

ESG Data

Environment

Society

Governance

Independent Assurance

The data below marked with ★ and ◆ is independently assured by KPMG AZSA Sustainability Co., Ltd. This assurance is conducted in accordance with the International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 and 3410 of the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (IAASB).

★: Total electricity consumption and Scope1·Scope2 and its total attributable to Japanese Bases of ITOCHU Corporation, and the waste, waste non-recycled, waste recycled, recycling rate, water consumption, treated water production volume and wastewater volume for the Tokyo Headquarters, and the volume of water withdrawal & wastewater discharge and Scope3 (Upstream Transportation & Distribution) attributable to distribution of ITOCHU Corporation.

➤ [Independent Assurance Report \(3.7MB\)](#) 

◆: Total electricity consumption and Scope1·Scope2 and its total attributable to ITOCHU Group, NOx, SOx, VOC emissions of Japanese Bases of ITOCHU Group and hazardous waste of Japanese Bases of ITOCHU Corporation and Japanese Bases of ITOCHU Group.

➤ [Independent Assurance Report \(3.7MB\)](#) 

Scope of Aggregation

○ : in scope of aggregation

			Japanese Bases of ITOCHU Corporation*1	Group Companies in Japan*2	Overseas Offices*3	Overseas Group Companies*4
	Energy	Energy Consumption	○	-	-	-
		Energy Consumption Attributable to Business Facilities	○	-	-	-
		Electricity Consumption	○	○	○	○

Climate Change	Consumption	Heat & Steam Consumption	○	○	○	○
		Fuel Consumption	○	○	○	○
		Energy Intensity	○	-	-	-
	GHG Emission	Scope1-Scope2	○	○	○	○
		GHG Emissions from Business Facilities	○	○	○	○
		Scope1 Total Emissions Breakdown by GHG Type	○	○	○	○
		Scope3	○	○	○	○
		GHG Emissions (Scope1+2) Intensity	○	○	○	○
Prevention of Pollution & Resource Circulation	Prevention of Pollution	NOx, SOx, VOC	○	○	○	○
		Resource Circulation	Waste & Waste Recycling Rate	○	○	○
	Hazardous Waste		○	○	○	○
	Paper Consumption		○	-	-	-
Water Resources Conservation	Water Withdrawal and Wastewater Discharge	Volume of Water Withdrawal & Wastewater Discharge, Water Withdrawal Amount by Withdrawal Source, Discharge Amount by Discharge Destination, Water Withdrawal in Water Stressed Regions, Water Consumption in Manufacturing Processes that are Highly Dependent on Water Resources (Intensity), Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD), Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	○	○	○	○
Environmental Accounting		Environmental Conservation Costs, Environmental Conservation & Economic Effects	○	-	-	-

*1 The Tokyo Headquarters, the Osaka Headquarters, 5 Branches (Hokkaido, Tohoku, Chubu, Chugoku & Shikoku, Kyushu).
The number of offices including domestic branches: FYE 2019: 8, FYE 2020: 7, FYE 2021: 6, FYE 2022: 8, FYE 2023: 6 (Data coverage in FYE 2023: 100%)
Up to FYE 2021, other branches had been included. Ippeki Villa Area is not included in the scope of the data FYE 2023 due to business transfer during the fiscal period.

*2 The number of companies covered: FYE 2019: 220, FYE 2020: 238, FYE 2021: 232, FYE 2022: 233, FYE 2023: 225 (Data coverage in FYE 2023: 100%)*5

*3 The number of overseas offices covered: FYE 2019: 30, FYE 2020: 29, FYE 2021: 49, FYE 2022: 46, FYE 2023: 43 (Data coverage in FYE 2023: 100%)

*4 The number of companies covered: FYE 2019: 282, FYE 2020: 286, FYE 2021: 274, FYE 2022: 254, FYE 2023: 257 (Data coverage in FYE 2023: 100%)*5

*5 The number of companies covered includes all the consolidated subsidiaries, including those held for investment management purposes. However, companies expected to be sold within the next five years held for investment management purposes are not included in the scope of the data. Moreover, non-manufacturing site offices with 10 or fewer employees are quantitatively insignificant. Accordingly, they are not included in the scope of the data.

