Fujitsu Limited - Water Security 2023

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 2022	March 31 2023

W0.3

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

China
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 0.3% 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	[direct use] Fujitsu uses massive amounts of high-quality freshwater for cleaning 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. 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 all 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. [indirect use] Significant loads of high-quality freshwater are used for the cleaning of substrates during production at our printed circuit board 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.
Sufficient amounts of recycled, brackish and/or produced water available for use	Important	Important	[direct use] Printed circuit boards plants which withdraw a large amount of water collect and treat wastewater and reuse it as recycled water to clean them. 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. Fujitsu Group will be less dependent on recycled water towards the future. This is primarily because the Company has sold its semiconductor plants, and the abovementioned PCB plant is also planned to be sold. [indirect use] At our printted circuit 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. We consider availability of recycled water important in order to use water resources efficiently to reduce environmental impacts and cost. Future dependency will be decreased due to shift our core business from manufacturing to IT services and we will no longer need to procure printted circuit.

W1.2

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

	% of sites/facilities/operations	Frequency of measurement	Method of measurement	Please explain
Water withdrawals – total volumes	100%	Continuously	All business sites are equipped with various water intake meters and recycled water meters to measure the amount used.	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%	Continuously	All business sites have installed meters classified into clean water, industrial water, groundwater, and recycled water, and the amount of water used is measured.	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 and/or coal sector activities - total volumes [only metals and mining and coal sectors]	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Produced water associated with your oil & gas sector activities - total volumes [only oil and gas sector]	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Water withdrawals quality	100%	Continuously	At factories that use pure water, the supplied water is measured daily to see if it meets the raw water acceptance standards (PH, water temperature, conductivity, etc.) of pure water.	In the plants that produce 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%	Continuously	The amount of wastewater discharged from drainage meters installed at all business sites into sewers and rivers is measured	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%	Continuously	The amount of wastewater discharged into sewers and rivers is measured from drainage meters installed at all business sites.	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%	Daily	A meter is installed and measured at each treatment facility according to each treatment method.	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%	Continuously	All business sites set their own water quality standards that are stricter than the regulations of local governments, and use pH electrodes to measure water quality.	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 – emissions to water (nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and/or other priority substances)	100%	Monthly	The amount of wastewater discharged into sewers and rivers is measured from the wastewater meters installed at all business sites.	The amount of wastewater discharged into sewers and rivers at large-scale business establishments is monitored in real time through a building management system. For other business establishments that only discharge wastewater into the sewerage system, the amount of wastewater stated in the wastewater bill from the Sewage Bureau is monitored every month. Monitoring data for each business site of the Fujitsu Group is collected every four months by the division in charge of the environment through the in-house system.
Water discharge quality – temperature	100%	Continuously	At the office, a thermometer is installed at the discharge port to measure.	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%	Monthly	The difference obtained by subtracting the amount of discharge from the amount of water intake is calculated as consumption.	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%	Continuously	Meters are installed and measured at all sites that use recycled water.	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%	Yearly	The water quality collected at the end of the piping with the lowest chlorine concentration is measured by a method based on the Japanese Water Supply Law and other laws and regulations by an outside qualified person.	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, how do they compare to the previous reporting year, and how are they forecasted to change?

	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison with previous reporting year	Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year	Five-year forecast	Primary reason for forecast	Please explain
Total withdrawals	6150	Lower	Increase/decrease in business activity	Much lower	Increase/decrease in business activity	In order to achieve the goals set in the Fujitsu Group Environmental Action Plan Stage X, water intake was reduced by 10% from the previous year due to reduced production of electronic components, together with a reduction resulting from efforts to reduce water intake at electronic component factories. Regarding future trends, in the short term, there is a possibility of an increase in water intake at factories due to an increase in the production volume of some electronic components. However, in the medium to long term, in light of the current management policy of shifting the main business from the manufacturing industry to IT services, it is expected that factories with high water dependence will be further excluded from the scope of consolidation, and the decrease in total water intake will continue.
Total discharges	5133	Much lower	Increase/decrease in efficiency	Much lower	Increase/decrease in business activity	Since most of the water intake is for cleaning printed circuit boards and electronic components, almost all of the water intake is drained except for evaporation caused by the operation of the cooling tower. Although the amount of water intake decreased by 10%, the total amount of wastewater decreased by 23% from the previous year due to the effect of water recycling and the change of wastewater systems. Regarding future trends, it is expected that in the short term, there will be a significant increase in the amount of wastewater discharged from factories due to an increase in the production volume of some electronic components. However, in the medium to long term, in light of the current management policy of shifting the main business from the manufacturing industry to IT services, it is expected that factories with a high dependence on water will be further excluded from the scope of consolidation, so the total amount of wastewater will continue to decrease.
Total consumption	1017	Higher	Increase/decrease in efficiency	Lower	Increase/decrease in efficiency	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.([FY2022 Water consumption of 1017million liters] = [FY2022 Withdrawal of 6,150 million liters] – [FY2022 Discharge of 5,133 million liters]). In fiscal 2022, however, the Oyama Plant changed its drainage route and corrected the contamination of 800 million liters of rainwater. As a result, the amount of drainage decreased and the amount of consumption increased greatly from the previous year to a total of 5 times. Looking at future trends, water consumption in cooling towers is expected to rise in the short term. This is because of the high likelihood that wastewater volume will grow from increases in production. However, consumption figures may fluctuate regardless of the actual increase or decrease, depending on the wastewater meters' measurement deviations. 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, provide the proportion, how it compares with the previous reporting year, and how it is forecasted to change.

