

Bridgestone Corporation

2024 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2024

Word version

Important: this export excludes unanswered questions

This document is an export of your organization's CDP questionnaire response. It contains all data points for questions that are answered or in progress. There may be questions or data points that you have been requested to provide, which are missing from this document because they are currently unanswered. Please note that it is your responsibility to verify that your questionnaire response is complete prior to submission. CDP will not be liable for any failure to do so.

[Terms of disclosure for corporate questionnaire 2024 - CDP](#)

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C1. Introduction

(1.1) In which language are you submitting your response?

Select from:

☒ English

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

Select from:

☒ JPY

(1.3) Provide an overview and introduction to your organization.

(1.3.2) Organization type

Select from:

☒ Publicly traded organization

(1.3.3) Description of organization

The Bridgestone Group, headquartered in Tokyo, is a global leader in tires and rubber building on its expertise to provide solutions for safe and sustainable mobility. We manufacture and sell a variety of tires, including those for passenger cars, trucks and buses, aircraft, construction and off-road mining vehicles, industrial and agricultural machinery, motorcycles, scooters and other vehicles. We also provide automotive parts, automotive maintenance and repair services, raw materials for tires and other products. In the diversified products business, we produce and sell industrial products, sporting goods and bicycles and other products. In addition, we have recently been going beyond simply selling tires and diversified products on a standalone basis to develop a solutions business. This business combines products, maintenance and other services, with IT and sensing technologies to provide solutions to the customers. These products and services are sold in over 150 nations and territories around the world.

[Fixed row]

(1.4) State the end date of the year for which you are reporting data. For emissions data, indicate whether you will be providing emissions data for past reporting years.

	End date of reporting year	Alignment of this reporting period with your financial reporting period	Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years
	12/31/2023	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

[Fixed row]

(1.4.1) What is your organization's annual revenue for the reporting period?

4313800000000

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.

(1.5.1) Is your reporting boundary for your CDP disclosure the same as that used in your financial statements?

Select from:

☒ No

(1.5.2) How does your reporting boundary differ to that used in your financial statement?

The following two points regarding performance data are different: 1. Performance data includes BRISA BRIDGESTONE SABANCI TYRE MANUFACTURING AND TRADING INC., which is not a consolidated subsidiary. Although the company is not a subsidiary in terms of capital, it shares an environmental policy with the Bridgestone Group. 2. Some performance data does not include non-production sites.

[Fixed row]

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

ISIN code - bond

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

JP3830800003

CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

SEDOL code

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

LEI number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

D-U-N-S number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

Other unique identifier

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☒ No

[Add row]

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

Select all that apply

☒ China

☒ India

☒ Italy

☒ Japan

☒ Spain

☒ Belgium

☒ Hungary

☒ Brazil

☒ Canada

☒ Mexico

☒ Poland

☒ Turkey

☒ Argentina

☒ Australia

- ☒ Liberia
- ☒ Thailand
- ☒ Viet Nam
- ☒ South Africa
- ☒ Taiwan, China
- ☒ Hong Kong SAR, China
- ☒ United States of America
- ☒ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

- ☒ Indonesia
- ☒ Costa Rica
- ☒ Philippines

(1.8) Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?

	Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?	Comment
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, this is confidential data	<i>This information is confidential.</i>

[Fixed row]

(1.22) Provide details on the commodities that you produce and/or source.

	Produced and/or sourced	Commodity value chain stage	Indicate if you are providing the total commodity volume that is produced and/or sourced
Rubber	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Produced and sourced	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Production <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Processing	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, the total volume is confidential

	Produced and/or sourced	Commodity value chain stage	Indicate if you are providing the total commodity volume that is produced and/or sourced
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Trading <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Manufacturing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Retailing	

[Fixed row]

(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?

(1.24.1) Value chain mapped

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping our value chain

(1.24.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

- ☒ Upstream value chain
☒ Downstream value chain

(1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped

Select from:

- ☒ Tier 2 suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:

- ☒ Tier 3 suppliers

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

In order to exist “in harmony with nature,” we continue to develop and utilize technologies that “value natural resources” while addressing the urgent matter of global warming through efforts to “reduce CO2 emissions” based on the Environmental Mission Statement. In 2019, as part of reviewing initiatives for the next decade until 2030, the Group conducted an assessment of the business impact of environment-related issues as well as its potential impact on society. It has applied the assessment results into strategic and business plans to set the Mid-Term Target “Milestone 2030”. In the process, we mapped the value chains that affect climate change, including upstream and downstream. The results are reflected in the following Focus Targets of Milestone 2030: 1. Execute water stewardship plan at manufacturing facilities in water stress areas by 2030. 2. Increase ratio of recycled and renewable material to 40% by 2030. 3. Reduce our absolute CO2 emissions (Scope 1 and 2) by 50% by 2030 (base year: 2011). 4. Contribute to global CO2 emissions reduction across the lifecycle and value chain (Scope 3) of our products and services exceeding five times our operation’s (Scope 1 and 2) CO2 emissions by 2030 (base year: 2020). Regarding the mapping target, we have mapped up to some Tier-2 suppliers; after the Tier-2 suppliers, we have identified the structure and can actually direct approach only the Tier-1 suppliers.*

[Fixed row]

(1.24.1) Have you mapped where in your direct operations or elsewhere in your value chain plastics are produced, commercialized, used, and/or disposed of?

(1.24.1.1) Plastics mapping

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping plastics in our value chain

(1.24.1.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

☒ Upstream value chain

☒ Downstream value chain

☒ End-of-life management

(1.24.1.4) End-of-life management pathways mapped

Select all that apply

☒ Preparation for reuse

☒ Recycling

☒ Waste to Energy

☒ Incineration

☒ Landfill

[Fixed row]

(1.24.2) Which commodities has your organization mapped in your upstream value chain (i.e., supply chain)?

Rubber

(1.24.2.1) Value chain mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

☒ Yes

(1.24.2.2) Highest supplier tier mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(1.24.2.3) % of tier 1 suppliers mapped

Select from:

☒ 51-75%

(1.24.2.7) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

☒ Tier 2 suppliers

[Fixed row]

C2. Identification, assessment, and management of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(2.1) How does your organization define short-, medium-, and long-term time horizons in relation to the identification, assessment, and management of your environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Short-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

0

(2.1.3) To (years)

3

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

Our Mid Term Business Plan is reviewed every three years, and environmental initiatives are planned in conjunction with it, so three years is considered to be short-term due to the relationship between medium-term (Milestone).

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

4

(2.1.3) To (years)

10

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

In order to achieve our long-term environmental vision, medium-term target (Milestone) is set for 10 years.

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

11

(2.1.2) Is your long-term time horizon open ended?

Select from:

☒ No

(2.1.3) To (years)

40

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

Long-term environmental vision is aimed with an eye on the future of more than 40 years and beyond.
[Fixed row]

(2.2) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies and/or impacts?

	Process in place	Dependencies and/or impacts evaluated in this process
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Both dependencies and impacts

[Fixed row]

(2.2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental risks and/or opportunities?

	Process in place	Risks and/or opportunities evaluated in this process	Is this process informed by the dependencies and/or impacts process?
	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Both risks and opportunities	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(2.2.2) Provide details of your organization's process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities.

Row 1

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☒ Water

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☒ Risks

☒ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Direct operations
- ☒ Upstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

- ☒ Partial

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

- ☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

- ☒ Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Short-term
- ☒ Medium-term
- ☒ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

- ☒ A specific environmental risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

- ☒ Site-specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

- ☒ EcoVadis
- ☒ WRI Aqueduct

Other

- ☒ Desk-based research
- ☒ External consultants
- ☒ Internal company methods

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

- ☒ Drought
- ☒ Tornado
- ☒ Subsidence
- ☒ Toxic spills
- ☒ Pollution incident
- ☒ Cyclones, hurricanes, typhoons
- ☒ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)
- ☒ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)
- ☒ Storm (including blizzards, dust, and sandstorms)

Chronic physical

- ☒ Water stress
- ☒ Groundwater depletion
- ☒ Declining water quality
- ☒ Poorly managed sanitation
- ☒ Rationing of municipal water supply
- ☒ Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)
- ☒ Water quality at a basin/catchment level
- ☒ Precipitation or hydrological variability
- ☒ Increased severity of extreme weather events
- ☒ Seasonal supply variability/interannual variability
- ☒ Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)

- ☒ Increased levels of environmental pollutants in freshwater bodies

Policy

- ☒ Increased pricing of water
- ☒ Changes to national legislation
- ☒ Regulation of discharge quality/volumes
- ☒ Limited or lack of river basin management
- ☒ Poor enforcement of environmental regulation
- ☒ Statutory water withdrawal limits/changes to water allocation
- ☒ Mandatory water efficiency, conservation, recycling, or process standards
- ☒ Introduction of regulatory standards for previously unregulated contaminants

Reputation

- ☒ Negative press coverage related to support of projects or activities with negative impacts on the environment (e.g. GHG emissions, deforestation & conversion, water stress)

Liability

- ☒ Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

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

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

- ☒ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

To analyze water-related risks, we use WRI to conduct macro analysis. It is one of the most widely utilized tools in the world to assess water risks and is considered to

provide highly reliable results. In addition to the timing of tool updates and the frequency of our site closures and our operations' relocating to new sites, we perform water risk assessments at least annually. We also assess regulatory and regional-level demands on a site-by-site basis as necessary. Through a partnership started in 2018 with EcoVadis, a leading provider of sustainability, risk and performance ratings for global supply chains, we conducted supplier assessments using current sustainability practices including water. We also offered support as needed to improve their performance. This activity could be an opportunity for suppliers to confirm and improve their actions for preventing further water-related issues. We also use the WRI Aqueduct to analyze suppliers' water risks from time to time as needed.

Row 2

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☒ Risks

☒ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

☒ Upstream value chain

☒ Downstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☒ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

- ☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

- ☒ More than once a year

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Short-term
- ☒ Medium-term
- ☒ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

- ☒ Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

- ☒ Site-specific
- ☒ Local

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

- ☒ TNFD – Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures

Enterprise Risk Management

- ✓ Enterprise Risk Management
- ✓ Internal company methods

International methodologies and standards

- ✓ Environmental Impact Assessment
- ✓ IPCC Climate Change Projections
- ✓ ISO 14001 Environmental Management Standard
- ✓ Life Cycle Assessment

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

- ✓ Drought
- ✓ Tornado
- ✓ Wildfires
- ✓ Heat waves
- ✓ Subsidence
- ✓ Cold wave/frost
- ✓ Cyclones, hurricanes, typhoons
- ✓ Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)
- ✓ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)
- ✓ Storm (including blizzards, dust, and sandstorms)

Chronic physical

- ✓ Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)
- ✓ Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)
- ✓ Changing wind patterns
- ✓ Increased severity of extreme weather events

Policy

- ✓ Carbon pricing mechanisms
- ✓ Changes to international law and bilateral agreements
- ✓ Changes to national legislation

Market

- ☒ Availability and/or increased cost of raw materials

Reputation

- ☒ Negative press coverage related to support of projects or activities with negative impacts on the environment (e.g. GHG emissions, deforestation & conversion, water stress)

Technology

- ☒ Transition to lower emissions technology and products
- ☒ Unsuccessful investment in new technologies

Liability

- ☒ Exposure to litigation

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NGOs | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Regulators |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Customers | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local communities |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Employees | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Investors | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Suppliers | |

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

- ☒ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Bridgestone is committed to enhancing its global and regional programs to manage risks, including the Bridgestone Group's ability to identify, assess, mitigate, and respond to significant enterprise-wide risks. As part of our ongoing efforts to manage global risks and ensure we deliver on the Bridgestone's Mission of "Serving Society with Superior Quality," the Bridgestone Group continues to strengthen the global enterprise risk management program through advanced enterprise-wide technology, ongoing risk assessments, proactive sensing, and scenario planning with mitigation strategies that will enable us to remain resilient and, on some occasions, transform volatility into opportunity. In early 2022, the Bridgestone established the Global Management Risk Committee (the "GMRC"). The GMRC, chaired by the Group Global

General Counsel and Global ERM Leader, is a chartered committee consisting of the CEOs, global executives, and risk leaders of each region, as well as others with relevant expertise within the organization. The GMRC meets several times a year (including through a regular cadence of meetings and on an ad hoc basis as needed) and has direct oversight of the most significant enterprise-wide global risks and the overall global ERM program. The GMRC evaluates various global risks from short-, medium-, and long-term perspectives including Climate Change, and provides oversight and guidance for the relevant leaders and cross-functional groups within the organization who are charged with leading the risk management efforts. The GMRC additionally reviews relevant industry best practices and provides guidance and support for the Global ERM Department to facilitate and integrate risk management training across the organization. Members of the GMRC also periodically provide updates and reports to the Global CEO and board members. These periodic updates provide regular opportunities for senior leadership to engage with the global program, provide direction and to help ensure risk management is part of the Bridgestone's strategic planning and decision making. Bridgestone identifies risks and opportunities through the Regional Enterprise Risk Management programs and scenario analysis. In the Regional Enterprise Risk Management programs, Bridgestone conducts regular risk assessments to identify, assess, validate, and develop appropriate response strategies for our most significant risks and to ensure that our strategic planning is aligned with addressing these risks. The assessment process includes identifying a theme and category for each identified risk and evaluates the risk based on likelihood and impact scales. This assessment takes into consideration quantitative (e.g., financial, operational, strategic) as well as qualitative (e.g., reputational) analysis. Additionally, management preparedness and existing controls in place to manage the identified risk are reviewed. Scenario analysis is also conducted through the following procedures. 1) List climate risks on the scenarios widely, 2) Estimate financial impacts of the risks and opportunities with the following inputs and their future prediction. -Financial information (Sales, cost, operating profit, capital expenditure etc.) -Non-financial information (CO2 emission, energy consumption, material consumption, water withdrawal etc.)-External information (Carbon price/tax, price of renewable energy, material, water etc.) 3) Evaluate importance of each risk based on the impacts and probab

Row 4

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☒ Forests

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☒ Dependencies

☒ Impacts

☒ Risks

☒ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Direct operations
- ☒ Upstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

- ☒ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

- ☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

- ☒ Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Short-term
- ☒ Medium-term
- ☒ Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

- ☒ Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

- ☒ Site-specific
- ☒ Local

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

- ☒ Sustainability Policy Transparency Toolkit (SPOTT)

International methodologies and standards

- ☒ Global Forest Watch
- ☒ ISO 14001 Environmental Management Standard

Other

- ☒ External consultants

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Drought | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cyclones, hurricanes, typhoons |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Landslide | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wildfires | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Heat waves | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cold wave/frost | |

Chronic physical

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Heat stress | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scarcity of land resources |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Soil erosion | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Land loss to desertification |

- ☑ Soil degradation
- ☑ Change in land-use
- ☑ Temperature variability
- ☑ Seasonal supply variability/interannual variability
- ☑ Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)
- ☑ Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)
- ☑ Declining ecosystem services
- ☑ Increased ecosystem vulnerability
- ☑ Increased severity of extreme weather events

Policy

- ☑ Changes to international law and bilateral agreements
- ☑ Changes to national legislation
- ☑ Increased difficulty in obtaining operations permits
- ☑ Uncertainty and/or conflicts involving land tenure rights and water rights

Market

- ☑ Availability and/or increased cost of certified sustainable material
- ☑ Availability and/or increased cost of raw materials
- ☑ Changing customer behavior
- ☑ Uncertainty about commodity origin and/or legality

Reputation

- ☑ Increased partner and stakeholder concern and partner and stakeholder negative feedback
- ☑ Negative press coverage related to support of projects or activities with negative impacts on the environment (e.g. GHG emissions, deforestation & conversion, water stress)

Technology

- ☑ Inability to increase yield of existing production areas
- ☑ Unsuccessful investment in new technologies

Liability

- ☑ Exposure to litigation
- ☑ Moratoria and voluntary agreement
- ☑ Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NGOs | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local communities |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Employees | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Indigenous peoples |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Investors | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Suppliers | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Regulators | |

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

- ☒ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

In 2020, the Group initiated work with World Wildlife Fund (WWF) Japan to study and develop a due diligence process for ensuring the company's supply chain is in compliance with its Global Sustainable Procurement Policy, especially in upholding human rights and safeguarding the environment. The collaboration aims to strengthen sustainable rubber production and help build the capacity of smallholders. Also in 2021, the Group started to enhance its ESG due diligence for the natural rubber supply chain, for which risk management is seen as most critical by external stakeholders. To identify and assess ESG risks in its natural rubber supply chain, the Group has utilized third-party assessments by Verisk Maplecroft and EcoVadis for prioritizing targeted suppliers based on Verisk Maplecroft and EcoVadis scores. They conducted on-site ESG audits of those suppliers using a self-assessment questionnaire developed in collaboration with WWF Japan. This self-assessment questionnaire is aligned with Global Platform for Sustainable Natural Rubber (GPSNR) criteria.

[Add row]

(2.2.7) Are the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed?

(2.2.7.1) Interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(2.2.7.2) Description of how interconnections are assessed

As the world becomes increasingly concerned about climate change and the loss of natural capital, there is a growing movement towards a decarbonized society as exemplified by the Paris Agreement. Additionally, efforts to achieve a nature positive world as outlined in the Kunming Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework are gaining momentum. Within this context the Group is working to comprehensively assess and manage its dependency and impact on climate and natural capital as well as the risks and opportunities associated with climate change and the loss of natural capital reflecting these in the business strategy. We evaluated and managed the dependency and impact on climate and natural capital, the risks and opportunities caused by climate change and natural capital loss in an integrated manner, and identified the following dependencies impacts risks and opportunities. Dependencies on climate and natural capital - Dependency on nature's provision of water and biomass in the raw material procurement stage, as well as climate and healthy soil maintenance and regulating services provided by ecosystems; - Dependency on nature's provision of water in the tire production stage - Impacts on climate and natural capital - Impact of water resource usage and waste generation in the tire production stage; - Impact of greenhouse gas emissions, water resource usage emissions to air, water and soil, and waste generation throughout the value chain; - Physical risks and opportunities related to climate change and loss of natural capital - Risks of stronger typhoons and increased frequency of flooding and drought which pose the risk of interrupting business activities - Risks related to the procurement of raw materials as a result of changing rainfall patterns leading to poor harvesting of natural rubber - Risk of lower demand for winter tires due to reduced snowfall - Opportunities to commercialize natural rubber derived from guayule which grows in arid regions. Risks due to poor harvesting of natural rubber derived from Para rubber trees which are found predominantly in tropical regions - Risks and opportunities related to the transition to a decarbonized society and a society in harmony with nature - Risk of adverse effects on operating results and financial position, such as limitations on business activities and increased costs if R&D expenses required to meet the rapidly changing needs of society and customers do not produce sufficient results when systems and regulations to combat climate change and loss of natural capital are introduced. For example, carbon taxes, CO2 emission reduction obligations and emissions trading systems, and systems and regulations related to low fuel consumption, performance of tires, recycling used tires, water withdrawal, sustainable natural rubber, etc.

[Fixed row]

(2.3) Have you identified priority locations across your value chain?

(2.3.1) Identification of priority locations

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have identified priority locations

(2.3.2) Value chain stages where priority locations have been identified

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

(2.3.3) Types of priority locations identified

Sensitive locations

- ☒ Areas of limited water availability, flooding, and/or poor quality of water

(2.3.4) Description of process to identify priority locations

We use the WRI Aqueduct to analyze future changes in water stress (2030, 2040). We conduct water risk assessments at least once a year, when the tool is updated, and when new facilities are considered for installation. We are targeting all Bridgestone Group production sites. In addition, since we own sites that produce our raw materials (e.g., steel codes), we are also analyzing some of the raw material procurement stage of the value chain. If the desk assessment results regarding water-related risks are High or Higher, each SBU (Strategic Business Unit) will collect additional local information and examine the risks at the site. As a result of the scrutiny, if it is determined that the risk is still high, each SBU decides how to manage water-related risks (mitigate, transfer, accept, or control risks) by comprehensively considering how to manage sustainability for the region and our business, and develop a Water Stewardship Plan to establish specific initiatives such as water withdrawal reduction and steadily move forward with these initiatives.

(2.3.5) Will you be disclosing a list/spatial map of priority locations?

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, we will be disclosing the list/geospatial map of priority locations

(2.3.6) Provide a list and/or spatial map of priority locations

2.3_Map.pdf
[Fixed row]

(2.4) How does your organization define substantive effects on your organization?

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

- ☒ Qualitative
- ☒ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☒ Revenue

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☒ Absolute decrease

(2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

57500000

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☒ Likelihood of effect occurring

☒ Other, please specify :Degree of Impact

(2.4.7) Application of definition

From a strategic point of view, Bridgestone defines Risk as “events (incidents, accidents, natural disasters, problems, etc.) that may cause losses to the organization, employees, products and services, financial conditions, brands, customers, shareholders, business partners, and neighboring residents, etc.” in the Risk Management Basic Manual, Climate Change is also included as a factor that causes these events. The degree of risk impact is assessed quantitatively according to the Risk Assessment Criteria from 5 viewpoints: Amount of damage, Human life, Operational impact, Environmental and Social trust. Then, it is comprehensively classified into five levels: Extensive impact, Substantial impact, Major impact, Moderate impact and Minor impact based on the impact level of each viewpoint. Among them, Extensive impact, Substantial impact, and Major impact are defined as substantive financial impact, which are equivalent to more than one week of operational impacts or a major damage amount (assessed and judged around the order of USD 0.4 million). Also, from a financial perspective, the threshold for the judgement is whether the risk is anticipated to cause more financial loss than a standardized amount. The process for risk identification and assessment mentioned above is also applied to the risks other than environment related ones including climate change, so various risks which we may face can be assessed in comparable manner. The Global Environment WG and the GSC are supervised by the Global Executive Committee (G-EXCO), and work to develop global environment strategies and policies for the entire Group. These bodies periodically report the progress of their strategies and actions to the G-EXCO. Based on this manual, the Environmental WG has developed the Global Environmental Standard, and has identified and categorized environmental impacts. 1% of tire sales is used as one of the major risk impact measures. For suppliers, the Group promotes sustainable procurement and competitiveness based on the Global Sustainable Procurement Policy. As its method, we rate suppliers on sustainability, which includes engagement on human rights issues, through EcoVadis. The Group monitors their EcoVadis scores and reports them internally on a regular basis.

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

- ☒ Qualitative
- ☒ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

- ☒ Other, please specify :Amount of Internal Carbon Pricing

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

- ☒ Absolute decrease

(2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

289787540

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

- ☒ Other, please specify :Degree of Impact

(2.4.7) Application of definition

The Group has introduced internal carbon pricing (ICP) for CO2 emissions reduction since 2011. We see the use of ICP in its investment profitability studies as an opportunity to reduce CO2 emissions by accelerating investments in energy conservation and conversion to renewable energy (electricity). Regarding the impact on CO2 reduction opportunities, we consider the impact on our Scope1 and 2 reduction to be 1% or more as a substantial impact, and if we apply the ICP (100/tCO2) set by our company, it will be converted to 289,787,540 yen in the 2023 results.

[Add row]

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

(2.5.1) Identification and classification of potential water pollutants

Select from:

☒ Yes, we identify and classify our potential water pollutants

(2.5.2) How potential water pollutants are identified and classified

In order to comply with the wastewater standards of each country and region, we have developed Bridgestone Global Environmental Standard (GES). And each manufacturing site sets in-house standards that are stricter than legal standards, implement measures from physical and system perspectives, and monitor oil and regulated substances by continuous real-time monitoring or in-house/third-party sampling analysis. Every year, all manufacturing sites confirm the update of regulated pollutants in applicable standards, review substances requiring management, and manage them appropriately by incorporating them into management procedures. For example, in Japan, in order to comply with the standard of 5 mg/l for "normal hexane extractives content (mineral oil content)" in wastewater as stipulated in Water Pollution Prevention Act, we manage our wastewater under a voluntary standard that is more stringent than that. We identify oil and regulated pollutants as water pollutants associated with its activities that could have a detrimental impact on water ecosystems or human health. Regulated pollutants are substances or wastewater characteristics (e.g., pH, COD, BOD) defined by regulation, permission or local agreements that can cause environmental harm if released to the environment in amounts greater than a regulatory standard.

[Fixed row]

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

Row 1

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☒ Oil

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

At our manufacturing sites, some direct raw materials and indirect raw materials contain oil, so there is a possibility that oil will be mixed in with wastewater discharged from manufacturing sites. It takes a long time for the oil to decompose in the natural ecosystem, and during that time, it affects the natural ecosystem and may cause ecosystem destruction such as the collapse of the food chain. For example, plankton is located at the bottom of the food pyramid in aquatic ecosystems, and the entire food pyramid is supported by photosynthesis of phytoplankton. The oil sheen on the surface of the water blocks the sunlight, inhibiting the photosynthesis of phytoplankton, and reducing the number of phytoplankton. In addition, unlike plants and small plankton, fish can move at a high speed, but in some cases, oil adheres to their gills and body surface, causing them to malfunction. By taking in oil-contaminated food and water, oil components accumulate in the body, which may affect the ecosystem through the food chain.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

- ☒ Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

- ☒ Water recycling
- ☒ Beyond compliance with regulatory requirements
- ☒ Reduction or phase out of hazardous substances
- ☒ Implementation of integrated solid waste management systems
- ☒ Requirement for suppliers to comply with regulatory requirements
- ☒ Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response
- ☒ Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage condition (leakages, spillages, pipe erosion etc.) and their resilience

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

We established an internal global standard (Global Environmental Standard, GES) for wastewater, and all production sites are required to install equipment and systems to prevent the release of regulated substances into the water bodies. For example, we require large tanks to be equipped with secondary containers to prevent oil spills, and we regularly inspect the condition of these containers. With this measure, even if oil leaks from the tank, the secondary container prevents it from flowing into the water bodies. In addition, some facilities have installed real-time monitoring systems to detect the presence or absence of oil film in wastewater so that if oil contaminate the wastewater, it can be immediately detected and dealt with. A measure of success is that regular measurements do not reveal any spillage of oil into the water bodies. For suppliers, we request to comply with regulatory requirements by issuing "Global Sustainable Procurement Policy". Progress of activities for suppliers is monitored by the receiving rate of supplier's acknowledgement and self-assessment questionnaires.

[Add row]

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities

(3.1) Have you identified any environmental risks which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

Climate change

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☒ Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

Forests

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☒ Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

Water

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☒ No

(3.1.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental risks in your direct operations and/or upstream/downstream value chain

Select from:

☒ Environmental risks exist, but none with the potential to have a substantive effect on our organization

(3.1.3) Please explain

We judge risk based on the following rank classification obtained from the analysis result of Aqueduct. At the highest risk level (Extremely high risk), we consider that there is a substantive financial or strategic impact of water risk. At the moment, this definition is applied to direct operations. We perform analysis on all production sites using Aqueduct once every year. According to the latest Aqueduct analysis, there were 18 sites corresponding to "Extremely high risk" in India, Indonesia and China. However, all of these sites are relatively small within our Group, with the total water withdrawal volume of the 18 sites only accounting for 5.5% of the Group's total, and it has never been any substantive financial or strategic impacts on its business in the past. Therefore, we recognize that water quality and quantity is important to the success of our business, but we do not believe there is an immediate substantive financial or strategic impact in direct operations at this point.

Plastics

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☒ No

(3.1.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental risks in your direct operations and/or upstream/downstream value chain

Select from:

☒ Environmental risks exist, but none with the potential to have a substantive effect on our organization

(3.1.3) Please explain

Plastic as a product of our company includes plastic parts used in the diversified products such as bicycles, but the amount of plastic used by the entire group is only a small amount. In addition, we produce some synthetic rubber, which is used as a raw material for tires. The main uses of plastics in the value chain are packaging of raw materials and packaging of some diversified products, as well as food containers and PET bottles used by employees in facilities and offices. We are working to reduce the amount of plastic waste generated by our facilities and offices, and plastic waste that is generated is recycled or recovered as energy as much as possible before finally being disposed of in accordance with local laws and regulations. In the downstream value chain, Tire and Road Wear Particles (TRWP) is sometimes mentioned as one of the causes of marine microplastics. We recognize the need to address the potential human and environmental impact of TRWP and the role the company can play. We are actively engaged with the tire industry through the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) Tire Industry Project (TIP) in building scientific knowledge on the physical and chemical characteristics of TRWP in addition to their impact. TIP is also involved in developing mitigation options. We continue to collaborate with industry and other partners to study this issue and find answers. At the same time, we are committed to pursue innovations in tire design, materials and solutions that can further reduce the generation of and potential environmental impact of tire wear particles. Based on the above, we have determined that there are some environmental risks, but none with the potential to have a substantive effect on our organization.

[Fixed row]

(3.1.1) Provide details of the environmental risks identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

☒ Carbon pricing mechanisms

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Italy

☒ Japan

☒ Spain

☒ Canada

☒ Hungary

☒ Thailand

☒ Indonesia

☒ Singapore

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Introducing carbon pricing in various countries would cause an increase of operational cost since Bridgestone has facilities in over 20 countries. For example in October 2012, the Tax for Climate Change Mitigation was introduced in Japan. In response to such introduction, the Bridgestone Group is paying more taxes directly according

to the use of fuel and indirectly according to the use of electricity. Specifically by using a CO2 emissions factor of each fossil fuel, the tax rate per unit quantity kilo liter or tonne is set so that each tax burden is equal to 289 yen per tonne of CO2 emissions. For Bridgestone it is an important climate risk to consider because as of 2022 approx. 27% (31 facilities as of 2023) of our manufacturing facilities are located in Japan and CO2 emission of these facilities accounts for approx. 30% of our Scope1 and Scope 2 emissions, the highest percentage of our Scope 1 and 2 emissions by country. Therefore, there is a risk of a further increase in the operational cost if the tax rate increases.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☒ Increased indirect [operating] costs

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☒ Medium-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☒ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ High

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Financial impact is estimated to 289 yen. CO2 is based on the current carbon tax rate. Although it depends on the degree of increase, the tax rate in the figure shown in the Potential financial impact, 600000000 yen is a calculation to a 1000 yen increase case. This 1000 yen increase is the lowest of the four options for the carbon tax increase estimated by the Ministry of the Environment Government of Japan in 2021 - 1000 yen, 3000 yen, 5000 yen and 10000 yen. In the breakdown of CO2 emissions, Japan's Scope1 and 2 emissions in 2023 emissions were around 600,000 tonnes. (600,000 tCO2 * 1,000 yen/tCO2 600,000,000 yen) This is the financial impact in Japan, and further impact is expected if the carbon pricing is introduced in various countries where we operate.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(3.1.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – minimum (currency)

750000000

(3.1.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – maximum (currency)

750000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

*Financial impact is estimated to 289 yen/t-CO₂ based on the current carbon tax rate. Although it depends on the degree of increase the tax rate, the figure shown in the “Potential financial impact 750,000,000 yen” is a calculation to 1,000 yen increase case. This 1,000 yen increase is the lowest of the four options for the carbon tax increase estimated by the Ministry of the Environment, Government of Japan in 2021: 1,000 yen, 3,000 yen, 5,000 yen, and 10,000 yen. In the breakdown of CO₂ emissions (Scope1, 2) in 2023, Japan's emissions were around 750,000 tonnes. (600,000 tCO₂ * 1,000 yen/tCO₂ 600,000,000 yen) This is the financial impact in Japan, and further impact is expected if the carbon pricing is introduced in various countries where we operate.*

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☒ Increase environment-related capital expenditure

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

27000000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Capital investments in 2023 totalled 27,000 million yen to enhance energy saving, consisting of (1) building efficiency improvements through heat insulation, repair, air conditioning, and lighting, and (2) processes efficiency improvement through heat recovery, fuel conversion, and equipment replacements. These were extracted from the list of capital investment in 2023 at the production facilities, and the investment amounts were totalled.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

To mitigate the risk, Bridgestone has two approaches to reduce the impact of future carbon taxes by reducing CO2 emissions. One is to include the evaluation from the viewpoint of CO2 emission cost in the equipment introduction study. The internal guidelines stipulate that a comprehensive evaluation including the realization of a sustainable society such as CO2 reduction should be made when making investment decisions. The carbon price of CO2 emission cost is set accordingly considering business characteristics and regional situations of each business unit, however the common default value for reference is updated once a year. Based on this information, each business unit will install equipment while considering reducing the future impact of carbon prices. The other is to improve energy efficiency with existing equipment. To maximize energy efficiency, we are promoting conversion to energy that produces little CO2 emissions and also reducing energy use itself. Energy saving initiatives at production sites are one of our primary activities. We have been implementing CO2 reduction measures such as the introduction of high efficiency equipment, installing steam turbine generators, converting to fuel emitting less CO2 and so on. In 2023, as an example, we implemented 258 projects with a payback period of 4-10 years. CO2 emission reductions per year from projects completed in 2023 were approximately 7,200 tonnes. Capital investments in 2023 totalled 27,000 million yen to enhance energy saving, consisting of (1) building efficiency improvements through heat insulation, repair, air conditioning, and lighting, and (2) processes efficiency improvement through heat recovery, fuel conversion, and equipment replacements. These were extracted from the list of capital investment in 2022 at the production facilities, and the investment amounts were totalled.

