

W0. Introduction

W0.1

(W0.1) Give a general description of and introduction to your organization.

The Fujitsu Group has pursued "operating in harmony with nature" since its founding in 1935. Environmental conservation is one of our highest priorities, and our sustainable environmental management is promoted to realize "To make the world more sustainable by building trust in society through innovation" which is the Purpose of Fujitsu. As a global ICT corporation, the Fujitsu Group develops advanced environmental technologies, and makes products and services employing these technologies available throughout the world. Through the pursuit of this mission we not only lessen the environmental burden of our own business activities but also help to reduce the environmental burden of our customers and society.

W0.2

(W0.2) State the start and end date of the year for which you are reporting data.

	Start date	End date
Reporting year	April 1 2021	March 31 2022

W0.3

(W0.3) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.

- China
- Germany
- Japan
- Malaysia
- Philippines
- Republic of Korea
- Taiwan, China
- Thailand
- United States of America

W0.4

(W0.4) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.

JPY

W0.5

(W0.5) Select the option that best describes the reporting boundary for companies, entities, or groups for which water impacts on your business are being reported.

Companies, entities or groups over which financial control is exercised

W0.6

(W0.6) Within this boundary, are there any geographies, facilities, water aspects, or other exclusions from your disclosure?

Yes

W0.6a

(W0.6a) Please report the exclusions.

Exclusion	Please explain
Tenants without facility management authority (offices)	Among Fujitsu Group offices, tenants without facility management authority are excluded because measures to reduce water consumption are limited and it is sometimes difficult to grasp water consumption. When the amount of water used per tenant office area is used to estimate the amount of water excluded, it is only about 2.8% of the total water used, which is very small. In addition, the water used by these tenants is mainly for sanitation purposes, such as for toilets, and not for important business activities.

W0.7

(W0.7) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)?

Indicate whether you are able to provide a unique identifier for your organization.	Provide your unique identifier
Yes, an ISIN code	JP3818000006

W1. Current state

W1.1

(W1.1) Rate the importance (current and future) of water quality and water quantity to the success of your business.

	Direct use importance rating	Indirect use importance rating	Please explain
Sufficient amounts of good quality freshwater available for use	Vital	Important	<p>[direct use]</p> <p>Fujitsu uses massive amounts of high-quality freshwater for cleaning semiconductor substrates and print circuit boards during their production. Our earnings may be impacted in the event freshwater availability is stagnated due to lower product yields. Therefore, having ample amounts of high-quality freshwater is vital.</p> <p>Freshwater is also used for the cooling tower at data centers. Stable supplies of freshwater are vital in providing IT services around the clock, 24/7/365. Fujitsu Group will be less dependent on fresh water towards the future. This is primarily because the Company has sold its main semiconductor plants in an effort to focus on IT services instead of manufacturing, and also because the Company is developing green data center technologies to reduce the load on data center cooling towers.</p> <p>[indirect use]</p> <p>Significant loads of high-quality freshwater are used for the cleaning of substrates during production at our semiconductor substrate supplier. The timely procurement of substrates will be made impossible in the event usage of freshwater becomes limited across multiple suppliers, and may ultimately lead to our loss of trust following delays in our product deliveries. Having ample amounts of high-quality freshwater at our supplier manufacturing plants is thus important. Future dependency will be decreased due to shift our core business from manufacturing to IT services and we will no longer need to procure substrates.</p>
Sufficient amounts of recycled, brackish and/or produced water available for use	Important	Important	<p>[direct use]</p> <p>Semiconductor and printed circuit boards plants which withdraw a large amount of water collect and treat wastewater and reuse it as recycled water to clean them.</p> <p>We consider it important to use recycled water to ensure sustainable use of water resources by reducing withdrawal of freshwater, meet customer demands, and reduce cost.</p> <p>Fujitsu Group will be less dependent on recycled water towards the future. This is primarily because the Company has sold its main semiconductor plants, and the abovementioned PCB plant is also planned to be sold.</p> <p>[indirect use]</p> <p>At our substrate suppliers that require such large volumes of water, waste water from the manufacturing process is collected and processed into recycled water so they are used to clean substrates.</p> <p>We consider availability of recycled water important in order to use water resources efficiently to reduce environmental impacts and cost.</p> <p>Future dependency will be decreased due to shift our core business from manufacturing to IT services and we will no longer need to procure substrates.</p>

W1.2

(W1.2) Across all your operations, what proportion of the following water aspects are regularly measured and monitored?

	% of sites/facilities/operations	Please explain
Water withdrawals – total volumes	100%	In all the facilities, we control water withdrawals by categorizing water into service water, industrial water, groundwater, and recycled water. We monitor the amount of water used which is written in the bills of the Waterworks Bureau (for clean water) and the Enterprise Agency (for industrial water) and which is shown by groundwater withdrawal and recycled water meters installed in the facilities on a monthly basis. For the plants using a large amount of water, water withdrawals are monitored in real time through a building management system. The monitoring data of all the facilities are collected through an in-house system by the environmental department on a monthly basis.
Water withdrawals – volumes by source	100%	In all the facilities, we control water withdrawals by categorizing water into service water, industrial water, groundwater, and recycled water. We monitor the amount of water used which is written in the bills of the Waterworks Bureau (for clean water) and the Enterprise Agency (for industrial water) and which is shown by groundwater withdrawal and recycled water meters installed in the facilities on a monthly basis. For the plants using a large amount of water, water withdrawals are monitored in real time through a building management system. The monitoring data of all the facilities are collected through an in-house system by the environmental department on a monthly basis.
Entrained water associated with your metals & mining sector activities - total volumes [only metals and mining sector]	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Produced water associated with your oil & gas sector activities - total volumes [only oil and gas sector]	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Water withdrawals quality	100%	In the plants that produce semiconductors and printed circuit boards, we monitor supplied water quality to check if it meets acceptance criteria of pure water (pH, water temperature, electrical conductivity, FT test (time to pass through filter), etc) on a daily basis. In all the facilities that collect water withdrawn from the Waterworks Bureau in a water tank (with capacity more than 10m3) and supply it, water quality testing of drinking water specified by law (regarding pH, residual chlorine, bacteria including colon bacilli, heavy metals, disinfection by-products, taste, color, odor, etc.) is conducted at least once a year by a third-party organization.
Water discharges – total volumes	100%	In large facilities, we monitor the amount of water discharged to sewers and rivers in real time using drainage water flow meters installed in the facilities through the building management system. For the facilities that discharge water only to sewers, we monitor the amount of water discharged written in drainage bills of the Sewerage Bureau on a monthly basis. The monitoring data of all facilities are collected through an in-house system by the environmental department every six months.
Water discharges – volumes by destination	100%	In large facilities, we monitor the amount of water discharged to sewers and rivers in real time using drainage water flow meters installed in the facilities through the building management system. For the facilities that discharge water only to sewers, we monitor the amount of water discharged written in drainage bills of the Sewerage Bureau on a monthly basis. The monitoring data of all facilities are collected through an in-house system by the environmental department every six months.
Water discharges – volumes by treatment method	100%	The treatment methods include neutralization, chemical precipitation, purifying tank, and no treatment (for water not in contact with chemical substances such as cooling water). Meters are installed in each treatment facility for daily monitoring. The monitoring data of all facilities are collected through an in-house system by the environmental department every six months.
Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters	100%	For all facilities, we have our own set of standards in place that are stricter than those stipulated in the local authority ordinances, and monitor pH, BOD, COD, etc. on a basis ranging from real-time to semi-annual (depending on the parameter). We measure pH with pH electrodes installed at outlets and conduct real-time monitoring with the building management system. Regarding BOD and COD, a third-party analytical body analyses sample water and delivers the results in hard copy by snail mail. The results are inputted in Microsoft Excel worksheets by the person in charge of each site. The data thus inputted are gathered by the environmental department every six months through an in-house system.
Water discharge quality – temperature	100%	The effluent temperature of water discharged to rivers may affect the ecosystem. Given this, in facilities that discharge water to rivers, thermometers are installed at the outlets to monitor effluent temperature on a basis ranging from monthly to semi-annual. Facilities equipped with the building management system conduct real-time monitoring of effluent temperature.
Water consumption – total volume	100%	Evaporation from circulated coolant water in cooling towers installed in all facilities accounts for most of our water consumption. It is impossible to measure the amount of water evaporated (consumed) for cooling towers as they are not equipped with dedicated inflow meters. Thus, we monitor the amount of water consumption through calculation by deducting discharge from withdrawal. Facilities withdrawing a large amount of water conduct real-time monitoring of water consumption derived by deducting discharge from withdrawal via the building management system. In other facilities, the person(s) in charge conducts monthly monitoring by calculating consumption on Excel worksheets. The consumption data are gathered by the environmental department every six months through an in-house system.
Water recycled/reused	100%	In all the facilities that use recycled water, we have installed meters (PH, flow rate, electrical conductivity) and monitor it in real time through the building management system. The monitoring data of the facilities are collected through an in-house system by the environmental department on a monthly basis.
The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers	100%	We hire an external qualified person(s) to monitor drinking water quality at the ends of pipes where chlorine concentration becomes lowest, pursuant to the Water Supply Act and other legislation in Japan. Test reagents are used once a year to measure pH and residual chlorine at the site where water is sampled. Regarding colon bacilli, external qualified persons bring water samples back for analysis and later deliver the results in hard copy by snail mail. The results are inputted in Microsoft Excel worksheets by the person in charge of each site. The environmental department confirms the execution of above tests by audit conducted according to the ISO14001-based Environmental Management System.

