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Yamaha Group in Japan  
■ Yamaha Corporation  
Headquarters Area, Toyooka Factory,  
Kakegawa Factory (Including Iwata Factory, Yamanashi Kogei Co., Ltd.),  
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Data collected from April 1, 2007, to March 31, 2008

## Environmental Expenses

Environmental capital investment in FY2007 decreased by ¥370 million from the previous year to ¥440 million. Principal investments were for the conversion of heavy oil boilers at the Toyooka Factory to LNG\*1 and the renewal of air conditioning facilities and power receiving facilities. Environmental expenses decreased by ¥190 million to ¥2,566 million.

\*1 LNG: An abbreviation of liquefied natural gas. Liquefaction occurs when natural gas is cooled to -162°C. As LNG can be transported using tanker trucks, it can be used outside of typical natural gas supply areas.

## Environmental Effects

### 1. Environmental Conservation Effects

Yamaha Group's CO<sub>2</sub> emissions fell by 6,700 tons from FY2006 to 99,800 tons owing to factors including the impact of the installation of a cogeneration system at the Tenryu Factory (currently Yamaha Fine Technologies Co., Ltd.). Water consumption fell by 270,000 m<sup>3</sup> year on year to 2,150,000 m<sup>3</sup> owing to factors including improvement of excess supply to facilities.

As a result of the Yamaha Group's recycling efforts to achieve Zero Emissions, final disposal at landfills decreased by 42 tons year on year to approximately 13 tons. Emissions of chemical substances increased by 4 tons.

### 2. Economic Effects

Heating and lighting costs rose by ¥66 million from the previous year to ¥3,307 million as a result of a steep rise in fuel prices. Water costs fell by about ¥2 million to ¥27 million, and sewerage costs fell by roughly ¥1 million to ¥39 million. Waste disposal costs fell by approximately ¥26 million to ¥440 million.

As a result of a review of waste disposal methods and the conversion of waste to valuable materials, income from the sale of valuable materials increased by ¥44 million year on year, resulting in a total economic effect of ¥219 million.

All figures presented are actual figures from the accounting register, and include no estimates.

## Environmental Expenses

(million yen)

		Details	Investment*2	Expenses*3
Business area costs	Pollution prevention	Prevention of air, water and soil pollution, etc.	119.0	678.7
	Global Environment Conservation	Prevention of global warming, protection of the ozone layer, etc.	273.5	99.8
	Resource recycling costs	Waste recycling, resource saving, conservation of water, etc.	29.9	801.0
Upstream/downstream costs		Recycling of products, improvements in logistics, etc.	0.0	122.6
Management costs		Environmental education, ISO14001, greening of premises, etc.	17.5	536.5
Research and development costs		Development of environmentally friendly products, models, etc.	-	278.1
Social activity costs		Social contributions, etc.	0.0	35.5
Environmental damage costs		Groundwater purification, etc.	0.0	13.7
Total			439.9 (-366.3)	2,565.9 (-193.8)

( ) indicates comparison with the previous year.

\*2 Investment in factories and equipment made for environmental conservation objectives. The figure is calculated by multiplying the purchase price of individual pieces of equipment by a figure determined by the proportion of the environmental conservation purpose to the whole purpose of the purchase of such equipment (e.g., 0.1, 0.5, 1.0).

\*3 Expenses refer to personnel and other costs expended for environmental conservation activities. Personnel expenses are calculated by multiplying the time spent on environmental conservation activities determined by the manager of each department by a common unit cost of personnel expenses set in each company. Costs are determined by multiplying the amounts paid externally by a certain figure calculated using a proportional distribution method as in the case of investment amounts (e.g., 0.1, 0.5, 1.0). Depreciation costs are not included.

## Environmental Conservation Effects

Details	Unit	FY2006	FY2007	Change
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions	10,000 tons-CO <sub>2</sub>	10.64	9.98	0.67
Greenhouse gas emissions	10,000 tons-CO <sub>2</sub>	1.6	1.3	0.3
Water consumption	10,000 m <sup>3</sup>	242	215	27
Waste treated or disposed of	tons	55	13	42
Chemical substances released*4	tons	135	139	-4
CFC substitutes emissions	tons	0.0	0.0	0.0

Minus (-) indicates an increase.

\*4 "Chemical substances" refers to those substances that the Yamaha Group in Japan uses that are subject to the PRTR.

## Economic Effects

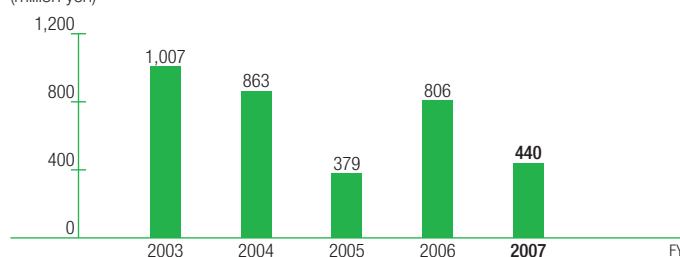
(million yen)

Details	FY2006	FY2007	Savings
Total savings			-37
Electricity and heating costs	3,241	3,307	-66
Water costs	29	27	2
Sewerage costs	40	39	1
Waste disposal costs	466	440	26
<b>Income from sale of valuable wastes</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>256</b>
Economic effect			219

Minus (-) indicates an increase.

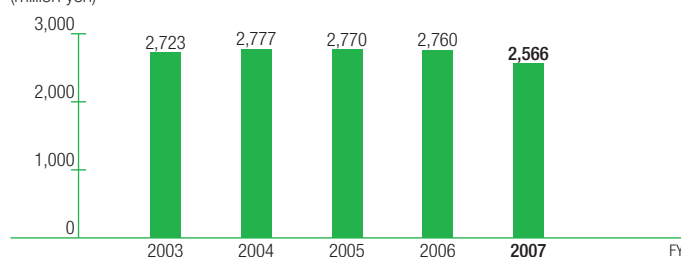
## Environmental Investment

(million yen)



## Environmental Expenses

(million yen)



Data collected from April 1, 2007, to March 31, 2008

This year is the fourth year of environmental accounting for resort facilities, which was introduced from FY2004. For FY2007, the four resort facilities that were sold have been excluded; the data presented below is the combined total for the two remaining facilities.

Target facilities: Katsuragi Co., Ltd. and Tsumagoi Co., Ltd.

### Environmental Expenses

Environmental capital investment increased by ¥12.8 million from the previous year to ¥15.2 million in FY2007. Principal investments were for projects such as upgrading of electric power systems and hot springs fixtures. Environmental expenses primarily consisted of greenification of facility grounds.

### Environmental Effects

#### 1. Environmental Conservation Effects

CO<sub>2</sub> emissions increased by 300 tons compared to the previous year. Water consumption and waste disposal and treatment volumes declined, reducing environmental impact.

#### 2. Economic Effects

Electric power consumption and fuel consumption both increased. Added to steep rises in crude oil prices, this resulted in a ¥26.7 million increase in electricity and heating costs, to ¥316.4 million. Although water consumption was lower than in the previous year, total costs were ¥31.6 million higher due to the rise in electricity and heating costs and waste disposal costs.

### Environmental Expenses

		(million yen)	
		Investment**1	Expenses**2
Business area costs	Pollution prevention	8.2	16.0
	Global environment conservation	5.9	7.3
	Resource recycling costs	0.7	29.9
Upstream/downstream costs		0.0	1.1
Management costs		0.5	231.8
Research and development costs		-	0.9
Social activity costs		0.0	12.6
Environmental damage costs		0.0	0.6
Total		15.2 (+12.8)	300.3 (+102.5)

( ) indicates comparison with the previous year.

### Environmental Conservation Effects

Details	Unit	FY2006	FY2007	Change
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions	10,000 tons of CO <sub>2</sub>	0.98	1.01	-0.03
Water consumption	10,000 m <sup>3</sup>	64	62	2.0
Waste treated or disposed of	1,000 tons	0.2	0.1	0.1

Minus (-) indicates an increase.

\*1 Investment in factories and equipment made for environmental conservation objectives. The figure is calculated by multiplying the purchase price of individual pieces of equipment by a figure determined by the proportion of the environmental conservation purpose to the whole purpose of the purchase of such equipment (e.g., 0.1, 0.5, 1.0).

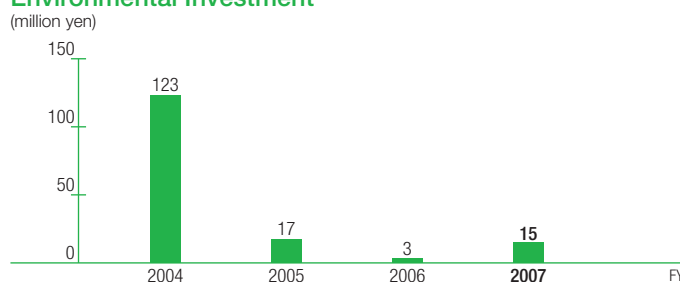
\*2 Expenses refer to personnel and other costs expended for environmental conservation activities. Personnel expenses are calculated by multiplying the time spent on environmental conservation activities determined by the manager of each department by a common unit cost of personnel expenses set in each company. Costs are determined by multiplying the amounts paid externally by a certain figure calculated using a proportional distribution method as in the case of investment amounts (e.g., 0.1, 0.5, 1.0). Depreciation costs are not included.

### Economic Effects

		(million yen)		
		FY2006	FY2007	Savings
Total savings				-31
Electricity and heating costs		290	316	-27
Water costs		82	78	4
Sewerage costs		-	-	-
Waste disposal costs		10	19	-9
<b>Income from sale of valuable waste</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Economic Effect				-32

Minus (-) indicates an increase.

### Environmental Investment



\* Pre-FY2006 figures are also for Katsuragi Co., Ltd. and Tsumagoi Co., Ltd.

### Environmental Expenses



Data collected from April 1, 2007, to March 31, 2008

Of the Yamaha Group's overseas manufacturing companies, two companies in Indonesia introduced environmental accounting in FY2004. Three more introduced environmental accounting in FY2006, bringing all manufacturing companies in Indonesia into the system.

Target companies:  
 PT. Yamaha Electronics Manufacturing Indonesia  
 PT. Yamaha Indonesia  
 PT. Yamaha Music Manufacturing Asia  
 PT. Yamaha Music Manufacturing Indonesia  
 and PT. Yamaha Musical Products Indonesia

## Environmental Expenses

Environmental capital investment in FY2007 was ¥97.5 million. Principal investments were toward the purchase of dust collectors, paint booths, and material collection equipment. Environmental expenses totaled ¥110 million.

## Environmental Effects

### 1. Environmental Conservation Effects

CO<sub>2</sub> emissions increased by 2,200 tons from the previous year. The volume of waste treated or disposed of decreased by 250 tons, while water consumption fell by 18,000 m<sup>3</sup>.

### 2. Economic Effects

Although water consumption was lower than in the previous year, total costs were ¥74.4 million higher due to the rise in electricity and heating costs and waste disposal costs.

## Environmental Expenses

(million yen)

		Details	Investment**1	Expenses**2
Business area costs	Pollution prevention	Prevention of air, water, and soil pollution, etc.	90.6	36.5
	Global environment conservation	Prevention of global warming, protection of the ozone layer, etc.	4.2	0.0
	Resource recycling costs	Waste recycling, conservation of water and resources, etc.	1.6	58.5
Upstream/downstream costs		Recycling of products, improvements in logistics, etc.	0.0	2.7
Management costs		Environmental education, ISO 14001, greening of premises, etc.	1.1	4.5
Research and development costs		Development of environmentally friendly products, models, etc.	0.0	0.2
Social activity costs		Social contributions, etc.	0.0	7.4
Environmental damage costs		Groundwater purification, levy for SOx emissions, etc.	0.0	0.3
Total			97.5 (+39.1)	110.0 (+46.6)

( ) indicates comparison with the previous year.

\*1 Investment in factories and equipment made for environmental conservation objectives. The figure is calculated by multiplying the purchase price of individual pieces of equipment by a figure determined by the proportion of the environmental conservation purpose to the whole purpose of the purchase of such equipment (e.g., 0.1, 0.5, 1.0).

