Establishing Kawasaki Shipbuilding Corporation

Kawasaki spun off its ship division and established Kawasaki Shipbuilding Corporation as a wholly owned subsidiary on October 1, 2002.

The company's shipbuilding division was expected to easily stay well

<Outline of the new company>
Name: Kawasaki Environmental Engineering, Ltd.
Head Office: Chuo Ward, Kobe City
Capital: 3.5 billion yen
Operations: Design, manufacture, sale, and repair of municipal waste incineration plants, industrial waste treatment plants, resource recycling facilities, water treatment facilities, etc.

Subsequently, Kawasaki formulated a medium-

Kawaju Equipment Tech was now equipped with the capability to provide advanced technology and customized services in a wide range of areas, including maintenance of cargo handling machinery, sluice gates, and movable structures; design, fabrication, and installation of factory machinery and equipment; painting and transportation work for steel structures; and various services such as design contracting, copying services, as well as sales and leasing of office equipment. As a result of these reorganizations and consolidations, the Steel Structure & Industrial Equipment Division along with its affiliated companies as a whole reinforced their business foundations and expanded operations with the capability to handle everything from engineering to maintenance for a wide range of products.

" Comprehensive business alliance and capital tie-up between Kawasaki Safety Service Industries, Ltd. and Air Water Inc.

In July 2003, Kawasaki Safety Service Industries, Ltd. (KSSI), and its parent company, Kawasaki Heavy Industries, reached a basic agreement with Air Water Inc. to bolster their partnership with an eye to expanding their healthcare-related businesses. KSSI possessed a

1) Formulating the K21 Medium-Term Business Plan

The K21 medium-term business plan formulated in 2000 laid out a plan for boosting the marginal profit rate by cutting fixed costs and transforming business models based on the basic policies of ³TXDO IROORZHG E\ TXDQWLW\´ DQG ³VHOHF\ particular, Kawasaki positioned the Shipbuilding and Plant &

Moreover, since Kawasaki was expecting a steady flow of large orders, it became a company-wide challenge to fulfill them without a hitch. The real trick was using a skilled labor force to maintain and improve quality while seamlessly passing on the technology and skills it possessed to the next generation that would take the torch and bear it into the future. In a greying Japanese society, the prolonged pension gap resulting from the reform of the public pension system had also become a major social problem.

Anticipating the social problems looming on the horizon, Kawasaki revised its mandatory retirement age with an eye to ensuring job security. Stabilizing employment was one of the principles of TARGET, which would relieve employees' concerns about retirement and revitalize the workplace. Under the new system, the mandatory retirement age for general employees was gradually raised from 61 to

The Kawasaki

Clerical and engineering personnel were transferred to the head office and other internal companies between October 2012 and March 2014.

Plant & Infrastructure Company

In 2011, Kawasaki decided to strengthen organizational functions and improve efficiency at the Plant & Infrastructure Company. It would do that by consolidating its engineering and common back-office functions, which were dispersed throughout the Kobe and Harima Works, into a new administrative office at the Kobe Works, and transferred Harima Works employees to the Kobe Works in September of the same year.
As a result, the manufacturing division of the Harima Works was positioned as a common production base for all business units (BUs) of the Plant & Infrastructure Company, and all BUs were poised to join hands in better utilizing the plant.

Precision Machinery Company (Robot Division)

In April 2012, the Robot Division incorporated the sales division of the Kawasaki Machine Systems (KMS) robot business to establish an organizational structure that would enable it to work closely with the development, design, and engineering divisions in developing strategies and quickly delivering solutions that would fulfill customer needs via better product development and improvement. In April 2012, the service division was transferred to Kawasaki Robot Service, Ltd., which was established in January of the same year by spinning off

The company also sought to enhance enterprise value by leveraging the synergy created from combining businesses across internal company boundaries.
As a result, free cash flow improved significantly, and before-tax

Establishing the Aerospace Systems Company

In the area of aerospace, Kawasaki merged the Aerospace Company and the *DV 7XUELQH 0DFKLQHU\ &RPSD(

In the same year, Kawasaki (Chongqing) Robotics Engineering Co., Ltd. (KCRE) was established in Chongqing, the world capital for electronics manufacturing services (EMS). In addition to manufacturing and selling robots, KCRE expanded into the production line building business, handling everything from design to the start-up of factory assembly lines for automobile manufacturers.
Kawasaki established locations across Asia, from South Korea to Taiwan and Thailand. In Singapore, it launched the Singapore Kawasaki Robot Center (SKRC) in 2014 to provide after-sales services, and in 2017, the Singapore Kawasaki Robot Engineering Center (SKRE) to provide support for industrial robot applications

2) Establishment of the Social Contribution Activities Policy

In November 2018, Kawasaki established the Kawasaki Group Social Contribution Activities Policy in order to clarify its official position regarding community engagement and its impact. Kawasaki is a good corporate citizen committed to fulfilling its corporate social responsibility through engagement and coexistence with local communities with a focus on the following areas.

(1) The Kawasaki Group, as a corporate citizen, constructs a good relationship with local communities and contributes to their development.
- ‡ Operating Kawasaki Good Times World
- ‡ Operating the Kawasaki Good Times Foundation in the U.S.
- ‡ Donating money and Kawasaki products to aid victims and areas hit by disasters around the world

(2) The Kawasaki Group supports the next generation who lead the technology of the future.
- ‡ Hosting science classes for elementary school students
- ‡ 3DUWLFLSDWLQJ LQ WKH <RXQJ VW elementary, junior high, and high school students with opportunities to experience the fun of science
- ‡ Operating Kawasaki Robostage, where visitors can experience the cutting-edge technology and know-how behind Kawasaki robots

(3) The Kawasaki Group preserves the environment and achieves a sustainable society.

Corporations are also required to contribute to solving issues facing
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mission statement, "Kawasaki, working as one for the good of the
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do its share in achieving the SDGs and believes that it can make a
When looking at its material issues in 2018, Kawasaki identified the
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Kawasaki Group's Approach to the SDGs

[Management Targets (FY2021)]