Welcome to your CDP Water Security Questionnaire 2021

W0. Introduction

W0.1

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

(About the Nippon Paint Holdings Group)
The Nippon Paint Holdings Group (the "NPHD Group") was founded in 1881 as Komyosha, the first manufacturer of Western paint in Japan. For more than 130 years since, we have led the Japanese paint industry, contributing to the growth of the Japanese economy. Today, we offer solutions in two domains: the Paints and Coatings Business and the Fine Chemicals Business, the latter of which involves surface treatments for the pre-coating process. With locations in Asia, North America, Europe, and South America, we are operating in 29 countries/regions.

(Regional Operations Data)
Japan: A holding company and 16 consolidated subsidiaries, with a total headcount of 3,510
Asia: 110 consolidated subsidiaries with a total headcount of 15,354 in 14 countries/regions including China, Malaysia, Singapore, and Thailand
The Americas: 11 consolidated subsidiaries with a total headcount of 2,581 in the U.S. (the largest operation in the region), Canada, Mexico, and Brazil
Oceania: 43 consolidated subsidiaries with a total headcount of 3,826 (Australia, New Zealand, and Papua New Guinea)
Other regions: 12 consolidated subsidiaries with a total headcount of 2,047 in seven countries including the U.K., Germany, and Turkey

(What We Do)
We are a comprehensive paints and coatings manufacturer providing a broad range of products and services, including automotive coatings, decorative paints (for buildings and bridges and other large structures), industrial coatings (for construction machinery, farming machinery, exterior building materials, office equipment, household electrical appliances, etc.), and paints for marine coatings, auto refinish, DIY, and roads, as well as surface treatments and systems for enhancing painting efficiency.

(Segment Information)
Our net sales by geographical region are as follows (numbers in parentheses are the ratio to total consolidated net sales):
Japan: JPY159,625 million (20.4%), Asia excluding Japan: JPY356,609 million (45.7%), the Americas: JPY70,068 million (9.0%), Oceania: JPY148,290 million (19.0%), Other regions: JPY46,552 million (6.0%)

Our net sales by product segment are as follows (numbers in parentheses are the ratio to total consolidated net sales):

Automotive Coatings: JPY122,895 million (15.7%), Decorative Paints: JPY440,904 million (56.4%), Industrial Coatings: JPY69,176 million (8.9%), Other Paints: JPY54,520 million (7.0%), Fine Chemicals: JPY16,954 million (2.2%), Paint Related Business: JPY76,694 million (9.8%)

Trade name: Nippon Paint Holdings Co., Ltd. (NPHD)
Tokyo Head Office: MUSEUM TOWER KYOBASHI, 14th floor, 1-7-2 Kyobashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo, Japan 104-0031
Osaka Head Office: 2-1-2 Oyodo Kita, Kita-ku, Osaka, Japan 531-8511
Tokyo Office: 4-1-15, Minami Shinagawa, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo 140-8675
Foundation: March 14, 1881
Capital: JPY671,432 million
Headcount: 342 (non-consolidated); 27,318 (consolidated) (as of December 31, 2020)

W-CH0.1a

(W-CH0.1a) Which activities in the chemical sector does your organization engage in?

Bulk organic chemicals
Specialty organic chemicals
Specialty inorganic chemicals

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	January 1, 2020	December 31, 2020

W0.3

(W0.3) Select the countries/areas for which you will be supplying data.

Japan

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.

Other, please specify
Companies, entities or groups over which operational control is exercised

W0.6

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

No

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	Important	Important	For direct use, we mainly need water as a raw material for paints and coatings, i.e. one of the raw materials of our water-based products. Because we use a large quantity of water at our plants—as a raw material for our products, a coolant for equipment, etc.—we need a sufficient amount of good quality fresh water. For indirect use, we mainly need water as a raw material (ion-exchanged water) or as part of emulsion and other raw materials. Because of this, we use a large quantity of water of a certain level as a raw material and thus need a sufficient amount of good quality fresh water of the highest quality possible. We also recognize that fresh water is important for our supply chains (indirect use). [How dependence on water can differ in the future between direct use (operating sites) and indirect use (supply chains) and its reasons] Because our production volume is expected to increase, quality fresh water for direct use will become increasingly important. We also expect to depend on water more as the percentage of water-based paints/coatings in our production volume increases due to a switchover from oil-based paints to water-based paints, on top of the increase in production volume. Our dependence on pure water for indirect use will likely increase as well, as we plan to boost sales from automotive coatings, etc. by 10-15% (CAGR) in our by-business sales targets up to 2023, and our suppliers use fresh water, too, making it equally important.
Sufficient amounts of recycled, brackish and/or produced water	Not very important	Not important at all	For direct use, we use seawater for exposure tests of marine coatings. Because the water quality does not matter in these tests, we do not consider seawater to be very important.

available for use			For indirect use, one possible main application of recycled water is for cleaning, cooling equipment, etc. by suppliers and customers. Because water for this application does not have to be recycled water or seawater, we decided it is unimportant. [How dependence on water can differ in the future between direct use (operating sites) and indirect use (supply chains) and its reasons] With regard to dependence on water, even when it becomes necessary to use a greater amount of seawater as the production of marine coatings expands, the quality of seawater does not matter in the tests. As such, we decided that this is not very important for future direct use, either. For indirect use, we believe that its importance will be about the same as it is now, as there is no possibility that we will use water for indirect use.

W1.2

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

	% of sites/facilities/operations	Please explain
Water withdrawals – total volumes	76-99	We monitor water withdrawals at least once every month. We check total volumes of water withdrawals by aggregating metered volumes for each water source and volumes on purchase slips.
Water withdrawals – volumes by source	76-99	We monitor water withdrawals at least once every month. We check total volumes of water withdrawals by metered volumes for each water source and volumes on purchase slips.
Water withdrawals quality	76-99	We take measurements at waterworks bureaus in each district once every month. We monitor the quality of water withdrawals according to the ministry ordinance on the water quality standards as stipulated in Article 4 of the Water Supply Act of Japan.
Water discharges – total volumes	76-99	We monitor water discharges at least once every year. We calculate water discharges by deducting amounts used for products from metered volumes of discharges and withdrawals.

Water discharges – volumes by destination	26-50	We monitor water discharges at least once every year. We calculate water discharges by deducting amounts used for products from metered volumes of discharges and withdrawals.
Water discharges – volumes by treatment method	76-99	We monitor water discharges at least once every year. We use meters to monitor water discharges treated at plants.
Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters	26-50	At least once a year, we monitor water discharge quality at factories to which the Sewerage Act and Water Pollution Prevention Act of Japan apply. We follow the JIS K 0102 "Testing Methods for Industrial Wastewater" to conduct monitoring. Water discharge quality at sales and other offices that are not subject to the above acts are not monitored.
Water discharge quality – temperature	26-50	At least once a year, we monitor water discharge quality at factories to which the Sewerage Act and Water Pollution Prevention Act of Japan apply. We follow the JIS K 0102 "Testing Methods for Industrial Wastewater" to conduct monitoring. Water discharge quality at sales and other offices that are not subject to the above acts are not monitored.
Water consumption – total volume	100%	We monitor water consumption at least once every year. We define water consumption as the volume of water used as a raw material for products, and its amount is entirely managed by the production control system.
Water recycled/reused	Less than 1%	We do not recycle water, but reuse cleaning water and reduce its volume.
The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers	76-99	At least once every year we inspect water tanks that use tap water as a water source, are equipped with a water receiving tank whose total effective capacity is 10 cubic meters or larger, and serve drinking water, etc. For inspection, pursuant to the "Inspection Methods for Management of Private Water Supply Facilities and Other Necessary Matters" (July 23, 2003, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare [MHLW] Public Notice No. 262) (Laws/Regulations Search III. Health, Chapter 1 Health, MHLW), we outsource inspection to third-party organizations certified by the MHLW Minister.