Climate Change Performance Data

Energy Consumption

Energy Consumption

		FYE 2019	FYE 2020	FYE 2021	FYE 2022	FYE 2023
	Purchased and Consumed Non-Renewable Fuel (Unit: MWh)	525	691	640	580	331
	Purchased Non-renewable Power (Unit: MWh)	29,306	28,747	27,320	27,107	26,332

Japanese Bases of ITOCHU Corporation	Other Purchased Non-renewable Energy (e.g., Steam, Heat and Cooling Water) (Unit: MWh)	7,605	7,385	7,401	6,869	7,046
	Generated Renewable Energy (Solar Power Generation*) (Unit: MWh)	51	54	60	63	61
	Total of Energy Consumption Cost (Unit: million JPY)	404	537	571	573	652

* Solar Power Generation

ITOCHU has installed solar panels on the roof of our Tokyo Headquarters and the roof of the adjacent ITOCHU Garden (former CI PLAZA). These panels started generating power in March 2010. The power generation capacity of the solar panels installed is a total of 100 kW. This is equivalent to the power for 30 regular houses (calculated at approximately 3.0 kW per house). All the clean energy generated is used in our Tokyo Headquarters. This is equivalent to an amount of power used in lighting 3.5 floors in our Tokyo Headquarters (during maximum instantaneous power generation).

Energy Consumption Attributable to Business Facilities

(Unit: GJ)

	FYE 2019	FYE 2020	FYE 2021	FYE 2022	FYE 2023
Tokyo Headquarters*	127,824	126,135	121,290	118,419	118,627

* The figures for the Tokyo Headquarters are calculated based on the Tokyo Metropolitan Ordinance on Environmental Preservation.

Electricity Consumption

(Unit: MWh)

	FYE 2019	FYE 2020	FYE 2021	FYE 2022	FYE 2023
Japanese Bases of ITOCHU Corporation*	11,014	10,759	10,231	10,214	★ 9,269
Group Companies in Japan	878,025	1,204,830	1,248,258	1,202,311	975,320
Overseas Offices	2,118	2,098	3,515	3,469	3,126
Overseas Group Companies	590,175	447,462	437,030	422,880	538,683

Grand Total of ITOCHU Group	1,481,382	1,665,148	1,699,034	1,638,874	◆ 1,526,398
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* This data has been calculated based on the Act on the Rational Use of Energy for the Japanese Bases of ITOCHU Corporation. The Tokyo Headquarters is sourcing its real CO₂-free electricity together with a Non-Fossil Fuel Certificate since January 2020. The Non-Fossil Fuel Certificate includes the tracking information of Maebashi Biomass Power Plant (Maebashi, Gunma Prefecture) and is used at the Tokyo Head Office building in combination with purchased electricity.

Heat and Steam Consumption

(Unit: GJ)

		FYE 2019	FYE 2020	FYE 2021	FYE 2022	FYE 2023
ITOCHU Group	Industrial Steam	494,035	541,932	488,429	520,936	851 ^{*1}
	Non-industrial Steam	13,998	14,452	15,462	14,532	14,593
	Hot Water	4,781	4,860	5,710	6,285	4,745
	Cold Water	82,139	75,227	67,618	62,874	22,353 ^{*2}

*1 In FYE 2023, a group company became non-consolidated subsidiaries and is not included in the calculation, which causes significant decrease from the previous fiscal year.

*2 Decreased in FYE 2023 due to sales of some business sites of a group company.

Fuel Consumption

		FYE 2019	FYE 2020	FYE 2021	FYE 2022	FYE 2023
	Kerosene (Unit: kL)	4,468	2,609	3,387	3,086	2,151
	Light Oil (Unit: kL)	39,362	41,790	48,460	46,262	48,762
	Gasoline (Unit: kL)	12,598	12,759	12,688	11,547	11,619
	Heavy Oil A (Unit: kL)	18,289	20,432	18,969	58,137	19,292
	Heavy Oil B and C (Unit: kL)	16,551	25,942	25,546	13,595	20,784
	Coal (Unit: t)	333,176	315,148	325,431	292,371	192,663
	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) (Unit: t)	6,614	11,966	11,294	13,575	14,661

