

Reducing Emissions of Greenhouse Gases

Kyoto Protocol Targets Beaten for Two Years Running

Greenhouse gas emissions by the Yokohama Rubber Group in Japan in FY2007 were 8.5% lower than in 1990, the second year running in which reductions exceeded the target set for Japan by the Kyoto Protocol. This was due principally to the introduction of high-efficiency

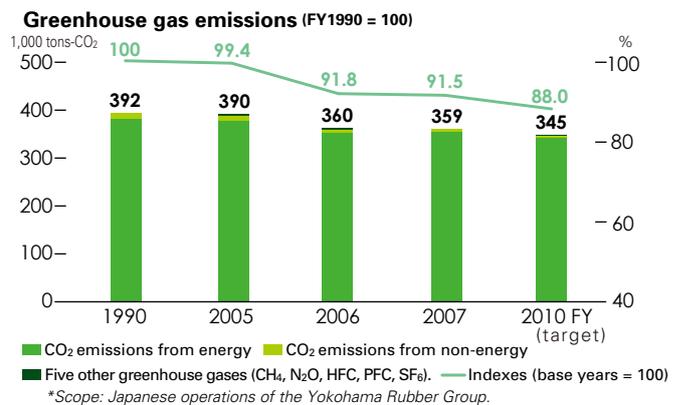
cogeneration systems, as a result of which 47% of total power consumption of production operations in Japan was produced in-house. Looking ahead, Yokohama Rubber plans to introduce renewable energies as well.

Breakdown of greenhouse gas emissions in FY2007

Type of greenhouse gas	Emission (1,000 tons-CO ₂)	Percentage of total
CO ₂ emissions from energy	354	98.7
CO ₂ emissions from non-energy	4.5	1.25
CH ₄	0.06	0.02
N ₂ O	0.2	0.07
HFC	0	0
PFC	0.003	0.0
SF ₆	0	0

*Method of calculation of indices: Calculated in accordance with Guidelines on Calculation of Business Establishments' Greenhouse Gas Emissions (Ministry of the Environment of Japan) up to FY2005, and in accordance with the method provided for by the system for calculation, reporting, and publication of greenhouse gas emissions based on the Act on Promotion of Global Warming Countermeasures from FY2006.

*Base year rate: 1990 is used as the base year for all gases except HFC, PFC, and SF₆, for which 1995 is used as the base year in accordance with the Kyoto Protocol.



Mie Plant takes home top Chairman's Award

In May 2008, the Mie Plant, which is at the center of Yokohama Rubber's tire production operations, took home the Chairman's Award in the industrial category of the Sixth Japan Cogeneration Center Awards. This is the top honor awarded for outstanding cogeneration system (CGS) projects, making this the second year in succession that Yokohama Rubber has received one of the Center's awards, the Mishima Plant's CGS being the tire industry's first recipient of the Environmental Protection Encouragement Award in 2007.



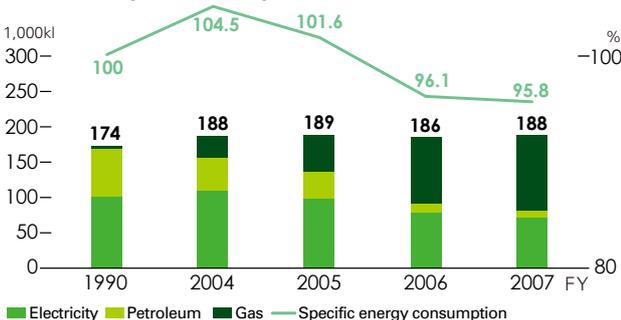
Plant general manager Yoshito Mochinaga (far left) holds the award certificate alongside Hisataka Okada, Director-General of the Environmental Control Secretariat.

Further Enhancing Visualization of Energy Control

Energy control at production operations in Japan has as its target a reduction of at least 1% from the previous year in terms of specific energy consumption (e/t).* Owing to the expansion of plant capacity and installation of large-scale facilities, however, this target could not be attained in FY2007, when e/t was reduced by 0.3% from

the previous year. In FY2008, e/t will be reduced by at least 1% through a combination of 1) sweeping energy-conservation activities, 2) on-site improvements, 3) visualization of energy use, and 4) entry of improvement activities in "blue sheets" in order to share information about them with other sections.

Energy use and specific energy consumption in domestic production operations (FY1990 = 100)



*e/t: Specific energy consumption, where "e" stands for energy use and "t" for the volume of production (quantity of tires replaced during servicing in the case of Yokohama Rubber).

Example of energy conservation activity

Model: With Velcro attachments

Section 3 vulcanization process heat retention and restoration activity (internal manufacture of insulation material)

In-house manufacture: Heat resistant material (silicon based)

Example of blue sheet activity: Internal manufacture of insulation material for vulcanization process (Mie Plant)