

## CDP 水セキュリティ質問書 2022 へようこそ

### W0. イントロダクション

#### W0.1

(W0.1) 貴社の概要および紹介文を記入してください。

Chemistry is an industry that will be able to realize the dream of creating new wealth for people's lives. Mitsui Chemicals, Inc. (MCI) contributes to society by providing high-quality products and services to customers through innovations and creation of materials while maintaining harmony with the global environment (MCI's Corporate Mission). Here at MCI, we have 4 business sectors\* to provide society with various inevitable materials for convenient, comfortable and sustainable life. For further details, please refer to attached Corporate Profile and Annual Report. \* 4 business sectors: Life&Healthcare Solutions, Mobility Solutions, ICT Solutions, Basic&Green Materials.

#### W-CH0.1a

(W-CH0.1a) 貴社が従事しているのは、化学品セクターのどの活動ですか。

バルク有機化学品

#### W0.2

(W0.2) データの報告年の開始日と終了日を入力してください。

	開始日	終了日
報告年	4 月 1, 2020	3 月 31, 2021

#### W0.3

(W0.3) あなたの組織が操業する国/地域を選択してください。

中国  
インド  
インドネシア  
日本  
マレーシア  
メキシコ

シンガポール  
タイ  
米国

## W0.4

(W0.4) 回答全体を通じて財務情報の開示に使用する通貨を選択してください。

日本円(JPY)

## W0.5

(W0.5) 貴社の事業への水の影響の報告にあたり、対象となる企業、事業体、グループの報告バウンダリ(境界)として最も当てはまるものを選択してください。

財務管理下にある企業、事業体、またはグループ

## W0.6

(W0.6) このバウンダリで、本情報開示から除外される地域、施設、水に関する側面、その他の事項はありますか？

はい

## W0.6a

(W0.6a) 除外されるものについて説明してください。

除外対象	説明してください
Head Office/Branches	Head Office and branches are based in rented offices. Water is managed by the landlord in accordance with the rental agreement at each location.

## W0.7

(W0.7) あなたの組織は、ISIN コードまたはその他の一意の識別子(Ticker、CUSIP など)を持っていますか？

貴社の固有 ID を提示できるかどうかについて示してください。	自社の固有識別子を提示
はい、ISIN コード	Tokyo:4183, ISIN:JP3888300005

## W1. 現状

### W1.1

(W1.1) 貴社の事業の成功には、水質と水量はどの程度重要ですか。(現在および将来の)重要度をお答えください。

	直接 利用 の重 要度 評価	間接 利用 の重 要度 評価	説明してください
十分な量の良質の淡水を利用できること	不可 欠	不可 欠	To manufacture the company's chemical products, high-quality fresh water is used as a heating and cooling medium, a solvent, and for cleaning. It is also used as steam, when using steam turbines as a power source, and by employees for drinking and hygienic purposes. Therefore, high-quality fresh water is essential to business activities at the production sites of the Mitsui Chemicals Group. The upstream of the supply chain requires a sufficient quantity and quality of fresh water as does the company because chemical products as raw materials are produced there. In the downstream of the supply chain, sufficient quantity and quality of fresh water is also essential for processing, such as resin molding, where the water is used for cooling and cleaning the resin. The rate of use of low-quality water is moderate at the company and supply chain, because it affects the manufacturing process operations and product quality. This trend is assumed to remain unchanged in the future. High-quality fresh water is necessary and is assumed to remain necessary, for manufacturing and quality control of chemical products. Accordingly, it is believed that measures such as the purification and recycling of more water will be necessary for securing high-quality fresh water.
十分な量のリサイクル水、汽水、随伴水を利用できること	不可 欠	中立	Recycled water accounts for the majority of water used for purposes such as turbine generators and steam and coolant used in the manufacturing process, due to the quantity and quality of water required in these processes. Recycled water is therefore essential for large-scale chemical production activities. In addition, in the supply chain, it is assumed that use of recycled water is required in regions where water cost is high or a large amount of water is used for producing products. It is believed that more recycled water will be needed in regions where the use of water will be difficult. However, water may not be recycled in regions where water cost is not high or water consumption for manufacturing products is small, which is why the importance rating is Neutral.

## W1.2

(W1.2) 水に関する以下の側面について、貴社の事業全体でどの程度の割合を定期的に測定・モニタリングしていますか。

	操業地/ 施設/事	説明してください

	業の比率 (%)	
取水量 – 総量	100%	For the purposes of water management at individual production sites, water intake is measured and monitored using equipment such as flow meters at each intake point. Measurements are taken at all applicable production sites. However, this does not apply where water intake is managed by the landlord in accordance with the rental agreement at each location.
取水量 – 水源別の量	100%	For the purposes of water management at individual production sites, water intake is measured and monitored using equipment such as flow meters at each intake point. Measurements are taken at all applicable production sites. However, this does not apply where water intake is managed by the landlord in accordance with the rental agreement at each location.
取水の水質	100%	With regard to the quality of withdrawn water, the quality of groundwater, industrial water and municipal water is analyzed. Examples of analysis items include the general bacterial population and E. coli count for groundwater and tap water (drinking water) and turbidity, pH, electrical conductivity, hardness, COD and T-N for industrial water (used for manufacturing products, generating steam and other purposes). Withdrawn water is analyzed at all production sites by determining the necessary analysis items and frequency (once a day, once a week, and so on) in accordance with the purpose of use.
排水量 – 総量	100%	For the purposes of compliance with water discharge regulations at individual production sites, the volume of wastewater is measured and monitored using equipment such as flow meters at each wastewater point. This initiative is taken at all production sites.
排水 – 放流先別排水量	100%	Wastewater volumes discharged into each destination at individual production sites are measured and monitored using equipment such as flow meters. This initiative is taken at all production sites. Discharge destinations include a river, ocean, sewerage and external wastewater treatment facilities. The volume of water discharged into each destination is measured and recorded for compliance with water discharge regulations and monitoring of the wastewater treatment cost.
排水 – 処理方法別排水量	100%	Wastewater discharged at individual production sites and treated with each method is measured and monitored using equipment such as flow meters. This initiative is taken at all production sites. At production sites with wastewater treatment facilities, wastewater containing greater amounts of SS, COD, nitrogen, phosphorus and other pollutants than regulatory values is treated using a method such as sedimentation and activated sludge process. Therefore, the amount of wastewater is checked before and after treatment by each method

		so as to comply with emission concentration regulation and total volume regulation as wastewater regulations. At production sites where wastewater is treated externally or as sewage water, the amount of treated wastewater is checked.
排水の質 – 標準的排水基準別	100%	Water discharge quality is analyzed and monitored by setting items in line with local laws and regulations of the area where each production site is located. Water discharge quality is also analyzed and monitored at overseas production sites by setting items (such as COD and BOD) in line with local laws and regulations of the area or country where each production site is located.
排水の質 – 温度	76~99	Temperature of wastewater is measured at production sites that have drainage facilities on their premises and where wastewater is treated as sewage. Because the temperature of wastewater is measured at all large-scale production sites in Japan, the ratio of the volume of wastewater from these production sites to the total volume of wastewater from all subject production sites was calculated with the value for the former as the numerator and the value for the latter as the denominator. The percentage thus obtained was 96%.
水消費量 – 総量	100%	Water consumption is calculated based on the balance between water intake and wastewater at each production site.
リサイクル水/再利用水	51~75	Water is recycled at 29 of all the 50 subject production sites. The ratio of the number of production sites where water is recycled to that of all subject production sites was calculated, with the value for the former as the numerator and the value for the latter as the denominator. The percentage obtained was 58%.
完全に管理された上下水道・衛生(WASH)サービスを全従業員に提供	100%	Hygienic facilities are provided to ensure water is sufficiently safe to be used by all employees at each production site.

## W1.2b

(W1.2b) 貴社の事業全体で、取水、排水、使用された水それぞれの総量をお答えください。また、それらの量は前報告年と比較してどうでしたか。

	量(メガリットル/年)	前報告年との比較	説明してください
総取水量	544,729.9	多い	Total withdrawals are calculated by aggregating measured values from the respective production sites. Total withdrawals for the previous fiscal year was 516,071 megaliters, which means the volume increased approx. 5.5% year on year. The main reason for the difference from the previous year is

			that in Japan, the impact of the covid-19 on product production has decreased and water intake has increased by about 6%.
総排水量	494,276.2	多い	Total volume of wastewater is calculated by aggregating measured values from the respective production sites. The total volume for the previous fiscal year was 482,347 megaliters, which means the volume increased approx. 2.5% year on year. The main reason for the difference from the previous year is that in Japan, the impact of the covid-19 on product production has decreased and wastewater has increased by about 2.5%.
総消費量	50,453.7	大幅に多い	Water consumption is calculated based on the balance between the total water intake at production sites and the total volume of wastewater at the sites. Water consumption in the previous fiscal year was 33,724 megaliters, which means it declined approx. which means the volume increased approx. 50% year on year. The main reason for the difference from the previous year is that in Japan, the impact of the covid-19 on product production has decreased and water consumption has increased by about 53.5%.

## W1.2d

(W1.2d) 水ストレス下にある地域から取水しているか否かを示し、その割合を記入してください。

	取水は水ストレス下にある地域からのものです	説明してください
1 行 目	はい	In response to the WWF Water Risk Filter data update, a re-evaluation was performed using AQUEDUCT and Water Risk Filter. Areas with water stress were evaluated because they had an extremely high baseline water stress level (> 80%) in the AQUEDUCT Water Risk Atlas and because they had a water risk filter of Quantity-Scarcity 4 or higher. As in the previous report, of the 50 production sites, 1 production site in India was classified as a water-stressed region. This water is made from groundwater in the Nimurana Industrial Zone. Water is supplied by the Rajasthan Industrial Development Investment Corporation (RIICO). The amount of water collected in water-stressed areas was 13.4 megalitres, a decrease of approximately 23.4% from the previous year, and accounted for 0.002% of the total amount of water taken.