ITOCHU Group	Petroleum gas	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) (Unit: thousand m ³)	496	472	469	1,200	578
		Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) (Unit: kL)	-	186	1,209	660	564
		Petroleum Hydrocarbon Gas (Unit: thousand m ³)	1,860	340	3	3	3
	Combustible Natural Gas	Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) (Unit: t)	3,161	5,698	4,524	11,654	2,534
		Other Combustible Natural Gas (Unit: thousand m ³)	14,565	14,115	12,761	7,101	27,749
	City Gas, etc.	City Gas (Unit: thousand m ³)	33,552	26,692	46,793	37,107	33,931
		Other Gas (Unit: thousand m ³)	158	242	404	0	0

Energy Intensity

Energy Consumption from ITOCHU's Domestic Sites (Intensity Unit)

	FYE 2019	FYE 2020	FYE 2021	FYE 2022	FYE 2023
Per Employee (Total of Japanese Bases of ITOCHU Corporation) (Unit: GJ/employee)	18.325	16.070	15.536	15.245	14.418
Per One Square Meter of All Floor Space (Total of Japanese Bases of ITOCHU Corporation) (Unit: GJ/m ²)	0.688	0.684	0.576	0.564	0.539

* The denominators of intensity figures per one square meter of all floor space are as follows: FYE 2019: 115,842 m², FYE 2020: 101,545 m², FYE 2021: 114,920 m², FYE 2022: 113,434 m², FYE 2023: 111,945 m²

GHG Emissions

Scope1 • Scope2

(Unit: thousand t-CO₂e)

		FYE 2019	FYE 2020	FYE 2021	FYE 2022	FYE 2023
Japanese Bases of ITOCHU Corporation	Scope1	0	0	0	0	★ 0
	Scope2	7	7	6	6	★ 6
	Scope1+2	7	7	7	6	★ 6
ITOCHU Group	Scope1	1,213	1,203	1,522	1,485	◆ 1,166
	Scope2	771	836	800	716	◆ 600
	Scope1+2	1,985	2,038	2,322	2,201	◆ 1,766

GHG Emissions from Business Facilities

(Unit: thousand t-CO₂e)

		FYE 2019	FYE 2020	FYE 2021	FYE 2022	FYE 2023
Tokyo Headquarters		6	6	6	6	★ 6
	Non-Fossil Certificate	0	0	4	4	4
	Net Scope2	6	6	3	2	2
Japanese Bases of ITOCHU Corporation		7	7	7	6	★ 6
Group Companies in Japan		1,361	1,526	1,611	1,507	1,133
Overseas Offices		3	2	3	3	3
Overseas Group Companies		614	504	701	684	625
Grand Total of ITOCHU Group		1,985	2,038	2,322	2,201	◆ 1,766

Scope1 Total Emissions Breakdown by GHG Type

(Unit: thousand t-CO₂e)

	Global Warming					
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		Potential (GWP) (t-CO ₂ e)	FYE 2019	FYE 2020	FYE 2021	FYE 2022	FYE 2023
Scope1 Total Emissions		-	1,213	1,203	1,522	1,485	1,166
Energy Consumption CO ₂		-	1,161	1,158	1,234	1,214	907
Total GHG Emissions other than CO ₂ from Energy Consumption		-	52	44	288	270	259
Breakdown	Non-energy Consumption CO ₂	1	0	0	0	0	16
	Methane (CH ₄)	25	0	1	118	136	122
	Dinitrogen Monoxide (N ₂ O)	298	18	18	119	108	103
	Hydrofluorocarbon (HFCs)	7,390~10,300	34	24	51	26	18
	Perfluorocarbon (PFCs)	-	0	0	0	0	0
	Sulfur Hexafluoride (SF ₆)	-	0	0	0	0	0
	Nitrogen Trifluoride (NF ₃)	-	0	0	0	0	0