	Withdrawals are from areas with water stress	% withdrawn from areas with water stress	Comparison with previous reporting year	Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year	Five-year forecast	Primary reason for forecast	Identification tool	Please explain
Row 1	Yes	1-10	About the same	Increase/decrease in business activity	Much lower	Increase/decrease in business activity	WRI Aqueduct	The latitudes and longitudes of all the facilities are input on WRI Aqueduct, 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 (Takaoka Plant, Wakaho Plant, Arai Plant) except Akashi Facility score less than 6. 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 Aqueduct 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). The percentage of water withdrawals from water-stressed areas was almost the same as the previous year, because the total amount of water withdrawals and the total amount of water withdrawals decreased in the same way. In the medium to long term, in light of the current management policy of shifting the main business from manufacturing to IT services, it is expected that the total amount of water intake will continue to decrease as more water-dependent factories are expected to be excluded from the scope of consolidation.

W1.2h

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

	Relevance	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison with previous reporting year	Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year	Please explain
Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<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 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. 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>	<Not Applicable>	For our data centers services (Akashi Facility and Tatebayashi Facility), and electronic components manufacturing (Oyama Plant, Takaoka Plant, Wakaho Plant, Arai Plant and Kohoku Plant) which collectively account about 77% 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	3691	Lower	Increase/decrease in business activity	Printed circuit board plants use a large amount of water in the cleaning process. Among them, those located in Nagano,Niigata that boast rich groundwater and low ground subsidence risk (Wakaho , Takaoka , Arai Plant) use groundwater for water cost reduction. Water intake decreased mainly due to decreased production at plants in Nagano(Wakaho, Takaoka Plants) , Niigata (Arai Plant), resulting in an overall decrease of 11.1%. 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>	<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 (Wakaho Plant, Takaoka Plant, Arai Plant) are all situated in regions with a rich supply of groundwater(renewable) and low ground subsidence risk (Nagano 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>	<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 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	2459	Lower	Increase/decrease in business activity	All domestic electronic parts manufacturing plants and all overseas plants, including Kuala Lumpur in Malaysia and Fujian and Jiangsu in China, are located in the industrial park. In industrial parks, water is taken from a third party (local government) because the local government secures a stable supply of city water and industrial water. At plants located in Nagano prefecture(Wakaho Plant, Takaoka Plant) and Niigata Prefecture (Arai Plant), total production decreased due to a decrease in production of some electronic parts. Regarding future trends, in the short term, there is a possibility of increased water intake at plants due to increased production. In the medium to long term, based on the management policy to shift the main business from the manufacturing industry to IT services, the amount of water intake from third parties is expected to continue to decrease as factories that are highly dependent on water are expected to be further excluded from the scope of consolidation.

