Energy Absolute Plc.
Water Risk Management Programs

Date: 25/04/2023

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INTRODUCTION

Introduction

By Sustainable Development Goals No.6, Clean Water and Sanitation, Energy Absolute plc (EA) ensures availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all. The company will save drinking water for sanitation and hygiene. The company is aware that water reservoir as sharing resource is home of billion species. The company will integrate water resource management into implementation, minimize the impact on local stakeholders living downstream of water basin.

With all concern, the company assesses the dependency-related water risk in not only high water stress area but in all own operations location, assesses the impact-related water risks, the future water quantities available and future water quality-related risks in 2030 and 2050. EA will engage any platform that help live up the whole community to clean up a local river, seaside or an ocean. In a long term, the company may expand the water-risk assessment to supply chain.

EA have committed to engage in the systematic follow-up and review of progress towards Sustainability Development Goals No.6 which is focusing the sustainable management of water resources, wastewater and ecosystems and acknowledging the important of an enabling environment.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

EA AT A GLANCE

EA Water Risk Management at a glance

Energy Absolute produce and distribute solar and wind electric power generated from renewable energy according to the government policy that promotes the production of electricity from renewable energy for reducing the dependence on import of energy and to stabilize the energy security. At the present, the Company operates 98.80% usage of Smart Meters from our total plants, as detailed below

1) Solar Power Plant 4 Projects with total production capacity of 278 megawatts.
2) Wind Power Plant with total production capacity of 386 megawatts. The total capacity is 664 Mw.

EA's own operational sites located on Thailand

Water Risk Assessment Methodology

EA applies the WWF Water Risk Filter (WWF BRF) to assess potential ecological impacts of existing and proposed projects or activities. WWF Risk Filter Suite, companies and financial institutions have easy and streamlined access to complementary tool. The WWF Water Risk Filter is designed to be used as a corporate and portfolio-;eve; screening tool to identify water risk and prioritize corporate action on water.

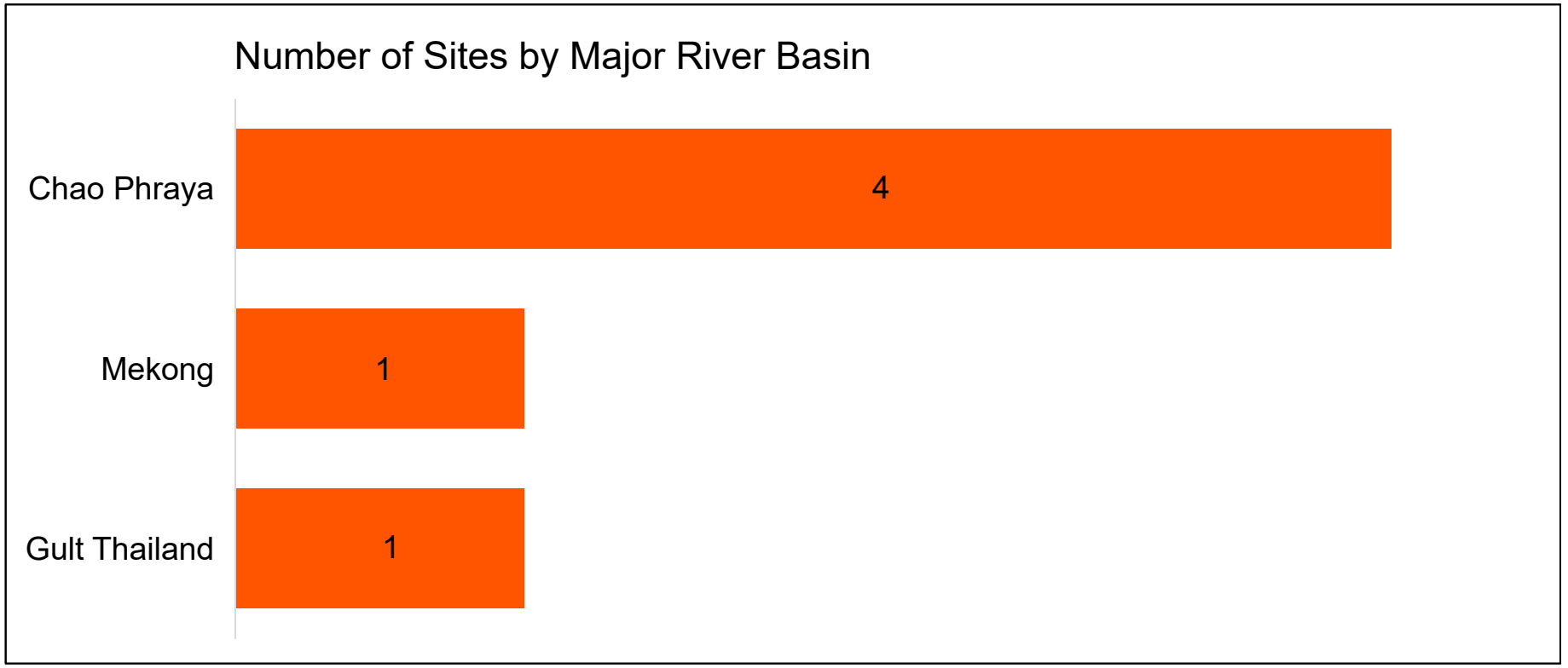
WWF

Water Risk Filter

EA Water Risk Management at a glance

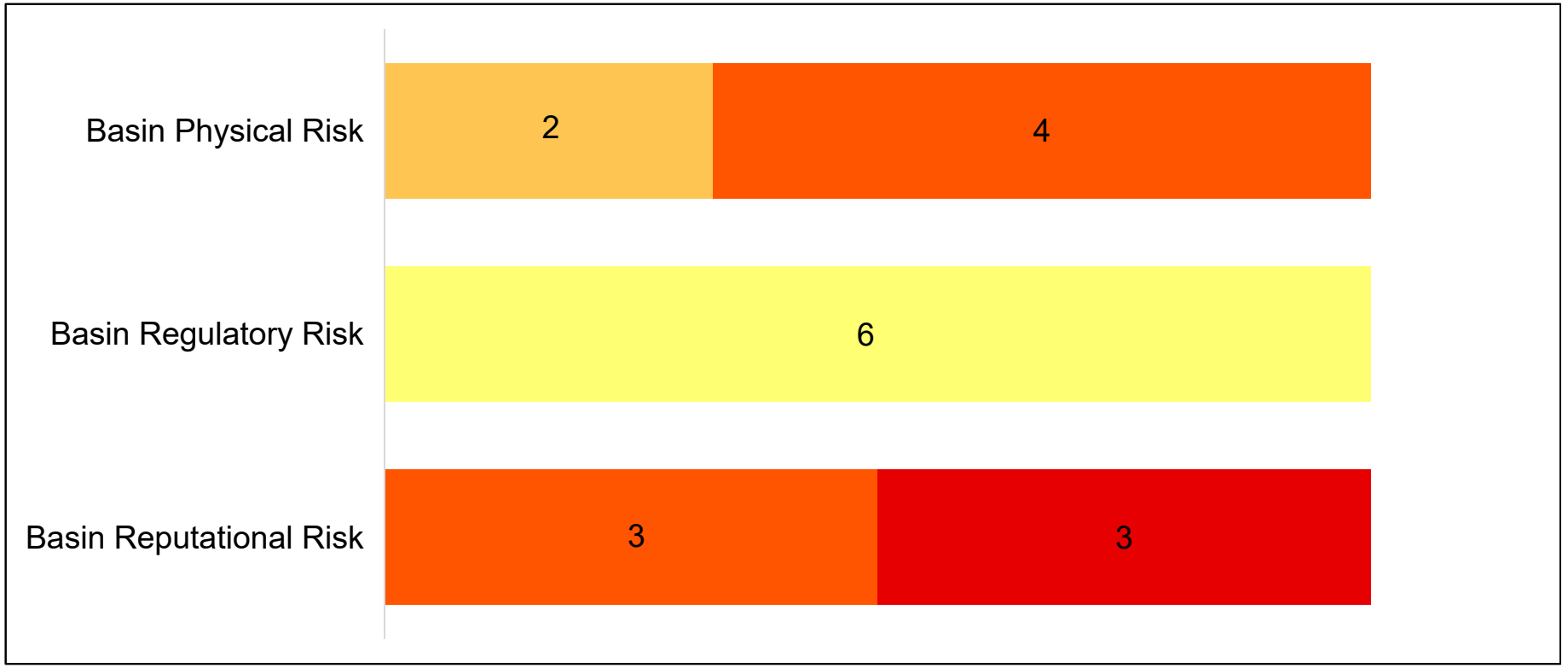
Basin Dependency

EA has 6 operational sites of renewable business and they are depending on 6 major river basin: Chao Phraya, Mekong and Gulf of Thailand