W1.2b

(W1.2b) What are the total volumes of water withdrawn, discharged, and consumed across all your operations, and how do these volumes compare to the previous reporting year?

	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison with previous reporting year	Please explain
Total withdrawals	6975	About the same	Total water intake was roughly unchanged from the previous year, up just 3%. A factor behind this result was that a semiconductor plant (part of the remaining part of the Aizu Wakamatsu Plant) that accounts for about 10% of total water intake was removed from consolidation in the second quarter of FY2021. Another was that increases in water intake attributable to increased production of electronic components exceeded decreases achieved by efforts toward reducing water intake at electronic component plants and other facilities to achieve the targets set in the Fujitsu Group Environmental Action Plan (Stage X). As for future trends in the short term, for the plants, the volume of withdrawn water will likely not increase significantly from a large increase in production, regardless of increasing production volume for some electronic components due to a rise in teleworking demand on the back of the pandemic. The downward trend in water withdrawal volume is thus expected to continue. In the mid- to long term, the total withdrawal is expected to keep decreasing because, based on our business strategy to shift the business focus from manufacturing to IT services, water-dependent plants will leave the consolidated group.
Total discharges	6678	About the same	The removal from consolidation of the semiconductor plant (part of the remaining part of the Aizu Wakamatsu Plant), which accounts for about 10% of total wastewater discharge, was a factor behind a decrease in wastewater discharge from the previous fiscal year. Given that the majority of the Company's water intake is for cleaning printed circuit boards and electronic components, almost all water intake is discharged except for the evaporation from cooling-tower operations. Although water intake increased by 3%, water recycling initiatives and other efforts resulted in a decrease in total wastewater discharge of 2.9% from the previous year. Thus, total wastewater discharge was roughly the same as that of the previous fiscal year. As for future trends in the short term, for the plants, the volume of discharged water will likely not increase significantly from a large increase in production, regardless of increasing production volume for some electronic components due to a rise in teleworking demand on the back of the pandemic. The downward trend in discharged water volume is thus expected to continue. In the mid- to long term, the total discharge is expected to keep decreasing because, based on our business strategy to shift the business focus from manufacturing to IT services, water-dependent plants will leave the consolidated group.
Total consumption	296	About the same	Evaporation from circulated coolant water in cooling towers (water-cooled air-conditioning) installed at all facilities accounts for most of our water consumption. It is impossible to measure an amount of water evaporated of cooling towers as they are not equipped with dedicated inflow meters. Thus, we calculate water consumption by deducting discharge from withdrawal. ([FY2021 Water consumption of 296 million liters] = [FY2021 Withdrawal of 6,975 million liters] – [FY2021 Discharge of 6,678 million liters]). In FY2021, the total consumption increased by 3.1% over the previous year. Thus, total consumption was roughly the same as that of the previous fiscal year. Looking at future trends, water consumption in cooling towers is expected to fall in the short term. This is because of the low likelihood that wastewater volume will grow significantly from large increases in production. However, consumption figures may fluctuate regardless of the actual increase or decrease, depending on the wastewater meters' measurement deviations. Also, in the mid- to long-term, the total consumption is expected to keep decreasing because, based on our business strategy to shift the business focus from manufacturing to IT services, more manufacturing plants equipped with cooling towers are expected to leave the consolidated group.

W1.2d

(W1.2d) Indicate whether water is withdrawn from areas with water stress and provide the proportion.

	Withdrawals are from areas with water stress	% withdrawn from areas with water stress	Comparison with previous reporting year	Identification tool	Please explain
Row 1	Yes	1-10	About the same	WRI Aqueeduct	The latitudes and longitudes of all the facilities are input on WRI Aqueeduct, and area-by-area physical risk (quantitative/qualitative) and facilities with a total risk score 8 or higher are identified. The results showed 7 facilities in Japan and 8 overseas scored 8 or higher, which are then designated as facilities located in water stressed areas. These facilities are either offices or assembly plants, which are not highly dependent on water. On the other hand, all of highly water-dependent facilities (Aizu- Wakamatsu Plant, Takaoka Plant, Wakaho Plant, Arai Plant) except Akashi Facility score less than 8. Akashi Facility (Akashi City, Hyogo Prefecture) has no production lines but yet withdraws a relatively large amount of water, entailed high quantitative physical risk, and its deteriorated storage function was a high-risk factor. Thus, we had experts conduct field interviews and carried out research on the Facility's current withdrawal demands and supply status and future outlook based on information published by the Enterprise Agency which supplies industrial water to this facility. As a result, it was found unlikely that the Akashi Facility would be exposed to quantitative risk. Kamata Facility (Ota-ku, Tokyo), which is an office with small dependency on water, was found to entail high qualitative physical risk. Thus, we checked examinations of drinking water for employees in terms of their execution status (at least once a year) and results (pH, residual chlorine, colon bacilli and other bacteria, heavy metals, disinfection by-products, taste, color, odor, etc.) and confirmed there was no water quality risk. We assume the results of qualitative physical risk assessment by WRI Aqueeduct are based on the results of groundwater quality measurements taken by the Ministry of the Environment. Kamata Facility has no functions such as manufacturing that require withdrawal of a large amount of water and does not have a need to withdraw groundwater now and in the future. Therefore, we confirmed it is very unlikely that the Facility would be exposed to the risk in the future. It was also confirmed that the Facility has no factors to worsen water quality risks (e.g. the use of chemical substances in the location).

W1.2h

(W1.2h) Provide total water withdrawal data by source.

	Relevance	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison with previous reporting year	Please explain
Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	Because the supply from rainwater is unstable, and withdrawal of water directly from wetlands, rivers, and lakes poses a problem of water rights over the basin, which makes them an unstable supply sources, it is not supposed to be used at semiconductor plant which require a large amount of water withdrawal at all times (Aizu-Wakamatsu Plant) and also at data centers (Akashi Facility and Tatebayashi Facility) which require stable water supply for cooling towers to keep customers' IT equipment running reliably. Facilities locate in industrial parks operated by local governments, e.g. Aizu- Wakamatsu Plant and Tatebayashi Facility, and all overseas sites have stable water sources owned by local governments, thus we don't need to directly withdraw from fresh surface water. We do not assume withdrawal from fresh surface water in the future because water supply from local government will continue to be most stable.
Brackish surface water/Seawater	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	For our data centers services (Akashi Facility and Tatebayashi Facility), and electronic components manufacturing (Aizu Wakamatsu Plant, Oyama Plant, Takaoka Plant, Wakaho Plant, Arai Plant and Kohoku Plant) which collectively account about 79.4% of total water withdrawal, sodium contamination poses a risk of defects and faults in IT equipment and an inefficient operation of cooling towers and thus should be avoided. To this end, it is not possible to use salt-containing water at this facilities. Thus they are not located in regions where it is possible to withdraw brackish water or sea water. Data centers that sustain our Technology Solutions will increase its importance in our business in future, and therefore, we will continue to stay away from saltcontaining water.
Groundwater – renewable	Relevant	4151	About the same	Semiconductor and printed circuit board plants use a large amount of water in the cleaning process. Among them, those located in Nagano, Fukushima, Niigata that boast rich groundwater and low ground subsidence risk (Wakaho , Takaoka , Aizu-Wakamatsu , Arai Plant) use groundwater for water cost reduction. Water intake increased mainly due to increased production at plants in Nagano(Wakaho, Takaoka Plants) , Niigata (Arai Plant), but there was also a decrease from the previous year due to the Aizu Wakamatsu Plant (Fukushima) being excluded from the scope of consolidation since August, resulting in an overall slight increase of 3.4%, which was judged to be "virtually unchanged". In terms of future trends, given Company's management policy of shifting its core business from manufacturing to IT services, a significant increase in water withdrawal arising from a large increase in production is unlikely. As such, the downward trend in water withdrawal from groundwater is expected to continue.
Groundwater – non-renewable	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	Non-renewable groundwater is an unstable source of water, and therefore, in terms of business continuity, it is highly risky for plants requiring a large volume of water to depend on non-renewable groundwater. Also considering the fact that the Japanese government prohibits use of non-renewable groundwater, we are technically unable to withdraw non-renewable groundwater. To this end, plants requiring use of groundwater (Aizu- Wakamatsu Plant ,Wakaho Plant, Takaoka Plant, Arai Plant) are all situated in regions with a rich supply of groundwater(renewable) and low ground subsidence risk (Nagano, Fukushima and Niigata Prefecture) to ensure business continuity. Given these, we do not and will not withdraw non-renewable groundwater now and in the future.
Produced/Entrained water	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	We produce system products (e.g. main frames, UNIX servers, super computers), network products (e.g. mobile phone station towers, optical transmission system), and devices (e.g. electronic components such as semiconductor packages) (as of the reporting year). No produced water or processed water is present in the electric/electronic equipment procurement process and in the manufacturing process, respectively. Therefore, we cannot withdraw produced water or process water. Because our services will primarily be pertaining to software development and IT system development after deconsolidating our plants in the short term (by selling the semiconductor plants (part of the remaining parts of the Aizuwakamatsu plant)) based on our shift of our main line of business from manufacturing to IT services, we will not be involved in processed or produced water in our future businesses as well.
Third party sources	Relevant	2824	About the same	Facilities which located in industrial parks, such as electronic components plants in Japan, and all overseas sites, withdraw water from local governments (third-party) . Production of some electronic components increased at plants located in Nagano, Niigata Prefectures due to teleworking demand amid the COVID-19 pandemic. However, total amount was largely unchanged, as there was a large decrease in domestic water consumption caused by a significantly lower office attendance rate. As for future trends in the short term, the volume of withdrawn water is unlikely to increase significantly from a large increase in production. The downward trend in water withdrawal volume from third parties is thus expected to continue. In the medium to long term, the Fujitsu policy of shifting core business from manufacturing to IT services, the volume of water withdrawn from third parties is likely to continue declining as more plants that are highly dependent on water are expected to be deconsolidated.

