electronic Product Environmental Assessment Tool) was jointly initiated by the EPA and IEEE in the USA. The Tool follows ISO 14024 structure and acts as a representative global eco-label in the IT industry.

⁵For the ratio of the revenue from eco products, please see page 4-12.

⁶For the ratio of the revenue from products in compliance with EPEAT or equivalent standards, please see page 4-12.

⁷For the ratio of the revenue from products in compliance with Energy Star, please see page 4-12.



Sharing Platform

Since the consumers showed greater concern over privacy and personal data in the IT products. It makes the difficulty to promote the sharing of products. We dealt with it from another perspective by establishing a sharing platform that optimized the efficiency of idle items. ASUS has built digital learning centers around the world, where we strived in promoting digital education to reduce the digital divide. By utilizing the sharing platform, we utilized idle items to establish digital infrastructures to enhance material efficiency.

Global Recycling

E-waste is now the fastest-growing waste stream in the world. Each year, approximately 50 million tons of electronic and electrical waste (e-waste) is produced, which is equivalent to the weight of 4500 Eiffel Towers. The UN has called it a tsunami of e-waste. Differing from general garbage, however, E-waste may contain precious metals such as gold, copper and nickel as well as rare materials of strategic value such as indium and palladium. These materials can form an industry of green circulation with resource regenerating procedures, which imposes significance in both economic development and environmental protection. The annual value of electronic waste is estimated to exceed USD 62.5 billion, which equals the GDP of numerous countries.

Through recycling and resource circulation, replaced electronic products were given new value and life, which created the next wave of opportunity for economic development and became the key of the circular economy.

Based on extended producer responsibility, ASUS has established free recycling service in major markets including Taiwan, Europe, North America, China and India. We also realized that electronic waste often flows to less developed countries due to lack of regulatory, process costing and second-hand markets, which severely affects human health and causes environmental pollution after improper treatment. To ensure well-treated of electronic waste and compliance with the Basel Convention, all recycling companies working with ASUS are either approved by local government, or comply with electronic recycling standard, such as the Responsible Recycling (R2), the e-Stewards Standards. We will conduct annual audits on items including the compliant procedures for treatment, tracking of downstream and pollution prevention, which ensures that waste had been treated to valued resources that could be reused and prevent illegal disposal.

During the recycling process, we found that most of the discard computers were still usable or with only partial damages, which could be refurbished and reused. In view of the above, ASUS started the “Digital Inclusion program” from the Headquarter in Taiwan. We cooperate with the strategic partners that tested the recycled computers, and repair them as to refurbished computers. The refurbished are donated to NPO’s (Non-profit Organizations) in Taiwan and overseas. In addition to the extension of product life, the policy was also applied to promote digital learning. Through these programs and services, we create a new life for the discard computers and greater the materials efficiency.

In 2019, ASUS global recycling service covered more than 74% of the sales market, recycled more than 10,000 tons of electronic waste and the ratio of the recycled amount was 14.6% of global sales.⁸



⁸For the calculation on recycling rate, please see page 4-12.



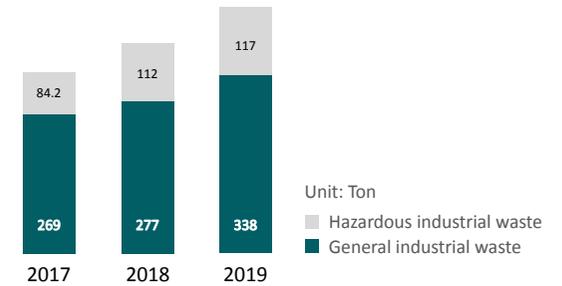
Continuous Reduction of Environmental Footprints

ASUS has established an exclusive EHS (Environment, Health & Safety) team to assess the possible environmental impact from company activity for compliance with relevant regulations. To improve corporate performance for environmental protection, the administration team has set strict specifications and continued to promote improvement programs, which helped us to reduce environmental impact to a minimum and head towards the goal of “Zero pollution.”