W1.2i

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

	Relevance	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison with previous reporting year	Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year	Please explain
Fresh surface water	Relevant	3221	Lower	Increase/decrease in business activity	Business sites that generate significant volumes of water discharge may exceed the treatment capacity of municipal wastewater treatment facilities. For this reason, 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. Discharge will continue decreasing because electronic components facilities that discharge into fresh surface water will be 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>	<Not Applicable>	For our data centers services (Akashi Facility and Tatebayashi Facility), and electronic components manufacturing (Oyama Plant, Takaoka Plant, Wakaho Plant, Arai Plant and Kouhoku Plant) which collectively account 77% 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>	<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 77% 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	1134	Lower	Increase/decrease in business activity	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(local governments' facilities) to an extent that would not exceed the treatment capacity of their facilities. In FY2022,wastewater discharge decreased in line with decrease in intake. Going forward,our wastewater emitted to third parties is expected to decrease in the short term, given that plants will be not likely to see 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

(W1.2j) 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	Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year	% of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to	Please explain
Tertiary treatment	Relevant	3221	Lower	Increase/decrease in business activity	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	446	About the same	Increase/decrease in business activity	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	331	Much lower	Increase/decrease in business activity	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 decrease was due to the exclusion of rainwater treatment at the Oyama Plant that resulted in an overall decrease.
Discharge to the natural environment without treatment	Not relevant	<Not Applicable>	<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	1134	About the same	Increase/decrease in business activity	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>	<Not Applicable>	No water is discharged by other treatment.

W1.2k

(W1.2k) Provide details of your organization's emissions of nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and other priority substances to water in the reporting year.

	Emissions to water in the reporting year (metric tonnes)	Category(ies) of substances included	List the specific substances included	Please explain
Row 1		Please select	<Not Applicable>	The concentration of nitrate nitrogen and phosphorus is measured once a month in the time zone when the maximum concentration is assumed at the business site where the wastewater may contain nitrate and phosphate. Although the concentration at the time of sampling of the effluent can be grasped, it does not represent the concentration of effluent discharged throughout the year, so the amount of discharge is not calculated. There is no use of pesticides or chemical substances including priority substances specified in the European Water Framework Directive.

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	3713800000000	6150	603869918.699187	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 any of your products contain substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

	Products contain hazardous substances	Comment
Row 1	No	Substances whose use is prohibited or regulated by law are designated as “Fujitsu Group Specified Banned Substances” and managed as such.

W1.5

(W1.5) Do you engage with your value chain on water-related issues?

	Engagement	Primary reason for no engagement	Please explain
Suppliers	Yes	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Other value chain partners (e.g., customers)	Yes	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

W1.5a

(W1.5a) Do you assess your suppliers according to their impact on water security?

Row 1

Assessment of supplier impact

Yes, we assess the impact of our suppliers

Considered in assessment

Supplier dependence on water
Supplier impacts on water availability
Supplier impacts on water quality
Procurement spend

Number of suppliers identified as having a substantive impact

0

% of total suppliers identified as having a substantive impact

None

Please explain

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.

W1.5b

(W1.5b) Do your suppliers have to meet water-related requirements as part of your organization’s purchasing process?

	Suppliers have to meet specific water-related requirements	Comment
Row 1	Yes, suppliers have to meet water-related requirements, but they are not included in our supplier contracts	<Not Applicable>

W1.5c

(W1.5c) Provide details of the water-related requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization's purchasing process, and the compliance measures in place.

Water-related requirement
Conducting water-related risk assessments on a regular basis (at least once annually)

% of suppliers with a substantive impact required to comply with this water-related requirement
100%

% of suppliers with a substantive impact in compliance with this water-related requirement
76-99

Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this water-related requirement
Supplier scorecard or rating

Response to supplier non-compliance with this water-related requirement
Retain and engage

Comment
In the scoring system for evaluating for suppliers, Fujitsu requires suppliers to set targets that take water security into consideration as well as to conduct water risk assessments. The results of these assessments are reflected in supplier evaluation scores. Fujitsu Group also will request corrective action be taken as necessary, and will revise the terms and conditions of supplier contracts accordingly. In addition, informational materials introducing the significance of water risk assessment in companies and the procedures to be taken are available free of charge on the Fujitsu website.

W1.5d

(W1.5d) Provide details of any other water-related supplier engagement activity.