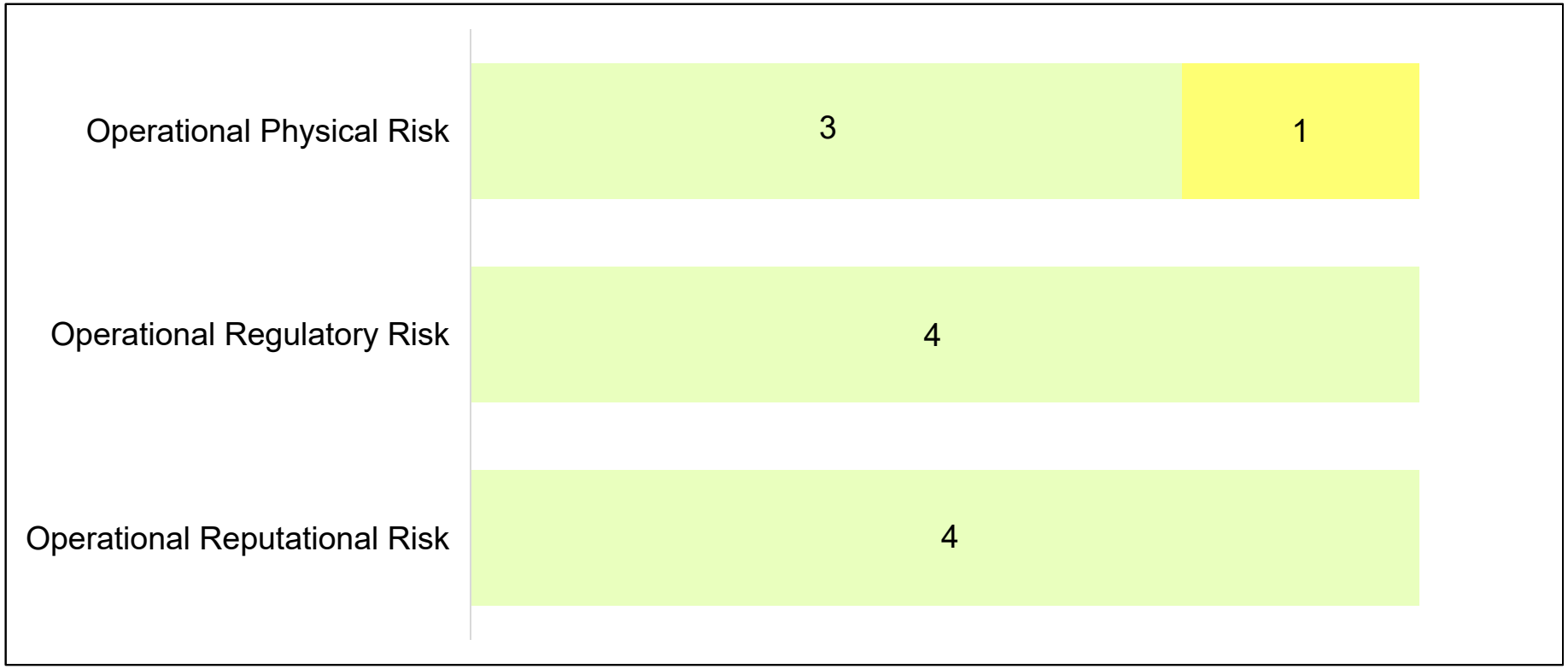
EA Water Risk Management at a glance

Number of Sites by Basin Risk Types



EA Water Risk Management at a glance

Number of Sites by Basin Risk Types



WATER RISK ASSESSMENT
ON RENEWABLE BUSINESS PROFILE

Water Risk Assessment on renewable business profile

Energy Absolute plc have assessed a water risk management program in not only water-stresses area but in all own operation renewable business. The company has six own operational sites : 4 solar plants and 2 wind plants. Of six operational sites, the company has one solar plant on Lampang Province that is located on extremely high water stress. One Hanuman Wind Plant and two Solar Plant at Lopburi and at Nakorn Sawan are located on high water stress areas while the other two sites, Hadkanghan, Nakorn Si Thammarat Province and Solar Site at Phitsanulok are located on low-medium water stress site. The company has assessed water-stress area by the Aquduct Tools by the World Resource Institute (WRI) on 2023. For more detail on water-stress area, it can be accessible on EA Water Stressed Area.

The company has conducted the water dependency by the WWF's Filter tools to assess the nature-risked risk to strengthen resilience. The result helps the company to identify water risks and prioritise the cooperate action on water management. The water risk management that are assessed includes

Water Risk Assessment on renewable business profile

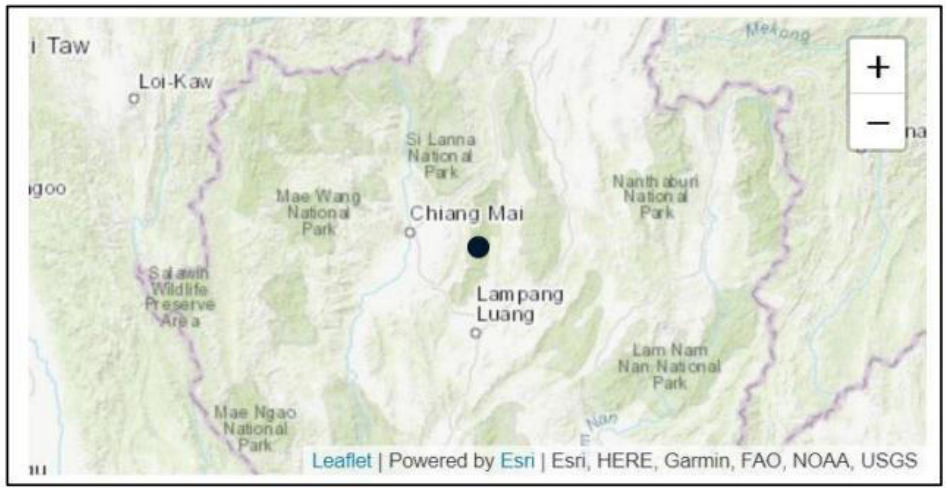
1. Dependency-related water Risks
2. Impact-related Water Risks
3. The Future Water Quantity Available
4. The Future Water Quality-related Risks
5. Impact on local stakeholders
6. The Potential Regulatory Changes at a local Level

Water Risk Assessment on renewable business profile

All water-related risks are assessed by each site managers, person in charge of management in each operational renewable sites. They assessed the WWF tools to understand how the sties depend on the impact water and to represent their own operational water risks. They have requested to provide feedback on any potential regulatory changes at their own sites.

For basin water risk, the company have assessed the future water quantity and quality by 2030 and 2050 to forecast the water risk on socioeconomic-base scenario.

EA Solar Lampang

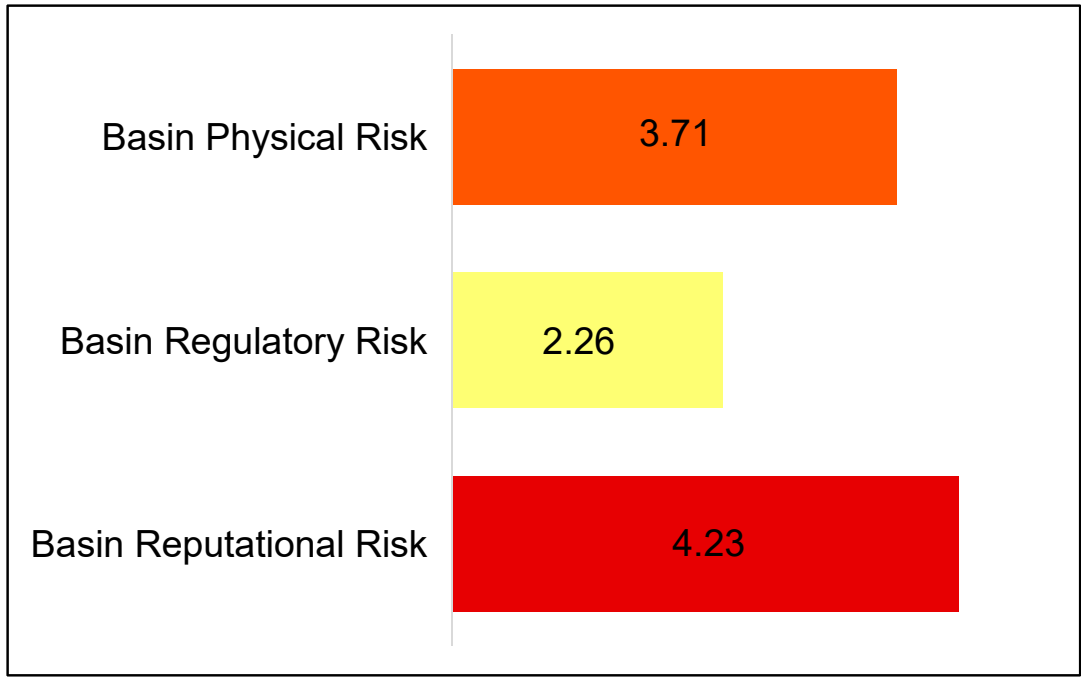


Lampang Profile

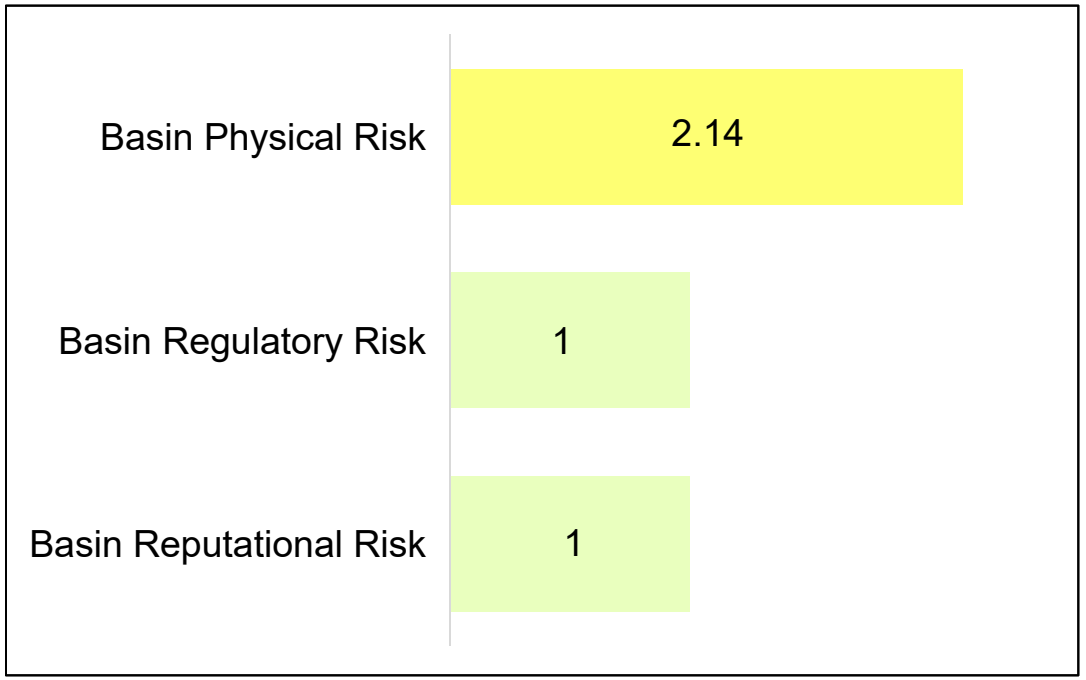
Plant Type	: Solar
Capacity	: 90 MWH
Basin	: Chao Phraya
People in Site	: 61 people
Electricity Generated	: 222,830,890 MWH
Water Withdrawal	: 52,834 M^3
(Fresh water 51%, Ground Water 49%)	
Water Discharge	: 42,267 M^3