Forests

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk1

(3.1.1.2) Commodity

Select all that apply

☒ Rubber

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Technology

☒ Inability to increase yield of existing production areas

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☒ Upstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

- ☒ Indonesia
- ☒ Liberia
- ☒ Thailand

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Bridgestone's tire sales account for more than 90% of total sales and tire's raw materials consist of natural rubber. Currently, natural rubber is almost entirely made from the sap (latex) of the Hevea rubber tree and 90% of the Hevea rubber supply is grown in Southeast Asia. The Bridgestone Group sources most of its natural rubber from Southeast Asia and sourced 77% of our natural rubber from Indonesia and Thailand and 7% from the other Asia in 2021. In addition, the Group owns two rubber farms in Indonesia. Due to droughts in the tropical rainforests caused by El Nino, the deciduous period for the Hevea rubber tree becomes longer and the period during which sap can be obtained becomes shorter, thereby leading to a decrease in yield. As a result, the balance of supply and demand is expected to be upset and the price of natural rubber, which plays a vital role as a raw material of tires, is expected to surge. If the price of natural rubber rises and it becomes difficult to procure such rubber, the cost of tire production will increase. This in turn is expected to result in lower profit or a decrease in share due to higher tire prices. Therefore, we are aware that this risk has a significant impact.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- ☒ Increased production costs

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- ☒ Medium-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- ☒ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ High

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Bridgestone's tire sales account for more than 90% of total sales and tire's raw materials consist of natural rubber. Currently, natural rubber is almost entirely made from the sap (latex) of the Hevea rubber tree and 90% of the Hevea rubber supply is grown in Southeast Asia. The Bridgestone Group sources most of its natural rubber from Southeast Asia and sourced 77% of our natural rubber from Indonesia and Thailand and 7% from the other Asia in 2021. In addition, the Group owns two rubber farms in Indonesia. Due to droughts in the tropical rainforests caused by El Nino, the deciduous period for the Hevea rubber tree becomes longer and the period during which sap can be obtained becomes shorter, thereby leading to a decrease in yield. As a result, the balance of supply and demand is expected to be upset and the price of natural rubber, which plays a vital role as a raw material of tires, is expected to surge. If the price of natural rubber rises and it becomes difficult to procure such rubber, the cost of tire production will increase. This in turn is expected to result in lower profit or a decrease in share due to higher tire prices. Therefore, we are aware that this risk has a significant impact.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☒ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Agricultural practices

☒ Avoid sourcing from jurisdictions with a high risk of deforestation and conversion of other natural ecosystems

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk2

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

- ☒ Drought

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

- ☒ Upstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

- ☒ Indonesia
- ☒ Thailand

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Bridgestone's tire sales account for more than 90% of total sales and tire's raw materials consist of natural rubber. Currently, natural rubber is almost entirely made from the sap (latex) of the Hevea rubber tree and 90% of the Hevea rubber supply is grown in Southeast Asia. The Bridgestone Group sources most of its natural rubber from Southeast Asia and sourced 77% of our natural rubber from Indonesia and Thailand and 7% from the other Asia in 2021. In addition, the Group owns two rubber farms in Indonesia. Due to droughts in the tropical rainforests caused by El Nino, the deciduous period for the Hevea rubber tree, which grows mainly in Southeast Asia such as Indonesia and Thailand, becomes longer and the period during which sap can be obtained becomes shorter, thereby leading to a decrease in yield. As a result, the balance of supply and demand is expected to be upset and the price of natural rubber, which plays a vital role as a raw material of tires, is expected to surge. If the price of natural rubber rises and it becomes difficult to procure such rubber, the cost of tire production will increase. This in turn is expected to result in lower profit or a decrease in share due to higher tire prices. Therefore, we are aware that this risk has a significant impact.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- ☒ Increased production costs

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- ☒ Medium-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☒ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Medium-high

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Bridgestone's tire sales account for more than 90% of total sales and tire's raw materials consist of natural rubber. Currently, natural rubber is almost entirely made from the sap (latex) of the Hevea rubber tree and 90% of the Hevea rubber supply is grown in Southeast Asia. The Bridgestone Group sources most of its natural rubber from Southeast Asia and sourced 77% of our natural rubber from Indonesia and Thailand and 7% from the other Asia in 2021. In addition, the Group owns two rubber farms in Indonesia. Due to droughts in the tropical rainforests caused by El Nino, the deciduous period for the Hevea rubber tree, which grows mainly in Southeast Asia such as Indonesia and Thailand, becomes longer and the period during which sap can be obtained becomes shorter, thereby leading to a decrease in yield. As a result, the balance of supply and demand is expected to be upset and the price of natural rubber, which plays a vital role as a raw material of tires, is expected to surge. If the price of natural rubber rises and it becomes difficult to procure such rubber, the cost of tire production will increase. This in turn is expected to result in lower profit or a decrease in share due to higher tire prices. Therefore, we are aware that this risk has a significant impact.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(3.1.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – minimum (currency)

3969000000

(3.1.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – maximum (currency)

3969000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Financial impact is estimated to 1 yen/kg based on our total amount of raw materials used for production. Although it depends on the degree of increase the raw material prices, the figure is a calculation when the price of all raw materials increases by 1 yen/kg based on our latest data. Our total amount of raw materials used for production, including natural and synthetic rubber, is 3,969 thousand tonnes in 2023. (3,969,000 tonnes * 1 yen/kg 3,969,000,000 yen)

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☒ Increase investment in R&D

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

3200000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

This corresponding cost is the total investment in Natural Rubber Plantations in Southeast Asia until 2030, which Bridgestone has already announced in 2022.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Bridgestone is reducing the above risks through improving productivity of natural rubber plantations Bridgestone owns in Southeast Asia. In 2022, Bridgestone announced that Bridgestone invests a total of U.S.26.7 million (approximately 3.2 billion) from 2022 to 2030 in our two natural rubber plantations which consist of PT BRIDGESTONE SUMATRA RUBBER ESTATE in Indonesia (area in total: about 17,900ha) and PT BRIDGESTONE KALIMANTAN PLANTATION in Indonesia (area in total: about 6,000ha). Bridgestone will make harvest volumes in a given area double in 2035, compared with 2022 projections. Initiatives to this end include introduction of elite trees with stable harvest volume, which are selected by genome analysis technology and ongoing, systematic afforestation for ensuring that natural rubber plantations owned by Bridgestone are properly managed depending on tree age and afforestation cycle. Measures hiring the latest technology that utilizes artificial intelligence (AI) image analysis to diagnose and detect disease in Para rubber trees and the big data to implement optimal plantation for higher yield in natural rubber plantations are also parts of these initiatives. Through these efforts, we are augmenting output and preparing for the risk of being unable to procure.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☒ Risk3

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Reputation

- ☒ Increased partner and stakeholder concern or negative partner and stakeholder feedback

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

- ☒ Downstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

- ☒ Belgium
- ☒ Japan
- ☒ Singapore
- ☒ United States of America

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Disclosure of GHG related information is increasingly being required around the world. If Bridgestone stocks are deemed to be outside the scope of ESG investment by financial institutions due to our failure to disclose information or negative campaigns are conducted by NGOs, there is a risk that this would lead to a decline in the stock price. Although the number of inquiries remained at the same level in 2023, climate-related topics continue to be of great interest to ESG investors and analysts, and are an important topic of discussion at ESG meetings. It is expected that requests for disclosure of climate change information to the Company will increase further in the future, and the reputational risk is high. We should be managed properly by the measures.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- ☒ Increased credit risk

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☒ Short-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☒ Exceptionally unlikely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Medium-low

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Disclosure of GHG related information is increasingly being required around the world. If Bridgestone stocks are deemed to be outside the scope of ESG investment by financial institutions due to our failure to disclose information or negative campaigns are conducted by NGOs, there is a risk that this would lead to a decline in the stock price. was almost the same as the previous year. It is expected that requests for disclosure of climate change information to the Company will increase further in the future, and the reputational risk is high. We should be managed properly by the measures.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(3.1.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – minimum (currency)

714000000

(3.1.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

714000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Financial impact is estimated to 1 yen/share based on our stock price. Although it depends on the degree of decrease actually stock price, the figure shown in the “Potential financial impact 714,000,000 yen” is a calculation of 1 yen decline case. Number of shares issued was about 713,698,221 share in the end of 2023. (714,000,000 share * 1 yen 714,000,000 yen) It brings more difficult access to capital.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Diversification

☒ Other diversification, please specify

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

37600000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

In the cost calculation, it is the total amount of various expenses that are maintained for information disclosure, such as the cost of preparing the integrated report to be issued in the current year and the cost of updating and maintaining the corporate website.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Expectations for climate change disclosure to our company are high, and we believe that appropriate disclosure can enhance our brand value. To this end, we believe it is necessary to properly understand not only GHG emissions but also the information required by stakeholders, such as governance and strategies for addressing climate change, and to disclose reliable information in a timely manner through the appropriate channels. To respond to the needs of stakeholders, we are following the framework of the TCFD recommendations in our information disclosure on our corporate website. To ensure transparency and reliability of the data, we also obtained a third-party verification of our 2023 calculation results through an external organization. We have received third-party assurance for key environmental data since 2015, and our 138 production sites' CO2 emissions Scope 1, 2 and our Scope 3 emissions have been verified on an ongoing basis as reported in C10. In addition, we use our corporate website and Global Sustainability Report to make it possible for all stakeholders to access information of our various activities. As the result of such effort by 2022, we were selected for inclusion in the DJSI World, FTSE4Good Index Series, and ranked AAA on MSCI ESG Ratings as of December 2023. We spent approx. 37.6 million yen in 2023 to obtain a third-party verification of our 2023 GHG calculation results and issue an Integrated Report.

[Add row]

(3.1.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics from the reporting year that are vulnerable to the substantive effects of environmental risks.

Climate change

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ Revenue

(3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

4015400000000

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ 91-99%

(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

3384800000000

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ 81-90%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

The Bridgestone Group identified a risk of adverse effects on operating results and financial position, such as limitations on business activities and increased costs, if R&D expenses required to meet the rapidly changing needs of society and customers do not produce sufficient results when systems and regulations to combat climate change and loss of natural capital are introduced (for example, carbon taxes, CO2 emission reduction obligations and emissions trading systems, and systems and regulations related to low-fuel consumption performance of tires, recycling used tires, water withdrawal and sustainable natural rubber, etc.), as a risk related to the transition to a decarbonized society and a society in harmony with nature. For example, various regulations have been introduced for the purpose of curbing climate change. With respect to tires, maximum limits on rolling resistance and the labelling system have been introduced. Following such new regulations, operational cost such as to develop low rolling resistance tires, to measure rolling resistance coefficient value and to print labels has been increased. There is a possibility of further increase of operational cost in case such regulations become stricter and/or expand globally. Therefore, we believe that the tire business is susceptible to these

regulations on tires as a transition risk, as they are already manifesting themselves in some countries. In particular, since Passenger tires and Truck and Bus tires are subject to tire labeling systems, we position these sales as a financial indicator vulnerable to risk. Also, regarding physical risk, Among our businesses, the tire business is susceptible to substantial environmental risks throughout the value chain. As an example, in procurement, there is a risk that natural rubber, one of the main raw materials for tires, may become difficult to procure due to lower yields caused by drought or changes in rainfall. In addition, if temperatures rise over the medium to long term and snowfall decreases or disappears, snow tire sales will be significantly affected. We estimate that the potential financial impact is 38.32 billion yen per 1% decreasing of annual sales. It will be a significant impact for Bridgestone, whose tire sales account for more than 90% of total sales.

Forests

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ Revenue

(3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

4015400000000

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ 91-99%

(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

3384800000000

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ 81-90%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

The Bridgestone Group identified a risk of adverse effects on operating results and financial position such as limitations on business activities and increased costs if R &D expenses required to meet the rapidly changing needs of society and customers do not produce sufficient results when systems and regulations to combat climate change and loss of natural capital are introduced for example carbon taxes CO2 emission reduction obligations and emissions trading systems and systems and regulations related to lowfuel consumption performance of tires recycling used tires water withdrawal and sustainable natural rubber etc as a risk related to the transition to a decarbonized society and a society in harmony with nature. For example various regulations have been introduced for the purpose of curbing climate change With respect to tires also maximum limits on rolling resistance and the labelling system have been introduced Following such new regulations operational cost such as to develop low rolling resistance tires to measure rolling resistance coefficient value and to print labels has been increased. There is a possibility of further increase of operational cost in case such regulations become stricter and/or expand globally Therefore we believe that the tire business is susceptible to these regulations on tires as a transition risk as they are already manifesting themselves in some countries. In particular since Passenger tires and Truck and Bus tires are subject to tire labeling systems we position these sales as a financial indicator vulnerable to risk.

[Add row]

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

(3.3.1) Water-related regulatory violations

Select from:

☒ Yes

(3.3.2) Fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties

Select all that apply

☒ Fines, but none that are considered as significant

(3.3.3) Comment

The fine was for exceeding the standard for barium concentration in wastewater at a factory in Thailand. Our production process does not use Barium. However, Barium is originally included in in-take industrial water provided by industrial estate. And condensed Barium was generated in water softener and was discharged when filter of softener was backwashed. As prevention measure, we have installed an additional wastewater treatment equipment. And after prevention measure, concentration of Barium has been kept in compliance.

[Fixed row]

(3.3.1) Provide the total number and financial value of all water-related fines.

(3.3.1.1) Total number of fines

1

(3.3.1.2) Total value of fines

1340000

(3.3.1.3) % of total facilities/operations associated

0.88

(3.3.1.4) Number of fines compared to previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(3.3.1.5) Comment

There was one case in the reporting year, compared to zero in the previous reporting year. Our criteria are as follows: we cannot calculate the increase/decrease ratio if the prior year being compared is 0. However, since the difference is between 0 and 1, we chose "About the same". Our company-specific explanation for these thresholds is below. Much lower: Less than 49%, Lower: 50% - 85%, About the same: 85% - 115%, Higher: 115% - 150%, Much higher: More than 150%
[Fixed row]

(3.5) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(3.5.1) Select the carbon pricing regulation(s) which impact your operations.

Select all that apply

☒ EU ETS

☒ Japan carbon tax

(3.5.2) Provide details of each Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS) your organization is regulated by.

EU ETS

(3.5.2.1) % of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS

5.47

(3.5.2.2) % of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS

0

(3.5.2.3) Period start date

12/31/2022

(3.5.2.4) Period end date

12/30/2023

(3.5.2.5) Allowances allocated

18712

(3.5.2.6) Allowances purchased

0

(3.5.2.7) Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO₂e

86211

(3.5.2.8) Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e

0

(3.5.2.9) Details of ownership

Select from:

☒ Facilities we own and operate

[Fixed row]

(3.5.3) Complete the following table for each of the tax systems you are regulated by.

Japan carbon tax

(3.5.3.1) Period start date

12/31/2022

(3.5.3.2) Period end date

12/30/2023

(3.5.3.3) % of total Scope 1 emissions covered by tax

30.5

(3.5.3.4) Total cost of tax paid

138903452

(3.5.3.5) Comment

% of emission covered by tax was calculated by Scope1 emission in Japan divided by global Scope1 emission. And total cost of tax paid was calculated by Scope1 emission in Japan multiplied Japan Carbon tax rate (289yen/tCO2e) *In addition, the carbon tax indirectly affects electricity price in the Scope 2

[Fixed row]

(3.5.4) What is your strategy for complying with the systems you are regulated by or anticipate being regulated by?

As a strategy to comply with the EU ETS, the Japanese carbon tax and other regulated carbon pricing systems, Bridgestone aims to minimize the additional cost of CO2 emissions and achieve the Milestone 2030 "Reduce our absolute CO2 emissions (Scope 1 and 2) by 50% by 2030 (versus 2011)", by actively and steadily promoting the reduction of CO2 emissions on a global basis. To this end, we are promoting CO2 reduction through energy saving and renewable energy introduction. One of the typical energies saving initiatives is introduction of highly efficient equipment. As example in 2018, Bridgestone's Turkish affiliate Brisa Bridgestone Sabancı Lastik Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş.(BRISA) established a new manufacturing facility for radial tires in Aksaray Province, Turkey with investment which amounted to 300 million USD. This new plant achieved 30% energy saving and contributes to our manufacturing with less CO2 emission. We also expand the introduction of renewable energy while considering the local characteristics of each site. In the Americas, at the beginning of 2023, two plants (Monterrey and Cuernavaca) transitioned to carbon free energy, while 70% of the electricity consumed at the Buenos Aires plant is now from renewable energy. Furthermore, in 2023, wind power generation commenced at the BRIDGESTONE Aircraft Tire (EUROPE) plant in Belgium based on a power purchase agreement. As a result, we continued its efforts to introduce renewable energy sources and achieved its 2023 interim target with a 57.3% reduction compared to 2011, which has also exceeded its 2030 milestone.

(3.6) Have you identified any environmental opportunities which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

	Environmental opportunities identified
Climate change	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized
Forests	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized
Water	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

[Fixed row]

(3.6.1) Provide details of the environmental opportunities identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☒ Opp1

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Products and services

☒ Development of new products or services through R&D and innovation

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☒ Downstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Italy

☒ Japan

☒ Thailand

☒ United States of America

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Recently, various regulations have been introduced with the purpose of curbing climate change. With respect to tires, maximum limits on rolling resistance and the labelling system have been introduced. "Rolling resistance" is resistance arising when a tire rolls, and the same vehicle will have better fuel consumption if the tire rolling resistance is low. Therefore, each country is adopting the labelling systems as a measure to lower rolling resistance. Bridgestone's tire sales accounts for more than 90% of total sales, and we sell a wide range of tires in over 150 countries, such as for passenger cars, truck and bus, and light truck, in each country that has introduced or is considering the labelling system. Therefore, its impact is significant. Bridgestone considers the introduction of these systems could be comparatively large opportunity to fairly disclose and appeal to consumers the maximum limit and grading of rolling resistance of our products and result in the increased revenues. Bridgestone's fuel-efficient tires contribute to greater vehicle fuel efficiency and meet a variety of customer needs, including superior levels of low-rolling resistance,

lighter weights and other performance metrics. Bridgestone believes that it can respond to the labelling system through the development of such fuel-efficient tires and appeal to the demand for fuel-efficient tires.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☒ Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☒ Short-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☒ Likely (66–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ High

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

The most important factor is the development of technology to reduce tire-rolling resistance. ENLITEN, positioned as a “new premium”, is a base technology for product design that can improve the basic performance of tires and elevate all conventional performance indicators. In addition, it significantly enhances environmental performance leading to sustainability, as well as performance that not only meets the apparent needs and potential wants of specific markets and customers, but also further inspires and delivers new value that the market and customers may not even have imagined. ENLITEN is positioned as the “new premium in the EV era” for passenger car tires and the “new premium in the circular business era” for truck and bus tires. This value will be expanded from technology to products and the business model. ENLITEN will not only significantly improve EV driving range and electricity consumption and extend vehicle battery life through reduced tire rolling resistance, but also contribute to extending vehicle battery life. Additionally, it will enhance resource productivity and high wear resistance, thereby reducing environmental impact. The Group will continue expansion of ENLITEN-equipped products to solve issues related to electrification from the ground up. The percentage of ENLITEN technology equipment for replacement tires is planned to be expanded from 8% in 2023 to 20% in 2024, and 65% in 2026 with the launch of 45 products equipped with ENLITEN.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(3.6.1.17) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term - minimum (currency)

40150000000

(3.6.1.18) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

40150000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

*The global tire market is valued at approximately 167 billion US dollars in 2019 (Reference: Tire Business – Global Tire Company Rankings) and is expected to grow two to three-fold by 2050. Financial impact is estimated to 1% based on our tire sales. Although it depends on the degree of increase actually sales, the figure is a calculation when the sales of tire business increase 1%. Our tire sales in 2023 was about 40,154 billion yen. (4,015,000,000,000 yen * 0.01 40,150,000,000 yen)*

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

480000000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The amount of strategic investment and expenses for the premium tires business under the 2030 Long Term Strategic Aspiration announced in August 2022 is 40% of approximately 1,200 billion yen, i.e., approximately 480 billion yen, from 2022 to 2030. This breakdown consists of investments from 2022 to 2026 to build the foundation of the premium tire business, and investments from 2027 to 2030 to continue reinforcing the premium tire business. * Premium tires business is business that produce and sell products, where we will further focus on creating a new premium from Mid Term Business Plan (2024-2026), with ENLITEN technology, and OR tire for mining vehicles MasterCore at the core. The ENLITEN technology achieves both tire-rolling resistance reduction and driving performance improvement, and MasterCore is best-in-class mining tires.*

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

The Bridgestone Group set the focused target towards 2030: contributing to global CO2 emissions reduction across the lifecycle and value chain (Scope 3) of its products and services exceeding five times its operation's (Scope 1 and 2) CO2 emissions (vs 2020). The Group seeks to differentiate itself and strengthen its competitiveness by providing solutions based on Dan-Totsu (the clear and absolute leader) products and services, helping its customers reduce their CO2 emissions

and become carbon neutral. Looking at the entire lifecycle of a tire, CO2 emissions during product use account for the largest proportion, approximately 90% of the total*1. As a provider of products and services that contribute to the reduction of CO2 emissions from customer use, the Group is developing and expanding fuel-efficient tires equipped with ENLITEN, an innovative tire technology that combines environmental and driving performance, and mobility solutions that provide fleet management services. In 2023, the Group continued to reduce the tire rolling resistance and promotion of mobility solutions, therefore, the contribution to CO2 reduction combined with the activities of the entire value chain is equivalent to approximately 3.4 million tons. This is 1.87 times the amount of CO2 emissions from its operations. The Group will continue to improve its monitoring of the amount of CO2 reduction contribution of each SBU and expand its contribution to CO2 reduction.

Forests

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☒ Opp1

(3.6.1.2) Commodity

Select all that apply

☒ Rubber

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Capital flow and financing

☒ Price premium for deforestation and conversion-free materials

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☒ China

☒ India

☒ Brazil

☒ Canada

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Italy | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mexico |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Japan | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Poland |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Spain | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Turkey |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Belgium | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Argentina |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hungary | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Australia |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Liberia | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Indonesia |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Thailand | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Costa Rica |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Viet Nam | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Philippines |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> South Africa | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Taiwan, China | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hong Kong SAR, China | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> United States of America | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland | |

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Demand for natural rubber has steadily increased globally over the years, while farmland expansion is becoming more restricted because of the need to protect forests, whether voluntarily or in accordance with law. Moreover, poor yields will affect the livelihood of smallholders, making it unsustainable for them to continue cultivating natural rubber, and could result in them switching to farming other crops. Natural rubber is one of the renewable materials used in tire production and it is important for the Group to make efforts to strengthen the capacity of natural rubber smallholders, increase yields and income, and prevent them from causing deforestation and other ESG risks. In 2022, the Group formed the Capacity Building Task Force, bringing together relevant functions to strengthen capacity building initiatives for smallholders. In 2023, the Group provided trainings and technical support to smallholders, reaching 5,640 smallholders. In order to accelerate corporate initiatives, the task force has established a global strategy with a medium-term goal, which is to provide support for 12,000 smallholders toward forest conservation by 2026. This goal is in line with Group's strategy and GPSNR standards.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

- ☒ Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- ☒ Short-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☒ Very likely (90–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ High

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

The most important factor is the development of technology to reduce tire rolling resistance ENLITEN positioned as a new premium is a base technology for product design that can improve the basic performance of tires and elevate all conventional performance indicators. In addition it significantly enhances environmental performance leading to sustainability as well as performance that not only meets the apparent needs and potential wants of specific markets and customers but also further inspires and delivers new value that the market and customers may not even have imagined ENLITEN is positioned as the new premium in the EV era for passenger car tires and the new premium in the circular business era for truck and bus tires. This value will be expanded from technology to products and the business model ENLITEN will not only significantly improve EV driving range and electricity consumption and extend vehicle battery life through reduced tire rolling resistance but also contribute to ensuring space for batteries lighter batteries and reduced cost for vehicles The Group will continue expansion of ENLITEN equipped products to solve issues related to electrification from the ground up. The percentage of ENLITEN technology equipment for replacement tires is planned to be expanded from 8 in 2023 to 20 in 2024 and 65 in 2026 with the launch of 45 products equipped with ENLITEN.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(3.6.1.17) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term - minimum (currency)

40150000000

(3.6.1.18) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

40150000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

*The global tire market is valued at approximately 167 billion US dollars in 2019 (Reference: Tire Business – Global Tire Company Rankings) and is expected to grow two to three-fold by 2050. Financial impact is estimated to 1% based on our tire sales. Although it depends on the degree of increase actually sales, the figure is a calculation when the sales of tire business increase 1%. Our tire sales in 2023 was about 40,154 billion yen. (4,015,000,000,000 yen * 0.01 40,150,000,000 yen)*

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

480000000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The amount of strategic investment and expenses for the premium tires business under the 2030 Long Term Strategic Aspiration announced in August 2022 is 40% of approximately 1,200 billion yen, i.e., approximately 480 billion yen, from 2022 to 2030. This breakdown consists of investments from 2022 to 2026 to build the foundation of the premium tire business, and investments from 2027 to 2030 to continue reinforcing the premium tire business. * Premium tires business is business that produce and sell products, where we will further focus on creating a new premium from Mid Term Business Plan (2024-2026), with ENLITEN technology, and OR tire for mining vehicles MasterCore at the core. The ENLITEN technology achieves both tire-rolling resistance reduction and driving performance improvement, and MasterCore is best-in-class mining tires.*

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

*The Bridgestone Group set the focused target towards 2030: contributing to global CO2 emissions reduction across the lifecycle and value chain (Scope 3) of its products and services exceeding five times its operation's (Scope 1 and 2) CO2 emissions (vs 2020). The Group seeks to differentiate itself and strengthen its competitiveness by providing solutions based on Dan-Totsu (the clear and absolute leader) products and services, helping its customers reduce their CO2 emissions and become carbon neutral. Looking at the entire lifecycle of a tire, CO2 emissions during product use account for the largest proportion, approximately 90% of the total*1. As a provider of products and services that contribute to the reduction of CO2 emissions from customer use, the Group is developing and expanding fuel-efficient tires equipped with ENLITEN, an innovative tire technology that combines environmental and driving performance, and mobility solutions that provide fleet management services. In 2023, the Group continued to reduce the tire rolling resistance and promotion of mobility solutions, therefore, the contribution to CO2 reduction combined with the activities of the entire value chain is equivalent to approximately 3.4 million tons. This is 1.87 times the amount of CO2 emissions from its operations. The Group will continue to improve its monitoring of the amount of CO2 reduction contribution of each SBU and expand its contribution to CO2 reduction.*

Water

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Reputational capital

☒ Improved community relations

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Argentina

(3.6.1.6) River basin where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :La Plata

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Maintaining and further improving our good relationships with the local communities in which our sites are located regarding water use is an important strategic opportunity for us to continue our business and grow with local communities. By engaging with other water users in the local community, our business may share in the value created from tackling difficult local water challenges in a collective manner. This is an opportunity to influence how water is used locally and help ensure the sustainability of our business locally in the face of water challenges such as increasing water scarcity. One example is the “cascade use of water” within the community, which leads to a reduction in water withdrawal for the entire community. In 2019, the plant started a partnership with cement manufacturer Loma Negra. In this collaboration, the water discarded from BSAR is reused as raw material in Loma Negra’s cement production, resulting in a reduction in the overall amount of water withdrawal. Through this initiative, BSAR had supplied an approximate cumulative total of 47,000 m3 of water by the end of 2023. BSAR is not only working on plant-related projects, but also on initiatives that contribute to water conservation in the Llavallol District of Buenos Aires. BSAR will continue promoting projects to contribute to reducing water withdrawal in the region.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Potential economic impact (PR effect)

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☒ Medium-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☒ Very unlikely (0–10%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Low

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

BSAR does not exchange money with Loma Negra on this project, and there is no substantial change in drainage costs. Therefore, our “Potential financial impact figure” listed is only an original estimation of the PR effects introduced in many media (e.g., newspapers, radio programs, etc.). The effectiveness can be very limited because the estimated amount of impact on the project will vary greatly depending on how much it can be covered by the media. Therefore, even in the medium term, the financial impact will be very limited. The financial impact is not great, but in the sense of reducing groundwater withdrawal, we think that it has made a great contribution to the community. This project is also an example for other companies to start thinking about possible synergy projects with nearby companies and lead toward a more sustainable society.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(3.6.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - minimum (currency)

0

(3.6.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - maximum (currency)

24000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

The approach used to calculate the figure is expressed by the following formula. (Financial impact) (Recycled water sales income) - (Recycled water manufacturing cost) (Reduction of drainage cost) (Other effects (e.g. PR effect)) BSAR does not exchange money with Loma Negra on this project, and there is no substantial change in drainage costs. Therefore, our "Potential financial impact figure" listed is only an original estimation of the PR effects introduced in many media (e.g., newspapers, radio programs, etc.). The effectiveness can be very limited because the estimated amount of impact on the project will vary greatly depending on how much it can be covered by the media. The financial impact is not great, but in the sense of reducing groundwater withdrawal, we think that it has made a great contribution to the community. This project is also an example for other companies to start thinking about possible synergy projects with nearby companies and lead toward a more sustainable society.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

1000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

Costs were incurred for plumbing and other expenses to send water to adjacent areas, but this is an estimate.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Maintaining and further improving our good relationships with the local communities in which our sites are located regarding water use is an important strategic opportunity for us to continue our business and grow with local communities. Activities that cooperate/contribute to local communities in relation to water issues may help sustain our operations and maintain/improve brand reputation from customers or the general public. As water-related situations and issues differ from community to community, actions to realize opportunities will depend on each site. For example, in the effective use of wastewater, it is possible to take measures such as recycling and cascade using the water used in the process. Each site selects appropriate measures, taking into account relevant materials and communication with local governments and other water users. By engaging with other water users in the local community, our business may share in the value created from tackling difficult local water challenges in a collective manner. This is an opportunity to influence how water is used locally and help ensure the sustainability of our business locally in the face of water challenges such as increasing water scarcity. We aim to contribute to the improvement of the local water environment by considering appropriate measures for water according to the water situation in the area where we are located.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☒ Opp2

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Products and services

- ☒ Development of new products or services through R&D and innovation

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

- ☒ Upstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

- ☒ Mexico
- ☒ United States of America

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Currently, natural rubber, the main raw material of tires, is almost entirely produced from the sap of para rubber trees. 90% of growing areas of para rubber trees are in Southeast Asia and its price often fluctuates due to issues such as demand change, climate change and speculation etc. Therefore, finding a substitute for the raw material source will be one key factor to enhance competitiveness and resilience of Bridgestone's business. The Bridgestone Group proactively conducts research and production of natural rubber resources consisting of Guayule cultivated in arid climates as substitutes for para rubber trees. It accumulates rubber in the bark layer as a stress response to cold, almost identical to natural rubber harvested from Para rubber tree. Importantly, guayule does not compete with food crops and is suitable to mechanization. Additionally, we have successfully developed a rubber material with a "double network" structure in collaboration with 12 research organizations. It combines hard, energy-absorbing properties with soft, supple properties. While maintaining the fuel efficiency of conventional fuel-efficient rubber, the new material is about five times stronger, making it possible to produce thinner and lighter tires. Through these activities, we can use this opportunity to differentiate ourselves in terms of diversity of raw material source and cost competitiveness and supply of tires.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

