

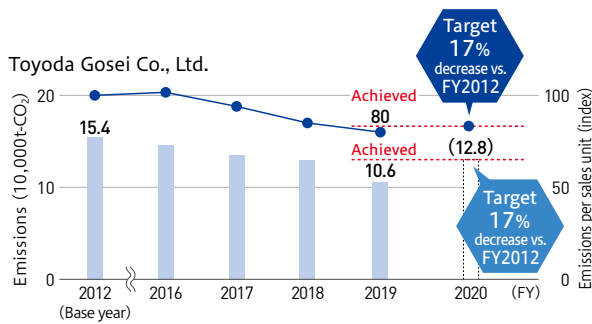
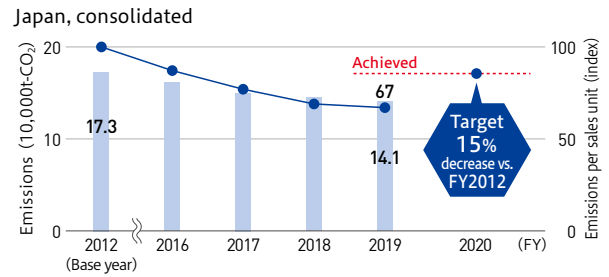
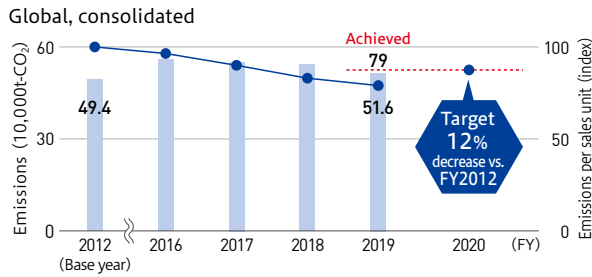


• Renewable energy

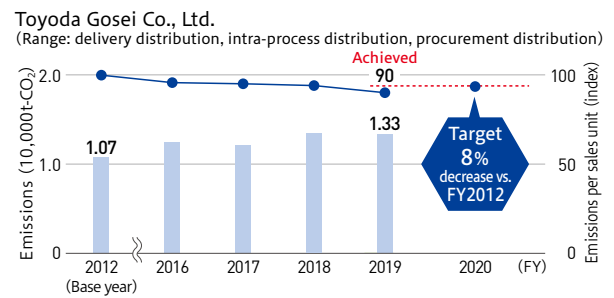
We are moving toward a target of using renewable energy equivalent to 2% of our total global electricity consumption by FY2020. This includes installation of solar and wind clean

energy generation equipment and the purchase of green power. Our next challenge is to raise clean energy levels to at least 20% globally by FY2030.

CO₂ emissions, CO₂ emissions per sales unit (index)*4



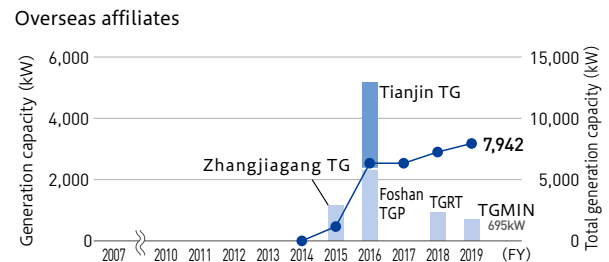
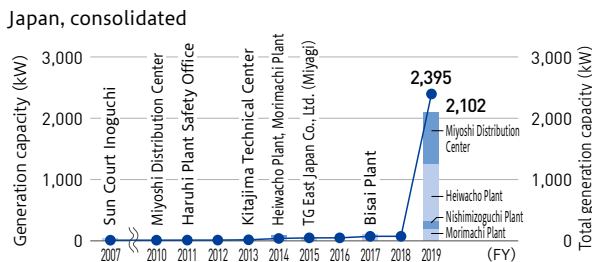
CO₂ emissions in distribution, CO₂ emissions per sales unit (index)*4



*4 Emissions per sales unit (index) is a figure obtained taking FY2012 as 100 [CO₂ conversion factor]. The CO₂ conversion factors used for Japan*5 are the 1990 Keidanren factors. The CO₂ conversion factors used for other countries are from the GHG Protocol (2001).

*5 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*6

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.

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

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