EA Solar Lampang

Basin Risk Scores



Operational Risk Scores



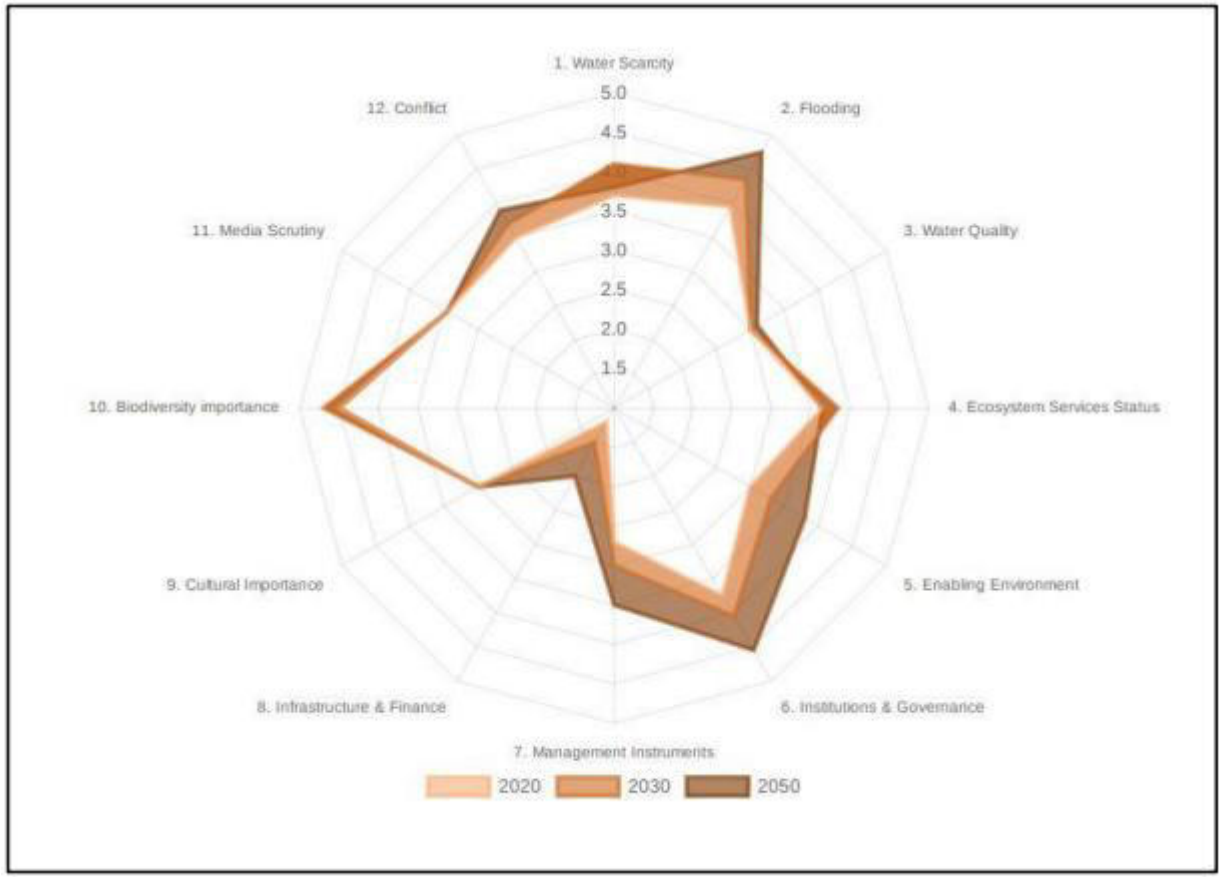
WWF Water Risk Filter levels

Very low (1.0-1.8)	Low (1.8-2.6)	Medium (2.6-3.4)	High (3.4-4.2)	Very high (4.2-5.0)

Note: Basin risk using the Water Risk Filter Global dataset

Scenario EA Solar Lampang

2020-2050 Scenarios by Current Trend Pathways



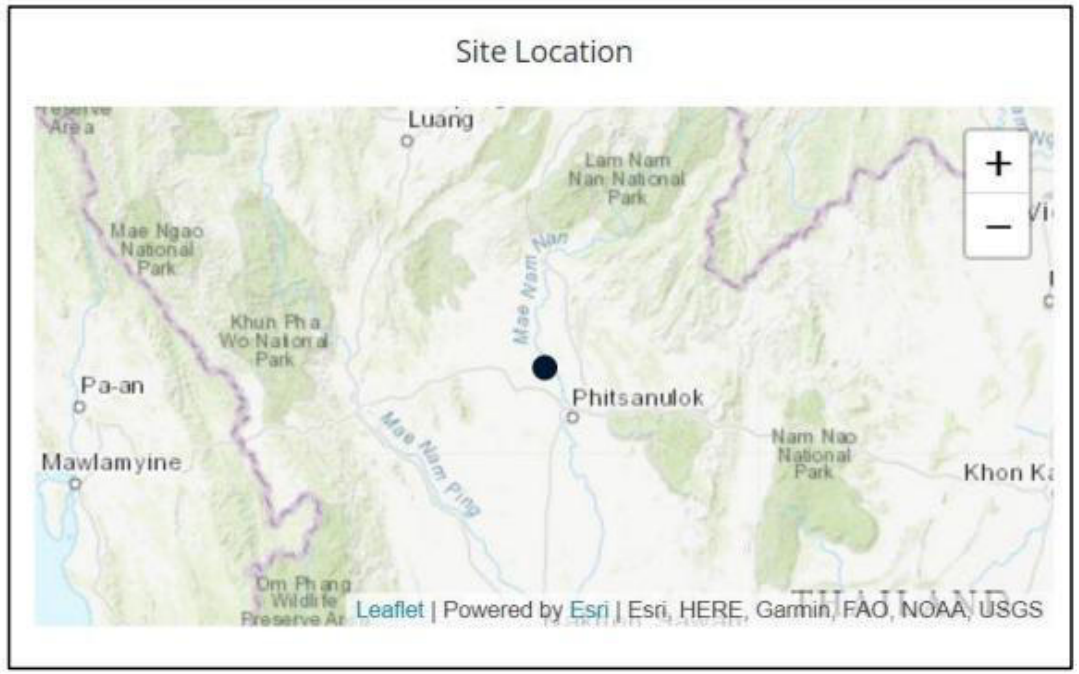
Scenario EA Solar Lampang

Picture of Site

Management Measures on water-related risk.

Picture of Manager (EA uniform)
Name of Person : Mr. Korn Boonsarwang
Position: Manager Operation and Maintenance

EA Solar Phitsanulok

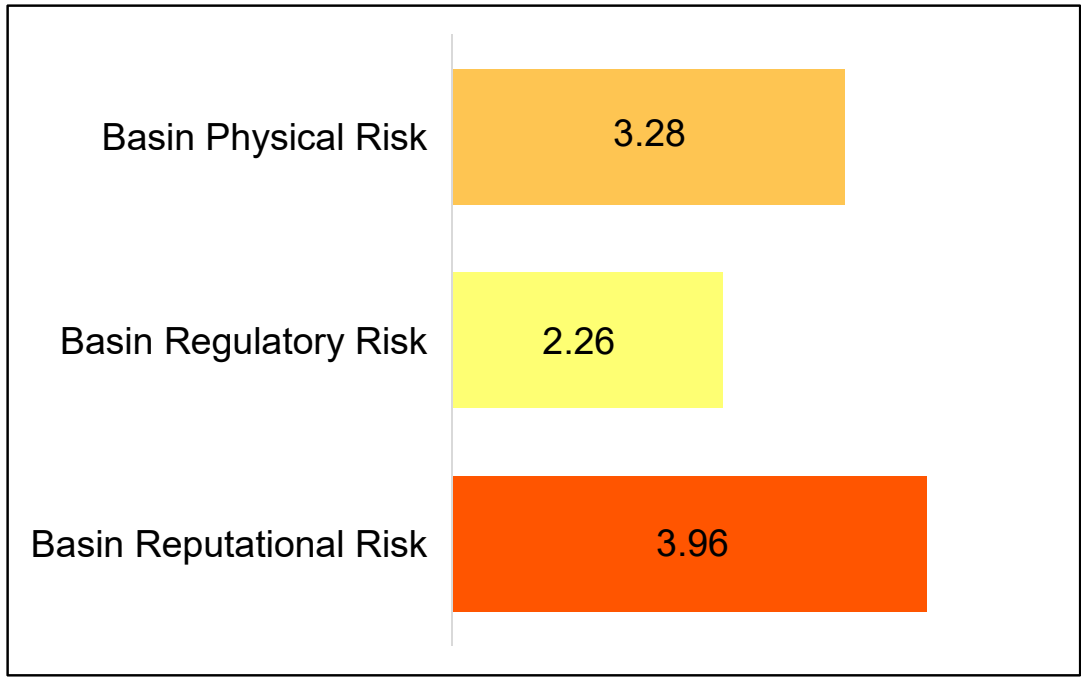


Phisanulok Profile

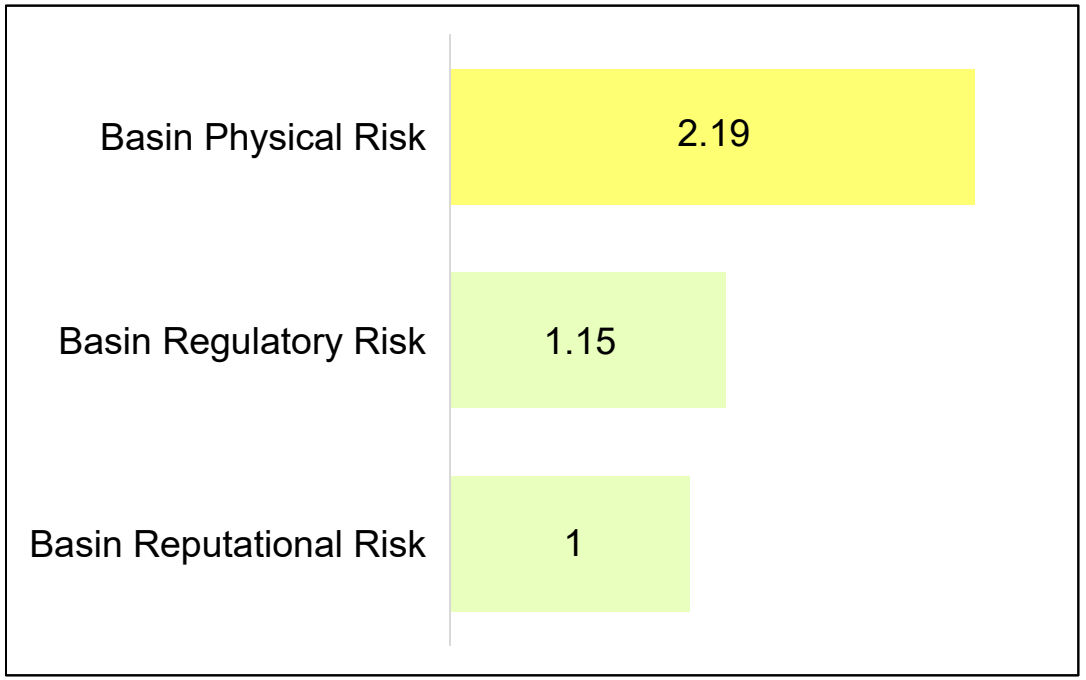
Plant Type	: Solar
Capacity	: 90 MWH
Basin	: Chao Phraya
People in Site	: 90 people
Electricity Generated	: 226,384,755 MWH
Water Withdrawal (Ground Water 100%)	: 22,993 M^3
Water Discharge	: 18,394 M^3