- ☒ Other, please specify :Resilience by resource substitutes/diversification

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☒ Medium-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☒ Likely (66–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Medium-high

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

*Natural rubber accounts for a large proportion of the tire's essential raw materials. Currently, almost all of the rubber used in industries is produced from natural rubber tree called *Hevea brasiliensis*. The cultivation areas of natural rubber trees are limited to areas around the equator, and Southeast Asia accounts for 93 percent of the world's natural rubber supply. To protect tropical forests and reduce disease risk, the Group needs to increase the productivity of natural rubber trees and to research alternative plants that can be grown in wider areas. As a result of this initiative, even if the supply of natural rubber derived from para rubber trees becomes unstable, if the supply of natural rubber derived from alternative plants is established, procurement costs can be kept down and products can be supplied to the market at a stable price. The Group has succeeded in producing natural rubber from guayule on a commercial scale and conducting research for continued improvement.*

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(3.6.1.19) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - minimum (currency)

40150000000

(3.6.1.20) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term - maximum (currency)

40150000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

*The global tire market is valued at approximately 167 billion US dollars in 2019 (Reference: Tire Business – Global Tire Company Rankings) and is expected to grow two to three-fold by 2050. Financial impact is estimated to 1% based on our tire sales. Although it depends on the degree of increase actually sales, the figure is a calculation when the sales of tire business increase 1%. Our tire sales in 2023 was about 40,154 billion yen. (4,015,000,000,000 yen * 0.01 40,150,000,000 yen)*

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

5000000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

In 2023, Bridgestone planed to invest an 42 million (approx. 5 billion yen) from 2022 to 2025 with the aim of practical use of guayule by 2026. The 42 million (approx. 5 billion yen) consists of (1) increasing capacity of up to 25,000 additional acres of farmland for planting and harvesting guayule and (2) research initiatives to establish commercial operations for planting and harvesting guayule at scale.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

The Bridgestone Group is diversifying the regions where it produces natural rubber while also expanding the range of renewable resources of reinforced plant fibers it uses for securing raw materials. We are developing technology to synthetic rubber and carbon black, which are made from finite resources, are instead synthesized from renewable resources. To aim at easing the overconcentration of natural rubber producing areas in Southeast Asia, we conduct research and development of guayule as a new natural rubber source replacing para rubber tree to stabilize supply. As guayule grows in arid regions, unlike para rubber tree, and the rubber component contained in its tissue has similar properties to the natural rubber harvested from the para rubber tree, it is expected to be a new natural rubber source. The Group commenced experimental production of natural rubber harvested from guayule in 2015. BSAM (Bridgestone Americas Inc) announced the results of this collaborative project in January 2021. They were able to fully sequence and assemble a guayule genome, making it possible to identify genes for important traits. Through the joint work, Bridgestone developed mapping populations and paved the way towards selecting genes from inherent genetic diversity to breed highly productive varieties of guayule. Furthermore, Bridgestone Corporation is developing a new technological innovation to increase the productivity of guayule farms through a joint project with Kirin Holdings. Combining the world-class biotechnologies of Kirin Holdings and the guayule cultivation expertise of Bridgestone, the project aims to deliver large-scale propagation of guayule plants from high-quality seeds. Aiming for practical use by 2026, with full-scale production and commercialization by 2030, we will continue to improve guayule productivity through sustainable methods, establish new production processes, improve logistics, and promote other initiatives.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☒ Opp3

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resilience

- ☒ Increased resilience to impacts of climate change

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

- ☒ Downstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

- ☒ Japan
- ☒ United States of America

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Bridgestone delivers a wide range of products to customers around the world, including tires, rubber and other diversified products. We have been providing best-in-class services, sensor devices, data-driven technology and tire asset management systems as "Solution Business" that enable increased productivity for our customers. Among the customers, Commercial Fleet operators are under constant pressure to maximize their fleet performance whilst minimizing costs. Bridgestone provides mobility solutions that help reduce vehicle downtime by using digital technologies to predict vehicle performance and tire wear while also offering highly efficient tire replacement and maintenance services to a wide range of customers. From climate-related viewpoint, improvement of fuel efficiency brought by our solutions have been contributing to lower fuel use and CO2 reduction. In case that stricter emission control and/or carbon pricing etc. are introduced with the rise of social momentum in future, CO2 emission reduction would become more important theme for such operators. We consider that this increased demand for CO2 emission reduction is an opportunity to increase revenues in the Mobility Solutions business and expanding the Mobility Solutions business leads to expanding truck and bus premium tire customer.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

- ☒ Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☒ Short-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☒ Very likely (90–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☒ Medium

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Bridgestone has positioned the solution business as a growth business at Mid Term Business Plan (2024-2026) (24 MBP). In the solutions business, we aim to create sustainability value in the entire value chain of "creating and selling" and "using" tires, and will continue to strengthen retreading, which greatly contributes to improving resource productivity. At the same time, we will contribute to reducing CO2 emissions even at the "using" stage in North American truck and bus solutions and mine and aviation solutions, which are positioned as strategic businesses. In particular, In the solutions business, our growth business, we will strengthen retail & service, retread, and mining & aviation solutions. In North America, where we already have a solid business foundation for retail and retread, we will aim to grow by continuously improving business quality while reinforcing our earning power. Also, in order to build the mobility tech business, we will continue to strengthen the mobility solutions of Webfleet and Azuga. We will expand the scale mainly in North America. The solutions business accounts for about 30% of sales in 2023, and we believe that this plan will have a significant impact on the contribution to reducing CO2 emissions by promoting the solutions business.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(3.6.1.17) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term - minimum (currency)

40150000000

(3.6.1.18) Anticipated financial effect figure in the short-term – maximum (currency)

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

*The global tire market is valued at approximately 167 billion US dollars in 2019 (Reference: Tire Business – Global Tire Company Rankings) and is expected to grow two to three-fold by 2050. Financial impact is estimated to 1% based on our tire sales. Although it depends on the degree of increase actually sales, the figure shown in the Potential financial impact is a calculation when the tire sales increases 1%. Our tire sales in 2023 was about 40,154 billion yen. (4,015,000,000,000 yen * 0.01 40,150,000,000 yen)*

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

12000000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The strategic investment in the overall solution business in 2024-2026 is approximately 130 billion yen, including investment in Retail & Services (mainly in the U.S. and Japan), Retread, Build mobility tech business, and OR/AC solutions. In particular, the company announced at 24MBP that it will strengthen development of next generation tire monitoring sensor and development of retread technology, with R&D expenses of approximately 12 billion yen for solutions (U.S. retail & building the mobility tech business).

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

The solutions business will create sustainability value throughout the tire value chain, from “produce and sell” to “use”. In the 24MBP, we will contribute to reducing CO2 emissions, at the stage of tire use, in truck and bus solutions in North America and OR/AC solutions, which are positioned as strategic businesses, while continuing to reinforce retread, which significantly contributes to improving resource productivity. In 24MBP, we will strengthen research and development related to Retread businesses: The foundation to expand the solutions businesses is retread business, which bridges premium tires as Dan-Totsu products with solutions. Among them, aviation tire business is the strategic starting point for the retread business, for which we already provide Dan-Totsu products, multiple retread, and tire wear prediction solutions leveraging digital capabilities. We will utilize the expertise acquired here for the TB retread business. In addition to strengthening Dan-Totsu products by improving durability and wear resistance as base performance looking ahead of retread, we aim for maximizing the tire value by increasing the number of retread and deepening the linkage with fleet operation management to use tires safer, longer, better and more efficiently. Retread is the business model which also contributes to sustainability. With an assumption that each customer will use Bridgestone tires three times, one new tire with fuel efficiency that will retread twice, in comparison with three new tires, can reduce to the half of the amount of raw materials at a stage of production, can increase approximately twice of resource productivity, and can reduce to the approximately half of CO2 emissions. In 2023, the Group continued to reduce the tire rolling resistance and promotion of mobility solutions, therefore, the contribution to CO2 reduction combined with the activities of the entire value chain is equivalent to approximately 3.4 million tons. This is 1.87 times the amount of CO2 emissions from its operations. The Group will continue to expand its contribution to CO2 reduction by promoting the expansion of the solution business.

[Add row]

(3.6.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics in the reporting year that are aligned with the substantive effects of environmental opportunities.

Climate change

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ CAPEX

(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

450000000000

(3.6.2.3) % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ 51-60%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

Throughout the 24MBP, Bridgestone group has announced that it will invest approximately 450 billion yen over three years, enhancing resource mainly around strategic investment for the premium tire business with high certainty of return. In premium tire business, the group enforce adopting to ENLITEN that combines environmental and driving performance. They are also promoting green and smart factories that aim to improve productivity and reduce CO2 emissions. In this way, the Group is strengthening its investment in businesses that engage in initiatives that lead to the resolution of environmental issues.

Forests

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ Revenue

Water

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☒ Revenue

(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(3.6.2.3) % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

BSAR does not exchange money with Loma Negra on this project, and there is no substantial change in drainage costs. There is no quantitative impact on financial metrics in 2023, but we expect it to be effective in the medium term. The financial impact is not great, but in the sense of reducing groundwater withdrawal, we think that it has made a great contribution to the community. This project is also an example for other companies to start thinking about possible synergy projects with nearby companies and lead toward a more sustainable society.
[Add row]

C4. Governance

(4.1) Does your organization have a board of directors or an equivalent governing body?

(4.1.1) Board of directors or equivalent governing body

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.1.2) Frequency with which the board or equivalent meets

Select from:

☒ More frequently than quarterly

(4.1.3) Types of directors your board or equivalent is comprised of

Select all that apply

☒ Executive directors or equivalent

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

Select from:

☒ Yes, and it is publicly available

(4.1.5) Briefly describe what the policy covers

We are the "Company with Nominating Committee, etc." model of corporate governance. The Nominating Committee, in selecting candidates for nomination to the board, seeks to maintain diversity and, at the same time, overall balance in board composition with respect to knowledge, experience and skills taking into consideration, for the Internal Director candidates, business experience, and for the Independent Director candidates, experience and expertise from a wide variety of disciplines and fields. Additionally, it is the basic policy of the Company that the Board should be of sufficient size so as to enable adequate debate and deliberation. The Nominating Policy for the candidates for appointment to the board is as follows: "When nominating candidates for Board membership, the Company considers the character and judgement of each individual, their experience and their level of dedication and commitment to performing the duties expected of a member of the Board." In other words, the nomination committee's policy is to make decisions based on the abilities of each individual, without any prejudgment regarding diversity and inclusion.

(4.1.6) Attach the policy (optional)

2024_EN_0531_Report_on_the_Corporate_Governance_Code.pdf

[Fixed row]

(4.1.1) Is there board-level oversight of environmental issues within your organization?

	Board-level oversight of this environmental issue
Climate change	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Forests	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Water	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Biodiversity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.1.2) Identify the positions (do not include any names) of the individuals or committees on the board with accountability for environmental issues and provide details of the board's oversight of environmental issues.

Climate change

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- ☒ Board chair
- ☒ Director on board
- ☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)
- ☒ Chief Operating Officer (COO)

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- ☒ Board Terms of Reference

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

- ☒ Scheduled agenda item in some board meetings – at least annually

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reviewing and guiding annual budgets | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Overseeing the setting of corporate targets | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Monitoring progress towards corporate targets | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Approving corporate policies and/or commitments | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Overseeing and guiding the development of a climate transition plan | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities | |

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The Global CEO is a member of the board, and has the highest-level responsibility for climate-related issues. The Global CEO is responsible for deciding policies and measures or presenting to the board and overseeing company-wide management activities about management vision, mid-term strategies, and annual policies including climate-related issues. In 2020, the Board of Directors including the Global CEO discussed and approved a new Mid-Long Term Business Strategy that places sustainability at the core of Bridgestone management. In the process of developing the Mid-Term Business Plan based on the business strategy, a Sustainability Business Framework that links carbon neutral initiatives with the business model was also discussed and approved.

Forests

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- ☒ Board chair
- ☒ Director on board
- ☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)
- ☒ Chief Operating Officer (COO)

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- ☒ Board Terms of Reference

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

- ☒ Scheduled agenda item in some board meetings – at least annually

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

- ☒ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets
- ☒ Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities
- ☒ Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives
- ☒ Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures
- ☒ Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy
- ☒ Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan
- ☒ Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

At Bridgestone, the Global CEO is the highest-level management position. And the highest-level committee associated with the Bridgestone Group global business execution is the Global Executive Committee (Global EXCO) held quarterly, where the Global CEO is also one of the members. The Global Sustainability Committee that is comprised of executive officers in charge of Sustainability and representatives of Strategic Business Units (SBUs) and functions reports water-related issues to the Global EXCO. The reported contents are approved by Global EXCO as necessary. And, important discussions and decisions at Global EXCO are reported to the Board. Reporting the water-related issues to the Global EXCO and the Board through this governance mechanism enables the board to direct actions to achieve the target and to commit further resources or support to water-related issues as necessary.

Water

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- ☒ Board chair
- ☒ Director on board
- ☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)
- ☒ Chief Operating Officer (COO)

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- ☒ Board Terms of Reference

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

- ☒ Scheduled agenda item in some board meetings – at least annually

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reviewing and guiding annual budgets | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Overseeing the setting of corporate targets | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Monitoring progress towards corporate targets | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Approving corporate policies and/or commitments | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities | |

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

At Bridgestone, the Global CEO is the highest-level management position. And the highest-level committee associated with the Bridgestone Group global business execution is the Global Executive Committee (Global EXCO) held quarterly, where the Global CEO is also one of the members. The Global Sustainability Committee that is comprised of executive officers in charge of Sustainability and representatives of Strategic Business Units (SBUs) and functions reports water-related issues to the Global EXCO. The reported contents are approved by Global EXCO as necessary. And, important discussions and decisions at Global EXCO are reported to the Board. Reporting the water-related issues to the Global EXCO and the Board through this governance mechanism enables the board to direct actions to achieve the target and to commit further resources or support to water-related issues as necessary.

Biodiversity

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- ☒ Board chair

- ☒ Director on board
- ☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)
- ☒ Chief Operating Officer (COO)

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- ☒ Board Terms of Reference

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

- ☒ Scheduled agenda item in some board meetings – at least annually

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reviewing and guiding annual budgets | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reviewing and guiding innovation/R&D priorities |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Approving and/or overseeing employee incentives |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Overseeing the setting of corporate targets | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Monitoring progress towards corporate targets | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Approving corporate policies and/or commitments | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities | |

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The Global CEO is a member of the board, and has the highest-level responsibility for climate-related issues. The Global CEO is responsible for deciding policies and measures or presenting to the board and overseeing company-wide management activities about management vision, mid-term strategies, and annual policies including climate-related issues. In 2020, the Board of Directors including the Global CEO discussed and approved a new Mid-Long Term Business Strategy that places sustainability at the core of Bridgestone management. In addition to Nature Positive, in the process of developing the Mid-Term Business Plan based on the business strategy, a Sustainability Business Framework that links carbon neutral initiatives with the business model was also discussed and approved.

[Fixed row]

(4.2) Does your organization's board have competency on environmental issues?

Climate change

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

☒ Regular training for directors on environmental issues, industry best practice, and standards (e.g., TCFD, SBTi)

☒ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience

☒ Executive-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues

Forests

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

- ☒ Regular training for directors on environmental issues, industry best practice, and standards (e.g., TCFD, SBTi)
- ☒ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience

- ☒ Executive-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues

Water

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

- ☒ Regular training for directors on environmental issues, industry best practice, and standards (e.g., TCFD, SBTi)
- ☒ Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience

- ☒ Executive-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues

[Fixed row]

(4.3) Is there management-level responsibility for environmental issues within your organization?

	Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue
Climate change	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Forests	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Water	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Biodiversity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.3.1) Provide the highest senior management-level positions or committees with responsibility for environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☒ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☒ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

- ☒ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

- ☒ Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

- ☒ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- ☒ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- ☒ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets
- ☒ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Developing a climate transition plan
- ☒ Implementing a climate transition plan
- ☒ Conducting environmental scenario analysis
- ☒ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
- ☒ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
- ☒ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- ☒ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes
- ☒ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing priorities related to innovation/low-environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

Other

- ☒ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- ☒ Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- ☒ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Global CEO is a member of the board, and has the highest-level responsibility for climate-related issues. The Global CEO is responsible for deciding policies and measures or presenting to the board and overseeing company-wide management activities about management vision, mid-term strategies, and annual policies including climate-related issues. In 2020, the Board of Directors including the Global CEO discussed and approved a new Mid-Long Term Business Strategy that places sustainability at the core of Bridgestone management. In the process of developing the Mid-Term Business Plan based on the business strategy, a Sustainability Business Framework that links carbon neutral initiatives with the business model was also discussed and approved. The highest-level committee associated with the Bridgestone Group global business execution is the Global Executive Committee (Global EXCO). Members of the Global EXCO are nominated from full-time corporate officers by the Global CEO/Joint Global COO. Reporting to the Global EXCO, Bridgestone has the Global Sustainability Committee (GSC) that is comprised of executive officers and professionals responsible for Sustainability and representatives of Strategic Business Units (SBUs) and functions. Under the GSC, Bridgestone has 4 working groups. Among the working groups, the "Environment Working Group" summarize and report results, and proposes strategies to the GSC, taking into account the latest social trends that might represent environmental risks/opportunities. Then, the GSC reports to the Global EXCO for decision making on important issues. Under this structure, the Global EXCO receives quarterly reports from the GSC on plans and progress in addressing climate-related issues and the Global CEO makes decisions on key biodiversity issues with Global EXCO members.

Forests

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- ☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- ☒ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ☒ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ☒ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

- ☒ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

- ☒ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- ☒ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- ☒ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets
- ☒ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Developing a climate transition plan
- ☒ Implementing a climate transition plan
- ☒ Conducting environmental scenario analysis
- ☒ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
- ☒ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
- ☒ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- ☒ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes
- ☒ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing priorities related to innovation/low-environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

Other

- ☒ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- ☒ Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- ☒ Quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Global CEO is a member of the board and has the highest level responsibility for climate-related issues. The Global CEO is responsible for deciding policies and measures or presenting to the board and overseeing companywide management activities about management vision, midterm strategies and annual policies including climate-related issues. In 2020, the Board of Directors, including the Global CEO, discussed and approved a new Mid-Long Term Business Strategy that places sustainability at the core of Bridgestone management. In the process of developing the Mid-Term Business Plan based on the business strategy, a Sustainability Business Framework that links carbon neutral initiatives with the business model was also discussed and approved. The highest level committee associated with the Bridgestone Group's global business execution is the Global Executive Committee. Global EXCO Members of the Global EXCO are nominated from full-time corporate officers by the Global CEO. Joint Global COO Reporting to the Global EXCO. Bridgestone has the Global Sustainability Committee (GSC) that is comprised of executive officers and professionals responsible for Sustainability and representatives of Strategic Business Units (SBUs) and functions. Under the GSC, Bridgestone has 4 working groups. Among the working groups, the Environment Working Group summarizes and reports results and proposes strategies to the GSC, taking into account the latest social trends that might represent environmental risks/opportunities. Then, the GSC reports to the Global EXCO for decision making on important issues. Under this structure, the Global EXCO receives quarterly reports from the GSC on plans and progress in addressing climate-related issues, and the Global CEO makes decisions on key biodiversity issues with Global EXCO members.

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- ☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- ☒ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ☒ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ☒ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

- ☒ Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

- ☒ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- ☒ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- ☒ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

- ☒ Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Conducting environmental scenario analysis
- ☒ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
- ☒ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
- ☒ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- ☒ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes
- ☒ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing priorities related to innovation/low-environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

Other

- ☒ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- ☒ Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- ☒ Half-yearly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Global CEO is a member of the board, and has the highest-level responsibility for climate-related issues. The Global CEO is responsible for deciding policies and measures or presenting to the board and overseeing company-wide management activities about management vision, mid-term strategies, and annual policies including climate-related issues. In 2020, the Board of Directors including the Global CEO discussed and approved a new Mid-Long Term Business Strategy that places sustainability at the core of Bridgestone management. In the process of developing the Mid-Term Business Plan based on the business strategy, a Sustainability Business Framework that links carbon neutral initiatives with the business model was also discussed and approved. The highest-level committee associated with the Bridgestone Group global business execution is the Global Executive Committee (Global EXCO). Members of the Global EXCO are nominated from full-time corporate officers by the Global CEO/Joint Global COO. Reporting to the Global EXCO, Bridgestone has the Global Sustainability Committee (GSC) that is comprised of executive officers and professionals responsible for Sustainability and representatives of Strategic Business Units (SBUs) and functions. Under the GSC, Bridgestone has 4

working groups. Among the working groups, the “Environment Working Group” summarizes and reports results, and proposes strategies to the GSC, taking into account the latest social trends that might represent environmental risks/opportunities. Then, the GSC reports to the Global EXCO for decision making on important issues. Under this structure, the Global EXCO receives quarterly reports from the GSC on plans and progress in addressing climate-related issues and the Global CEO makes decisions on key biodiversity issues with Global EXCO members.

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- ☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- ☒ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ☒ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- ☒ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

- ☒ Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

- ☒ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- ☒ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- ☒ Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets
- ☒ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

Strategy and financial planning

- ☒ Developing a climate transition plan
- ☒ Implementing a climate transition plan
- ☒ Conducting environmental scenario analysis
- ☒ Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues

- ☒ Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
- ☒ Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues
- ☒ Managing environmental reporting, audit, and verification processes
- ☒ Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues
- ☒ Managing priorities related to innovation/low-environmental impact products or services (including R&D)

Other

- ☒ Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- ☒ Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- ☒ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

The Global CEO is a member of the board, and has the highest-level responsibility for climate-related issues. The Global CEO is responsible for deciding policies and measures or presenting to the board and overseeing company-wide management activities about management vision, mid-term strategies, and annual policies including climate-related issues. In 2020, the Board of Directors including the Global CEO discussed and approved a new Mid-Long Term Business Strategy that places sustainability at the core of Bridgestone management. In the process of developing the Mid-Term Business Plan based on the business strategy, a Sustainability Business Framework that links carbon neutral initiatives with the business model was also discussed and approved. The highest-level committee associated with the Bridgestone Group global business execution is the Global Executive Committee (Global EXCO). Members of the Global EXCO are nominated from full-time corporate officers by the Global CEO/Joint Global COO. Reporting to the Global EXCO, Bridgestone has the Global Sustainability Committee (GSC) that is comprised of executive officers and professionals responsible for Sustainability and representatives of Strategic Business Units (SBUs) and functions. Under the GSC, Bridgestone has 4 working groups. Among the working groups, the "Environment Working Group" summarize and report results, and proposes strategies to the GSC, taking into account the latest social trends that might represent environmental risks/opportunities. Then, the GSC reports to the Global EXCO for decision making on important issues. Under this structure, the Global EXCO receives quarterly reports from the GSC on plans and progress in addressing climate-related issues and the Global CEO makes decisions on key biodiversity issues with Global EXCO members.

[Add row]

(4.5) Do you provide monetary incentives for the management of environmental issues, including the attainment of targets?

Climate change

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.5.2) % of total C-suite and board-level monetary incentives linked to the management of this environmental issue

24.4

(4.5.3) Please explain

Bridgestone has adopted sustainability incentives as new mid- to long- term incentives. The results of these efforts are reflected in the corporate value over the mid- to long-term, vesting of RSU, etc. shall be at the time of retirement. The payment of RSU, etc. for fiscal year 2023 was determined in overall consideration of achievement status of the sustainability targets ((1) establishment of “Bridgestone E8 commitment” and communication with stakeholders both inside and outside of the Company, (2)investment in and development of people to increased value and job satisfaction, (3)carbon neutrality, including reduction of CO2 emissions, (4)circular economy, including increasing the ratio of recycled and renewable resources, and (5)activities for achieving a nature-positive world, establishment of Water Stewardship, not limited to this issue. The figure of 24.4% is a ratio of RSU, etc. to a percentage of performance-based compensation for executive officers in 2023.

Forests

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.5.2) % of total C-suite and board-level monetary incentives linked to the management of this environmental issue

24.4

(4.5.3) Please explain

Bridgestone has adopted sustainability incentives as new mid- to long- term incentives. The results of these efforts are reflected in the corporate value over the mid- to long-term, vesting of RSU, etc. shall be at the time of retirement. The payment of RSU, etc. for fiscal year 2023 was determined in overall consideration of achievement status of the sustainability targets ((1) establishment of “Bridgestone E8 commitment” and communication with stakeholders both inside and outside of the Company, (2)investment in and development of people to increased value and job satisfaction, (3)carbon neutrality, including reduction of CO2 emissions, (4)circular economy, including increasing the ratio of recycled and renewable resources, and (5)activities for achieving a nature-positive world, establishment of Water Stewardship, not limited to this issue. The figure of 24.4% is a ratio of RSU, etc. to a percentage of performance-based compensation for executive officers in 2023.

Water

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.5.2) % of total C-suite and board-level monetary incentives linked to the management of this environmental issue

24.4

(4.5.3) Please explain

Bridgestone has adopted sustainability incentives as new mid- to long- term incentives. The results of these efforts are reflected in the corporate value over the mid- to long-term, vesting of RSU, etc. shall be at the time of retirement. The payment of RSU, etc. for fiscal year 2023 was determined in overall consideration of achievement status of the sustainability targets ((1) establishment of “Bridgestone E8 commitment” and communication with stakeholders both inside and outside of the Company, (2)investment in and development of people to increased value and job satisfaction, (3)carbon neutrality, including reduction of CO2 emissions, (4)circular economy, including increasing the ratio of recycled and renewable resources, and (5)activities for achieving a nature-positive world, establishment of Water Stewardship, not limited to this issue. The figure of 24.4% is a ratio of RSU, etc. to a percentage of performance-based compensation for executive officers in 2023.

[Fixed row]

(4.5.1) Provide further details on the monetary incentives provided for the management of environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

- ☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

- ☒ Bonus - % of salary
- ☒ Shares
- ☒ Retirement plan

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

- ☒ Progress towards environmental targets
- ☒ Achievement of environmental targets
- ☒ Organization performance against an environmental sustainability index

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

- ☒ Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual multi-year bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

We introduced the RSU (Restricted Stock Unit) Plan for the Executive Officers in the fiscal year 2022 to support the realization of sustainability and long-term business strategies and to further promote management execution from a shareholder perspective by providing shares directly as remuneration during their tenure. We will provide the stock compensation and cash compensation to the RSU grantees, in accordance with the evaluation (non-financial evaluation of 0% to 120% of the qualitative target discussed and determined by the Compensation Committee) of the important items related to sustainability for a certain period.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

Our Restricted Stock Unit (RSU) is a reward system designed to support the realization of a mid- to long-term business strategy centered on sustainability including

carbon neutral. With the introduction of this system, it is expected that eligible executives will be more proactive in working toward sustainability targets, including those related to the environment, in their areas of responsibility. It also motivates them to invest in young people who will lead the future and in human resource development.

Forests

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

- ☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

- ☒ Bonus - % of salary
- ☒ Shares

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

- ☒ Progress towards environmental targets
- ☒ Achievement of environmental targets
- ☒ Organization performance against an environmental sustainability index

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

- ☒ Short-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual annual bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

We introduced the RSU Restricted Stock Unit Plan for the Executive Officers in the fiscal year 2022 to support the realization of sustainability and longterm business strategies and to further promote management execution from a shareholder perspective by providing shares directly as remuneration during their tenure We will provide the stock compensation and cash compensation to the RSU grantees in accordance with the evaluation nonfinancial evaluation of 0 to 120 of the qualitative target

discussed and determined by the Compensation Committee of the important items related to sustainability for a certain period.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

Our Restricted Stock Unit RSU is a reward system designed to support the realization of a mid to longterm business strategy centered on sustainability. With the introduction of this system it is expected that eligible executives will be more proactive in working toward sustainability targets including those related to the environment in their areas of responsibility. It also motivates them to invest in young people who will lead the future and in human resource development.

Water

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☒ Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☒ Bonus - % of salary

☒ Shares

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☒ Progress towards environmental targets

☒ Achievement of environmental targets

☒ Organization performance against an environmental sustainability index

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

☒ Short-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual annual bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

A healthy environment is the foundation of our ecosystem and our society, and the water cycle is a critical component in achieving and maintaining long-term growth and the continued health of our communities. We introduced the RSU (Restricted Stock Unit) Plan for the Executive Officers in the fiscal year 2022 to support the realization of sustainability and long-term business strategies and further promote management execution from a shareholder perspective by providing shares directly as remuneration during their tenure. We will provide the stock compensation and cash compensation to the RSU grantees, in accordance with the evaluation (non-financial evaluation of 0% to 120% of the qualitative target discussed and determined by the Compensation Committee) of the important items related to sustainability for a certain period.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

Our Restricted Stock Unit (RSU) is a reward system designed to support the realization of a mid- to long-term business strategy centered on sustainability. With the introduction of this system, it is expected that eligible executives will be more proactive in working toward sustainability targets, including those related to the environment, in their areas of responsibility. It also motivates them to invest in young people who will lead the future and in human resource development.

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

☒ Chief Operating Officer (COO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

☒ Bonus - % of salary

☒ Shares

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

☒ Progress towards environmental targets

☒ Achievement of environmental targets

- ☒ Organization performance against an environmental sustainability index

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

- ☒ Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual multi-year bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

We introduced the RSU (Restricted Stock Unit) Plan for the Executive Officers in the fiscal year 2022 to support the realization of sustainability and long-term business strategies and to further promote management execution from a shareholder perspective by providing shares directly as remuneration during their tenure. We will provide the stock compensation and cash compensation to the RSU grantees, in accordance with the evaluation (non-financial evaluation of 0% to 120% of the qualitative target discussed and determined by the Compensation Committee) of the important items related to sustainability for a certain period.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

Our Restricted Stock Unit (RSU) is a reward system designed to support the realization of a mid- to long-term business strategy centered on sustainability including carbon neutral. With the introduction of this system, it is expected that eligible executives will be more proactive in working toward sustainability targets, including those related to the environment, in their areas of responsibility. It also motivates them to invest in young people who will lead the future and in human resource development.

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

- ☒ Chief Technology Officer (CTO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

- ☒ Bonus - % of salary
- ☒ Shares

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

- ☒ Progress towards environmental targets
- ☒ Achievement of environmental targets
- ☒ Organization performance against an environmental sustainability index

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

- ☒ Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual multi-year bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

We introduced the RSU (Restricted Stock Unit) Plan for the Executive Officers in the fiscal year 2022 to support the realization of sustainability and long-term business strategies and to further promote management execution from a shareholder perspective by providing shares directly as remuneration during their tenure. We will provide the stock compensation and cash compensation to the RSU grantees, in accordance with the evaluation (non-financial evaluation of 0% to 120% of the qualitative target discussed and determined by the Compensation Committee) of the important items related to sustainability for a certain period.

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Water

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

- ☒ Chief Operating Officer (COO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

- ☒ Bonus - % of salary
- ☒ Shares

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

- ☒ Progress towards environmental targets
- ☒ Achievement of environmental targets
- ☒ Organization performance against an environmental sustainability index

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

- ☒ Short-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual annual bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

A healthy environment is the foundation of our ecosystem and our society, and the water cycle is a critical component in achieving and maintaining long-term growth and the continued health of our communities. We introduced the RSU (Restricted Stock Unit) Plan for the Executive Officers in the fiscal year 2022 to support the realization of sustainability and long-term business strategies and further promote management execution from a shareholder perspective by providing shares directly as remuneration during their tenure. We will provide the stock compensation and cash compensation to the RSU grantees, in accordance with the evaluation (non-financial evaluation of 0% to 120% of the qualitative target discussed and determined by the Compensation Committee) of the important items related to sustainability for a certain period.