W1.2i

(W1.2i) Provide total water discharge data by destination.

	Relevance	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison with previous reporting year	Please explain
Fresh surface water	Relevant	5388	About the same	Business sites that generate significant volumes of water discharge may exceed the treatment capacity of municipal wastewater treatment facilities. For this reason, Aizu Wakamatsu ,Oyama ,Takaoka,Wakaho, Arai,Kohoku plants and Akashi facility have set voluntary control standards stricter than effluent control standards of the respective local governments, and discharge water after monitoring water quality. In FY2021, wastewater discharge increased in line with increase in water intake, but the total was slightly higher at 2.6%, which was judged to be "virtually unchanged," due to a decrease from the previous year because Aizu Wakamatsu Plant (Fukushima) was excluded from the scope of consolidation after August. Discharge will continue decreasing because semiconductor plants that discharge into fresh surface water (part of the remaining parts of Aizuwakamatsu plant) was left the consolidated group based on our business strategy to shift core business from manufacturing to IT services.
Brackish surface water/seawater	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	For our data centers services (Akashi Facility and Tatebayashi Facility), and electronic components manufacturing (Aizu Wakamatsu Plant, Oyama Plant, Takaoka Plant, Wakaho Plant, Arai Plant and Kouhoku Plant) which collectively account 83% of total water discharge, sodium contamination poses a risk of defects and faults in IT equipment and thus should be avoided. Thus, these facilities are not located in regions where it is possible to discharge into brackish water or sea water, and we are not relevant to their water. Going forward, as data centers that sustain our Technology Solutions will increase its importance in our business, the discharge to surface waters and sea water will remain prohibited. Therefore, we do not consider areas that allow withdrawal from/discharge into brackish water or sea water as prospective sites for our business.
Groundwater	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	In Japan where our major facilities (Aizu-Wakamatsu Plant, Oyama Plant, Takaoka Plant, Wakaho Plant, Arai Plant, Kouhoku Plant, Akashi Facility and Tatebayashi Facility) that collectively account for 83% of group-level water discharge are located, underground seepage discharge is basically prohibited by law for environmental considerations. Also, we never conduct underground seepage discharge in overseas sites, regardless of the law, and this policy will not change in the future.
Third-party destinations	Relevant	1290	About the same	Electronic components facilities in Japan and all overseas sites are located in industrial parks. As local governments provide water supply, sewage services,we discharge water to third-party(governments' facilities) to an extent that would not exceed the treatment capacity of their facilities.In FY2021,wastewater discharge increased in line with increase in intake, but total was slightly higher at 4.8%, which was judged to be "virtually unchanged," due to a decrease from the previous year because Aizu Wakamatsu Plant was excluded from the scope of consolidation after August. Going forward,our wastewater emitted to third parties is expected to decrease in the short term, given that semiconductor plants will be deconsolidated and other plants are not likely to see significant increases in water withdrawal following increased production.In the mid- to long-term, total discharge is expected to keep decreasing because based on our business strategy to shift the core business to IT services.

W1.2j

(W1.2) Within your direct operations, indicate the highest level(s) to which you treat your discharge.

	Relevance of treatment level to discharge	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year	% of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to	Please explain
Tertiary treatment	Relevant	3671	About the same	51-60	Tertiary treatment is conducted to ensure that the quality of water after treatment meets legal regulations (the Water Pollution Prevention Act, municipal ordinances, etc.) and voluntary standards, which are stricter than legal standards, with respect to water quality before treatment. Tertiary treatment is particularly important in the case of discharge into rivers. Depending on the impurities contained in the wastewater discharged from the manufacturing process, the water is treated by coagulation sedimentation, ion-exchange resin adsorption, oxidation reduction, etc., followed by filtration and neutralization. An alarm is issued before monitored items exceed their specified values, and discharging is shut down to prevent water outside specifications from being discharged. The water is returned to the previous process for retreatment. Therefore, Fujitsu complies with legal regulations (Water Pollution Prevention Act, municipal ordinances, etc.) as well as stricter voluntary standards.
Secondary treatment	Relevant	535	About the same	1-10	Secondary treatment is performed for wastewater that cannot be treated in accordance with legal requirements by primary treatment. Biological treatment is used for denitrification and dephosphorization, neutralization and sterilization. An alarm is issued before monitored items exceed their specified values, and discharging is shut down to prevent water outside specifications from being discharged. The water is returned to the previous process for retreatment. Therefore, Fujitsu complies with legal regulations (Water Pollution Prevention Act, municipal ordinances, etc.) as well as stricter voluntary standards.
Primary treatment only	Relevant	1374	Higher	11-20	All wastewater, other than that which is discharged to third parties is subjected to primary treatment, and secondary treatment is performed as necessary. After sedimentation of suspended solids, the pH of treated water is monitored to ensure that it is neutral. An alarm is issued before the pH exceed their specified values, and discharging is shut down to prevent water outside specifications from being discharged. The water is returned to the previous process for retreatment. Therefore, Fujitsu complies with legal regulations (Water Pollution Prevention Act, municipal ordinances, etc.) as well as stricter voluntary standards. It should be noted that a factor behind the increase was a 155% year-over-year increase in rainwater treatment at the Oyama Plant that resulted in an overall increase.
Discharge to the natural environment without treatment	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	All water discharged from business sites is discharged into rivers or sewers after appropriate treatment, and there is no discharge into the natural environment without treatment.
Discharge to a third party without treatment	Relevant	1098	About the same	11-20	This applies to domestic wastewater from offices, etc., which is discharged into the sewage system and treated at local government treatment plants. Therefore, we are in compliance with legislated regulations.
Other	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	No water is discharged by other treatment.

W1.3

(W1.3) Provide a figure for your organization’s total water withdrawal efficiency.

	Revenue	Total water withdrawal volume (megaliters)	Total water withdrawal efficiency	Anticipated forward trend
Row 1	358680000000	6975	514236559.139785	In light of our current management policy of shifting our core business from manufacturing to IT services, it is likely that more electronic component manufacturing plants, which are highly water-dependent, will be removed from consolidation. We expect that our total water intake to continue to decline as a result. We also expect our total water withdrawal efficiency to also continue declining accordingly.

W1.4

(W1.4) Do you engage with your value chain on water-related issues?

- Yes, our suppliers
- Yes, our customers or other value chain partners

W1.4a

(W1.4a) What proportion of suppliers do you request to report on their water use, risks and/or management information and what proportion of your procurement spend does this represent?

Row 1

% of suppliers by number

1-25

% of total procurement spend

76-100

Rationale for this coverage

We set out conservation of water resources as a requirement in the green procurement standards for suppliers, and requests all suppliers to take actions. In particular, we position suppliers with the highest annual procurement values and suppliers associated with our main products as our "major suppliers" (5% of the total number of suppliers and 80% of the total procurement costs) and are subject to survey on environmental activities conducted that includes the annual volume of water withdrawal, status of water related initiatives, and cooperation with stakeholders.

The responses to the survey are reflected in the assessment of the supplier and results are fed back to them, requesting to take corrective actions as necessary. Depending on the results of such actions, the suppliers are reconsidered. Based on the contribution to our business and the answers to the survey, letters of appreciation may be awarded.