- * The calculation of GHG uses the GHG Protocol developed by WRI (the World Resources Institute) and WBCSD (the World Business Council for Sustainable Development), and is aggregated according to the Management Control Standards(the control approach).
- * The data has been calculated based on the Tokyo Metropolitan Ordinance on Environmental Preservation for the Tokyo Headquarters and based on the Act on the Rational Use of Energy and the Act on Promotion of Global Warming Countermeasures for the Osaka Headquarters, Branches in Japan, business facilities and group companies in Japan. Basic emission factors are used up to FYE 2021, and adjusted emission factors are used from FYE 2022 concerning consumed electricity. For FYE 2023, the adjusted emission factors for each electric power company published by the Ministry of the Environment in January 2023 are applied.
- * From FYE 2020, the data has been calculated based on the CO₂ conversion coefficient according to the data of 2018 by country of the International Energy Agency (IEA) for overseas offices and overseas group companies. The data before FYE 2019 has been calculated based on the average of the CO₂ conversion coefficient between 2010 and 2012. We used IEA 2020 data for calculation of the figures of FYE 2023.
- * From the FYE 2019 data, GHG emissions other than CO₂ from energy consumption, are also included. GHG emissions other than CO₂ from energy consumption from group companies that emit more than 3,000 t-CO₂e per year are aggregated and disclosed.

- * We started including “CH₄ and N₂O emissions associated with pig breeding and excrement management” and “HFC emissions due to leaks from refrigerating equipment, etc.” with FYE 2019 data, and started further including “CH₄ emissions associated with wastewater treatment”, “CH₄ emissions associated with composting and landfilling waste” and “N₂O emissions associated with the use of fertilizer on farms” with FYE 2021 data.
- * GHG emissions derived from fluorocarbons are as follows:
 - Group Companies in Japan: Calculated according to the calculation method stipulated by Act on Rational Use and Appropriate Management of Fluorocarbons. However, HCFC is not included in the aggregation.
 - Overseas Group Companies: Calculated based on the charging amount of fluorocarbons used as refrigerants.
- * The global warming potential (GWP: Global Warming Potential) for the calculation of GHG emissions other than CO₂ from energy consumption is based on GWP 100 of the IPCC 4th Assessment Report (AR4).
- * GHG emissions other than CO₂ have several tens to several tens of thousands of times of greenhouse effect compared to CO₂, and t-CO₂e is used as a unit for expressing that greenhouse effect equivalent to CO₂.

Scope3

(Unit: thousand t-CO₂e)

	FYE 2019	FYE 2020	FYE 2021	FYE 2022	FYE 2023
Capital Goods* ¹	373	800	660	621	598
Fuel & Energy Related Activities* ²	239	328	310	389	342
Upstream Transportation & Distribution* ³	15	13	12	10	★ 12
Waste Generated in Operations* ⁴	229	235	369	350	298
Business Travel* ⁵	71	56	21	25	44
Employee Commuting* ⁶	27	25	25	23	18
Franchises* ⁷	1,222	1,152	1,089	1,048	1,025

Emission intensity is selected mainly from the Inventory Database for Calculation of an Organization's GHG Emissions through the Supply Chain issued by the Ministry of Environment of Japan including the latest version and the Inventory Database for Environmental Analysis (IDEA) Ver.2.2 developed by National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology (AIST) and Japan Environmental Management Association for Industry.

- *1 Calculated by multiplying the amount of fixed assets acquired (consolidated basis) in the relevant fiscal year by the emission intensity per capital goods price.
- *2 Calculated using various emission intensities for fuel, heat, and purchased electricity collected during Scope 1 and Scope 2 calculations. Emissions from the generation of wholesale and retail electricity are also included in this category.
- *3 Emissions related to domestic contracted transportation of ITOCHU Corporation as the shipper are calculated based on the Greenhouse Gas Emissions Calculation and Reporting Manual issued by the Ministry of the Environment and the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry.

- *4 Calculated based on various waste and wastewater emissions intensity for the entire ITOCHU Group.
- *5 Calculated based on the consolidated accounting data of the ITOCHU Group. The emissions intensity is used for each type of business trip. In FYE 2023, the GHG reduction effect of 100t-CO₂e was included applying "Certificate of CO₂ Reduction Effect by SAF" which we purchased through "SAF Flight Initiative" offered by All Nippon Airways Co., Ltd.
- *6 The consolidated commuting expenses are estimated based on ITOCHU's commuting expenses and the number of employees, and then the figure is calculated using the emission intensity of railway commuting.
- *7 The difference between Scope 1 and Scope 2 of franchisees of related consolidated subsidiaries of the ITOCHU Group and Scope 1 and Scope 2 of those subsidiaries is recorded.