W1.2b

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

	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison with previous reporting year	Please explain
Total withdrawals	500	Lower	[Reasons for change from the previous year] Due to the spread of COVID-19, total withdrawals decreased in 2020 as production volume declined. [Explanations as to how the volume might change in the future] With an increase in production volume, we expect total withdrawals to grow as we need more water as a raw material for water-based paints, for cleaning tanks, etc. Furthermore, as the percentage of water-based paints out of the total production volume rises with the shift from oil-based to water-based paints, on top of the increase in production volume, total withdrawals should increase as well. As far as 2021 is concerned, withdrawals are expected to increase because we need more water to bring production back to normal after the drop in 2020 due to COVID-19.
Total discharges	289	Lower	[Reasons for change from the previous year] Due to the spread of COVID-19, total discharges decreased in 2020 as production volume declined. [Explanations as to how the volume might change in the future] With production volume increasing, we expect total discharges from our effluent treatment facilities to increase as we need more water for cleaning tanks, cooling boilers, etc. As far as 2021 is concerned, withdrawals are expected to increase because we need more water to bring production back to normal after the drop in 2020 due to COVID-19.
Total consumption	211	Lower	[Reasons for change from the previous year] Due to the spread of COVID-19, total consumption decreased in 2020 as the production volume declined. [Explanations as to how the volume might change in the future]

			With production volume increasing, we expect total consumption to increase as we need more water as a raw material for water-based paints, etc. Furthermore, as the percentage of water-based paints in the total production volume rises with the shift from oil-based to water-based paints, on top of the increase in the production volume, total consumption should increase as well. As far as 2021 is concerned, withdrawals are expected to increase because we need more water to bring production back to normal after the drop in 2020 due to COVID-19.

W1.2d

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

	Withdrawals are from areas with water stress	Identification tool	Please explain
Row 1	No	WRI Aqueduct	We use water as a raw material for paints and for cleaning tanks and cooling boilers, air conditioners, and other equipment. As such, we define water stress as a concern that there is a continuous presence of withdrawal difficulty. We checked the Aqueduct Water Risks Atlas to see how much water stress exists in the areas where our seven largest water consuming domestic Group plants are located (Chiba, Takahama, Osaka, Hirakata, Okayama, Tochigi, Toyoake), and we confirmed that the water stress level is low in those locations.

W1.2h

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

	Relevance	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison with previous reporting year	Please explain
Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes	Not relevant			This is not relevant as we mainly use supply water and industrial water and do not directly use fresh surface water.
Brackish surface water/Seawater	Not relevant			This is not relevant as we mainly use supply water and industrial water and

				do not withdraw seawater.
Groundwater – renewable	Relevant	1	Lower	One out of our 11 main sites in Japan withdraws groundwater for use at production processes. Because groundwater alone cannot meet our water demand, we also use supply water and industrial water. Due to the spread of COVID-19, the usage of groundwater decreased as production volume declined.
Groundwater – non-renewable	Not relevant			This is not relevant as we do not use non-renewable groundwater, though we do use some renewable groundwater.
Produced/Entrained water	Not relevant			This is not relevant as we do not use produced or entrained water.
Third party sources	Relevant	499	Lower	At our main 11 sites in Japan, we use third-party sources (supply water, industrial water) for production processes (cooling boilers and air conditioners, cleaning tanks, etc.) and as a raw material for paints. As such, third-party sources are important for our business. Many of our toning plants also use supply water, which is essential for their production processes, although not to the same degree as our main sites.

				(supply water: 224.7K m^3, industrial water: 274.4K m^3) Due to the spread of COVID-19, the usage of supply water and industrial water decreased as production volume declined.

W1.2i

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

	Relevance	Volume (megaliters/year)	Comparison with previous reporting year	Please explain
Fresh surface water	Relevant	100.26	Lower	Due to the spread of COVID-19, the discharge of fresh water to the surface decreased as production volume declined. Relevance to business: The three plants in Japan discharge water mainly to the E River (Aichi Takahama), Magame River (Chiba), and Shijihara River (Northern Hiroshima) in accordance with the effluent treatment method specified in their locations and the status of development.
Brackish surface water/seawater	Not relevant			This is not relevant as, because of the locations of our plants, we do not need to discharge water to specified destinations, and so there is no discharge to brackish surface water or seawater.
Groundwater	Not relevant			This is not relevant as, because of the locations of our plants, we do not need to discharge water to specified destinations, and so there is no

				discharge to groundwater.
Third-party destinations	Relevant	188.74	Lower	Due to the spread of COVID-19, the discharge of water to third-party destinations decreased as production volume declined. Relevance to business: Our plants located in areas with local-government-managed public sewerage or in industrial complexes where effluent treatment plants are available discharge water to such facilities.

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	% of your sites/facilities /operations this volume applies to	Please explain
Tertiary treatment	Not relevant				We do not treat our discharge at places other than our own effluent treatment plants (primary).
Secondary treatment	Not relevant				We do not treat our discharge at places other than our own effluent treatment plants (primary).
Primary treatment only	Relevant	211.4	Lower	11-20	We treat our discharge at our own effluent treatment plants. Destination of discharge after treatment: Public waters; 58.7K m^3

					Destination of discharge after treatment: Sewerage; 152.8K m^3
Discharge to the natural environment without treatment	Relevant	41.6	Lower	21-30	We mainly discharge rainwater to public waters. Treatment effluent water used for production is outsourced as waste.
Discharge to a third party without treatment	Relevant	36	Lower	51-60	We mainly discharge rainwater to public waters. Treatment effluent water used for production is outsourced as waste.
Other	Not relevant				Our ways of discharge are limited to those above.

W-CH1.3

(W-CH1.3) Do you calculate water intensity for your activities in the chemical sector?

Yes

W-CH1.3a

(W-CH1.3a) For your top five products by production weight/volume, provide the following water intensity information associated with your activities in the chemical sector.

Product type

Specialty organic chemicals

Product name

Coatings (for automobiles)

Water intensity value (m3)

2.81

Numerator: water aspect

Total water withdrawals

Denominator

Ton

Comparison with previous reporting year

Lower

Please explain

Numerator: Total water withdrawal used for the production of automotive coatings
Denominator: Production volume of automotive coatings
[Reason for change in volumes from the previous year]
Due to the spread of COVID-19, production volume decreased. Water intensity decreased as water consumption decreased year-on-year at a greater rate than the decrease in production volume.

[How the metrics are used internally]
In 2020, we identified our materiality, which includes "resources and environment," that is, effective and efficient use of resources such as water. Reduction in water intensity can lead to effective use of resources by improving water-saving technology and promoting "Maximization of Shareholder Value (MSV)," one of our basic management policies, by way of reducing production costs.

[Future trends in water-related intensity]
Water intensity looks set to increase going forward as we expect to continue to lower VOC content in paints. On the back of the global trends in regulating VOCs, there is an ongoing shift from solvent-based paints to water-based paints, which help to reduce VOCs significantly. Because of this, the usage of water as a raw material should increase, and so too will water intensity. On the other hand, water intensity may decrease, albeit by a small margin, because of a decline in water consumption due to improvement/development of the formulation of water-based paints and continued efforts to reduce water consumption at the paint production process by using recycled water.

[Details of the strategy implemented to reduce water consumption]
Water intensity can be roughly categorized into use for production processes and use as raw material. As a strategy to lower the former, some plants have begun managing/monitoring consumption of water for cleaning equipment, etc. and recycling cooling water and such in a bid to lower water withdrawals. They have also begun putting rainwater and treated water to effective use by checking water-saving practices during safety patrols (checking leakage and overflow). On the other hand, to lower the latter, we are considering developing high-heating residue paint alternatives to replace existing products. However, the intensity of water consumption (withdrawal) for use as a raw material will unavoidably increase due to the shift to water-based products.

Product type

Specialty organic chemicals

Product name

Coatings (for general industrial applications, primarily for construction machinery)

Water intensity value (m3)

0.91

Numerator: water aspect

Total water withdrawals

Denominator

Ton

Comparison with previous reporting year

About the same

Please explain

Numerator: Total water withdrawal used for the production of coatings for general industrial applications (primarily for construction machinery)
Denominator: Production volume of coatings for general industrial applications (primarily for construction machinery)
[Reason for change in volumes from the previous year]
Both the numerator (total withdrawal) and the denominator (production volume) showed a decline due to the spread of COVID-19, but water intensity remained almost the same as the previous year at the end of the day.

[How the metrics are used internally]
In 2020, we identified our materiality, which includes "resources and environment," that is, effective and efficient use of resources such as water. Reduction in water intensity can lead to effective use of resources by improving water-saving technology and promoting "Maximization of Shareholder Value (MSV)," one of our basic management policies, by way of reducing production costs.

[Future trends in water-related intensity]
As a strategy to lower water intensity, we will aggressively replace coatings for general industrial applications with powder paints that do not contain water as their raw materials. We expect water intensity to start declining as a result of this activity.

[Details of the strategy implemented to reduce water consumption]
We spent approximately JPY900 million to ramp up production capacity at our Chiba Plant (powder paints). Powder paints do not use organic solvents or produce any waste paints as coated paints can be recovered and recycled, and they make it easy to save labor for automated production. As such, the powder paint market is expected to grow. We are looking at a 35% sales increase for the powder paint business by 2023, five years after the plant became operational. Meanwhile, to lower the intensity of other types of water, we are considering reducing the water consumption involved in cleaning equipment. In more concrete terms, we have begun reducing water consumption by decreasing the volumes of water used at equipment cleaning processes and frequencies of cleaning and recycling cooling water, etc. For products other than powder paints, we are discussing ways to develop a paint recovery system that does not use water or chemicals.

