

Contents	Corporate direction	Environmental	Social	Governance	Data / Index
Environmental Policies and Philosophy	Climate Change	Air Quality	Resource Dependency	Water Scarcity	Third-Party Assurance
					Strengthening Our Business Foundations

Water Scarcity

Policies and Philosophy for Water Resource Management

Demand for water is expected to continue to increase globally, driven by rising populations and economic development. With rain patterns also changing due to extreme weather events, the stability of water supplies is likely to become a more pressing social concern with every passing year. Forecasts suggest that the world will face a 40% shortfall in water supplies by 2030, and “Extreme weather events,” “Human-made environmental damage,” and “Natural resource crises” and other water-related risks are ranked highly in the annual Global Risks Report issued by the World Economic Forum. For example, “Natural resource crises” include serious risks related to water, such as the depletion of water resources. “Clean Water and Sanitation” is also one of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) adopted by the United Nations in 2015. The 1.5°C Special Report* released by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) in 2018 reported that risks and effects from extreme weather events, such as heavy rain and drought, would increase if temperatures rose by 1.5°C, and that such risks and effects would be even more severe and become widespread if temperatures rose by 2°C. Water resource management to mitigate water shortages, flooding, and many other challenges is a key factor in promoting sustainable development.

Globally, the agricultural sector accounts for the largest share of water consumption at roughly 70%. The industrial sector comes second, consuming around 20% of water globally, and the municipal sector accounts for the remaining 10%. Automakers are not considered to face particularly high water risks within the industrial sector. However, we believe that reducing dependence on water resources is important to being a sustainable company and are taking steps to improve water quality management and reduce water usage across our production sites.

* Full title: An IPCC Special Report on the Impacts of Global Warming of 1.5°C Above Pre-Industrial Levels and Related Global Greenhouse Gas Emission Pathways, in the Context of Strengthening the Global Response to the Threat of Climate Change, Sustainable Development, and Efforts to Eradicate Poverty.

Contents		Corporate direction		Environmental		Social		Governance		Data / Index	
Environmental Policies and Philosophy		Climate Change		Air Quality		Resource Dependency		Water Scarcity		Third-Party Assurance	
										Strengthening Our Business Foundations	

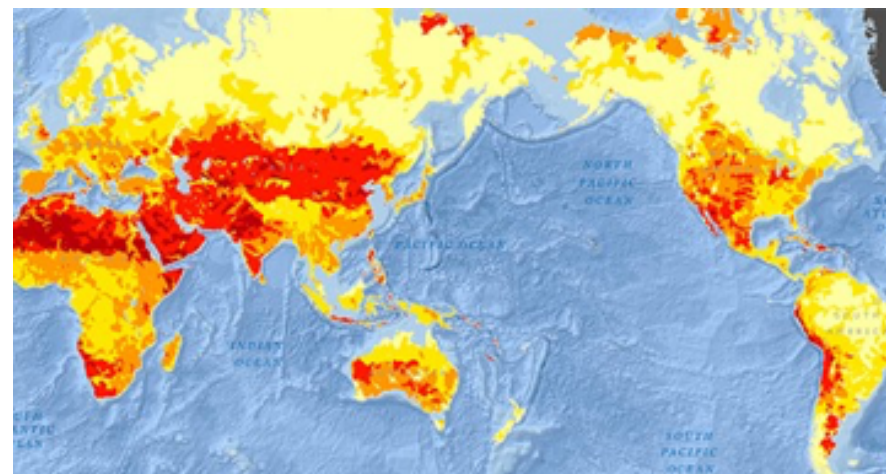
Water Resource Management

Nissan manages wastewater quality to even stricter standards than required by local regulations at each of its production sites. At sites in Japan, we have further strengthened measures against water pollution by attaching water quality sensors to the discharge points of our wastewater treatment facilities to automatically suspend water discharge if water quality problems are detected. Processing recycled water using reverse osmosis (RO) membrane* has allowed some sites to achieve zero wastewater discharge.

Under the Nissan Green Program 2022 (NGP2022), by 2022 we aim to reduce water usage per vehicle produced at global production sites by 21% compared to 2010. In order to achieve this, we are taking steps to reduce water usage, such as sharing best practices among plants, investing in equipment, and expanding the Nissan Energy Saving Collaboration (NESCO) team into “r NESCO” (r[esource] NESCO).

Additionally, since the water resource situation varies considerably from region to region, we assess water risk using our own methods for each of our production sites throughout the world. At sites where a high level of risk is found, we prioritize measures to expand dedicated water sources by building reservoirs to collect rainwater, improving wastewater recycling efficiency, and reducing external water intake.

Global Water Risks



Created based on the World Resources Institute's Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas (aqueduct.wri.org).

* Reverse osmosis (RO) membrane: The RO membrane is a type of filtration membrane that filters impurities such as ions and salts from water.