Type of engagement
Information collection

Details of engagement
Collect water quantity information at least annually from suppliers (e.g., withdrawal and discharge volumes)

% of suppliers by number
1-25

% of suppliers with a substantive impact
100%

Rationale for your engagement
The Fujitsu Group has included water resource conservation as one of the requirements in its Green Procurement Standards and CSR Procurement Guidebook for suppliers, and requires all suppliers to comply with these standards. In particular, suppliers that account for the highest amount of funds procured, and suppliers involved in Fujitsu's main products are treated as "major suppliers" and surveyed on their environmental activities, including annual water consumption, status of initiatives for water resource conservation, and cooperation with external organizations. Major suppliers account for approximately 5% of the total number of suppliers and the top 80% of total of funds procured. Responses obtained from the survey affect the evaluation of suppliers. The suppliers are notified of the results of the survey. Using this feedback, Fujitsu Group also will request corrective action be taken as necessary, and will revise the terms and conditions of supplier contracts accordingly. The survey responses are also taken into account in the presentation of certificates of appreciation according to the level of contribution to the Fujitsu Group.
These activities have resulted in improved awareness of water security among our suppliers.

Impact of the engagement and measures of success
The status of initiatives of major Fujitsu Group suppliers, such as those involved in main products, is surveyed and monitored.
Fujitsu aims for a survey response rate of 90% or higher for the fiscal year. This acts as an indicator for measuring the success of collaboration. This target was reached in FY2022, with 95.9% of suppliers responding to the survey.
The survey results are reflected in the Fujitsu Group's supplier evaluation, and suppliers with room for improvement in their activities are requested to correct them.
In addition, suppliers who cooperated in the survey on the status of their activities are given feedback on the activity trends based on an analysis of their responses, and asked to further promote their activities, in order to serve as a reference for future activities.
Furthermore, in order to expand activities upstream into the supply chain, we request that the suppliers of our own suppliers (secondary suppliers from the Fujitsu Group's perspective) implement similar activities. In FY2022, 24.2% of major suppliers requested activities from their own suppliers, which marked a further increase from 23.5% in FY2021.
Meeting the threshold has led to improved climate change measures by suppliers, including those who participated upstream in the supply chain. A total of more than 61,000 "suppliers of suppliers" were asked to implement activities, which is expected to have a high spillover effect on the upstream supply chain.

Comment
The "% of business partners with a substantive impact*" describes the overall number of primary business partners having a substantive impact on water security, but since this number is 0, 100% is selected.

W1.5e

(W1.5e) Provide details of any water-related engagement activity with customers or other value chain partners.

Type of stakeholder
Customers

Type of engagement
Innovation & collaboration

Details of engagement
Collaborate with stakeholders on innovations to reduce water impacts in products and services

Rationale for your engagement
This initiative, together with a customer (Botanical Water Technology Ltd), is aimed at solving the water shortage problem. BWT has a technology to purify water produced when vegetables and fruits are pressed in food factories as botanical water. Utilizing this technology and our company's blockchain technology, we can develop the world's first water trading platform and ensure high traceability from purification to sales and delivery. This will create a market where various companies, such as concentrated juice factories, sugar factories, alcohol distilleries, and beverage manufacturers, can buy and sell botanical water as a new type of drinking water, thereby realizing safe and secure water transactions. We aim to provide stable supplies to areas facing chronic water shortages.

Water scarcity is one of the most serious social challenges, with 4 billion people, or about 2/3 of the world's population, experiencing water scarcity for at least a month each year. By using this technology, for example, after extracting sugar from sugar cane, 60% of the water still available can be recovered. By introducing water purification technology to corporate food processing plants, such as fruit and vegetable concentrators, alcohol distilleries, and sugar refineries, we estimated that up to 3 trillion liters of drinking water could be recycled annually from water discarded during the production process.

Impact of the engagement and measures of success
Water scarcity is one of the most serious social challenges, with as many as 4 billion people, or about 2/3 of the world's population, running out of water for at least a month each year. By using this technology, for example, after extracting sugar from sugar cane, 60% of the water still available can be recovered. By introducing water purification technology to corporate food processing plants, such as fruit and vegetable concentrators, alcohol distilleries, and sugar refineries, we estimated that up to 3 trillion liters of drinking water could be recycled annually from water discarded during the production process.

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?

	Water-related regulatory violations	Fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties	Comment
Row 1	No	<Not Applicable>	

W3. Procedures

W3.1

(W3.1) Does your organization identify and classify potential water pollutants associated with its activities that could have a detrimental impact on water ecosystems or human health?

	Identification and classification of potential water pollutants	How potential water pollutants are identified and classified	Please explain
Row 1	Yes, we identify and classify our potential water pollutants	Identify potential water pollutants in wastewater from the Safty Data Sheet, a chemical used in manufacturing products.From the Safty Data Sheet, a chemical used in manufacturing products, the company first identifies potential water pollutants in wastewater. In addition, it identifies and classifies components that fall under the category of water pollutants specified by the Water Pollution Control Law and municipal ordinances.	<Not Applicable>

W3.1a

(W3.1a) Describe how your organization minimizes the adverse impacts of potential water pollutants on water ecosystems or human health associated with your activities.