## W1.2h

(W1.2h) 水源別の総取水量をお答えください。

	事業へ	量(メガリットル/年)	前報告年	説明してください
--	-----	-------------	------	----------

	の 関 連 性		と の 比 較	
淡水の地表水(雨水、湿地帯の水、河川、湖水を含む)	関連性がない			Excluded as a water intake source.
汽水の地表水/海水	関連する	446,896	多い	The water source covered was seawater, and the amount reported in the previous fiscal year was 446,896 megalitres, down approximately 3% from the previous fiscal year. There are four production sites in Japan, and the amount of water intake has decreased at 2 of them.
地下水 - 再生可能	関連する	1,715	少ない	The reported value for the previous fiscal year was 1,760 megaliters, an decrease of approximately 3% from the previous fiscal year. The target production sites are 12 in Japan and 1 overseas. Groundwater intake decreased at 6 production sites and increased at five production sites, indicating an overall downward trend.
地下水 - 非再生可能	関連性がない			Excluded as a water intake source.
随伴水/混入水	関連性がない			Excluded as a water intake source.
第三者の水 源	関連する	96,119	多い	Subject water sources are tap water and industrial water, which are mainly supplied by public suppliers. The reported value for the previous fiscal year was 96,119 megaliters, which means that the volume increased approx. 0.5% year on year. There are 29 subject production sites in Japan and 20 subject overseas production sites. Water intake decreased at 15 domestic and 13 overseas production sites, and increased at 13 domestic and 6 overseas production sites. Overall, the volume of water

				withdrawals from third party sources are expected to enter a downward trend.
--	--	--	--	--

## W1.2i

(W1.2i) 放流先別の総排水量をお答えください。

	事業 への 関連 性	量(メガリ ットル/ 年)	前報 告年 との 比較	説明してください
淡水 の地 表水	関連 する	25,507	多い	The reported value for the previous fiscal year was 27,507 megaliters, up approximately 1.3% from the previous fiscal year. The main reason for the difference from the previous year is that in Japan, the impact of the covid-19 on product production has increased and wastewater has increased .
汽水 の地 表水 /海 水	関連 する	438,954	多い	The reported value for the previous fiscal year was 438,954 megaliters, which means that the volume increased approx. 3% year on year. The value for the volume of wastewater was measured by using equipment such as flow meters. There are four subject production sites in Japan. The volume of wastewater increased at two production site .
地下 水	関連 性が ない			Excluded as a discharge destination.
第三 者の 放流 先	関連 する	2,060	少な い	Discharged to municipal sewage treatment facilities (In Japan), 2,060 megalitres were discharged in the reporting year. The amount of wastewater was measured with a flowmeter. Wastewater volume decreased by 3% from the previous year.

## W1.2j

(W1.2j) 貴社の直接操業内で、貴社が排水を処理する最高レベルを示してください。

	排水す る処理 レベル の事業 への関 連性	量(メガ リットル /年)	前報 告年 との 処理 済み 量の 比較	この量 が適用 される 操業地/ 施設/事 業の割 合(%)	説明してください
三次 処理	関連す る	472,997	多い	11~20	There are 6 domestic production sites where tertiary wastewater treatment is undertaken, accounting for 12% of the 50 subject production sites. The volume of tertiary-



(高度処理)					treated wastewater in the previous fiscal year was 472,997 megaliters, increasing about 2.5% to 461,487 megaliters this fiscal year. Six subject sites must be in compliance with the Japan's Water Pollution Prevention Act, and in line with the government ordinance stipulations, 28 harmful substances that may adversely affect human health and 55 designated substances that may cause damage to the living environment are under regulation. In addition, the Act on Special Measures concerning Conservation of the Environment of the Seto Inland Sea, a special law under the Water Pollution Prevention Act, is also applicable and restricts the total permissible amounts of COD, nitrogen and phosphorus. In addition to all the tertiary treatment, therefore, wastewater is treated (e.g. nitrogen treatment, decomposition of persistent substances) prior to primary treatment at production facilities, especially to reduce the impact on biological treatment.
二次処理	関連性がない				This is judged as irrelevant because no sites of the company undertake up to the secondary treatment.
一次処理のみ	関連しますが、量は不明				In principle, although wastewater is treated at domestic and overseas production sites in compliance with the local laws and regulations of the area where each site is located, the wastewater treatment methods are not investigated. Therefore, relevant but unknown volumes are selected. The company plans to collect information from production sites and consider its understanding of the treated volumes in the future.
未処理で自然環境に排水	関連しますが、量は不明				At the production sites of the parent company, Mitsui Chemicals, process wastewater related to production is separated from rainwater. Rainwater is basically not treated. In addition, relevant but unknown volumes are selected because the volume of rainwater is not aggregated.
未処理で第三者に排水	関連する	2,060	少ない	1~10	There are 3 domestic production sites that send wastewater to sewage treatment plants. This accounts for 6% of the 50 subject sites. The volume of wastewater sent to sewage treatment plants in the previous fiscal year was 2125 megaliters and decreased by 3% this fiscal year.
その他	関連性がない				This is judged as irrelevant because only the described treatment methods are applicable.

## W1.3

(W1.3) 貴社の総取水効率の数値を記入してください。

	売上	総取水量 (メガリットル)	総取水量効率	予測される将来の傾向
1 行 目	1,211,700,000,000	544,729.9	2,224,405.15932759	In our VISION 2030, we outline a recycling-oriented society that is in harmony with the environment as the future society that we should aim to create. With climate change progressing, the need for water resources will increase, and the manufacturing industry will be required to contribute to water cycle on a global scale, to an even greater extent than it does now. Mitsui Chemicals' total water intake efficiency is therefore expected to gradually decline .

## W-CH1.3

(W-CH1.3) 貴社では、化学品セクターにおける事業活動の水量原単位を測定していますか。

はい

## W-CH1.3a

(W-CH1.3a) 製品重量/容量でみたあなたの組織の上位 5 製品について、化学品セクターでのあなたの組織の活動に関連する以下の水集約度情報をご提供ください。

製品の種類

バルク有機化学品

製品名

5 products with high sales

水原単位の値(m3)

2.67

分子：水に関する側面

水総消費量

分母

トン

## 前報告年との比較

多い

### 説明してください

The company manufactures various chemical products, and water intensity differs greatly depending on the type of process and manufacturing scale. Accordingly, data are disclosed by selecting five mainstay products of the company. The average water intensity of the five products reported last fiscal year was 1.94. The reason for the increase in water usage intensity is that the size of the impact of COVID-19 on production is decreasing and production volume is increasing. For reference, the data for water intensity two years ago was 2.96. Water intensity data are used as an indicator for considering present and future water risks in each manufacturing area based on the planned production volume, together with the result of the water stress evaluation of the area.

## W1.4

(W1.4) 水関連問題に対し、貴社バリューチェーンと協働していますか。

はい、サプライヤーと

## W1.4a

(W1.4a) サプライヤーのうち、水の使用量、リスク、管理について貴社へ報告するよう求めているところは、貴社のサプライヤー全体のどの程度を占めますか。またそれは、貴社の調達費全体でどの程度を占めていますか。

### 1 行目

サプライヤー数の割合

26~50

この対象範囲となる根拠

The Mitsui Chemicals Group Purchasing Policy includes the “selection of suppliers from the viewpoint of ‘sustainable procurement’.” One of the Group’s targets in the 2025 Long-term Business Plan is “Supplier sustainability assessments and improvement support (sustainable procurement ratio of 70% or more).” Using a self-assessment questionnaire (SAQ) form that was created by the UN Global Compact Network Japan, the company requests that its suppliers answer questions about the status of compliance with water-related laws and regulations, efficient use of water resources, the presence or absence of targets and others.

コメント

Mitsui Chemicals will select appropriate suppliers based on three years of actual purchasing data from FY2014. The top 90% of suppliers are listed in order of highest purchase price. In fiscal 2019 and 2020, the scope of the survey was expanded to cover business divisions and domestic affiliates, and an SAQ survey was launched.. As a

result, between FY2017 and FY2020, we were able to obtain SAQ survey responses from 898 companies . The sustainable procurement rate for suppliers rose to 45%.

## W1.4b

(W1.4b) その他の水関連サプライヤーエンゲージメントの詳細を記入してください。

---

### エンゲージメントの種類

新人研修およびコンプライアンス

### エンゲージメントの詳細

ウォーターセキュリティワードシップおよび管理に関する自社行動規範を順守することが要件

### サプライヤー数の割合

76~100

### 調達費全体における比率(%)

76~100

### エンゲージメントの対象範囲の根拠

The company sends reminder letters, which contain the following information, to approx. 2,600 suppliers to the Purchasing Division.

- Examples of previous discrepancies
- Request items for each supplier

Compliance with laws and social norms from a sustainable standpoint

Avoid engaging in direct price negotiations with requesting divisions regarding transactions overseen by the Purchasing Division

Formulate BCPs (business continuity plans)

- The Mitsui Chemicals Group Purchasing Policy details and Risk Hotline reminder

### エンゲージメントの影響と成果の評価方法

The reminder letters include compliance with laws and social norms and formulation of BCPs. It is therefore believed that the letters encourage suppliers to build resilience related to water.

### コメント

URL of the website where the information is provided

<https://jp.mitsuichemicals.com/en/sustainability/society/supplier/deal.htm>

## W2. 事業への影響

### W2.1

(W2.1) 貴社は報告年内に、水関連で有害な影響を受けましたか。

いいえ

### W2.2

(W2.2) 貴社は報告年に、水関連の規制違反を理由として罰金、法的命令、その他のペナルティを科されましたか。

いいえ

## W3. 手順

### W-CH3.1

(W-CH3.1) 貴社では、化学品セクターでの事業活動に関連し、水の生態系や人間の健康に有害となりうる潜在的水質汚染物質を、どのように特定、分類していますか。

To contribute to the sustainable development of society, the Mitsui Chemicals Group develops its business activities in accordance with its Corporate Mission, Action Guidelines, and Responsible Care Policy. Based on legal compliance not only for chemical substances and chemicals, but also for all the products handled, the Group continually works to improve safety, health, environmental platforms and quality as well as to maintain favorable communications with the stakeholders and corporate entities involved. Responsible care of the Group includes process safety and disaster prevention, occupational health and safety, quality, logistics, environmental protection, and product stewardship. For product stewardship, the Group has put internal rules in place regarding environmental safety and quality management guided by its Responsible Care Policy. These regulations help the Group to traverse the increasingly stringent laws and regulations of each country and provide a roadmap for conducting surveys of products containing chemical substances, conveying information to stakeholders including customers, ensuring the health of consumers, customers, and employees, and reducing its environmental impact. The Group also conducts a quantitative analysis of water pollutants by monitoring and analyzing the substances specified by laws and regulations at manufacturing plants, wastewater treatment plants, and other facilities. In addition, for the value chain where the Group's products are used, the Group provides toxicity information about chemical substances via safety data sheets (SDSs), thereby informing the value chain of the impact of such substances on people and ecosystems. The SDSs also contain information about applicable laws as well as emergency measures to be taken in the event of a leakage.  
<https://www.mitsuichem.com/en/csr/rc/chemicals/index.htm>

Production sites of the Mitsui Chemicals Group have acquired/are working to acquire ISO 14001 certification, which is environmental management system standards that includes requirements for the prevention of water pollution.