\*2 Expenses refer to personnel and other costs expended for environmental conservation activities. Personnel expenses are calculated by multiplying the time spent on environmental conservation activities determined by the manager of each department by a common unit cost of personnel expenses set in each company. Costs are determined by multiplying the amounts paid externally by a certain figure calculated using a proportional distribution method as in the case of investment amounts (e.g., 0.1, 0.5, 1.0). Depreciation costs are not included.

## Environmental Conservation Effects

Details	Unit	FY2006	FY2007	Change
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions	10,000 tons of CO <sub>2</sub>	3.39	3.61	-0.22
Water consumption	10,000 m <sup>3</sup>	36	35	1
Waste treated or disposed of	1,000 tons	1.1	0.8	0.3

Minus (-) indicates an increase.

## Economic Effects

(million yen)

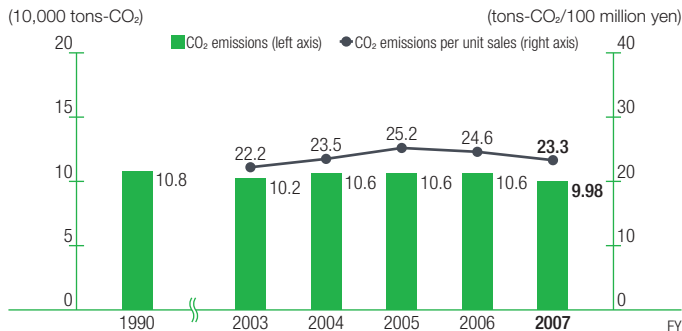
Details	FY2006	FY2007	Savings
Total savings			-87
Electricity and heating costs	422	474	-52
Water costs	34	33	1
Sewerage costs	6	7	-1
Waste disposal costs	17	52	-35
<b>Income from sale of valuable waste</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>
Economic Effect			-75

Minus (-) indicates an increase.

Data gathered from April 1, 2007, to March 31, 2008

**CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions (from energy consumption)**

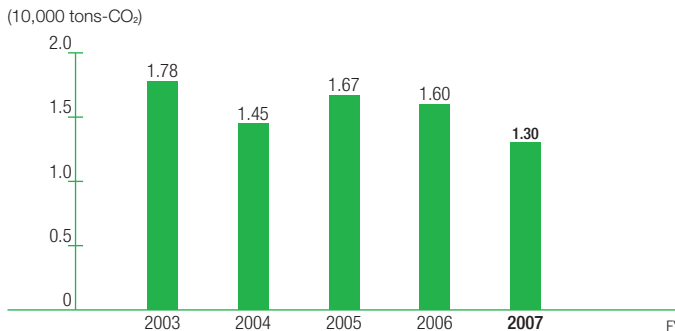
CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in FY2007 declined by 6,700 tons from the previous year to 99,800 tons. Key contributing factors were the introduction of a cogeneration system at the former Tenryu Factory (currently Yamaha Fine Technologies Co., Ltd.), the conversion of the boiler at the Toyooka Factory from heavy oil to LNG (liquefied natural gas) fuel, and the sale of Yamaha Metanix Corporation. CO<sub>2</sub> emissions per unit of sales were 23.3 tons of CO<sub>2</sub> per ¥100 million, a 5.3% reduction from the previous year. This was due primarily to the reduction in CO<sub>2</sub> emissions.



**Non-CO<sub>2</sub> Greenhouse Gas Emissions\*1**

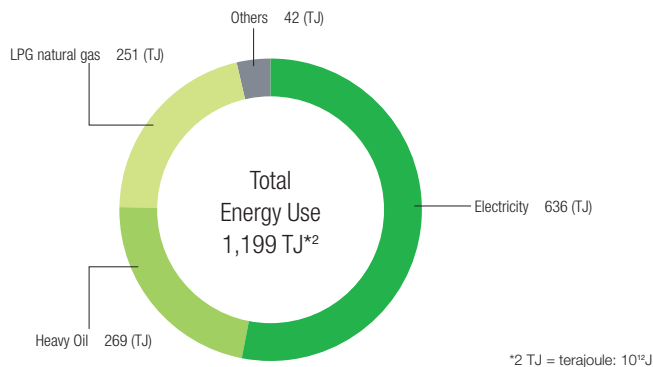
Emissions of greenhouse gases other than CO<sub>2</sub> were 13,000 tons in FY2007, a 3,000 ton reduction from the previous year. Emissions of gases such as sulfur hexafluoride and perfluorocarbon declined by approximately 19% as a result of installation of additional exhaust/effluent filtering devices.

\*1 Primarily sulfur hexafluoride and perfluorocarbon.



**Breakdown of FY2007 Energy Consumption**

Energy use in FY2007 fell 41 TJ from the previous year to 1,199 TJ. Electric power accounted for the majority of this energy use, followed by heavy oil and natural gas.



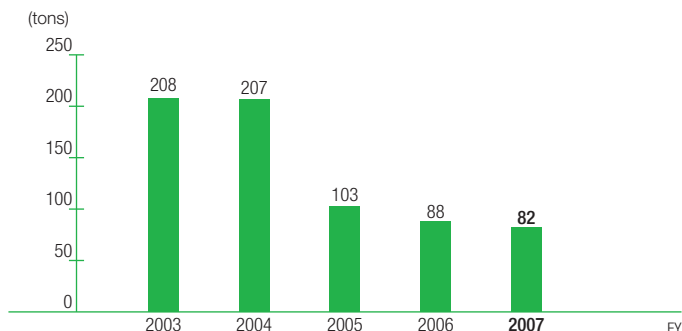
**Amount of HCFCs Used**

By the end of 1993, the Yamaha Group stopped using specified CFCs in an effort to protect the ozone layer. The Group then worked to reduce the amount of HCFC used as washing agents in metal cleaning processes, completely eliminating their use in FY2005.



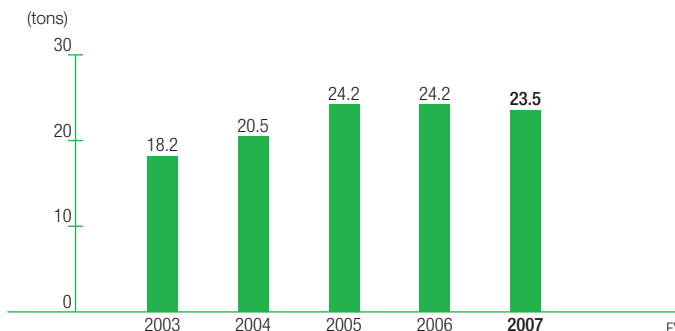
**NOx (nitrogen oxide) Emissions**

NOx is generated by the burning of fuels such as heavy oils, coke, and LPG. In FY2007, Yamaha Group NOx emissions fell by 6 tons from the previous year to 82 tons.



**SOx (sulfur oxide) Emissions**

SOx is generated primarily through the burning of heavy oil, coke, and other fuels. Because the sulfur content of fuel contributes to these emissions, the Yamaha Group has adopted low-sulfur fuels. In FY2007, emissions fell by 0.7 tons from the previous year to 23.5 tons.



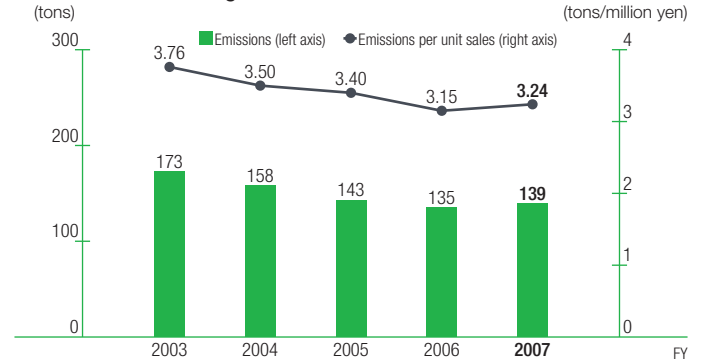
Data gathered from April 1, 2007, to March 31, 2008

### Complying with the PRTR Law

In FY2007, the Yamaha Group handled a total of 1,171 tons of substances designated under the PRTR\* Law, a decrease of 23 tons year on year, while the amount released into the environment rose by 4 tons from the previous year to 139 tons. As styrene, toluene, and xylene from painting processes account for about 90% of the substances released, we will also continue efforts to reduce VOC emissions.

\* PRTR: An abbreviation for Pollutant Release and Transfer Register. The PRTR Law is an abbreviation of the Law Concerning Reporting, etc. of Releases to the Environment of Specific Chemical Substances and Promoting Improvements in their Management.

### Amount of PRTR-Designated Substances Released



### PRTR Results (FY2007)

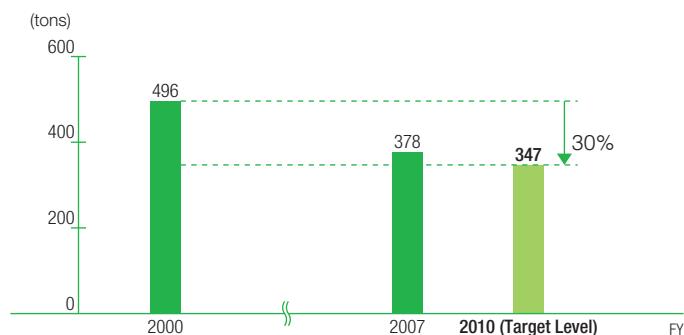
Class 1 Designated Chemical Substances				Amount released into the environment					Amount transferred		Others
Order	Ordinance No.	Substance name	Total amount handled	Into air	Into public water	Into soil	Buried on facility premises	To sewerage system	Waste transferred	Consumption, products, etc.	
1	177	Styrene	802.6	48.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	749.8	
2	320	Methyl methacrylate	158.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	157.4	
3	231	Nickel	48.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	48.8	
4	227	Toluene	41.7	41.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	
5	63	Xylene	37.8	30.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	6.0	
6	283	Hydrogen fluoride and its water-soluble salts	22.1	1.8	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	19.5	
7	40	Ethylbenzene	20.9	14.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	5.7	
8	172	N.N. dimethylformamid	12.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	9.7	
9	30	Bisphenol A type Epoxy resin (liquid)	10.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	9.8	
10	232	Nickel compounds	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	2.2	
11	100	Cobalt and its compounds	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	
12	64	Silver and its water-soluble compounds	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	
13	270	Di-n-butyl phthalate	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.6	
14	108	Inorganic cyanide compounds (except complex salts and cyanates)	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	
15	272	Bis (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.4	
16	310	Formaldehyde	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	
17	68	Chromium and chromium (III) compounds	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	
18	311	Manganese and its compounds	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	
19	9	Bis (2-ethylhexyl) adipate	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	
20	224	1,3,5 trimethylbenzene	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	
21	304	Boron and its compounds	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	
22	266	Phenol	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	
23	198	Hexamethylenetetramine	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	
24	69	Chromium (VI) compounds	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	
25	101	2-ethoxyethyl acetate; ethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
26	1	Zinc compound (water-soluble)	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	
27	29	Bisphenol A	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	
28	242	Nonylphenol	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	
		<b>Total</b>	<b>1,171.0</b>	<b>137.7</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>1,018.6</b>	

Note: The above list includes those of the 354 Class 1 substances that Yamaha handled in a volume of 0.1 tons or greater. In some cases the total values may appear not to match due to rounding of numbers.

Data gathered from April 1, 2007, to March 31, 2008

### VOC (Volatile Organic Compound) Atmospheric Emissions

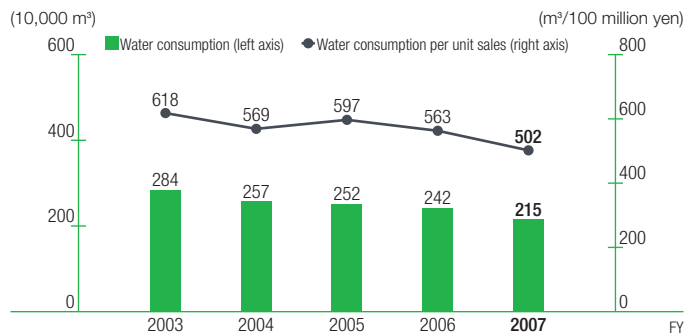
In FY2007, the Yamaha Group established a reduction plan for its business sites that emit VOCs and set a target of a 30% reduction in emissions by FY2010. The Group began an initiative promoting process improvements and gas emissions treatment, among other measures. Atmospheric VOC emissions in FY2007 amounted to 378 tons, 23.8% lower than in FY2000.