Impact of the engagement and measures of success

The annual survey on environmental activities asks suppliers to provide the annual volume of water withdrawal, status of water initiatives, and cooperation with external organizations. Based on their responses, we identify issues and the status of supplier activities and consider what actions to take with regard to our supply chains. We also reflect responses collected for the survey in supplier assessments, give feedback to the suppliers, asking for remedial actions where necessary, and use the results when considering future business terms. These activities and survey results are shared with management of the Sustainability Management Committee, chaired by the CEO, and are used for strategic planning of environmental activities. The success of the survey is measured by the annual response rate, the threshold of which is 90%. The response rate for FY2021 was 99.7%, and the survey was assessed as successful.

Comment

W1.4b

(W1.4b) Provide details of any other water-related supplier engagement activity.

Type of engagement

Incentivizing for improved water management and stewardship

Details of engagement

Water management and stewardship action is integrated into your supplier evaluation

Water management and stewardship is featured in supplier awards scheme

% of suppliers by number

26-50

% of total procurement spend

76-100

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

As part of Fujitsu's collaborative efforts with suppliers, we analyse and evaluate supply survey results and use them to review our business conditions. We also award certificates of appreciation to suppliers with remarkable evaluation results. This survey is conducted for product suppliers in which procurement totals at least 6 million yen per year (47% of all suppliers and accounting for 81% of the total procurement amount) every fiscal year on business continuity against natural disasters, including earthquakes and floods, and the spread of diseases, including infectious diseases. Water risks such as tsunamis, floods and heavy rains are also included in the survey.

This is a different survey item from W1.4a. Based on the results of the survey, for our business partners determined to be particularly at risk, we have prepared to minimize the impact on our business, including multi-sourcing.

In addition, using on-site audits based on the RBA's Code of Conduct as a guideline, we provide guidance and encourage improvement and engagement when it determines that the supplier's response regarding prevention of wastewater and water source pollution is inadequate in the system.

Impact of the engagement and measures of success

Because supplier water management-related assessments, awards and other engagement activities are based on survey results, Fujitsu thinks that collecting data through surveys is important for supplier engagement.

By collecting the data, Fujitsu creates a list of the locations and other information of its business partners and utilizes it for investigation in the event of an unexpected situation. This identifies and mitigates the impact on products. And because the impact from water-related risks such as tsunamis, floods and heavy rains are reflected to supply stability in the supplier evaluation, Fujitsu can now take measures such as reviewing future terms.

Therefore, the response rate of the annual survey for product-related business partners (81% of the total procurement amount) in which procurement totals at least 6 million yen per year is set as an indicator for successful engagement (threshold is 90%). The response rate in FY2021 was 88%, which narrowly missed the threshold. We repeatedly communicated the need to address water risk in subsequent reminders to raise awareness among suppliers, and undertook activities to close the threshold gap. In addition, when improvements occur based on onsite audits in accordance with the Responsible Business Alliance (RBA)'s Code of Conduct, the achievement of improvements is used as a measure of success for the engagement.

Comment

W1.4c

(W1.4c) What is your organization's rationale and strategy for prioritizing engagements with customers or other partners in its value chain?

As a global ICT company, along with mitigation of our business impacts on water resources, we consider it important to play our roles of providing solutions for customers facing water issues. This is the reason to prioritize customer engagement.

The governments and companies whom Fujitsu has continued delivering core ICT systems are important customers. We have a wide range of knowledge and technologies developed through long-standing efforts to tackle flood damage and control in Japan in collaboration with governments. In other countries of Asia, we start engaging with governments to address increasingly experiencing water disasters that affect unexpectedly wide areas and damage urban infrastructures due to the recent extreme weather. Our opportunities of engagement lie in mitigating risks of water scarcity and water-related disasters by helping government and agencies to gather disaster and damage information as quickly as possible by ICT solutions. For example, the Jakarta and North Sumatra Province Disaster Prevention Bureau has adopted our disaster information management system. With this system, the Bureau established a structure to ensure timely and accurate response to natural disasters. As part of our efforts to promote a circular economy, we entered into an agreement with Botanical Water Technologies Ltd. for the world's first water trading platform enabling the trading of plant-derived drinking water by applying a blockchain solution. This will allow a safe and secure water trade.

We are a company that provides ICT infrastructure, and customers are the main players engaging in activities to resolve water-related issues. Given the fact that communication is pivotal in providing ICT infrastructure that will effectively back these activities, we put a high level of priority towards customer engagement.

Success is measured by whether it helped resolve customers' water-related problems and the number of applicable services/support projects developed.

W2. Business impacts

W2.1

(W2.1) Has your organization experienced any detrimental water-related impacts?

No

W2.2

(W2.2) In the reporting year, was your organization subject to any fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties for water-related regulatory violations?

No

W3. Procedures

W3.3

(W3.3) Does your organization undertake a water-related risk assessment?

Yes, water-related risks are assessed

W3.3a

(W3.3a) Select the options that best describe your procedures for identifying and assessing water-related risks.

Value chain stage

Direct operations

Coverage

Full

Risk assessment procedure

Water risks are assessed in an environmental risk assessment

Frequency of assessment

More than once a year

How far into the future are risks considered?

More than 6 years

Type of tools and methods used

Tools on the market

International methodologies and standards

Databases

Other

Tools and methods used

WRI Aqueduct

ISO 14001 Environmental Management Standard

Regional government databases

Internal company methods

External consultants

Contextual issues considered

- Water availability at a basin/catchment level
- Water quality at a basin/catchment level
- Stakeholder conflicts concerning water resources at a basin/catchment level
- Implications of water on your key commodities/raw materials
- Water regulatory frameworks
- Status of ecosystems and habitats
- Access to fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services for all employees
- Other, please specify (Scenario analysis at the regional level for changes in water rates)

Stakeholders considered

- Customers
- Employees
- Investors
- Local communities
- NGOs
- Regulators
- Suppliers
- Water utilities at a local level
- Other water users at the basin/catchment level

Comment

Value chain stage

Supply chain

Coverage

Full

Risk assessment procedure

Water risks are assessed as part of other company-wide risk assessment system

Frequency of assessment

Annually

How far into the future are risks considered?

More than 6 years

Type of tools and methods used

- Enterprise risk management
- Other

Tools and methods used

- Enterprise Risk Management
- Internal company methods
- Other, please specify (Business Continuity System Survey Format issued by JEITA and Procurement Committee)

Contextual issues considered

- Water availability at a basin/catchment level
- Water quality at a basin/catchment level
- Water regulatory frameworks

Stakeholders considered

- Regulators
- Suppliers

Comment

W3.3b

(W3.3b) Describe your organization’s process for identifying, assessing, and responding to water-related risks within your direct operations and other stages of your value chain.

We identify, assess water-associated risks pertaining to direct operations and supply chain by using tools. The risks identified through following process are reported to Risk Management & Compliance Committee chaired by President. Based on that, decisions on damage minimization and recurrence prevention measures are made, taking into account qualitative and monetary impact of the risk and its probability of occurrence.

For direct operations, we assess production bases across the world on their compliance with laws, responses to stakeholders, progress on water targets, through Environmental Management System based on ISO14001 and on-site audits. Also, in order to secure 72-hour operations at data centers in the event of a blackout and water supply disruption, we have been using regional government databases to assess risks pertaining to water supply and disasters during all data center construction, operational changes since 2013. We also utilize WRI Aqueduct to assess physical, reputational risks moving forward across all 55 locations with the purpose of identifying water-related stress points.

For supply chain, we have been incorporating internal company method since 2013 to collect and analyse information on annual water usage, efforts on using sustainable water sources and collaborations with external organizations for first suppliers and reflect the results on assessment of suppliers. All suppliers are required to take actions related to the environment, including water resource conservation, under Green Procurement Standards. In particular, we conduct screening of first suppliers, which account for approximately 80% of all procurement value, for which risk management is especially important, and subject them to screening via a survey. In addition, to suppliers, we have been introducing the importance of evaluating water-related risks and public evaluation tools, and conducting annual on-site audits based on RBA's code of conduct since FY2015. Here, we survey applicable first suppliers' efforts on preventing wastewater and water pollution whom we selected based on water pollution risk assessment of regions, procurement history and other evaluation results. And as a part of ERM, we conduct business continuity surveys on natural disasters, including water-related disasters, for suppliers in the manufacturing industry every year through using JEITA's standard survey form in order to identify suppliers at risk against natural disasters and minimize the risks. In order to roll out approaches to our second suppliers through first suppliers, we are currently focusing on reaching out to our first suppliers.