Product type

Specialty organic chemicals

Product name

General-purpose paints (for construction)

Water intensity value (m3)

1.71

Numerator: water aspect

Total water withdrawals

Denominator

Ton

Comparison with previous reporting year

Higher

Please explain

Numerator: Total water withdrawal used for the production of coatings for construction applications
Denominator: Production volume of coatings for construction applications
[Reason for change in volumes from the previous year]
Total withdrawals declined somewhat from the previous year. However, water intensity increased because production volume dropped significantly due to the spread of COVID-19. Because of the strategy to develop low-VOC products, demand and the production ratio of water-based paints have increased, with the result that usage of water for cleaning equipment and consumption of water as a raw material have increased as well.

[How the metrics are used internally]
In 2020, we identified our materiality, which includes "resources and environment," that is, effective and efficient use of resources such as water. Reduction in water intensity can lead to effective use of resources by improving water-saving technology and promoting "Maximization of Shareholder Value (MSV)," one of our basic management policies, by way of reducing production costs.

[Future trends in water-related intensity]
Water intensity looks set to increase going forward as we expect to continue with the strategy to lower VOC content in paints.

[Details of the strategy implemented to reduce water consumption]
As a strategy to lower water intensity, we have been able to reduce water consumption by increasing the in-oil-can toning ratio to reduce cleaning water at the toning process (toning within market containers) and decreasing equipment cleaning frequency, etc. Although water consumption (withdrawal) for use as a raw material will unavoidably increase due to the shift to water-based products, we have begun lowering withdrawals by reviewing equipment cleaning and processes, recycling cooling water, and otherwise.

Product type

Specialty inorganic chemicals

Product name

Surface treatment agents

Water intensity value (m3)

1.13

Numerator: water aspect

Total water withdrawals

Denominator

Ton

Comparison with previous reporting year

About the same

Please explain

Numerator: Total water withdrawal used for the production of surface treatment agents
Denominator: Production volume of surface treatment agents
[Reason for change in volumes from the previous year]
Both the numerator (total withdrawal) and the denominator (production volume) showed a decline due to the spread of COVID-19, but water intensity remained almost the same as the previous year at the end of the day.

[How the metrics are used internally]
In 2020, we identified our materiality, which includes "resources and environment," that is, effective and efficient use of resources such as water. Reduction in water intensity can lead to effective use of resources by improving water-saving technology and promoting "Maximization of Shareholder Value (MSV)," one of our basic management policies, by way of reducing production costs.

[Future trends in water-related intensity]
Reduction in water intensity for raw materials of products, i.e., lowering water content, has limits because of product safety management, making it difficult. At production processes, water consumption and water intensity may be reduced but only by a small margin. We also constantly monitor water consumption by customers/users, staying ever conscious of the need to develop products that help reduce cleaning frequencies.

[Details of the strategy implemented to reduce water consumption]
As a strategy to lower water intensity, we are considering increasing the content of active ingredients in treatment agents or reducing water consumption while cleaning equipment. We are also developing products that meet market needs, such as a coating-type pre-treatment system that does not need cleaning with water, a feature that helps to reduce water usage and protect water quality.

W1.4

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

Yes, our suppliers

W1.4a

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

Row 1

% of suppliers by number

1-25

% of total procurement spend

76-100

Rationale for this coverage

i) Explanations as to why these suppliers are covered in the report

We sent a questionnaire survey to the top 56 suppliers that together account for 90% of our total purchases. They represent approximately 24% of all our 230 suppliers.

ii) How suppliers are incentivized to report their data

Suppliers who have scored below 70 points in the questionnaire survey are deemed underperformers and encouraged to improve. We also make it a rule to purchase more raw materials from suppliers whose improvement efforts are without flaws.

Impact of the engagement and measures of success

i) Details of types of information suppliers were requested to provide

Evaluation of impact and the results of engagement: We are working to reduce the usage of water resources throughout the supply chain, which covers the procurement of raw materials, production, logistics, use of products, disposal, and recycling. We investigate and verify suppliers' efforts in this regard to determine which suppliers are actively engaging in environmental activities, including their efforts to use water and other resources in a sustainable manner and reduce water discharge. We send a questionnaire survey to key suppliers of raw materials and rank them into A (90%+), B (80-89%), C (70-79%), D (60-69%), E (50-59%), and F (below 50%). Suppliers who have scored below 70 points in the questionnaire survey are deemed underperformers and encouraged to improve.

ii) How is such information utilized within the company

We disclose our basic approaches to business transactions in the form of the procurement policy. All of the Group employees and business partners are encouraged to understand and practice this policy. We have drawn up the procurement guidelines that include concrete contents distilled from the procurement policy to determine what our business partners and we are expected to comply with, thus performing responsible procurement. We refer to the questionnaire findings to update the procurement guidelines to make them more specific and easy to understand.

iii) Details of how success is measured (e.g., evaluation criteria used)

In the 2020 survey, we use suppliers' scores as success metrics (more suppliers scoring 70 points or higher). Until 2019, we used to consult with suppliers whose score was below

60 to confirm the details of their activities and what they are doing to improve. More recently, however, because the overall scores have risen, we only consulted with those scoring below 70 in the 2020 survey and discussed a broader range of topics with those suppliers.
Also, in the 2020 survey, we invited nine suppliers (accounting for 7% of the total amount of purchases) who scored low to discuss possible improvement ideas.
Forty-seven suppliers (accounting for 83% of the total amount of purchases) were deemed to be without problems with their efforts.
For this survey, the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC) Japan's self-assessment questionnaire (CSR: systems for promoting/correcting corporate governance, human rights, labor, environment, fair corporate activities, quality/safety, information security, supply chains, and social contributions; Environment: international norms, domestic laws/regulations, understanding of overseas acts on chemical substance management, efforts to utilize water and other resources in a sustainable manner and reduce drainage, and systems for correction, as necessary) was used. Each item was weighted to produce a 100 point scale.

Comment

W1.4b

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

Type of engagement

Innovation & collaboration

Details of engagement

Educate suppliers about water stewardship and collaboration

% of suppliers by number

76-100

% of total procurement spend

76-100

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

To spread our initiatives, all suppliers with whom we do business are covered, in principle, regardless of the size of transactions.

Impact of the engagement and measures of success

i) Details of the beneficial results from collaborative activities
To further promote collaboration with suppliers, in 2020, we began organizing training seminars designed to share information and disseminate our policies. In the first year, we introduced ESG management of the NPHD Group and explained what they needed to know to prepare raw materials specifications. Although the seminar was given online due to COVID-19, over 300 members from 78% of our suppliers participated. Going forward, we are planning to continue with supplier surveys to reduce environmental burden by, for example, efficient use of water resources throughout our supply chain.

ii) Clear explanation of how we measure the success of collaborations with suppliers
This training seminar is given to a broader scope of suppliers than that for questionnaire surveys, and the immediate success metrics are to increase attendance. As it began as recently as in 2020, increasing both the ratio and number of attendance is the short-term goal.

Comment

W2. Business impacts

W2.1

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

No

W2.2

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

No

W3. Procedures

W-CH3.1

(W-CH3.1) How does your organization identify and classify potential water pollutants associated with its activities in the chemical sector that could have a detrimental impact on water ecosystems or human health?