### Water Consumption

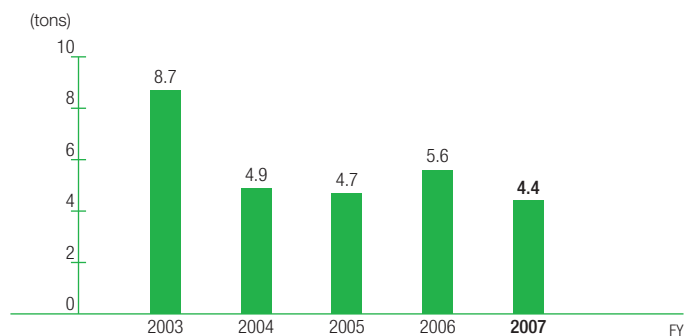
Water use in FY2007 was 2.15 million m<sup>3</sup>, representing a reduction of approximately 11% from the previous year.

This reduction was the result of efforts such as water-saving activities at factories, as well as improvements to water facilities and thorough implementation of management methods.



### BOD (Biochemical Oxygen Demand) Emissions

Water discharged into public water by the Yamaha Group contained 4.4 tons of BOD, which represents a 1.2 ton decrease from the previous year.



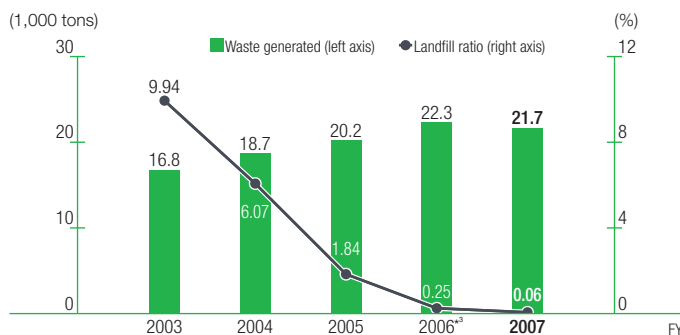
### Amount of Waste Generated<sup>\*1</sup>, Landfill Rate

The Yamaha Group generated 21,700 tons of waste in FY2007, a 600 ton decrease from the previous year.

The landfill rate dropped by 0.19 percentage points from the previous year to 0.06%, thanks in part to Yamaha Corporation's ongoing implementation of the Zero Emissions<sup>\*2</sup> initiative and the achievement of Zero Emissions status by all Group companies in Japan.

<sup>\*1</sup> The weight of waste generated includes industrial waste, non-industrial wastes (excluding outsourcing from the government) and valuable wastes.

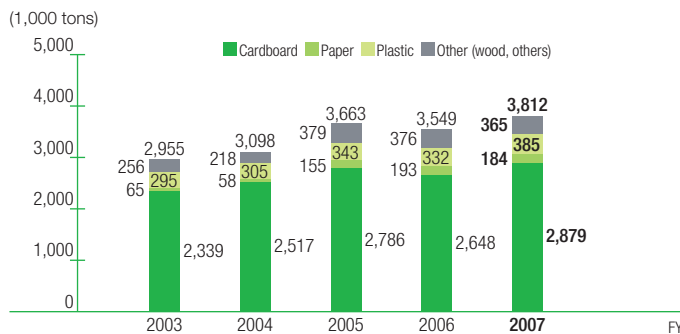
<sup>\*2</sup> Zero Emissions is defined by the Yamaha Group as "limiting the weight of final waste sent to landfill to less than 1% of waste generated."



<sup>\*3</sup> Data shown for FY2006 has been recalculated with greater precision than in CSR Report 2007.

### Containers and Packaging Material Used

Yamaha Corporation used 3,812 tons of containers and packaging materials in FY2007, a 263 ton increase from the previous year.



Data gathered from April 1, 2007, to March 31, 2008

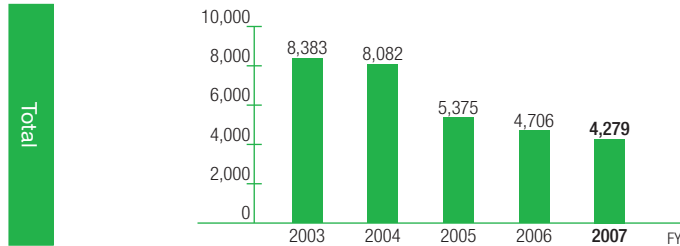
## Logistics

Transportation volume for the Yamaha Group was down 9% from the previous year to 42.79 million tons-kilometers. A shift to on-site waste disposal contributed to the reduction. In the future, the Group will continue to work to improve logistics, through actions such as shifting modes of transport.

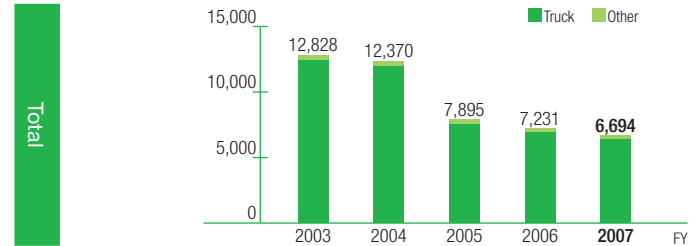
CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in FY2007 amounted to 6,694 tons of CO<sub>2</sub>, a 7% decrease from the previous year.

### Transportation Volume

(10,000 tons-kilometers)

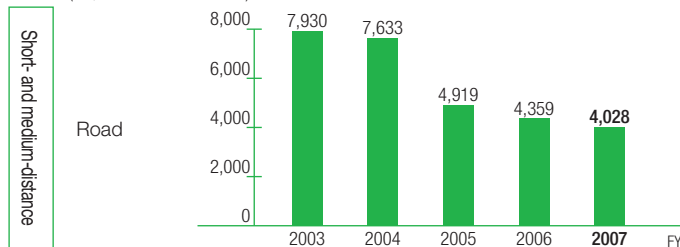


### Logistics-related CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions

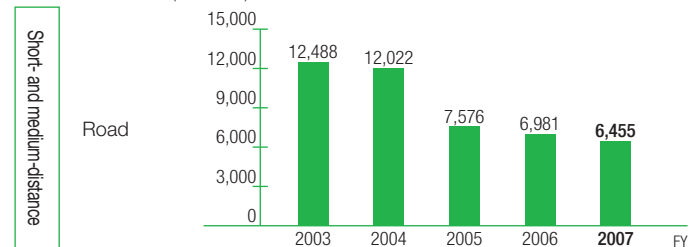
(tons-CO<sub>2</sub>)

### Breakdown

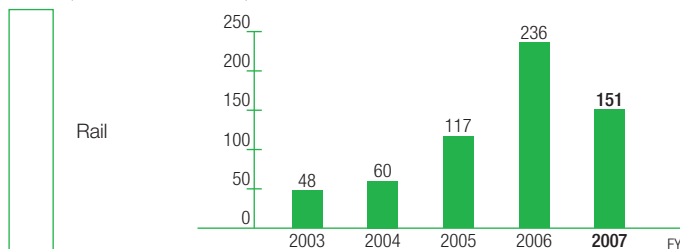
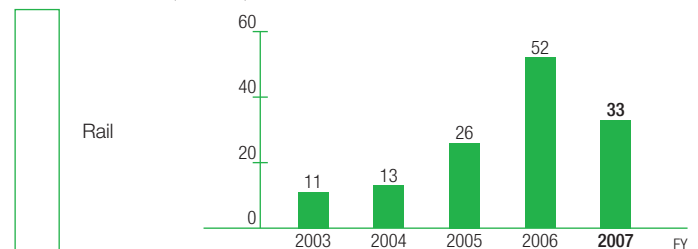
(10,000 tons-kilometers)



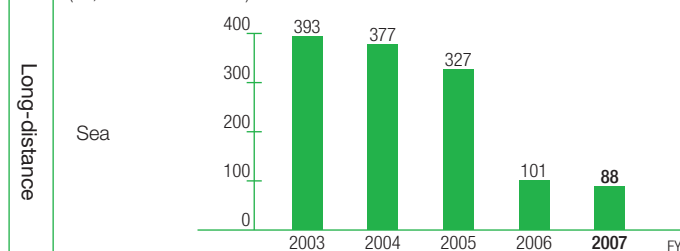
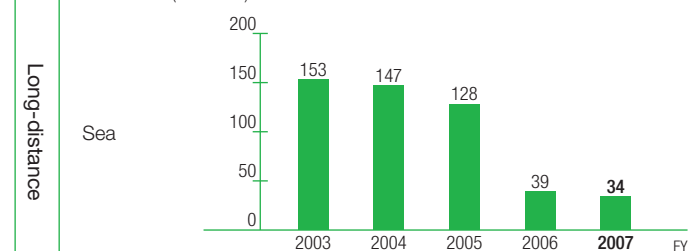
### Breakdown

(tons-CO<sub>2</sub>)

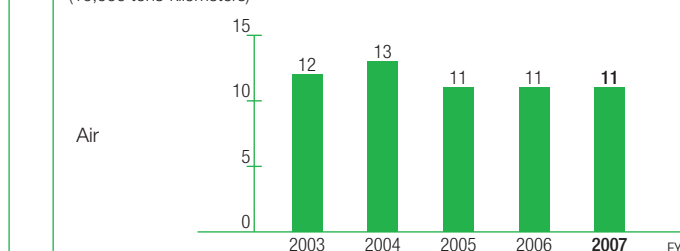
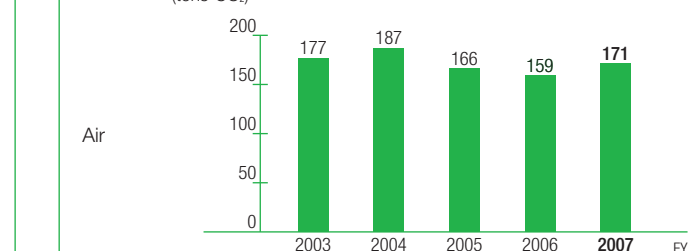
(10,000 tons-kilometers)

(tons-CO<sub>2</sub>)

(10,000 tons-kilometers)

(tons-CO<sub>2</sub>)

(10,000 tons-kilometers)

(tons-CO<sub>2</sub>)



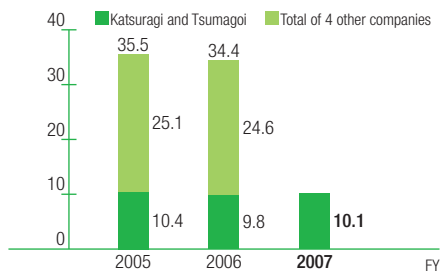
Data gathered from April 1, 2007, to March 31, 2008

## Resort Facilities

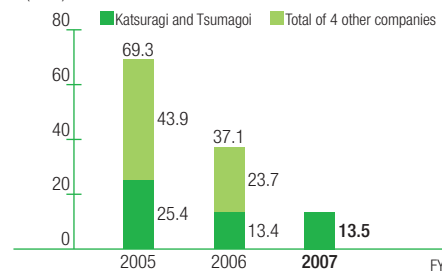
In FY2007, four resort facilities (Kiroro Associates Co., Ltd.; Toba Hotel International Co., Ltd.; Nemunosato Co., Ltd.; and Haimurubushi Co., Ltd.) were sold, removing them from the target for data compilation.