As for contextual issues, for water use, there is the fact that water is essential at our business locations as cleaning water for printed circuit boards and cooling water at data centers. Thus, we must assess water availability at the watershed and reservoir levels in addition to compliance with laws in order to avoid operational shutdowns risk. In manufacturing process of printed circuit boards, impurities in the water used for cleaning can cause problems that increase the rate of defective products so availability of good quality fresh water is also important to our main products and raw materials. Furthermore, the provision of well-functioning and safely managed WASH services to employees is also taken into account, as we place the health and safety of employees as one of top management priorities. For water discharge, production sites use water for cleaning printed circuit boards, controlling the concentration of fluoride and suspended particulate matter in wastewater is important for complying with laws and reducing environmental impact (avoiding deterioration of living environments). Therefore, we conduct assessments at regional level, taking into account water quality, stakeholder conflicts, water-related regulatory frameworks, and current state of ecosystems and habitats. Water availability, quality assurance, compliance with regulatory frameworks are also recognized as important issues and taken into account in the assessment to avoid supply chain interruption risks

As for stakeholders, It is important to assess water risks by taking customers into account, since there is a risk of credit deterioration due to delays in providing products as a result of water-related disasters at plants. Investors who place importance on ESG-related disclosure, including water risk, are also taken into account in order to avoid risk of delays in fundraising. We also include regulatory bodies from the perspective of legal compliance, suppliers from the perspective of stable production, and public utilities at local level (water supply that meets purity standards of plants) among important stakeholders. We also take into account employees (health, safety) as well as communities affected by wastewater discharges, other water users in the watershed/catchment basin, and NGOs (reputational risk) in assessments.

W4. Risks and opportunities

W4.1

(W4.1) Have you identified any inherent water-related risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

No

W4.1a

(W4.1a) How does your organization define substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

The Risk Management & Compliance Committee, established under the board to manage important risks, define a measurement method of "risk amount" (substantive change) related to both direct operation and supply chain, as at "Risk Amount = Impact level x possibility of occurrence". The "Impact level" is assessed on a level of 1 through 5 with the two indicators of "loss of trust" and "monetary damages including decrease in sales" that occurred due to an inability to continue business. The "probability of occurrence" is assessed on a level of 1 through 5 based on the number of occurrences within a fixed period.

As for Impact level, qualitative impact is assessed between 5 levels, such as a level stating "Has impact on the Fujitsu Group's continuity", monetary impact is also assessed between 5 levels, such as "more than 100 billion JPY." The 5 levels of assessment for "probability of occurrence" include "Likely to occur (occurs several times a year)." Each of the items will be assessed as possessing "substantive financial or strategic impact on our business" if the "risk amount" multiplied by the respective level is above the threshold of 15.

This applies to both direct operation and supply chain. In the case of direct operation, for example, in a printed circuit board or semiconductor plant (Takaoka Plant, Wakaho Plant, Aizu-Wakamatsu Plant, etc.), if groundwater or water is limited by 10% for a month due to a decrease in the water level of the water source dam, the financial impact of the expected production decrease is estimated to be several billion yen. Based on the fact that such restriction of water intake has not occurred since the establishment of the plant until now, it is assumed that it will occur at a level of once in 30 years. These assumptions are evaluated on a scale of 1 to 5, and given the "risk amount" results to less than 15, they are not evaluated as having a "substantial financial or strategic impact".

As an example of the supply chain, when the Chao Phraya River in Thailand overflowed its banks in 2011, the factories in the supply sources stopped their operations, which affected our businesses. This impact was calculated as a reduction of 28 billion yen in sales (including a decrease in revenue associated with reviews of production plans and sales plans due to floods, trial calculation of rough impact values such as cost increases etc., delay in parts procurement and price increase, impact values caused by production adjustment of clients). We assume that flood damage of the same level occurs at a level of once a decade. The financial impact and the frequency of occurrence are evaluated on a scale of 1 to 5, and results in an "amount of risk" of less than 15. Therefore, flood damage comparable to the flood in Thailand is not evaluated as having a "substantial financial or strategic impact".

W4.2b

(W4.2b) Why does your organization not consider itself exposed to water risks in its direct operations with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact?

	Primary reason	Please explain
Row 1	Risks exist, but no substantive impact anticipated	<p>Since a large volume of water is used to manufacture substrates of semiconductors and printed circuit boards, and stable water supply is needed to ensure providing data center service for 24/365 where overheating of IT equipment is avoided by cooling towers, the events where the pure water withdrawal is limited can bring substantive impacts. At present, however, substantive impacts can be avoided because the following assessments and risk management have been undertaken.</p> <p>For all 55 sites including high water dependent facilities such as Aizuwakamatsu Plant (semiconductors), Oyama Plant, Takaoka Plant, Wakaho Plant, Arai Plant (printed circuit boards), Akashi Facility, Tatebayashi Facility (data center with cooling towers) assessments are conducted on legal compliance, responses to stakeholders, and the status of water management activities every year through internal audits based on ISO 14001.</p> <p>We also conduct the risk assessment by WRI Aqueduct for all 55 sites and we found that the scores for 15 sites exceed the threshold as water stress area located. However, all of which are sales offices or assembly plants with low degree of dependency on water. The scores for the sites with high dependency did not exceed the threshold except Akashi Facility. We conduct future detailed investigations for it and found substantive impacts can be avoided.</p> <p>For all data centers including Akashi and Tatebayashi Facility, flood and drought risk are assessed for ensuring 72-hour operation in case of water supply interruption, using databases provided by the governments and measures to avoid risks were taken.</p> <p>As we are shifting our core business from highly water dependent manufacturing to less water dependent IT services based on our business strategy, substantive impacts are not anticipated in the future as well.</p>

W4.2c

(W4.2c) Why does your organization not consider itself exposed to water risks in its value chain (beyond direct operations) with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact?

	Primary reason	Please explain
Row 1	Risks exist, but no substantive impact anticipated	<p>Since our suppliers of substrate for semiconductors use large volumes of water, events where water supply is limited can lead to procurement risk and substantive impact on sales. For instance, in Taiwan water source contamination from gallium, indium, and arsenic in 2006, causing significant impacts on semiconductor suppliers depending on high-quality pure water that led loss of sales, and in Thailand floods in 2011 which hit 80 sites of our suppliers including semiconductor parts. Furthermore, suppliers imposing excessive loads on water basin through water consumption and discharge can be a risk of losing credibility from our customers and other stakeholders. However, that substantive impacts from these risks can be avoided because the following assessments and measures have been undertaken.</p> <p>We assess environmental engagement of suppliers through the annual survey where "the major business partners (5% of total suppliers, 80% of total procurement costs)" related to our main products are asked to answer their engagements. In the survey, information is collected and analysed on the annual water intake, the state of efforts on the sustainable use of water resources, and cooperation with external organizations, and the results are reflected in the evaluation of suppliers. And we request improvements if necessary.</p> <p>We also carry out annually on-the-spot audits based on the Code of Conduct of RBA to complement the survey from FY2015. Of our main suppliers, companies were selected based on the risk of water source pollution, procurement results, and other evaluation results. Fujitsu conducted a survey on measures to prevent wastewater and water source pollution, and provides guidance to suppliers with insufficient systems. And we point out issues and encourage countermeasures. According to survey results to date, no water-related risks, including outflow pollution, have been identified. (In fiscal 2019, the survey was conducted at three companies. However, in FY2020 & FY2021, on-site audits were not conducted in response to the pandemic.)</p> <p>We also conduct a business continuity survey against natural disasters including water disasters every year, for product suppliers (81% of total procurement) through the standard form of JEITA.</p> <p>For suppliers deemed to have a high risk, we take measures to minimize it. A list of suppliers' sites locations and emergency contacts is managed to avoid impacts in the case of unexpected events.</p>

W4.3

(W4.3) Have you identified any water-related opportunities with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

W4.3a

(W4.3a) Provide details of opportunities currently being realized that could have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.

Type of opportunity

Efficiency

Primary water-related opportunity

Cost savings

Company-specific description & strategy to realize opportunity

The cleaning of printed circuit boards requires significant water usage and accounts for a considerable portion of production costs in each plant. Therefore, the cutting down of water withdrawal leads to cost reduction and hence is a strategic business opportunity. With that said, the Environmental Action Plan has set goals for water intake and promote improvements on the manufacturing process, including the reuse of pure water, are in effect at each plant. During the Environmental Action Plan (Stage X) period from FY2021 to FY2022, we set a goal of reducing our water usage by 30,000 m3 or more by March 2023. We recognize that if we achieve this goal, we will have the opportunity to reduce our water intake costs by about 7.5 million yen in terms of calculation. In FY2021, we achieved a water intake reduction of 83,315m3, a figure that exceeded our target. This gave us the opportunity to reduce our water intake costs by about 20.83 million yen. For example, our group company Shinko Electric Industries that manufactures printed circuit boards has set targets for water withdrawal. At Shinko Electric Industries, an 56,671 m3 reduction was achieved through a review of manufacturing conditions, optimization of equipment flow rates, and reduction of washing water, and there was an opportunity for a calculated reduction of approximately 14.25 million yen in water intake costs.