<https://www.mitsuichem.com/en/csr/rc/policy/audit.htm>

## W-CH3.1a

(W-CH3.1a) 潜在的水質汚染物質が水の生態系や人間の健康に及ぼす悪影響を、貴社ではどのように最小限に抑えていますか。化学品セクターでのあなたの組織の活動に関連した潜在的汚染物質を最大 10 種類報告します。

潜在的水質汚染物質	バリエーション上の段階	水質汚染物質と潜在的影響の説明	管理手順	説明してください
Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) Biochemical oxygen demand (BOD)	直接操業サプライチェーン	Wastewater with a high level of COD or BOD contains many oxidized organic substances and oxygen is consumed when the organic substances are biodegraded, resulting in a decreased concentration of oxygen in the water. This makes it impossible for fish and other aerobic organisms to survive in the water. Further, the generation of malodorous substances is caused by anaerobes, negatively impacting the ecosystem. Accordingly, COD and BOD are controlled under effluent standards in most countries. The same impacts are given on the value chain as well.	廃水水質基準を順守流出、浸出、漏出の防止策	COD and BOD are controlled under wastewater standards of the individual production sites based on legislation, values agreed with local communities, and others. Therefore, each production site needs to control the values of COD and BOD to keep them under the standard values and take measures for various production facilities and wastewater facilities. Each production site takes diverse measures, including separation of water from wastewater load through the management of rainwater and process water in different systems, monitoring for the detection of leakage abnormality with TOC meter, installation of wastewater treatment facilities that use microorganisms, and daily analysis of wastewater. In addition, wastewater treatment is optimized at each production site for controlling COD and BOD, with

				measures such as collecting wastewater data in R&D and forecasting changes in wastewater load reflecting the production plan of the production site.
Total nitrogen, ammoniacal nitrogen, nitrate nitrogen, nitrite nitrogen	直接操業サプライチェーン	When organic substances and phosphorus coexist in wastewater with high nitrogen content, these components help accelerate the proliferation of microorganisms that live on these components, which consume oxygen in the water, resulting in a decreased concentration of oxygen in the water. This makes it impossible for fish and other aerobic organisms to survive in the water. Further, generation of malodorous substances is caused by anaerobes, which negatively impacts the ecosystem. Accordingly, nitrogen is controlled under effluent standards in most countries. Nitrogen other than the total nitrogen is also controlled because nitrogen has various forms (ammonia, nitrous acid, and nitric acid). The same impacts are given on the value chain as well.	廃水水質基準を順守流出、浸出、漏出の防止策	Nitrogen components are controlled under wastewater standards of the individual production sites based on legislation, values agreed with local communities, and others. Therefore, each production site needs to control the values of nitrogen components to keep them under the standard values and take measures for various production facilities and wastewater facilities. For example, the ammonia production site has introduced a wastewater treatment facility dedicated to nitrogen treatment and uses it to eliminate nitrogen components from wastewater, because wastewater from this plant has high nitrogen content and is difficult to treat with the ordinary active sludge process. In addition, at the production sites in general, the nitrogen content of wastewater is measured prior to treatment, a carbon source such as methanol is added according to the content, and nitrogen content of the wastewater is reduced using the proliferation of activated sludge. Nitrogen content of wastewater is controlled by taking various measures such as the daily analysis of wastewater.
Total phosphorus, phosphate phosphorus	直接操業サプライ	When organic substances and nitrogen components coexist in wastewater with high phosphorous content, these components help accelerate the proliferation of microorganisms that live on these components, which consume	廃水水質基準を順守	Phosphorous components are controlled under wastewater standards of the individual production sites based on legislation, values agreed with local communities, and others. Therefore, each production site

	ライチエーン	<p>oxygen in the water, resulting in a decreased concentration of oxygen in the water. This makes it impossible for fish and other aerobic organisms to survive in the water. Further, generation of malodorous substances is caused by anaerobes, which negatively impacts the ecosystem.</p> <p>Accordingly, phosphorous is controlled under effluent standards in most countries. Phosphorous also has various forms (HPO<sub>4</sub><sup>2-</sup>, H<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub><sup>-</sup>, and H<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>). Therefore, in some countries, phosphate-phosphorus (PO<sub>4</sub><sup>3-</sup>), instead of total phosphorous, is subject to control. The same impacts are given on the value chain as well.</p>	流出、浸出、漏出の防止策	<p>needs to control the values of phosphorous components to keep them under the standard values and take measures for various production facilities and wastewater facilities. For example, at the production sites in general, phosphorous content of wastewater is measured prior to treatment, a carbon source such as methanol is added according to the content, and phosphorous content of the wastewater is reduced using the proliferation of activated sludge. Phosphorous content of wastewater is controlled by taking various measures such as the daily analysis of wastewater</p>
suspended solid (SS)	直接操業サブライチエーン	<p>Suspended matter and suspended solids (SS) subject to control are solid matter dispersed in water whose particle diameter is 2 mm or larger. If wastewater contains a large amount of SS, light transmission is obstructed and photosynthesis of microorganisms is affected. In addition, organic SS accelerate the proliferation of microorganisms for which the components serve as sources of nutrition. Such microorganisms consume oxygen in the water, resulting in a decreased concentration of oxygen in the water. This makes it impossible for fish and other aerobic organisms to survive in the water. Further, generation of malodorous substances is caused by anaerobes, negatively impacting the ecosystem. Suspended matter and SS may also kill fish by adhering directly to their gills. Accordingly, suspended matter and SS are controlled under</p>	<p>廃水水質基準を順守 流出、浸出、漏出の防止策</p>	<p>SS components are controlled under wastewater standards of the individual production sites based on legislation, values agreed with local communities, and others. Therefore, each production site needs to control the values of SS components to keep them under the standard values and take measures for various production facilities and wastewater facilities. For example, SS are eliminated by using filters at plants with wastewater containing many SS. At the production sites in general, they are eliminated by applying coagulating sedimentation prior to biological treatment or in a settling tank for biological sludge separation. SS concentration of wastewater is controlled by taking various measures, such as daily analysis of wastewater.</p>



		effluent standards in most countries. The same impacts are given on the value chain as well.		
phenols	直接操業サプライチェーン	Phenol is the collective name of substances with hydroxyl groups attached directly to benzene rings. Phenol becomes chlorophenol through a reaction with chlorine and causes drinking water to have an abnormal odor and taste. It also causes toxicity of active sludge in wastewater treatment facilities, and therefore is controlled under wastewater standards in many countries.	廃水 水質 基準 を順 守 流 出、 浸 出、 漏出 の防 止策	Phenol is controlled under wastewater standards of the individual production sites based on legislation, values agreed with local communities, and others. Therefore, each production site needs to control the value of phenol to keep it under the standard values and take measures for various production facilities and wastewater facilities. For example, plants handling solutions with high phenol concentration have dikes, and valves for discharging wastewater to the outside are locked at such plants. In addition, plant wastewater with high phenol content is treated by degrading phenol with heating equipment or combustion equipment at each plant.

### W3.3

(W3.3) 貴社では水関連のリスクの評価を実施していますか。

はい、水関連のリスクを評価しています

### W3.3a

(W3.3a) 水関連のリスクの特定と評価の手順を最もよく表している選択肢を選択します。

バリューチェーン上の段階

直接操業

対象範囲

全部

リスク評価手順

その他の全社的なリスク評価システムの一部として水リスクが評価されます

評価の頻度

年 1 回

どの程度の将来のリスクまで考慮しているか?

6 年以上先

使用したツールと手法の種類

その他

利用しているツールと手法

社内的な方法

その他、具体的にお答えください

世界資源研究所(WRI)のアキダクト(AQUEDUCT ) 世界自然保護基金(WWF)、水リスクフィルター(Water Risk Filter)

考慮した文脈上の問題

流域/貯水池レベルでの水利用可能性

流域/貯水池レベルでの水質

水の規制枠組み

生態系と生息地の状況

考慮したステークホルダー

地域社会

規制機関

地方レベルでの水公益事業

河川流域/集水地におけるその他の水利用者

コメント

Water risks are assessed using market tools ( Aqueduct and Water Risk Filter) based on data about present and future water-related risks for domestic production sites and production sites of domestic and overseas affiliates. Water stress of each area is evaluated mainly by using Aqueduct and WRF to determine whether it falls into a water stressed area. Further, risks in water stressed areas are evaluated based on the volume of water withdrawals and water intensity of products.

---

バリューチェーン上の段階

サプライチェーン

対象範囲

リスク評価手順

評価の頻度

どの程度の将来のリスクまで考慮しているか?

使用したツールと手法の種類

利用しているツールと手法

考慮した文脈上の問題

考慮したステークホルダー

コメント

With regard to the supply chain, assessment that is similar to the assessment of direct operations is planned to be made in the future based on the purchase value and purchase quantity.

---

バリューチェーン上の段階

バリューチェーン上のその他の段階

対象範囲

リスク評価手順

評価の頻度

どの程度の将来のリスクまで考慮しているか?

使用したツールと手法の種類

利用しているツールと手法

考慮した文脈上の問題

考慮したステークホルダー

コメント

Identification of risks in the value chain (downstream) is planned. Subjects are to be selected in consideration of results of importance analysis of the company's businesses by the TCFD while the method will be based on the results of the assessment of water risks in direct operations.