### Summary of Environmental Data

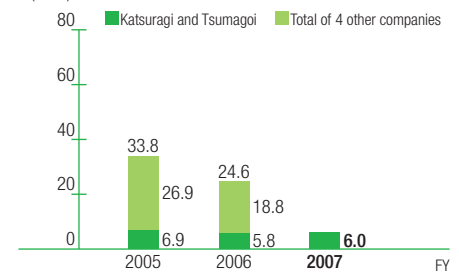
**CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions (from energy consumption)**  
(1,000 tons-CO<sub>2</sub>)



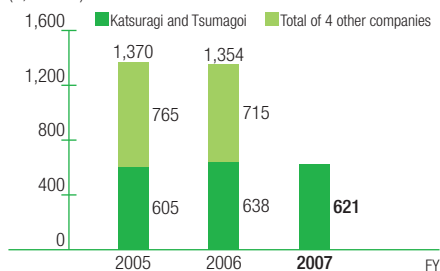
**NO<sub>x</sub> Emissions**  
(tons)



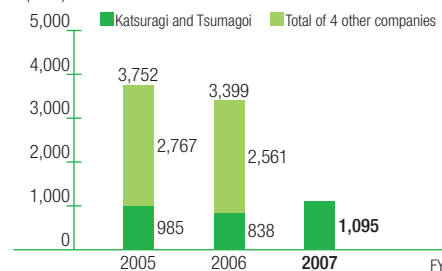
**SO<sub>x</sub> Emissions**  
(tons)



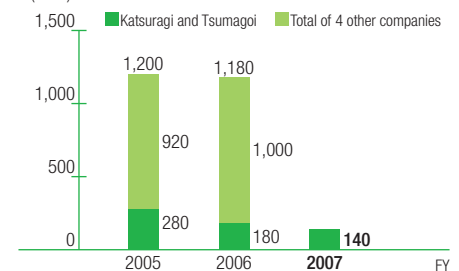
**Water Consumption**  
(1,000 m<sup>3</sup>)



**Waste Generated**  
(tons)



**Waste Disposed Of**  
(tons)

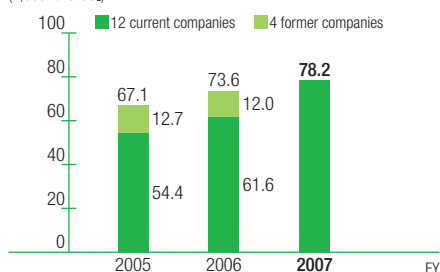


## Group Manufacturing Companies Located Overseas

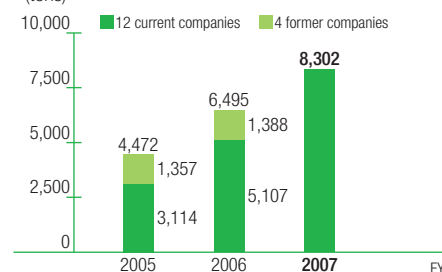
In FY2007, Yamaha discontinued production at Kaohsiung Yamaha Co., Ltd., Guangzhou Yamaha-Pearl River Piano Inc., Yamaha Musical Products, Inc. (YMP), and Yamaha Music Manufacturing, Inc. (YMM), removing them from the target for data compilation. Also during FY2007, Hangzhou Yamaha Musical Instruments Co., Ltd. was added to the list of companies included in this data.

### Summary of Environmental Data

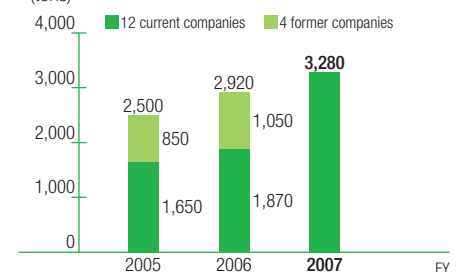
**CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions (from energy consumption)**  
(1,000 tons-CO<sub>2</sub>)



**Waste Generated**  
(tons)



**Waste Disposed Of**  
(tons)



**Water Consumption**  
(1,000 m<sup>3</sup>)



## Headquarters Area

(Includes YP Engineering Co., Ltd., YP Video Corporation, Yamaha Travel Service Co. Ltd., YP Business Support Corporation, Yamaha Labor Union and various other organizations)

Business lines: Manufacture of grand pianos, and the research, development, and sale of AV equipment, electronic equipment, and soundproof rooms

Location: Hamamatsu, Shizuoka

Employees: 3,300

Site area: 225,600 m<sup>2</sup>

ISO 14001 certification: February 2001



## Review of FY2007

In terms of energy conservation activities, we worked to reduce electricity consumption through introduction of high-efficiency lighting. We also took steps to cut down on paper use, achieving a 13.5% reduction compared to FY2006 through increased use of information technologies. In the piano production process, we made efforts to decrease the volume of PRTR-designated substances handled by 6.6% from the previous year by finding substitute chemical substances.

In terms of waste reduction, general waste decreased by 3.7% from the previous year, while the material recycling ratio rose 3.8 points to 84%. We also maintained our Zero Emissions status for final landfill disposal of waste.

## Future Initiatives

We will undergo an energy conservation evaluation by an external organization, and take more aggressive steps towards energy conservation. We will introduce thermal barrier coatings for building exteriors, as well as promoting air conditioner management and the introduction of motor inverters. We will improve the recycling rate to cut down on waste disposal, and work to maintain our Zero Emissions status. We will also make efforts to find substitutes for harmful chemical substances and limit emissions of VOCs.

## Topics

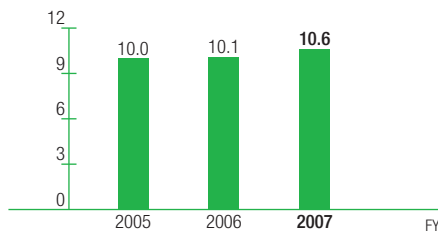
As an Environment Month activity, approximately 300 employees and their family members participated in the Lake Hamana Clean-up Campaign organized by the Lake Hamana Clean Brigade collecting a total of approximately 1.5 tons of trash. This was Yamaha's 24th time participating in the event.



## Summary of Environmental Data

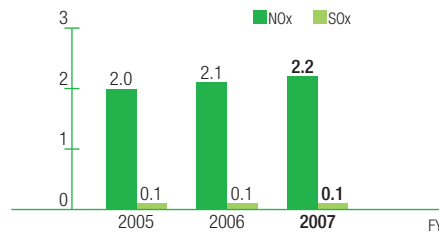
### CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions (from energy consumption)

(1,000 tons-CO<sub>2</sub>)



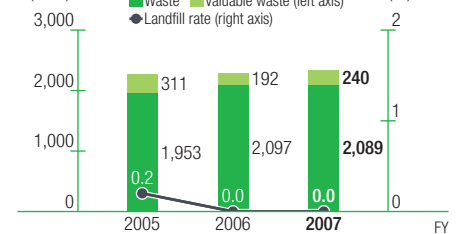
### NO<sub>x</sub>/SO<sub>x</sub> Emissions

(tons)



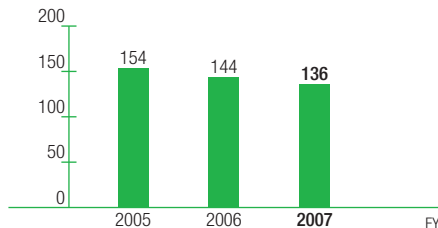
### Waste Generated / Landfill Rate

(tons)



### Water Consumption

(1,000 m<sup>3</sup>)



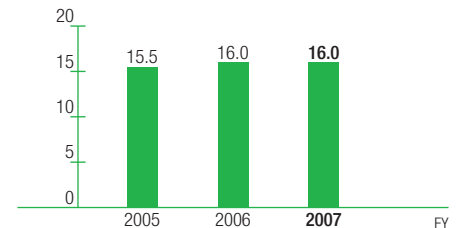
### BOD

(tons)



### PRTR-designated Substances Released

(tons)



## PRTR Results (FY2007)

Ordinance No.	Class 1 Designated Chemical Substances	Total amount handled	Amount released into the environment				Amount transferred		Others Consumption, products, etc.
			Into air	Into public water	Into soil	Buried on facility premises	To sewerage system	Waste transferred	
177	Styrene	24.6	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.2
227	Toluene	6.3	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
63	Xylene	3.8	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
232	Nickel compounds	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.7
231	Nickel	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6
	Others	3.9	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	2.1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>42.3</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>24.8</b>

(tons)

## Toyooka Factory

Business lines: Manufacture of electronic musical instruments, wind, string, and percussion instruments; PA equipment, electronic parts, and others

Location: Iwata, Shizuoka

Employees: 2,016

Site area: 184,197 m<sup>2</sup>

ISO 14001 certification: June 2000



### Review of FY2007

As part of initiatives to combat global warming, we reduced CO<sub>2</sub> emissions volume by switching the type of fuel used in boilers at the Toyooka Factory. Aiming to realize a "Sound-Friendly Factory," in the third year of our Sound Environment Specialist Group activities, we worked to reduce noise pollution in and around the factory by 7 and 3 decibels, respectively, and to cut down on noise levels in meeting rooms. We have finally begun to see the results of our efforts.

At the factory's summer festival, we conducted a My Container Cash-Back Campaign that offered a refund for bringing a reusable container, and ran educational activities for employees and local residents. In addition, we

worked on active external communication through interviews with the media, introduction of environmentally friendly products and disclosure of environmental data at gatherings with local residents.

### Future Initiatives

In order to realize our goal of a "Sound-Friendly Factory," we will continue to make efforts to reduce noise in and around the factory. In terms of waste reduction, we will work to improve efficiency of processes by continuing Zero Emissions management and through the introduction of a digitalized manifesto. In addition, we will review unit appraisals in order to increase the precision of performance monitoring.

### Topics

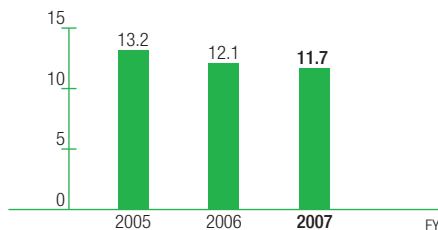
As a measure against global warming, we converted our boilers from heavy oil to natural gas, thereby reducing CO<sub>2</sub> emissions volumes. This conversion enabled us to reduce annual emissions of CO<sub>2</sub> by approximately 970 tons, representing a 28% decrease from the previous level. In addition, as part of efforts to reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, we installed photovoltaic power generation equipment at the factory.



### Summary of Environmental Data

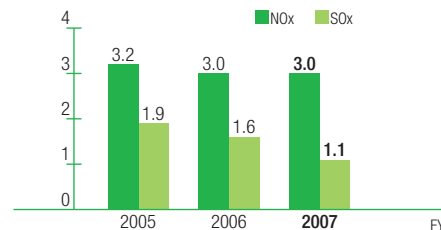
#### CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions (from energy consumption)

(1,000 tons-CO<sub>2</sub>)



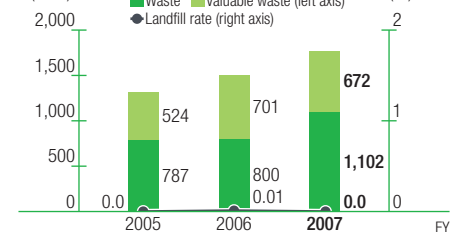
#### NO<sub>x</sub>/SO<sub>x</sub> Emissions

(tons)



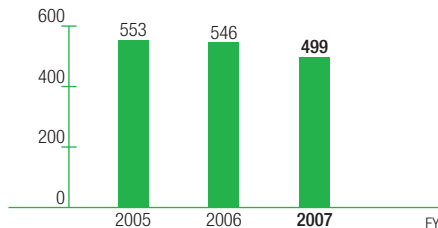
#### Waste Generated / Landfill Rate

(tons)



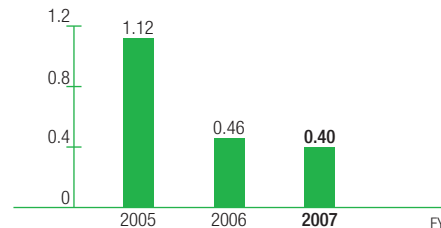
#### Water Consumption

(1,000 m<sup>3</sup>)



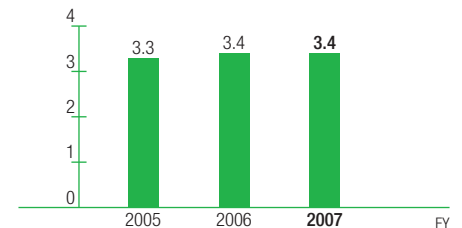
#### BOD

(tons)



#### PRTR-designated Substances Released

(tons)



#### PRTR Results (FY2007)

(tons)

Ordinance No.	Class 1 Designated Chemical Substances	Total amount handled	Amount released into the environment				Amount transferred		Others Consumption, products, etc.
			Into air	Into public water	Into soil	Buried on facility premises	To sewerage system	Waste transferred	
63	Xylene	1.8	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
64	Silver and its water-soluble compounds	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4
40	Ethylbenzene	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Others	4.7	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	3.4
	<b>Total</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>5.0</b>

## Kakegawa Factory

(including Iwata Factory and Yamanashi Kogei Co., Ltd.)