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Water

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

- ☒ Chief Technology Officer (CTO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

- ☒ Bonus - % of salary
- ☒ Shares

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

- ☒ Progress towards environmental targets
- ☒ Achievement of environmental targets
- ☒ Organization performance against an environmental sustainability index

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

- ☒ Short-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent, only (e.g. contractual annual bonus)

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

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(4.5.1.6) How the position’s incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

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[Add row]

(4.6) Does your organization have an environmental policy that addresses environmental issues?

	Does your organization have any environmental policies?
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.

Row 1

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply
☒ Climate change

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:
☒ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Direct operations
- ☒ Upstream value chain
- ☒ Downstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

The Group has the Bridgestone Environmental Management Policy (Guideline of Environmental Activities in the Group), which is approved by the Global Sustainability Committee (GSC). The policy applies to all Bridgestone employees, contractors, businesses, products and services, including manufacturing. In addition, we have a clear long-term vision and 2030 mid-term targets for actions related to climate change issues. The meaning of "Commitment to net-zero- emissions" and "Commitment to 100% renewable energy" of 4.6.1.5 are "Contribute toward carbon neutrality" of the Long-Term Environmental Vision for 2050 and "aiming to appx. 100% renewable energy in electricity" of 2030 targets, respectively.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

- ☒ Commitment to a circular economy strategy
- ☒ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards
- ☒ Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance

Climate-specific commitments

- ☒ Commitment to 100% renewable energy
- ☒ Commitment to net-zero emissions

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

- ☒ Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☒ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

Long-term environmental vision and BS Env. Mgt. Policy 2022 (v1.0).pdf

Row 2

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☒ Water

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

☒ Upstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

Our Water Stewardship Policy is applied company-wide since we need to take actions under the common policy on a global level. In addition, the policy requires suppliers to comply with laws and regulations regarding water, and encourage them to identify their water risks and to manage their water usage in a manner consistent with this Policy.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☒ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

☒ Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance

- ☒ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

Water-specific commitments

- ☒ Commitment to control/reduce/eliminate water pollution
- ☒ Commitment to reduce water withdrawal volumes
- ☒ Commitment to the conservation of freshwater ecosystems
- ☒ Commitment to water stewardship and/or collective action

Additional references/Descriptions

- ☒ Acknowledgement of the human right to water and sanitation
- ☒ Description of dependencies on natural resources and ecosystems
- ☒ Description of environmental requirements for procurement
- ☒ Recognition of environmental linkages and trade-offs

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

- ☒ Yes, in line with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework
- ☒ Yes, in line with Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

- ☒ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

water_stewardship_policy.pdf

Row 3

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☒ Forests

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☒ Direct operations

☒ Upstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

Bridgestone commits to ensuring that the products and services it procures come from Suppliers acting in accordance with its Global Sustainable Procurement Policy ("Policy"). The journey toward "100% Sustainable Materials," the Bridgestone goal for 2050 and beyond, will not be simple, nor can Bridgestone achieve it alone. In addition to industry association membership and support, Bridgestone relies on other useful internationally recognized standards and tools to support its efforts toward a sustainable business. Bridgestone continues to clarify its long-term environmental target to contribute towards a carbon neutral society by 2050 and beyond, while communicating an interim target of reducing total Co2 emissions from direct operations (scope 1 and 2) by 50% by 2030 (from 2011 levels). Though it improved its resource productivity under Milestone 2020, Bridgestone will accelerate innovation and improve usage ratios of materials from recycled and renewable material to 40% by 2030. Across the total value chain, Bridgestone will also need to undertake carbon neutral efforts (Scope 3), including suppliers with which Bridgestone does business. Each of these items and subjects is discussed in more detail within our public 2030 milestone commitments.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Forests-specific commitments

☒ Commitment to no development on peat regardless of depth

☒ Commitment to best management practices for soils and peat

☒ Commitment to no land clearance by burning or clearcutting

☒ Commitment to the use of the High Conservation Value (HCV) approach

☒ Commitment to conduct or support restoration and/or compensation to remedy for past deforestation or conversion

☒ Commitment to no deforestation, to no planting on peatlands, and to no exploitation (NDPE) by target date, please specify

☒ Commitment to no-conversion of natural ecosystems by target date, please specify

- ☒ Commitment to no-deforestation by target date, please specify

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

- ☒ Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement
☒ Yes, in line with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

- ☒ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

Policy_English.pdf

Row 4

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Biodiversity

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

- ☒ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Direct operations
☒ Upstream value chain

- ☒ Downstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

The Group has the Bridgestone Environmental Management Policy (Guideline of Environmental Activities in the Group), which is approved by the Global Sustainability Committee (GSC). The policy applies to all Bridgestone employees, contractors, businesses, products and services, including manufacturing.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

- ☒ Commitment to a circular economy strategy
- ☒ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards
- ☒ Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance
- ☒ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

Additional references/Descriptions

- ☒ Description of biodiversity-related performance standards

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

- ☒ Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement
- ☒ Yes, in line with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

- ☒ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

BS Env. Mgt. Policy 2022 (v1.0).pdf

[Add row]

(4.10) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

(4.10.1) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.10.2) Collaborative framework or initiative

Select all that apply

☒ Global Platform on Sustainable Natural Rubber (GPSNR)

☒ Japan Climate Initiative (JCI)

☒ World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD)

(4.10.3) Describe your organization's role within each framework or initiative

The Bridgestone Group is working collaboratively with 10 other leading tire companies that represent around 65 percent of the world's tire manufacturing capacity through the global Tire Industry Project (TIP) is operated under the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD). The members including Bridgestone are also building on the existing body of knowledge to address the life-cycle impact of tires. Every two years the CEOs of member companies meet to review the progress and set a forward-looking agenda for new and continuing work.

[Fixed row]

(4.11) In the reporting year, did your organization engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment?

(4.11.1) External engagement activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Select all that apply

☒ Yes, we engaged directly with policy makers

(4.11.2) Indicate whether your organization has a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have a public commitment or position statement in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

(4.11.3) Global environmental treaties or policy goals in line with public commitment or position statement

Select all that apply

☒ Paris Agreement

(4.11.4) Attach commitment or position statement

BS Env. Mgt. Policy 2022 (v1.0).pdf

(4.11.5) Indicate whether your organization is registered on a transparency register

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.11.6) Types of transparency register your organization is registered on

Select all that apply

☒ Voluntary government register

(4.11.7) Disclose the transparency registers on which your organization is registered & the relevant ID numbers for your organization

LobbyFacts EU Transparency Register 536631623336-61

(4.11.8) Describe the process your organization has in place to ensure that your external engagement activities are consistent with your environmental commitments and/or transition plan

The Bridgestone Group is promoting co-creation with stakeholders by encouraging open innovation in technology, business models and design, and combining technologies in various fields. For climate change action, the Group is also working with other organizations and businesses to accelerate carbon neutral initiatives.
[Fixed row]

(4.11.1) On what policies, laws, or regulations that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment has your organization been engaging directly with policy makers in the reporting year?

Row 1

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

Act on Rationalizing Energy Use

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Energy and renewables

☒ Renewable energy generation

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☒ Regional

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

☒ Japan

(4.11.1.6) Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☒ Support with no exceptions

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :Submission of Comments for Public Comment

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

0

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

Bridgestone places sustainability at the core of our management and business. The company accelerates transformation with the aim of achieving sustainable growth while contributing to the realization of a sustainable society. We are working to establish a Sustainability Business Model that links our business model with efforts to achieve a circular economy and carbon neutrality across the entire value chain. We aim to create both social value and customer value throughout our business and achieve a win-win relationship among society, our customers, and Bridgestone. We have also promoted initiatives toward nature positivity since 2023 and have been evolving into a more regenerative business model. By 2030, Bridgestone has set clear targets for reducing its total CO2 emissions (Scopes 1 and 2) by 50% compared to 2011, and to realize carbon neutrality by 2050. A major contribution to this significant reduction is the increase in the ratio of renewable energy (electricity). Public comments were invited on the revision of the Energy Conservation Law in Japan in 2023. In response to the revision related to the Basic Policy on the Rational Use of Energy, we submitted comments to review the coefficients of power companies' renewable energy menus as well as on-site PPA and off-site PPA in order to facilitate the promotion of renewable energy (electricity) introduction. This will allow us to consider more options for introducing renewable electricity and promote a shift to non-fossil energy. In each global region, we are promoting the installation of solar panels and the shift of electricity purchased from outside sources to electricity derived from renewable energy sources. We have achieved a ratio of 69% in renewable energy use, in comparison to the 2023 target of 50%, which was a significant increase from the 26% in the previous year. With a plan to achieve over 70% by 2026, we will work toward the sustainable use of renewable energy.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.1.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on this policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☒ Paris Agreement

Row 2

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

Bridgestone directly engaged with European Commission on EU Deforestation Regulation (EUDR) as a member of ETRMA

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

☒ Forests

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Environmental protection and management procedures

☒ Resilience and adaptive capacity of forests

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☒ Global

(4.11.1.6) Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

☒ Support with no exceptions

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

☒ Other, please specify :Bridgestone directly engage with European Commission on EU Deforestation Regulation (EUDR) as a member of ETRMA through Multi-Stakeholder Platform on Protecting and Restoring the World's Forests, a formal consultation platform organized by European Co

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

0

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

The Group has set up a global structure in order to respond timely and swiftly to the EU Deforestation Regulation (EUDR) requirements and is also actively engaging with industry networks, such as GPSNR and European Tyre and Rubber Manufacturers' Association (ETRMA), to clarify and compile a common industry view on the content of regulations and support smallholders who support production. Bridgestone directly engage with European Commission on EU Deforestation Regulation (EUDR) as a member of the ETRMA through Multi-Stakeholder Platform on Protecting and Restoring the World's Forests, a formal consultation platform organized by European Commission. Through this direct engagement, from the early stage, we are aligned with the main requirements for the upstream suppliers and what are the minimum steps to take for deforestation risk assessment, therefore we could prepare well to have in place capacity building initiatives for smallholders including drafting an industry common guideline to support upstream suppliers to respect both environment as well as human right requirements. The regulation also provided motivation for some upstream suppliers to actively work with us for mapping their farmland, evaluate whether or not there has been a conversion of land since 2020 and therefore not to convert or enlarge their farmland in the deforestation area anymore. By doing so we believe we can reduce our land footprints and enhance our contribution to nature positive and sustainable procurement.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.1.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on this policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☒ Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

☒ Another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify :EU Deforestation Regulation (EUDR)

[Add row]

(4.12) Have you published information about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(4.12.1) Provide details on the information published about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response. Please attach the publication.

Row 1

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☒ In mainstream reports, in line with environmental disclosure standards or frameworks

(4.12.1.2) Standard or framework the report is in line with

Select all that apply

☒ TCFD

☒ TNFD

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

☒ Forests

☒ Water

☒ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☒ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☒ Strategy

☒ Governance

☒ Emission targets

☒ Emissions figures

☒ Risks & Opportunities

☒ Value chain engagement

☒ Dependencies & Impacts

☒ Biodiversity indicators

☒ Content of environmental policies

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

P74-P112

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

ir2024_spread.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

Bridgestone is working to establish its unique Sustainability Business Model by incorporating sustainability into the corporate strategy and Mid Term Business Plan. Our Sustainability Business Model links our business with the realization of carbon neutrality and a circular economy across the entire value chain, from “procedure and sell” and “use” of products to their “renewal” to raw materials. In 21 MBP, we promoted activities that from the foundation of our Sustainability Business Model and achieved results that exceeded the goals. In 24 MBP, we promote the integration of sustainability into our business scenario, interconnecting our business activities with sustainability initiatives, and building a foundation for sustainable value creation as we move toward a sustainable growth stage,

Row 2

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Integrated report

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change
- ☒ Forests
- ☒ Water
- ☒ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

- ☒ Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Strategy | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Value chain engagement |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Governance | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dependencies & Impacts |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Emission targets | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Biodiversity indicators |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Emissions figures | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water accounting figures |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Risks & Opportunities | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Content of environmental policies |

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Page. 74-81, 110-111

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

ir2024_spread.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

The Annual Report and Sustainability Report have been integrated into "Bridgestone 3.0 Journey Report (Integrated Report)" since 2022. We aim to communicate our approach and efforts to enhance our corporate value over the medium and long term, including the Bridgestone Group's attitude toward sustainability. In this Integrated Report, we disclose environmental information, including water-related information. In addition, we disclose more detailed environment-related information on our website. Note that the Integrated report does not fully in line with the standards or frameworks selected in the second column of this question, but refers to them.

[Add row]

C5. Business strategy

(5.1) Does your organization use scenario analysis to identify environmental outcomes?

Climate change

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

☒ Annually

Forests

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

☒ Annually

Water

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

☒ Annually

[Fixed row]

(5.1.1) Provide details of the scenarios used in your organization's scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

☒ RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

☒ SSP5

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☒ Business activity

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

- ☒ Acute physical
- ☒ Chronic physical
- ☒ Policy
- ☒ Market
- ☒ Technology

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- ☒ 4.0°C and above

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2011

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ 2030
- ☒ 2050
- ☒ 2100

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Stakeholder and customer demands

- ☒ Consumer sentiment
- ☒ Consumer attention to impact
- ☒ Impact of nature footprint on reputation

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- ☒ Global regulation
- ☒ Political impact of science (from galvanizing to paralyzing)

- ☑ Level of action (from local to global)
- ☑ Global targets
- ☑ Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

On the 4 degree scenario, we assume that GHG emission will be kept high due to insufficient climate policy and/or social actions. Therefore, the risks to focus are limited to physical impact caused by high temperature, flood, hurricane, drought etc. The following changes are assumed in the RCP 8.5 scenario, where global surface temperature averaged over 2081–2100 is very likely to be higher by 3.3C to 5.7C: - Frequency and increase in intensity of heavy 1-day precipitation event that occurred once in 10 years on average in a climate without human influence will likely occur about 1.5 times from the base period (1850-1900) around 2030 and about 1.7 times around 2050. - Frequency and increase in intensity of an agricultural and ecological drought event that occurred once in 10 years on average across drying regions in a climate without human influence will likely occur 2.0 times from the base period (1850-1900) around 2030 and about 2.4 times around 2050.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The impact of climate change risks and opportunities on future automobile/tire market and natural rubber is continuing to increase so this is very important issue for Bridgestone as a tire manufacturer. For this reason, we raised the following focal questions: In the physical climate scenario, the questions are what the significant company-wide risks and opportunities posed by natural disasters, the automobile/tire market, and raw material procurement is due to rising temperatures toward 2050, and should the identified risks and opportunities be incorporated in our mid-long term strategy and the other plans for 2030 and 2050.

Forests

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Forests scenarios

- ☑ Bespoke forests scenario

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

- ☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☒ Business activity

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☒ Policy

☒ Market

☒ Liability

☒ Reputation

☒ Technology

☒ Acute physical

☒ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2019

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☒ 2030

☒ 2050

☒ 2080

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☒ Changes to the state of nature

☒ Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Water scenarios

☒ WRI Aqueduct

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☒ Facility

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☒ Acute physical

☒ Chronic physical

☒ Policy

☒ Reputation

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2019

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☒ 2030

☒ 2050

☒ 2080

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- ☑ Changes to the state of nature
- ☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Stakeholder and customer demands

- ☑ Consumer attention to impact

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- ☑ Global regulation

Relevant technology and science

- ☑ Granularity of available data (from aggregated to local)

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Aqueduct sets the base year as follows: We apply temporal aggregation steps to convert historical time series into useful input for the baseline indicator calculations. Aqueduct 4.0's baseline represents a 40-year period (1979–2019).

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

We conducted our analysis using WRI Aqueduct for the following reasons: - Aqueduct is one of the most widely used tools in the world to assess water risks and is considered to produce reliable results. - Aqueduct can easily analyze the site's water-related risks by simply entering coordinates, making it very useful for evaluating many sites. - Based on the three future scenarios (business-as-usual SSP 3 RCP 7.0, optimistic SSP 1 RCP 2.6, and pessimistic SSP 5 RCP 8.5), forward-looking results can be obtained in multiple variations of three periods (2030, 2050, and 2080).

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

- ☑ IEA NZE 2050

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☒ Business activity

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☒ Acute physical

☒ Chronic physical

☒ Policy

☒ Market

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☒ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2011

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☒ 2030

☒ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Stakeholder and customer demands

- ☑ Consumer sentiment
- ☑ Consumer attention to impact
- ☑ Impact of nature footprint on reputation

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- ☑ Global regulation
- ☑ Political impact of science (from galvanizing to paralyzing)
- ☑ Level of action (from local to global)
- ☑ Global targets
- ☑ Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

On the 1.5 degree scenario, we assume that physical impact such as flood, water shortage caused by climate change won't be as significant as in the 4 degree scenario so the risks to focus is strong rise of social demand and stricter policy. The following demands and stricter policies are assumed in the NZE 2050 scenario: - CO2 price in advanced economies is assumed to rise to 130USD/t-CO2 in 2030 and 250USD/t-CO2 in 2050 - CO2 price in the other major economies including China, Brazil, Russia and South Africa is assumed to rise to 90USD/t-CO2 in 2030 and 200USD/t-CO2 in 2050 - No new internal combustion engine (ICE) car sales in 2035

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The impact of climate change risks and opportunities on future automobile/tire market and natural rubber is continuing to increase so this is very important issue for Bridgestone as a tire manufacturer. For this reason, we raised the following focal questions: In the transition scenario, the questions are what the significant company-wide risk and opportunity posed by automobile/tire market, policies, and raw material procurement is due to the transition to a decarbonized society by 2050, and should the identified risks and opportunities be incorporated in our mid-long term strategy and the other plans for 2030 and 2050.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

- ☑ IEA NZE 2050

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☒ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☒ Business activity

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☒ Acute physical

☒ Chronic physical

☒ Policy

☒ Market

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☒ 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2011

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☒ 2030

☒ 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Stakeholder and customer demands

- ☒ Consumer sentiment
- ☒ Consumer attention to impact
- ☒ Impact of nature footprint on reputation

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- ☒ Global regulation
- ☒ Political impact of science (from galvanizing to paralyzing)
- ☒ Level of action (from local to global)
- ☒ Global targets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

On the 1.5 degree scenario, we assume that physical impact such as flood, water shortage caused by climate change won't be as significant as in the 4 degree scenario so the risks to focus is strong rise of social demand and stricter policy. The following demands and stricter policies are assumed in the NZE 2050 scenario: - CO2 price in advanced economies is assumed to rise to 130USD/t-CO2 in 2030 and 250USD/t-CO2 in 2050 - CO2 price in the other major economies including China, Brazil, Russia and South Africa is assumed to rise to 90USD/t-CO2 in 2030 and 200USD/t-CO2 in 2050 - No new internal combustion engine (ICE) car sales in 2035

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The impact of climate change risks and opportunities on future automobile/tire market and natural rubber is continuing to increase so this is very important issue for Bridgestone as a tire manufacturer. For this reason, we raised the following focal questions: In the transition scenario, the questions are what the significant company-wide risk and opportunity posed by automobile/tire market, policies, and raw material procurement is due to the transition to a decarbonized society by 2050, and should the identified risks and opportunities be incorporated in our mid-long term strategy and the other plans for 2030 and 2050. This risk includes those related to water.
[Add row]

(5.1.2) Provide details of the outcomes of your organization's scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.2.1) Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios

Select all that apply

- ☒ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management

- ☒ Strategy and financial planning
- ☒ Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

- ☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the outcomes of the scenario analysis and any implications for other environmental issues

We found the following risks and opportunities are especially significant for the Bridgestone Group on the scenarios. [Physical risks and opportunities analysed by physical climate scenarios] - Risks related to the procurement of raw materials as a result of changing rainfall patterns leading to poor harvesting of natural rubber. - Risks of stronger typhoons and increased frequency of flooding and drought, which pose the risk of interrupting business activities. - Risk of lower demand for winter tires due to reduced snowfalls. - Opportunities to commercialize natural rubber derived from guayule, which grows in arid regions. - Risks due to poor harvesting of natural rubber derived from Para rubber trees, which are found predominantly in Southeast Asia where the Bridgestone Group sourced 77% of our natural rubber and owns two rubber farms. [Risks and opportunities analysed by transition scenarios] - Risk of adverse effects on operating results and financial position, such as limitations on business activities and increased costs, if R&D expenses required to meet the rapidly changing needs of society and customers do not produce sufficient results when systems and regulations to combat climate change and loss of natural capital are introduced (for example, carbon taxes, CO2 emission reduction obligations and emissions trading systems, and systems and regulations related to low-fuel consumption performance of tires, recycling used tires, water withdrawa, sustainable natural rubber, etc.). - Opportunities associated with changes in competitive factors due to changes in mobility needs (for example, increased demand for tires for electric vehicles, increased demand for tires and solutions that help customers reduce CO2 emissions). - Risk of increased price of natural rubber caused by stronger demand for forest protection and shortage of its supply - Opportunities to commercialize the recycling business resulting from increased regulation around the recycling of used tires. These risks and opportunities identified in the scenario analysis were incorporated in the 2030 Long term Strategic Aspiration, roadmap toward becoming a resilient “excellent” Bridgestone, announced in August 2022. This Aspiration shows the 2023, 2026, 2030, and 2050 goals, targets, and roadmap for Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions toward achieving carbon neutrality to reduce the transition risks and increase opportunities. It also includes a roadmap for commercialization of guayule in 2026 and scale up for production and business toward 2030 to reduce physical risks and increase opportunities.

Forests

(5.1.2.1) Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios

Select all that apply

- ☒ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management
- ☒ Strategy and financial planning
- ☒ Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the outcomes of the scenario analysis and any implications for other environmental issues

We found the following risks and opportunities are especially significant for the Bridgestone Group on the scenarios: • Physical risks and opportunities analyzed by physical climate scenarios • Risks related to the procurement of raw materials as a result of changing rainfall patterns leading to poor harvesting of natural rubber • Risks of stronger typhoons and increased frequency of flooding and drought which pose the risk of interrupting business activities • Risk of lower demand for winter tires due to reduced snowfalls • Opportunities to commercialize natural rubber derived from guayule which grows in arid regions • Risks due to poor harvesting of natural rubber derived from para rubber trees which are found predominantly in Southeast Asia where the Bridgestone Group sourced 77% of our natural rubber and owns two rubber farms. • Risks and opportunities analyzed by transition scenarios • Risk of adverse effects on operating results and financial position such as limitations on business activities and increased costs if R&D expenses required to meet the rapidly changing needs of society and customers, do not produce sufficient results when systems and regulations to combat climate change and loss of natural capital are introduced. For example carbon taxes, CO2 emission reduction obligations and emissions trading systems and systems and regulations related to low-fuel consumption performance of tires, recycling of used tires, water withdrawal, sustainable natural rubber etc • Opportunities associated with changes in competitive factors due to changes in mobility needs. For example increased demand for tires for electric vehicles and increased demand for tires and solutions that help customers reduce CO2 emissions • Risk of increased price of natural rubber caused by stronger demand for forest protection and shortage of supply • Opportunities to commercialize the recycling business resulting from increased regulation around the recycling of used tires These risks and opportunities identified in the scenario analysis were incorporated in the 2030 Long term Strategic Aspiration roadmap toward becoming a resilient excellent Bridgestone announced in August 2022. This Aspiration shows the 2023, 2026, 2030, and 2050 goals targets and roadmap for Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions toward achieving carbon neutrality to reduce the transition risks and increase opportunities. It also includes a roadmap for commercialization of guayule in 2026 and scale up for production and business toward 2030 to reduce physical risks and increase opportunities.

Water

(5.1.2.1) Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios

Select all that apply

☒ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management

☒ Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the outcomes of the scenario analysis and any implications for other environmental issues

Based on the results of Aqueduct's analysis, we also take into account the results of the risk analysis due to climate change. We comprehensively assess and manage its dependency and impact on the climate and natural capital, as well as the risks and opportunities associated with climate change and the loss of natural capital. Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities have been identified as follows. Dependencies on climate and natural capital - Dependency on nature's provision of water and biomass in the raw material procurement stage as well as climate and healthy soil maintenance and regulating services provided by ecosystems. - Dependency on nature's provision of water in the tire production stage. Impacts on climate and natural capital - Impact of land use in the raw material procurement stage. - Impact of water resource usage and waste generation in the tire production stage. - Impact of greenhouse gas emissions, water resource usage, emissions to air, water and soil and waste generation throughout the value chain. Physical risks and opportunities related to climate change and loss of natural capital - Risks of stronger typhoons and increased frequency of flooding and drought, which pose the risk of interrupting business activities. - Risks related to the procurement of raw materials as a result of changing rainfall patterns leading to poor harvesting of natural rubber. - Risk of lower demand for winter tires due to reduced snowfalls. - Opportunities to commercialize natural rubber derived from guayule, which grows in arid regions. Risks due to poor harvesting of natural rubber derived from Para rubber trees, which are found predominantly in tropical regions. Risks and opportunities related to the transition to a decarbonized society and a society in harmony with nature - Risk of adverse effects on operating results and financial position, such as limitations on business activities and increased costs, if R&D expenses required to meet the rapidly changing needs of society and customers do not produce sufficient results when systems and regulations to combat climate change and loss of natural capital are introduced (for example, carbon taxes, CO2 emission reduction obligations and emissions trading systems, and systems and regulations related to low-fuel consumption performance of tires, recycling of used tires, water withdrawal and sustainable natural rubber, etc.). - Opportunities associated with changes in competitive factors due to changes in mobility needs (for example, increased demand for tires for electric vehicles, increased demand for tires and solutions that help customers reduce CO2 emissions). - Opportunities to commercialize the recycling business resulting from increased regulation around the recycling of used tires. Today, most natural rubber comes from the Hevea tree, which grows in tropical regions with high rainfall. However, as listed under "Physical risks and opportunities related to climate change and loss of natural capital", if it becomes possible to produce natural rubber in areas with low rainfall, it will provide an opportunity to ensure a stable supply of natural rubber. Previous research has shown that natural rubber can be obtained from guayule, which grows in arid regions, so we have established a guayule research facility and farm in Arizona, USA, to ensure a sustainable supply of natural rubber as raw material for tires.

[Fixed row]

(5.2) Does your organization's strategy include a climate transition plan?

(5.2.1) Transition plan

Select from:

☒ No, but we are developing a climate transition plan within the next two years

(5.2.15) Primary reason for not having a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :To be included in the next mid-term target setting study

(5.2.16) Explain why your organization does not have a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world

Because we are planning to update the CO2 reduction target in 2026 in the Transition Plan, and the plan to harmonize with 1.5 degrees is under parallel study.
[Fixed row]

(5.3) Have environmental risks and opportunities affected your strategy and/or financial planning?

(5.3.1) Environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy and/or financial planning

Select from:

☒ Yes, both strategy and financial planning

(5.3.2) Business areas where environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy

Select all that apply

☒ Products and services

☒ Upstream/downstream value chain

☒ Investment in R&D

☒ Operations

[Fixed row]

(5.3.1) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your strategy.

Products and services

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☒ Risks

☒ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

The maximum limits on rolling resistance and labelling systems have been introduced in various countries' tire markets. The introduction of these regulations is expected to increase in the future, so there is a risk that sales will decline if we are unable to respond to these regulations. Since this risk impact is high, in the Bridgestone Mid-term Business Plan, we will expand next-generation environmental products as a new premium to minimize these risks and differentiate from other products and services by contributing to CO2 reduction and resource productivity improvement. And in 2019, Bridgestone launched "ENLITEN," an innovative tire technology that is optimal for EV fitment and combines environmental and driving performance. Benefiting car manufacturers, drivers and environment, tires with embedded ENLITEN technology also improves the vehicle handling and stability to increase driving pleasure. And from 2021, we promoted the sales expansion of ENLITEN, and it was selected as the tire to be installed on new vehicles one after another.

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☒ Risks

☒ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Bridgestone's main business is tires whose raw materials consist of natural rubber. Upstream, the impact of natural rubber is particularly significant. Currently, natural rubber is almost entirely made from the sap (latex) of para rubber tree. 90% of the growing area of para rubber tree is in Southeast Asia and owing to droughts in the tropical rainforests of Southeast Asia caused by El Nino, the deciduous period for para rubber tree becomes longer and the period during which sap can be obtained becomes shorter, thereby leading to a decrease in yield. As a result, the balance of supply and demand is expected to be upset and the price of natural rubber, which plays a vital role as a raw material of tires, is expected to surge. If the price of natural rubber rises and it becomes difficult to procure such rubber, the cost of tire production will increase. This in turn is expected to result in lower profit or a decrease in share due to higher tire prices. In addition, severe weather such as floods and

hurricanes could affect operations at manufacturing facilities and/or distribution channels. The global Environment Working Group is monitoring social trends including yearly climate change status in all regions. We are also working to reduce physical risks by diversifying natural rubber supply sources through initiatives to commercialize guayule.

Investment in R&D

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- ☒ Risks
- ☒ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Currently, natural rubber, the main raw material used in the manufacturing of tires, is almost entirely produced from the sap of para rubber trees. 90% of para rubber trees are grown in Southeast Asia and the price often fluctuates due to issues such as demand change, climate change and speculation etc. Against this background, Bridgestone decided to conduct research to find a substitute for the raw material source in order to enhance competitiveness and resilience of its business. In 2020, we successfully developed a rubber material with a "double network" structure in collaboration with 12 research organizations. It combines hard, energy-absorbing properties with soft, supple properties. While maintaining the fuel efficiency of conventional fuel-efficient rubber (made with standard rubber), the new material is about five times stronger, making it possible to produce thinner and lighter tires. In the mid-term, we will promote R&D activities, such as the development of fuel-efficient tires and alternative materials to natural rubber, which will contribute to the mid-term target "Milestone 2030". * Contribute to global CO2 emissions reduction across the lifecycle and value chain (Scope 3) of our products and services exceeding five times our operation's (Scope 1 and 2) CO2 emissions by 2030 (vs 2020).

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- ☒ Risks
- ☒ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Efforts to reduce CO2 emissions in production are a direct means to prevent global warming, and many countries introduced carbon pricing, which is also an opportunity to reduce costs in the future. Bridgestone has been working to reduce CO2 based on the mid-term target "Milestone 2030": Reduce our absolute CO2 emissions (Scope 1 and 2) by 50% by 2030 (versus 2011). We are proceeding with the improvement energy efficiency through equipment and processes improvements, and introduction of renewable energy. In the mid-term, based on the Milestone 2030, we will continue to expand the introduction of renewable energy and improve energy efficiency, while also promoting manufacturing and engineering innovation. In addition, we are working to reduce CO2 emissions across the value chain through efforts to build a recycling business that converts used tires back into raw materials. In addition, we are working to reduce CO2 emissions across the value chain through efforts to build a recycling business that converts used tires back into raw materials. Concerning physical risks due to climate change and their associated opportunities, in line with our BCP, we continue to set up systems to ensure an appropriate response should a crisis occur, as well as support for resumption of business activities.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☒ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☒ Water

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Maintaining and further improving our good relationships with the local communities in which our sites are located regarding water use, is an important strategic opportunity for us to continue our business and grow with local communities. By engaging with other water users in the local community, our business may share in the value created from tackling difficult local water challenges in a collective manner. This is an opportunity to influence how water is used locally and help ensure the sustainability of our business locally in the face of water challenges, such as increasing water scarcity. One example is the "cascade use of water" within the community, which leads to a reduction in water withdrawal for the entire community. Our facility recycles wastewater generated from its operations, and provides filtered water for industrial use to Loma Negra. Although this partnership does not directly lead to the reduction of our water withdrawal, it realizes our long-term vision of minimizing our

footprint while enhancing our environmental contribution, by reducing impact of water discharge and water withdrawal in the water stress area.