Waste Management and Zero Waste to Landfill

We expect to achieve zero waste and toward the goal of the circular economy. Since 2015, ASUS has initiated the “Zero Waste to Landfill” program from the Headquarter by adopting UL ECVP 2799- Zero Waste to Landfill standard, which tracks waste flow with quantified index, confirms adequate procedures on waste recycling, reuse and conversion instead of direct land-filling. Due to the activation of the second building of ASUS operation headquarters in 2019, a large amount of waste was produced during the moving process, which caused the dropping of conversion rate to 72%. Improvement was expected after completion of moving.

ASUS waste could be classified into general waste and hazardous waste. The hazardous waste mainly included R&D materials and waste, which are treated and recycle by approved recyclers. The general waste mainly included daily garbage from employees, which are main reused after adequate recycling. The portion that cannot be recycled will be finally processed with incineration or land-filling.



Water Resource Management

Regardless of whether it is to maintain life or business operations, the dependence and demands for water resources have grown, but the problem of insufficient water resources and risks has have also increased over the years. In ASUS, the consumption of water resources mainly covers daily water for general office staff and the source comes from municipal supply while the risk of operation affected by water resources is relatively lower. Based on CSR, numerous water-saving measures were conducted for effective administration on water resources.

To achieve these, as well as improving usage efficiency and reducing wastage on water resources, we have implemented numerous measures in software and hardware. Hot spots of higher water consumption in Taiwan undergo analysis and statistics on significance, which will serve as records for long-term tracking. Moreover, a water recycling and reuse facilities were erected at the Headquarter, which collected overflowing water for toilet use and plant maintenance.

The source of wastewater mainly covers general wastewater from office, which is normally drained into a specified sewage treatment system as per government regulations, thus not listed within significant scope.

Due to activation of the new building in 2019, the water consumption increased by 20% compared to the previous year.





Climate Change and Energy Management

Climate change is the contemporary topic over the world for inducing profound impacts and challenges to humankind, ecology and earth environment. According to the Global Risks Reports published by the World Economic Forum (WEF) over the decade, the extreme climate has always been the primary risk that threaten the world, despite of the possibility and the impact. The research by Stanford University⁹ indicated that failure to achieve the goal of the Paris Agreement may lead to a loss of trillions in USD by the next century.

The climate issue has been identified as a material topic for ASUS, which does not only attract high attention from stakeholders, but also imposes great influences in governance, environment and society. ASUS supports the Paris Agreement, as well as the science-based targets. Although ASUS is not an energy-intensive industry, we still strive to impose industrial influence on the topic of mitigating climate change based on no regret policy. To allow investors and stakeholders in understanding and corresponding, we adopted the TCFD (Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures) issued by FSB (Financial Stability Board) where we disclosed governance, strategy, risk and opportunities and indicators in the annual report to address climate change.

We integrated the climate action into the business strategy. Regarding to the material climate risks and opportunities, we adopt strategy and actions based on the governance structure, as well as implementing tracking performance by qualitative and quantitative measures. To assess the business impact, we conducted simulated scenarios to analyze ASUS climate resilience from the supply chain, operation, and product usage.

The simulated scenarios for analysis included impact from cost of raw materials, loss under accident and violations for regulations, as well as a review on potential exposure in finance and corporate resilience. Since our main production and supply chain is located in China, the INDC (Intended Nationally Determined Contribution) under China was used as one of the scenarios, while the other scenario was based on the Paris Agreement. The two scenarios corresponded with scenarios 2.6 and 8.5 under RCPs (Representative Concentration Pathways) respectively.

⁹Large potential reduction in economic damages under UN mitigation targets, nature, 2018.