### W3.3b

**(W3.3b)** あなたの組織の直接操業およびバリューチェーンの他の段階における水関連のリスクの特定、評価、それへの対応に用いている、あなたの組織のプロセスを具体的に説明してください。

Water risks are assessed, firstly, using WRI's Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas and the WWF's Water Risk Filter to determine whether each production site qualifies as being in a water stressed area. Water stressed areas are those which are rated as Extremely high in Aqueduct's "Baseline water stress" section and qualify for 4 or above in the WRF Quantity – Scarcity category. When an area qualifies as a water stressed area, the water risk level is judged based on comparisons of water intake volume, water consumption volume, and water intensity per production type at the site with internal standard criteria. As a reference for judgements regarding water risks, the company also takes into account biodiversity risks using the Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool (IBAT) for its assessments of its production sites. When the company judges the water risk to be high, it arranges for a detailed on-site water risk assessment to be conducted by an external body, and considers and implements response measures as necessary.

With regard to water security, since this issue relates to risks and opportunities to the company's business operations as a consequence of climate change, the company assesses the impact of physical risks and risks relating to the transition to a low-carbon society due to future climate change (from 2050 onwards) in accordance with the TCFD framework. The content of these assessments includes the impact of storm and flood damage due typhoons and floods; the impact of droughts and decreases in groundwater volume on business operations; the impact of the introduction of water usage taxes, such as water resource taxes and taxes accompanying effluent / wastewater load; the impact of site closure due to water shortages; criticism from citizen's organizations and the media; and legal action. The company is currently using various scenarios to conduct its risk assessments. For those items found, as a result of these assessments, to have a major impact on business operations, the company plans to hold internal discussions and reflect the decisions made in its future strategies. The company also plans to consider water risk assessments of its value chain (suppliers and customers, etc.) using scenario analysis under the TCFD framework.

The Mitsui Chemicals Group manages water-related risks through its Responsible Care and Risk & Compliance committees. The Responsible Care Committee discusses the need for water risk countermeasures and reviews the progress of strategies for driving environmental conservation activities, including those relating to water. The Risk & Compliance Committee quickly identifies various potential risks to the Group, and engages in risk management to prevent crises by dealing with such risks at an early stage. Details of deliberations at Responsible Care and Risk & Compliance committee meetings are reported to the Management Committee, where they are discussed further as needed. In particular, climate change—which includes water security—is a core ESG theme for the group's management, the

direction of which is discussed by the Board of Directors, ESG Promotion Committee and other meeting bodies, and incorporated into the strategies of each division.

#### Links

Sustainability Management System:

[https://jp.mitsuichemicals.com/en/sustainability/mci\\_sustainability/management/index.htm](https://jp.mitsuichemicals.com/en/sustainability/mci_sustainability/management/index.htm)

Climate Change Policy:

[https://jp.mitsuichemicals.com/en/sustainability/mci\\_sustainability/climate\\_change/policy.htm](https://jp.mitsuichemicals.com/en/sustainability/mci_sustainability/climate_change/policy.htm)

## W4. リスクと機会

### W4.1

**(W4.1)** 貴社ではこれまで、事業に財務または戦略面で重大な影響を及ぼす可能性のある特有の水関連のリスクを特定したことがありますか。

はい、直接操業内のみで

### W4.1a

**(W4.1a)** 貴社では、事業に及ぶ財務または戦略面での重大な影響を、どのように定義していますか。

Water security is a key item relating to Mitsui Chemicals' response to climate change, which is one of the company's key issues, and has been incorporated into the Mitsui Chemicals Group Climate Change Policy which covers activities up until the year 2050. In its long-term business plan, VISION 2030, the Mitsui Chemicals Group defines climate change and circular economy as material issues. The Group believes that water security, mainly in its application, leads to opportunities and risks to creating a safe and healthy society that is resistant to climate change risks.

It is necessary for the Group to identify and assess opportunities and risks that may affect its sustainability, and to reflect major opportunities and risks in its strategies moving forward. In its definition of business risks, the Group considers two main types of risks: those that have a negative impact on short and medium to long-term business management targets, and those that have a negative impact on sustainable business management.

Water-related risks include declines in production activity as a result of damage to equipment and facilities due to storm and flood damage due to typhoons, floods and other natural disasters; declines in production activity as a result of restrictions on water usage due to drought; and declines in product competitiveness as a result of water cost increases for both water intake and wastewater. The Group plans to estimate the financial impact of these risks based on probability of their occurrence in the future and estimates of the amount of damage in monetary terms. The planned scope for TCFD is the entire value chain (including directly operated sites, supply chains and customers). We assess facilities with water-related risks that could have a material impact on our business activities from a financial and strategic point of view. First, the Aqueduct and WRF tools are used to check whether or not the area qualifies as a water stressed area. For those areas that qualify as water stressed areas, we ascertain the water risk level for the area in terms of water consumption and water intensity. For those areas

with high water risk levels, we assess potential impact, from the importance of the site in terms of net sales for the production site and its strategic business importance, to its effects on business from financial impact due to stoppage of operation or the need for investment.

## W4.1b

**(W4.1b)** 自社の施設のうち、事業に財務または戦略面で重大な影響を及ぼす可能性のある水関連のリスクをもつ施設は、合計でいくつありますか。また、それは自社の施設全体のどの程度の割合を占めますか。

	水リスクにさらされている施設の総数	これが相当する会社全体の施設の割合(%)	コメント
1 行 目	7	1~25	At this current stage in its water risk assessments, the company judges that there are no water risks in its business activities. However, because 1 production site in India is deemed to be located in a possible water stressed area, a water risk survey (concerning current and future water supply and demand, water-related disasters and vulnerability to water pollution) was conducted by an external body and it was confirmed that the water risk level was not high. With regard to future physical risks, the company targeted representative production sites in 8 areas globally (Japan, China, Southeast Asia, India, the United States, Europe, Brazil and Mexico), used the IPCC-RCP 8.5 scenario to identify 47 locations of high importance in terms of sales, and analyzed and assessed the risks of flood, drought and temperature increase for those locations. With regard to water-related disasters, there is a trend towards high levels of risk in Japan, China, Southeast Asia and India, and it is predicted that the frequency with which such disasters occur will increase in the future for many areas. With regard to droughts, there is a trend of stringency / stress for water supplies in India and Mexico. In the future this trend is expected to increase in Singapore, Thailand, India and Mexico. Based on these results, the Group assessed impacts on its assets of river and coastal flooding under the RCP 8.5 (a 4.3°C increase) scenario between 2020 and the 2070s, targeting 13 domestic and overseas sites in its major areas (Japan, China, Southeast Asia and the United States). When both river and coastal flooding was assumed on a 1-in-200-year scale, the result showed that there were 6 sites that could cause a significant decline in asset value from 2030 onwards. The ratio to all facilities was 12%. There were 2 sites subject to both river and coastal flooding.

## W4.1c

(W4.1c) 河川流域別に、貴社の事業に重大な財務上または戦略上の影響を及ぼす可能性のある水関連のリスクにさらされている施設の数と割合はいくらですか。また、これらの施設に関連する、事業への潜在的影響にはどのようなものがありますか。

---

### 国/地域および河川流域

日本

その他、具体的にお答えください

Aku River, Tenpaku River, Ishizu river, Oze River

### 水リスクにさらされている施設の数

4

### これが相当する会社全体の施設の割合(%)

1~25

### 貴社の世界全体での総収入に対し、潜在的影響下にあるものの比率(%)

31~40

### コメント

These are described based on the descriptions in W4.1b concerning the results on the Group's impact assessment of river flooding under the RCP 8.5 (a 4.3°C increase) scenario between 2020 and the 2070s with a target of 13 domestic and overseas sites in its major areas (Japan, China, Southeast Asia and United States). As for Japan as a target area, the result showed that there were 4 sites that could cause a significant decline in asset value from 2030 onwards with flooding on a 1-in-200-year scale. The ratio to all facilities thus was 8%, and about 39% was reported for the ratio with potential impact (ratio of the total production volume of 4 sites to that of all sites).

---

### 国/地域および河川流域

シンガポール

その他、具体的にお答えください

None is described here because this is coastal flooding risk.

### 水リスクにさらされている施設の数

2

### これが相当する会社全体の施設の割合(%)

1~25

### 貴社の世界全体での総収入に対し、潜在的影響下にあるものの比率(%)

1~10

## コメント

This section presents the results of an assessment of the impact of coastal flooding in our group in the 2020 – 2070s under the RCP 8.5 (4.3 °C increase) for 13 sites located in major regions (Japan, China, Southeast Asia, and the United States) in Japan and abroad, as described in the W 4.1 b. The target area was Singapore, which had 2 sites in which a flood on a scale of once every 200 years could lead to a significant decline in asset value after 2030. Therefore, the ratio to all facilities is 4%, and the ratio of those potentially affected is 9.6%, which is the ratio of the production volume at all sites to the total production volume at the four sites.

## W4.2

**(W4.2)** 貴社の直接操業において、事業に対し財務または戦略面で重大な影響を及ぼす可能性があると特定されたリスクと、それへの貴社の対応について、具体的にお答えください。

### 国/地域および河川流域

日本

その他、具体的にお答えください

Aku River, Tenpaku River, Ishizu river, Oze River

### リスクの種類と主なリスク要因

緊急性の物理的リスク

洪水(沿岸、河川、多雨、地下水)

### 主要潜在的影響

企業資産に対する影響

### 自社固有の内容の説明

This section presents the results of an assessment of the effects of river flooding in our group from 2020 to the 2070s under the RCP of 8.5 (4.3 °C increase) for 13 sites in Japan and overseas in major regions (Japan, China, Southeast Asia, and the United States) as described in the W 4.1 b. As a result, there are 4 locations in Japan where a flood on a scale of once every 200 years could lead to a significant decline in asset value after 2030. Flood damage is calculated by multiplying the amount of assets by the depth of flooding and the corresponding damage rate. The impact of inundation on the operation of production facilities should also be considered, but not included in the financial impact.

### 期間

6年以上先

### 潜在的影響の程度

中程度



### 可能性

可能性が非常に低い

### 財務上の潜在的影響額をご回答いただくことは可能ですか？

はい、単一の推計値

### 財務上の潜在的影響額(通貨)

56,660,000,000

### 財務上の潜在的影響額 – 最小(通貨)

### 財務上の潜在的影響額 – 最大(通貨)

### 財務上の影響についての説明

Based on the flood control economic survey manual released by the Water and Disaster Management Bureau of Japan's Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, the following damage function (damage ratio according to flood depth) has been set for both cases of river and coastal flooding. The damage is calculated by multiplying the asset amount by the damage ratio.

$$P=P0 \times \gamma$$

P: Subject building asset value after correction

P0: Subject building asset value before correction

$\gamma$ : Damage factor

### リスクへの主な対応

洪水緊急対策を作成

### 対応の詳細

At this stage, although measures are necessary for asset loss, measures at BCP level are taken as the projected frequency of flood occurrence is once every 200 years. The frequency of occurrence may increase depending on future forecasts, and we plan to consider further measures accordingly.