Products and services

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☒ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

We are working to reduce transition risks by setting the environmental mid-term target “Milestone 2030” in 2020, and promote to reduce CO2 emissions across the product lifecycle and entire value chain. One particular important example of approach to contribute CO2 reduction for customers is through our fleet solution services. It will also be an opportunity to increase profits when the need for fuel-efficient tires and cost reductions increases due to the effects of climate change in the short term. Bridgestone promotes this solution service through our overwhelming robust service network, which is our strength. In 2019, WEBFLEET joined our business as a fleet solution, which provides all the information fleet managers need to protect drivers, manage their inventories, optimize operations and total cost of ownership per vehicle, and reduce environmental impact. Monitoring and analyzing driver behavior and optimizing routes reduces fuel costs and greenhouse gas emissions. We think that this service will contribute to the long-term reduction of CO2 emissions for our customers. In 2020, Bridgestone strengthened its solution services, including the acquisition of the iTrack Solutions Business from UK-based Transense Technologies PLC. In 2022, Bridgestone acquired a fleet management software provider Azuga, which accelerates Bridgestone’s progress toward delivering sustainable tire-centric and mobility solutions that improve fleet efficiency, safety, vehicle uptime and customer service.

[Add row]

(5.3.2) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your financial planning.

Row 1

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

- ☒ Revenues
- ☒ Liabilities
- ☒ Direct costs
- ☒ Indirect costs
- ☒ Access to capital

- ☒ Capital allocation
- ☒ Capital expenditures

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

- ☒ Risks
- ☒ Opportunities

(5.3.2.3) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected these financial planning elements

Select all that apply

- ☒ Climate change

(5.3.2.4) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected these financial planning elements

Bridgestone is working to establish its unique Sustainability Business Model by incorporating sustainability into the corporate strategy and Mid Term Business Plan. Our Sustainability Business Model links our business with the realization of carbon neutrality and a circular economy across the entire value chain, from “produce and sell” and “use” of products to their “renewal” to raw materials. We aim to create both social value and customer value through our business and achieve a win-win-win relationship among society, our customers, and Bridgestone. We have also promoted initiatives toward nature positivity since 2023 and have been evolving into a more regenerative business model. In Mid Term Business Plan (2021-2023), we promoted activities that form the foundation of our Sustainability Business Model and achieved results that exceeded the goals. In Mid Term Business Plan (2024-2026), we promote the integration of sustainability into our business scenario, interconnecting our business activities with sustainability initiatives, and building a foundation for sustainable value creation as we move toward a sustainable growth stage. Base on 24MBP, main financial plans affected are as follows. Revenues: We promoted sales expansion of eco-products/services such as the ENLITEN technology as an opportunity to increase profits as the market changing to low-carbon. In Japan, the ratio of environmental products in 2023 was 96.6%. Direct costs: Increased procurement costs due to a rubber supply shortage is a major risk for Bridgestone. Therefore, we set a Global Sustainable Procurement Policy to help identify and evaluate qualified suppliers and promote best practices on our value chain. Capital allocation: The entire research and development expense of the Bridgestone Group including costs for developing eco-related technology (i.e. developing tires with low rolling resistance), machines/equipment (i.e. tire building machine with low energy consumption) etc. totalled 122 billion yen per year in 2023 Expenses and investments mainly for introducing equipment for energy saving, including upgrading them, at Bridgestone plants amounted to 27.5 billion yen in 2023. Access to capital: Introducing highly efficient equipment to manufacturing facilities is one important measure for CO2 reduction and we have promoted and will promote this.

[Add row]

(5.4) In your organization's financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition?

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, but we plan to in the next two years

[Fixed row]

(5.10) Does your organization use an internal price on environmental externalities?

	Use of internal pricing of environmental externalities	Environmental externality priced
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Carbon

[Fixed row]

(5.10.1) Provide details of your organization's internal price on carbon.

Row 1

(5.10.1.1) Type of pricing scheme

Select from:

- ☒ Shadow price

(5.10.1.2) Objectives for implementing internal price

Select all that apply

- ☒ Drive energy efficiency
- ☒ Drive low-carbon investment

(5.10.1.3) Factors considered when determining the price

Select all that apply

- ☒ Alignment with the price of allowances under an Emissions Trading Scheme
- ☒ Benchmarking against peers
- ☒ Cost of required measures to achieve climate-related targets

(5.10.1.4) Calculation methodology and assumptions made in determining the price

Our prices are set by checking the EU ETS market price, which is the most proven and reliable CO2 emissions trading market, relative to prices set by other companies. Another criterion for making this decision is whether or not it is necessary to accelerate CO2 reductions based on our own progress in reducing CO2 emissions.

(5.10.1.5) Scopes covered

Select all that apply

- ☒ Scope 1
- ☒ Scope 2
- ☒ Scope 3, Category 11 - Use of sold products
- ☒ Scope 3, Category 1 - Purchased goods and services
- ☒ Scope 3, Category 12 - End-of-life treatment of sold products
- ☒ Scope 3, Category 4 - Upstream transportation and distribution

(5.10.1.6) Pricing approach used – spatial variance

Select from:

- ☒ Uniform

(5.10.1.8) Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Select from:

☒ Static

(5.10.1.10) Minimum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO2e)

14000

(5.10.1.11) Maximum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO2e)

14000

(5.10.1.12) Business decision-making processes the internal price is applied to

Select all that apply

☒ Capital expenditure

☒ Procurement

☒ Other, please specify :Brown Energy Procurement that lead to introduce lower CO2 emission factor.

(5.10.1.13) Internal price is mandatory within business decision-making processes

Select from:

☒ Yes, for some decision-making processes, please specify :When it is expected that the CO2 emission impact from the Capital expenditure, the business unit will calculate the return on investment (ROI) including the CO2 emission cost. It is used as a factor to support investment decision.

(5.10.1.14) % total emissions in the reporting year in selected scopes this internal price covers

97.6

(5.10.1.15) Pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve objectives

Select from:

☒ Yes

(5.10.1.16) Details of how the pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve your objectives

Traceable global investment performance is monitored annually. Using the ICP, we check whether the CO2 impact is reflected in the profitability of investments, as well as how much the CO2 impact is affecting the profitability of investments by capital investment category and evaluate the degree of impact of the set CO2 price. (For example, how much the payback period for an investment change when the CO2 impact is taken into account and when it is not, etc.)

[Add row]

(5.11) Do you engage with your value chain on environmental issues?

	Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues	Environmental issues covered
Suppliers	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<i>Select all that apply</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Forests <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Plastics
Smallholders	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<i>Select all that apply</i>
Customers	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<i>Select all that apply</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water
Investors and shareholders	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<i>Select all that apply</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change
Other value chain stakeholders	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, and we do not plan to within the next two years	<i>Select all that apply</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change

[Fixed row]

(5.11.1) Does your organization assess and classify suppliers according to their dependencies and/or impacts on the environment?

Climate change

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☒ Yes, we assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers

(5.11.1.2) Criteria for assessing supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select all that apply

☒ Contribution to supplier-related Scope 3 emissions

☒ Other, please specify :ENCORE

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

☒ 100%

(5.11.1.4) Define a threshold for classifying suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

The Group rates suppliers on sustainability, which includes engagement on human rights issues, through “EcoVadis”. The Group monitors their EcoVadis scores and reports them internally on a regular basis. Working together with suppliers, the Group promotes sustainable procurement and competitiveness based on the Sustainable Procurement Policy. 97% of the Group’s spend-basis Tier 1 tire material suppliers had completed an EcoVadis enhanced ESG risk assessment as of March 31, 2023.

(5.11.1.5) % Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☒ 76-99%

(5.11.1.6) Number of Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

environment

190

Forests

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

- ☒ No, we do not currently assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers, but we plan to do so within the next two years

Water

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, we assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers

(5.11.1.2) Criteria for assessing supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select all that apply

- ☒ Impact on water availability
☒ Impact on pollution levels

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

- ☒ 76-99%

(5.11.1.4) Define a threshold for classifying suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

We use the EcoVadis to conduct sustainability due diligence on our major suppliers. Water-related survey items include water sources, water withdrawal volumes, etc. Based on this information, we understand and evaluate their impact on water security. Sustainability performance levels are classified according to their overall average

score, with scores below 44 defined as partial and insufficient level in terms of the criteria for sustainable procurement activities.

(5.11.1.5) % Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☒ 76-99%

(5.11.1.6) Number of Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

190

Plastics

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☒ No, we do not assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers, and have no plans to do so within two years

[Fixed row]

(5.11.2) Does your organization prioritize which suppliers to engage with on environmental issues?

Climate change

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☒ In line with the criteria used to classify suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts relating to climate change

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

The Group defines our suppliers according to the size and frequency of our purchases as follows, and promotes initiatives in accordance with these definitions. Level 1 suppliers: Direct material suppliers, providing materials used in final products Level 2 suppliers: Indirect material suppliers that providing products and services that directly enable production Level 3 suppliers: Indirect material suppliers, providing goods and/or services that indirectly enable production and/or overall business The majority of the Level 1 suppliers, the majority provide raw materials for tire products. The main raw materials are natural rubber, synthetic rubber, steel cord and rubber chemicals. The Group has businesses with approximately 1,000 Level 1 and 2 tire material suppliers globally.

Forests

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ No, we do not prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.3) Primary reason for no supplier prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ No standardized procedure

Water

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☒ In line with the criteria used to classify suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts relating to water

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

The Group defines our suppliers according to the size and frequency of their purchases as follows, and promotes initiatives in accordance with these definitions. - Level

1 suppliers: Direct material suppliers, providing materials used in final products - Level 2 suppliers: Indirect material suppliers that providing products and services that directly enable production - Level 3 suppliers: Indirect material suppliers, providing goods and/or services that indirectly enable production and/or overall business The majority of the Level 1 suppliers provide raw materials for tire products. The main raw materials are natural rubber, synthetic rubber, steel cord and rubber chemicals. The Group is doing business dealings with approximately 1,000 Level 1 and 2 tire material suppliers globally.

Plastics

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ No, we do not prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.3) Primary reason for no supplier prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Not an immediate strategic priority

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

At this time, we have not decided which suppliers we will prioritize to engage with regarding plastic environmental issues.

[Fixed row]

(5.11.5) Do your suppliers have to meet environmental requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process?

Climate change

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:

☒ Yes, suppliers have to meet environmental requirements related to this environmental issue, but they are not included in our supplier contracts

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Select from:

☒ No, we do not have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

Currently, there are no plans to make strict demands for suppliers about environmental activities, but we are implementing policy sharing and education for suppliers based on our global Sustainable Procurement Policy. We request suppliers deepen and expand their sustainability knowledge and initiatives in collaboration with their business partners by developing and communicating their own policies and guidelines, aligned with this policy.

Forests

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:

☒ Yes, suppliers have to meet environmental requirements related to this environmental issue, but they are not included in our supplier contracts

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Select from:

☒ No, we do not have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

Currently, there are no plans to make strict demands for suppliers about environmental activities, however we are implementing policy sharing and education for suppliers based on our global Sustainable Procurement Policy. We request that suppliers deepen and expand their sustainability knowledge and initiatives in collaboration with their business partners by developing and communicating their own policies and guidelines aligned with these policies.

Water

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:

☒ Yes, suppliers have to meet environmental requirements related to this environmental issue, but they are not included in our supplier contracts

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Select from:

- ☒ No, we do not have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

We share our Global Sustainable Procurement Policy with our suppliers and engage with them to implement minimum requirements that suppliers must meet to do business with our group, and preferred practices that are intended to enhance its supply chain. Regarding water, we have established minimum requirements and preferred requirements based on compliance with national, regional, and local laws and regulations, identification of associated potential water risks or opportunities, management of their water usage and wastewater quality, and so on.

[Fixed row]

(5.11.6) Provide details of the environmental requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization's purchasing process, and the compliance measures in place.

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

- ☒ Implementation of emissions reduction initiatives

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

- ☒ Grievance mechanism/ Whistleblowing hotline
☒ Off-site third-party audit
☒ On-site third-party audit
☒ Supplier scorecard or rating
☒ Supplier self-assessment

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ 76-99%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ 76-99%

(5.11.6.7) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ 100%

(5.11.6.8) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ 100%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☒ 100%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

☒ Developing quantifiable, time-bound targets and milestones to bring suppliers back into compliance

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Working together with suppliers, the Group promotes sustainable procurement and competitiveness based on the Global Sustainable Procurement Policy. As its method, we rate suppliers on sustainability, which includes engagement on human rights issues, through EcoVadis. The Group monitors their EcoVadis scores and reports them internally on a regular basis. The Group uses third-party assessments to quantify suppliers' environmental and social performance and governance and promote improvements by advising and supporting its suppliers on required solutions.

Forests

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

- ☒ No deforestation or conversion of other natural ecosystems

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

- ☒ Community-based monitoring
- ☒ Geospatial monitoring tool
- ☒ Grievance mechanism/ Whistleblowing hotline
- ☒ Supplier scorecard or rating
- ☒ Supplier self-assessment

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- ☒ 100%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- ☒ 76-99%

(5.11.6.12) Comment

The Group rates suppliers on sustainability, which includes engagement on human rights issues, through EcoVadis. The Group monitors their EcoVadis scores and reports them internally on a regular basis. Working together with suppliers, the Group promotes sustainable procurement and competitiveness based on our Global Sustainable Procurement Policy. To better understand supplier strengths and vulnerabilities, the Group worked with EcoVadis to conduct enhanced environmental, social and governance (ESG) risk assessments of the Group's new and existing major, Tier 1 tire material suppliers. Consistent with our Global Sustainable Procurement Policy, the ESG issues assessed include energy consumption, water, biodiversity, pollution, waste, customer safety, industrial safety, labor practices, human rights, corruption, bribery, fraud, money laundering, and sustainable procurement.

Water

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

- ☒ Total water withdrawal volumes reduction

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

- ☒ Grievance mechanism/ Whistleblowing hotline
- ☒ Off-site third-party audit
- ☒ On-site third-party audit
- ☒ Supplier scorecard or rating
- ☒ Supplier self-assessment

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- ☒ 76-99%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- ☒ 76-99%

(5.11.6.5) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive environmental dependencies and/or impacts related to this environmental

issue required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ 76-99%

(5.11.6.6) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive environmental dependencies and/or impacts related to this environmental issue that are in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ 76-99%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☒ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☒ 100%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

☒ Developing quantifiable, time-bound targets and milestones to bring suppliers back into compliance

(5.11.6.12) Comment

Working together with suppliers, the Group promotes sustainable procurement and competitiveness based on the Global Sustainable Procurement Policy. As its method, we rate suppliers on sustainability, which includes engagement on human rights issues, through EcoVadis. The Group monitors their EcoVadis scores and reports them internally on a regular basis. We share our Global Sustainable Procurement Policy with our suppliers and engage with them to implement minimum requirements that suppliers must meet to do business with our group, and preferred practices that are intended to enhance its supply chain. Regarding water, we have established minimum requirements and preferred requirements based on compliance with national, regional, and local laws and regulations, identification of associated potential water risks or opportunities, management of their water usage and wastewater quality, and so on. We use the EcoVadis mechanism to conduct sustainability due diligence on our major suppliers annually. Water-related survey items include the presence or absence of a nearby waterfront, water sources, water withdrawal volumes,

water source protection methods, wastewater management methods, and targets for providing WASH services. Based on this information, we understand and evaluate their impact on water security.
[Add row]

(5.11.7) Provide further details of your organization's supplier engagement on environmental issues.

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

- ☒ Adaptation to climate change

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

- ☒ Provide training, support and best practices on how to measure GHG emissions
- ☒ Provide training, support and best practices on how to set science-based targets
- ☒ Other capacity building activity, please specify

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

- ☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

- ☒ 100%

(5.11.7.6) % of tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions covered by engagement

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

As Collecting Information: We conduct annual surveys on the status of CO2 monitoring and reduction targets for global suppliers to understand their progress. As Capacity Building: We are implementing education for suppliers about GHG emissions monitoring methods and policies on target setting. As Innovation and Collaboration: In Japan, Bridgestone and ENEOS Corporation launched a joint research and development project aimed at the successful development of “chemical recycling technologies that enable precise pyrolysis of used tires in 2022. In this joint project, we will engage in demonstration projects that achieve high-yield production of chemical products, such as butadiene, a raw material used in synthetic rubber. The large-scale demonstrations will be advanced toward 2030 with the goal of achieving mass production and swift commercialization.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :We believe that by providing education, our suppliers become more aware of the importance of climate change and help them reduce their CO2 emissions.

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

☒ Yes

Forests

(5.11.7.1) Commodity

Select from:

☒ Rubber

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☒ No deforestation and/or conversion of other natural ecosystems

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

- ☒ Develop or distribute resources on how to map upstream value chain
- ☒ Provide training, support and best practices on how to mitigate environmental impact

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

- ☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

- ☒ Unknown

(5.11.7.7) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive impacts and/or dependencies related to this environmental issue covered by engagement

Select from:

- ☒ Unknown

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

Demand for natural rubber has steadily increased globally over the years, while farmland expansion has become more restricted because of the need to protect forests, whether voluntarily or in accordance with law. Moreover, poor yields will affect the livelihood of smallholders, making it unsustainable for them to continue cultivating natural rubber, and this could result in them switching to farming other crops. Natural rubber is one of the renewable materials used in tire production and it is important for the Group to make efforts to strengthen the capacity of natural rubber smallholders, increase yields and income, while mitigating deforestation and other ESG risks. In 2022, the Group formed the Capacity Building Task Force, bringing together relevant functions to strengthen capacity building initiatives for smallholders. In 2023, the Group provided trainings and technical support to smallholders, to 5,640 smallholders. In order to accelerate corporate initiatives, the task force has established a global strategy with a medium-term goal, which is to provide support for 12,000 smallholders toward forest conservation by 2026.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :EUDR

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

☒ Yes

Water

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☒ Total water withdrawal volumes reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

☒ Provide training, support and best practices on how to mitigate environmental impact

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☒ Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

☒ 1-25%

(5.11.7.7) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive impacts and/or dependencies related to this environmental issue covered by engagement

Select from:

☒ 1-25%

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

Since our headquarters is located in Japan, we hold a “procurement policy briefing session” every year in Japan, focusing on global and non-global suppliers based in Japan. One of the topics of the briefing session is to tackle environmental issues including water, and we educate our suppliers on the importance of managing water usage and preventing illegal drainage. With continuous education every year, our suppliers are becoming more aware of the importance of water. And, we have not received any reports of serious water problems from our suppliers. The results of supplier activities lead to reduce water withdrawals and water-related issues, which in turn leads to cost savings. We also believe that this will lead to a virtuous cycle that will lead to improved evaluations by third-party organizations (EcoVadis, CDP Water Security, etc.) of our suppliers. As part of our engagement with suppliers, for example in Japan, we conduct annual evaluations using our own self-check sheets, and our measure of success is that we receive responses from all suppliers to whom we request responses. The self-check sheets confirm, for example, the policy for compliance with water-related laws and regulations, and the status of information gathering to identify potential water-related risks.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☒ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :We believe that by providing education, our suppliers become more aware of the importance of water and help them reduce their water withdrawals.

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

☒ Yes

[Add row]

(5.11.8) Provide details of any environmental smallholder engagement activity

Row 1

(5.11.8.1) Commodity

Select from:

☒ Rubber

(5.11.8.2) Type and details of smallholder engagement approach

Capacity building

- ☒ Develop or distribute upstream value chain mapping tool
- ☒ Offer on-site technical assistance and extension services
- ☒ Support smallholders to adhere to regenerative agriculture principles

(5.11.8.3) Number of smallholders engaged

5640

(5.11.8.4) Effect of engagement and measures of success

In 2022, the Group formed the Capacity Building Task Force, bringing together relevant functions to strengthen capacity building initiatives for smallholders. In 2023, the Group provided trainings and technical support to smallholders, to 5,640 smallholders. In order to accelerate corporate initiatives, the task force has established a global strategy with a medium-term goal, which is to provide support for 12,000 smallholders toward forest conservation by 2026.

[Add row]

(5.11.9) Provide details of any environmental engagement activity with other stakeholders in the value chain.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

- ☒ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

- ☒ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☒ 100%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☒ Unknown

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

We believe that our climate change initiatives will contribute to our customers becoming carbon neutral and that providing relevant information will lead to new business opportunities, so we consider it important to provide information in a variety of forms. As an example, we disclose climate-related information in our product catalogs and on our corporate website so that anyone can access it, and we also provide information individually through responses to various questionnaires including CDP, and direct surveys from customers.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

We believe that external assessment based on key survey responses are one measure of the effectiveness of engagement. Feedback from the assessment results allow us to objectively recognize our position and gaps from high evaluation. Therefore, we actively respond to surveys of sustainability ranking and ratings, including CDPs, and use the results as feedback on our activities to help us recognize issues.

Water

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☒ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☒ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☒ 1-25%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

Since our efforts to reduce water withdrawal contribute to the reduction of water withdrawal over the entire life cycle of customer products, we implement various water withdrawal reduction measures and cooperate with customers' requests for responses to CDP supply chain and water risk surveys, etc.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

One of the impact of the engagement is that by making our efforts and achievements visible to our customers through our responses to CDP Water and by applying for awards held by our customers, we are contributing to our customers' consideration of water security-related activities throughout their supply chain. One measure of success is applying for and winning supplier awards related to the environment held by our customers. This is because the beneficial effects of informational engagement are latent and difficult to see, whereas recognition is a tangible and easily understood measure. Awards can give us the opportunity to showcase our efforts to reduce water withdrawals, not only to our customers, but also to their suppliers. Through such opportunities, we hope that our efforts to reduce water withdrawals will be used as a reference throughout the entire supply chain, and that activities to reduce water withdrawals will be promoted beyond the boundaries of companies.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☒ Investors and shareholders

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☒ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☒ 100%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☒ None

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

In addition to our regular financial results announcements, we are also expanding opportunities for one-on-one dialogue with investors including Climate Change issue. The Global CEO and Independent Directors engage in direct dialogue, provide feedback to the global management team and the Board of Directors on the suggestions and expectations they have gleaned. They are then reflected in discussions and business activities so as to create value for the future.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

One effect of engagement is access to capital. Bridgestone is linking their borrowing from financial institutions to ESG risk assessments to promote their own climate change initiatives, and are also making their borrowing more transparent by making it consistent with the Sustainability Linked Loan Principles. As part of this activity, Bridgestone Americas, Inc. issued a 1.1 billion sustainability-linked credit facility in 2021, one of the first of its kind in the U.S. tire industry. Bridgestone partnered with SMBC to execute this inaugural syndicated sustainability-linked credit facility. The financing features a sustainability-linked pricing adjustment mechanism that adjusts interest rate based on the ESG Risk Rating of Bridgestone, as determined by Sustainalytics, as well as by the ESG rating of FTSE Russell, both leading independent providers of environmental, social and governance ratings. We will continue to communicate appropriately about our efforts to achieve a sustainable business model and strengthen our engagement.

[Add row]

C6. Environmental Performance - Consolidation Approach

(6.1) Provide details on your chosen consolidation approach for the calculation of environmental performance data.

Climate change

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☒ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

Climate change-related performance data is calculated for production sites and non-production sites under our operational control. As described in 1.5, strictly speaking, the data inventory is different from financial data.

Forests

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☒ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

As a basic principle, environmental performance data is calculated for production sites under our operational control.

Water

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☒ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

As a basic principle, environmental performance data is calculated for production sites under our operational control.

Plastics

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☒ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

As a basic principle, environmental performance data is calculated for production sites under our operational control.

Biodiversity

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☒ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

As a basic principle, environmental performance data is calculated for production sites under our operational control.

[Fixed row]

C7. Environmental performance - Climate Change

(7.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.1.1) Has your organization undergone any structural changes in the reporting year, or are any previous structural changes being accounted for in this disclosure of emissions data?

	Has there been a structural change?
	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

[Fixed row]

(7.1.2) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?

(7.1.2.1) Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?

Select all that apply

☒ Yes, a change in methodology

(7.1.2.2) Details of methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition change(s)

*The emission factors used for calculation of reporting year have been updated to the latest version. It doesn't affect previous calculation such as base year emissions.
[Fixed row]*

(7.1.3) Have your organization's base year emissions and past years' emissions been recalculated as a result of any changes or errors reported in 7.1.1 and/or 7.1.2?

(7.1.3.1) Base year recalculation

Select from:

☒ No, because the impact does not meet our significance threshold

(7.1.3.3) Base year emissions recalculation policy, including significance threshold

We follow the following guidance in the SBTi corporate near-term criteria. "Companies shall apply a significance threshold of 5% or less. For base year emissions, a change of 5% in an organization's total base year emissions would trigger a base year emissions recalculation."

(7.1.3.4) Past years' recalculation

Select from:

☒ No

[Fixed row]

(7.2) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.

Select all that apply

☒ ISO 14064-1

☒ Japan Ministry of the Environment, Law Concerning the Promotion of the Measures to Cope with Global Warming, Superseded by Revision of the Act on Promotion of Global Warming Countermeasures (2005 Amendment)

☒ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)

☒ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard

(7.3) Describe your organization’s approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.

	Scope 2, location-based	Scope 2, market-based
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure

[Fixed row]

(7.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.4.1) Provide details of the sources of Scope 1, Scope 2, or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure.

Row 1

(7.4.1.1) Source of excluded emissions

HFC

(7.4.1.2) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

- ☒ Scope 1
- ☒ Scope 2 (location-based)
- ☒ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.4.1.3) Relevance of Scope 1 emissions from this source

Select from:

☒ Emissions are relevant but not yet calculated

(7.4.1.4) Relevance of location-based Scope 2 emissions from this source

Select from:

☒ Emissions are relevant but not yet calculated

(7.4.1.5) Relevance of market-based Scope 2 emissions from this source

Select from:

☒ Emissions are relevant but not yet calculated

(7.4.1.8) Estimated percentage of total Scope 1+2 emissions this excluded source represents

0.2

(7.4.1.10) Explain why this source is excluded

HFC emissions within Scope 1 and Scope 2 are excluded because emissions are minimal relative to CO2.

(7.4.1.11) Explain how you estimated the percentage of emissions this excluded source represents

Calculated from HFC emitted from a part of one's own sites and multiply it by total CO2 emissions for proportional allotment.

Row 2

(7.4.1.1) Source of excluded emissions

Some of nonproduction subsidiaries such as office/storages

(7.4.1.2) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

- ☒ Scope 1
- ☒ Scope 2 (location-based)
- ☒ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.4.1.3) Relevance of Scope 1 emissions from this source

Select from:

- ☒ Emissions are relevant but not yet calculated

(7.4.1.4) Relevance of location-based Scope 2 emissions from this source

Select from:

- ☒ Emissions are relevant but not yet calculated

(7.4.1.5) Relevance of market-based Scope 2 emissions from this source

Select from:

- ☒ Emissions are relevant but not yet calculated

(7.4.1.8) Estimated percentage of total Scope 1+2 emissions this excluded source represents

4.2

(7.4.1.10) Explain why this source is excluded

Some of our non-production subsidiaries are excluded because emissions are minimal.

(7.4.1.11) Explain how you estimated the percentage of emissions this excluded source represents

Estimated from CO2 emissions per site for which data is available.

Row 3

(7.4.1.1) Source of excluded emissions

Some of our non-production subsidiaries such as small offices/storages, tire sensors and car parts such as light bulbs

(7.4.1.2) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies)

Select all that apply

- ☒ Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
- ☒ Scope 3: Waste generated in operations
- ☒ Scope 3: Use of sold products

(7.4.1.6) Relevance of Scope 3 emissions from this source

Select from:

- ☒ Emissions are relevant but not yet calculated

(7.4.1.9) Estimated percentage of total Scope 3 emissions this excluded source represents

0.1

(7.4.1.10) Explain why this source is excluded

Some of our non-production subsidiaries such as small offices/storages within Scope 3 Category 3 and 5, tire sensors and automobile parts which consume electricity within Scope 3 Category 11 are excluded because the amount of CO2 emission is a negligible amount compared to the total emission of Scope 3.

(7.4.1.11) Explain how you estimated the percentage of emissions this excluded source represents

The percentage was estimated by dividing estimated CO2 emissions based on some assumptions by total Scope 3 emissions.

[Add row]

(7.5) Provide your base year and base year emissions.

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1858223.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Calculated by multiplying the consumption of fuels at the Group's sites by the GHG emission factor for each energy.

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2174232.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Calculated by multiplying the consumption of purchased energy (electricity, heat/steam) at the Group's sites by the GHG emission factor for each energy.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

12515164.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Calculated by multiplying the purchased amount of each raw material with CO2 emission factors for each raw material determined by Japan Rubber Manufacturers Association calculation methods.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

836382.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Calculated by multiplying the capital expenditures material with CO2 emission factors determined by Japanese Ministry of the Environment.

Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

518129.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Calculated by multiplying the energy consumption with CO2 emission factors determined by DEFRA.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

456957.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

[Ground transportation] Calculated by multiplying the amount of distribution weight with CO2 emission factors for the distribution determined by Japan Rubber Manufacturers Association calculation methods. [Marine transportation] The result for 2008 is calculated based on the volume and distance of marine transportation with respect to the CO2 emission factors of the GHG protocol for shipment. It is calculated as a ratio of the total distribution weight for 2022 and 2008.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

161367.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Calculated by multiplying the amount of waste generated with CO2 emission factors determined by Japanese Ministry of the Environment.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

17443.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Calculated by multiplying the global number of employees by the GHG emission factor for business travel per employee determined by Japanese Ministry of the Environment.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

61828.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Calculated by multiplying the global number of employees by the GHG emission factor for commuting per employee determined by Japanese Ministry of the Environment.

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

300510.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

In the case of tires, after being purchased at retailers, they are fit to the automobiles of end users and so on to be transported. Therefore, transportation segment from retailers to end users is considered to be included in Category 11: Use of sold products. Bridgestone Group applies CO2 emissions (Scopes 1 and 2) from retailer shops to Category 9.

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3002.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Bridgestone Group applies CO2 emissions associated with the power consumption when tires manufactured by the Bridgestone Group are fitted to automobiles in Category 10. Calculated by multiplying the power consumption due to processing, sales volume of tires and emission factors of electricity.

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

109054198.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Calculated from our tire sales unit and CO2 emission per 1 tire when it used based on "Tyre LCCO2 Calculation Guidelines Ver. 3.0.1" by The Japan Automobile Tyre Manufacturers Association, Inc., citing fuel consumption data from the International Council on Clean Transportation and other sources.

Scope 3 category 12: End of life treatment of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1949173.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Calculated by multiplying the purchased amount of each raw material with CO2 emission factors determined by Japan Rubber Manufacturers Association calculation methods.

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

72420.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Calculate by multiplying CO2 emission per typical shop by the number of franchise shops.

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2019

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

64346.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

*Calculated using our share of equity multiplied by the Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions of each investee company.
[Fixed row]*

(7.6) What were your organization's gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

	Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Methodological details
Reporting year	1578982	Calculated by multiplying the consumption of fuels at the Group's sites by the GHG emission factor for each energy.

[Fixed row]

(7.7) What were your organization's gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1980675

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e) (if applicable)

488634

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Calculated by multiplying the consumption of purchased energy (electricity, heat/steam) at the Group's sites by the GHG emission factor for each energy.

[Fixed row]

(7.8) Account for your organization's gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.

Purchased goods and services

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

10609933

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Average data method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Calculated by multiplying the purchased amount of each raw material with CO2 emission factors for each raw material determined by Japan Rubber Manufacturers Association calculation methods.

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

1339206

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Spend-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Calculated by multiplying the capital expenditures material with CO2 emission factors determined by Japanese Ministry of the Environment.

Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

477659

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Average data method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Calculated by multiplying the energy consumption with CO2 emission factors determined by DEFRA.

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

575545

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Average data method

☒ Distance-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

[Ground transportation] Calculated by multiplying the amount of distribution weight with CO2 emission factors for the distribution determined by Japan Rubber Manufacturers Association calculation methods. [Marine transportation] The result for 2008 is calculated based on the volume and distance of marine transportation with respect to the CO2 emission factors of the GHG protocol for shipment. It is calculated as a ratio of the total distribution weight for 2022 and 2008.

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

148058

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Waste-type-specific method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Calculated by multiplying the amount of waste generated with CO2 emission factors determined by Japanese Ministry of the Environment

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

16323

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Average data method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Calculated by multiplying the global number of employees by the GHG emission factor for business travel per employee determined by Japanese Ministry of the Environment

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

57602

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Average data method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Calculated by multiplying the global number of employees by the GHG emission factor for commuting per employee determined by Japanese Ministry of the Environment.