We will continue promoting water consumption reductions and strive to further expand opportunities to reduce our water intake costs in FY2022.

Estimated timeframe for realization

Current - up to 1 year

Magnitude of potential financial impact

Low

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

20830000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact

The amount of water intake reduced for FY2021 during the Fujitsu Group Environmental Action Plan Stage X was 83,315 m3. This equates to approximately 20.83 million yen in cost reduction when the unit price (average water rates for typical plants) is multiplied. The cost reduction effect was estimated by multiplying the average water charge by the actual water consumption reduction.

W6. Governance

W6.1

(W6.1) Does your organization have a water policy?

Yes, we have a documented water policy that is publicly available

W6.1a

(W6.1a) Select the options that best describe the scope and content of your water policy.

	Scope	Content	Please explain
Row 1	Company-wide	<p>Description of business dependency on water</p> <p>Description of business impact on water</p> <p>Description of water-related performance standards for direct operations</p> <p>Description of water-related standards for procurement</p> <p>Reference to international standards and widely-recognized water initiatives</p> <p>Company water targets and goals</p> <p>Commitment to align with public policy initiatives, such as the SDGs</p> <p>Commitments beyond regulatory compliance</p> <p>Commitment to water-related innovation</p> <p>Commitment to stakeholder awareness and education</p> <p>Commitment to water stewardship and/or collective action</p> <p>Acknowledgement of the human right to water and sanitation</p> <p>Recognition of environmental linkages, for example, due to climate change</p>	<p>As a company-wide policy, the Fujitsu Group is implementing the Fujitsu Way, including "Purpose" which is the significance of the Company's presence in society. We are also implementing the Fujitsu Way in our environmental policy with the aim of contributing to global sustainability, including addressing water issues.</p> <p>In regard to the direct use of water, we recognize that it poses a risk that may impact on the continuity of our business particularly for manufacturing because it uses significant volumes of water. Therefore, we evaluate businesses' dependency on water and its impact and set goals toward reducing water intake in our Environmental Action Plan.</p> <p>In regard to the indirect use of water, we also encourage our suppliers to promote sustainable usage of water resources in our Green Procurement Standards for their cooperation towards contributing to sustainability and deepening their knowledge on this issue.</p> <p>We have also announced our support for the global initiative to further commit towards achieving sustainability.</p> <p>In addition, we have cited our support towards achieving SDGs through ICT in the Fujitsu Technology and Service Vision. We are also gaining an understanding of impacts on water issues through climate change scenario analysis. Water intake risks arising from flood damage and drought will increase for our customers in the future. In view of this, we aim to develop ICT technologies and provide solutions that will help resolve water-related issues. We are also working to ensure that safe and secure water can be provided to everyone.</p> <p>In the Fujitsu Group Policy on Respecting Human Rights in Employment, the Group's efforts toward developing a comfortable work environment that takes into consideration for its employees' safety and health are cited and also it includes matters pertaining to water usage.</p> <p>Fujitsu Green Procurement①.pdf</p> <p>Business Alliance for Water and Climate.pdf</p> <p>Fujitsu Technology and Service Vision2022.pdf</p> <p>Fujitsu Environmental Policy.pdf</p> <p>Fujitsu Environment Risks.pdf</p> <p>Fujitsu Green Procurement②.pdf</p> <p>SDG-related Activities in Fujitsu.pdf</p> <p>Reducing the Amount of Water Used.pdf</p> <p>Fujitsu Environmental Action Plan.pdf</p>

W6.2

(W6.2) Is there board level oversight of water-related issues within your organization?

Yes

W6.2a

(W6.2a) Identify the position(s) (do not include any names) of the individual(s) on the board with responsibility for water-related issues.

Position of individual	Please explain
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	<p>The CEO chairs the Risk Management and Compliance Committee to identify and prevent important risks in our business, including risks of water-related disasters and of reputation risks by failure on controlling wastewater quality, and responds to the impacts by appointing the person responsible for executing measures. He takes the position because it handles high priority corporate issues for whole Group.</p> <p>The CEO also chairs "the Sustainability Management Committee" to discuss med/long-term issues and formulates the policies for reducing water withdrawal and engagement to suppliers and customers. The CEO takes the position to make decisions from diversified points of view such as business strategy, market opportunities, and supplier management. He is also responsible for reporting to the Board after deliberating them at the Management Council. For example, in the Environmental Action Plan X (FY2021 ~ FY2022), the target of "Reduction of water consumption (Reduce water consumption by 30,000 m3 or more in two years)" was decided in FY 2020.</p>

W6.2b

(W6.2b) Provide further details on the board’s oversight of water-related issues.

	Frequency that water-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which water-related issues are integrated	Please explain
Row 1	Scheduled - some meetings	Monitoring implementation and performance Overseeing acquisitions and divestiture Overseeing major capital expenditures Providing employee incentives Reviewing and guiding annual budgets Reviewing and guiding business plans Reviewing and guiding major plans of action Reviewing and guiding risk management policies Reviewing and guiding strategy Reviewing and guiding corporate responsibility strategy Reviewing innovation/R&D priorities Setting performance objectives Other, please specify (Review supply chain management strategy)	The governance mechanisms selected are conducted in the Committees chaired by the president. Representative Director, the CEO, who is granted decision-making powers in business execution to the extent deemed appropriate by the Board, briefs the Board on the outcome of these Committees such as; the risk identified and its management policies including the risks of water-related disasters in the Risk Management and Compliance Committee, and policies and strategies of use of water reductions, supplier engagement, and research and development and provisions of solutions towards SDGs including water issues in the Sustainability Management Committee. Furthermore, the CEO briefs the Board of the business strategies and divestiture of relatively high water dependent businesses including semiconductor manufacturing, the results of the "President's Award", which is the highest level employee incentive system within the company to commend efforts that gained valuable achievements in a wide range of business activities and technology development that response to social issues including water-related issues. The CEO briefs in particular Outside Directors on the Board to receive their feedback including challenges to be addressed. For example, they pointed out enforcement of communication to raise awareness on what Fujitsu has achieved, and business strategy to put company resources on targeted markets in SDGs.

W6.2d

(W6.2d) Does your organization have at least one board member with competence on water-related issues?

	Board member(s) have competence on water-related issues	Criteria used to assess competence of board member(s) on water-related issues	Primary reason for no board-level competence on water-related issues	Explain why your organization does not have at least one board member with competence on water-related issues and any plans to address board-level competence in the future
Row 1	Yes	We evaluate Board Members' abilities with respect to water-related issues from the standpoints of driving and managing initiatives. Specifically, Fujitsu's President & CEO serves as a member of WBCSD's Executive Committee, where he leads global-scale Sustainability Transformation (SX) efforts to address social issues, including water-related issues. We also evaluate Board Members' abilities with respect to water-related issues from the standpoint of academic expertise. One of the Board Members is appointed with the expectation that she can provide wide-ranging advice and direction as an academic authority on Fujitsu's responses to changes in its external environment and efforts to address the SDGs, including water-related issues	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

W6.3

(W6.3) Provide the highest management-level position(s) or committee(s) with responsibility for water-related issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Name of the position(s) and/or committee(s)

Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

Responsibility

Assessing future trends in water demand
 Assessing water-related risks and opportunities
 Managing water-related risks and opportunities

Frequency of reporting to the board on water-related issues

Half-yearly

Please explain

The CEO chairs the Risk Management and Compliance Committee, established directly under the Board, to identify and prevent important risks in business, including risks of water-related disasters, and respond to the impacts by appointing the person responsible for executing measures. He reports the outcome of the Committee to the Board twice a year.

He also chairs Sustainability Management Committee which considers medium/long-term issues, sets policies regarding freshwater intake reductions and relations with business partners/customers, and establishes reduction targets that take into account future trends in water demand. He takes the position to make decisions from diversified points of view such as strategy, market opportunities, and so on. He is also responsible for reporting to the Board after deliberating them at the Management Council.

CEO's outcome is also reported to the Board, mainly to external board members to receive feedback from the point of view out of Fujitsu.

W6.4

(W6.4) Do you provide incentives to C-suite employees or board members for the management of water-related issues?

	Provide incentives for management of water-related issues	Comment
Row 1	Yes	

W6.4a

(W6.4a) What incentives are provided to C-suite employees or board members for the management of water-related issues (do not include the names of individuals)?