[Details of our policy and process used to identify potential water pollutants]
We make every effort to protect the ecosystem (including the prevention of water pollution) and minimize our use of chemical substances that can harm human health. This is done by establishing the Basic Policy for Responsible Care in compliance with Responsible Care (RC) activities, whereby chemical industries and businesses handling chemical substances around the world voluntarily consider the impact of their products on the environment, safety, and health at all stages of their lifecycle from development, production, logistics, use, final consumption to disposal of chemical substances, disclose the results of their activities, and engage in dialogues and communication with society at large. We identify and classify potential water pollutants according to the definitions of harmful substances and other items in the Water Pollution Prevention Act of Japan. For items and substances that could have a detrimental impact on water ecosystems, we not only follow legal standards (equivalent to the Water Pollution Prevention Act of Japan) but also set voluntary standards which raise the bar higher, and measure water quality periodically for control. Should the concentration of any of these controlled substances exceed their standard values and spread outside of our premises, there is a concern that the ecosystem could be disrupted in areas of public waters and that sewerage treatment facilities could

become overloaded if such substances were discharged into sewer drains, which would affect the well-being of relevant areas.
[Details of whether we comply with the standards thus set]
We ensure compliance with regard to harmful substances and designated substances as specified in the Water Pollution Prevention Act by measuring and recording the levels of the aforementioned substances as stipulated therein and, when needed, appointing pollution prevention managers. We also have third parties audit our process pursuant to ISO 14001. In addition to ensuring compliance with the Water Pollution Prevention Act, every year we submit a report on the type of chemicals, their quantity, and the sources from which they are released into the environment, including water systems, or moved out of our plants as part of waste, as required by the PRTR system.
[Information on whether the policy and/or process differ between different parts of our value chain and if so, how]
The impact that our production processes and those of raw materials suppliers, who are upstream in our value chain, have on water systems is largely equivalent, but the same of production/post-manufacturing processes of users of our products can be different. We inform those downstream in our value chain of the potential risks associated with the use and storage of these harmful chemical substances by describing them in safety the data sheets (SDSs) of our products. With regard to chemical hazards, aquatic environmental toxicity (acute, chronic) is included for water, but their physical and chemical properties may differ depending on the conditions of use, storage, disposal, and transportation. Please note that the Basic Policy for Responsible Care covers any and all forms of a burden on the environment, and changes in physical properties will not affect the policy at all. One source of concern that has recently caught our attention is that plastics, including paints and coated goods, are required to be highly durable and so do not easily biodegrade and/or decompose, with the result that microplastics pollute the marine ecosystem, affecting water systems and human health.

W-CH3.1a

(W-CH3.1a) Describe how your organization minimizes adverse impacts of potential water pollutants on water ecosystems or human health. Report up to ten potential pollutants associated with your activities in the chemical sector.

Potential water pollutant	Value chain stage	Description of water pollutant and potential impacts	Management procedures	Please explain
Lead	Direct operations Product use	It is concerned that leaked lead may be orally ingested by humans via marine creatures to the detriment of human bodies (neural toxicity, carcinogenicity, etc.)	Compliance with effluent quality standards Measures to prevent spillage, leaching, and leakages R&D into less harmful alternative products	We include lead in the list of controlled items for effluent quality to take measurements periodically. We ensure that the lead level is below our voluntary standards, which are higher than statutory standards. (Direct operations) To prepare for accidental leaks, we have installed materials for contingency, set a necessary procedure, and conduct emergency drills periodically. Our goal is to reduce the

				number of accidental leaks to zero. (Direct operations) To eventually eliminate lead, we are developing lead-free products. We were able to reduce the amount of lead used as a raw material to zero by the end of 2019. (Use of products)

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.

Direct operations

Coverage

Full

Risk assessment procedure

Water risks are assessed in an environmental risk assessment

Frequency of assessment

Annually

How far into the future are risks considered?

3 to 6 years

Type of tools and methods used

Tools on the market
Enterprise Risk Management
Databases
Other

Tools and methods used

WRI Aqueduct
Regional government databases
Internal company methods
National-specific tools or standards

Comment

We checked with the Aqueduct Water Risks Atlas to determine that the water risk at our seven key operations in Japan is Low-Medium. To assess the risk, we have developed an internal risk assessment process based on RC activities and ISO 14001. Furthermore,

we refer to a hazard map (database compiled by local governments) based on the Flood Control Act of Japan to assess physical risks that are deemed to be high.

Supply chain

Coverage

Full

Risk assessment procedure

Water risks are assessed in an environmental risk assessment

Frequency of assessment

Annually

How far into the future are risks considered?

More than 6 years

Type of tools and methods used

Tools on the market
Databases
Other

Tools and methods used

WRI Aqueduct
Regional government databases
Internal company methods
Other, please specify
Supplier assessment of the UNGCNJ

Comment

Other stages of the value chain

Coverage

Partial

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?

1 to 3 years

Type of tools and methods used

Databases
Other

Tools and methods used

Regional government databases
Internal company methods

Comment

We must use water as a raw material of products and for production, and there is a risk of cancelled or delayed shipment at times of drought or flood. Also, because our products can affect the contents of effluent from customers' sites, we occasionally show our customers how we can improve the quality of our effluent.

W3.3b

(W3.3b) Which of the following contextual issues are considered in your organization's water-related risk assessments?

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Water availability at a basin/catchment level	Relevant, always included	[Reasons why the issue is relevant to the company's business] At our production sites, water is indispensable for our production processes and as a raw material for paints. [Tools and methods used for the assessments] We use WRI Aqueduct to assess water-related risks (quantities and quality of fresh water, etc.) now and in the future by taking into account the locations of each plant. [How is this issue assessed in terms of water-related risks] As Aqueduct indicates, we recognize that the present level of water withdrawal risks is generally low in Japan.
Water quality at a basin/catchment level	Relevant, always included	[Reasons why the issue is relevant to the company's business] Since we use industrial water and supply water as a raw material for production at our production sites, water quality checks are essential. Also, water quality is always included in assessments in order to comply with relevant environmental standards/regulations on plant effluent, leaks, etc. [Tools and methods used for the assessments] We do not withdraw water directly from rivers but purchase industrial water and supply water on a contract basis; at the time of withdrawal, we use water that conforms to the criteria/standards of each relevant local government. At the time of discharge, we set voluntary discharge standards that are more stringent than those established by national or local governments. At production sites, we monitor pH, suspended solids, oils, and other parameters in plant effluent to ensure that relevant water quality standards are met at all of our sites. We also internally (ISO 14001) monitor the status of compliance with quality regulations/standards of effluent by following the PDCA cycle. [How is this issue assessed in terms of water-related risks] In light of Aqueduct and national standards, risks associated with the quality of water withdrawn are low. We also use an internal method (ISO 14001) to check discharge to confirm that its risks are also low.
Stakeholder conflicts concerning water	Relevant, always included	[Reasons why the issue is relevant to the company's business]

resources at a basin/catchment level		Water resources are indispensable for our business, but we do not have any stakeholder conflicts concerning water resources from rivers, etc. near our offices and plants. To manage potential risks, we established voluntary discharge standards that are more stringent than those established by the national or local governments. At production sites, we monitor pH, suspended solids, oils, and other parameters in plant effluent to ensure that relevant water quality standards are met at all of our sites. In an effort to coexist with host communities where our plants are located, our employees volunteer to clean rivers and coasts near their offices and plants. [Tools and methods used for the assessments] As a method for management/assessment of risks, we monitor whether water quality remains within the regulations/standards of the national and local governments and self-set standards to ensure there is no conflict with stakeholders. When following the PDCA cycle for internal methods (activities based on the Basic Policy for Responsible Care / ISO 14001), we monitor whether the environmental burden caused by our operations has an effect on the health of local residents and employees and whether the ecosystem is protected by conducting external audits and internal RC audits (voluntary audits by internal RC auditors) as stipulated in ISO 14001 for assessment/management. [How is this issue assessed in terms of water-related risks] With regard to conflicts among stakeholders over water resources, we use internal methods (ISO 14001, RC audits) to determine the possibility of this occurring to conclude that such risks are low.
Implications of water on your key commodities/raw materials	Relevant, always included	[Reasons why the issue is relevant to the company's business] Many of the raw materials of our paints are derived from petroleum. As such, a large quantity of water, including boiler water and cooling water, is needed for the distillation/purification process of toluene, xylene, and other substances. Should suppliers' operations be affected by water shortages, our materials procurement will be affected as well. We also use water as one of the raw materials for emulsion, etc., and so we recognize that water is important in our supply chain (indirect use). Furthermore, we also use a large quantity of water at production processes, and as a raw material for our products, so we always include risks that water may cause to raw materials and mainstay products in the assessment protocol. [Tools and methods used for the assessments] Many of our key products use water as a raw material, thus requiring the quality of the water to be kept higher than a certain level. This means that our water is constantly monitored. We use WRI Aqueduct to assess water-related risks (quantities and quality of fresh water, etc.) now and in the future by taking into account the locations of each plant. We send questionnaire surveys to key suppliers to ask them about their initiatives to manage effluent and use