Carbon Intensity

GHG (Scope1+2) Emissions from ITOCHU's Domestic Sites and ITOCHU Group (Intensity Unit)

	FYE 2019	FYE 2020	FYE 2021	FYE 2022	FYE 2023
Per Employee (Total of Japanese Bases of ITOCHU Corporation) (Unit: t-CO ₂ e/employee)	1.622	1.596	1.552	1.540	1.439
Per One Square Meter of All Floor Space (Total of Japanese Bases of ITOCHU Corporation) (Unit: t-CO ₂ e/m ²)	0.061	0.068	0.058	0.057	0.054
Per MWh of Electricity Consumption (Grand Total of ITOCHU Group) (Unit: t-CO ₂ e/MWh)	0.524	0.502	0.471	0.437	0.393

* The denominators of intensity figures per one square meter of all floor space are as follows: FYE 2019: 115,842 m², FYE 2020: 101,545 m², FYE 2021: 114,920 m², FYE 2022: 113,434 m², FYE 2023: 111,945 m²

CO₂ Emissions by Beverage Manufacturing Companies (Intensity Unit)

Business Profile	Company Name (Boundary)	Unit	FYE 2019	FYE 2020	FYE 2021	FYE 2022	FYE 2023
Beverage Manufacturing	Clear Water Tsunan Co., Ltd. (Soft drink manufacturing and sales business)	t-CO ₂ e / production capacity in kL	0.091	0.081	0.088	0.080	0.062

Pollution Prevention and Resource Circulation Performance Data

Pollution Prevention

NOx, SOx, VOC

(Unit: t)

		FYE 2019	FYE 2020	FYE 2021	FYE 2022	FYE 2023
Japanese Bases of ITOCHU Group ^{*1}	NOx (Nitrogen Oxides) ^{*2}	1,337	1,378	1,569	1,437 ^{*4}	◆ 1,108
	SOx (Sulfur Oxides) ^{*2}	442	514	416	416	◆ 370
	VOC (Volatile Organic Compounds) ^{*3}	419	424	445	400	◆ 219
Overseas Bases of ITOCHU Group	NOx (Nitrogen Oxides) ^{*2}	1,403	1,293	1,458	1,656	131
	SOx (Sulfur Oxides) ^{*2}	795	648	333	545	284
	VOC (Volatile Organic Compounds) ^{*3}	168	168	182	192	222
Grand Total of ITOCHU Group	NOx (Nitrogen Oxides) ^{*2}	2,740	2,671	3,027	3,093 ^{*4}	1,239
	SOx (Sulfur Oxides) ^{*2}	1,237	1,162	749	961	653
	VOC (Volatile Organic Compounds) ^{*3}	587	592	627	592	441

*1 The data are calculated for the business bases located in Japan.

*2 NOx and SOx emissions are calculated for soot and smoke generating facilities under the Air Pollution Control Act.

*3 VOC emissions are calculated for compounds that fall under the VOC 100 types indicated in the notification of the Air Pollution Control Act by the Ministry of the Environment. The main compounds to be counted include ethyl acetate, propyl acetate and isopropyl alcohol. See Attachment 1 of "Enforcement of the Act to Partially Amend the Air Pollution Control Act" (Notice of the Ministry of the Environment, No. 050617001, Kankan Daihatsu, dated June 17, 2005).

*4 Data for FYE 2022 have been revised due to an error in the calculation.

Resource Circulation

Waste Generated and Waste Recycling Rate

	FYE 2019	FYE 2020	FYE 2021	FYE 2022	FYE 2023
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Tokyo Headquarters	Waste Generated (Unit: t)	680	767	465	469	★ 428
	Waste Non-recycled	48	44	31	30	★ 39
	Waste Recycled	632	723	434	439	★ 389
	Recycling Rate (Unit: %)	92.9	94.3	93.4	93.7	★ 90.9
Osaka Headquarters, Branches and Other Business Facilities in Japan	Waste Generated (Unit: t)	6,758	1,354	1,226	2,265	3,160
Group Companies in Japan	Waste Generated (Unit: t)	89,210	149,949	248,465	141,355	110,911
Overseas Offices	Waste Generated (Unit: t)	17	9	41	238	449
Overseas Group Companies	Waste Generated (Unit: t)	364,476	461,018	504,085	504,296	525,187
Grand Total of ITOCHU Group	Waste Generated (Unit: t)	460,844	613,097	754,283	648,623	640,135
	Waste Non-recycled	-	450,376	584,567	194,374	132,496
	Waste Recycled	-	162,721	169,716	454,249	507,639
	Recycling rate (Unit: %)	-	27	23	70	79

* The waste generated of the Tokyo Headquarters includes the amount sold as valuables.