EA Solar Phitsanulok

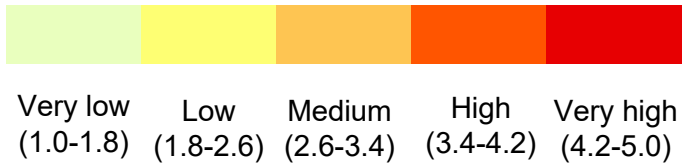
Basin Risk Scores



Operational Risk Scores



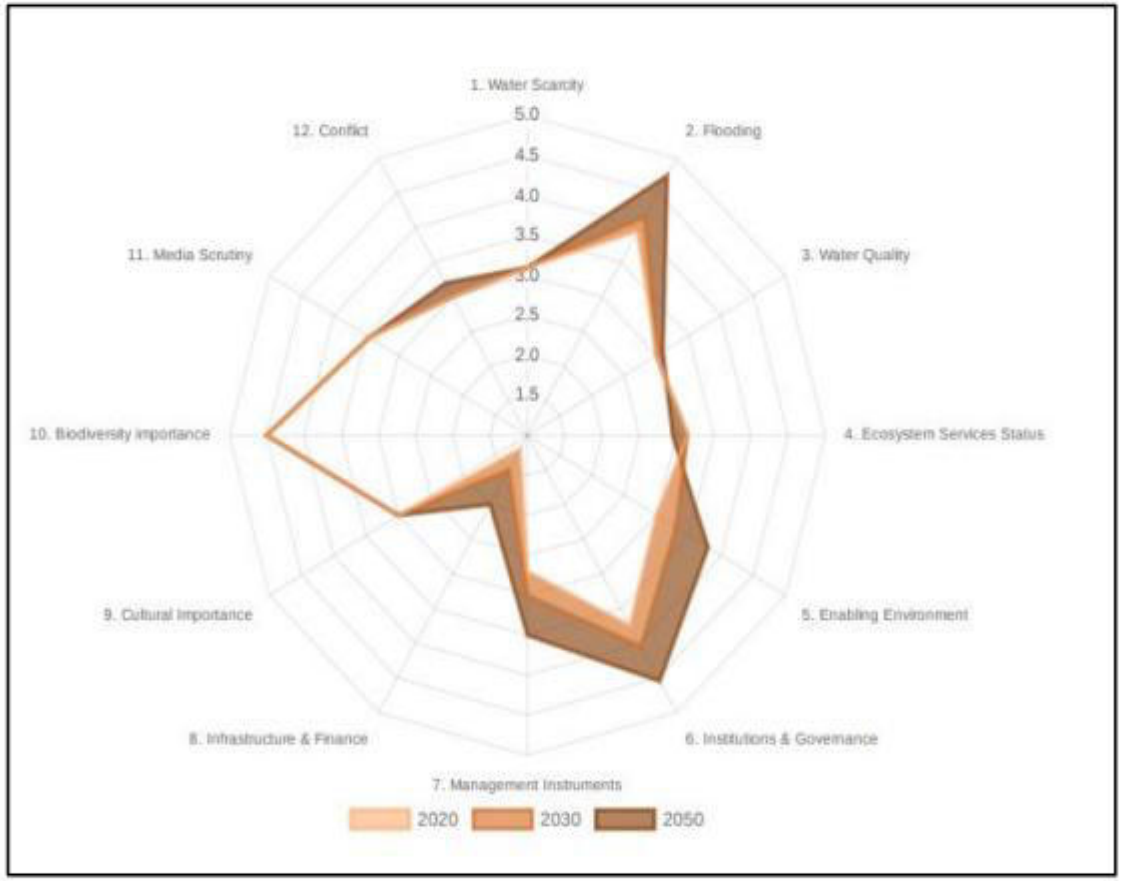
WWF Water Risk Filter levels



Note: Basin risk using the Water Risk Filter Global dataset

Scenario EA Solar Phitsanulok

2020-2050 Scenarios by Current Trend Pathways



Scenario EA Solar Phitsanulok

Picture of Site

Management Measures on water-related risk.

Picture of Manager
Name of Person : Mr. Chartchai Tanatak
Position: Manager Operation and Maintenance

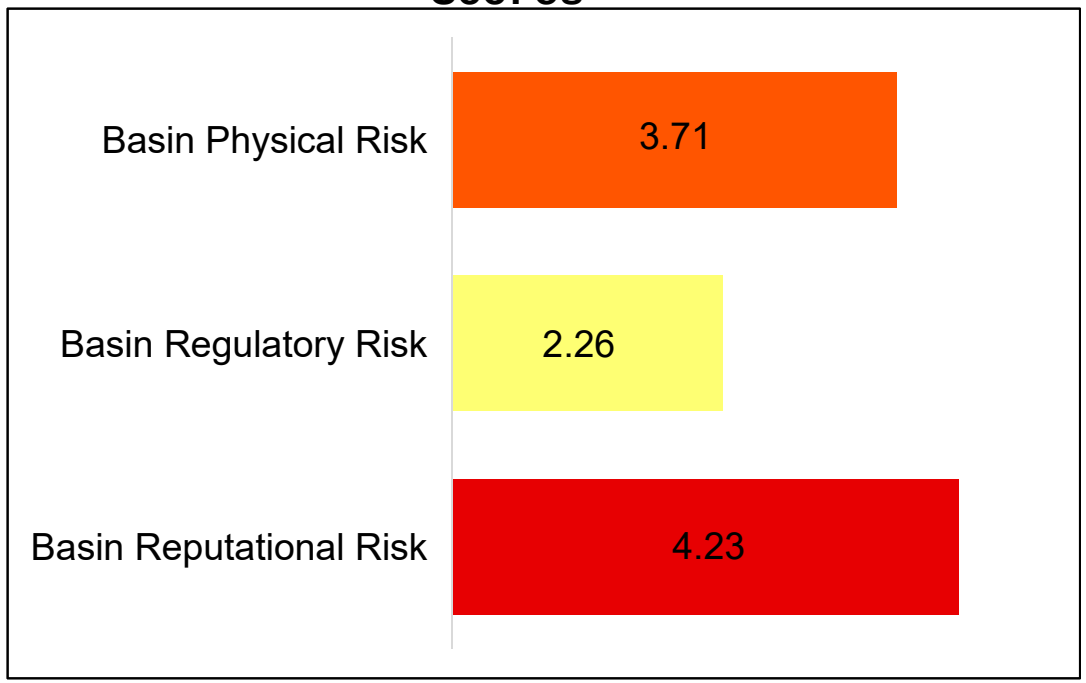
EA Solar Nakorn Sawan

Nakorn Sawan Profile

Plant Type	: Solar
Capacity	: 90 MWH
Basin	: Chao Phraya
People in Site	: 56 people
Electricity Generated	: 202,994,102 MWH
Water Withdrawal	: 8,894 M^3
(Fresh water 38%, Ground Water 62%)	
Water Discharge	: 7,115 M^3

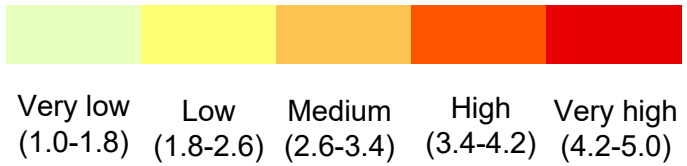
EA Solar Nakorn Sawan

Basin Risk Scores



Operational Risk Scores

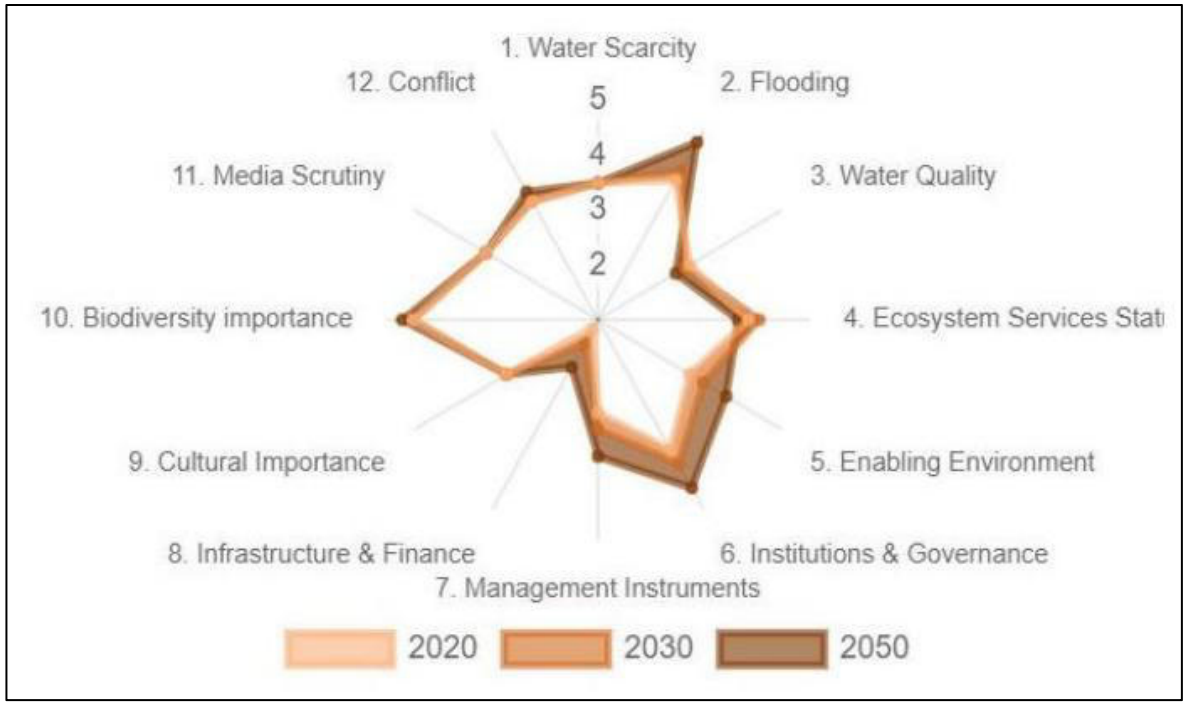
WWF Water Risk Filter levels



Note: Basin risk using the Water Risk Filter Global dataset

Scenario EA Solar Nakorn Sawan

2020-2050 Scenarios by Current Trend Pathways



Scenario EA Solar Nakorn Sawan

Picture of Site

Management Measures on water-related risk.