Business lines: Manufacture of pianos, hybrid pianos, electric pianos, piano parts and frames, furniture, wood products  
 Location: Kakegawa, Shizuoka (Kakegawa Factory; includes Yamanashi Kogei Co., Ltd.); Iwata, Shizuoka (Iwata Factory)  
 Employees: 736 (Kakegawa Factory: 608; Iwata Factory: 60; Yamanashi Kogei: 68)  
 Site area: 222,410 m<sup>2</sup> (Kakegawa Factory); 47,855 m<sup>2</sup> (Iwata Factory)  
 ISO 14001 certification: November 1998



### Review of FY2007

In order to carry out environmental conservation initiatives, two factories integrated their environmental management system with the Iwata Factory. In terms of energy conservation, in conjunction with plans to relocate the grand piano manufacturing division from the Yamaha headquarters, we reviewed the internal layout of the Kakegawa Factory and consolidated processes to enable efficient use of facilities, and reduce energy consumption per unit by 1.3% compared to FY2006.

At the Iwata Factory, we changed to toluene- and xylene- free coatings and worked to reduce the use of VOCs and PRTR-designated substances.

### Future Initiatives

We will move forward with preparations for incorporation of the environmental management system and environmental protection activities, while aiming to improve efficiency through integration. We will also make efforts to reduce VOC emissions, a major issue for the Kakegawa Factory, and to find replacements for rare materials in order to secure wood resources.

### Topics

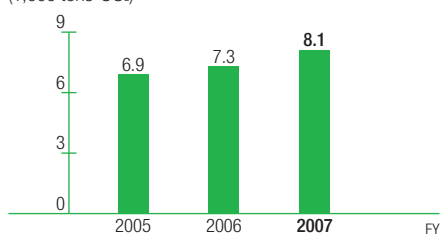
As part of efforts to reduce emissions of PRTR-designated substances, we completed the substitution of the hot press laminate adhesive used in the piano manufacturing process. We also succeeded in cutting back on formaldehyde by 63% compared to FY2006.

In August 2007, Yamanashi Kogei Co., Ltd, a Group company that operates within the Kakegawa Factory, achieved Zero Emissions status.

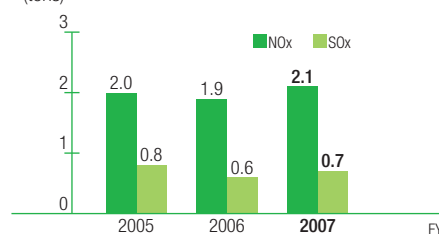


### Summary of Environmental Data (Kakegawa Factory)

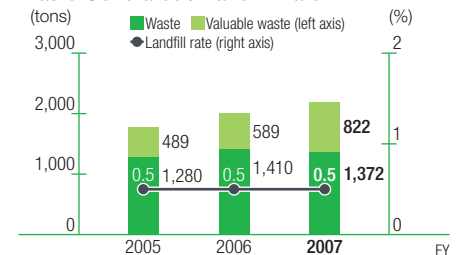
CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions (from energy consumption)  
(1,000 tons-CO<sub>2</sub>)



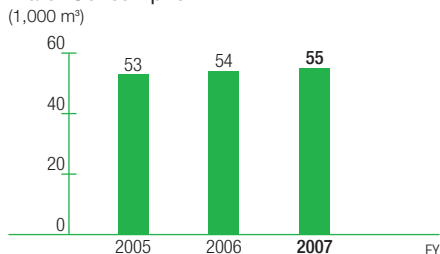
NO<sub>x</sub>/SO<sub>x</sub> Emissions  
(tons)



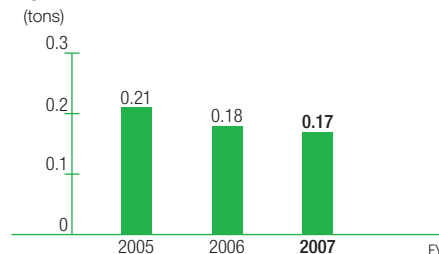
Waste Generated / Landfill Rate



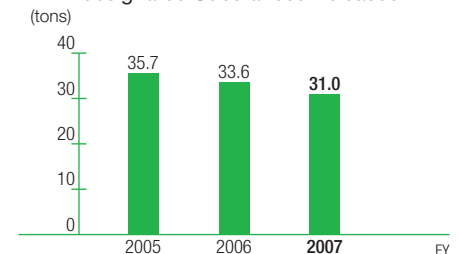
Water Consumption  
(1,000 m<sup>3</sup>)



BOD  
(tons)



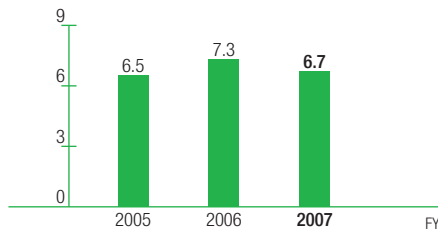
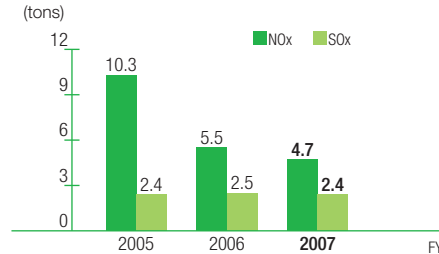
PRTR-designated Substances Released  
(tons)



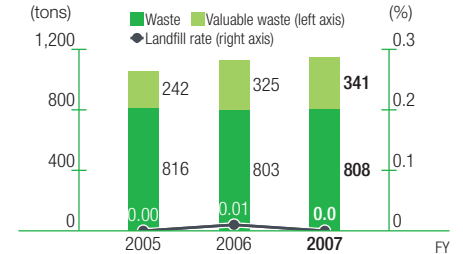
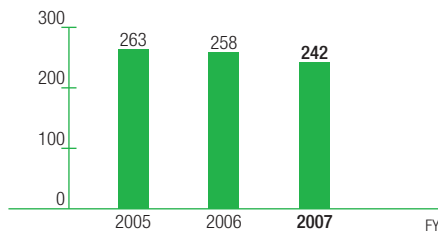
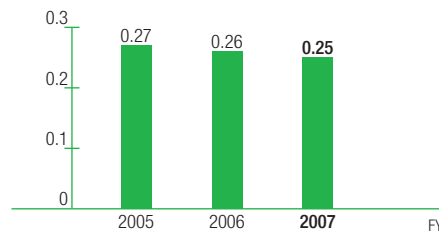
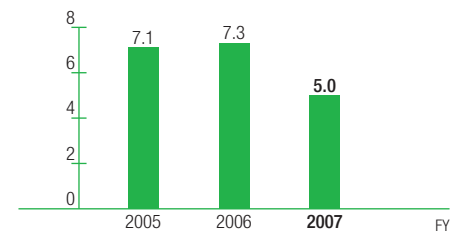
### PRTR Results (FY2007)

Ordinance No.	Class 1 Designated Chemical Substances	Total amount handled	Amount released into the environment					Amount transferred		Others Consumption, products, etc.
			Into air	Into public water	Into soil	Buried on facility premises	To sewerage system	Waste transferred		
177	Styrene	108.0	18.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	88.1	
227	Toluene	9.5	9.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
30	Bisphenol A type Epoxy resin (liquid)	9.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.4	
63	Xylene	2.2	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
270	Di-n-butyl phthalate	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.4	
320	Methyl methacrylate	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	
	Others	1.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>132.6</b>	<b>31.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>99.5</b>	

## Summary of Environmental Data (Iwata Factory)

CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions (from energy consumption)  
(1,000 tons-CO<sub>2</sub>)NOx/SOx Emissions  
(tons)

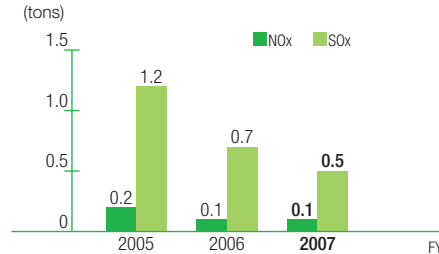
Waste Generated / Landfill Rate

Water Consumption  
(1,000 m<sup>3</sup>)BOD  
(tons)PRTR-designated Substances Released  
(tons)

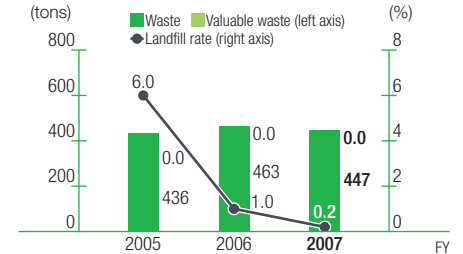
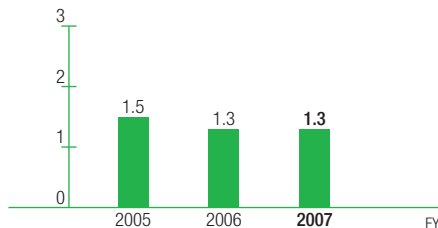
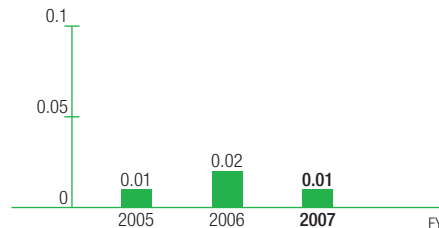
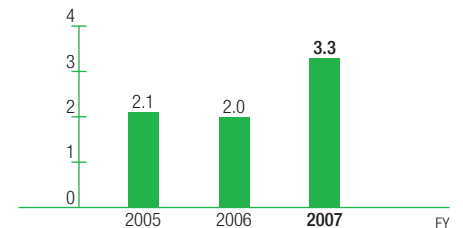
PRTR Results (FY2007)

Ordinance No.	Class 1 Designated Chemical Substances	Total amount handled	Amount released into the environment				Amount transferred		Others Consumption, products, etc.
			Into air	Into public water	Into soil	Buried on facility premises	To sewerage system	Waste transferred	
177	Styrene	4.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4
227	Toluene	3.4	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Others	1.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3
Total		8.7	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	3.6

## Summary of Environmental Data (Yamanashi Kogei Co., Ltd.)

CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions (from energy consumption)  
(1,000 tons-CO<sub>2</sub>)NOx/SOx Emissions  
(tons)

Waste Generated / Landfill Rate

Water Consumption  
(1,000 m<sup>3</sup>)BOD  
(tons)PRTR-designated Substances Released  
(tons)

PRTR Results (FY2007)

Ordinance No.	Class 1 Designated Chemical Substances	Total amount handled	Amount released into the environment				Amount transferred		Others Consumption, products, etc.
			Into air	Into public water	Into soil	Buried on facility premises	To sewerage system	Waste transferred	
177	Styrene	4.4	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3
63	Xylene	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
227	Toluene	1.2	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0
Total		6.9	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	3.3

## Saitama Factory

Business lines: Manufacture of wind instruments  
 Location: Fujimi, Saitama  
 Employees: 264  
 Site area: 18,602 m<sup>2</sup>  
 ISO 14001 certification: September 1999



### Review of FY2007

We conducted environmental risk management training, as well as educational activities regarding the wastewater treatment system and waste management for employees of the Saitama Factory and associated businesses within the factory grounds. All divisions met their performance goals for the fiscal year. In particular, with regard to waste, we succeeded in reducing the volume of industrial waste generated by 83 tons compared with FY2005. We also maintained our Zero Emissions status.

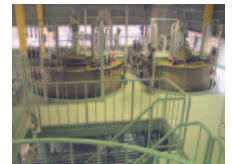
In addition, we worked to enhance legal compliance by implementing construction projects for the second phase of the factory greenification plan and carrying out to enhance security for the storage of toxic substances.