### 対応の費用

0

### 対応の費用についての説明

Since it is still in the process of considering countermeasures, the cost is set at zero.

---

### 国/地域および河川流域

シンガポール

その他、具体的にお答えください

Due to the risk of coastal flooding, river basins are not listed.

## リスクの種類と主なリスク要因

緊急性の物理的リスク  
洪水(沿岸、河川、多雨、地下水)

## 主要潜在的影響

企業資産に対する影響

## 自社固有の内容の説明

This section presents the results of an assessment of the impact of coastal flooding in our group in the 2020 – 2070s under the RCP 8.5 (4.3 °C increase) for 13 sites located in major regions (Japan, China, Southeast Asia, and the United States) in Japan and abroad, as described in the W 4.1 b. The target area was Singapore, which had 2 sites in which a flood on a scale of once every 200 years could lead to a significant decline in asset value after 2030. Flood damage is calculated by multiplying the amount of assets by the depth of flooding and the corresponding damage rate. The impact of inundation on the operation of production facilities should also be considered, but not included in the financial impact.

## 期間

6 年以上先

## 潜在的影響の程度

低い

## 可能性

可能性が非常に低い

## 財務上の潜在的影響額をご回答いただくことは可能ですか？

はい、単一の推計値

## 財務上の潜在的影響額(通貨)

1,300,000,000

## 財務上の潜在的影響額 – 最小(通貨)

## 財務上の潜在的影響額 – 最大(通貨)

## 財務上の影響についての説明

Based on the flood control economic survey manual released by the Water and Disaster Management Bureau of Japan's Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, the following damage function (damage ratio according to flood depth) has been set for both cases of river and coastal flooding. The damage is calculated by multiplying the asset amount by the damage ratio.

$$P=P0 \times \gamma$$

P: Subject building asset value after correction

P0: Subject building asset value before correction  
 y: Damage factor

#### リスクへの主な対応

洪水緊急対策を作成

#### 対応の詳細

At the present stage, there is a need to take measures against asset losses, but since the frequency of flood prediction is once every 200 years, BCP measures are taken. There is a possibility of an increase in the frequency of occurrence based on future forecasts. In such a case, measures will be considered again..

#### 対応の費用

0

#### 対応の費用についての説明

Since it is still in the process of considering countermeasures, the cost is set at zero.

## W4.2c

(W4.2c) 貴社では、バリューチェーン(直接操業を超える)において、財務または戦略面で重大な影響を及ぼす可能性のある水リスクにさらされていないと考える理由は何ですか。

	主な理由	説明してください
1 行 目	まだ評価していない	The Mitsui Chemicals Group manufactures over 200 types of products. The number increases significantly when the products are sorted by brand. Naturally, there is a large amount of raw materials for the products upstream of the value chain, as with the number of customers downstream of the value chain. Accordingly, it is necessary to create criteria for selecting subjects of the assessment and conduct the assessment starting with subjects that are likely to have a significant impact on the Group. Therefore it is assumed that there are companies for which water is important in the value chain. However, this assessment has yet to be made.

## W4.3

(W4.3) 貴社ではこれまで、事業に財務または戦略面で重大な影響を及ぼす可能性のある水関連機会を特定したことがありますか。

はい、機会を特定し、一部/すべてを実現されつつあります

## W4.3a

(W4.3a) 貴社の事業に財務または戦略面で重大な影響を及ぼす可能性のある、現在実現しつつある機会について、詳細を説明してください。

## 機会の種類

製品およびサービス

## 主な水関連の機会

水源に対する製品使用の影響軽減

## 自社固有の詳細と、機会実現の戦略

The food and packaging business is included in the five business domains for realizing the society that the Mitsui Chemicals Group aims to realize. In this business, the Group provides film for maintaining food freshness as a solution to food problems. By keeping food fresh, the film contributes to reducing food loss and food waste, thereby helping to reduce the amount of water used for fruits, vegetables, grain, and meat. Under the Long-term Business Plan of the Mitsui Chemicals Group, the solutions business for maintaining food quality is included in the list of new businesses that the Group aims to create.

## 機会実現までの推定期間

6年以上先

## 財務上の潜在的影響の程度

中程度

## 財務上の潜在的影響額をご回答いただくことは可能ですか？

はい、単一の推計値

## 財務上の潜在的影響額(通貨)

30,000,000,000

## 財務上の潜在的影響額 - 最小(通貨)

## 財務上の潜在的影響額 - 最大(通貨)

## 財務上の影響についての説明

Calculated based on the revenue by business targeted under the 2030 Long-term Business Plan of the Mitsui Chemicals Group (VISION2030).

---

## 機会の種類

製品およびサービス

## 主な水関連の機会

既存製品/サービスの売上増加

## 自社固有の詳細と、機会実現の戦略

An affiliated company of the Mitsui Chemicals Group sells materials for the infrastructures for disaster prevention and reduction and construction methods featuring the use of the materials. Examples of the products include materials for restoring slopes collapsed due to heavy rain, ones for emergency restoration of collapsed levees and ones for preventing coastal recession caused by the sea level rise. These products enable the prevention of damages from increasing heavy rain and river flooding caused by climate change and increasing inundation resulting from the sea level rise due to global warming. They also enable early recovery from damages caused by such disasters. It is assumed that these materials will be the proof of the Mitsui Chemicals Group's contribution to addressing global warming caused by climate change as products for tackling those risks. Reflection of these products in the strategy for tackling climate change is being considered.

**機会実現までの推定期間**

6 年以上先

**財務上の潜在的影響の程度**

低い～中程度

**財務上の潜在的影響額をご回答いただくことは可能ですか？**

はい、単一の推計値

**財務上の潜在的影響額(通貨)**

10,000,000,000

**財務上の潜在的影響額 – 最小(通貨)****財務上の潜在的影響額 – 最大(通貨)****財務上の影響についての説明**

Calculated based on the revenue by business targeted under the 2030 Long-term Business Plan of the Mitsui Chemicals Group (VISION2030).

---

**機会の種類**

製品およびサービス

**主な水関連の機会**

水源に対する製品使用の影響軽減

**自社固有の詳細と、機会実現の戦略**

In the Mobility Solution Business Strategy of our long-term business plan (VISION 2030), we have raised contribution to resolve social challenges through materials as a contribution to achieving sustainability. Products that reduce water usage with materials

include non-paint bumpers and interior / instrument panels. According to our life cycle assessment analysis, switching from conventional painted bumpers to unpainted products for automotive materials bumper applications has resulted in a reduction of around 5% in water consumption for cleaning. Since automobile manufacturers—who are the Group's customers— have set long-term goals for reducing their use of water resources in addition to reducing greenhouse gas emissions in their manufacturing processes, sales and income for products that reduce water resource usage during the product lifecycle are expected to increase.

**機会実現までの推定期間**

6 年以上先

**財務上の潜在的影響の程度**

低い～中程度

**財務上の潜在的影響額をご回答いただくことは可能ですか？**

はい、単一の推計値

**財務上の潜在的影響額(通貨)**

30,000,000,000

**財務上の潜在的影響額 – 最小(通貨)****財務上の潜在的影響額 – 最大(通貨)****財務上の影響についての説明**

Calculated based on the revenue by business targeted under the 2030 Long-term Business Plan of the Mitsui Chemicals Group (VISION2030).

## W5. 施設レベルの水会計

### W5.1

(W5.1) W4.1c で挙げた各施設について、地理座標、水会計データ、前報告年との比較内容を記入してください。

**施設参照番号**

施設 1

**施設名(任意)**

mobarra

**国/地域および河川流域**

日本

その他、具体的にお答えください

Aku River

緯度

35.44

経度

140.31

水ストレス下にある地域にある

いいえ

当該施設における総取水量(メガリットル/年)

780

前報告年との総取水量の比較

少ない

淡水地表水(雨水、湿地帯、河川および湖からの水を含む)からの取水量

0

汽水の地表水/海水からの取水量

0

地下水からの取水量 - 再生可能

368

地下水からの取水量 - 非再生可能

0

随伴水/混入水からの取水量

0

第三者水源からの取水量

412

この施設における総排水量(メガリットル/年)

629

前報告年との総排水量の比較

少ない

淡水の地表水への排水

629

汽水の地表水/海水への排水

0

地下水への排水

0

第三者の放流先への排水

0

当該施設における水総消費量(メガリットル/年)

151

前報告年との総消費量の比較

少ない

説明してください

The Group assessed the impacts on its assets of river and coastal flooding under the RCP 8.5 (a 4.3°C increase) scenario between 2020 and the 2070s, targeting 13 domestic and overseas sites in its major areas (Japan, China, Southeast Asia and the United States). When river flooding was assumed on a 1-in-200-year scale, the result showed that there were 4 sites that could cause a significant decline in asset value from 2030 onwards. This location is one of them. Water consumption is calculated as the difference between the amounts of water intake and wastewater discharge. Decreases in water intake, wastewater discharge and consumption are attributed to a decrease of around 5% in production volume.

---

施設参照番号

施設 2

施設名(任意)

nagoya

国/地域および河川流域

日本

その他、具体的にお答えください

Tenpaku River

緯度

35.08

経度

136.92

水ストレス下にある地域にある

いいえ

当該施設における総取水量(メガリットル/年)

1,559



### 前報告年との総取水量の比較

少ない

淡水地表水(雨水、湿地帯、河川および湖からの水を含む)からの取水量

0

汽水の地表水/海水からの取水量

0

地下水からの取水量 - 再生可能

0

地下水からの取水量 - 非再生可能

0

随伴水/混入水からの取水量

0

第三者水源からの取水量

1,559

この施設における総排水量(メガリットル/年)

2,057

### 前報告年との総排水量の比較

少ない

淡水の地表水への排水

0

汽水の地表水/海水への排水

0

地下水への排水

0

第三者の放流先への排水

2,057

当該施設における水総消費量(メガリットル/年)

42,021

### 前報告年との総消費量の比較

少ない

### 説明してください

The Group assessed the impacts on its assets of river and coastal flooding under the RCP 8.5 (a 4.3°C increase) scenario between 2020 and the 2070s, targeting 13 domestic and overseas sites in its major areas (Japan, China, Southeast Asia and the

United States). When river flooding was assumed on a 1-in-200-year scale, the result showed that there were 4 sites that could cause a significant decline in asset value from 2030 onwards. This location is one of them. Water consumption is calculated as the difference between the amounts of water intake and wastewater discharge. Decreases in water intake, wastewater discharge and consumption are attributed to a decrease of around 9% in production volume.