Picture of Manager
Name of Person : Mr.Sarawut Wongruean
Position: Manager Operation and Maintenance

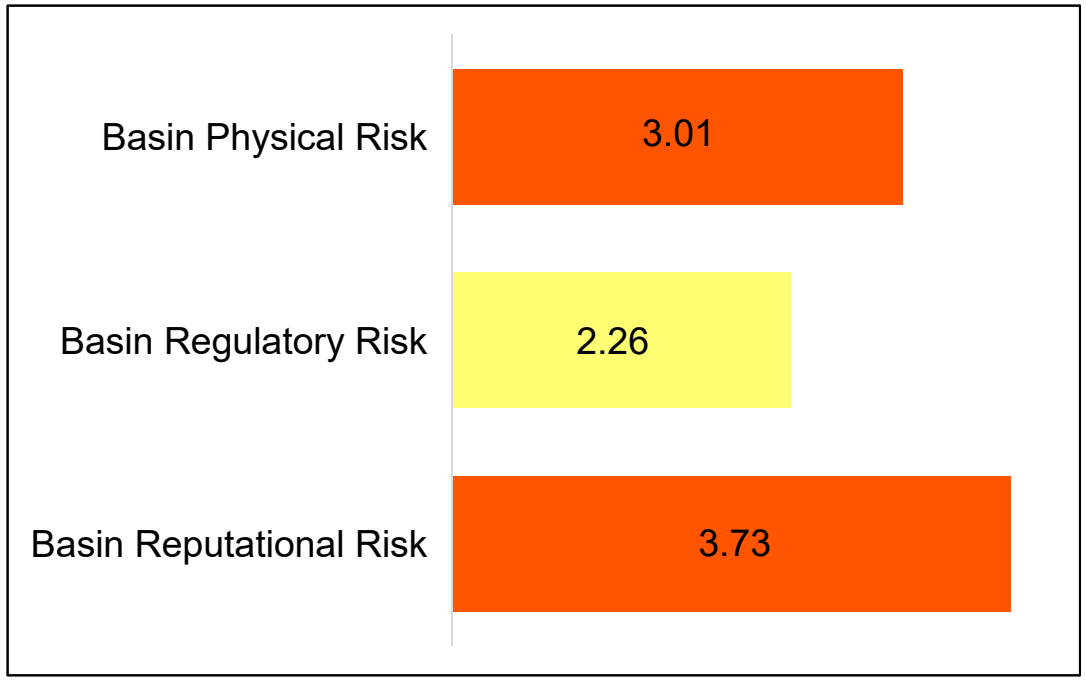
EA Solar Lopburi

Lopburi Profile

Plant Type	: Solar
Capacity	: 8 MWH
Basin	: Chao Phraya
People in Site	: 61 people
Electricity Generated	: 14,741,160 MWH
Water Withdrawal	: 52,834 M^3
(Fresh water 51%, Ground Water 49%)	
Water Discharge	: 7,115 M^3

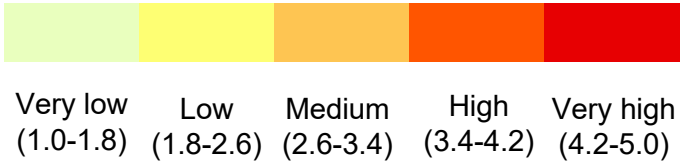
EA Solar Lopburi

Basin Risk Scores



Operational Risk Scores

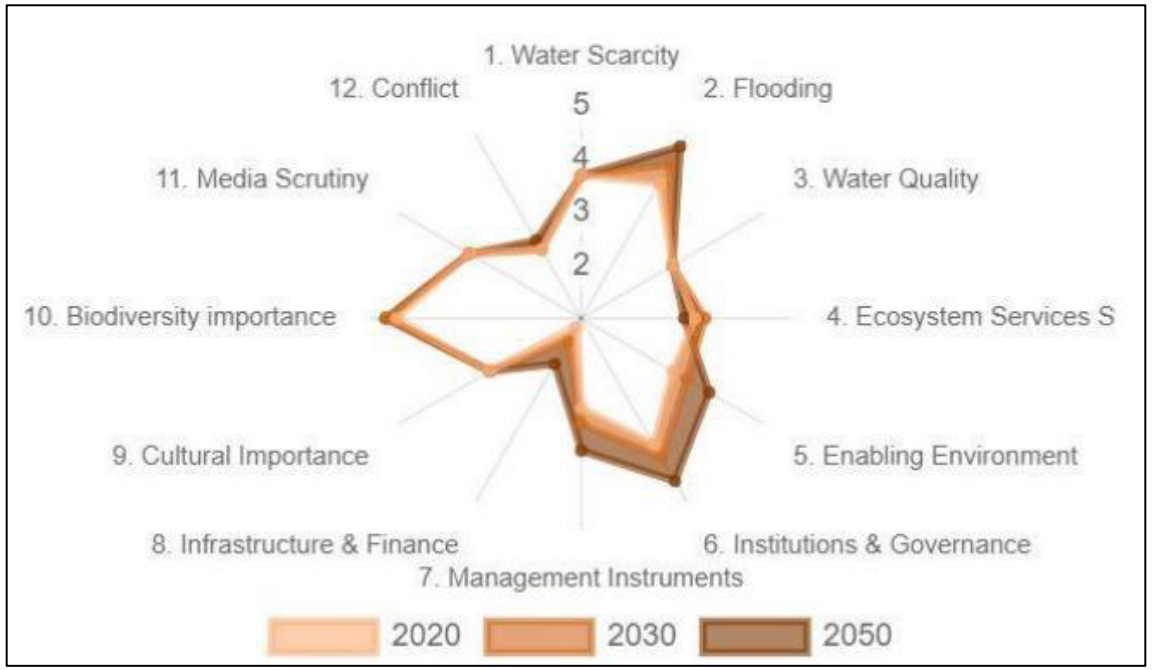
WWF Water Risk Filter levels



Note: Basin risk using the Water Risk Filter Global dataset

Scenario EA Solar Lopburi

2020-2050 Scenarios by Current Trend Pathways



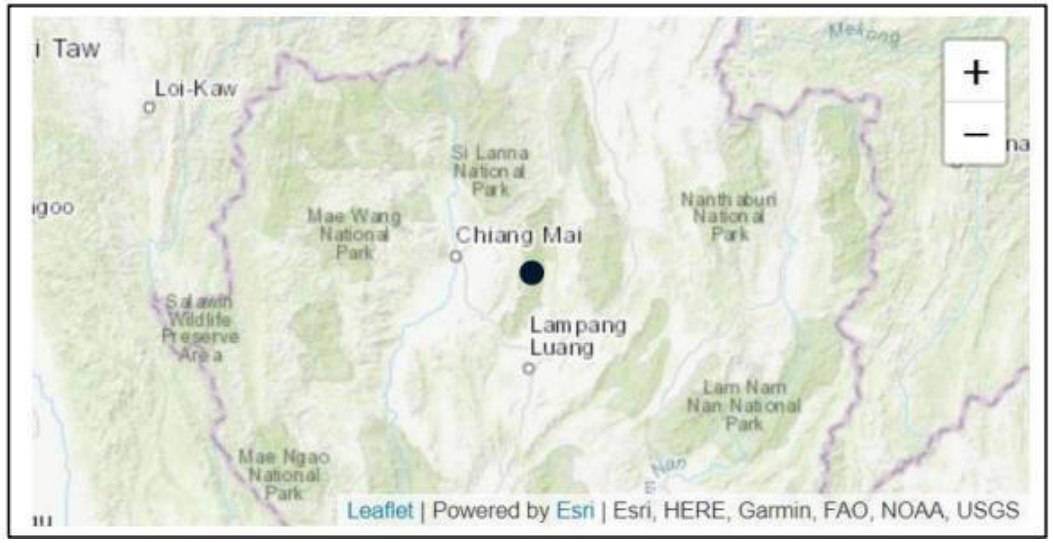
Scenario EA Solar Lopburi

Picture of Site

Management Measures on water-related risk.