		water resources efficiently, so that we can understand and manage their present and future risks. [How is this issue assessed in terms of water-related risks] Within the scope that can be verified by the above-mentioned measures, we recognize such risks are low.
Water-related regulatory frameworks	Relevant, always included	[Reasons why the issue is relevant to the company's business] Effluent discharged from paint production processes must comply with effluent / water quality standards in each area. If water-related regulations / effluent standards are tightened in areas where our plants are located, we may need to make additional capital expenditures. Furthermore, an increasing number of local governments (water providers) are raising water rates to maintain/replace obsolete waterworks. Increases in such capital expenditures and expenses can affect our business earnings. [Tools and methods used for the assessments] We monitor the latest regulatory trends by acquiring pertinent information from relevant local governments, regulatory authorities, or industry associations from the drafting stage of regulations since it is too late to act after laws/regulations have taken effect. We conduct ISO 14001 and RC audits to investigate environmental laws/regulations, which cover the contents of the regulations and our monitoring system and determine laws/regulations applicable to us, thus assessing such regulatory risks. [How is this issue assessed in terms of water-related risks] Over the short term, we do not expect water-related regulations to have a major impact on us. Over the mid-/long term, we are closely watching trends in effluent standards/regulations and water rates as stipulated by local governments of our host communities and the national government.
Status of ecosystems and habitats	Relevant, always included	[Reasons why the issue is relevant to the company's business] Some of our plants outsource treatment of effluent from paint production as waste or discharge them into areas of public waters / sewerage after treatment at our effluent treatment plants, and we periodically check the discharge volume from each plant. Should the concentration of any of these controlled substances exceed their standard values and spread outside of our premises, there is a concern that the ecosystem could be disrupted in areas of public waters and we hasten to investigate the scope of such impact. [Tools and methods used for the assessments] To manage items and substances that could have a detrimental impact on the water quality environment, we measure the water quality periodically in compliance with statutory standards (as required by the Water Pollution Prevention Act of Japan), as well as more stringent voluntary standards. When following the PDCA cycle for internal methods (activities based on the Basic Policy for Responsible Care / ISO 14001), we monitor if the environmental burden caused by our

		operations affects the ecosystem / animal and plant habitats and if the ecosystem is protected by conducting external audits and internal RC audits (voluntary audits by internal RC auditors) as stipulated in ISO 14001 for assessment/management. We constantly check controlled substances in databases compiled by the national and local governments. [How is this issue assessed in terms of water-related risks] We use internal methods (ISO 14001, RC audits) to check the risks associated with the ecosystem and the state of animals and plants. We also indicate hazard classification criteria and labels each product in respective SDSs in line with the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS). Furthermore, we assess risks in accordance with the Industrial Safety and Health Act.
Access to fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services for all employees	Relevant, always included	[Reasons why the issue is relevant to the company's business] In the Basic Policy for Responsible Care, we make it clear to ensure employees' occupational safety and health. Accordingly, provision of safe water to all employees is essential. Since we use a significant amount of organic solvents for our business, we have installed emergency shower booths (to rinse away organic solvents and other harmful chemical substances on the spot at times of exposure) as required by law. [Tools and methods used for the assessments] We periodically test the quality of tap water that serves employees at all of our sites. We use internal methods (ISO 14001, RC audits) to check if wash services of sufficient quantity and quality are offered to all employees. [How is this issue assessed in terms of water-related risks] In Japan, risks of water shortages are low. Assessments that use the above-mentioned tools and methods have concluded that such risks are low.
Other contextual issues, please specify		

W3.3c

(W3.3c) Which of the following stakeholders are considered in your organization's water-related risk assessments?

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Customers	Relevant, always included	[Reasons for inclusion in risk assessments] We must use water as a raw material for products and production. They are included in risk assessments as sales and profits may drop if shipments are suspended or delayed at times of drought or flood. When customers use our products, they may affect effluent standards at customers' production processes, depending on their ingredients and coating conditions. Customers are included in our risk assessments since we could lose credibility in the eyes of our business

		partners and sales and profits in case we fail to provide products that meet customer needs or accurate information. [How we engage with stakeholders] 1) Depending on the situation, we ask retailers/customers to adjust inventory quantities by building their inventory. 2) We periodically exchange information with customers on the status of their use of our products and, as occasion demands, provide them with advice on improving effluent quality.
Employees	Relevant, always included	[Reasons for inclusion in risk assessments] Employees always need access to safe water free from sanitary concerns for drinking, washing hands, and other purposes, and it is their employer's responsibility to supply it. [How we engage with stakeholders] We made it clear in the Basic Policy for Responsible Care that we ensure employees' occupational safety and health and provide them with safe water. We periodically test the quality of tap water that serves employees at all of our sites. We use internal methods (ISO 14001, RC audits) to check if wash services of sufficient quantity and quality are offered to all employees.
Investors	Relevant, always included	[Reasons for inclusion in risk assessments] We must use water as a raw material for products and production. They are included in risk assessments as sales and profits may drop if shipments are suspended or delayed at times of drought or flood. Because a drop in sales and profits can affect the analysis of investors, decision-making, and, in some cases, behaviour as shareholders, we believe it necessary to have them understand how we address water issues so that we can reflect their feedback in our initiatives to reduce water-related risks. [How we engage with stakeholders] We report on our efforts to address water-related issues by disclosing our initiatives on our integrated reports and the corporate website and replying to rating agencies' CDP Water Security Questionnaire and other surveys. In compiling integrated reports, our IR and ESG departments meet with investors to explain our activities and compare notes with them.
Local communities	Relevant, always included	[Reasons for inclusion in risk assessments] Pollution of rivers, etc. by plant effluent can be a major risk to a community. [How we engage with stakeholders] We established voluntary discharge standards that are more stringent than those established by the national or local governments. At production sites, we monitor pH, suspended solids, oils, and other parameters in plant effluent to ensure that relevant water quality standards are met at all of our sites. In an effort to coexist with host communities, our employees volunteer to clean rivers and coasts near their offices and plants.

NGOs	Relevant, always included	[Reasons for inclusion in risk assessments] When we consider what we should do to address water-related issues, comments from NGOs are important as they have different perspectives compared to businesses and often locate issues with our business activities that escape our attention. [How we engage with stakeholders] We do not have direct engagement with NGOs concerning water, but we are occasionally involved in water-related projects through our memberships with several NGOs, whose membership fees, etc. are donated to such projects. Because some rating agencies continuously follow reports and websites of NGOs that conduct highly reliable surveys, we believe it important to make constant efforts to address water-related issues in our everyday business.
Other water users at a basin/catchment level	Relevant, always included	[Reasons for inclusion in risk assessments] Pollution of rivers, etc. by effluent from our plants can pose a significant risk to other users and local communities located in the basins of the same water systems and rivers. We monitor water usage by other users in the basin of the same rivers from data compiled by local governments. [How we engage with stakeholders] We established voluntary discharge standards that are more stringent than those established by the national or local governments. At production sites, we monitor pH, suspended solids, oils, and other parameters in plant effluent to ensure that relevant water quality standards are met at all of our sites. Assuming leakage cases during transportation of products, in addition to in and outside of our plant premises, we simulate prevention of the spread of such pollutants as well as collection scenarios.
Regulators	Relevant, always included	[Reasons for inclusion in risk assessments] Effluent discharged from paint production processes must comply with effluent / water quality standards in each area. If water-related regulations / effluent standards are tightened in areas where our plants are located, we may need to make additional capital expenditures, which poses financial risks. Furthermore, an increasing number of local governments (water providers) are raising water rates to maintain/replace obsolete waterworks. Increases in such capital expenditures and expenses can affect earnings of our business. [How we engage with stakeholders] We monitor the latest regulatory trends by acquiring pertinent information from relevant local governments, regulatory authorities from the drafting stage of regulations since it is too late to act after laws/regulations have taken effect.
River basin management authorities	Relevant, always included	[Reasons for inclusion in risk assessments] Because water-related regulations and river management plans on the local government level can affect water withdrawals and water quality maintenance, we need to constantly monitor trends in water-related regulations and watershed management plans in areas where our plants are located. Changes in the upper limit

		of water withdrawals or water quality can affect our operations, potentially posing a significant risk depending on the extent of such changes. [How we engage with stakeholders] We manage the river basins in each region by setting voluntary effluent standards. By way of business liaison meetings, etc. with river basin management authorities, we stay up to date on trends in regulations and river basin management plans.
Statutory special interest groups at a local level	Not relevant, explanation provided	[Reasons for non-inclusion in risk assessments] There are no groups that should be included here. [Company-specific explanations about whether such groups will remain irrelevant in the future] When launching a new plant, we need to determine if there are any statutory special interest groups at a local level. Though we intend to renovate some of our plants in Japan, there are no plans to establish plants in new areas, so we do not believe they will become relevant in the future.
Suppliers	Relevant, always included	[Reasons for inclusion in risk assessments] Many of our suppliers use water as a raw material or during production. Many of the raw materials of our paints are derived from petroleum. As such, a large quantity of water, including boiler water and cooling water, is needed for the distillation/purification process of toluene, xylene, and other substances. We also use water as one of the raw materials for emulsion, etc., and so we recognize that water is important in our supply chain (indirect use). [How we engage with stakeholders] We are working to monitor and reduce water-related risks by, for example, sending a questionnaire survey to assess suppliers.
Water utilities at a local level	Relevant, always included	[Reasons for inclusion in risk assessments] Supply water and industrial water from local water providers to each plant and office provided on a contract basis are indispensable in providing production processes and employees with a sufficient amount of quality water. As such, because supply forecasts/restrictions and price revisions can affect our business activities, we include trends in water utilities at a local level in our risk assessments. It is also essential to monitor water quality in order to maintain production and the health of our employees. [How we engage with stakeholders] When renewing contracts, etc. we gather information on the future prospects of supply water and industrial water that we use at production processes. We also periodically check the quality of water supplied to offices to maintain the health of our employees.
Other stakeholder, please specify		

W3.3d

(W3.3d) 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.