	Role(s) entitled to incentive	Performance indicator	Please explain
Monetary reward	Chief Executive Officer (CEO) Chief Financial Officer (CFO) Chief Operating Officer (COO) Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)	Reduction in consumption volumes Supply chain engagement	The indicator "Reduction in consumption volumes" is one of the items included in the Environmental Action Plan (Stage X), which sets short-term goals for FY2021-2022 ("reduce water usage by 30,000 m3 or more"). And supplier engagement is also one of the indicators included in the Environmental Action Plan (Stage X). The achievement of the targets set in the Environmental Action Plan is pivotal when promoting the company's reduction of environmental burden, and the results are reflected in the monetary compensation for Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO). We also take a new look at the bonus system for our executive directors (CEO, COO, CFO) in 2022. Our aim is to strengthen our commitment to management goals that are linked to the fulfillment of Fujitsu's Purpose. "To make the world more sustainable by building trust in society through innovation." As a result, we decided to add the Dow Jones Sustainability Indices (DJSI), a set of third-party benchmarks on ESG, as an evaluation indicator in determining their bonuses. From now on, DJSI rating will be linked to the amount of bonuses paid. And since "reduction of water consumption" is included among DJSI evaluation items, the degree to which water consumption reduction efforts have progressed will affect executive directors' bonus payment rate (by plus or minus several percent).
Non-monetary reward	No one is entitled to these incentives	<Not Applicable>	There are no incentives other than monetary compensation.

W6.5

(W6.5) Do you engage in activities that could either directly or indirectly influence public policy on water through any of the following?

Yes, trade associations

W6.5a

(W6.5a) What processes do you have in place to ensure that all of your direct and indirect activities seeking to influence policy are consistent with your water policy/water commitments?

Environmental department oversees group's environmental management engage in lobbying activities, and also ensure consistency with the group's strategy by following procedures. Our Environmental Action Plan defines the objectives and targets regarding dependency on water resources, their impact on business and reduction of water use. All employees including government affairs divisions are provided the training opportunity through e-learning. Environmental department also monitor national policy and risks for our business and contacts relative department to review the response to be taken by the company and work on policies as necessary. As for local policies, the general affairs division of each site constantly monitors the regulatory trends in regions, for instance, by attending briefings of the local government. When the regulations are changed, the changes are reflected in the in-house standard. Also, an annual audit of all sites is carried out based on ISO14001 to check the local law. In the event an inconsistency between government policies and our activities has been identified, we will immediately implement corrective measures. In addition, if there is reasonable ground to change a government policy, we will reach out to the government (Ministry of the Environment, etc.) ourselves or through an industrial association (JEITA, Japan Electronics and Information Technology Industries Association, KEIDANREN, etc.) by submitting public comments, written opinions, etc.

W6.6

(W6.6) Did your organization include information about its response to water-related risks in its most recent mainstream financial report?

Yes (you may attach the report - this is optional)

Business and Other Risks.pdf

有報2021.pdf

W7. Business strategy

W7.1

(W7.1) Are water-related issues integrated into any aspects of your long-term strategic business plan, and if so how?

	Are water-related issues integrated?	Long-term time horizon (years)	Please explain
Long-term business objectives	Yes, water-related issues are integrated	21-30	Fujitsu has formulated a medium/long-term environmental vision for 2050 called the "Fujitsu Climate and Energy Vision." It declares our commitment to make contributions in terms of realizing a decarbonized society and adapting to climate change, while also striving to eliminate CO2 emissions, by providing technologies and services that support digital innovation. We have also announced how we want to proceed in terms of environmental activities. Fulfilling our social responsibility as a leading global environmental company, we will contribute to the achievement of the Paris Agreement's "1.5°C target" as a climate change measure and also to the solving of environmental issues, including the effective use of resources, by providing innovative solutions. We view water-related issues as one aspect of resource-related activity. One of our long-term goals here is to reduce water consumption and promote water recycling within our own facilities, by our customers, society and to address disaster prevention and other water issues. As an Executive Committee member of the WBCSD, Fujitsu worked on revising the WBCSD's long-term vision. It sets a shared vision of a world in which more than 9 billion people are able to live well within the Earth's limits by 2050, in response to global challenges. It includes areas of business activities essential to society, including water issues. This vision is consistent with Fujitsu's Purpose, and also in line with our long-term water-related goals.
Strategy for achieving long-term objectives	Yes, water-related issues are integrated	> 30	We are implementing strategies that contain both internal and external elements to achieve the long-term vision. We looking at a time span of more than 30 years for internal and more than 11 years for contributions to customers and society(external strategies). As for internal strategies, we conduct water risk assessment. An example is flood damage, which we analyse based on hazard maps using time spans of up to 100 or even 1,000 years. Specifically, (1) An evaluation to determine whether facilities of Fujitsu and domestic Group companies fall within "anticipated flood inundation zones (rainfall on a scale that occurs about once every 10-100 years)" (2) An evaluation for domestic data centers and sites for which water-related risks have a large effect on business with a criterion of "anticipated flood inundation zones (rainfall on a scale that occurs about once every 1000 years)". The results led us to take protective measures that included installing retaining walls and water stops at business sites where the ultimate impact would be large. As for external strategies, we announced a new business brand, Fujitsu Uvance, that promotes business focused on solving social issues, including water issues . We have announced that we will begin by promoting business development in Key Focus Areas selected based on social issues with a vision of Society in 2030. We will also continue developing strategies toward fulfilling our Purpose, long-term vision that look beyond 2030.
Financial planning	Yes, water-related issues are integrated	> 30	The budget plans that we prepare each year contain funds specifically earmarked for promoting above-mentioned strategies to achieve long-term goals. For example, we evaluate water risk (flood damage) using time spans of up to 100 or even 1,000 years with an eye to promoting internal strategies and then prepare budgets to implement measures that we derived as a result. This also applies to Fujitsu Uvance, which promotes businesses focused on solving social issues, including water issues, as a means promoting strategies that make contributions to customers and society. We began by preparing a financial plan to promote strategy implementation toward 2030. However, we will also continue to examine financial plans that will facilitate the study of strategies toward realizing our Purpose, long-term vision, and business objectives with a view of society as it will look after 2030.

W7.2

(W7.2) What is the trend in your organization’s water-related capital expenditure (CAPEX) and operating expenditure (OPEX) for the reporting year, and the anticipated trend for the next reporting year?

Row 1

Water-related CAPEX (+/- % change)

-36

Anticipated forward trend for CAPEX (+/- % change)

-1

Water-related OPEX (+/- % change)

8

Anticipated forward trend for OPEX (+/- % change)

-1

Please explain

In FY2021, water-related investments were made in water treatment augmentation and dewatering equipment replacement construction, in addition to repair and material costs.

The decrease in capital expenditures was due to the fact that capital expenditures were not as large as in the previous year.

Since there are no major investment plans for the next fiscal year and beyond, the amount is expected to be the same as the current fiscal year.

W7.3

(W7.3) Does your organization use scenario analysis to inform its business strategy?

	Use of scenario analysis	Comment
Row 1	Yes	

W7.3a

(W7.3a) Provide details of the scenario analysis, what water-related outcomes were identified, and how they have influenced your organization’s business strategy.

	Type of scenario analysis used	Parameters, assumptions, analytical choices	Description of possible water-related outcomes	Influence on business strategy
Row 1	Climate-related	In FY2021, we set two scenarios (“1.5°C” and “4°C”) based on data from the IPCC; IEA; Ministry of the Environment; Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry; and other government agencies as well as scientific evidence appearing in various papers. We then prepared a view of the world in the year 2050 with focus on businesses for industries vulnerable to climate change, identified climate change-related risks and opportunities, quantitatively estimated their impacts on our business, and examined measures to address them. For assumptions, we identified transition risks (e.g., carbon pricing, increase/decrease of major product prices, and changes in consumer reputation) as well as physical risks (e.g., changes in precipitation patterns, sea level rise, and drought) as important risk/opportunity items and then considered future changes. From there, we made quantitative estimates of risk-associated losses to our business as well as the business opportunities (such as increased sales through new business creation) based on the above assumptions. Our parameters included carbon pricing, electricity pricing, semiconductor costs, GDP, and number of floods.	In the case of water, we analysed various risks within the 4°C scenario. Specifically, they were production shutdowns and supply chain disruptions due to increased rainfall at data centers and plants; increased costs associated with the relocation of sites where the risk of water-related disasters from sea level rise exceeds acceptable levels; increased risk of plant shutdowns (particularly plants with high water consumption) due to drought; increased costs of additional measures for water recycling and reuse; harm or damage to employees, plants, or distribution networks from flooding or other phenomena; and increased costs of insurance premiums and other costs for high-risk land assets. Specifically, based on the number of future flooding events by region in Japan, we identified our data center sites (several dozen sites) that could be affected by flood risk, estimated the cost of shutdown and restoration, and analysed that the impact of flood risk on Fujitsu would not be significant. We also analysed opportunities such as advancements in water recycling and water-saving technologies and the development of a resource-recycling economy that includes water, within the 1.5°C scenario. Specifically, we analysed opportunities in the food industry as the promotion of the circular economy and the development of water recycling and water-saving technologies in factories.	Based on the physical risks we examined mainly within the 4°C scenario, we were able to verify the resilience of the measures we have already taken—namely, conducting periodic risk assessments and building on land with low disaster risk—with respect to losses that those risks could cause to Fujitsu business bases (data centers). We will make further improvements in resilience in the future. Moreover, in the interest of realizing a more resilient society, we plan to promote the development of technologies in various areas, including high-resolution and real-time tsunami inundation prediction. We will also develop diverse solutions within the fields covered by our new business brand, Uvance, with an eye to 2030. These initiatives will be in addition to the BCP (e.g., AI water management forecasting systems) and infrastructure management (e.g., river information systems) that we already provide as solutions to the physical risks our customers face. Taking into account the transition risks we examined within the 1.5°C scenario, we plan to develop a variety of solutions for 2030 in each area of our new Uvance business brand to address the risks our customers face. For example, the world’s first water trading platform employing blockchain technology, an undertaking that will bring about safe and secure water and water credit trading.