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

GHG emissions from Bridgestone's upstream leased assets are included in Scope 1, 2 and are not subject to being calculated as Scope 3.

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

294794

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Spend-based method

☒ Site-specific method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

1

(7.8.5) Please explain

In the case of tires, after being purchased at retailers, they are fit to the automobiles of end users and so on to be transported. Therefore, transportation segment from retailers to end users is considered to be included in Category 11: Use of sold products. GHG per unit sales is calculated from GHG emitted from a part of one's own store and multiply it by total sales for proportional allotment

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology*Select all that apply*☒ Average data method**(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners**

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Bridgestone Group applies CO2 emissions associated with the power consumption when tires manufactured by the Bridgestone Group are fitted to automobiles in Category 10. Calculated by multiplying the power consumption due to processing, sales volume of tires and emission factors of electricity.

Use of sold products**(7.8.1) Evaluation status***Select from:*☒ Relevant, calculated**(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)**

83880497

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology*Select all that apply*

☒ Methodology for direct use phase emissions, please specify :Calculated from our Tyre sales unit and CO2 emission per 1 tire when it used based on "Tyre LCCO2 Calculation Guidelines Ver. 3.0.1" by The Japan Automobile Tyre Manufacturers Association, Inc.(JATMA) March 2021.

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Calculated from our tire sales unit and CO2 emission per 1 tire when it used based on "Tyre LCCO2 Calculation Guidelines Ver. 3.0.1" by The Japan Automobile Tyre Manufacturers Association, Inc., citing fuel consumption data from the International Council on Clean Transportation and other sources.

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

1674124

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Waste-type-specific method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Calculated by multiplying the purchased amount of each raw material with CO2 emission factors determined by Japan Rubber Manufacturers Association calculation methods.

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

Bridgestone had no downstream leased assets in 2022.

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

52632

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Average data method

☒ Site-specific method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Calculate by multiplying CO2 emission per typical shop by the number of franchise shops.

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☒ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

72228

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☒ Investment-specific method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

0

(7.8.5) Please explain

Calculated using our share of equity multiplied by the Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions of each investee company.

[Fixed row]

(7.9) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Third-party verification or assurance process in place

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 3	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Third-party verification or assurance process in place

[Fixed row]

(7.9.1) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☒ Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☒ Complete

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☒ Limited assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

Verification Report_2023_EN.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

Please refer to the page 3 for the actual value

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:

☒ ISO14064-3

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

(7.9.2) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

☒ Scope 2 location-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☒ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☒ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☒ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

Verification Report_2023_EN.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

Please refer to the page 3 for the actual value

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☒ ISO14064-3

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 2

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

☒ Scope 2 market-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

☒ Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

☒ Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

☒ Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

Verification Report_2023_EN.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

Please refer to the page 3 for the actual value

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☒ ISO14064-3

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100
[Add row]

(7.9.3) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 3 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

- ☒ Scope 3: Franchises
- ☒ Scope 3: Investments
- ☒ Scope 3: Capital goods
- ☒ Scope 3: Business travel
- ☒ Scope 3: Employee commuting
- ☒ Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution
- ☒ Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution
- ☒ Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
- ☒ Scope 3: Use of sold products
- ☒ Scope 3: Processing of sold products
- ☒ Scope 3: Purchased goods and services
- ☒ Scope 3: Waste generated in operations
- ☒ Scope 3: End-of-life treatment of sold products

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

- ☒ Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

- ☒ Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

- ☒ Limited assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

Verification Report_2023_EN.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

Please refer to the page 2 to 3 for the actual value

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

☒ ISO14064-3

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

(7.10) How do your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.10.1) Identify the reasons for any change in your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined), and for each of them specify how your emissions compare to the previous year.

Change in renewable energy consumption

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

533616

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

17.3

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*In 2022, one plant in India (Pune), and two plants for diversified products in China (Shenyang and Changzhou) switched to renewable energy sources for purchased electricity. In Japan, six tire and raw materials plants (Hofu, Tochigi, Nasu, Kurume, Amagi and Saga) transitioned all the electricity purchased to renewable energy sources. Thai Bridgestone Co., Ltd. installed solar rooftop panels in the Nong Khae Plant in 2022. With the largest solar rooftop panel among the Bridgestone Group at a total capacity of 9.95 MWp. These and others result in a total reduction of 216,197 tons of CO2 from 2022. $(-533,616 / 3,080,622) * 100 = -17.3\%$ *Previous year(2022) Scope 1 + 2 emission was 3,080,622 tCO2e*

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

897209

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

29.1

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*We are continuously developing the ability of the personnel to recognize and implement energy-saving opportunities. In Milestone 2030, we aim to improve our energy efficiency by 0.5% per year. We reduced 897,209 tonnes as a result of energy-saving activities in 2023. $(-897,209 / 3,080,622) * 100 = -29.1\%$ *Previous year(2022) Scope 1 + 2 emission was 3,080,622 tCO2e*

Change in output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

145871

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

4.7

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*In 2023, tire production decreased from the previous year. Therefore, the associated Scope 1 and 2 emissions decreased by 145,871 tonnes in 2023. $(-145,871 / 3,080,622) * 100 = -4.7\%$ *Previous year(2022) Scope 1 2 emission was 3,080,622 tCO₂e*

Change in methodology

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

403675

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

13.1

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*Electricity emission factors was updated to the latest figures. The values on the left were difference between Scope1 2(Market-based) emission in 2023 with the latest electricity emission factors and that with the factors of previous year. $(-403,675 / 3,080,622) * 100 = -13.1\%$ *Previous year(2022) Scope 1 2 emission was 3,080,622 tCO₂e *Introduction of renewable electricity written in the first column was excluded from this calculation*

Change in boundary

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

55111

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

1.8

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*Due to Closed or sold some operation site in 2022. $(55111 / 3,080,622) * 100$ 1.8% *Previous year(2022) Scope 1 2 emission was 3,080,622 tCO₂e*

Change in physical operating conditions

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ No change

Other

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

787631

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☒ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Due to changes in the composition of energy sources, impacts of located production variation, etc. $(787,631 / 3,080,622) * 100$ 25.6% *Previous year(2022) Scope 1 2 emission was 3,080,622 tCO2e
[Fixed row]

(7.10.2) Are your emissions performance calculations in 7.10 and 7.10.1 based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Select from:
☒ Market-based

(7.12) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?

Select from:
☒ Yes

(7.12.1) Provide the emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization in metric tons CO2.

	CO2 emissions from biogenic carbon (metric tons CO2)
	37054

[Fixed row]

(7.15) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type?

Select from:
☒ No

(7.16) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 and 2 emissions by country/area.

Argentina

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

19882

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

15649

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

643

Australia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

77

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

4929

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

4929

Belgium

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3512

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

1888

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

85

Brazil

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

50531

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

30686

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

9808

Canada

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

20993

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

14581

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

147

China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

51083

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

174431

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

12936

Costa Rica

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9798

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

26

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

2491

Hong Kong SAR, China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

242

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

242

Hungary

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

11134

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

13652

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

India

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

13496

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

100790

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Indonesia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

65544

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

86236

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

22775

Italy

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

27172

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

5924

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Japan

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

491608

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

390592

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

112743

Liberia

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9274

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Mexico

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

99780

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

58616

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

459

Philippines

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Poland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

11776

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

154172

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

26356

South Africa

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

30554

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

40153

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Spain

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

42833

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

28982

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

Taiwan, China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

9839

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

20817

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

20817

Thailand

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

201479

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

208718

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

27060

Turkey

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

47968

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

81473

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

38901

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

411

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

197

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

United States of America

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

355345

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

530433

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

208182

Viet Nam

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4892

(7.16.2) Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)

17427

(7.16.3) Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)

0

[Fixed row]

(7.17) Indicate which gross global Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

Select all that apply

☒ By activity

(7.17.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business activity.

	Activity	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	<i>Manufacturing plants</i>	1515210
Row 2	<i>Others</i>	63772

[Add row]

(7.20) Indicate which gross global Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

Select all that apply

☒ By activity

(7.20.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business activity.

	Activity	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	<i>Manufacturing plants</i>	1852771	369920
Row 2	<i>Others</i>	127904	118714

[Add row]

(7.22) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions between your consolidated accounting group and other entities included in your response.

Consolidated accounting group

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1531014

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1899202

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

449733

(7.22.4) Please explain

It almost matches CO2 from sites included in boundaries which is used in financial statements. But some performance data do not include non-production sites.

All other entities

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

47968

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

81473

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

38901

(7.22.4) Please explain

*It includes 2 manufacturing plants of BRISA BRIDGESTONE SABANCI LASTIK SANAYI VE TICARET A.S. We hold 43.6% of the shares of the compaby.
[Fixed row]*

(7.23) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response?

Select from:

☒ No

(7.29) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?

Select from:

☒ More than 0% but less than or equal to 5%

(7.30) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken.

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(7.30.1) Report your organization's energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

91898

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

6368145

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

6460043

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

3005188

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

1669307

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

4674495

Consumption of purchased or acquired steam

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

232327

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

232327

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

38553

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

38553

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

3135639

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

8269779

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

11405419

[Fixed row]

(7.30.6) Select the applications of your organization's consumption of fuel.

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	Select from:

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(7.30.7) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.

Sustainable biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

91898

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

91898

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

87623

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

87623

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

564471

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

164331

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

244403

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

155738

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

5716052

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

998627

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

3461248

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

1256176

Other non-renewable fuels (e.g. non-renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☒ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

6460043

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

164331

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

1243030

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

3796506

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

1256176
[Fixed row]

(7.30.9) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed in the reporting year.

Electricity

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

641352

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

641352

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

38553

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

38553

Heat

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

969954

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

969954

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Steam

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

3559537

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

3559537

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

72935

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

72935

Cooling

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

[Fixed row]

(7.30.14) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and/or cooling amounts that were accounted for at a zero or near-zero emission factor in the market-based Scope 2 figure reported in 7.7.

Row 1

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ China

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Renewable energy mix, please specify :Several renewable energy sources are noted in retired documents

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

260593

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ China

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ No

Row 2

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ India

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Renewable energy mix, please specify :Several renewable energy sources are noted in retired documents

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

134220

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ India

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ No

Row 3

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Indonesia

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Renewable energy mix, please specify :Several renewable energy sources are noted in retired documents

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

81065

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ Indonesia

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ No

Row 4

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Indonesia

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Renewable energy mix, please specify :Several renewable energy sources are noted in retired documents

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

463

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ TIGR

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ Indonesia

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ No

Row 5

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Mexico

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Renewable energy mix, please specify :Several renewable energy sources are noted in retired documents

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

800

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ Mexico

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ No

Row 6

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ South Africa

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Renewable energy mix, please specify :Several renewable energy sources are noted in retired documents

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

44823

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ zaREC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ South Africa

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ No

Row 7

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Thailand

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Renewable energy mix, please specify :Several renewable energy sources are noted in retired documents

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

371203

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ Thailand

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ No

Row 8

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Turkey

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Renewable energy mix, please specify :Several renewable energy sources are noted in retired documents

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

101000

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ Turkey

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ No

Row 9

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ United States of America

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Renewable energy mix, please specify :Several renewable energy sources are noted in retired documents

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1582914

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ US-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ United States of America

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ No

Row 10

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Viet Nam

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Renewable energy mix, please specify :Several renewable energy sources are noted in retired documents

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

31014

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ I-REC

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ Viet Nam

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ No

Row 11

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Argentina

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier) from a grid that is 95% or more low-carbon and where there is no mechanism for specifically allocating low-carbon electricity

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

45000

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ Argentina

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ No

Row 12

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Belgium

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier) from a grid that is 95% or more low-carbon and where there is no mechanism for specifically allocating low-carbon electricity

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Renewable energy mix, please specify : Several renewable energy sources are noted in retired documents

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

12601

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ Belgium

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ No

Row 13

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Belgium

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Purchase from an on-site installation owned by a third party (on-site PPA)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Wind

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used*Select from:*☒ Contract**(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute***Select from:*☒ Belgium**(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?***Select from:*☒ Yes**(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)**

2023

Row 14**(7.30.14.1) Country/area***Select from:*☒ Canada**(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method***Select from:*☒ Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier) from a grid that is 95% or more low-carbon and where there is no mechanism for specifically allocating low-carbon electricity**(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier**

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

123256

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ Canada

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ No

Row 15

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Costa Rica

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Default delivered electricity from the grid (e.g. standard product offering by an energy supplier) from a grid that is 95% or more low-carbon and where there is no mechanism for specifically allocating low-carbon electricity

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Low-carbon energy mix, please specify :Only emission factors are obtained

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1980

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ No instrument used

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ Costa Rica

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ No

Row 16

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Renewable energy mix, please specify :Several renewable energy sources are noted in the contract

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

966

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ No

Row 17

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Hungary

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

71624

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ Hungary

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ No

Row 18

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ India

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Purchase from an on-site installation owned by a third party (on-site PPA)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

7160

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ India

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2018

Row 19

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Italy

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

5693

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ Italy

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ No

Row 20

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Japan

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Renewable energy mix, please specify :Several renewable energy sources are noted in the contract

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

577948

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ Japan

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ No

Row 21

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Japan

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Purchase from an on-site installation owned by a third party (on-site PPA)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

6573

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ Japan

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2023

Row 22

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Mexico

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Retail supply contract with an electricity supplier (retail green electricity)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Low-carbon energy mix, please specify :Only emission factors are obtained

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

142089

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ Mexico

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ No

Row 23

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ China

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Purchase from an on-site installation owned by a third party (on-site PPA)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

4243

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ China

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2018

(7.30.14.10) Comment

We expand purchasing electricity from PPA in 2022 and 2023

Row 24

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Poland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Hydropower (capacity unknown)

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

195500

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ Poland

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ No

Row 25

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Poland

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Renewable energy mix, please specify :Several renewable energy sources are noted in the contract

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

1785

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ Poland

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ No

Row 26

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Spain

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Unbundled procurement of energy attribute certificates (EACs)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Renewable energy mix, please specify :Several renewable energy sources are noted in the contract

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

193473

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ GO

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ Spain

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ No

Row 27

(7.30.14.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Thailand

(7.30.14.2) Sourcing method

Select from:

☒ Purchase from an on-site installation owned by a third party (on-site PPA)

(7.30.14.3) Energy carrier

Select from:

☒ Electricity

(7.30.14.4) Low-carbon technology type

Select from:

☒ Solar

(7.30.14.5) Low-carbon energy consumed via selected sourcing method in the reporting year (MWh)

13102

(7.30.14.6) Tracking instrument used

Select from:

☒ Contract

(7.30.14.7) Country/area of origin (generation) of the low-carbon energy or energy attribute

Select from:

☒ Thailand

(7.30.14.8) Are you able to report the commissioning or re-powering year of the energy generation facility?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.30.14.9) Commissioning year of the energy generation facility (e.g. date of first commercial operation or repowering)

2021

[Add row]

(7.30.16) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your electricity/heat/steam/cooling consumption in the reporting year.

Argentina

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

50757

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

50757.00

Australia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

7567

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

19

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

7586.00

Belgium

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

13927

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

48

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

13975.00

Brazil

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

228657

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

4

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

228661.00

Canada

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

123256

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

123256.00

China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

270240

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

45318

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

315558.00

Costa Rica

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

64218

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

33

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

64251.00

Hong Kong SAR, China

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Hungary

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

71624

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

40

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

71664.00

India

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

152832

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

152832.00

Indonesia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

110596

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

110596.00

Italy

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

21037

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

21037.00

Japan

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

842657

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

395

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

143

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

843195.00

Liberia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

21380

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

21380.00

Mexico

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

144088

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

144088.00

Philippines

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2125

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

2125.00

Poland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

202236

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

90

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

105877

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

308203.00

South Africa

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

44823

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

44823.00

Spain

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

193473

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

8672

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

202145.00

Taiwan, China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

35063

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

3633

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

38696.00

Thailand

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

430435

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

430435.00

Turkey

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

192922

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

5615

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

198537.00

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

966

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

966.00

United States of America

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

1439823

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

2257

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

1442080.00

Viet Nam

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

31014

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

31014.00

[Fixed row]

(7.45) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.

Row 1

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

4.4e-7

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

1888140

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

☒ unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

4313800

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☒ Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☒ Decreased**(7.45.8) Reasons for change**

Select all that apply

☒ Change in renewable energy consumption☒ Other emissions reduction activities☒ Change in revenue**(7.45.9) Please explain**

The combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions were -39% versus the previous year, while the revenue was 5%. The Bridgestone Group continued its efforts to improve energy efficiency and introduce renewable energy sources. In 2023, in EMEA, they are 100% covered with renewable electricity from 2023. In the Americas, at the beginning of 2023, two plants (Monterrey and Cuernavaca) transitioned to carbon free energy, while 70% of the electricity consumed at the Buenos Aires plant is now from renewable energy. In Japan, six tire and raw materials plants (Hofu, Tochigi, Nasu, Kurume, Amagi and Saga) transitioned all electricity purchased to renewable energy sources and two chemical and industrial products plants (Seki and Kumamoto) have also begun transitioning to renewable energy sources. Furthermore, wind power generation commenced at the BRIDGESTONE Aircraft Tire (EUROPE) plant in Belgium based on a power purchase agreement. The favorable impacts came from improvement of sales mix of PSR REP premium tires(18"inch tires, and profitable premium tire brands in each regions), as well as expanding sales of ultra-large/large mining tires, and tailwind of FX. These factors offset the negative impact of sales decrease by demand decline in the U.S. & Europe, and Argentina's hyperinflationary accounting.

*[Add row]***(7.53) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?**

Select all that apply

☒ Absolute target**(7.53.1) Provide details of your absolute emissions targets and progress made against those targets.****Row 1**

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Abs 1

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☒ No, but we are reporting another target that is science-based

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

12/30/2019

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☒ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 1

☒ Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☒ Market-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/30/2011

(7.53.1.12) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2069200

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2328777

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

4397977.000

(7.53.1.33) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

100

(7.53.1.34) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

100

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/30/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

50

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

2198988.500

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1510707

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

367268

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

1877975.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☒ Yes, it covers land-related emissions/removals associated with bioenergy and non-land related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT with bioenergy)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

114.60

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Bridgestone set a Mid-term Targets, Milestone 2030. Focused target: Reduce our absolute CO2 emissions (Scope 1 and 2) by 50% by 2030 This target covers CO2 removals from bioenergy feedstocks such as wood chips which are the fuel for biomass boilers used to generate steam.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

To achieve its goal of realizing carbon neutrality by 2050, Bridgestone Group has set a target for Milestone 2030 to reduce its absolute CO2 emissions (Scope 1 and 2) by 50%, compared to 2011.*

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

The Group has also set an interim goal of reducing Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 30% or more by 2023 compared to 2011. In 2023, the Group continued its efforts to improve energy efficiency and introduce renewable energy sources and achieved its 2023 interim target with a 57.3% reduction compared to 2011, which has also exceeded its 2030 milestone.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☒ No

Row 2

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Abs 2

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☒ Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

BRID-JAP-001-OFF Target Validation Report.pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

☒ Well-below 2°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

12/30/2022

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☒ Methane (CH₄)

☒ Nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃)

☒ Nitrous oxide (N₂O)

☒ Carbon dioxide (CO₂)

☒ Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

☒ Sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 1

☒ Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☒ Market-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/30/2019

(7.53.1.12) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1858223

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2174232

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

4032455.000

(7.53.1.33) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

100.0

(7.53.1.34) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

100

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100.0

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/30/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

2903367.600

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1578982

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

488634

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

2067616.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☒ Yes, it covers land-related emissions/removals associated with bioenergy and non-land related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT with bioenergy)**(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year**

174.02

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway**(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions**

Bridgestone set a target to reduce absolute scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions 28% by 2030 from a 2019 base year. This target covers CO2 removals from bioenergy feedstocks such as wood chips which are the fuel for biomass boilers used to generate steam.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

The Group is enhancing Milestone 2030 and supplier engagement initiatives for realizing carbon neutrality and a circular economy and for advancing its Sustainability Business Framework that ensures the link between sustainability activities and business throughout the entire value chain. To accelerate these initiatives, in January 2023 the Group obtained recognition from the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) that its CO2 reduction targets for 2030 are consistent with the level stipulated in the Paris Agreement (holding the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2C above pre-industrial levels and pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5C above pre-industrial levels).

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

In 2024, the Group newly set an interim target for 2026 of over 50% reduction of Scope 1 and 2 emissions compared to 2011, while expanding its production and sales volume.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☒ No

Row 3

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Abs 3

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not anticipate setting one in the next two years

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

12/30/2020

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☒ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 1

☒ Scope 2

(7.53.1.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☒ Market-based

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/30/2011

(7.53.1.12) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2069200.0

(7.53.1.13) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

2328777.0

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

0.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

4397977.000

(7.53.1.33) Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

100.0

(7.53.1.34) Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

100.0

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100.0

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/30/2050

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

100

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

0.000

(7.53.1.57) Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

1510707

(7.53.1.58) Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

367268

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

1877975.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☒ Yes, it covers land-related emissions/removals associated with bioenergy and non-land related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT with bioenergy)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

57.30

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target covers CO2 removals from bioenergy feedstocks such as wood chips which are the fuel for biomass boilers used to generate steam.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

With the increased demand for automobiles accompanying population increase and improved living standards, the world will face significant problems in climate change, resource depletion and biodiversity loss. As a global company, Bridgestone Group is aware that it shares responsibilities for meeting the various needs of the world and assuring a stable supply of high-quality products. While fulfilling these responsibilities, it aims to contribute to building a sustainable society by balancing its operations with the earth's capacity. Based on this philosophy, the Group has set the long-term environmental vision targeting 2050.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

In 2024, the Group newly set an interim target for 2026 of over 50% reduction of Scope 1 and 2 emissions compared to 2011, while expanding its production and sales volume. Furthermore, we plan to update near-term SBT in 2026 with consideration of long-term net zero strategy.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☒ No

[Add row]

(7.54) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

☒ Other climate-related targets

(7.54.2) Provide details of any other climate-related targets, including methane reduction targets.

Row 1

(7.54.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Oth 1

(7.54.2.2) Date target was set

12/30/2022

(7.54.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide

(7.54.2.4) Target type: absolute or intensity

Select from:

☒ Absolute

(7.54.2.5) Target type: category & Metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Engagement with suppliers

☒ Percentage of suppliers (by emissions) setting emissions reduction targets

(7.54.2.7) End date of base year

12/30/2019

(7.54.2.8) Figure or percentage in base year

0

(7.54.2.9) End date of target

12/30/2026

(7.54.2.10) Figure or percentage at end of date of target

92

(7.54.2.11) Figure or percentage in reporting year

25

(7.54.2.12) % of target achieved relative to base year

27.1739130435

(7.54.2.13) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Underway

(7.54.2.15) Is this target part of an emissions target?

No

(7.54.2.16) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

☒ Science Based Targets initiative – approved supplier engagement target

(7.54.2.17) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

BRID-JAP-001-OFF Target Validation Report.pdf

(7.54.2.18) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Bridgestone Corporation commits that 92% of its suppliers by emissions covering Scope 3 category 1 will have science-based targets by 2026.

(7.54.2.19) Target objective

Bridgestone is holding explanatory forums on its global sustainable procurement policy for suppliers in the various regions where Bridgestone conducts business to ensure that they fully understand Bridgestone's policies and activities. Bridgestone will continue working together with suppliers to reduce CO2 emissions in upstream areas of the supply chain.

(7.54.2.20) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

To achieve the target, we distributed our Global Sustainable Procurement Policy, which includes “set the science-based targets” as preferred practices, to all suppliers and required all Level 1 and 2 suppliers to sign a policy receipt acknowledgement. For several years, the Bridgestone Group has held annual conferences for suppliers to ensure full understanding of the Sustainable Procurement Policy in multiple regions in which it operates. At the 2022 conferences, we have emphasized and reminded the suppliers that we expect their cooperation in setting the science-based targets or equivalent. We have been making these engagements continuously with suppliers since 2021 when we published the version 2.0 of our Global Procurement Policy, including several synthetic rubber and rubber chemical suppliers that have set their science-based targets in 2022. As of March 2024, around 25% of the suppliers by emissions covering Scope 3 category 1 have set the science-based targets. *Level 1 suppliers: direct material suppliers providing materials used in final products Level 2 suppliers: direct material suppliers that providing products and services that directly enable production*

[Add row]

(7.55) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.55.1) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	0	<i>Numeric input</i>
To be implemented	57	13294
Implementation commenced	20	2652
Implemented	30	4359
Not to be implemented	0	<i>Numeric input</i>

[Fixed row]

(7.55.2) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Row 1

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

☒ Other, please specify :This initiative includes Insulation and Lighting. but we couldn't separate.

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

- ☒ Scope 1
- ☒ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

- ☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

14617

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

73086

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

- ☒ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

- ☒ 6-10 years

Row 2

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

- ☒ Other, please specify :This initiative includes some types such as cooling, process automation and so on. But we couldn't separate.

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

19127

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 1

☒ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

1763260

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

8816298

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 6-10 years

Row 3

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy consumption

☒ Solid biofuels

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

230

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 1

☒ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

14973

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

74863

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 6-10 years

Row 4

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Low-carbon energy generation

☒ Solar PV

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

210

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

31232

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

156160

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ 4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☒ 6-10 years

Row 5

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Company policy or behavioral change

☒ Other, please specify :Complex smart energy activity.

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

474

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☒ Scope 1

☒ Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☒ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

7330124

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☒ 4-10 years**(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative**

Select from:

☒ 6-10 years[\[Add row\]](#)**(7.55.3) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?****Row 1****(7.55.3.1) Method**

Select from:

☒ Internal price on carbon**(7.55.3.2) Comment**

Relevant divisions report the emission costs and reduction benefits of CO2-related measures in the budgetary discussions, and investment decisions on capital expenditure are made for overall optimization. Management examines the business plans in the yearly mid-term plan, but carefully reviews investment projects based on Investment Profit Criteria taking into account the CO2 emission costs and reduction benefits as the criteria at that time. Based on the EUA price internal carbon pricing price that is set and revised considering the EUA price and other factors, CO2 emissions are converted into monetary value and incorporated into the Investment Profit Criteria using the Discounted Cash Flow method and used as one of the indexes for investment decisions. Both aspects of cost increase and decrease resulting from CO2 emission increase/decrease are considered for decision making.

[\[Add row\]](#)

(7.74) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.74.1) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products.

Row 1

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

☒ Group of products or services

(7.74.1.2) Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Tyre LCCO2 Calculation Guidelines" published by Japan Automobile Tyre Manufacturers Association (JATMA)

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Other

☒ Other, please specify :Fuel-efficient tires

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

Tires that have reduced tire rolling resistance which influences vehicle fuel efficiency. A wide-ranging line-up is available, from passenger car tires to tires for trucks/buses, and the design facilitates rolling resistance in order to enhance fuel efficiency. We are developing and expanding fuel-efficient tires equipped with ENLITEN, an innovative tire technology that combines environmental and driving performance, and mobility solutions that provide fleet management services.

(7.74.1.5) Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Select from:

☒ Yes

(7.74.1.6) Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Tyre LCCO2 Calculation Guidelines" published by Japan Automobile Tyre Manufacturers Association (JATMA)

(7.74.1.7) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

Select from:

☒ Use stage

(7.74.1.8) Functional unit used

One fuel-efficient passenger car tire is installed (Fuel-efficient tyre B tyre in the JATMA Guidelines: size 195/65R15, rolling resistance coefficient 6.2 N/kN, driving life 30,000 km)

(7.74.1.9) Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

One conventional passenger car tire is installed (Conventional PC tyre in the JATMA Guidelines: size 195/65R15, rolling resistance coefficient 10.5N/kN, driving life 30,000 km)

(7.74.1.10) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

Select from:

☒ Use stage

(7.74.1.11) Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

0.251

(7.74.1.12) Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

CO2 reduction using fuel-efficient tires during the product use stage. Reasons for the possibility of reduction: Improvement of tire rolling efficiency can contribute to fuel efficiency improvement/CO2 reduction when customers use one's vehicles. Since the tire fuel efficiency or its standards differ by country, we approximate CO2 emissions. We estimate the above "Estimated Avoided Emissions" based on "Tyre LCCO2 Calculation Guidelines" published by JATMA. This figure the following: For every 1% reduction in rolling resistance coefficient of passenger car tire, each tire contributes 251.1 kgCO2e reduction*. When we calculate using the "Estimated Avoided Emission", our reduction rate of the tire rolling resistance coefficient and the 2023 sales volume of our passenger cars tire, it contributed about 9,000,000 tonnes of CO2 reduction in 2023 compared with our products in 2005. * Calculation Methodology: Estimated avoided emissions per tire was calculated using the following formula Difference in GHG emissions (250.5 kgCO2e for conventional tire - 155.1 kgCO2e for fuel efficient tire) / Difference in tire rolling resistance (100% for conventional tire - 62% for fuel efficient tire)

(7.74.1.13) Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

79
[Add row]

(7.79) Has your organization canceled any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

Select from:

☒ No

C8. Environmental performance - Forests

(8.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of forests-related data?

	Exclusion from disclosure
Rubber	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

[Fixed row]

(8.2) Provide a breakdown of your disclosure volume per commodity.

	Volume type
Rubber	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Produced <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sourced

[Fixed row]

(8.3) Provide details on the land you own, manage and/or control that is used to produce your disclosed commodities.

Rubber

(8.3.1) Type of control

Select from:

☒ Concessions/lease

(8.3.2) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Indonesia

(8.3.3) First-level administrative division

Select from:

☒ Not disclosing

(8.3.7) Indicate if you can provide the volume produced on land you own, manage and/or control

Select from:

☒ No, data is confidential

Rubber

(8.3.1) Type of control

Select from:

☒ Concessions/lease

(8.3.2) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Liberia

(8.3.3) First-level administrative division

Select from:

☒ Not disclosing

(8.3.7) Indicate if you can provide the volume produced on land you own, manage and/or control

Select from:

☒ No, data is confidential

(8.3.10) Third-party certification scheme

Select all that apply

☒ ISCC PLUS

[Add row]

(8.4) Indicate if any of the land you own, manage and/or control was not used to produce your disclosed commodities in the reporting year.

Select from:

☒ Some of the land we own, manage and/or control is not used for production

(8.4.1) Provide details on the land you own, manage and/or control that was not used to produce your disclosed commodities in the reporting year.

Row 1

(8.4.1.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Indonesia

(8.4.1.2) Type of control

Select from:

☒ Concessions/lease

(8.4.1.3) Land type

Select from:

☒ Set-aside land for conservation

(8.4.1.6) Please explain

Set-aside land is described as low and highlands, specific conservation areas, and developed areas for roads, housing, factory and other use.

Row 2

(8.4.1.1) Country/area

Select from:

☒ Liberia

(8.4.1.2) Type of control

Select from:

☒ Concessions/lease

(8.4.1.3) Land type

Select from:

☒ Set-aside land for conservation

(8.4.1.6) Please explain

Set-aside land is described as low and highlands, specific conservation areas, and developed areas for roads, housing, factory and other use.

[Add row]

(8.5) Provide details on the origins of your sourced volumes.

Rubber

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☒ Indonesia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☒ Not disclosing

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

0

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☒ Independent smallholders

☒ Single contracted producer

☒ Multiple contracted producers

☒ Trader/broker/commodity market

☒ Company-affiliated smallholders

☒ Contracted suppliers (processors)

☒ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

☒ Other, please specify :**Owned/Magaged land**

Rubber

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☒ Liberia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☒ Not disclosing

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

- ☒ Independent smallholders
- ☒ Single contracted producer
- ☒ Multiple contracted producers
- ☒ Trader/broker/commodity market
- ☒ Company-affiliated smallholders

- ☒ Contracted suppliers (processors)
- ☒ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)
- ☒ Other, please specify :**Owned/Managed land**

Rubber

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

- ☒ Thailand

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

- ☒ Independent smallholders
- ☒ Single contracted producer
- ☒ Multiple contracted producers
- ☒ Trader/broker/commodity market
- ☒ Company-affiliated smallholders

[Add row]

- ☒ Contracted suppliers (processors)
- ☒ Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)
- ☒ Other, please specify :**own /managed land**

(8.7) Did your organization have a no-deforestation or no-conversion target, or any other targets for sustainable production/ sourcing of your disclosed commodities, active in the reporting year?