In fiscal 2020, at the request of the BOD, we drew up the NPHD Group's strategies/policies and action plans on ESG and sustainability, including those for climate-related issues, and established the ESG Committee, which evaluates/promotes the implementation of such strategies/policies/plans. Under the ESG Committee is the Environment Subcommittee, which identifies and assesses risks and opportunities associated with water and maps out a course of action for material risks and opportunities thus identified. The ESG Committee meets at least twice a year, and the Environment Subcommittee meets every month.

Comprised of division heads of Corporate Planning, Safety and Environment, R&D, and ESG Promotion of NPHD and Responsible Care* managers from operating companies within the NPHD Group, the Environment Subcommittee locates and assesses wide-ranging risks and opportunities associated with environmental issues including water.

Going forward, the Environment Subcommittee will send the risks and opportunities it has identified and assessed, together with relevant action plans, to the ESG Committee, which will then determine relevant targets and action plans for the NPHD Group after deliberations and report to the BOD.

[Application of water-related risk assessment tools]

To assess water-related risks, we use WRI Aqueduct's Chemicals indicators (ex. Base Line Water Stress) to evaluate our main plants in Japan. By evaluating our main plants, we forecast and assess present and future risks. To make detailed assessments of water-related risks in each location of plants, we use hazard maps from local governments' databases to check details. Because their evaluation criteria differ, we cannot make uniform assessments. Consequently, we use commercially available tools such as AQUEDUCT in conjunction with local governments' databases. We also monitor trends in laws/regulations by way of ISO 14001 and RC activities.

[How assessment results are utilized in decision-making]

For direct operations, we use the assessment results above to reflect them in capex plans of effluent treatment technology/equipment, which adds to maintenance costs over the short term as deteriorating water quality puts a greater burden on recycling equipment. Over the medium/long term, they allow us to respond to an increase in prohibited substances and stricter effluent standards due to the tightening of effluent regulations/standards. We also use the results to discuss if we can cope with these issues by changing our operations, etc.

With regard to the value chain, we use hazard maps and legal regulation databases compiled by local governments to check regulatory requirements such as effluent standards for positions/plants where our major customers use our products, and provide instructions for use and other pieces of advice that match ingredients/properties of our products, thus helping customers to avoid risks.

* The global chemical industry's voluntary initiative to implement and improve measures for the safety of the environment, with key topics being environmental conservation, security and disaster prevention, industrial safety and health, safety for chemical substances and products, safety for logistics, and communication.

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?

Yes, both in direct operations and the rest of our value chain

W4.1a

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

[Definition of substantive financial or strategic impact]
Damage to consolidated net assets, consolidated net sales, and consolidated ordinary profit of the NPHD Group

[Thresholds of substantive changes]
(1) Damages exceeding 3% of the amount of net assets (on a consolidated basis) within the NPHD Group's reporting boundary
(2) Fluctuation by 10% or more in consolidated net sales within the NPHD Group's reporting boundary from the start-of-year net sales forecast for the relevant fiscal year
(3) Fluctuation by 30% or more in consolidated ordinary profit within the NPHD Group's reporting boundary from the start-of-year ordinary profit forecast for the relevant fiscal year

[The measures, metrics or indicators used to identify substantive changes]
The NPHD Group Risk Management Committee is established (chaired by a Representative Executive Officer) to deliberate on continual review and improvement of the management of safety, climate change, the environment, compliance and other material risks for the Group, as well as an internal control system. With their frequency, impact, and seriousness being taken into account, substantive financial/strategic impact that such risks might have on the Group's business are classified into as above. This definition and the standards are subject to periodical review.

[Whether the definition is applicable to direct operation sites, the supply chain, or both]
In principle, both operation sites and the supply chain are applicable, but the impact on the supply chain is assessed by taking other factors into consideration as the scope of information that can be gained on the supply chain is limited.

[One or more examples of substantive impacts considered]
We are planning to relocate the manufacturing functions of our plants located along the coastal area (West Japan) to an inland area to avoid damage from typhoons and floods (names of plants to be relocated are not to be disclosed).

W4.1b

(W4.1b) What is the total number of facilities exposed to water risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business, and what proportion of your company-wide facilities does this represent?

	Total number of facilities exposed to water risk	% company-wide facilities this represents	Comment
Row 1	1	1-25	

W4.1c

(W4.1c) By river basin, what is the number and proportion of facilities exposed to water risks that could have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business, and what is the potential business impact associated with those facilities?

Country/Area & River basin

Japan

Other, please specify

The Kinu River

Number of facilities exposed to water risk

1

% company-wide facilities this represents

1-25

% company's total global revenue that could be affected

11-20

Comment

W4.2

(W4.2) Provide details of identified risks in your direct operations with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business, and your response to those risks.

Country/Area & River basin

Japan

Other, please specify

The Kinu River

Type of risk & Primary risk driver

Physical

Pollution incident

Primary potential impact

Fines, penalties or enforcement orders

Company-specific description

At Tochigi Plant, we produce surface treatment agents using raw materials that are designated as poisonous materials. Should effluent not be treated appropriately and hazardous substances accidentally leak out of plants, we may be subjected to administrative penalties.

Timeframe

More than 6 years

Magnitude of potential impact

Low

Likelihood

Very unlikely

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

Potential financial impact figure - minimum (currency)

500,000

Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)

300,000,000

Explanation of financial impact

The Water Pollution Prevention Act and Sewerage Act of Japan impose "imprisonment with required labor for less than six months or a fine of not more than 500,000 yen" for violations. In cases of violations, we may have to pay these penalties, be required to limit operations at any plants in question until improvements are made, or pay for countermeasures. We simulated a case where our Tochigi Plant is temporarily closed down (for a month) due to a violation of the Act. For the sake of confidentiality, we used the average unit price of all our products on offer for the calculation. We thus estimated the financial impact to be about 0.2% (300 million yen) of Nippon Paint's net sales in Japan.

Primary response to risk

Improve pollution abatement and control measures

Description of response

Expenses for measures to prevent/control pollution, including repair of incidental equipment, such as facilities and piping that can cause / have caused leaks, prevention of leaks to the areas surrounding Tochigi Plant's premises and the Kinu River, and recurrence prevention training if the leak is attributable to human error.

Cost of response

900,000,000

Explanation of cost of response

This is a tentative amount, which is about equal to the cost of renovating equipment at the Chiba Plant in 2018. The cost of the prevention/control of pollution alone should be far below this amount.

W4.2a

(W4.2a) Provide details of risks identified within your value chain (beyond direct operations) with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business, and your response to those risks.

Country/Area & River basin

Japan

Other, please specify

Ara River

Stage of value chain

Supply chain

Type of risk & Primary risk driver

Physical

Flooding

Primary potential impact

Supply chain disruption

Company-specific description

Plants of main raw materials for paints are located along the Ara River. Analysis by specialists suggests that in the worst-case scenario, 2019's Typhoon Hagibis could have destroyed the banks of the Ara River. If the frequency and seriousness of heavy rains increase to the point where rivers flood, suppliers' plants could become inundated and submerged, preventing us from purchasing raw materials. Should that happen, our production would be affected and operations suspended, and our business partners would feel the effect as well, with the result that we might lose business and see our sales impacted. If we purchase from other suppliers, there is a risk of our profitability being eroded due to higher prices and procurement costs.

Timeframe

4-6 years

Magnitude of potential impact

Low

Likelihood

Unlikely

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

1,400,000,000

Potential financial impact figure - minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure - maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact

An estimated amount of purchases in recent years from main suppliers located in relevant areas

Primary response to risk

Upstream

Increase supplier diversification

Description of response

Purchasing raw materials from alternative suppliers not located in the Ara River basin who are not affected

As raw materials become scarce, we expect raw material prices and suppliers' development costs to increase.

Cost of response

140,000,000

Explanation of cost of response

For the calculation, we estimated that a price hike and an increase in procurement cost amounted to about 10% of the current procurement cost of the paints in question.

