





• Renewable energy ·····

We are expanding renewable energy, including the installation of clean solar and wind energy generation equipment and the purchase of green power. This reached 4% of our total global electricity consumption

by the end of FY2020, more than meeting our target of 2%. Our next challenge is to raise clean energy levels to at least 20% globally by FY2030.

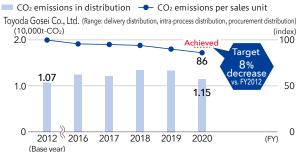
CO₂ emissions, CO₂ emissions per sales unit (index) *1







CO₂ emissions in distribution, CO₂ emissions per sales unit (index)*1

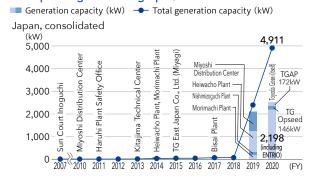


^{*1} Emissions per sales unit (index) is a figure obtained taking FY2012 as 100 [CO₂ conversion factor]

The CO_2 conversion factors used for Japan^{*2} are the 1990 Keidanren factors. The CO_2 conversion factors used for other countries are from the GHG Protocol (2001).

*2 Electricity: 0.3707t-CO₂/MWh, class A fuel oil: 2.69577t-CO₂/kL, LPG: 3.00397t-CO₂/t, Town gas: 2.15701t-CO₂/1,000 Nm³, Kerosene: 2.53155 t-CO₂/ kL, LNG: 2.68682t-CO₂/t, Gasoline: 2.36063t-CO₂/kL (excluding external factors of gas companies' town gas heat conversion)

Solar power generation graph (does not include stand-alone systems such as outside lights with solar panels)





Reductions in 6 greenhouse gases*3

Of the six greenhouse gases, Toyoda Gosei Co., Ltd. uses three (HFC, PFC, SF6) and is conducting activities to reduce all of them. By FY2015 we had completed a switch to alternative gases with a low environmental impact for the shield gas used in the production of steering wheel cores and other gases. This has resulted in a 74% decrease in greenhouse gases since FY2012. We will continue these reduction activities in the future.

*3 Hydrofluorocarbon (HFC), perfluorocarbon (PFC), sulfur hexafluoride (SF₆), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O), nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃)

Trend in greenhouse gas (6 gases) emissions (CO₂ equivalents)

