

**United Nations, Internet Governance Forum (IGF)
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Mr. Chairman, all distinguished participants. Thank you for the opportunity to visit Rio de Janeiro. I appreciate the warm welcome from our Brazilian hosts.

I have been working with various business organizations on policy developments. Currently, I am serving as the chairman of the Global Information Infrastructure Commission, (GIIC). The GIIC mission is to provide private sector leadership to foster investments in ICT and Internet capabilities. The GIIC has actively participated in many meetings of the World Summit on the information Society (WSIS) and also in discussions at the IGF. We will hold a workshop on Access tomorrow. We plan to discuss further the issues of Internet governance and related issues at the GIIC annual meeting in Tokyo next April.

Today I would like to talk about two issues: 1) the "Environment and the Internet/ICT" and 2) "Corporate Management and the Internet".

Considering the sustainability of economic developments empowered by the Internet, the "Environment and the Internet / ICT" is becoming a more important factor. However, we have not sufficiently discussed the environmental impact of the use of such technologies.

The Internet & ICT can reduce the burden on the environment. For example, the digitalization of mechanical components greatly improves their efficiencies. You can see examples in automotive controls and medical equipment, such as CT scans. Video conferencing reduces the physical movement of person and goods. Energy Management Systems improve power efficiencies in businesses and homes. Data downloading of music or game software replaces the need for CD-ROMs.

However, globally, the total energy consumption of ICT is not negligible. We need to think about more efficient use of our resources. The ICT industry accounts for 2% of CO2 consumption worldwide. A survey shows that data-centers consume 23% of that amount, and air-conditioning consumes half of the electric power in data-centers.

I would like to show you some example of energy savings. Replacing 10 racks of servers with 1 blade server rack can annually reduce CO2 emissions by the equivalent amount of planting 200 cedar trees. The Fujitsu Group's ISP is now using 25% of its mail servers to combat spam. Ninety percent of e-mails coming to Fujitsu are spam. Probably, the communication carriers incur a huge amount of energy and cost for dealing with spam. We are facing a lot of environment issues. For the healthy development of the global Internet, I think we should pay more attention to assessing these wasted energy and cost factors.

Next, I would like to touch upon "Corporate Management and the Internet." The Internet is a crucial part of the business infrastructure, because it circulates everywhere like the air. Companies, like Fujitsu, heavily depend on the Internet in the area of R&D, manufacturing, sales, procurement, and training/education. If the Internet does not work, we cannot continue our business operations.

However, many in top management do not notice this and think of the Internet as a given infrastructure to utilize. Only some recognize the Internet's safety as a critical management issue. To keep Internet operations secure and stable is an essential part of corporate management. Company executives should recognize the Internet as one of the most important management issues and consider it as a subset of worldwide Internet Governance.

Finally, at the IGF in Athens, the private sector represented only 13% of all participants. It is important for the private sector to participate more in the IGF and contribute to its processes.

Thank you for your attention. I look forward to having good discussions here at the IGF.