* Due to the increase in the number of companies subject to aggregation, the figure for FYE 2019 has increased significantly compared to FYE 2018.

Hazardous Waste Generated

(Unit: t)

	FYE 2019	FYE 2020	FYE 2021	FYE 2022	FYE 2023
Japanese Bases of ITOCHU Corporation·Japanese Bases of ITOCHU Group ^{*1 *2}	0.3	329	750	251	◆ 226

Overseas Offices-Overseas Bases of ITOCHU Group	-	1,111	1,111	1,063	4,374
Grand Total of ITOCHU Group	-	1,440	1,861	1,314	4,600

*1 The data are calculated for the business bases located in Japan.

*2 The amount of specially controlled industrial waste specified in the "Waste Disposal and Public Cleansing Law" is totaled.

* The data of FYE 2019 include only those of Tokyo Headquarters and Osaka Headquarters of ITOCHU Corporation.

Paper Consumption

(Unit: thousand sheets (A4 equivalent))

		FYE 2019	FYE 2020	FYE 2021	FYE 2022	FYE 2023
Japanese Bases of ITOCHU Corporation	Copy Paper Consumption	30,711	26,913	19,167	14,916	14,383

Water Resources Performance Data

Water Withdrawal and Wastewater Discharge

Volume of Water Withdrawal & Wastewater Discharge

(Unit: thousand m³)

		FYE 2019	FYE 2020	FYE 2021	FYE 2022	FYE 2023
Tokyo Headquarters	City Water Usage	47	42	29	30	★ 37
	Treated water production volume	31	34	25	27	★ 32
	Wastewater Discharge	59	60	41	41	★ 50
Osaka Headquarters, Branches and Other	Water withdrawal	-	73	61	84	4

Business Facilities in Japan*	Wastewater discharge	-	170	133	169	6
Japanese Bases of ITOCHU Corporation	Water withdrawal	-	115	90	115	★ 41
	Wastewater discharge	-	230	173	210	★ 56
Group Companies in Japan*	Water withdrawal	32,335	21,947	24,540	25,228	14,833
	Wastewater discharge	51,913	9,594	14,269	14,926	9,835
Overseas Offices*	Water withdrawal	5	5	16	31	39
	Wastewater discharge	5	5	15	31	39
Overseas Group Companies*	Water withdrawal	106,182	72,064	48,494	32,747	30,208
	Wastewater discharge	34,380	16,394	21,723	16,319	14,347
Grand Total of ITOCHU Group	Water withdrawal	-	94,132	73,140	58,120	45,121
	Wastewater discharge	-	26,223	36,180	31,486	24,277

- * If we do not know the wastewater discharge, we have calculated it assuming that it is the same as the volume of water consumption.
- * The amount of wastewater discharge from Japanese Bases of ITOCHU Corporation until FYE 2022 includes wastewater from sewage treatment plants that receive and treat sewage from third parties, so the amount of wastewater greatly exceeds the amount of water withdrawal.
- * FYE 2023, water withdrawal and wastewater volume decreased significantly from the previous fiscal year because the business of the Ippeki villa area was transferred during the fiscal year and is not included in the calculation.

Water Withdrawal Amount by Withdrawal Source

(Unit: thousand m³)

	FYE 2019	FYE 2020	FYE 2021	FYE 2022	FYE 2023

ITOCHU Group	Supplied Water Usage, Industrial Water	9,560	10,764	12,119	11,655	11,669
	Groundwater Withdrawal	92,899	46,764	20,516	16,702	15,349
	Water Taken from Rivers, Lakes, Rainwater	31,740	26,323	31,402	19,729	18,079
	Water Taken from Seawater	4,339	10,269	9,068	10,015	0
	Others (Produced Water, etc.)	0	11	34	19	25
	Grand Total	138,538	94,132	73,140	58,120	45,121

Discharge Amount by Discharge Destination

(Unit: thousand m³)