---

**施設参照番号**

施設 3

**施設名(任意)**

osaka

**国/地域および河川流域**

日本

その他、具体的にお答えください

Ishizu river

**緯度**

34.54

**経度**

135.43

**水ストレス下にある地域にある**

いいえ

**当該施設における総取水量(メガリットル/年)**

73,924

**前報告年との総取水量の比較**

少ない

**淡水地表水(雨水、湿地帯、河川および湖からの水を含む)からの取水量**

0

**汽水の地表水/海水からの取水量**

53,267

**地下水からの取水量 - 再生可能**

0

**地下水からの取水量 - 非再生可能**

0

**随伴水/混入水からの取水量**

0

第三者水源からの取水量

20,657

この施設における総排水量(メガリットル/年)

61,792

前報告年との総排水量の比較

少ない

淡水の地表水への排水

0

汽水の地表水/海水への排水

61,792

地下水への排水

0

第三者の放流先への排水

0

当該施設における水総消費量(メガリットル/年)

12,132

前報告年との総消費量の比較

少ない

説明してください

The Group assessed the impacts on its assets of river and coastal flooding under the RCP 8.5 (a 4.3°C increase) scenario between 2020 and the 2070s, targeting 13 domestic and overseas sites in its major areas (Japan, China, Southeast Asia and the United States). When river flooding was assumed on a 1-in-200-year scale, the result showed that there were 4 sites that could cause a significant decline in asset value from 2030 onwards. This location is one of them. Water consumption is calculated as the difference between the amounts of water intake and wastewater discharge. Decreases in water intake, wastewater discharge and consumption are attributed to a decrease of around 4% in production volume.

---

施設参照番号

施設 4

施設名(任意)

iwakuni

国/地域および河川流域

日本

その他、具体的にお答えください

Oze River

緯度

34.2

経度

132.23

水ストレス下にある地域にある

いいえ

当該施設における総取水量(メガリットル/年)

58,551

前報告年との総取水量の比較

少ない

淡水地表水(雨水、湿地帯、河川および湖からの水を含む)からの取水量

0

汽水の地表水/海水からの取水量

29,727

地下水からの取水量 - 再生可能

0

地下水からの取水量 - 非再生可能

0

随伴水/混入水からの取水量

0

第三者水源からの取水量

28,692

この施設における総排水量(メガリットル/年)

58,517

前報告年との総排水量の比較

少ない

淡水の地表水への排水

0

汽水の地表水/海水への排水

58,517

地下水への排水

0

## 第三者の放流先への排水

0

## 当該施設における水総消費量(メガリットル/年)

34

## 前報告年との総消費量の比較

大幅に少ない

## 説明してください

The Group assessed the impacts on its assets of river and coastal flooding under the RCP 8.5 (a 4.3°C increase) scenario between 2020 and the 2070s, targeting 13 domestic and overseas sites in its major areas (Japan, China, Southeast Asia and the United States). When river flooding was assumed on a 1-in-200-year scale, the result showed that there were 4 sites that could cause a significant decline in asset value from 2030 onwards. This location is one of them. Water consumption is calculated as the difference between the amounts of water intake and wastewater discharge. Decreases in water intake, wastewater discharge and consumption are attributed to a decrease of around 4.5% in production volume.

## 施設参照番号

施設 5

## 施設名(任意)

シンガポール 1

## 国/地域および河川流域

シンガポール

その他、具体的にお答えください

Due to the risk of coastal flooding, river basins are not listed.

## 緯度

1.27

## 経度

103.82

## 水ストレス下にある地域にある

いいえ

## 当該施設における総取水量(メガリットル/年)

526

## 前報告年との総取水量の比較

少ない

淡水地表水(雨水、湿地帯、河川および湖からの水を含む)からの取水量

0

汽水の地表水/海水からの取水量

0

地下水からの取水量 - 再生可能

0

地下水からの取水量 - 非再生可能

0

随伴水/混入水からの取水量

0

第三者水源からの取水量

526

この施設における総排水量(メガリットル/年)

55

前報告年との総排水量の比較

少ない

淡水の地表水への排水

55

汽水の地表水/海水への排水

0

地下水への排水

0

第三者の放流先への排水

0

当該施設における水総消費量(メガリットル/年)

471

前報告年との総消費量の比較

少ない

説明してください

The Group assessed the impacts on its assets of river and coastal flooding under the RCP 8.5 (a 4.3°C increase) scenario between 2020 and the 2070s, targeting 13 domestic and overseas sites in its major areas (Japan, China, Southeast Asia and the United States). When coastal flooding was assumed on a 1-in-200-year scale, the result

showed that there were 2 sites that could cause a significant decline in asset value from 2030 onwards. This location is one of them. Water consumption is calculated as the difference between the amounts of water intake and wastewater discharge. Decreases in water intake, wastewater discharge and consumption are attributed to a decrease of around 7% in production volume.

---

**施設参照番号**

施設 6

**施設名(任意)**

シンガポール 2

**国/地域および河川流域**

シンガポール

その他、具体的にお答えください

Due to the risk of coastal flooding, river basins are not listed.

**緯度**

1.27

**経度**

103.82

**水ストレス下にある地域にある**

いいえ

**当該施設における総取水量(メガリットル/年)**

1,967

**前報告年との総取水量の比較**

少ない

**淡水地表水(雨水、湿地帯、河川および湖からの水を含む)からの取水量**

0

**汽水の地表水/海水からの取水量**

0

**地下水からの取水量 - 再生可能**

0

**地下水からの取水量 - 非再生可能**

0

**随伴水/混入水からの取水量**

0

第三者水源からの取水量

1,967

この施設における総排水量(メガリットル/年)

582

前報告年との総排水量の比較

ほぼ同じ

淡水の地表水への排水

582

汽水の地表水/海水への排水

0

地下水への排水

0

第三者の放流先への排水

0

当該施設における水総消費量(メガリットル/年)

1,385

前報告年との総消費量の比較

少ない

説明してください

The Group assessed the impacts on its assets of river and coastal flooding under the RCP 8.5 (a 4.3°C increase) scenario between 2020 and the 2070s, targeting 13 domestic and overseas sites in its major areas (Japan, China, Southeast Asia and the United States). When coastal flooding was assumed on a 1-in-200-year scale, the result showed that there were 2 sites that could cause a significant decline in asset value from 2030 onwards. This location is one of them. Water consumption is calculated as the difference between the amounts of water intake and wastewater discharge. Although production volume has increased by around 8%, water intake and consumption have decreased. This is attributed to the decrease in water intensity due to improvements in the manufacturing process.

## W5.1a

(W5.1a) W5.1 で挙げた施設について、第三者検証を受けている水会計データの比率をお答えください。

取水量 - 総量

検証率(%)



76～100

**使用した検証基準**

The data were verified by an external organization based on the AA1000 Assurance Standard. An assurance report has been provided.

**取水 – 水源別取水量**

---

**検証率(%)**

76～100

**使用した検証基準**

The data were verified by an external organization based on the AA1000 Assurance Standard. An assurance report has been provided.

**取水量 – 標準水質パラメータ別の水質**

---

**検証率(%)**

検証していない

**説明してください**

Types of water intake are industrial water, tap water, groundwater and seawater. Standards for water quality have been established and tested according to purpose of use, and are being used accordingly. We do not verify this data because the data will not be uniform.

**排水量 – 総量**

---

**検証率(%)**

検証していない

**説明してください**

Types of wastewater are freshwater-derived (industrial water, tap water and groundwater) and non-freshwater-derived (seawater). Quantitatively, since the majority of wastewater is non-freshwater-derived, we believe that the significance of data verification for water resource evaluation is small.

**排水量 – 放流先別の量**

---

**検証率(%)**

検証していない

**説明してください**

Countries and regions that require regulations on the total amount of wastewater are not subject to data verification because we comply with these regulations.

**排水量 – 最終処理レベル別の量**

---

**検証率(%)**

検証していない

説明してください

The final treatment level of wastewater is determined by regulations required by each country or region and is not subject to data verification because we comply with these regulations.

#### 排水量 – 標準水質パラメータ別の水質

検証率(%)

76~100

使用した検証基準

As water quality items, COD and BOD are analyzed.  
The data were verified by an external organization based on the AA1000 Assurance Standard. An assurance report has been provided.

#### 水消費量 – 総量

検証率(%)

検証していない

説明してください

Water consumption is calculated as the difference between the amount of water intake and the amount of wastewater. Since the amount of wastewater (total volume) is not subject to data verification, water consumption (total volume) is also not subject to verification.