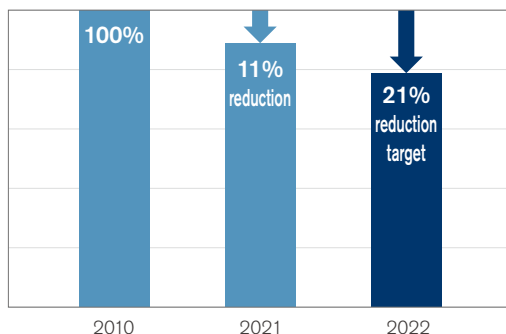
Contents	Corporate direction	Environmental	Social	Governance	Data / Index	
Environmental Policies and Philosophy	Climate Change	Air Quality	Resource Dependency	Water Scarcity	Third-Party Assurance	Strengthening Our Business Foundations

Water Resource Achievements

Reducing Water Used in Corporate Activities

Plants producing Nissan vehicles and parts are located throughout the world, and they all use water as part of the production process. Nissan strives to manage and reduce water usage at every plant, aiming to achieve a 21% reduction in the amount of water used per vehicle produced by fiscal 2022 compared to 2010 levels. In fiscal 2021, reductions amounted to 11%.

Water Usage per Vehicle Produced (Global)



To help achieve this goal, we built reservoirs to collect rainwater at the Chennai Plant in India and the second Aguascalientes Plant in Mexico, and installed wastewater recycling equipment at the Chennai Plant, the Huadu Plant in China, and the Oppama Plant in Japan. Our efforts at the Chennai Plant, in particular, were recognized as an excellent example of water resource management by the Confederation of Indian Industry (CII). At Nissan North America (NNA), plants are competing among themselves to find new ideas for reducing water usage, such as by filtering wastewater

from pre-painting processes and thus improving water quality.

We are also working to reduce water usage at Nissan’s Global Headquarters in Yokohama, Japan, by processing rainwater and wastewater from kitchens and other internal sources to be reused for flushing toilets and watering some plants.



Chennai plant, honored by the CII.

Examples of Efforts to Reduce Water Usage at Manufacturing Plants

We installed a sewage treatment facility at the India Plant in 2019 to reduce water consumption. After treatment, wastewater was recycled and reused for flushing toilets and watering plants. Next, we added a treatment method using RO membranes to further improve water quality to be reused for cooling for the manufacturing process and cooling towers. As a result, we are able to reduce approximately 78,000 kiloliters of water consumption per year, which is equivalent to the amount of water used by about 320,000 households a day.

Contents	Corporate direction	Environmental	Social	Governance	Data / Index
Environmental Policies and Philosophy	Climate Change	Air Quality	Resource Dependency	Water Scarcity	Third-Party Assurance
					Strengthening Our Business Foundations

Examples of Efforts to Reduce Water Usage at Offices

Since 2014, the service centers of Nissan Motor India (NMIPL) have offered customers car washes that utilize an advanced foam washing technique. A traditional car wash requires about 160 liters of water for one car, but NMIPL's new service cuts consumption to approximately 90 liters —a 45% reduction in water use.

Along with reducing water consumption, the foam wash service is environmentally friendly due to the non-use of hard chemicals, shortens washing time, and even enhances the gloss of cars by roughly 40%.

Water Input for Corporate Activities

In fiscal 2021, water input for corporate activities was 20,090 thousand m³, a 5.1% decrease compared with the fiscal 2020 level. In fiscal 2021, water input from production sites was 19,495 thousand m³ ★.

★ This figure is subject to assurance by KPMG AZSA Sustainability Co., Ltd. For details, please see here.

[>>> P083](#)

	Unit	2020	2021
Total	thousand m ³	21,159	20,090
Japan	thousand m ³	10,797	10,317
North America	thousand m ³	3,888	4,047
Europe	thousand m ³	1,373	1,404
Other	thousand m ³	5,101	4,322

Water Discharge from Corporate Activities

Nissan thoroughly processes wastewater at its various plants. Wastewater from two Nissan plants in Aguascalientes, Mexico, is used to maintain landscaping on the sites, with no off-site discharge.

We also are strengthening water pollution prevention measures in our Japanese plants. In preparation for unexpected occurrences, such as the discharge of oil, we have attached water quality sensors to the discharge points of wastewater treatment facilities. Discharge of water outside the sites is automatically suspended if water quality problems are detected. In addition, we installed water quality sensors on rainwater drainage outlets which automatically close floodgates even for heavy rains.

	Unit	2020	2021
Total	thousand m ³	13,624	13,986
Japan	thousand m ³	8,474	8,771
North America	thousand m ³	2,351	2,565
Europe	thousand m ³	1,094	1,073
Other	thousand m ³	1,705	1,577

Quality

Chemical oxygen demand (COD) Japan only*	kg	18,017	19,941
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* The calculation method has been revised and the figure for 2020 has been updated.

* Click here for more information on water resource management.

[>>> P210](#)

Contents	Corporate direction	Environmental	Social	Governance	Data / Index
Environmental Policies and Philosophy	Climate Change	Air Quality	Resource Dependency	Water Scarcity	Third-Party Assurance
					Strengthening Our Business Foundations

Water Consumption in Corporate Activities

The total amount of water consumed in corporate activities in fiscal 2021 was 6,103 thousand m³ *, a decrease of 19.0% compared to fiscal 2020.

* Based on GRI 303, total water consumption is total water withdrawn minus total water discharged as calculated by Nissan.

(FY)

	Unit	2020	2021
Total	thousand m ³	7,535	6,103
Japan	thousand m ³	2,323	1,546
North America	thousand m ³	1,537	1,481
Europe	thousand m ³	279	331
Other	thousand m ³	3,396	2,745