Water pollutant category
Other synthetic organic compounds

Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Value chain stage
Direct operations

Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts
Beyond compliance with regulatory requirements
Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response
Water recycling
Reduction or phase out of hazardous substances
Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements

Please explain
In order to minimize adverse effects on the ecosystem and human health of water bodies, appropriate wastewater treatment facilities have been installed, and in-house wastewater standards, which are stricter than legal regulations, have been established and are being operated and managed.

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.

	Rationale for approach to risk assessment	Explanation of contextual issues considered	Explanation of stakeholders considered	Decision-making process for risk response
Row 1	We uses tools to identify and assess water-related risks. (direct operations) ISO 14001 and on-site audits of each site are conducted to evaluate sites located around the world. The evaluation results are used for compliance, progress management of targets, response to stakeholders, and analysis of impacts on ecosystems.Since 2013, regional government databases have been utilized for water supply and disaster risk assessment during construction, construction and operational changes of all data centers. And all 48 sites are assessed for current and future physical and reputation risks using WRI Aqueduct. The evaluation results are used to identify and respond to water availability and water stress. (supply chain) Since 2013, we have been used to collect and analyze information on annual water intake, the efforts related to sustainable use of water. And the importance of water risk assessment and public assessment tools are introduced to suppliers.The Green Procurement Standards require all suppliers to take measures related to the environment, including water resource conservation. In order to identify suppliers that are vulnerable to natural disasters, business continuity checks for suppliers against natural disasters are conducted annually using the standardized questionnaire by Industries Association. Through these process described above, risks are clarified and reported to the Risk Compliance Committee(chairman is CEO), and integrated into company-wide risk management.	Contextual issues taken into account in the risk assessment include: water is essential for cleaning printed circuit boards(PCB) and for cooling data centers at our sites. Therefore, in addition to complying with laws and regulations to avoid risks, such as the suspension of operations, it is important to assess the potential for water use at the basin/reservoir level. In the manufacturing process of PCB, if impurities are contained in the water used for cleaning, it may cause short-circuiting of electronic circuits, which increases the incidence of defective products. It is important to control the concentration of fluoride and suspended particulate matter in wastewater. Therefore, assessments are being conducted taking into account water quality at the local level, water-related regulatory frameworks, and the current state of ecosystems and habitats. In view of the availability of high-quality fresh water, it is important that water is used for our major products and raw materials.And our Basic Occupational Safety and Health Policy positions ensuring the health and safety of employees as important management issues, and WASH services to employees is considered in the evaluation. In order to promote sustainable production in the supply chain and avoid the risk of disruptions to the supply chain, water availability, water quality assurance and compliance with the water regulatory framework are also recognized as important contextual issues and considered in the assessment.	As for the stakeholders considered in the risk assessment, it is important to take into account the customer because there is a risk that the supply of products may be delayed due to a water disaster at the plant, which may cause a loss of trust. Investors who focus on ESG-related information disclosure, including water risk and climate change, are also considered in water risk assessments to avoid the risk of funding delays. Regulatory bodies from the perspective of legal compliance, suppliers from the perspective of stable production (shutdown due to a water disaster), and utilities at the local level (water supply that meets the pure water level of a semiconductor plant) are also recognized as important stakeholders in the assessment. In addition, from the perspective of ensuring employee health and safety, employees, and from the perspective of reputational risk due to improper drainage, communities affected by drainage, other water users in river basins/catchments, and NGOs are also considered in the assessment.	Risk is identified through the risk identification and assessment process described in [Rationale for approach to risk assessment] and reported to the Risk Compliance Committee chaired by the President and integrated into company-wide risk management. Based on this information, the Risk Compliance Committee makes decisions on measures to minimize damage and prevent recurrence, taking into consideration the qualitative and monetary impact of risks and the likelihood of occurrence.

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	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. 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. 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. 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. 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.

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	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. We assess environmental engagement of suppliers through the annual survey where "the major business partners (7% 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. We also carry out 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.) 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. 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.