## W6. ガバナンス

### W6.1

(W6.1) 貴社には水に関する企業方針がありますか。

はい、文書化した水に関する方針があり、公開している

### W6.1a

(W6.1a) 貴社の水に関する企業方針の適用範囲と内容について、最もよくあてはまるものを選択してください。

スコープ	内容	説明してください

1	全社 水に 対す る事 業の 依存 性の 説明 水に 対す る事 業の 影響 の説 明規 制順 守に とど まら ない 、そ れ	<p>Water-related policy of the Mitsui Chemicals Group is as described below. This policy is also posted on the Group's website.  <a href="https://www.mitsuichem.com/en/csr/rc/environment/aquatic_environment.htm">https://www.mitsuichem.com/en/csr/rc/environment/aquatic_environment.htm</a></p> <p>Our group's climate change policy also includes enhanced water security as part of adaptation.  <a href="https://jp.mitsuichemicals.com/en/sustainability/mci_sustainability/climate_change/policy.htm">https://jp.mitsuichemicals.com/en/sustainability/mci_sustainability/climate_change/policy.htm</a></p> <p>In addition, the Mitsui Chemicals Group Purchasing Policy includes “4.CSR-oriented selection,” which says, “When selecting suppliers, we will give priority to and seek to build stronger partnerships with companies that satisfy the following requirements.” Therefore, the Group clearly states that it takes action to protect the environment and ensure safety. To promote CSR procurement, the Group has adopted the self-assessment questionnaire (SAQ) on CSR procurement that was created by the UN Global Compact Network Japan supply chain subcommittee, which includes topics on 10 laws of Japan related to water, wastewater control, and water use efficiency.</p>
---	---	---

	以上の コミット メント	
--	--------------------	--

## W6.2

(W6.2) 貴社内で水関連問題の取締役会レベルの監督が実施されていますか。

はい

## W6.2a

(W6.2a) 取締役会における気候関連課題の責任者の職位を特定します(個人の名前は含めてはいけません)。

個人の職位	説明してください
最高経営責任者 (CEO)	Water-related issues are handled partly as part of environmental protection under (1) Responsible Care Activities, including legal regulations, and partly under (2) Physical Risks Relating to Climate Change. (1) is discussed and considered by the Responsible Care Committee. Risks and opportunities for (2) are discussed by the Corporate Sustainability Committee and reflected in policies, strategies and measures, etc. In terms of management structure, the Responsible Care Committee is established at the head of the Corporate Sustainability Committee, and chaired by the CEO. Details of the discussions and deliberations of the Corporate Sustainability Committee are reported to the Management Committee. Important matters are deliberated further, and the Board of Directors makes important decisions regarding business management.

## W6.2b

(W6.2b) 水関連の問題に対する取締役会の監督に関する詳細を記入します。

水関連の問題が予定された議題として取り上げられる頻度	水関連の問題が組み込まれているガバナンス構造	説明してください

1 行 目	不定期の議題 - 重要な事案が生じたとき	主要な行動計画の審議と指導 戦略の審議と指導	The Board of Directors makes decisions regarding business strategies, business plans, and other key management issues. The Board of Directors also oversees the overall management of the Group by reporting on individual director's professional performance, the important operations of affiliated companies, and the operational implementation of compliance and risk management of the company and affiliated companies.
-------------	----------------------	---------------------------	---

## W6.2d

(W6.2d) 貴社には、水関連問題に精通した能力を持った取締役が 1 人以上いますか。

	取締役が水関連問題に関する能力を持っています	水関連問題に関して、取締役会レベルで能力がないことの主な理由	貴社に水関連問題に関する能力を持った取締役が 1 人以上いない理由と、将来取締役会レベルの能力に取り組む予定があるかについて説明してください。
1 行 目	いいえ、しかし今後 2 年以内に取り組む予定はありません	重要だが、差し迫った優先事項ではない	Water-related issues are not considered to be a significant medium-term risk for the Mitsui Chemicals Group, and the Board of Directors currently includes directors with experience as general manager of a production plant and director in charge of Responsible Care. For these reasons, we believe that it is not necessary work experience for members of the board at this time. If the importance of water-related issues for the Group increases in the future, we believe that it will be necessary to consider the expertise and experience of members of the board.

## W6.3

(W6.3) 水関連の問題に責任を負う経営層レベルで最上位の職位または委員会を記入します (個人の名前は含めないでください)。

### 職位または委員会

サステナビリティ委員会

### 責任

水関連のリスクおよび機会の評価

### 水関連問題に関して取締役会に報告する頻度

四半期に 1 回

### 説明してください

- Corporate Sustainability Committee

The Corporate Sustainability Committee deliberates on the MCI Group's groupwide

policies, strategies, and plans for promoting ESG. We are aiming for the sustainable development of both society as a whole and the MCI Group. To that end, we are addressing the ESG-related challenges identified in the sustainable development goals (SDGs) and elsewhere by seeking out business opportunities in order to resolve issues through its business activities, as well as recognizing and tackling future risks for the MCI Group, and fulfilling its social responsibility as a company. We discuss and deliberate regarding physical risks such as floods, droughts and rising tide levels as risks related to climate change, and report and discuss water consumption in the area of environmental protection for Responsible Care and wastewater issues relating to legal regulations.

#### 職位または委員会

その他の委員会、具体的にお答えください  
the Responsible Care Committee

#### 責任

水関連のリスクおよび機会の管理

#### 水関連問題に関して取締役会に報告する頻度

半年に 1 回

#### 説明してください

Water-related issues are handled as a part of environmental protection. Policies, strategies and plans related to responsible care are formulated, results are evaluated and systems related to responsible care are reviewed at the meeting (held three times annually) of, which is chaired by the officer in charge of the Committee (CTO). The officer in charge of the Responsible Care Committee (CTO) is responsible for reporting the contents of deliberations and discussions by the Responsible Care Committee to the Management Committee, thereby ensuring the management's commitment to responsible care.

## W6.4

**(W6.4)** 水関連の問題の管理に関して、経営幹部レベルまたは取締役にインセンティブを付与していますか？

	水関連の問題の管理に対してインセンティブを付与しています	コメント
1 行目	はい	No comment

## W6.4a

**(W6.4a)** 水関連の問題の管理に関して、経営幹部レベル役員または取締役にどのようなインセンティブが付与されていますか(個人の名前は含めないでください)?

	インセンティブを得る資格のある役職	実績指標	説明してください
金銭的褒賞	取締役	効率の向上 - 直接操業 排水水質の改善 - 直接操業	Concerning the compensation of board members, our company has formulated the following principles. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a. Compensation will be commensurate with the entrustment of the Mitsui Chemicals' management and will be tied to the growth and performance of the Mitsui Chemicals Group.</li> <li>• b. Compensation schemes will be devised to reflect both corporate performance and the performance of the individual director.</li> <li>• c. Compensation for higher positions will more strongly reflect their contributions to mid- and long-term corporate growth, and deepen the sharing of values with shareholders.</li> <li>• d. We will ensure transparency and maintain accountability to our shareholders and other related parties regarding the determination of compensation for directors.</li> <li>• Compensation for directors (excluding outside directors) will be comprised of monthly compensation (a fixed amount), bonuses, and restricted stock compensation. Water-related risks and opportunities are also included in those aspects "tied to the growth and performance of the Mitsui Chemicals Group" mentioned in principle "a" above.</li> </ul>
非金銭的褒賞	このインセンティブが与えられている者はいない		Not applicable

## W6.5

**(W6.5)** 貴社では、以下のいずれかを通じて、水に関する公共政策に直接的または間接的に影響を与える可能性のある活動に従事していますか。

はい、業界団体

## W6.5a

**(W6.5a)** 公共政策に影響を及ぼそうとする直接および間接的活動のすべてが、あなたの組織の水に関する企業方針/コミットメントに合致するものとなるよう、どのようなプロセスを実施していますか？


**The company is a key member of the Japan Chemical Industry Association (JCIA). To formulate policies that will enable contributions to the realization of a low-carbon**

society, including contributions related to water , JCIA joins various policymakers and participates in a variety of government committees to express opinions and make recommendations on regulations and policies. As the representative of the chemical industry, JCIA provides its opinions on priority issues common to its member companies and activities in the chemical industry to international organizations and others via the International Council of Chemical Associations. The company is also a member of the Japan Business Federation (Keidanren) and submits requests related to environmental risks, including water risks, to Keidanren as proposals for regulatory reform.

## W6.6

(W6.6) 貴社は、水関連のリスクへの対応に関する情報を直近の財務報告書に含めましたか。

はい(任意で報告書を添付していただけます)

 Financial data 2020.pdf

## W7. 事業戦略

### W7.1

(W7.1) 貴社の長期的・戦略的事業計画のいずれかの側面に水関連問題が組み込まれていますか。もしそうであれば、どのように組み込まれていますか。

水関連の問題は組み込まれていますか。	長期的な対象期間(年)	説明してください



長期的、水関連の課題が組み込まれている	5～10年	<p>In June 2021, the Mitsui Chemicals Group announced its long-term business plan through to 2030 (VISION 2030). In VISION 2030, materiality is identified based on contribution to a sustainable society, aiming at a circular society in harmony with the environment, an inclusive society creating diverse value and a comfortable society that lets people lead healthy, happy lives as its ideal future society. As for materiality in VISION 2030, climate change, the circular economy, health and livelihood, food safety and security and stable production are related to water security. In VISION 2030, the Group has formulated its basic strategies in consideration of key business priorities and materiality. One of the five pillars for its key business priorities is creating businesses that support the circular economy. Accordingly, the Group plans to consider not only its main cyclical use of water resources, while reflecting on the volume of water required for manufacturing processes and the wastewater discharged and its quality, but also the cyclical use of water resources including recycling connected to raw materials, such as biomass raw materials in their life cycle.</p>
長期的、水関連の課題のための戦略が組み込まれている	5～10年	<p>In June 2021, the Mitsui Chemicals Group announced its long-term business plan through to 2030 (VISION 2030). In VISION 2030, the Group has developed its basic strategies based on the above key business priorities and materiality. The VISION 2030 basic strategies related to water security are "bolstering circular economy initiatives" and "management and business transformation." Regarding the elements for these strategies, "building circular economy-oriented business models for all of our businesses" and "combining safe, secure operations with improved competitiveness at all our bases around the world," the Group plans to consider water-related opportunities and risks and reflect these in its business strategies and manufacturing site strategies .As one example, in our Life &amp; Health Care Solutions business strategy, we are developing new core business through products related to living environments and water environment.</p> <p><a href="https://jp.mitsuichemicals.com/sites/default/files/media/document/event_220216.pdf">https://jp.mitsuichemicals.com/sites/default/files/media/document/event_220216.pdf</a>. The Group plans to disclose its basic and business strategies based on the TCFD framework.</p>
財務計画、		<p>In June 2021, the Mitsui Chemicals Group announced its long-term business plan through to 2030 (VISION 2030). In VISION 2030, the Group has developed its basic strategies based on the above key business priorities and materiality. The VISION 2030 basic strategies related to water security are "bolstering circular economy initiatives," and "management and business transformation." Regarding the elements</p>

水 関 連 の 問 題 の レ ビ ュ ー を ま だ 行 っ て い ま せ ん が 、 今 後 <sup>2</sup> 年 以 内 に 実 施 予 定 で す	<p>for these strategies, "building circular economy-oriented business models for all of our businesses" and "combining safe, secure operations with improved competitiveness at all our bases around the world," the Group plans to consider water-related opportunities and risks and reflect these in its business strategies and manufacturing site strategies. The Group plans to reflect these in its business strategies and manufacturing site strategies within this fiscal year, and also within its financial plans based on these results. The matters to be reflected in its financial plans are to be disclosed based on the TCFD framework.</p>
--	---

## W7.2

(W7.2) 報告年における貴社の水関連の設備投資費(CAPEX)と操業費(OPEX)の傾向と、次報告年に予想される傾向をお答えください。

1 行目

水関連の設備投資費 CAPEX(+/- %)

-8.4

次報告年の設備投資費予想 (変化+/- %)

211

水関連の OPEX(+/-の変化率)

-4.4

次報告年の操業費(OPEX)(変化+/- %)

5.8

説明してください

The data figures are based on the reporting year 2020. Past and future figures are calculated based on standards. The decrease in capital expenditures compared to the previous year was due to a decrease in investment in equipment renewal. The increase in CAPEX for the next fiscal year is due to plans to shift the fire-extinguishing water piping at one production site to above ground. We believe that the decrease in OPEX is the result of a decrease in production by COVID-19. Capital expenditures and operating expenses for the fiscal year included a variety of factors that are difficult to determine unless changes are made for important reasons, including changes in water purchase prices, changes in water treatment costs, and changes in the value of facilities as fixed assets.