Picture of Manager (EA uniform)
Name of Person : Mr.Sarawut Wongruean
Position: Manager Operation and Maintenance

EA Wind Hanuman, Chaiyabhumi

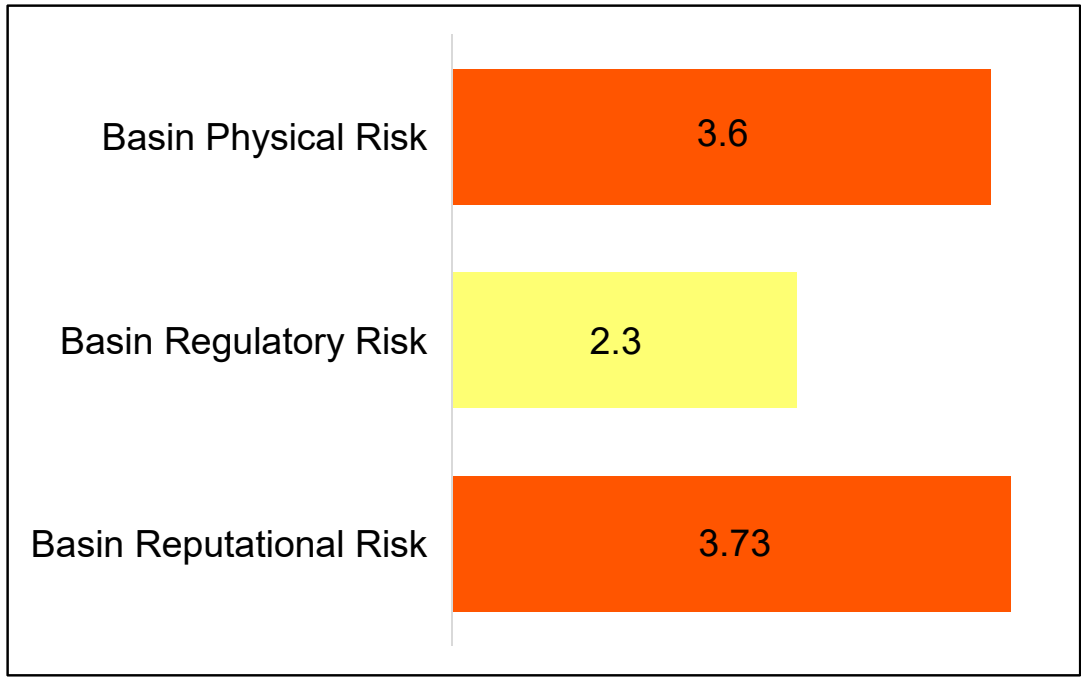


Wind Hanuman, Chaiyabhumi Profile

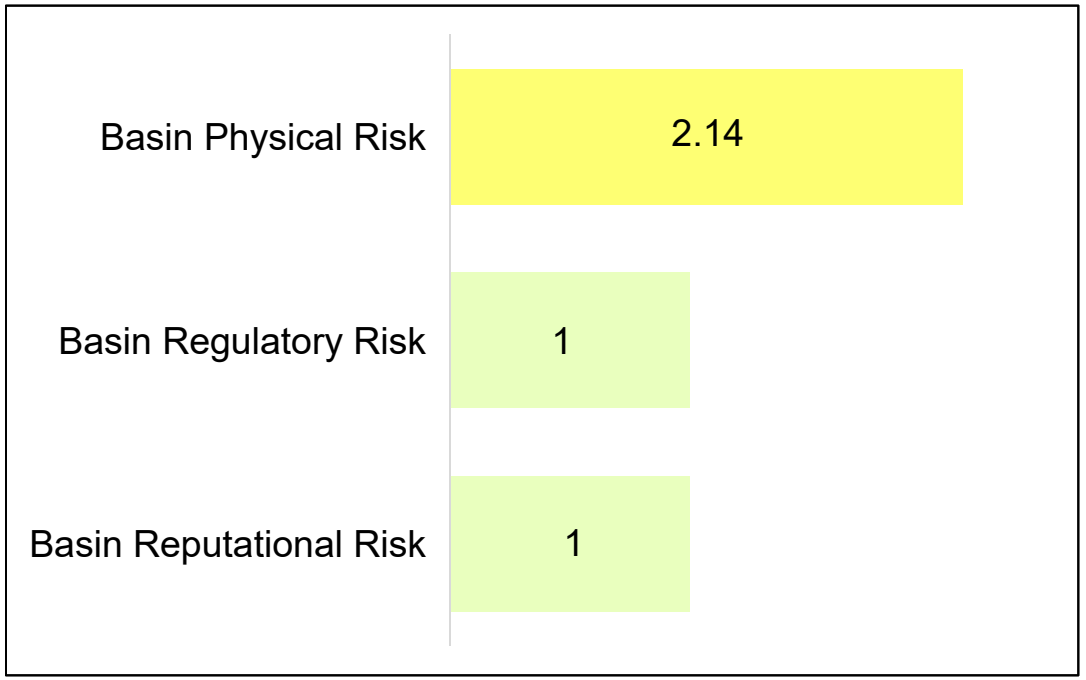
Plant Type	: Wind
Capacity	: 260 MWH
Basin	: Chao Phraya
People in Site	: 80 people
Electricity Generated	: 523,789,431 MWH
Water Withdrawal	: 5,552 M^3
(Fresh water 65%, Ground Water 35%)	
Water Discharge	: 4,441 M^3

EA Wind Hanuman, Chaiyabhumi

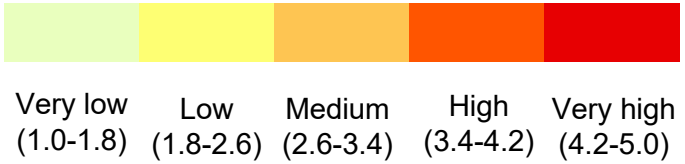
Basin Risk Scores



Operational Risk Scores



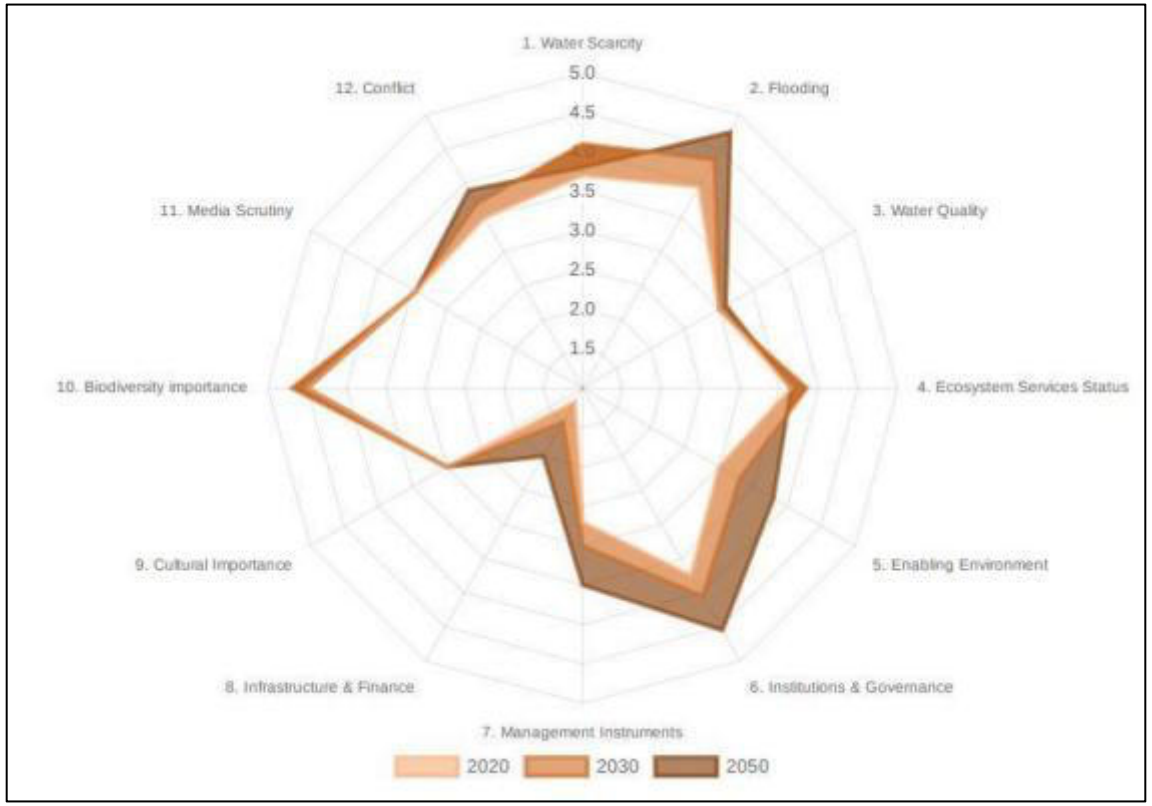
WWF Water Risk Filter levels



Note: Basin risk using the Water Risk Filter Global dataset

Scenario EA Wind Hanuman, Chaiyabhumi

2020-2050 Scenarios by Current Trend Pathways



Scenario EA Wind Hanuman, Chaiyabhumi

Picture of Site

Management Measures on water-related risk.

Picture of Manager (EA uniform)
Name of Person : Mr. Surasit Jitjuk
Position: Manager Operation and Maintenance

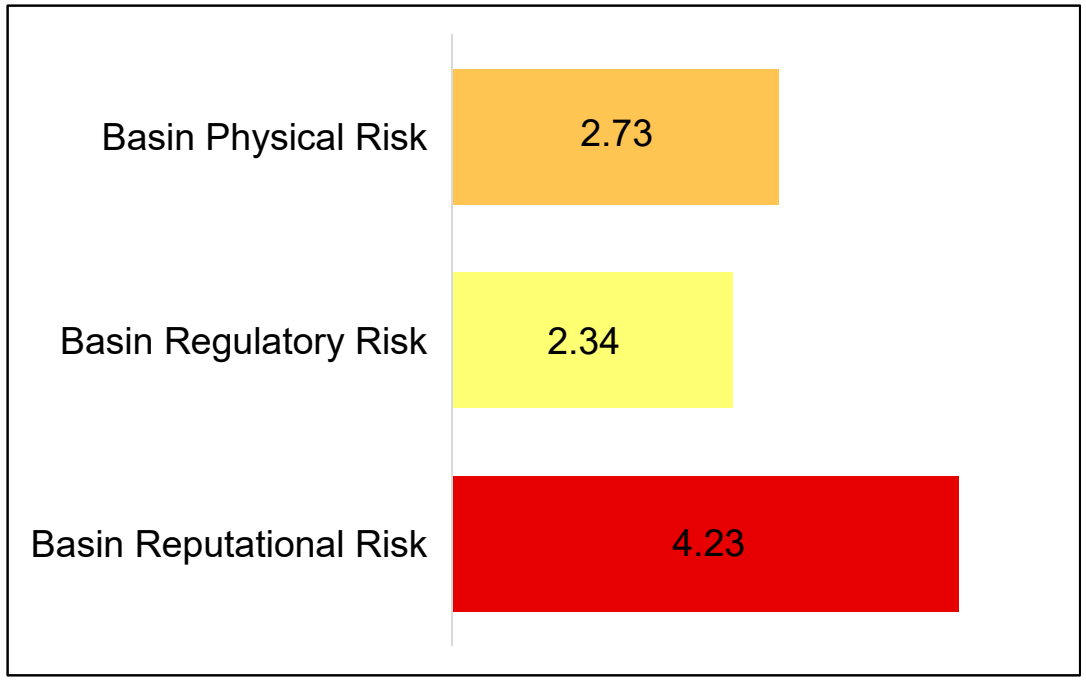
EA Wind Hadkahun, Nakorn Si Thammarat

Wind Hadkahun, Nakorn Si Thammarat Profile

Plant Type	: Wind
Capacity	: 459 MWH
Basin	: Gulf of Thailand
People in Site	: 100 people
Electricity Generated	: 267,671,062 MWH
Water Withdrawal	: 2,902 M^3
(Ground Water 99%, Municipal Water 1%)	
Water Discharge	: 2,321 M^3