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 XI) period from FY2023 to FY2025, we set a goal of reducing our water usage by 57,000 m3 or more(FY2025). We recognize that if we achieve this goal, we will have the opportunity to reduce our water intake costs by about 14.25 million yen in terms of calculation. In FY2022, we achieved a water intake reduction of 56,671m3, a figure that exceeded our target. This gave us the opportunity to reduce our water intake costs by about 14.16 million yen. For example, our group company Shinko Electric Industries that manufactures printed circuit boards has set targets for water withdrawal.
We will continue promoting water consumption reductions and strive to further expand opportunities to reduce our water intake costs in FY2023.

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)
14160000

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 FY2022 during the Fujitsu Group Environmental Action Plan Stage XI(FY2023-FY2025) was 56,671 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	Description of business dependency on water Description of business impact on water Commitment to align with international frameworks, standards, and widely-recognized water initiatives Commitment to reduce water withdrawal and/or consumption volumes in direct operations Commitment to reduce water withdrawal and/or consumption volumes in supply chain Commitment to safely managed Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) in the workplace Commitment to safely managed Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) in local communities Commitment to water stewardship and/or collective action Reference to company water-related targets Acknowledgement of the human right to water and sanitation Recognition of environmental linkages, for example, due to climate change	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. 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. 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. We have also announced our support for the global initiative to further commit towards achieving sustainability. 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. 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.

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 or committee	Responsibilities for water-related issues
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	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. 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 XI (FY2023-FY2025), the target of "Reduction of water consumption (Reduce water consumption by 30,000 m3 or more in two years)" was decided in FY 2022.

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, mergers, and divestitures Overseeing major capital expenditures Providing employee incentives Reviewing and guiding annual budgets Reviewing and guiding business plans Reviewing and guiding corporate responsibility strategy Reviewing and guiding major plans of action Reviewing and guiding risk management policies Reviewing and guiding 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)

Water-related responsibilities of this position
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	Contribution of incentives to the achievement of your organization's water commitments	Please explain
Monetary reward	Chief Executive Officer (CEO) Chief Financial Officer (CFO) Chief Operating Officer (COO) Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)	Reduction in water consumption volumes – direct operations Supply chain engagement	The indicator "Reduction in consumption volumes" is one of the items included in the Environmental Action Plan Stage XI(FY2023-FY2025) by FY2025("reduce water usage by 57,000 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>	<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)
有報2022all.pdf
Business and Other Risks _ Fujitsu Global.pdf

https://www.fujitsu.com/global/about/ir/policy/risks/ https://pr.fujitsu.com/jp/ir/secreports/2022/

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)
33024606

Anticipated forward trend for CAPEX (+/- % change)
32694360

Water-related OPEX (+/- % change)
574693177

Anticipated forward trend for OPEX (+/- % change)
568946245

Please explain
In FY 2022, water-related investments were made mainly in construction to enhance water treatment(new building established). The main factor of the increase in the investment is the renewal of the equipment by aging and replacement time.
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	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. 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. 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. 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.	<Not Applicable>	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 and printers. EPEAT is displayed on products that meet standards set by the Green Electronics Council. Our personal computers and servers currently bear the EPEAT label.

W8. Targets

W8.1

(W8.1) Do you have any water-related targets?

Yes

W8.1a

(W8.1a) Indicate whether you have targets relating to water pollution, water withdrawals, WASH, or other water-related categories.

	Target set in this category	Please explain
Water pollution	No, and we do not plan to within the next two years	
Water withdrawals	No, and we do not plan to within the next two years	
Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services	No, and we do not plan to within the next two years	
Other	Yes	<Not Applicable>

W8.1b

(W8.1b) Provide details of your water-related targets and the progress made.

Target reference number
Target 1

Category of target
Water use efficiency

Target coverage
Company-wide (direct operations only)

Quantitative metric
Please select

Year target was set

Base year

Base year figure

Target year

Target year figure

Reporting year figure

% of target achieved relative to base year
<Calculated field>

Target status in reporting year
Please select

Please explain
With regard to water pollution, the company has established its own effluent standards that are stricter than the laws and regulations, and has installed and operated appropriate effluent treatment facilities to minimize adverse effects on the ecosystem and human health of water bodies.Water quality analysis conducted once a month confirms that the wastewater meets the company's wastewater standards, so the status of water pollution can be controlled.

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. Plastics

W10.1

(W10.1) Have you mapped where in your value chain plastics are used and/or produced?

	Plastics mapping	Value chain stage	Please explain
Row 1	Yes	Supply chain	Suppliers clearly identify the plastics used in products.