## W7.3

**(W7.3)** あなたの組織では、事業戦略を決定するためにシナリオ分析を用いていますか？

	シナリオ分析の使用	コメント
1 行 目	はい	<p>In response to the TFCO recommendations, the Group is commencing climate change scenario analyses for its future main businesses (between 2020 and 2050). Mitsui Chemicals has selected the "3–4°C world" and "1.5–2°C world" scenarios. For identification of physical risks and opportunities, and transition risks and opportunities, we utilize the IPCC-RCP 4.5 and 8.5 scenarios, IEA B 2 DS, SDS and NZE scenarios, and PRI FPS and RPS scenarios. Through scenario analysis, we have identified business impacts that will have a major impact on the Mitsui Chemicals Group. In the future, we will conduct sequential scenario analyses of our business operations and evaluate strategies and financial impacts.</p> <p>With regard to physical risks, we will verify risks and impact on assets for production bases of the Mitsui Chemicals Group and its domestic and overseas affiliates due to floods, droughts and rising tide levels based on IPCC scenarios using external analysis tools.</p>

## W7.3a

**(W7.3a)** シナリオ分析の詳細、どのような水関連成果を特定したか、そして貴社組織の事業戦略にどのように影響を及ぼしたかについて説明してください。

使用したシナリオ分析の種類	パラメータ、仮定、分析的選択	水関連の可能性のある成果の説明	事業戦略への影響
1 行 目 水 関 連 気 候 関 連	<p>The following is a list of parameters, assumptions and analytical choices used in our scenario analysis for physical risks mainly relating to water. For our future scenario, we use the IPCC-RCP8.5 scenario. For our climate model, we use the CEMS-LENS model developed by the US Atmospheric Research Center, with the timeline 2020–2070. Parameters include increase in average temperature, range of increase in average sea level, frequency of flooding and water risks by site. Assumptions are weather pattern changes over time in the scenarios we use. Other physical risk assessment tools used are the WRI Aqueduct Atlas and WBCSD Water Tool. For water-related transition risk scenario analysis, we also use scenario</p>	<p>Through risk analysis of production bases, based on the IPCC-RCP 8.5 scenario, it was found that frequency of occurrence of flooding will increase at the company's production sites in the future (up to 2070). By country, it was found that production sites in Japan, China and India have an especially high possibility of increase in frequency. It was also found that the impact of drought will be greater in the future than today at some sites and water supply is highly likely to be tight in Singapore, Thailand, Mexico and India. Based on the IEA's SDS scenario, it was predicted that demand for chemical products will increase 40% from the current level by 2050, and the volume of freshwater intake will also increase</p>	<p>As a result of these scenario analyses, we selected the intensification of water risks due to natural disasters in the "3–4°C world" scenario as a key impact. However, since the impact assessment for assets also takes into account the probability of occurrence, and given the likelihood that the impact will be greater from 2050 onward, we have not reflected them in the strategy of our long-term management plan (VISION 2030). When the VISION 2030 strategy is reviewed and updated in the future, the revised information of the IPCC scenario will be reflected and reanalyzed, and reflected in our business strategy and production base strategy as necessary.</p>

	<p>data such as IEA's "The Future of Petrochemicals."</p>	<p>accordingly. Above all, it is predicted that the increase in the volume of freshwater intake and consumption in the Asia-Pacific region will account for 80% of the total increase worldwide. It is therefore expected that risks, including ones of reduction or suspension of operation, will increase at the Group's manufacturing sites in Asia. We also used external analysis tools to calculate the amount of asset losses due to river flooding, coastal flooding, etc., at 50 locations including the production bases of MCI itself and domestic and overseas subsidiaries over the period 2020–2100. The asset decline rate is higher at domestic production bases than at overseas production bases, suggesting a possibility that the domestic asset decline rate will be greater by 2040.</p>	
--	---	--	--

## W7.4

(W7.4) 貴社では、インターナルウォータープライシングを実施していますか。

### 1 行目

貴社では、ウォータープライシング(水資源の社内価格付け)を実施していますか。  
いいえ、しかし現在のところ水査定活動を調査しています

### 説明してください

As an internal means of ranking water prices, the company considers shadow water prices using the Water Scarcity Valuation Tool (Version 1.0) tool developed by Natural Capital Declaration (NCD), organized by the United Nations Environment Programme Finance Initiative (UNEP-FI). Shadow water prices are calculated water values which do not reflect actual water usage rates. Direct and indirect merits offered by water resources are converted into monetary value (in US dollars), and the value of water (or water intensity) is calculated per cubic meter. By using shadow water prices, the

company believes that it can predict future water price changes and make cost comparisons for production sites.

## W7.5

(W7.5) あなたの組織が現在製造や提供をしている製品やサービスの中で、水の影響を少なく抑えているものはありますか？

	水資源の影響が少ないと分類した製品および/またはサービス	説明してください
1 行 目	いいえ、しかし今後 2 年以内に取り組む予定はありません	Regarding the effect of reducing the impact of water, it is difficult to give priority to the examination because both the quality and quantity viewpoints are necessary, and a fixed rule has not been established yet. If water quality is not considered, it can be defined by water footprint, but there are few product areas that can be covered. We look forward to a rational evaluation method and threshold setting method.

## W8. 目標

### W8.1

(W8.1) 水関連の定量的目標および/または定性的目標を、どのように設定・モニタリングしているかについて説明してください。

定量的目標および/または定性的目標	企業レベルのモニタリング	定量的目標および/または定性的目標の設定とモニタリングの方法

の レ ベ ル		
1 行 目	企 業 全 体 の 定 量 的 目 標 と 定 性 的 目 標	企 業 レ ベ ル で 定 量 的 目 標 が モ ニ タ リ ン グ さ れ ま す  The Mitsui Chemicals Group has set “zero environment-related accidents at production sites” as one of its goals for FY2020. Environment-related accidents include the discharge of pollutants into wastewater and water-related accidents. While zero accidents is a target, it is also set as a status to maintain. This applies to production sites all over the world, that is, domestic production sites of the Mitsui Chemicals Group and those of the Group’s domestic and overseas affiliates. <a href="https://jp.mitsuichemicals.com/en/sustainability/rc/environment/index.htm">https://jp.mitsuichemicals.com/en/sustainability/rc/environment/index.htm</a>

## W8.1a

**(W8.1a)** 企業レベルでモニタリングされるあなたの組織の定量的目標と、なされた進捗を具体的にお答えください。

目標参照番号

目標 1

目標のカテゴリー

その他、具体的にお答えください

Number of environmental accidents

レベル

全社的

### 一番の動機

企業の社会的責任

### 定量的目標の詳細

The Mitsui Chemicals Group manufactures a variety of chemical products. Chemical substances affect humans and other living organisms when they are discharged into the environment (atmosphere, water, and oil). Accordingly, zero environment-related accidents has been set as a target for the entire Group.

<https://jp.mitsuichemicals.com/en/sustainability/rc/environment/index.htm>

### 定量指標

その他、具体的にお答えください

Ecosystem preservation

### 基準年

2020

### 開始年

2020

### 目標年

2021

### 目標達成度 (%)

100

### 説明してください

We set the target of 0 environmental accident as a single year target and achieved our target in fiscal 2020 .

---

### 目標参照番号

目標 2

### 目標のカテゴリー

その他、具体的にお答えください

Number of violations to environmental laws and regulations

### レベル

全社的

### 一番の動機

企業の社会的責任

### 定量的目標の詳細

The Mitsui Chemicals Group is a diversified chemicals company manufacturing a wide variety of chemical products. It therefore has a social responsibility to comply with



environmental laws and regulations. It has set zero violation of environmental laws and regulations as its group-wide target.

<https://jp.mitsuicheicals.com/en/sustainability/rc/environment/index.htm>

#### 定量指標

その他、具体的にお答えください

Number of violations of laws and regulations

#### 基準年

2020

#### 開始年

2020

#### 目標年

2021

#### 目標達成度 (%)

100

#### 説明してください

We set the target of 0 violations of environmental laws as a single year target and achieved our target in fiscal 2020.

## W9. 検証

### W9.1

(W9.1) あなたの組織の CDP 情報開示で報告したその他の水に関する情報(W5.1a で既に対象にされていない)を検証していますか?

いいえ、しかし今後 2 年以内の検証実施を積極的に検討中

## W10. 最終承認

### W-FI

(W-FI) 補足したい場合は、本欄に貴社の回答に関連すると考えられる追加情報や背景事情を記入してください。この欄は任意で、採点されないことにご注意ください。

Nothing in particular

### W10.1

(W10.1) あなたの組織の CDP 水の回答に対して署名(承認)した人物を具体的にお答えください。

	役職	職種
1 行 目	The answers to the questions about CDP water safety are handled by the company's sustainability department and the director in charge is the final approver.	最高サステナビリティ責任者(CSO)

## W10.2

(W10.2) 影響およびリスク対応戦略に関して貴社が公的に開示したデータを CDP が CEO ウォーターマンデートのウォーターアクションハブに転送することに同意いただけるかどうかを示してください[W2.1a(影響への対応)、W4.2 と W4.2a(リスクへの対応)のみに当てはまります]。

いいえ