Rubber

(8.7.1) Active no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have a no-deforestation target

(8.7.2) No-deforestation or no-conversion target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide (including suppliers)

(8.7.5) Other active targets related to this commodity, including any which contribute to your no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have other targets related to this commodity

[Fixed row]

(8.7.1) Provide details on your no-deforestation or no-conversion target that was active during the reporting year.

Rubber

(8.7.1.1) No-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

☒ No-deforestation

(8.7.1.2) Your organization's definition of "no-deforestation" or "no-conversion"

Bridgestone prohibits deforestation, as defined by the Global Platform for Sustainable Natural Rubber (GPSNR), and requires the protection and restoration of forests and other ecosystems, including High Conservation Value (HCV) and High Carbon Stock (HCS) areas critical to addressing climate change and preserving wildlife. The Company will work with Suppliers, business partners and other Stakeholders to identify sensitive areas using participatory mapping.

(8.7.1.3) Cutoff date

Select from:

☒ 2019

(8.7.1.4) Geographic scope of cutoff date

Select from:

☒ Applied globally

(8.7.1.5) Rationale for selecting cutoff date

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Industry baseline dates set by GPSNR

(8.7.1.6) Target date for achieving no-deforestation or no-conversion

Select from:

☒ >2030

[Add row]

(8.7.2) Provide details of other targets related to your commodities, including any which contribute to your no-deforestation or no-conversion target, and progress made against them.

Rubber

(8.7.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Target 1

(8.7.2.2) Target contributes to no-deforestation or no-conversion target reported in 8.7

Select from:

☒ Yes, this target contributes to our no-deforestation target

(8.7.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Business activity

(8.7.2.5) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Traceability

☒ % of volume traceable to traceability point

(8.7.2.6) Traceability point

Select from:

☒ Production unit

(8.7.2.16) Global environmental treaties/ initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☒ None, no alignment after assessment

[Add row]

(8.8) Indicate if your organization has a traceability system to determine the origins of your sourced volumes and provide details of the methods and tools used.

Rubber

(8.8.1) Traceability system

Select from:

☒ Yes

(8.8.2) Methods/tools used in traceability system

Select all that apply

☒ Supplier engagement/communication

☒ Internal traceability system

(8.8.3) Description of methods/tools used in traceability system

Bridgestone group introduced a new digital tool in Liberia. In addition, for the Asian region such as Indonesia or Thailand, the Group is developing an online traceability system that collects sourcing information. It is also further promoting and enhancing traceability in its supply chain.

[Fixed row]

(8.8.1) Provide details of the point to which your organization can trace its sourced volumes.

	% sourced volume traceable to country/area of origin and not to sourcing area or production unit	% of sourced volume traceable to other point (i.e., processing facility/first importer) not in the country/area of origin	% of sourced volume from unknown origin
Rubber	100	100	0

[Fixed row]

(8.9) Provide details of your organization's assessment of the deforestation-free (DF) or deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status of its disclosed commodities.

	DF/DCF status assessed for this commodity	Is a proportion of your disclosure volume certified through a scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance?	Primary reason for not assessing DF/DCF status
Rubber	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, and we do not plan to do so within the next two years	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not an immediate strategic priority

[Fixed row]

(8.10) Indicate whether you have monitored or estimated the deforestation and conversion of other natural ecosystems footprint for your disclosed commodities.

	Monitoring or estimating your deforestation and conversion footprint	Primary reason for not monitoring or estimating deforestation and conversion footprint
Rubber	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, and we do not plan to monitor or estimate our deforestation and conversion footprint in the next two years	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not an immediate strategic priority

[Fixed row]

(8.11) For volumes not assessed and determined as deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF), indicate if you have taken actions in the reporting year to increase production or sourcing of DCF volumes.

	Actions taken to increase production or sourcing of DCF volumes
Rubber	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(8.11.1) Provide details of actions taken in the reporting year to assess and increase production/sourcing of deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) volumes.

Rubber

(8.11.1.1) Action type

Select from:

☒ Working with smallholders

(8.11.1.3) Indicate whether you had any major barriers or challenges related to this action in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes

(8.11.1.4) Main measures identified to manage or resolve the challenges

Select all that apply

☒ Greater stakeholder engagement and collaboration

☒ Greater supplier awareness/engagement

☒ Investment in monitoring tools and traceability systems

☒ Improvement in data collection and quality

(8.11.1.5) Provide further details on the actions taken, their contribution to achieving DCF status, and any related barriers or challenges

Bridgestone directly engage with European Commission on EU Deforestation Regulation (EUDR) as a member of ETRMA, through this direct engagement, from the early stage, we are aligned with the main requirements for the upstream suppliers and what are the minimum steps to take for deforestation risk assessment, therefore we could prepare well to have in place capacity building initiatives for smallholders including drafting an industry common guideline to support upstream suppliers through Global Platform for Sustainable Natural Rubber (GPSNR) to respect both environment as well as human right requirements. The regulation also provided motivation for some upstream suppliers to actively work with us for mapping their farmland, evaluate whether or not there has been a conversion of land since 2020 and therefore not to convert or enlarge their farmland in the deforestation area anymore. By doing so we believe we can reduce our land footprints and enhance our contribution to nature positive and sustainable procurement. The Group has been also advancing on Due diligence on our natural rubber supply chain, in 2022, the Group accelerated its ESG due diligence activities in accordance with the Due Diligence Process. The Group's Sustainable Procurement Working Group established this process to assess sustainability risks against the GPSNR's Policy Framework, which covers issues including child labor, forced labor and deforestation risks, among other industry specific risks, in cooperation with WWF Japan. The Group achieved its target of conducting a total of 54 on-site ESG audits of our Tier 1 natural rubber processing facilities by the end of 2023. The Group also inspects Tier 1 suppliers' diligence towards their suppliers and provide support and bring improvement wherever necessary. The Group believes that productive farming could lead to preventing smallholders to enlarge their farmland recklessly. In terms of supporting smallholders to gain effective and productive farming skills, in 2022, the Group formed the Capacity Building Task Force, bringing together relevant functions to strengthen capacity building initiatives for smallholders. In 2023, the Group provided trainings and technical support to smallholders, reaching 5,640 smallholders. In order to accelerate corporate initiatives, the task force has established a global strategy with a medium-term goal, which is to provide support for 12,000 smallholders toward forest conservation by 2026.

[Add row]

(8.12) Indicate if certification details are available for the commodity volumes sold to requesting CDP Supply Chain members.

Rubber

(8.12.1) Third-party certification scheme adopted

Select from:

☒ Yes

(8.12.2) Certification details are available for the volumes sold to any requesting CDP Supply Chain members

Select from:

☒ No

(8.12.3) Primary reason certification details are not available for the volumes sold to any requesting CDP Supply Chain members

Select from:

☒ Data is confidential

[Fixed row]

(8.13) Does your organization calculate the GHG emission reductions and/or removals from land use management and land use change that have occurred in your direct operations and/or upstream value chain?

	GHG emissions reductions and removals from land use management and land use change calculated	Primary reason your organization does not calculate GHG emissions reductions and removals from land use management and land use change	Explain why your organization does not calculate GHG emissions reductions and removals from land use management and land use change
Rubber	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, and do not plan to do so in the next two years	<i>Select from:</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not an immediate strategic priority	<i>We haven't established ways to calculate the GHG emission reductions and/or removals from land use and land use change yet.</i>

[Fixed row]

(8.14) Indicate if you assess your own compliance and/or the compliance of your suppliers with forest regulations and/or mandatory standards, and provide details.

(8.14.1) Assess legal compliance with forest regulations

Select from:

☒ Yes, from suppliers

(8.14.2) Aspects of legislation considered

Select all that apply

☒ Labor rights

☒ Land use rights

☒ Environmental protection

☒ Human rights protected under international law

☒ Forest-related rules, including forest management and biodiversity conservation, where directly related to wood harvesting

☒ The principle of free, prior and informed consent (FPIC), including as set out in the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

(8.14.3) Procedure to ensure legal compliance

Select all that apply

☒ Supplier self-declaration

- ☒ Third party tools
 - ☒ Third party audits
- [Fixed row]

(8.15) Do you engage in landscape (including jurisdictional) initiatives to progress shared sustainable land use goals?

(8.15.1) Engagement in landscape/jurisdictional initiatives

Select from:

- ☒ No, we do not engage in landscape/jurisdictional initiatives, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(8.15.2) Primary reason for not engaging in landscape/jurisdictional initiatives

Select from:

- ☒ Not an immediate strategic priority

[Fixed row]

(8.16) Do you participate in any other external activities to support the implementation of policies and commitments related to deforestation, ecosystem conversion, or human rights issues in commodity value chains?

Select from:

- ☒ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(8.17) Is your organization supporting or implementing project(s) focused on ecosystem restoration and long-term protection?

Select from:

- ☒ Yes

(8.17.1) Provide details on your project(s), including the extent, duration, and monitoring frequency. Please specify any measured outcome(s).

Row 2

(8.17.1.1) Project reference

Select from:

☒ Project 1

(8.17.1.2) Project type

Select from:

☒ Forest ecosystem restoration

(8.17.1.3) Expected benefits of project

Select all that apply

- ☒ Increase in carbon sequestration
- ☒ Reduce/halt biodiversity loss
- ☒ Restoration of natural ecosystem(s)

(8.17.1.4) Is this project originating any carbon credits?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(8.17.1.5) Description of project

Near P.T. Bridgestone Kalimantan Plantation (BSKP) in Indonesia's South Kalimantan Province, there is a neglected state-owned forest destroyed by fire. W-BRIDGE Initiative, which was jointly operated by Bridgestone and Waseda University implemented a project to revitalize this state-owned forest by utilizing a citizen forestry program from 2012 to 2020, with Waseda University and the Japan International Forestry Promotion and Cooperation Center collaborating with BSKP, Lambung Mangkurat University and the Tanah Laut Regency Forestry Department. The Group donated US\$60,000 to GPSNR to support initiatives led by GPSNR for smallholder capacity building to be conducted in 2023 and was recognized by GPSNR as an important donor. With the donation, GPSNR organized a series of agroforestry and income diversification projects, involving a series of agroforestry workshops and training for smallholders in Indonesia, Liberia and the Ivory Coast, with the participation of a total of 99 smallholders between 2023-May 2024.

(8.17.1.6) Where is the project taking place in relation to your value chain?

Select all that apply

☒ Project based in sourcing area(s)

(8.17.1.7) Start year

2009.0

(8.17.1.9) Project area to date (Hectares)

70.0

(8.17.1.12) Latitude

-3.6

(8.17.1.13) Longitude

114.8

(8.17.1.14) Monitoring frequency

Select from:

☒ Never

(8.17.1.16) For which of your expected benefits are you monitoring progress?

Select all that apply

☒ Restoration of natural ecosystem(s)

(8.17.1.17) Please explain

The project helped local citizens plant rubber trees and other agricultural products in the forest, as well as native trees and shrubs that used to grow there long ago. This forest management provided high economic value for the community and contributed to biodiversity conservation. Local residents also conducted patrols and other activities to prevent forest fires. These activities empowered local residents to become self-sufficient and created mechanisms for long-term forest revitalization and management of forests. BSKP supported the residents by providing rubber tree saplings and agricultural technologies. The project, which has taken the collective efforts of the local community, academia and the company, has completed a cumulative total of 67 hectares of forest reclamation by 2020. BSKP has been able to collect latex

by tapping the rubber trees planted near Siring cliff in 2012. BSKP conducted training of tapping for neighbors in 2020 and donated rubber trees in 2021. BSKP also provides training and conducts competency tests about rubber plant cultivation (nursery, planting, maintenance, harvesting) to a vocational high school every year.

Row 3

(8.17.1.1) Project reference

Select from:

☒ Project 2

(8.17.1.2) Project type

Select from:

☒ Forest ecosystem restoration

(8.17.1.3) Expected benefits of project

Select all that apply

☒ Increase in carbon sequestration

☒ Reduce/halt biodiversity loss

☒ Restoration of natural ecosystem(s)

(8.17.1.5) Description of project

Bridgestone Americas donated 2,332 hectares of the Bridgestone Nature Reserve at Chestnut Mountain to The Nature Conservancy in Tennessee (TNC). The land is adjacent to more than 6,000 hectares of the Bridgestone/Firestone Centennial Wilderness Area the Company gifted to the Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency in 1998 and 2000.

(8.17.1.6) Where is the project taking place in relation to your value chain?

Select all that apply

☒ Project based elsewhere

(8.17.1.7) Start year

1998.0

(8.17.1.9) Project area to date (Hectares)

2332.0

(8.17.1.12) Latitude

35.5

(8.17.1.13) Longitude

-85.1

(8.17.1.14) Monitoring frequency

Select from:

☒ Never

(8.17.1.16) For which of your expected benefits are you monitoring progress?

Select all that apply

☒ Restoration of natural ecosystem(s)

(8.17.1.17) Please explain

The donation will protect and enhance habitats for a range of endangered plant and animal species. As part of the donation, TNC is completing a forest carbon offset project that will soon fund the management of the Bridgestone Nature Reserve at Chestnut Mountain and offset the carbon emissions from the Bridgestone Tower headquarters building in downtown Nashville, Tennessee, U.S. for an estimated 25 years.

Row 4

(8.17.1.1) Project reference

Select from:

☒ Project 3

(8.17.1.2) Project type

Select from:

- ☒ Forest ecosystem restoration

(8.17.1.3) Expected benefits of project

Select all that apply

- ☒ Reduce/halt biodiversity loss
- ☒ Restoration of natural ecosystem(s)

(8.17.1.5) Description of project

The Bridgestone Group launched “The Bridgestone In Harmony with Nature – Promoting Biodiversity Program” in early 2019. Through the program, the Group encourages all manufacturing facilities across the globe to promote activities to conserve biodiversity. The Group annually assesses the level of biodiversity contribution at each site using nine key activity indicators, including the number of environmental education programs offered for children, partnerships with local schools and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), the acreage of off-campus areas managed as natural habitats, and other factors. The Group also highlights each site’s efforts by recognition based on the results of these evaluations and promotes its biodiversity contribution activities by sharing case studies of activities underway worldwide with the entire organization. By contributing to the conservation of plants and animals as well as the restoration of their habitats, and by collaborating with various stakeholders, the Group is committed to passing on a healthy environment for future generations, as stated in the “Ecology” of the Bridgestone E8 Commitment.

(8.17.1.6) Where is the project taking place in relation to your value chain?

Select all that apply

- ☒ Project based elsewhere

(8.17.1.14) Monitoring frequency

Select from:

- ☒ Never

(8.17.1.16) For which of your expected benefits are you monitoring progress?

Select all that apply

- ☒ Restoration of natural ecosystem(s)

(8.17.1.17) Please explain

In 2022, 125 manufacturing facilities participated in this program and 37 sites are recognized as Gold Class. As an annual results, Bridgestone Group held over 770 Environmental conservation/education events such as Eco-Art Contest, tree planting campaign and waste tire collecting. The participants of those events exceeded 42,200. Sixty-seven manufacturing facilities have partnerships with local schools, universities, NGO/NPOs, national wildlife groups, and governments and have promoted biodiversity conservation. For example, Aiken PSR in the U.S. has partnered with University of South Carolina, Aiken Campus to provide educational classroom instruction to Aiken County students. Seventy-one manufacturing facilities manage on-site microhabitats or waystations such as bird box, pathway for small animals crossing roads and aquatic plants on the waterside. Furthermore, eighty-five manufacturing facilities protect and manage habitat onsite and/or offsite, with a total of over 1,893 hectares of habitat managed.

[Add row]

C9. Environmental performance - Water security

(9.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of water-related data?

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.1.1) Provide details on these exclusions.

Row 1

(9.1.1.1) Exclusion

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Non-production sites, the production sites where the number of employees does not consistently exceed 50, and the production sites under preparation to be certified according to ISO-14001.

(9.1.1.2) Description of exclusion

Non-production sites (e.g. offices, stores/shops, warehouses) and the production sites where the number of employees does not consistently exceed 50, most of the water used is for hand washing, toilets, etc.

(9.1.1.3) Reason for exclusion

Select from:

☒ Water used for internal WASH services

(9.1.1.7) Percentage of water volume the exclusion represents

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(9.1.1.8) Please explain

It is said that the world average of water used by one person per day for daily living (including washing clothes and showering) is less than 200 liters. Although this is an exaggerated estimate, if we assume that about 125,000 employees of our entire group, including facilities, use 200 liters per day at their workplaces, the amount of water used per year would be 25 megaliters. This is very small compared to the water withdrawal for the entire production site of 64,638 megaliters. Therefore, the impact of the excluded sites is estimated to be very small (Less than 1%) compared to the total water used.

[Add row]

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

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

The amount of water purchased from outside suppliers is measured from billing information, and the amount of water taken in-house is measured by using measurement meters.

(9.2.4) Please explain

We monitor water withdrawal volume by water source at all our facilities on a monthly basis. The monitoring method is based on bills for water purchased from the outside, and measurement meters for water taken in-house. For our company, "facilities" refers to our production sites certified according to ISO-14001 and consistently with 50 employees or more.

Water withdrawals – volumes by source

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

The amount of water purchased from outside suppliers is measured from billing information, and the amount of water taken in-house is measured by using measurement meters.

(9.2.4) Please explain

We monitor water withdrawal volume by water source at all our facilities on a monthly basis. The monitoring method is based on bills for water purchased from the outside, and measurement meters for water taken in-house by water source. For our company, "facilities" refers to our production sites certified according to ISO-14001 and consistently with 50 employees or more.

Water withdrawals quality

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water supplied by third parties, such as city water and industrial water, is subjected to appropriate water quality analysis by them. We also conduct our own analysis as necessary, according to local regulations and our own standards. When we analyze it, we do so on a monthly basis or as often as required by local regulations. The analysis may be performed by a specialized external organization or it may be done in-house.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water supplied by third parties, such as city water and industrial water, is subjected to appropriate water quality analysis by them. For example, in Japan, pH, turbidity, bacteria, heavy metals, etc. are analyzed by the methods specified by the Water Supply Act and ministerial ordinances. Nonetheless, we also conduct our own analysis as necessary, according to local regulations and our own standards. When we analyze it, we do so on a monthly basis or as often as required by local regulations. The analysis may be performed by a specialized external organization or it may be done in-house. For our company, "facilities" refers to our production sites certified according to ISO-14001 and consistently with 50 employees or more.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Based on the monthly water discharge data of our facilities that monitor the data based on bills or in-house measurement meters, we estimate the total volume of water discharges at all our facilities annually.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Because our finished products (tires, etc.) contain almost no water, we discharge most of the water we withdraw. Based on the monthly water discharge data of our facilities that monitor the data based on bills or in-house measurement meters, we estimate the total volume of water discharges at all our facilities annually and are working to understand that impact. For our company, "facilities" refers to our production sites certified according to ISO-14001 and consistently with 50 employees or more.

Water discharges – volumes by destination

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Based on the monthly water discharge data of our facilities that monitor the data based on bills or in-house measurement meters, we estimate the water discharges (volumes by destination) at all our facilities annually.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Because our finished products (tires, etc.) contain almost no water, we discharge most of the water we withdraw. Based on the monthly water discharge data of our facilities that monitor the data based on bills or in-house measurement meters, we estimate the water discharges (volumes by destination) at all our facilities annually and are working to understand that impact. For our company, "facilities" refers to our production sites certified according to ISO-14001 and consistently with 50 employees or more.

Water discharges – volumes by treatment method

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Based on the monthly water discharge data of our facilities that monitor the data based on bills or in-house measurement meters, we estimate the water discharges (volumes by treatment method) at all our facilities annually.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Because our finished products (tires, etc.) contain almost no water, we discharge most of the water we withdraw. Based on the monthly water discharge data of our facilities that monitor the data based on bills or in-house measurement meters, we estimate the water discharges (volumes by treatment method) at all our facilities annually and are working to understand that impact. For our company, "facilities" refers to our production sites certified according to ISO-14001 and consistently with 50 employees or more.

Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water discharge quality is monitored by continuous real-time monitoring or in-house/third-party sampling analysis at all applicable facilities based on the standards of the countries and regions where the facilities are located.

(9.2.4) Please explain

We monitor water discharge quality based on applicable regulations (such as pH, BOD, COD, SS, harmful substances, etc.) by continuous real-time monitoring or in-house/third-party sampling analysis at all applicable facilities (mostly on a monthly basis), based on the standards of the countries and regions where the facilities are located. Our facilities have implemented their own wastewater standards, which are equal to or stricter than government standards, and endeavor to avoid exceeding government-established limits. For our company, "facilities" refers to our production sites certified according to ISO-14001 and consistently with 50 employees or more.

Water discharge quality – emissions to water (nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and/or other priority substances)

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 1-25

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water discharge quality (emissions to water) is monitored by in-house/third-party sampling analysis at all applicable facilities based on the standards of the countries and regions where the facilities are located.

(9.2.4) Please explain

We monitor water discharge quality based on applicable regulations by in-house/third-party sampling analysis at all applicable facilities, based on the standards of the countries and regions where the facilities are located. Our facilities have implemented their own wastewater standards, which are equal to or stricter than government standards, and endeavor to avoid exceeding government-established limits. For our company, "facilities" refers to our production sites certified according to ISO-14001 and consistently with 50 employees or more.

Water discharge quality – temperature

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 51-75

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water discharge temperature is monitored by continuous real-time monitoring or in-house/third-party sampling analysis at all applicable facilities based on the standards of the countries and regions where the facilities are located.

(9.2.4) Please explain

We measure and manage the water discharge temperature by continuous real time monitoring or sampling analysis (mostly on a monthly basis), based on the standards of the countries and regions where the facilities are located. In areas where administrative agencies judge that it is unnecessary to measure water discharge temperature, some facilities do not measure it. Percentage monitored is as of the end of 2023. For our company, "facilities" refers to our production sites certified according to ISO-14001 and consistently with 50 employees or more.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water consumption is calculated by subtracting the water discharge volume from the water withdrawals volume at all our facilities yearly.

(9.2.4) Please explain

The monitoring method for water consumption is calculated by subtracting the water discharge volume from the water withdrawals volume at all our facilities yearly and we are working to grasp the impact. For our company, "facilities" refers to our production sites certified according to ISO-14001 and consistently with 50 employees or more.

Water recycled/reused

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Recycled/reused water is calculated by reading the value of flow meters installed on equipment, and to estimate using design values for some equipment. For sites where flow rates cannot be measured, estimates are made based on the data of sites where flow rate can be measured.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Based on the monthly water recycled/reused data of our facilities that monitor the data measured by flow meter, we estimate the water recycled/reused volumes at all our facilities and are working to understand that impact. The monitoring method for recycled/reused water is calculated by reading the value of flow meters installed on equipment, and to estimate using design values for some equipment. For sites where flow rates cannot be measured, estimates are made based on the data of sites where flow rate can be measured. For our company, "facilities" refers to our production sites certified according to ISO-14001 and consistently with 50 employees or more.

The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☒ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☒ Yearly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

The water supplied by the public agencies is analyzed by them, and when using the groundwater pumped in-house, we or external analysis organizations analyze the quality.

(9.2.4) Please explain

We recognize access to clean water and sanitation as human rights. We supply all employees with clean water and sanitation at all production facilities. Our method for monitoring: Most sites are supplied clean water purified by public agencies or private water treatment plants. The items to be analyzed and the frequency vary depending on the country rules and vary from once a day to once a month. The water supplied by the public agencies is analyzed by them, and when using the groundwater pumped in-house, we or external analysis organizations analyze the quality. For our company, "facilities" refers to our production sites certified according to ISO-14001 and consistently with 50 employees or more.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.2) What are the total volumes of water withdrawn, discharged, and consumed across all your operations, how do they compare to the previous reporting year, and how are they forecasted to change?

Total withdrawals

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

64638.41

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

Total water withdrawal decreased by 6.4% from the previous year due to changes in production volume in response to changes in social conditions and the economy, as well as a reduction in the number of facilities due to business restructuring during the period. As a result, there was no significant change (About the same) in water withdrawals compared to the previous year. For the next few years, we expect a slight increase or decrease in water withdrawal due to changes in production volume in response to changes in social conditions and the economy, but we do not expect a large increase. (About the same) From a long-term perspective, since it is expected that the water withdrawals will increase due to the increase in production volume, we promote reduction of water withdrawals continuously (About the same). In particular, we will focus on sites located in water stress areas. Our company-specific explanation for these thresholds is below. Much lower: Less than 49%, Lower: 50% - 85%, About the same: 85% - 115%, Higher: 115% - 150%, Much higher: More than 150%

Total discharges

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

54898.28

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

In conjunction with the 6.4% decrease in total water withdrawal from the previous year, the total water discharges decreased by 4.9%, so there was no significant change (About the same) in water discharges compared to the previous year. For the next few years, we expect a slight increase or decrease in water discharges due to changes in production volume in response to changes in social conditions and the economy, but we do not expect a large increase. (About the same) From a long-term perspective, since it is expected that the water discharges will increase due to the increase in production volume, we promote reduction of water withdrawals continuously (About the same). In particular, we will focus on sites located in water stress areas. Our company-specific explanation for these thresholds is below. Much lower: Less than 49%, Lower: 50% - 85%, About the same: 85% - 115%, Higher: 115% - 150%, Much higher: More than 150%

Total consumption

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

9740.13

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

In conjunction with the 6.4% decrease in total water withdrawal from the previous year, the total water consumption decreased by 14.4%, so there was no significant change (About the same) in water consumption compared to the previous year. (The reasons for not being accurately linked to the amount of water withdrawn include "fluctuations in the amount of cooling water evaporation due to temperature fluctuations".) For the next few years, we expect a slight increase or decrease in water consumption due to changes in production volume in response to changes in social conditions and the economy, but we do not expect a large increase. (About the same) From a long-term perspective, since it is expected that the water consumption will increase due to the increase in production volume, we promote reduction of water consumption continuously (About the same). In particular, we will focus on sites located in water stress areas. Our company-specific explanation for these thresholds is below. Much lower: Less than 49%, Lower: 50% - 85%, About the same: 85% - 115%, Higher: 115% - 150%, Much higher: More than 150%
[Fixed row]

(9.2.4) Indicate whether water is withdrawn from areas with water stress, provide the volume, how it compares with the previous reporting year, and how it is forecasted to change.

(9.2.4.1) Withdrawals are from areas with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.2.4.2) Volume withdrawn from areas with water stress (megaliters)

2510.33

(9.2.4.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.4.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.4.5) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.4.6) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.4.7) % of total withdrawals that are withdrawn from areas with water stress

3.88

(9.2.4.8) Identification tool

Select all that apply

☒ WRI Aqueduct

☒ Other, please specify :In a large group such as a basin, the actual situation may not match the desk analysis, so we determine the facilities located in the water stress area by our original method. (Details are described in the description column on the right.)

(9.2.4.9) Please explain

The percentage of water withdrawal at facilities located in the water stress areas in 2023 was 3.9%, almost unchanged from 2022. For our company, "facilities" refers to our production sites certified according to ISO-14001 and with 50 employees or more. In a large group such as a basin, the actual situation may not match the desk analysis, so we determine the facilities located in the water stress area by the following method. 1. Extract facilities located in high or extremely high water stress areas using WRI Aqueduct, a recognized analysis tool used worldwide. 2. Collect local information on each region (e.g. past drought information, information on future water resource security, etc.). 3. Whether the facility uses water for the production process. For the next few years, we expect a slight increase or decrease in water withdrawal due to changes in production volume in response to changes in social conditions and the economy, but we do not expect a large increase. (About the same) From a long-term perspective, since it is expected that the water withdrawals will increase due to the increase in production volume, we promote reduction of water withdrawals continuously in water stress areas in particular. Our company-specific explanation for these thresholds is below. Much lower: Less than 49%, Lower: 50% - 85%, About the same: 85% - 115%, Higher: 115% - 150%, Much higher: More than 150%

[Fixed row]

(9.2.7) Provide total water withdrawal data by source.

Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

3162.47

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Since we use water resources for cooling and steam in our production process, we select "Relevant". We can't produce products such as tires without fresh surface water. This volume is composed of river water and rainwater, most of which is river water. They are sourced from direct measurement. Fresh surface water volume decreased by 8.0% compared with the previous year due to changes in production volume in response to changes in social conditions and the economy. For the next few years, we expect a slight increase or decrease in water withdrawal due to changes in production volume in response to changes in social conditions and the economy, but we don't expect a large increase. (About the same) Our company-specific explanation for these thresholds is below. Much lower: Less than 49%, Lower: 50% - 85%, About the same: 85% - 115%, Higher: 115% - 150%, Much higher: More than 150%

Brackish surface water/Seawater

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

36397.5

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Since we use seawater for cooling water at one site located on seaside, we select "Relevant". This volume is composed of seawater and sourced from direct measurement. Brackish surface water/seawater withdrawal volume was decreased by 6.5% compared with the previous year due to changes in production volume in response to changes in social conditions and the economy. For the next few years, we expect a slight increase or decrease in water withdrawal due to changes in production volume in response to changes in social conditions and the economy, but we do not expect a large increase. (About the same) From a long-term perspective, since it is expected that the water withdrawals will increase due to the increase in production volume, we promote reduction of water withdrawals. Our company-specific explanation for these thresholds is below. Much lower: Less than 49%, Lower: 50% - 85%, About the same: 85% - 115%, Higher: 115% - 150%, Much higher: More than 150%

Groundwater – renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Since we use groundwater (renewable) for cooling and steam at the sites where groundwater can be used, we select "Relevant". We cannot produce products such as tires without groundwater. This volume is sourced from direct measurement. Groundwater withdrawal volume was decreased by 8.6% compared with the previous year due to changes in production volume in response to changes in social conditions and the economy. For the next few years, we expect a slight increase or decrease in water withdrawal due to changes in production volume in response to changes in social conditions and the economy, but we do not expect a large increase. (About the same) Our company-specific explanation for these thresholds is below. Much lower: Less than 49%, Lower: 50% - 85%, About the same: 85% - 115%, Higher: 115% - 150%, Much higher: More than 150%

Groundwater – non-renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Since we do not use non-renewable groundwater that cannot be naturally recharged on the human time-scale, and we use renewable groundwater at shallow depths, we select "Not relevant". Since we have no plan to use non-renewable groundwater, no major change is expected in the future.

Produced/Entrained water

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

We select "Not relevant" since we don't have produced water that enters our boundaries as a result of the extraction, processing, or use of any raw material. Since we have no plan to get produced/entrained water, no major change is expected in the future.

Third party sources

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

16954.09

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

Since we use third party sources of water for cooling and steam in our production, we select "Relevant". We cannot produce products such as tires without it. This item contains the amount of city & industrial water, steam and wastewater recycled by others. This volume is sourced from direct measurement or invoice information. The volume was decreased by 5.0% compared with the previous year due to changes in production volume in response to changes in social conditions and the economy. For the next few years, we expect a slight increase or decrease in water withdrawal due to changes in production volume in response to changes in social conditions and the economy, but we do not expect a large increase. (About the same) Our company-specific explanation for these thresholds is below. Much lower: Less than

49%, Lower: 50% - 85%, About the same: 85% - 115%, Higher: 115% - 150%, Much higher: More than 150%
[Fixed row]

(9.2.8) Provide total water discharge data by destination.