### Future Initiatives

In FY2008, we will implement activities connected with the quality management system in order to further vitalize ISO activities. We will spread the understanding among all employees at the site that the pursuit of quality will also help to protect the environment, and promote full staff participation in environmental activities to encourage a sense of individual ownership.

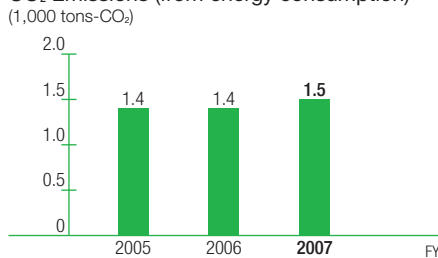
### Topics

With the introduction of a new wastewater treatment system, we are now able to separate waste liquids generated during manufacturing processes. We achieved a significant reduction in risk through the improvement and shortening of waste liquid pipes.

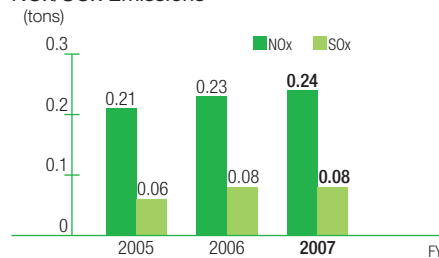


## Summary of Environmental Data (Kakegawa Factory)

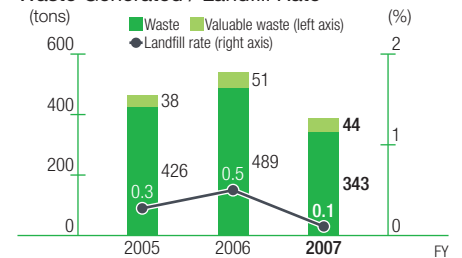
### CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions (from energy consumption)



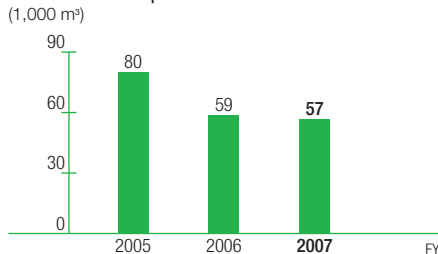
### NO<sub>x</sub>/SO<sub>x</sub> Emissions



### Waste Generated / Landfill Rate



### Water Consumption



### BOD



### PRTR Results (FY2007)

The Saitama Factory did not emit any PRTR-designated substances.

### Saitama Prefecture Life Environment Preservation Ordinance

(notification required for volumes of designated chemical substances over 0.5 tons)

No.	Substance	Volume	Reference	(tons)
61	Sulfuric acid (including sulfuric acid trioxide)	20.0	Designated substance in Table 21 of the Life Environment Preservation Ordinance enforcement regulations	
7	Hydrogen chloride (including hydrochloric acid)	2.1	Designated substance in Table 21 of the Life Environment Preservation Ordinance enforcement regulations	
25	Nitric acid	1.3	Designated substance in Table 21 of the Life Environment Preservation Ordinance enforcement regulations	
PRTR64	Silver and its water-soluble compounds	0.5	Class 1 Designated Chemical Substance under the PRTR Law (delivery of over 0.5 tons to Saitama Prefecture)	
Total		24.0		

### Yamaha Fine Technologies Co., Ltd. (including Yamaha Wood Technology Group of Yamaha Corporation)

Business lines: Manufacture of automobile interior components, mechatronic machines, manufacture of factory automation (FA) equipment, metallic molds, and magnesium and plastic components, development of golf products, and production technologies for the Yamaha Group as a whole

Location: Hamamatsu, Shizuoka

Employees: 1,930

Site area: 182,829 m<sup>2</sup>

ISO 14001 certification: March 2001



### Review of FY2007

In conjunction with the amalgamation and elimination of operations, we engaged in environmental activities with the aim of renewing the organization of the environmental management system. With regard to waste reduction, we promoted the sale as valuable wastes of substances formerly disposed of, and worked to make effective use of resources and reduce the volume of waste disposed of.

### Future Initiatives

In terms of energy conservation, we will conduct a review of old equipment to identify air and vapor leakages and out-of-date air conditioners. In order to promote the reuse of waste as valuable waste, we will revise our separation categories and conducted a survey of our business partners. We will also take steps to reduce the number of personal automobiles used in commuting.

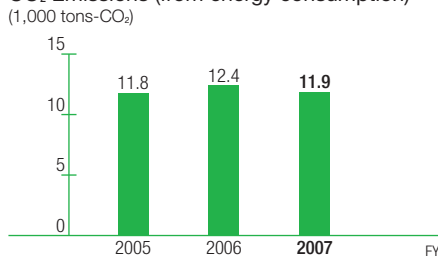
### Topics

In order to deal with odors, a major issue at this site, we enhanced our handling and management of organic solvents and other substances, and conducted an independent Odor Patrol twice each month, confirming that there were no irregularities.

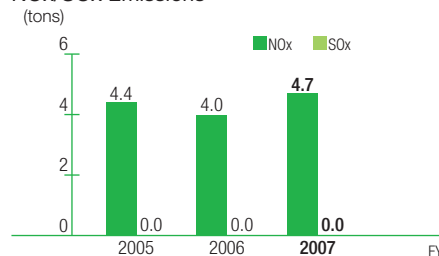


### Summary of Environmental Data

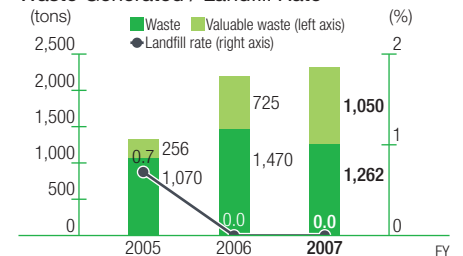
#### CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions (from energy consumption)



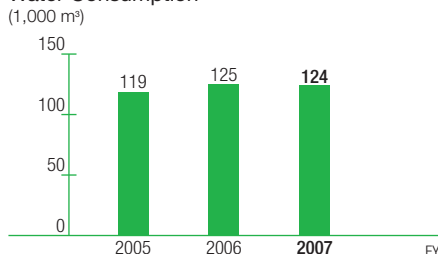
#### NO<sub>x</sub>/SO<sub>x</sub> Emissions



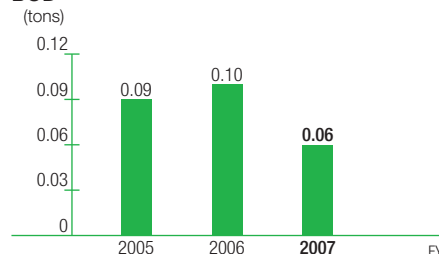
#### Waste Generated / Landfill Rate



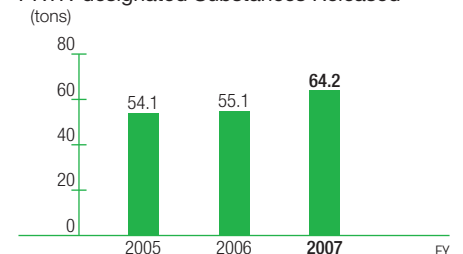
#### Water Consumption



#### BOD



#### PRTR-designated Substances Released



### PRTR Results (FY2007)

Ordinance No.	Class 1 Designated Chemical Substances	Total amount handled	Amount released into the environment				Amount transferred		Others Consumption, products, etc.
			Into air	Into public water	Into soil	Buried on facility premises	To sewerage system	Waste transferred	
177	Styrene	241.0	18.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	222.5
63	Xylene	22.3	15.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	5.7
227	Toluene	18.4	18.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
40	Ethylbenzene	18.1	11.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	5.7
30	Bisphenol A type Epoxy resin (liquid)	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.4
Total		301.1	64.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	234.3

### Yamaha Livingtec Corporation (includes Yamaha Living Products Corporation)

Business lines: Development, manufacture, and sales of lifestyle-related products

Location: Hamamatsu, Shizuoka

Employees: 1,058

Site area: 111,200 m<sup>2</sup>

ISO 14001 certification: December 2001



### Review of FY2007

Through our energy conservation activities, thanks to the full operation of the cogeneration system installed in FY2006, dark coatings on window glass, and improvements to air conditioning equipment and other facilities, we reduced CO<sub>2</sub> emissions per unit by 20% compared to FY2005. In the area of waste reduction, we reviewed the dimensions of our resource purchasing, and by shifting to high-tech shipping materials, decreased the volume of waste disposed of by 230 tons compared to FY2005. In our Zero Emissions activities for waste, we achieved a landfill rate of 0%.

In addition, we greatly improved our yield rate as the result of a review of the equipment used in the kitchen counter production process, and cut down on the volumes of waste and chemical resin.

### Future Initiatives

We will continue our efforts to reduce emissions of high-waste items such as sawdust and dust from artificial marble. In order to suppress emissions of VOCs, we will adopt a new initiative for reducing use of resin and coatings to reduce emissions. During this fiscal year, we will also work to expand our newly launched environmental business related to wood plastic.

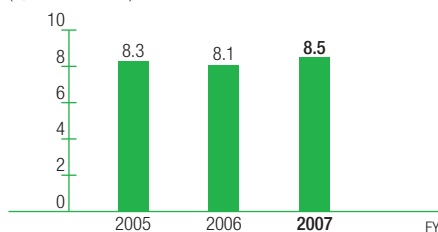
### Topics

In order to make effective use of the advanced wood materials produced through the manufacturing process, we developed an advanced material made 80% of plastic materials with a lifelike wood feel. In the past, this was used for manufacturing fixtures such as vanity sinks. Starting in FY2007, we began in-house production of the wood plastic used for this purpose. In the future, we will continue to promote recycling as a new environmental business.

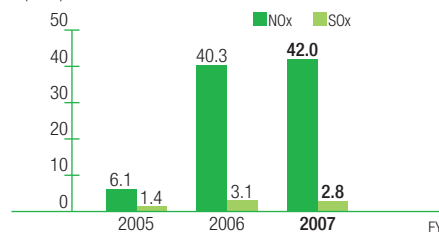


### Summary of Environmental Data

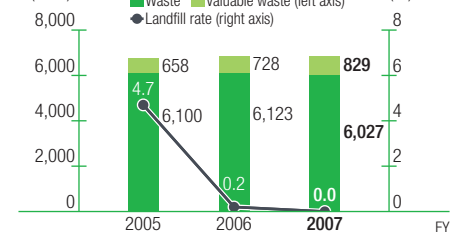
CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions (from energy consumption)  
(1,000 tons-CO<sub>2</sub>)



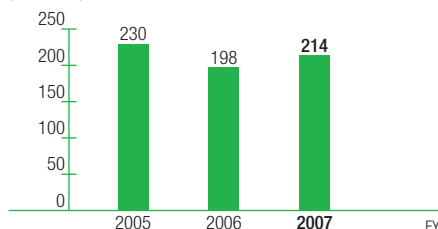
NOx/SOx Emissions  
(tons)



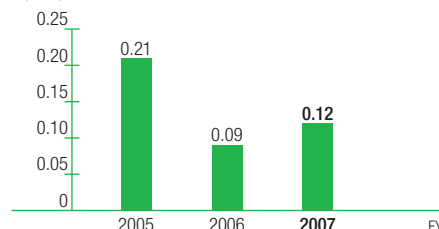
Waste Generated / Landfill Rate



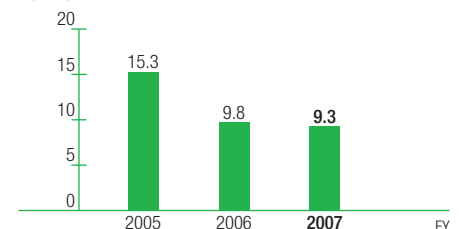
Water Consumption  
(1,000 m<sup>3</sup>)



BOD  
(tons)



PRTR-designated Substances Released  
(tons)



### PRTR Results (FY2007)

Ordinance No.	Class 1 Designated Chemical Substances	Total amount handled	Amount released into the environment				Amount transferred		Others Consumption, products, etc.
			Into air	Into public water	Into soil	Buried on facility premises	To sewerage system	Waste transferred	
177	Styrene	419.6	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	413.1
320	Methyl methacrylate	156.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	155.9
63	Xylene	5.4	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
272	Bis (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4
Total		582.9	9.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	570.3



## Yamaha Kagoshima Semiconductor Inc.

Business lines: Manufacturing of LSI's for specific semiconductor applications

Location: Aira-gun, Kagoshima

Employees: 572

Site area: 56,000 m<sup>2</sup>

ISO 14001 certification: November 1997



### Review of FY2007

Ten years after receiving ISO 14001 certification, we implemented a review of our environmental impact evaluation standards with a view to achieving continuous, ongoing improvements. As a result of the review, we developed new themes for our environmental activities. We also strengthened our environmental risk management by improving effluent containment to prevent leakage of chemical substances.