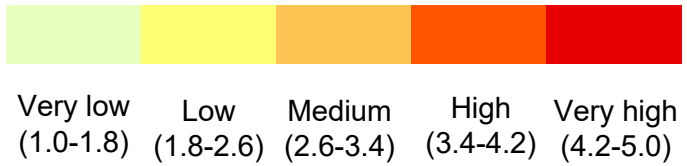
EA Wind Hadkahun, Nakorn Si Thammarat

Basin Risk Scores



Operational Risk Scores

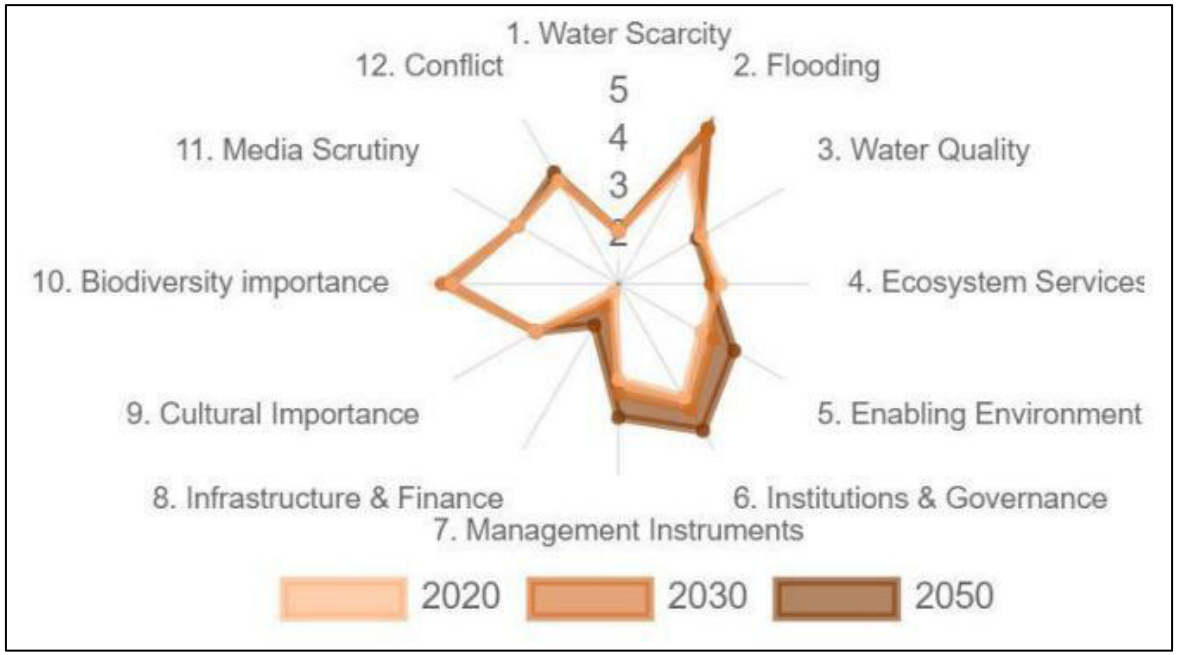
WWF Water Risk Filter levels



Note: Basin risk using the Water Risk Filter Global dataset

Scenario EA Wind Hadkahun, Nakorn Si Thammarat

2020-2050 Scenarios by Current Trend Pathways



Scenario EA Wind Hadkahun, Nakorn Si Thammarat

Picture of Site

Management Measures on water-related risk.

Picture of Manager (EA uniform)
Name of Person : Mr. Pradchaya Suwanchana
Position: Manager Operation and Maintenance

Energy Absolute

Energy Absolute,

Energy for the FUTURE

Water Risk Assessment Report

1. Introduction

In an era where water scarcity and quality issues are increasingly impacting the global economy, conducting a water risk assessment has become an essential practice for businesses. By evaluating the potential threats related to water availability, quality, and regulatory changes, companies can identify vulnerabilities within their operations and supply chains. This proactive approach not only ensures compliance with environmental regulations but also secures business continuity, protects the company's reputation, and supports sustainable resource management.

Energy Absolute (EA) utilizes the World Wildlife Fund's water risk filter (WWF WRF) to evaluate the potential water effects of current and future projects or initiatives.

The WWF WRF is created by the World Wildlife Fund (WWF), an international conservation organization supported by 5 million people across over 100 countries. WWF's mission is to stop the degradation of the planet's natural environment and to build a future in which humans live in harmony with nature, by conserving the world's biological diversity, ensuring that the use of renewable natural resources is sustainable, and promoting the reduction of pollution and wasteful consumption.

2. Methodology

WWF WRF is designed for identifying and ranking water risks. It assists businesses in assessing risks at sites where they operate and where their suppliers are located, and in formulating strategies to address these risks.

WWF WRF cover

- **Basin risks** are focus on the assessment of the risk due to the nature and conditions of the basins in which they operate in three dimension, Physical, regulatory, and reputational risk.

- **Operational risks** are focus on the assessment of the risk based on how they depend on and use water for their activities, as well as how they potentially impact the basin.

Both risk assessment including both impact-related water risks and dependency-related water risks as indicators as follow

- Impact-related water risks: Projected Impacts on Freshwater Biodiversity, Ability to impact downstream water quality, Toxic chemicals used or stored on site, etc.

- Dependency-related water risks: Form of water consumption, Importance of water in operations, Water-intensive energy source dependence, etc.

3. Process[1]

EA Water risk assessment process is developing from WWF WRF are comprise with 4 steps (basin water risk assessment, operation water risk assessment, understanding basin and operational risk assessment results and understanding future water risks) as follow

[1] WWF Water Risk Filter (2023). WWF Water Risk Filter Methodology Documentation, January 2023.

1. Basin water risk assessment

- Identifying company site to include in the assessment.
- Identifying water risk from both dependency and impact perspective:
  - Physical risk
  - Regulatory risk
  - Reputational risk

2. Operation water risk assessment

- Identifying operational risk in each site's business activities

3. Understanding basin and operational risk assessment

- Assess both basin and operational risk to understanding of the potential water risk to EA's business

4. Understanding Future Water Risks

- Understanding water risk in future scenario aligned with Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosure (TCFD)

3.1 Basin water risk assessment

This stage involves identifying geographical location and industry of the sites to include in the water risk assessment. Therefore, the accurate d industry-specific weightings and basin risk scores from WWF WRF can be calculated.

EA had identified the operation site that would be included in the assessment from EA's operation, supply chain (upstream and downstream activities) and product use phase in total number of 6 sites as follow:

Location	Site	Industry
Lampang, Thailand	EA Solar Lampang	EEP - Solar, Wind industry
Lop Buri, Thailand	EA Solar Lopburi	EEP - Solar, Wind industry
Nakhon Sawan, Thailand	EA Solar Nakornsawan	EEP - Solar, Wind industry
Phitsanulok, Thailand	EA Solar Phisanulok	EEP - Solar, Wind industry
Nakhon Si Thammarat, Thailand	Hadkanghan	EEP - Solar, Wind industry
Chaiyaphum, Thailand	Hanuman wind farm	EEP - Solar, Wind industry

WRF provides a comprehensive basin risk assessment of all three risk types:

- **Physical risks**: consider whether the water levels in the river basin are insufficient, excessively high, unsuitable for consumption or use and/or if the nearby ecosystems have deteriorated. This, in

turn, can adversely affect the benefits that the water ecosystem service.

- **Regulatory risks**: associated with the way water resources are controlled (or governed) within a specific region or nation. Consequently, it is closely connected to the principle of sound governance and the reality that businesses flourish in an environment characterized by stability, efficiency, and the enforcement of appropriate regulations.
- **Reputational risk**: associated with the impressions held by stakeholders and the local population on whether businesses operate in an environmentally conscious and accountable way concerning water usage.

3.2 Operation water risk assessment

In this step, EA has identified the business importance in each site to be 3 business importance level (High/medium/low) for operational assessment as follow:

Location	Site	Business Importance
Lampang, Thailand	EA Solar Lampang	Medium
Lop Buri, Thailand	EA Solar Lopburi	Low
Nakhon Sawan, Thailand	EA Solar Nakornsawan	Medium
Phitsanulok, Thailand	EA Solar Phisanulok	Medium
Nakhon Si Thammarat, Thailand	Hadkanghan	High

Location	Site	Business Importance
Chaiyaphum, Thailand	Hanuman wind farm	High

Operational water risks are assessed at a site-level by filling operational risk questionnaire covering all three risk types: physical, regulatory, and reputational.

3.3 Understanding basin and operational risk assessment

Water risk assessment help EA to identify priority area of high risk in current state. The result will assist EA to implemented action was made to avoid reduce or mitigate the impacts.

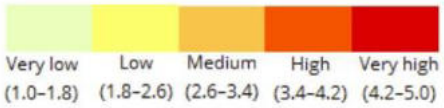
- **Site summary**

  In the site level, the result show that

  - EA Solar Nakornsawan is the site that has highest basin risk.
  - EA Solar Phisanulok is the site that has highest operational risk.

- **Assessment of impacts on local stakeholder**

  Impact on local stakeholder can be assess by focusing on cultural importance risk categories which focus on how important of water to local communities, indigenous and traditional people in their daily life, religion, and culture. The result show that none of EA's



site has high or very high risk in this category.

3.4 Understanding Future Water Risks

Future water risk assessment based on scenario analysis is a method to manage uncertainties and is a useful approach for forward-looking assessment of climate and water related risks. WRF scenarios dataset is based on a combination of the most relevant climate scenarios (IPCC AR5 Representative Concentration Pathways – RCP) and socio-economic scenarios (IIASA Shared Socioeconomic Pathways – SSP). In this stage EA will assess future water risk by reviewing 2 scenarios on year 2050 follow WWF WRF guide which including:

- Current trend scenario: this scenario is incorporate between intermediate emissions (RCP4.5 / RCP6.0) and middle of the road socio-economic aspects (SSP2)
- Pessimistic scenario: this scenario is incorporate between high emissions (RCP6.0 / RCP8.5) and regional rivalry socio-economic aspects (SSP3).