W10.2

(W10.2) Across your value chain, have you assessed the potential environmental and human health impacts of your use and/or production of plastics?

	Impact assessment	Value chain stage	Please explain
Row 1	Yes	Direct operations Product use phase	LCA is used to evaluate the impact of each product.

W10.3

(W10.3) Across your value chain, are you exposed to plastics-related risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business? If so, provide details.

	Risk exposure	Value chain stage	Type of risk	Please explain
Row 1	Yes	Supply chain Product use phase	Regulatory Physical	In terms of physical risks, we have developed a plan for the collection of used-up products to reduce the risk of plastic being left un-processed outside of the Fujitsu Group. Furthermore, we have reduced the amount of plastics used in packaging materials, so the Fujitsu Group poses very low physical risks to the environment. In addition, we are taking measures to reduce regulatory risks by obtaining information as early as possible.

W10.4

(W10.4) Do you have plastics-related targets, and if so what type?

	Targets in place	Target type	Target metric	Please explain
Row 1	Yes	Plastic polymers Plastic packaging Plastic goods Microplastics Waste management	Reduce the total weight of virgin content in plastic polymers Increase the proportion of post-consumer recycled content in plastic polymers Reduce the total weight of plastic packaging used and/or produced Eliminate single-use plastic goods Reduce the total weight of plastics in our goods Eliminate problematic and unnecessary plastics within our goods Reduce the total weight of virgin content in plastic goods Increase the proportion of post-consumer recycled content in plastic goods Increase the proportion of our goods that are recyclable in practice and at scale Reduce the potential release of microplastics and plastic particles Increase the proportion of recyclable plastic waste that we collect, sort, and recycle	The Fujitsu Group believes that it is important to use plastics and other resources efficiently in its ICT products. To achieve this, we have promoted “3R design” and deployed effective resource-saving technologies in our products. Through the reduction of the amount of new plastic used, the use of recycled plastic, the downsizing/weight reduction of products, the reduction of the number of parts, and the improvement of the ability to disassemble and recycle our products, we aim to both promote the reduction of environmental impact and to provide superior products that benefit our customers by being compact, lightweight, space-saving, and so on. In the course of evaluations, the Fujitsu Group defined its own “resource efficiency” in FY2012, as there was no mechanism for comprehensively and quantitatively evaluating improvements in resource efficiency, nor any official index for resource efficiency. In the 10th Fujitsu Group Environmental Action Plan (FY2021 and FY2022), we have been working toward the goal of “Promoting resource conservation and improved resource recycling of products and improving the resource efficiency of new products by at least 10% (compared to FY 2019).” In FY2022, the target was achieved with an 11.7% improvement.

W10.5

(W10.5) Indicate whether your organization engages in the following activities.

	Activity applies	Comment
Production of plastic polymers	No	
Production of durable plastic components	No	
Production / commercialization of durable plastic goods (including mixed materials)	No	
Production / commercialization of plastic packaging	Yes	Plastic is used in the packaging of some products
Production of goods packaged in plastics	No	
Provision / commercialization of services or goods that use plastic packaging (e.g., retail and food services)	No	

W10.8

(W10.8) Provide the total weight of plastic packaging sold and/or used, and indicate the raw material content.

	Total weight of plastic packaging sold / used during the reporting year (Metric tonnes)	Raw material content percentages available to report	% virgin fossil-based content	% virgin renewable content	% post-industrial recycled content	% post-consumer recycled content	Please explain
Plastic packaging sold	115	None	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	We know the total amount, but we don't know the breakdown, so it's a future issue.
Plastic packaging used	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

W10.8a

(W10.8a) Indicate the circularity potential of the plastic packaging you sold and/or used.

	Percentages available to report for circularity potential	% of plastic packaging that is reusable	% of plastic packaging that is technically recyclable	% of plastic packaging that is recyclable in practice at scale	Please explain
Plastic packaging sold	None	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	We are promoting the use of plastics that are easy to recycle, but it is a future issue to grasp the utilization rate.
Plastic packaging used	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

W11. 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.

W11.1

(W11.1) Provide details for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP water response.

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

SW. Supply chain module

SW0.1

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

	Annual revenue
Row 1	3713700000000

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 indicate your consent for CDP to share contact details with the Pacific Institute to support content for its Water Action Hub website.

Yes, CDP may share our Main User contact details with the Pacific Institute

Please confirm below

I have read and accept the applicable Terms