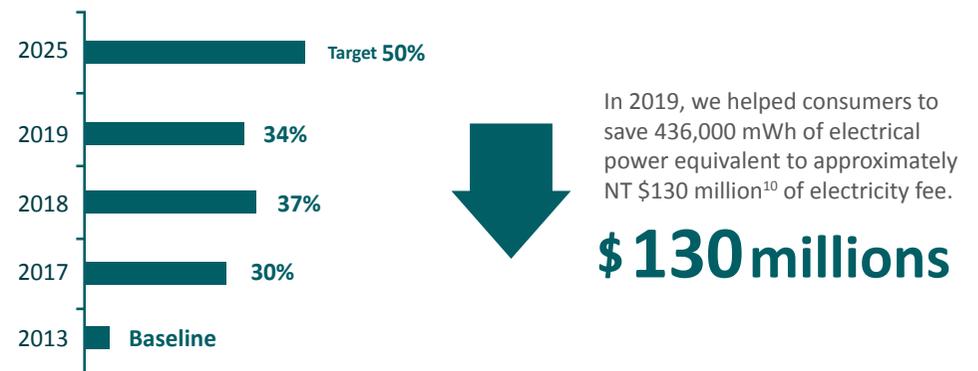
¹⁰For the calculation on the amount of electricity fee saved for the consumers by using an ASUS notebook computer, please see page 4-12.

- IEA WEO 2016 estimated the cost change of global resources under 2°C (RCP2.6) and 4°C (RCP8.5). ASUS built the simulated scenarios according to this for estimating cost increase in the carbon tax and regenerated energy that could possibly be confronted in the supply chain.
- The Energy Technology Perspectives 2017 estimated in 2DS that the global growth in energy consumption must reduce from an increase of 3% per annum to 1.5%. ASUS built the simulated scenarios according to this for estimating product energy efficiency required to improve for achieving the 2DS (2 Degree Scenario) goal, as well as assessing the potential risks, financial impact, commercial opportunities and strategic adjustment to be faced under such scenarios.

Regarding the simulation of significant climate risks and opportunities, we set relevant administration measures on mitigation, transfer and control over the full value chain. The main actions include:

- Product and service: Introduction of green design platform and continuous investment of innovation to improve the efficiency of energy utilized in software and hardware.

In the simulated scenario, energy efficiency statutes for global products become gradually strict and generates potential risks. To prevent interruption by energy efficiency statutes and create competitiveness among the market of green products, each ASUS laptop computer must comply with Energy Star requirements before entering into the market. Although Energy Star revised with stricter efficiency requirements, ASUS still holds the criterion for our laptop computers. 100% of notebook computers newly launched in 2019 and developed by the ASUS' New Product Development Project are compliant with the requirements for computers defined in Version 7.1 ENERGY STAR® Program. The average energy consumption of the notebook computer is 27% more efficient than the standard value of Energy Star. The efficiency was also improved by 34% compared to 2013.





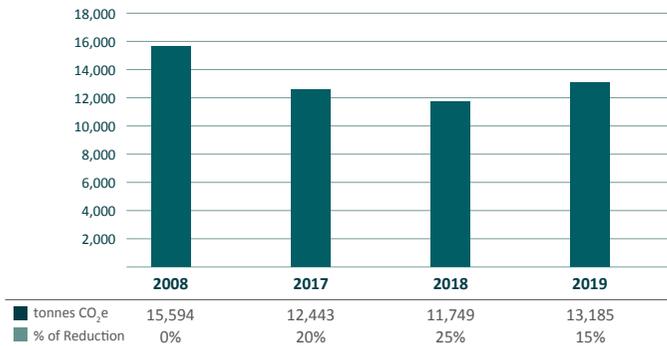
- Supply chain: Under the RBA audit mechanism, we guided suppliers to strengthen resilience in corresponding with climate change, which motivated the supply chain in the transformation towards low-carbon manufacturing.

During the process of risk analysis, we estimated that the supply chain might experience an increase in energy cost and risk in the natural disasters. Toward low-carbon manufacturing, we partnered with suppliers to conduct out the GHG investigation. For relevant information, please refer to the Chapter on supply chain management.

- Operation: With the ISO 50001 energy management system, we identify the hot spot with high energy consumption for improving energy efficiency gradually.