In our noise reduction activities, we were able to meet the city-designated sound level standard of 50 decibels at two of five non-compliant sites.

### Future Initiatives

By reviewing our environmental impact evaluation standards, we will work to minimize the environmental effect on newly designated remarkable environments. As part of measures to prevent global warming, we will also cut down on CO<sub>2</sub> emissions and reduce emissions of VOCs.

### Topics

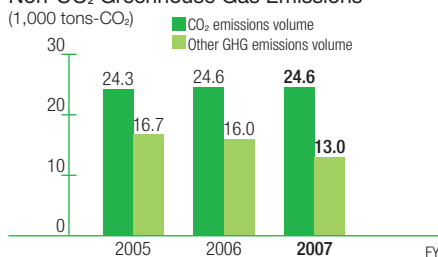
By using the wastewater treatment system to recover and reuse the sulfuric acid used in the manufacturing process, we achieved an 81% reduction from FY2006 in the purchase volume of dilute sulfuric acid for use in effluent treatment. Moreover, through the installation of exhaust/effluent filtering devices, we worked to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.



### Summary of Environmental Data

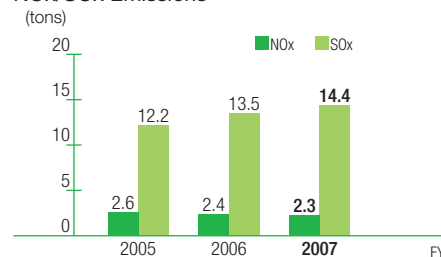
#### CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions (from energy consumption)

##### Non-CO<sub>2</sub> Greenhouse Gas Emissions\*

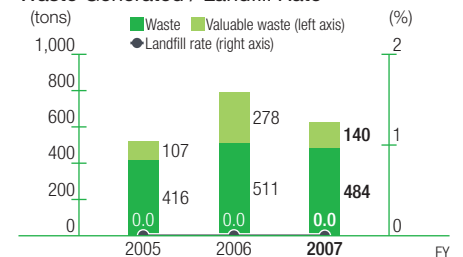


\* Principally sulfur hexafluoride (SF<sub>6</sub>) and perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

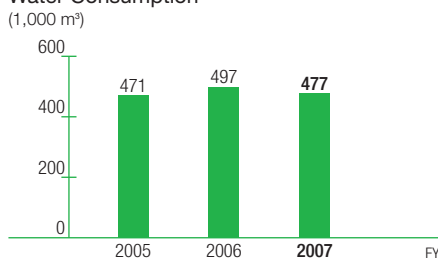
#### NOx/SOx Emissions



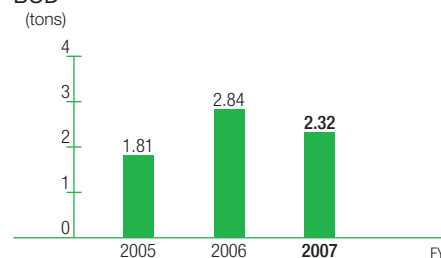
#### Waste Generated / Landfill Rate



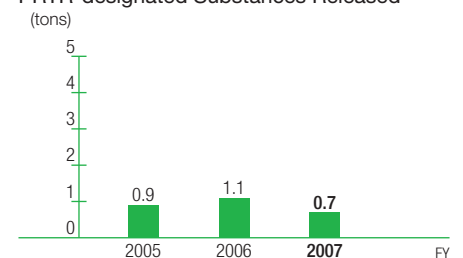
#### Water Consumption



#### BOD



#### PRTR-designated Substances Released



#### PRTR Results (FY2007)

Ordinance No.	Class 1 Designated Chemical Substances	Total amount handled	Amount released into the environment				Amount transferred		Others Consumption, products, etc.
			Into air	Into public water	Into soil	Buried on facility premises	To sewerage system	Waste transferred	
283	Hydrogen fluoride and its water-soluble salts	19.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.3
172	N.N. dimethylformamid	12.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	9.7
Total		32.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	28.0

## D.S. Corporation

Business lines: Design, development, and manufacture of PCBs,  
manufacture of telecommunications devices

Location: Fukuroi, Shizuoka

Employees: 172

Site area: 8,900 m<sup>2</sup>

ISO 14001 certification: February 2001



### Review of FY2007

In maintaining our Zero Emissions status, we achieved a significant reduction of the landfill rate to 0.26%, well below the target 1%. To reduce the use of harmful chemical substances, we realized 100% of our goals for the expansion of our lead-free models with the assistance of Yamaha Corporation, and reduced our annual use of lead solder by 86% compared to the previous year to just 50 kg. We also conducted a study on our use of VOCs for various processes.

### Future Initiatives

While maintaining our Zero Emissions status, we will promote recycling, reuse, and use of valuable wastes in order to limit the amount of waste generated. In addition, we will promote activities based on productivity indicators in order to increase productivity.

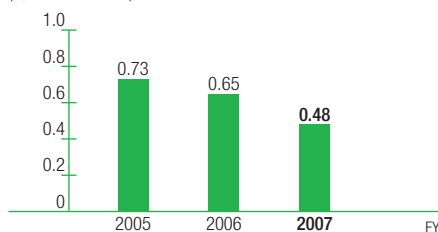
### Topics

The company integrated its ISO 14001 and ISO 9000 systems, aiming to improve the efficiency of operating management. It also launched its official website: <http://www.ds-kk.co.jp> (in Japanese only) and began active distribution of information.



### Summary of Environmental Data

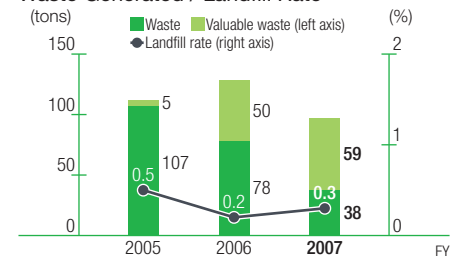
#### CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions (from energy consumption) (1,000 tons-CO<sub>2</sub>)



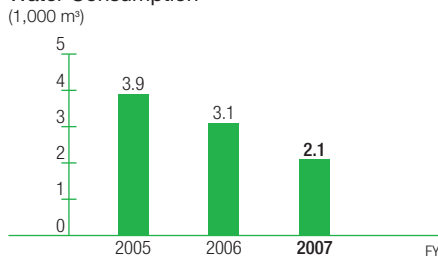
#### NOx/SOx Emissions

The company did not emit any NOx or SOx.

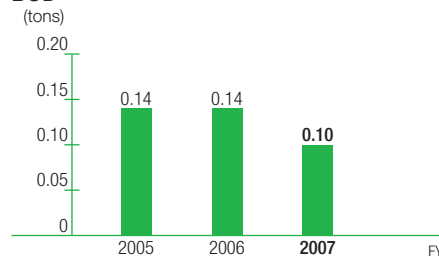
#### Waste Generated / Landfill Rate



#### Water Consumption



#### BOD



#### PRTR Results (FY2007)

The company did not emit any PRTR-designated substances.

### YP Winds Corporation

Business lines: Barrel polishing, parts processing and assembly of wind instruments and other metal parts

Location: Iwata, Shizuoka

Employees: 104

Site area: 4,742 m<sup>2</sup>

ISO 14001 certification: February 2002



### Review of FY2007

We worked to maintain our Zero Emissions status, achieving a landfill rate of 0% in FY2007.

### Future Initiatives

While maintaining our Zero Emissions status, we will take initiatives to reduce electricity and paper consumption. Through our waste reduction activities, we will work to increase efficiency and reduce the defect rate in order to decrease the environmental burden.

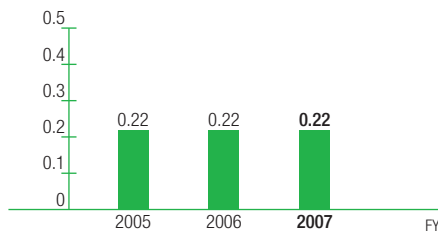
### Topics

In order to reduce the generation of sludge, we upgraded our wastewater treatment system. As a result, the volume of sludge decreased by 67%. In addition, as an energy-saving measure, we planted gardens of morning glories around westward-facing windows in order to reduce the temperature indoors.

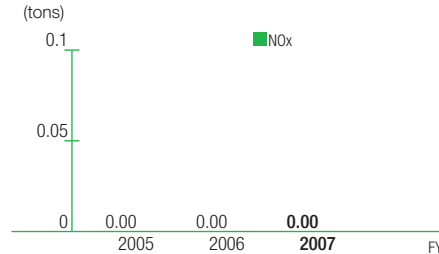


### Summary of Environmental Data

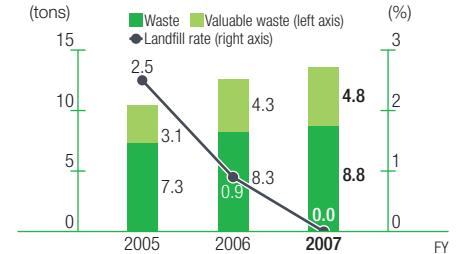
CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions (from energy consumption)  
(1,000 tons-CO<sub>2</sub>)



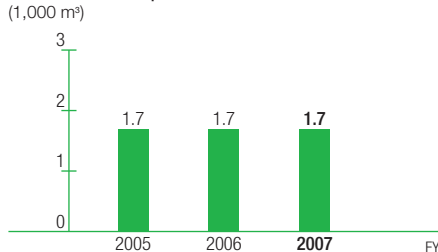
NOx/SOx Emissions (tons)



Waste Generated / Landfill Rate



Water Consumption



BOD

The company did not discharge any BODs into public watersheds.

### PRTR Results (FY2007)

The company did not emit any PRTR-designated substances.

## Yamaha Music Craft Corporation

Business lines: Manufacturing of SILENT™ violins, Taishogoto (Japanese harp), educational musical instruments (organs, xylophones)

Location: Hamamatsu, Shizuoka  
 Employees: 125  
 Site area: 14,474 m<sup>2</sup>  
 ISO 14001 certification: July 2000



### Review of FY2007

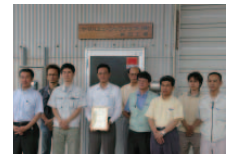
We achieved Zero Emissions status in March 2008. Although we made progress with effective use of rare woods, we were only able to achieve 97% of our goals due to an increase in production volume and higher numbers of defects in acoustic boards.

### Future Initiatives

In order to maintain our Zero Emissions status, we will review our waste management system. We will also take on the challenge of making effective use of rare woods.

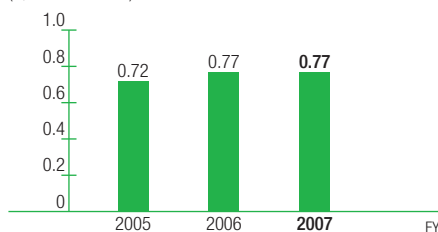
### Topics

We achieved Zero Emissions status by establishing a reuse route for the FRP acoustic board shavings generated during the production process, and by treating sawdust as valuable waste.