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

Other, please specify

Helping customers to reduce water consumption at their painting process by promoting the efficient use of water resources

Company-specific description & strategy to realize opportunity

i) Explanations of reasons why this opportunity is deemed strategic to the company

With the world becoming increasingly environmentally conscious, the need for products and coating equipment that use minimal water at customers' coating processes is increasing, which in turn should expand our sales opportunities.

ii) Explanations of actions to realize the opportunity
To realize an ideal society by 2030, we have begun future-oriented discussions about what we can do as a paint/coating manufacturer. Accordingly, we defined eco-friendly products in March 2019. Of the five definitions, those related to water are: "products that substantially increase the utilization efficiency of resources (including water) and can apply eco-friendly technological/industrial processes" and "products that reduce the release of chemical substances into the environment at the coating / surface treatment processes." Through the development/spread of these eco-friendly products, we are working hard to contribute to the sustainable development of society.

iii) A case study or example of the strategy being implemented
Below are some of the example cases that have been realized through the development/spread of products
Situation)
Automobile bodies use cold-rolled steel sheet and galvanized sheet steel, as well as aluminum sheet steel. Before the electrodeposition coating processes, attached oils and metal powder are removed during the cleaning process, and chemical conversion coating is done to add paint adhesion and corrosion resistance. This treatment process produces sludge and uses a large quantity of water, which add to customers' environmental impact.
Task)
To help solve customers' issues, we will commercialize eco-friendly chemical conversion coating agents for coatings of automobile bodies, which reduce harmful substances and industrial waste and substantially reduce water consumption.
Action)
We are making R&D efforts to commercialize eco-friendly chemical conversion coating agents that perform as well as zinc phosphate-based agents, which are widely used now, yet do not contain heavy metals and phosphorus compounds. We will promote their broad use by various customers in the market.
Response)
Our R&D team has succeeded in commercializing an eco-friendly, next-generation chemical conversion coating agent for automobile bodies. This agent offers advantages over its zinc phosphate-based equivalent in that it doesn't need the surface conditioning process, produces minimal by-products (sludge) as a result of chemical conversion, and substantially reduces treatment water consumption, thus contributing to a shorter process, water conservation, and less industrial waste generation.
In 2020, the total R&D expenses in the region, including this chemical conversion system, were approximately 5.5 billion yen.

Estimated timeframe for realization

1 to 3 years

Magnitude of potential financial impact

Low-medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

300,000,000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

Explanation of financial impact

Evolving water-saving techniques will help us to reduce water consumption, which will save us water charges and lower our costs.

Also, by helping customers to improve their water-saving technologies at their painting process, we can expect to enhance our competitiveness, which should then add to our sales and market share. When the product is accepted by customers and boosts our paint business sales in Japan by 0.5%, sales would increase by approximately 300 million yen.

W5. Facility-level water accounting

W5.1

(W5.1) For each facility referenced in W4.1c, provide coordinates, water accounting data, and a comparison with the previous reporting year.

Facility reference number

Facility 1

Facility name (optional)

Country/Area & River basin

Japan

Other, please specify

Kinu River

Latitude

36.544581

Longitude

139.99125

Located in area with water stress

No

Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters/year)

73.5

Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

About the same

Withdrawals from fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers and lakes

0

Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

Withdrawals from third party sources

73.5

Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters/year)

47.1

Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Higher

Discharges to fresh surface water

0

Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

Discharges to groundwater

0

Discharges to third party destinations

47.1

Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters/year)

26.4

Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Lower

Please explain

We use supply water (10.8 ML) and industrial water (62.8 ML) for the production of paints/coatings and technological research.
We discharge used water to the Kiyohara effluent treatment facility.

W5.1a

(W5.1a) For the facilities referenced in W5.1, what proportion of water accounting data has been externally verified?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

% verified

Not verified

Water withdrawals – volume by source

% verified

Not verified

Water withdrawals – quality

% verified

Not verified

Water discharges – total volumes

% verified

Not verified

Water discharges – volume by destination

% verified

Not verified

Water discharges – volume by treatment method

% verified

Not verified

Water discharge quality – quality by standard effluent parameters

% verified

Not verified

Water discharge quality – temperature

% verified

Not verified

Water consumption – total volume

% verified

Not verified

Water recycled/reused

% verified

Not verified

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 Company water targets and goals Commitment to align with public policy initiatives, such as the SDGs Commitments beyond regulatory compliance Commitment to water stewardship and/or collective action	[Grounds of the scope selected] With the recognition that we are in the chemical sector and that the NPHD Group's entire business depends on and is affected by water, we place efficient use of water at the core of management by including it in our materiality (Resources and environment) in line with the SDGs. The Group's materiality was deliberated by the ESG Committee in July 2020 and was given the final approval at the BOD meeting that August. The NPHD Group also endorses Responsible Care activities, which were conceived in Canada in 1985 and were strengthened on a global scale with the establishment of the International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) in 1990, which now orchestrates activities in more than 50 countries. Accordingly, we established the Basic Policy for Responsible Care to set qualitative and quantitative targets on water and establish voluntary water quality control standards that are more stringent than government regulations, thus conserving the environment, including water. [Overview of the policy selected] By including "Resources and environment" in our materiality in 2020, we declared our intention to use water, energy, raw materials, and other resources efficiently and prevent environmental pollution in our Integrated Report. We have since set KPIs for the six material issues, including "resources and environment" and will manage/supervise their progress at the BOD meetings. We have established the Basic Policy for Responsible Care for our business in Japan, in which we uphold environmental consideration and reduction of environmental impact. The "environmental consideration" therein covers matters concerning water as well. We have also established responsible care targets (Group RC Targets) and are working to achieve them. Responsible Care activities include concrete targets concerning water (quantitative/qualitative targets), encompassing compliance with voluntary water quality control standards, reduction in the number of incidents that involve underground water pollution, and reduction in

			PRTR-regulated substances (releases into the atmosphere and water areas).

W6.2

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

Yes

W6.2a

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

Position of individual	Please explain
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	The NPHD Group places the SDGs and ESG at the core of its management. To "maximize mid- and long-term shareholder value through ESG management, we have drawn up strategies, policies, and action plans on ESG and sustainability for the NPHD Group and established the ESG Committee to evaluate/promote the implementation of such strategies/policies/plans. Comprised of 25 members, both Japanese and foreign, including heads of functional divisions of NPHD and presidents/CEOs of partner companies ("PCs"; main subsidiaries), the ESG Committee (Chair: CEO, Vice-Chair: CAO) meets at least twice a year to identify and address water risks, draw up relevant targets and action plans, and monitor their progress at the request of the BOD. In more concrete terms, a subcommittee led by the ESG Committee members (Environment Subcommittee) identifies and assesses the risks and opportunities associated with water and discusses water-related issues, which are then presented to the ESG Committee for deliberations and decision-making on each agenda item. CEO, concurrently the Committee Chair, is responsible for drawing up strategies, policies, and action plans for the Group's "ideal state" and ESG that take into account the SDGs and ESG and evaluating/promoting such actions. Because operating companies are represented in the ESG Committee, concrete actions can be taken in a timely manner. One example decision concerning water was made at the ESG Committee in July 2020, where six material issues were identified. The Committee deliberated on whether efficient use and pollution prevention of water and other resources should be covered in one of the material issues, "Resources and environment," and designated as one of the priority issues for our business. The final approval was given at the August BOD meeting.

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	Reviewing and guiding major plans of action Reviewing and guiding risk management policies	The BOD meets at least once every month. Once every quarter, the BOD is briefed by the CEO (concurrently ESG Committee Chair) on strategies, policies, and issues on water stress and other environmental challenges, as well as respective targets and their progress, and provides oversight of the situation.

		Reviewing and guiding strategy	One example decision concerning water was made at the ESG Committee in July 2020, where six material issues were identified. The Committee deliberated on whether efficient use and pollution prevention of water and other resources should be covered in one of the material issues, "Resources and environment," and designated as one of the priority issues for our business. The final approval was given at the August BOD meeting.

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)

Sustainability committee

Responsibility

Both assessing and managing water-related risks and opportunities

Frequency of reporting to the board on water-related issues

More frequently than quarterly

Please explain

[Positioning of responsible persons / committees in your organization]

The ESG Committee. At the request of the Board of Directors (BOD), the ESG Committee draws up strategies, policies, and action plans on ESG for the Group and evaluates/promotes their implementation.

They gather at least twice a year in a meeting comprised of the Chair (Chairman of the Board Representative, Executive Officer, President & CEO), Vice-Chair (Managing Executive Officer and CAO), all corporate officers (Corporate Officer, Auditing General Manager, is an observer), and division heads of NPHD.