W7.4

(W7.4) Does your company use an internal price on water?

Row 1

Does your company use an internal price on water?

No, but we are currently exploring water valuation practices

Please explain

We examine whether to adopt internal water pricing, considering the possibility of a rise in water prices in the countries where our bases are located, especially in Asian countries.

W7.5

(W7.5) Do you classify any of your current products and/or services as low water impact?

	Products and/or services classified as low water impact	Definition used to classify low water impact	Primary reason for not classifying any of your current products and/or services as low water impact	Please explain
Row 1	Yes	<p>We classify those products that have acquired environmental labels through a third-party certification system (such as Eco Mark and EPEAT) that takes into account impact on water as products having low impact on water.</p> <p>The Japan Environment Association's Eco Mark is an environmental label given to products that are recognized as having a low environmental impact throughout their entire life cycle, from production to disposal, and as being useful in environmental conservation.</p> <p>Eco Mark evaluation in the area of product manufacturing includes compliance with environmental laws and regulations concerning water pollution and hazardous substance emissions in areas where plants conducting the final manufacturing processes are located.</p> <p>On the other hand, EPEAT is a standard for indicating that electronic products are environmentally friendly. It evaluates products under the management of the Green Electronics Council (GEC) of the United States based on standards established by the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE). EPEAT evaluations include product manufacturing-associated water consumption in the supply chain.</p>	<Not Applicable>	<p>Our company, Fujitsu, was the first company in Japan to receive Eco Mark certification for desktop PCs in January 2001. Today, we possess Eco Mark certification for our personal computers, printers, and scanners.</p> <p>EPEAT is displayed on products that meet standards set by the Green Electronics Council. Our personal computers, scanners, and servers currently bear the EPEAT label.</p>

W8. Targets

W8.1

(W8.1) Describe your approach to setting and monitoring water-related targets and/or goals.

	Levels for targets and/or goals	Monitoring at corporate level	Approach to setting and monitoring targets and/or goals
Row 1	<p>Company-wide targets and goals</p> <p>Business level specific targets and/or goals</p> <p>Activity level specific targets and/or goals</p> <p>Site/facility specific targets and/or goals</p>	<p>Targets are monitored at the corporate level</p> <p>Goals are monitored at the corporate level</p>	<p>The Fujitsu Group positions the environmental conservation including water-related issues, as one of its utmost priorities in management and has established the Fujitsu Group Environmental Policy to promote the environmental management that reflects the Group's uniqueness.</p> <p>According to the Environmental Action Plan, a 2-year environmental action plan that stipulates the Fujitsu Group's objectives and goals toward key environmental issues was formulated in the Sustainability Management Committee led by the CEO, and then reported and approved in the Management Council and Board. Water-related targets are set based on analysis conducted by facilities that forecast water usage. Specifically, for site level, each facility identifies its current and forecasted dependence on water and analyses forecast figures for water usage based on production plans. The target water usage levels based on these analysis results are then gathered by the department responsible for the environment to set water-related goals. In particular, in setting targets at the business and activity levels, we set targets based on a study of specific actions to reduce water consumption, including capital investment and operational improvements, for businesses and activities where water use is important, such as water use for cleaning in the semiconductor/printed circuit board manufacturing business. The proposed goals are then deliberated in the Sustainability Management Committee led by the CEO and set officially as goals if approved.</p>

W8.1a

(W8.1a) Provide details of your water targets that are monitored at the corporate level, and the progress made.

Target reference number

Target 1

Category of target

Water withdrawals

Level

Company-wide

Primary motivation

Reduced environmental impact

Description of target

Following the Fujitsu Group Environmental Action Plan, which promotes environmental management, we develop Fujitsu Group Environmental Action Plan Stage X, a company-wide target, in the Sustainability Management Committee chaired by the CEO and it is approved by and reported to the Management Council and the Board. Regarding water resources, we set a goal of reducing the environmental loads of our business activities and a target of a reduction in water withdrawals by 30,000 m3 in total (from FY2021 to FY2022). We are currently engaged in studies that look toward our next Environmental Action Plan (FY2023-FY2024).

Quantitative metric

Absolute reduction in total water withdrawals

Baseline year

2017

Start year

2021

Target year

2023

% of target achieved

100

Please explain

The target of 30,000 m3 set in Environmental Action Plan Stage X (FY2021 – FY2022) was exceeded by more than 83,000(83,315) m3 in FY 2021. The progress rate was 277%, which was a significant achievement.

W8.1b

(W8.1b) Provide details of your water goal(s) that are monitored at the corporate level and the progress made.

Goal

Engagement with suppliers to help them improve water stewardship

Level

Company-wide

Motivation

Reduced environmental impact

Description of goal

The action guideline for the Fujitsu Group Environmental Policy that promotes the environmental management at Fujitsu aims to reduce environmental burden across all life cycles of ICT products and solutions, and focuses on involving the entire supply chain to reduce environmental burden, including water-related impact. This goal is important for Fujitsu due to following two reasons. At first, this is based on the estimation that suppliers' environmental impact from water usage is about 10 times larger than that of Fujitsu's. Secondly the water-related risks of our suppliers that spread across the globe are diverse and range from drought, flooding and deteriorating quality. It is crucial to roll out engagement activities that maintain communication with suppliers on our environmental impact reduction initiatives. The "Green Procurement Standard" has been established to reduce the environmental burden during procurement on a companywide level, and Fujitsu requires all suppliers to conserve water resources such as through reducing water usage. We require all our suppliers to work on conserving water resources, including reducing water usage. The top 80% of the suppliers in terms of annual procurement value and suppliers involved in our core products, we conduct surveys on their environmental activities such as annual water intake and water resource conservation (water intake reduction, water pollution prevention, etc.) and encourage proactive efforts as "key suppliers."

Baseline year

2018

Start year

2021

End year

2023

Progress

From FY 2019, in order to assess progress, the Company has used the "survey response rate of major suppliers (suppliers that account for the top 80% of annual procurement and suppliers pertaining to the Company's mainstay products)" as an indicator and has set a target of "response rate of 90% or more" for each fiscal year. The recovery rate in FY2021 was 99.7%, and the goal has been achieved.

In addition, from FY2019, we have been disclosing educational materials intended to promote water-related risk analysis for suppliers and are working towards improving our water stewardship to enforce our initiatives on conserving water resources.

We will continue these efforts in fiscal 2022 and beyond.

W9. Verification

W9.1

(W9.1) Do you verify any other water information reported in your CDP disclosure (not already covered by W5.1a)?

In progress

W10. Sign off

W-FI

(W-FI) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored.

W10.1

(W10.1) Provide details for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP water response.

	Job title	Corresponding job category
Row 1	Representative Director President (CEO)	Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

W10.2

(W10.2) Please indicate whether your organization agrees for CDP to transfer your publicly disclosed data on your impact and risk response strategies to the CEO Water Mandate's Water Action Hub [applies only to W2.1a (response to impacts), W4.2 and W4.2a (response to risks)].

Yes

SW. Supply chain module

SW0.1

(SW0.1) What is your organization's annual revenue for the reporting period?

	Annual revenue
Row 1	3586800000000

SW1.1

(SW1.1) Could any of your facilities reported in W5.1 have an impact on a requesting CDP supply chain member?

No facilities were reported in W5.1

SW1.2

(SW1.2) Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?

	Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?	Comment
Row 1	No, this is confidential data	

SW2.1

(SW2.1) Please propose any mutually beneficial water-related projects you could collaborate on with specific CDP supply chain members.

SW2.2

(SW2.2) Have any water projects been implemented due to CDP supply chain member engagement?

No

SW3.1

(SW3.1) Provide any available water intensity values for your organization's products or services.

Product name

Water intensity value

Numerator: Water aspect

Please select

Denominator

Comment

When calculating the intensity, we recognize it as an issue to be considered, how to associate water consumption of specific facility and shipment of each product with each individual customer.

Submit your response

In which language are you submitting your response?

English

Please confirm how your response should be handled by CDP

	I understand that my response will be shared with all requesting stakeholders	Response permission
Please select your submission options	Yes	Public

Please confirm below

I have read and accept the applicable Terms