In ASUS, 99% of CO2 emissions generated from use of electricity in office operation. Since 2015, we build up the ISO 50001 Energy management system to identify hot spots with high energy consumption, gradually improve energy efficiency and reduce power consumption towards a goal of 1% annually. Moreover, the ASUS buildings are within convenient distance to public transportation for reducing CO2 emission from staff commuting. Both of our operation headquarters have certified the top class of green building that reduces environmental impact. In 2019, our CO2 emission increased by 12% compared to the previous year due to the movement of the new building, which was 15% lower than the benchmark. We will plan and re-assess the baseline and reduction targets. For other information, please visit CSR website - [Energy Management and Addressing Climate Change](#).

Emission (scope 1+scope 2)



[Case Study] LEED Platinum Certification of New Headquarter Building

Taking two years to build, ASUS today officially opened its headquarter “LiGong Building”, which received LEED v4 BD+C (new building category) platinum certificate from USGBC (US Green Building Council). “Thirty years ago, ASUS has founded a mission to create the world’s best technology. The last three decades have been extremely exciting as we dedicated ourselves to this mission with many impactful innovations,” said Chairman Shih. “The opening of our new building is a symbolic milestone for the entire ASUS family as we unit and grow to garner be a leading innovator in the new AIoT era. We will continue our journey in search of incredible to create the most ubiquitous, intelligent, heartfelt and joyful smart life for everyone”.

Important Milestone in the History of Green Buildings of Taiwan Enterprise

ASUS has added many sustainable ideas in the design stage of the LiGong Building. The environmental-friendly approaches and benefit include:

- More than 5,000 square meters of green space retained to echo the natural ecology of Guandu.
- High efficiency of energy use through the smart control system and sensor to save energy and conserve water.
- High-quality indoor air and circulation provided by the external air-conditioning system .
- Improve the utilization of water resources through rainwater recovery systems. e.g. The irrigation for green space requires zero running water .
- The indoor water conservation percentage is more than 55% higher than the standards of the LEED.
- The green roof reduces the urban heat island effect.

At the same time, the software infrastructure includes comprehensive information communication, system integration, energy-saving management and smart innovation. There are high-efficiency wireless network communication/teleconferencing equipment, digital bulletin displays at public spaces, smart license plate recognition and parking instructions and energy recovery devices for elevators, which save 35% of electricity consumption compared with the conventional elevators, and these facilities earn the building a diamond certification, the highest level for smart building, issued by the Ministry of the Interior.



[ASUS LiGong Building Trivial]

Base area: 13,311 m²
 Building floors: 16 floors above ground and 4 floors underground
 LEED version: LEED v4 BD+C (Building Design and Construction, new building category)
 LEED Level: Platinum



Remark: The Calculation Base of Environmental Indicators

The ratio of Halogen-free Components

Numerator Number of Halogen-free components used in products available for shipment in 2019

Denominator Number of all components used in products available for shipment in 2019

The ratio of Revenue from Eco-Products

Numerator Revenue of products are eligible for the eco labels

Denominator Total revenue of product deducting the revenue of products (such as accessories and assembled semi-product) what were not applicable for eco-label in 2019

The ratio of Revenue of Products Complies with EPEAT or Equivalent Standards

Numerator Revenue of products are eligible for EPEAT, TCO, Taiwan Green Mark and China Environment Labelling

Denominator Total revenue of products that could apply for EPEAT, TCO, Taiwan Green Mark and China Environment Labelling in 2019

The ratio of Revenue of Product Complies with Energy Star ratio

Numerator Revenue of products are eligible for the Energy Star

Denominator Total revenue of products that could apply for Energy Star

Recycling Rate

Numerator The weight of recycled equipment, which sourced from governments/recycling vendors, estimation on ratio of responsible recycling charge

Denominator Total weight of delivered products

The calculation for The Amount of Electricity Fee Saved for the Consumers by Using an ASUS Notebook Computer

On average, each notebook computer saves 33.79 kWh per year compared to the legal requirements, and the cost of electricity was estimated at NT \$3 per kWh.

The Amount of Electricity Bill Saved = The cost of electricity NT \$3 per kWh x Total Number of Shipments of the notebook computers in 2019