[Details of the nature of reports to the BOD]

Reports to the BOD are made at least once every quarter. Urgent matters are reported as needed. The reports mainly include strategies, policies, etc. for deliberation.

[Details of the water-related responsibilities of responsible persons / committees]

Water-related targets are included in the Basic Policy for Responsible Care. Progress is reviewed periodically. The ESG Committee is responsible for such targets.

W6.4

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

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

W6.4a

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

	Role(s) entitled to incentive	Performance indicator	Please explain
Monetary reward	Other C-suite Officer Chief Administrative Officer (CAO)	Improvements in efficiency - direct operations Improvements in waste water quality - direct operations Implementation of employee awareness campaign or training program	One of the factors for the performance evaluation of the CAO, who holds jurisdiction over ESG in general, is progress in ESG, which includes actions for mitigating water risks.
Non-monetary reward	Other, please specify Employees	Improvements in efficiency - direct operations Improvements in efficiency - supply chain Improvements in efficiency - product-use	We select outstanding research/technology reports on water-related and other topics and present the "Engineering Award" and the "Special Award" in the name of the President, with the aim of fostering a corporate culture within the Group that encourages technological development and revitalizes such activities.

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?

Having a JCIA membership, we constantly check to see if our strategy is aligned with their policies. Direct/indirect activities with key external organizations are reported at quarterly ESG Committee meetings to ensure that such activities are in line with Nippon Paint's water-related strategies. We have had many inquiries from our customers and external organizations about our efforts to use water efficiently and our water-related strategies. To ensure consistency in our initiatives, the ESG Promotion Department, which serves as a secretariat of the ESG Committee, checks if each activity is aligned with our water-related strategy. Any important project is deliberated on by relevant subcommittees and global teams or included in the agenda for the ESG Committee meetings.

Should a lack of consistency be discovered, we have repeated meetings with stakeholders and parties within the Group that are involved in policy-making and follow this process over and over until consistency is achieved.

Agenda items that need approval are first presented to the ESG Committee for discussions and then sent to the Board of Directors (chaired by the ESG Committee chairperson <CEO>) for approval, thus ensuring that they are aligned with our water-related strategy.

W6.6

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

Yes

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	5-10	[Integrated water-related issues] Expansion of sales opportunities of water-based paints amid growing environmental awareness [Examples integrated into each aspect of our strategic business plans] In the field of automotive coatings, we are working to develop and market eco-friendly paints/coatings, such as solvent-reduced paints and water-based paints. We are also shifting to eco-friendly products such as powder paints and water-based paints by launching products that comply with relevant laws/regulations both at home and abroad (Specified Chemicals Ordinance, RoHS Directives, SVHC, etc.). In the decorative (construction) paint market, we launched water-based coating materials with superb designability that give a glossy feel to exterior walls in response to the diversification of designs. In the automotive repaint market, we have received high acclaim for the introduction of next-generation water-based paints that make the most of viscous control technology. We also launched water-based paints whose workability is equivalent to solvent-based paints.
Strategy for achieving long-term objectives	Yes, water-related issues are integrated	5-10	[Integrated water-related issues] Expansion of sales opportunities of water-based paints amid growing environmental awareness Creation of innovations that solve social issues through paints and surface treatment agents (e.g. significantly reducing the amount of water consumed while in use and for treatment, etc.) [Examples integrated into each aspect of our strategic business plans]

			In setting targets for CSR activities, we used two yardsticks of "degree of importance to stakeholders" and "degree of importance to business" so that we can prioritize material issues. We decided that one of the material issues that the Group needs to address is "Resources and environment," thus promoting efficient use of water and prevention of environmental pollution. Also included in our materiality is "Innovation for a sustainable future." Through R&D efforts, we continue to develop technologies and products that meet the needs of the water-based paint market, while at the same time developing high-value-added products, such as resins that demonstrate various unprecedented physical properties that save labor and energy by extending the service life of industrial products through superior durability.
Financial planning	Yes, water-related issues are integrated	5-10	[Integrated water-related issues] Expansion of sales opportunities of water-based paints amid growing environmental awareness Creation of innovations that solve social issues through paints and surface treatment agents (e.g. significantly reducing the amount of water consumed while in use and for treatment, etc.) [Examples integrated into each aspect of our strategic business plans] We are considering investments needed to deal with water-related issues over the long term in the context of the Group's capital expenditure plan and R&D investment plan.

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)

71.1

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

10.2

Water-related OPEX (+/- % change)

-8

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

4

Please explain

In fiscal 2020, our CAPEX showed significant year-on-year growth due to the renovation of drainage piping. We forecast that our CAPEX for fiscal 2021 will continue to grow, as we expect a series of CAPEX projects, including replacement of drainage piping equipment and installation of water treatment facilities for a new branch in the Chugoku region.

This year, our OPEX decreased from the previous year as production declined amid the spread of COVID-19, which caused the use of supply water and industrial water to decline. Going forward, we believe that our OPEX will start growing due to increases in water consumption and relevant expenses as we should recover from the pandemic and see an increase in revenue as outlined in our new medium-term plan.

W7.3

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

	Use of climate-related scenario analysis	Comment
Row 1	No, but we anticipate doing so within the next two years	NPHD has yet to analyze water-related scenarios as we failed to adequately recognize the risks associated with water stress. As we strengthen our ESG initiatives, we have been able to increase our recognition of water risks. We will start analyzing water-stress-related scenarios by the end of the next fiscal year and complete the process within two years.

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, and we do not anticipate doing so within the next two years

Please explain

Failing to adequately recognize water stress with the exception of effluent, we did not feel the need to use an internal price on water.

At present, we are in the process of identifying water-related risks and opportunities. According to our discussions thus far, we do not see the need to start using an internal price on water within the coming two years and thus do not have any plan in this regard.

W8. Targets

W8.1

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

	Levels for targets and/or goals	Monitoring at corporate level	Approach to setting and monitoring targets and/or goals
Row 1	Site/facility specific targets and/or goals Country level targets and/or goals Basin specific targets and/or goals	Targets are monitored at the corporate level Goals are monitored at the corporate level	Both qualitative and quantitative targets are set as Responsible Care targets The Responsible Care (RC) Committee checks the setting and progress of targets periodically. We set targets according to the Water Pollution Prevention Act of Japan (compliance with voluntary standards) and check the status of compliance periodically. Object substances: hazardous substances and other items as specified in the Water Pollution Prevention Act of Japan Voluntary standards: Set to be more stringent than the statutory standards specified in the Water Pollution Prevention Act of Japan Targets for soil/groundwater pollution incidents are set by the number of cases.

W8.1a

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

Target reference number

Target 1

Category of target

Water pollution reduction

Level

Site/facility

Primary motivation

Reduced environmental impact

Description of target

Soil/groundwater pollution incidents: 0

Quantitative metric

Other, please specify

Soil/groundwater pollution incidents: 0

Baseline year

2017

Start year

2018

Target year

2020

% of target achieved

100

Please explain

Most of our paints and raw materials are in liquid form and designated as hazardous, poisonous, or regulated substances by law. Should hazardous liquids leak, they can significantly impact the environment as they may diffuse directly into the soil or groundwater. As such, we set for ourselves a target of zero pollution incidents.

W8.1b

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

Goal

Improve wastewater quality beyond compliance requirements

Level

Site/facility

Motivation

Reduced environmental impact

Description of goal

i) Details of why this goal is important for the company

This goal is important for us to encourage employees to act autonomously and independently by chiefly promoting our core businesses in accordance with the Basic Policy for Responsible Care, following the PDCA cycle, setting stricter standards than those set by the national and local governments, and continuing to improve our systems for the better.

ii) How the company is fulfilling its goal through the selected level

For each district and plant, we are working to achieve the goal through RC management programs by considering the physical and hazardous properties of substances in terms of safeguards, surveillance systems, and instruction systems based on the responsible care evaluation chart.

Baseline year

2017

Start year

2018

End year

2021

Progress

- Descriptions of indicators used to evaluate progress

We set voluntary standard values that are more stringent than those set by the national/local governments and communities and comply with them. For water, we set our own standards for water pollution (COD, total phosphorus, total nitrogen).
- The threshold of success and how you work toward it
We continued while in operation. We made an interim evaluation to share the progress status in the first half targets and the content of relevant activities and to determine issues and response plans for the second half. In fiscal 2020, we achieved our self-set targets for water conservation at each plant and office.

W9. Verification

W9.1

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

No, but we are actively considering verifying within the next two years

W10. Sign off

W-FI

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

W10.1

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

	Job title	Corresponding job category
Row 1	Managing Executive Officer and CAO	Other C-Suite Officer

W10.2

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

No