The assessment was conducted on 3 aspects as follow:

- **Future water quantities available**

  This assessment will be focus on water scarcity risk category since it is referring to the physical abundance or lack of freshwater resources. The result show that 4 EA's sites have high risk in both scenario (EA Solar Lampang, EA Solar Lopburi, EA Solar Nakornsawan and Hanuman wind farm)

- **Future water quality-related risks**

  This assessment will be focus on water quality risk category since it is referring to water quality and water pollution. The result show that only EA Solar Lopburi has high risk in both scenarios.

- **Future potential regulatory changes at a local level**

  This assessment will be focus on enabling environment risk category since it is focus on freshwater policy and law status on national level. The result show that all EA's sites have high risk in current trend scenario and very high risk in Pessimistic scenario.

Water Risk Filter Basin Risk Results Scenarios 2050				1. Water Scarcity			3. Water Quality			5. Enabling Environment		
Site ID	Company Name	Site Name	River Basin	BRC1_O50	BRC1_C50	BRC1_P50	BRC3_O50	BRC3_C50	BRC3_P50	BRC5_O50	BRC5_C50	BRC5_P50
6625d7772	Energy Absolute Plc.	EA Solar Lampang	Chao Phraya	3.7	3.8	3.9	3	3.1	3.1	2.2	3.8	4.6
6625d80d2	Energy Absolute Plc.	EA Solar Lopburi	Chao Phraya	3.6	3.7	3.9	3.7	3.9	4.2	3	3.8	4.6
6625d7c82	Energy Absolute Plc.	EA Solar Nakornsawa	Chao Phraya	3.4	3.5	3.7	2.5	2.7	3.2	3	3.8	4.6
6625d7262	Energy Absolute Plc.	EA Solar Phisanulok	Chao Phraya	3	3.1	3.3	2.9	3.1	3.2	3	3.8	4.6
6625d4a62	Energy Absolute Plc.	Hadkanghan	Gulf of Thailand	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.8	2.9	3.1	3	3.8	4.6
6625d6de2	Energy Absolute Plc.	Hanuman wind farm	Mekong	3.4	3.5	3.7	3	3.1	3.3	2.2	3.8	4.6

Future scenario assessment result from WWF WRF

Water Efficiency Management Programs

Our water efficiency management Programs aligned with the company's overall sustainability objectives. In adherence to our Quality, Environmental, Energy, and Occupational Health & Safety Policy, 3Rs strategy ISO14001 Standard and Groundwater act, we have intensively focused on reusing wastewater effluent in process.

Water use assessment to identify opportunities for water efficiency improvements

Water use assessment	Description
Water use assessment	EA's Water use assessment has been conducted regularly on regular basic at least using WWF Water Risk Filter, This includes in-depth analysis of our water-related risk, unveiling various opportunities for improvement. By tracking and evaluating our waste generation, these audits have been instrumental in ISO 14001 Standard and Groundwater act. In 2023, EA has implemented Water use assessment to following facilities; Energy absolute public company limited (Kabinburi, Lampang and Nakornsawan branch), EA Solar Phisanulok Company Limited, EA Solar Company Limited, EA Wind Hadkanghan 3 company limited and Hanuman Project.
Outcomes	-The Water use assessment allows EA to improve water reduction.

Water management project implementation in 2023

In 2023, EA group has implemented water management projects as following;

Water Management Projects	Description
Use of blowdown water from cooling tower to replace pipe water in the fire-fighting system project	EA has project on use of blowdown water from cooling tower to replace pipe water in the fire-fighting system: The project helps reduce pipe water consumption by 1,480 cubic meters or 1.19% of water required to be filled in the cooling tower.
Reuse of treated water for plant cleaning project	EA has project on reuse of treated water for plant cleaning: The project reduces use of pipe water by 38 cubic meters or 0.03% of total pipe water consumption of the plant.
Controls the quality of wastewater project	EA has controls the quality of wastewater from its operations by implementing a treatment system suitable for the type of wastewater generated. This ensures that the measured quality of the wastewater before discharge into the environment complies with legal requirements.
Project reduce water used by standardization of EC	EA has project to reduce water used by standardization of EC (Electrical Conductivity) parameter in Water Rinse2 and Water Rinse4 in order to reduce the addition of DI water (water that passes through the deionization process), which can reduce the amount of tap water used to produce DI water by 50.4 cubic meters/month.
Car Body and Parts Surface Cleaning System Project before EDP Coating Process	Car Body and Parts Surface Cleaning System Project before EDP Coating Process by enhancing the quality of the workpieces after the coating process, the water consumption in DI water production has been reduced by 878 liters per car.

Awareness training

EA promotes training programs as well as shares best practices on the importance of water management to our workforce. Our enhanced training programs in 2023 includes;

Training Programs	Description
Quality, Environmental, and Occupational Health & Safety Policy	-Training objectives: To ensure that employees understand the framework and guidelines for conducting business in alignment with the intention to consider environmental issues. -Number of Participants: 16 people -Participant target group: Employees at all levels -Quantitative results: The test results passed 100%
ISO 9001:2015 & ISO 14001:2015 Requirement and internal audit	-Training objectives: To ensure that employees have the knowledge and understanding of environmental management system requirements, and to apply this knowledge in organizational operations to reduce environmental problems and pollution, there is a systematic internal management in place that adheres to international standards. -Number of participants: 133 people -Participant target group: Employees at all levels -Quantitative results: The test results passed 100%
ISO9001&ISO14001 Awareness (Quality and Environment Management)	-Training objectives: To develop the awareness and capabilities of personnel, equipping them with the necessary knowledge and skills for planning, implementing, maintaining, operating, and improving the environmental management system

Training Programs	Description
	-Number of participants: 29 people -Participant target group: Employees at all levels -Quantitative results: The test results passed 100%
Basic knowledge of the Environmental Management System standard (ISO 14001)	-Training objectives: To provide employees with knowledge and understanding of the environmental management system and to apply it in organizational operations to reduce environmental problems and pollution, ensuring systematic internal management in accordance with international standards. -Number of participants: 448 people -Participant target group: Employees at all levels -Quantitative results: The test results passed 100%
Environmental Aspect	-Training objectives: To provide employees with knowledge and understanding of environmental management, including the principles and practices for assessing environmental issues. -Number of participants: 77 people -Participant target group: Employees at all levels -Quantitative results: The test results passed 100%

Water Consumption in Water Stressed Area

In 2023, we used 95,446.04 cubic meters of total water consumption. Although our business does not primarily use water in our production processes, we pay great attention to water scarcity, which is a serious problem across many nations. We use the aqueduct tools developed by the World Resource Institute (WRI) to evaluate water stress. We found that 58 percent of the total amount of water consumed was from units located in very high-risk areas and 13 percent was located in high-risk areas. However, due to operating a business that does not primarily use water and we have continuous water management plan. Therefore, there will be no significant impact on the community and the surrounding environment.

Figure 1 The Aqueduct Tools by the World Resource Institute (WRI) to evaluate water stress.

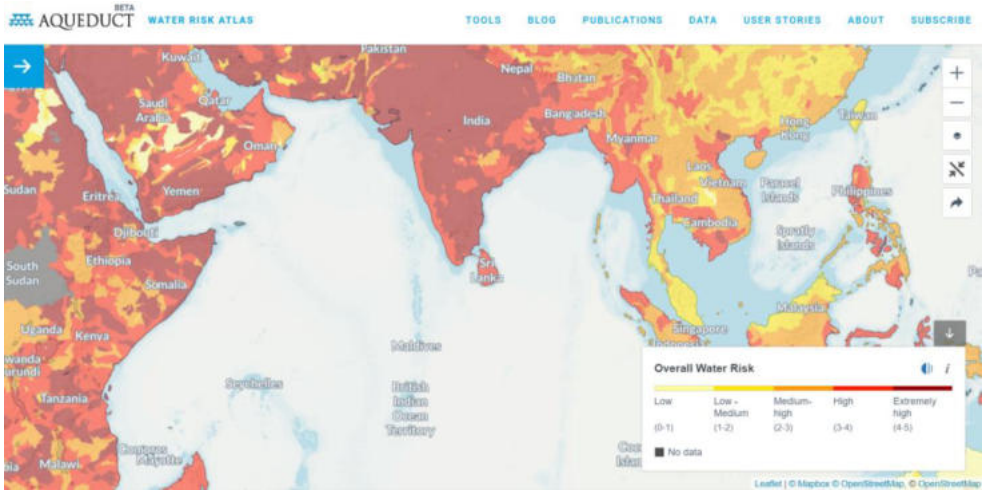


Table 1 Our business location compared with the baseline water stress.

No.	Site Name	City	Baseline Water Stress
1	Wind Farm at Songkhla and Nakhon Si Thammarat (Wind Hadkunghan 3)	Nakhon Si Thammarat	Low - Medium
2	Hanuman Wind Farm 1 Project	Chaiyaphum	High
3	Hanuman Wind Farm 5 Project	Chaiyaphum	High
4	Hanuman Wind Farm 8 Project	Chaiyaphum	High
5	Hanuman Wind Farm 9 Project	Chaiyaphum	High
6	Hanuman Wind Farm 10 Project	Chaiyaphum	High
7	Solar Farm at Lopburi	Lopburi	High
8	Solar Farm at Nakhon Sawan	Nakhon Sawan	High
9	Solar Farm at Lampang	Lampang	Extremely High
10	Solar Farm at Phitsanulok	Phitsanulok	Low - Medium

Water Consumption in Water Stressed Area

Table 2 Total water withdrawal and Total water consumption in water stress areas.

Water consumption in Water-Stressed target 2023: Reduce 3% water Consumption in Water-Stressed Areas from year 2022

	Unit	2020	2021	2022	2023	Target 2023
Total water withdrawal	Million cubic meters	0.03449667	0.04342122	0.06205448	0.06955104	
Total water discharge	Million cubic meters	0.02759734	0.03473698	0.04964358	0.05564083	
Water Consumption in Water-Stressed Areas	Million cubic meters	0.00689933	0.00868424	0.01241090	0.01391021	0.01203857

Figure 2 Proportion of Water Consumption in Water Stress Area.