		FYE 2019	FYE 2020	FYE 2021	FYE 2022	FYE 2023
ITOCHU Group	Water Discharged to Treatment Facility (e.g. Sewage)	57,669	3,664	7,181	9,893	7,052
	Water Discharged to Groundwater	9,243	5,731	11,639	6,464	3,912
	Water Discharged to Rivers, Lakes	12,992	10,464	10,251	12,581	10,730
	Water Discharged to Sea	6,453	6,130	6,679	1,905	1,857
	Others	-	-	431	642	725
	Grand Total	86,358	25,989	36,181	31,486	24,277

Water Withdrawal in Water Stressed Regions

The amount of water withdrawal at sites with high risk and extremely high risk (>40%) [identified using the WRI Aqueduct tool developed by WRI \(World Resources Institute\)](#) is as follows. Assuming the total amount of water withdrawal in FYE 2022 as 100%, the amount of water withdrawal at sites with high risk is 4%, and that at sites with extremely high risk is 2%.

	FYE 2019	FYE 2020	FYE 2021	FYE 2022	FYE 2023
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High Risk (40-80%)	Number of Sites	5	6	7	4	5
	Water Withdrawal (thousand m ³)	188	2,201	2,786	2,449	2,478
Extremely High Risk (>80%)	Number of Sites	2	2	3	3	5
	Water Withdrawal (thousand m ³)	583	623	1,096	1,362	1,167

Water Consumption in Manufacturing Processes that are Highly Dependent on Water Resources (Intensity)

Category	Boundary	Unit	FYE 2019	FYE 2020	FYE 2021	FYE 2022	FYE 2023
Beverage Manufacturing	Clear Water Tsunan Co., Ltd. (Soft drink manufacturing and sales business)	Water Consumption m ³ / Production Volume in kL)	2.01	1.95	1.85	1.82	1.83

Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)

		Unit	FYE 2021	FYE 2022	FYE 2023
ITOCHU Group discharge amount into Water	BOD load	t	39,099	28,622	52,612
	COD load	t	213,808	135,710	231,914

Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)

Category	Boundary	Unit	FYE 2019	FYE 2020	FYE 2021	FYE 2022	FYE 2023
Chemical	C.I. TAKIRON Corporation (factory)	mg/L	3.90	2.78	2.20	2.80	1.50

Environmental Accounting

Environmental Conservation Costs

(Unit: thousands of yen)

	Classification	Items	FYE 2023
Japanese Bases of ITOCHU Corporation	Costs inside Business Areas	Costs related to pollution prevention, global environmental conservation, and resource recycling	131,558
	Upstream & Downstream Costs	Additional costs for reducing environmental impact, green procurement costs, and containers and packaging recycling.	12,203
	(Green Procurement Costs)		6,215
	Management Activity Costs	Costs for the development and operation of environmental management systems and environmental education for employees	242,835
	Research and Development Costs	R & D costs for products contributing to environmental conservation	500
	Social Activity Costs	Costs for environmental improvement measures such as nature conservation, greening, beautification, and landscape preservation, as well as donations and support to organizations engaged in environmental conservation	8,799
	Costs to Address Environmental Damage	Costs for nature restoration, compensation for damages related to environmental conservation, etc.	26,215
	Grand Total of Japanese Bases of ITOCHU Corporation		422,109

* Summarized based on the Environmental Accounting Guidelines - 2005 Edition from the Ministry of the Environment.

Environmental Conservation & Economic Effects

	FYE 2023	
	Environmental Conservation Effects	Economic Effects (Unit: thousands of yen)

Japanese Bases of ITOCHU Corporation	Paper Usage	533 thousand sheets	340
	Electricity Usage	945 MWh	-79,055
Tokyo Head Office	Waste Generated	41 t	1,883
	Water Usage	-15,375 m ³	-7,145

* Environmental conservation and economic effects are calculated by subtracting actual values for the current fiscal year from those for the previous fiscal year.

Understanding the Situation of our Environmental Obligations

We do not limit ourselves to just supporting statutory requirements in regards to the environmental risks in the tangible fixed assets (e.g., land and buildings) of ITOCHU alone and our group companies — in particular, asbestos, PCB and soil contamination; we also look to understand the situation through surveys voluntarily and then aim to respond in a way that is helpful to prompt management policy decisions and judgments. As of March 2023, we estimate the cost of waste disposal at JPY 33 million, which is a reasonably estimable amount (shadow cost) for future environmental liabilities.