Fresh surface water

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

11321.87

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

If a site is adjacent to a river, it may be discharged into a river after meeting the wastewater standards. Therefore, "Fresh surface water" is closely related to our business, we select "Relevant". Based on the monthly water discharge data of our facilities, we estimate the volume of water discharges at all our sites and are working to understand that impact. The volume was increased by 1.8% compared with the previous year due to changes in production volume in response to changes in social conditions and the economy. For the next few years, we expect a slight increase or decrease in water discharge to "Fresh surface water" due to changes in production volume in response to changes in social conditions and the economy, but we do not expect a large increase. (About the same) Our company-specific explanation for these thresholds is below. Much lower: Less than 49%, Lower: 50% - 85%, About the same: 85% - 115%, Higher: 115% - 150%, Much higher: More than 150%

Brackish surface water/seawater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

38466.01

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

If a site is adjacent to a sea, it may be discharged into a sea after meeting the wastewater standards. Therefore, "Brackish surface water/seawater" is closely related to our business, we select "Relevant". The volume of water discharge to seawater is primarily sourced from direct measurement. The volume decreased by 6.0% compared with the previous year due to changes in production volume in response to changes in social conditions and the economy. For the next few years, we expect a slight increase or decrease in water discharge to "Brackish surface water/seawater" due to changes in production volume in response to changes in social conditions and the economy, but we don't expect a large increase. (About the same) Our company-specific explanation for these thresholds is below. Much lower: Less than 49%, Lower: 50% - 85%, About the same: 85% - 115%, Higher: 115% - 150%, Much higher: More than 150%

Groundwater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Since we do not send wastewater to groundwater directly, we chose "Not relevant". We will not change this direction in the future.

Third-party destinations

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☒ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

5110.41

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

When a site is located in the inland, it drains the wastewater to a third-party's treatment facility. Therefore, "Third-party destinations" is closely related to our business, we select "Relevant". Based on the monthly water discharge data of our facilities that monitor the data based on bills or in-house measurement meters, we estimate the volume at all our sites. It was decreased by 9.8% compared with the previous year due to changes in production volume in response to changes in social conditions and the economy. For the next few years, we expect a slight increase or decrease in water discharge to "Third-party destinations" due to changes in production volume in response to changes in social conditions and the economy, but we do not expect a large increase. (About the same) Our company-specific explanation for these thresholds is below. Much lower: Less than 49%, Lower: 50% - 85%, About the same: 85% - 115%, Higher: 115% - 150%, Much higher: More than 150%

[Fixed row]

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

Tertiary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

In our product manufacturing process, we do not expect substances that cannot be treated in the secondary treatment to be mixed into the discharge, so we select "Not relevant".

Secondary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☒ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

3452.7

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

☒ 1-10

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

At facilities that clean and process natural rubber, organic wastewater containing nitrogen and other substances is generated, and the wastewater is subjected to secondary treatment such as aerobic and anaerobic treatment. In addition, secondary treatment is also carried out at facilities located in areas where some strict wastewater quality regulations are applied. We monitor water discharge quality based on applicable regulations (such as pH, BOD, COD, SS, harmful substances, etc.) by continuous real time monitoring or in-house/third-party sampling analysis at all of our facilities (mostly on a monthly basis), based on the standards of the countries and regions where the facilities are located. Our facilities have implemented their own wastewater standards, which are equal to or stricter than government standards, and endeavor to avoid exceeding government-established limits. We have defined 85%-115% of the previous year as "About the same", so we chose "About the same". (See threshold below for details) For the next few years, we expect a slight increase or decrease in "Secondary treatment" due to changes in production volume in response to changes in social conditions and the economy, but we do not expect a large increase. (About the same) Our company-specific explanation for these thresholds is below. Much lower: Less than 49%, Lower: 50% - 85%, About the same: 85% - 115%, Higher: 115% - 150%, Much higher: More than 150%

Primary treatment only

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☒ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

14154.06

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

☒ 81-90

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

In general, water at tire facilities and diversified products facilities is mainly used for cooling and steam, so the wastewater is not require secondary treatment. Therefore, in accordance with local wastewater regulations, primary treatment such as oil-water separation and sedimentation is performed. We monitor water discharge quality based on applicable regulations (such as pH, BOD, COD, SS, harmful substances, etc.) by continuous real time monitoring or in-house/third-party sampling analysis at all of our facilities (mostly on a monthly basis), based on the standards of the countries and regions where the facilities are located. Our facilities have implemented their own wastewater standards, which are equal to or stricter than government standards, and endeavor to avoid exceeding government-established limits. We have defined 85%-115% of the previous year as "About the same", so we chose "About the same". (See threshold below for details) For the next few years, we expect a slight increase or decrease in "Primary treatment only" due to changes in production volume in response to changes in social conditions and the economy, but we do not expect a large increase. (About the same) Our company-specific explanation for these thresholds is below. Much lower: Less than 49%, Lower: 50% - 85%, About the same: 85% - 115%, Higher: 115% - 150%, Much higher: More than 150%

Discharge to the natural environment without treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☒ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

36397.53

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

☒ Less than 1%

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

At facilities that use seawater for cooling, the possibility of water contamination during the process is extremely low, so the used seawater is returned to the sea without any special treatment, after confirming that it meets wastewater standards set by government for pH, effluent temperature, BOD, COD, SS, Oil, heavy metals, etc. Therefore, we select "Relevant". We have defined 85%-115% of the previous year as "About the same", so we chose "About the same". (See threshold below for details) For the next few years, we expect slight increase or decrease in "Discharge to the natural environment without treatment" due to changes in production volume in response to changes in social conditions and the economy, but we do not expect a large increase. (About the same) Our company-specific explanation for these thresholds is below. Much lower: Less than 49%, Lower: 50% - 85%, About the same: 85% - 115%, Higher: 115% - 150%, Much higher: More than 150%

Discharge to a third party without treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Even if the water is discharged to a wastewater treatment plant in an industrial park, it is treated to meet the water quality acceptance standards of that plant before being discharged. Therefore, we do not discharge water used in the production process to third parties without treatment, so we select "Not relevant".

Other

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☒ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

We select "Not Relevant" because no special wastewater treatment other than the method shown in the example is used.

[Fixed row]

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

(9.2.10.1) Emissions to water in the reporting year (metric tons)

8.38

(9.2.10.2) Categories of substances included

Select all that apply

☒ Nitrates

(9.2.10.4) Please explain

In our rubber plantations, "nitrates" that are thought to come from fertilizers may be discharged into water bodies. Our rubber plantations monitor and manage legally regulated pollutants and comply with regulatory limits. We estimated emissions of nitrates by subtracting the amount of ammonia from the total nitrogen measured at our sites as required by law. This value may include the amount of nitrites as well as nitrates.

[Fixed row]

(9.3) In your direct operations and upstream value chain, what is the number of facilities where you have identified substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Direct operations

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Yes, we have assessed this value chain stage and identified facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.2) Total number of facilities identified

18

(9.3.3) % of facilities in direct operations that this represents

Select from:

☒ 1-25

(9.3.4) Please explain

We judge risk based on the following rank classification obtained from the analysis result of Aqueduct. At the highest risk level (Extremely high risk), we consider that there is a substantive financial or strategic impact of water risk. At the moment, this definition is applied to direct operations. We perform analysis on all production sites using Aqueduct once every year. According to the latest Aqueduct analysis, there were 18 sites corresponding to "Extremely high risk" in India, Indonesia, China, Thailand, South Africa, Turkey and Italy for "Overall Water Risk". However, they have never been any substantive financial or strategic impacts on its business in the past. Therefore, we recognize that water quality and quantity is important to the success of our business, but we do not believe there is an immediate substantive financial or strategic impact in direct operations at this point.

Upstream value chain

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

☒ No, we have not assessed this value chain stage for facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities, but we are planning to do so in the next 2 years

(9.3.4) Please explain

In some countries, we distribute self-checklists to our suppliers to raise their awareness of water risks and collect information from them. However, we have not yet been able to comprehensively grasp water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities on a global scale.

[Fixed row]

(9.3.1) For each facility referenced in 9.3, provide coordinates, water accounting data, and a comparison with the previous reporting year.

Row 1

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 1

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☒ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

China

☒ Other, please specify :

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

41.718968

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

123.144123

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

357.41

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

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

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

357.41

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

130.6

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Much higher

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

130.6

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

226.82

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Our company-specific explanation for these thresholds is below. Much lower: Less than 49%, Lower: 50% - 85%, About the same: 85% - 115%, Higher: 115% - 150%, Much higher: More than 150%. The amount of water consumption is conveniently calculated by subtracting the amount of water discharged from the amount of water withdrawn.

Row 2

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 2

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☒ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

China

☒ Other, please specify :

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

39.265722

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

117.140727

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

373.08

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

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

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

373.08

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

181.96

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

181.96

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

191.11

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Our company-specific explanation for these thresholds is below. Much lower: Less than 49%, Lower: 50% - 85%, About the same: 85% - 115%, Higher: 115% - 150%, Much higher: More than 150%. The amount of water consumption is conveniently calculated by subtracting the amount of water discharged from the amount of water withdrawn.

Row 3

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 3

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☒ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

China

☒ Other, please specify :

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

41.718828

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

123.161948

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

28.2

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

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

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

28.2

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

15.74

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

15.74

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

12.45

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Our company-specific explanation for these thresholds is below. Much lower: Less than 49%, Lower: 50% - 85%, About the same: 85% - 115%, Higher: 115% - 150%, Much higher: More than 150%. The amount of water consumption is conveniently calculated by subtracting the amount of water discharged from the amount of water withdrawn.

Row 4

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 4

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☒ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

China

☒ Other, please specify :

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

36.020642

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

7.59

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Lower

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

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

7.59

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

5.67

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

5.67

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

1.91

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Our company-specific explanation for these thresholds is below. Much lower: Less than 49%, Lower: 50% - 85%, About the same: 85% - 115%, Higher: 115% - 150%, Much higher: More than 150%. The amount of water consumption is conveniently calculated by subtracting the amount of water discharged from the amount of water withdrawn.

Row 5

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 5

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☒ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

China

☒ Other, please specify :

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

41.764526

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

123.269005

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

61.15

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

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

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

61.15

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

6.83

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

6.83

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

54.31

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Our company-specific explanation for these thresholds is below. Much lower: Less than 49%, Lower: 50% - 85%, About the same: 85% - 115%, Higher: 115% - 150%, Much higher: More than 150%. The amount of water consumption is conveniently calculated by subtracting the amount of water discharged from the amount of water withdrawn.

Row 6

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 6

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☒ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Thailand

☒ Chao Phraya

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

14.08385

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

100.623098

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

308.91

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Lower

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

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

101.82

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

207.09

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

265.02

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

265.02

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

43.89

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Our company-specific explanation for these thresholds is below. Much lower: Less than 49%, Lower: 50% - 85%, About the same: 85% - 115%, Higher: 115% - 150%, Much higher: More than 150%. The amount of water discharged is estimated based on the water discharge data of our other facilities. The amount of water consumption is conveniently calculated by subtracting the amount of water discharged from the amount of water withdrawn.

Row 7

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 7

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☒ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Thailand

☒ Other, please specify :

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

14.31823

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

100.83123

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

444.65

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

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

443.84

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0.81

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

75.57

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

75.57

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

369.08

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Our company-specific explanation for these thresholds is below. Much lower: Less than 49%, Lower: 50% - 85%, About the same: 85% - 115%, Higher: 115% - 150%, Much higher: More than 150%. The amount of water consumption is conveniently calculated by subtracting the amount of water discharged from the amount of water withdrawn.

Row 8

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 8

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☒ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Thailand

☒ Other, please specify :

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

13.447643

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

101.056302

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

442.44

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

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

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

442.44

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

319.26

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

319.26

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

123.18

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Our company-specific explanation for these thresholds is below. Much lower: Less than 49%, Lower: 50% - 85%, About the same: 85% - 115%, Higher: 115% - 150%, Much higher: More than 150%. The amount of water consumption is conveniently calculated by subtracting the amount of water discharged from the amount of water withdrawn.

Row 9

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 9

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☒ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Indonesia

☒ Other, please specify :

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

-6.198084

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

106.981698

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

371.82

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Lower

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

371.82

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

0

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

92.04

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

92.04

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

0

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

279.78

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Lower

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Our company-specific explanation for these thresholds is below. Much lower: Less than 49%, Lower: 50% - 85%, About the same: 85% - 115%, Higher: 115% - 150%, Much higher: More than 150%. The amount of water consumption is conveniently calculated by subtracting the amount of water discharged from the amount of water withdrawn.

Row 10

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 10

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☒ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Indonesia

☒ Other, please specify :

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

-6.396065

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

107.335879

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

277.1

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

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

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

277.1

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

138.55

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

138.55

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

138.55

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Our company-specific explanation for these thresholds is below. Much lower: Less than 49%, Lower: 50% - 85%, About the same: 85% - 115%, Higher: 115% - 150%, Much higher: More than 150%. The amount of water consumption is conveniently calculated by subtracting the amount of water discharged from the amount of water withdrawn.

Row 11

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 11

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☒ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals only

(9.3.1.6) Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

After meeting a certain level of water quality, wastewater is used for watering the site, so there is no discharge outside the site.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India

☒ Other, please specify :

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

22.622508

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

75.623059

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

203.48

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

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

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

203.48

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

151.91

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year*Select from:*☒ About the same**(9.3.1.29) Please explain**

Our company-specific explanation for these thresholds is below. Much lower: Less than 49%, Lower: 50% - 85%, About the same: 85% - 115%, Higher: 115% - 150%, Much higher: More than 150%. The amount of water consumption is conveniently calculated by subtracting the estimated amount of water discharged from the amount of water withdrawn.

Row 12**(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number***Select from:*☒ Facility 12**(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)****(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage***Select from:*☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☒ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Thailand

☒ Other, please specify :

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

13.470931

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

101.082491

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

20.45

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

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

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

20.45

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

12

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

12

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

8.45

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Our company-specific explanation for these thresholds is below. Much lower: Less than 49%, Lower: 50% - 85%, About the same: 85% - 115%, Higher: 115% - 150%, Much higher: More than 150%. The amount of water consumption is conveniently calculated by subtracting the amount of water discharged from the amount of water withdrawn.

Row 13

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 13

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☒ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

South Africa

☒ Limpopo

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

-25.644916

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

27.799815

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

178.92

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

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

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

3.5

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

175.42

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

112.05

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

112.05

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

66.87

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Our company-specific explanation for these thresholds is below. Much lower: Less than 49%, Lower: 50% - 85%, About the same: 85% - 115%, Higher: 115% - 150%, Much higher: More than 150%. The amount of water consumption is conveniently calculated by subtracting the amount of water discharged from the amount of water withdrawn.

Row 14

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 14

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☒ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Italy

☒ Other, please specify :

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

41.104305

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

16.796895

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

126.83

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

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

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

126.83

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

108.81

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

108.81

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

18.02

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Our company-specific explanation for these thresholds is below. Much lower: Less than 49%, Lower: 50% - 85%, About the same: 85% - 115%, Higher: 115% - 150%, Much higher: More than 150%. The amount of water discharged is estimated based on the water discharge data of our other facilities. The amount of water consumption is conveniently calculated by subtracting the amount of water discharged from the amount of water withdrawn.

Row 15

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 15

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☒ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

China

☒ Other, please specify :

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

39.557514

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

116.818571

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

11.13

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Much higher

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

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

11.13

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

8.15

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Much higher

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

8.15

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

2.99

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Our company-specific explanation for these thresholds is below. Much lower: Less than 49%, Lower: 50% - 85%, About the same: 85% - 115%, Higher: 115% - 150%, Much higher: More than 150%. The amount of water consumption is conveniently calculated by subtracting the amount of water discharged from the amount of water withdrawn.

Row 16

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 16

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☒ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals only

(9.3.1.6) Reason for no withdrawals and/or discharges

After meeting a certain level of water quality, wastewater is used for watering the site, so there is no discharge outside the site.

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

India

☒ Krishna

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

18.764402

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

73.771697

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

227.46

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

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

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

227.46

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

147.42

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Our company-specific explanation for these thresholds is below. Much lower: Less than 49%, Lower: 50% - 85%, About the same: 85% - 115%, Higher: 115% - 150%, Much higher: More than 150%. The amount of water consumption is conveniently calculated by subtracting the estimated amount of water discharged from the amount of water withdrawn.

Row 17

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 17

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☒ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Thailand

☒ Other, please specify :

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

13.445624

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

101.058611

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

26.59

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Much higher

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

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

26.59

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

21.27

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Much higher

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

21.27

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

5.32

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Higher

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Our company-specific explanation for these thresholds is below. Much lower: Less than 49%, Lower: 50% - 85%, About the same: 85% - 115%, Higher: 115% - 150%, Much higher: More than 150%. The amount of water consumption is conveniently calculated by subtracting the amount of water discharged from the amount of water withdrawn.

Row 18

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

☒ Facility 18

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

(9.3.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

☒ Direct operations

(9.3.1.4) Dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities identified at this facility

Select all that apply

☒ Risks

(9.3.1.5) Withdrawals or discharges in the reporting year

Select from:

☒ Yes, withdrawals and discharges

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Turkey

☒ Other, please specify :

(9.3.1.8) Latitude

38.274178

(9.3.1.9) Longitude

34.00449

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.3.1.13) Total water withdrawals at this facility (megaliters)

72.53

(9.3.1.14) Comparison of total withdrawals with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

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

0

(9.3.1.16) Withdrawals from brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.17) Withdrawals from groundwater - renewable

0

(9.3.1.18) Withdrawals from groundwater - non-renewable

0

(9.3.1.19) Withdrawals from produced/entrained water

0

(9.3.1.20) Withdrawals from third party sources

72.53

(9.3.1.21) Total water discharges at this facility (megaliters)

8.17

(9.3.1.22) Comparison of total discharges with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ Lower

(9.3.1.23) Discharges to fresh surface water

0

(9.3.1.24) Discharges to brackish surface water/seawater

0

(9.3.1.25) Discharges to groundwater

0

(9.3.1.26) Discharges to third party destinations

8.17

(9.3.1.27) Total water consumption at this facility (megaliters)

64.36

(9.3.1.28) Comparison of total consumption with previous reporting year

Select from:

☒ About the same

(9.3.1.29) Please explain

Our company-specific explanation for these thresholds is below. Much lower: Less than 49%, Lower: 50% - 85%, About the same: 85% - 115%, Higher: 115% - 150%, Much higher: More than 150%. The amount of water consumption is conveniently calculated by subtracting the amount of water discharged from the amount of water withdrawn.

[Add row]

(9.3.2) For the facilities in your direct operations referenced in 9.3.1, what proportion of water accounting data has been third party verified?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☒ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

ISAE3000

Water withdrawals – volume by source

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☒ 76-100

(9.3.2.2) Verification standard used

ISAE3000

Water withdrawals – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☒ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

Verification for this aspect was not in the scope of the audit due to limited resources. There are no plans to conduct third party verification for the next two years.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☒ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

Based on the monthly water discharge data of our facilities, we estimate the volume of water discharges at all our sites and are working to understand that impact. Since the amount of water discharges includes estimates, it was not subject to third party verification. There are no plans to conduct third party verification for the next two years.

Water discharges – volume by destination

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☒ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

Based on the monthly water discharge data of our facilities, we estimate the volume of water discharges at all our sites and are working to understand that impact. Since the amount of water discharges includes estimates, it was not subject to third party verification. There are no plans to conduct third party verification for the next two years.

Water discharges – volume by final treatment level

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☒ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

Based on the monthly water discharge data of our facilities, we estimate the volume of water discharges at all our sites and are working to understand that impact. Since the amount of water discharges includes estimates, it was not subject to third party verification. There are no plans to conduct third party verification for the next two years.

Water discharges – quality by standard water quality parameters

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☒ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

Verification for this aspect was not in the scope of the audit due to limited resources. There are no plans to conduct third party verification for the next two years.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.3.2.1) % verified

Select from:

☒ Not verified

(9.3.2.3) Please explain

Water consumption is generally calculated by subtracting water discharge from water withdrawal, but our amount of water discharges includes estimates, it was not subject to third party verification. Therefore, water consumption is not subject to third-party verification. There are no plans to conduct third party verification for the next two years.

[Fixed row]

(9.4) Could any of your facilities reported in 9.3.1 have an impact on a requesting CDP supply chain member?

Select from:

☒ Yes, CDP supply chain members buy goods or services from facilities listed in 9.3.1

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

(9.5.1) Revenue (currency)

4313800000000

(9.5.2) Total water withdrawal efficiency

66737408.92

(9.5.3) Anticipated forward trend

"Total water withdrawal efficiency" is expected to improve over the medium to long term due to the expansion of "Solution Business" that generates high added value, in addition to our efforts to reduce water withdrawals and increase water-use efficiency through our innovations and continuous improvement.
[Fixed row]

(9.12) Provide any available water intensity values for your organization’s products or services.

Row 1

(9.12.1) Product name

Tire

(9.12.2) Water intensity value

5758

(9.12.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:
☒ Water withdrawn

(9.12.4) Denominator

Production volume (tonne)

(9.12.5) Comment

Numerator: Water volume (Liters)

[Add row]

(9.13) Do any of your products contain substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

	Products contain hazardous substances
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(9.13.1) What percentage of your company's revenue is associated with products containing substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

Row 1

(9.13.1.1) Regulatory classification of hazardous substances

Select from:

☒ Other, please specify :Regulations in the EU and US

(9.13.1.2) % of revenue associated with products containing substances in this list

Select from:

☒ 21-40

(9.13.1.3) Please explain

Products are produced compliant with the laws and regulations in the US and the EU, although they contain substances subject to the respective laws and regulations. - US: Some products contain substances regulated by the United States Comprehensive Environmental Compensation Liability Act (CERCLA). - EU: Some products contain substances designated by regulation. Switching to alternative substances is under consideration, including substances that may be regulated in the future.
[Add row]

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

(9.14.1) Products and/or services classified as low water impact

Select from:

☒ Yes

(9.14.2) Definition used to classify low water impact

The criteria for classification as a product or service with low water impact are those that use less water, water quantity or have less environmental impact on water quality during the manufacturing and use stages of the product or service compared to conventional products or services.

(9.14.4) Please explain

A specific example of products or services that have low water impact is retread tires. Retread tires reuse the resource of tire casing by replacing the worn tread rubber (areas that come into contact with the road surface). Since only the tread of the tire will be newly made, it is possible to reduce the amount of water used during raw material manufacturing and tire manufacturing compared to making a new tire.
[Fixed row]

(9.15) Do you have any water-related targets?

Select from:

☒ Yes

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

Water pollution

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(9.15.1.2) Please explain

While we do not have specific quantitative targets for water pollution, we are continually working to comply with national, regional, and local laws and/or standards and our own standards to prevent water pollution.

Water withdrawals

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

☒ Yes

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

☒ No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(9.15.1.2) Please explain

While we do not have specific quantitative targets for Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services, we have clearly stated "We believe access to clean water is a basic human right. Accordingly, we provide safe water and promote proper hygiene and sanitation to all employees, contractors, and visitors." in the Bridgestone Water Stewardship Policy and are working to improve WASH.

[Fixed row]

(9.15.2) Provide details of your water-related targets and the progress made.

Row 1

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☒ Target 1

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☒ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water withdrawals

☒ Other water withdrawals, please specify :The completion rate of development of the Water Stewardship Plan (= (Number of sites for which planning has been completed) / (Number of sites located in water stress areas))

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

07/20/2020

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/30/2019

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

0

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/30/2030

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

100

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

100

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☒ Achieved

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

100

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☒ Fair Water Footprints

☒ Planetary Boundaries

☒ Science Based Targets for Nature

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target applies to each facility determined to be in a water stress area. In other words, the target does not apply to each facility determined not to be in a water stress area.

(9.15.2.15) Actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

To implement the water stewardship plan by 2030, it is important to grasp the current situation and consider countermeasures as soon as possible. The teammates at the target site were quick to grasp the current situation and consider countermeasures, which greatly contributed to this achievement.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

In our “Milestone 2030”, “Execute water stewardship plan at manufacturing facilities in water stress areas by 2030” is positioned as a company-wide focused target. Each facility that is determined to be in a water stress area is required to develop its “Water Stewardship Plan” and promote activities to reduce water withdrawal based on this plan. The percentage of achievement of the sub-targets listed here that support the focused target is calculated using the following formula; (Number of sites for which planning has been completed) / (Number of sites located in water stress areas)
[Add row]

C10. Environmental performance - Plastics

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

(10.1.1) Targets in place

Select from:

☒ Yes

(10.1.2) Target type and metric

Plastic polymers

☒ Reduce the total weight of virgin content in plastic polymers produced and/or sold

Plastic packaging

☒ Eliminate problematic and unnecessary plastic packaging

☒ Increase the proportion of plastic packaging that is reusable

☒ Reduce the total weight of virgin content in plastic packaging

☒ Increase the proportion of plastic packaging that is compostable

☒ Reduce the total weight of plastic packaging used and/or produced

☒ Increase the proportion of post-consumer recycled content in plastic packaging

☒ Increase the proportion of plastic packaging that is recyclable in practice and at scale

☒ Increase the proportion of renewable content from responsibly managed sources in plastic packaging

End-of-life management

☒ Increase the proportion of recyclable plastic waste that we collect, sort, and recycle

☒ Reduce the proportion of plastic waste which is sent to landfill and/or incinerated

(10.1.3) Please explain

We have set the long-term environmental vision targeting 2050 and beyond which includes 100% sustainable materials for the raw materials we use. In Milestone 2030, our mid-term target, we have set a target to increase the ratio of recycled and renewable materials to 40% by 2030. We are also committed to reducing single-use plastics and issued the "Bridgestone Single-Use Plastics Guidelines" in 2022. This guideline defines our approach to single-use plastics reduction, "Our Mindset," and the direction of our activities, "Our Way." And, we aim to reduce single-use plastics in our business activities, convert the single-use plastics we use into reusable, recyclable and compostable materials, and recycle the single-use plastics we use.

[Fixed row]

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

Production/commercialization of plastic polymers (including plastic converters)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ Yes

(10.2.2) Comment

We have one plant that manufactures synthetic rubber, the raw material for tires.

Production/commercialization of durable plastic goods and/or components (including mixed materials)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ Yes

(10.2.2) Comment

In our diversified products business, we manufacture durable plastic components such as plastic piping, joints, and nylon tubing.

Usage of durable plastics goods and/or components (including mixed materials)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ Yes

(10.2.2) Comment

We use durable plastic goods and/or components such as bicycle parts.

Production/commercialization of plastic packaging

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ No

Production/commercialization of goods/products packaged in plastics

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ Yes

(10.2.2) Comment

We use plastic packaging for some diversified business products such as plastic piping, joints, and sporting goods.

Provision/commercialization of services that use plastic packaging (e.g., food services)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ No

Provision of waste management and/or water management services

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ No

Provision of financial products and/or services for plastics-related activities

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ No

Other activities not specified

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

☒ No

[Fixed row]

(10.3) Provide the total weight of plastic polymers sold and indicate the raw material content.

	Please explain
	<i>We decline to answer the questionnaires because they are confidential to our company.</i>

[Fixed row]

(10.4) Provide the total weight of plastic durable goods and durable components produced, sold and/or used, and indicate the raw material content.

	Please explain
Durable goods and durable components sold	<i>We decline to answer the questionnaires at this time because we are currently in the process of gathering information.</i>
Durable goods and durable components used	<i>We decline to answer the questionnaires at this time because we are currently in the process of gathering information.</i>

[Fixed row]

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

	Please explain
Plastic packaging used	<i>We decline to answer the questionnaires at this time because we are currently in the process of gathering information.</i>

[Fixed row]

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

	Please explain
Plastic packaging used	<i>We decline to answer the questionnaires at this time because we are currently in the process of gathering information.</i>

[Fixed row]

(10.6) Provide the total weight of waste generated by the plastic you produce, commercialize, use and/or process and indicate the end-of-life management pathways.

	Please explain
Production of plastic	<i>We decline to answer the questionnaires at this time because we are currently in the process of gathering information.</i>
Commercialization of plastic	<i>We decline to answer the questionnaires at this time because we are currently in the process of gathering information.</i>
Usage of plastic	<i>We decline to answer the questionnaires at this time because we are currently in the process of gathering information.</i>

[Fixed row]

C11. Environmental performance - Biodiversity

(11.2) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

(11.2.1) Actions taken in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments

Select from:

- ☒ Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments

(11.2.2) Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments

Select all that apply

- ☒ Land/water protection
- ☒ Land/water management
- ☒ Education & awareness
- ☒ Law & policy
- ☒ Livelihood, economic & other incentives

[Fixed row]

(11.3) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, we use indicators	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pressure indicators

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Response indicators

[Fixed row]

(11.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to areas important for biodiversity in the reporting year?

Legally protected areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☒ Yes (partial assessment)

(11.4.2) Comment

The Group encourages all manufacturing facilities across the globe to promote activities to conserve biodiversity. The Group annually assesses the level of biodiversity contribution at each site using nine key activity indicators, including the number of environmental education programs offered for children, partnerships with local schools and NGOs, the acreage of off-site areas managed as natural habitats, and other factors. When selecting flora and fauna and their habitat conservation areas, the presence or absence of legally protected areas is included in the evaluation at the plant level.

UNESCO World Heritage sites

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☒ Not assessed

UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☒ Not assessed

Ramsar sites

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☒ Not assessed

Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

☒ Yes

(11.4.2) Comment

The Group assessed the proximity of our manufacturing facilities to areas of biodiversity importance using the Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool (IBAT) tool developed by UNEP-WCMC, the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) and others. Using this assessment, the Group works to identify priority issues related to our footprints and contributions to biodiversity around our manufacturing facilities.

Other areas important for biodiversity

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for

biodiversity

Select from:

☒ Not assessed

[Fixed row]

C13. Further information & sign off

(13.1) Indicate if any environmental information included in your CDP response (not already reported in 7.9.1/2/3, 8.9.1/2/3/4, and 9.3.2) is verified and/or assured by a third party?

	Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(13.1.1) Which data points within your CDP response are verified and/or assured by a third party, and which standards were used?

Row 1

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

☒ Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Climate change

☒ Waste data

☒ Methane emissions

☒ Renewable fuel consumption

☒ Energy attribute certificates (EACs)

☒ Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling generation

☒ Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling consumption

- ☒ All data points in module 7
- ☒ Emissions breakdown by country/area

- ☒ Renewable Electricity/Steam/Heat/Cooling consumption

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

- ☒ ISAE 3000

Climate change-related standards

- ☒ ISO 14064-3

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

We received the assurance of a third-party institution to ensure transparency, completeness, and accuracy of total energy consumption including renewable energy, GHG emissions (Scope 1), GHG emissions (Scope 2) Market-based and Location-based, GHG emissions (Scope 3), and Contribution to CO2 Reduction. The verification by the third-party is implemented once a year for for all data reported sites of our group.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

AS_BS2023_EN_Fixed20240531_rev1.pdf

Row 2

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

- ☒ Water

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Water security

- ☒ Volume withdrawn from areas with water stress (megaliters)
- ☒ Water withdrawals– total volumes

- ☒ Water withdrawals – volumes by source

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

- ☒ ISAE 3000

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

We received the assurance of a third-party institution to ensure transparency, completeness, and accuracy of water withdrawal results (Water withdrawals– total volumes, Water withdrawals – volumes by source, Volume withdrawn from areas with water stress). The verification by the third-party is implemented once a year for all production sites of our group that has certificated ISO 14001. We regard water withdrawal, which is the starting point of water related issues as the most important indicator among water related indicators, so we are subjecting it to the third-party verification at the present time.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

AS_BS2023_EN_Fixed20240531_rev1.pdf

Row 3

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

- ☒ Forests

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Environmental performance – Forests

- ☒ Traceability data
- ☒ Other data point in module 8, please specify :Mass Balance

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

☒ International Sustainability and Carbon Certification (ISCC)

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

We are implementing a portfolio of digital tools in our natural rubber farm in Liberia to enable data integrity and visibility of the natural rubber farm profile together with other environmental and social parameters for both our own farm as well as smallholder operations.

(13.1.1.5) Attach verification/assurance evidence/report (optional)

FSLB_ISCC Plus_Certificate.pdf
[Add row]

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

(13.3.1) Job title

Executive Director, Corporate Sustainability

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:
☒ Other, please specify :Executive Director, Corporate Sustainability
[Fixed row]