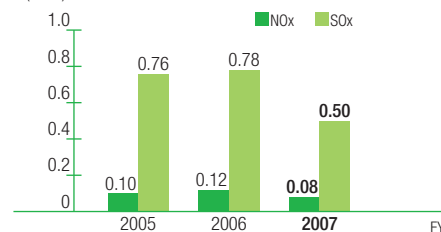


### Summary of Environmental Data

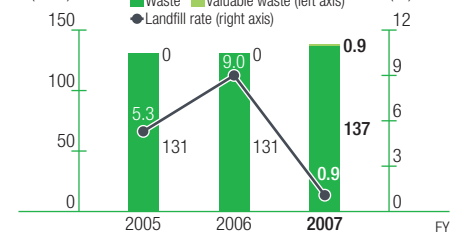
**CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions (from energy consumption)**  
(1,000 tons-CO<sub>2</sub>)



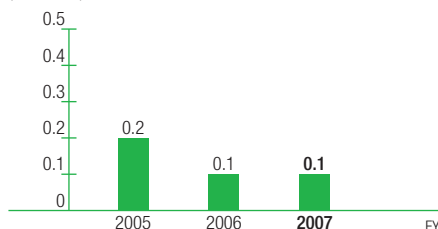
**NO<sub>x</sub>/SO<sub>x</sub> Emissions**  
(tons)



**Waste Generated / Landfill Rate**  
(tons)



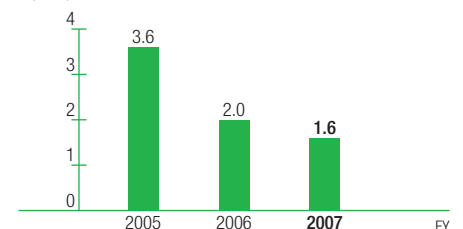
**Water Consumption**  
(1,000 m<sup>3</sup>)



### BOD

The company did not discharge any BODs into public watersheds.

**PRTR-designated Substances Released**  
(tons)



### PRTR Results (FY2007)

The company did not emit any PRTR-designated substances.

### Sakuraba Mokuzai Co., Ltd.

Business lines: Lumber manufacturing for pianos, processing of wooden parts, and manufacturing and sales of other woodwork

Location: Kitaakita, Akita

Employees: 62

Site area: 52,854 m<sup>2</sup>

ISO 14001 certification: September 2002



#### Review of FY2007

In our energy conservation activities, we met only 99% of our goals due to an increase in overtime work and other changes. In terms of reducing waste, however, we worked to cut down on our generation of plastic waste, achieving a 42-ton reduction from FY2006.

We significantly exceeded our 30% target for green procurement of wood materials by achieving a 59% green procurement rate.

#### Future Initiatives

While continuing our environmental conservation activities, we will work on formulating themes for activities in which all employees can participate. In addition to promoting green procurement, we will strive to formulate and implement guidelines for green purchasing.

#### Topics

In order to run environmental conservation activities with full employee participation, we solicited suggestions for global warming prevention themes, and selected No Car Day. We also purchased sawdust briquettes from the Kakegawa Factory as biomass to fuel our boiler. In addition, to contribute to the local community, we hosted a concert by harp and flute performers, drawing an audience of 270.

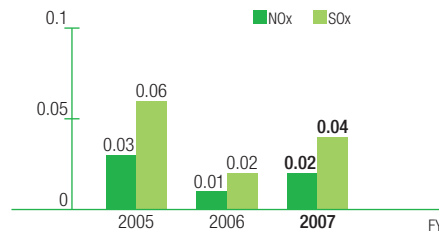


### Summary of Environmental Data

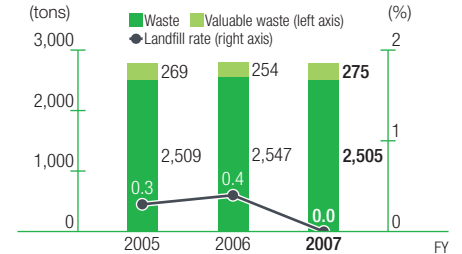
CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions (from energy consumption)  
(1,000 tons-CO<sub>2</sub>)



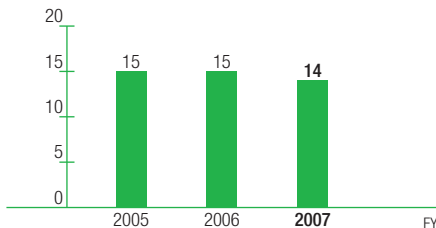
NOx/SOx Emissions  
(tons)



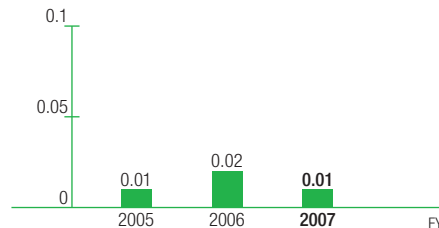
Waste Generated / Landfill Rate



Water Consumption  
(1,000 m<sup>3</sup>)



BOD  
(tons)



#### PRTR Results (FY2007)

The company did not emit any PRTR-designated substances.

## Resort Facilities

Name of Company	Unit	Tsumagoi Co., Ltd.	Katsuragi Co., Ltd.
Location		Takegawa, Shizuoka, Japan	Fukuroi, Shizuoka, Japan
Business		Operation of accommodation, restaurants, recreational facilities, etc.	Operation of accommodation, restaurants, golf courses, etc.
Employees	People	300	234
Site Area	m <sup>2</sup>	1,290,000	1,380,000
Water Consumption	10,000 m <sup>3</sup> /year	30.2	31.8
Waste Generated	Tons/year	342	753
CO <sub>2</sub> Emissions	10,000 tons-CO <sub>2</sub> /year	0.8	0.2
BOD (Public Water Areas)	Tons/year	0.2	0.2
NOx Emissions	Tons/year	11	2.4
SOx Emissions	Tons/year	1.7	4.3
ISO 14001 Certification Acquired		Jan. 2003	Nov. 2001

## Main Sales Offices

Office Name	Unit	Tokyo office	Osaka office	Nagoya office
Location		Minato-ku, Tokyo, Japan	Osaka, Japan	Nagoya, Aichi, Japan
Business		Sales of musical instruments, AV equipment, semiconductors, golf products, AVITECS™, and insurance; Promotion of Music; Management of music schools and English language schools; Leasing and rental of musical instruments; Etc.	Sales of musical instruments, AV equipment, semiconductors, golf products, AVITECS™, and insurance; Promotion of Music; Management of music schools and English language schools; Leasing and rental of musical instruments; Etc.	Sales of musical instruments, AV equipment, semiconductors, golf products, and AVITECS™; Promotion of Music; Management of music schools and English language schools; Leasing and rental of musical instruments; Etc.
Employees	People	700	204	120
Site Area	m <sup>2</sup>	6,664	2,195	600
Water Consumption	10,000 m <sup>3</sup> /year	1.0	-	0.3
Waste Generated	Tons/year	59	26	14
CO <sub>2</sub> Emissions	10,000 tons-CO <sub>2</sub> /year	0.06	0.01	0.03
ISO 14001 Certification Acquired		Oct. 2005	Oct. 2006	Oct. 2006

## Group Manufacturing Companies Located Overseas

Name of Company	Unit	Kemble & Company Ltd.	Taiwan Yamaha Musical Inst. Mfg. Co., Ltd.	Tianjin Yamaha Electronic Musical Instruments, Inc.
Location		Milton Keynes, U.K.	Taoyuan, Taiwan	Tianjin, China
Business		Manufacture and sale of pianos	Manufacture of pianos and piano parts	Manufacture of electronic musical instruments
Employees	People	124	103	1,600
Site Area	m <sup>2</sup>	14,350	87,567	30,729
Water Consumption	10,000 m <sup>3</sup> /year	0.2	2.2	12.8
Waste Generated	Tons/year	461	240	203
CO <sub>2</sub> Emissions	10,000 tons-CO <sub>2</sub> /year	0.1	0.2	1.5
ISO 14001 Certification Acquired		Dec. 2002	Jun. 2002	Dec. 1999

Name of Company	Unit	Xiaoshan Yamaha Musical Instruments Co., Ltd.	Yamaha Electronics (Suzhou) Co., Ltd.	Hangzhou Yamaha Musical Instruments Co., Ltd.
Location		Hangzhou, China	Suzhou, China	Hangzhou, China
Business		Manufacture of piano parts, manufacture and assembly of wind instruments	Manufacture of AV equipment	Manufacture of pianos, piano parts, and guitars
Employees	People	790	1,000	1,652
Site Area	m <sup>2</sup>	43,000	120,000	150,000
Water Consumption	10,000 m <sup>3</sup> /year	6.2	2.4	15.3
Waste Generated	Tons/year	302	145	1,451
CO <sub>2</sub> Emissions	10,000 tons-CO <sub>2</sub> /year	0.5	0.2	1.4
ISO 14001 Certification Acquired		Apr. 2003	Mar. 2004	Certification in progress

Name of Company	Unit	PT. Yamaha Musical Products Indonesia	PT. Yamaha Music Manufacturing Indonesia	PT. Yamaha Music Manufacturing Asia
Location		East Java, Indonesia	Jakarta, Indonesia	West Java, Indonesia
Business		Manufacture and assembly of wind instruments, pianicas™, recorders, etc.	Manufacture of guitars, drums, etc.	Manufacture of electronic musical instruments and PA equipment
Employees	People	997	1,868	3,560
Site Area	m <sup>2</sup>	58,500	22,500	120,000
Water Consumption	10,000 m <sup>3</sup> /year	14.0	7.8	7.6
Waste Generated	Tons/year	364	2,206	391
CO <sub>2</sub> Emissions	10,000 tons-CO <sub>2</sub> /year	0.6	0.4	1.8
ISO 14001 Certification Acquired		Jan. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jul. 2002

Name of Company	Unit	PT. Yamaha Indonesia	PT. Yamaha Electronics Manufacturing Indonesia	Yamaha Electronics Manufacturing Malaysia Sdn. Bhd.
Location		Jakarta, Indonesia	East Java, Indonesia	Chemor, Malaysia
Business		Manufacture of pianos	Manufacture of AV equipment (speakers)	Manufacture of AV products, manufacture and sale of AV service parts
Employees	People	996	600	941
Site Area	m <sup>2</sup>	19,542	50,000	106,610
Water Consumption	10,000 m <sup>3</sup> /year	2.6	2.6	5.5
Waste Generated	Tons/year	2,586	9.5	3.3
CO <sub>2</sub> Emissions	10,000 tons-CO <sub>2</sub> /year	0.5	0.3	0.3
ISO 14001 Certification Acquired		May 2002	Jan. 2003	Dec. 1998

### Yamaha Corporation Factories in Japan

Site	Acquisition Date
Kakegawa Factory (including Iwata Factory and Yamanashi Kogei Co., Ltd.)	Nov. 1998
Saitama Factory	Sep. 1999
Toyooka Factory	Jun. 2000
Headquarters area*	Feb. 2001

\* **Headquarters area:** The factory at the Headquarters complex, Shinzu Factory, YP Engineering Corporation, Yamaha Piano Service Co., Ltd., Yamaha Music Lease Corporation, Yamaha Credit Corporation, the Headquarters Sales Office of Yamaha Travel Service Co., Ltd., YP Video Corporation, YP Business Service Corporation, Nihon Jimu Center Co., Ltd., Yamaha Business Support Corporation, Yamaha Pension Fund, and Yamaha Labor Union.

### Group Manufacturing Companies in Japan

Site	Acquisition Date
Yamaha Kagoshima Semiconductor Inc.	Nov. 1997
Yamaha Music Craft Corporation	Jul. 2000
D.S. Corporation	Feb. 2001
Yamaha Fine Technologies Co., Ltd.*	Mar. 2001
Yamaha Livingtec Corporation (including Yamaha Living Products Corporation)	Dec. 2001
YP Winds Corporation	Feb. 2002
Sakuraba Mokuzai Co., Ltd.	Sep. 2002

\* Includes a part of Yamaha Corporation's Quality and Engineering Planning Division.

### Resort Facilities

Site	Acquisition Date
Katsuragi Co., Ltd.	Nov. 2001
Tsumagoi Co., Ltd.	Jan. 2003

### Group Manufacturing Companies Located Overseas

Site	Acquisition Date
Yamaha Electronics Manufacturing Malaysia Sdn. Bhd.	Dec. 1998
Tianjin Yamaha Electronic Musical Instruments, Inc.	Dec. 1999
PT. Yamaha Musical Products Indonesia	Jan. 2001
PT. Yamaha Music Manufacturing Indonesia	Dec. 2001
PT. Yamaha Indonesia	May 2002
Taiwan Yamaha Musical Inst. Mfg. Co., Ltd.	Jun. 2002
PT. Yamaha Music Manufacturing Asia	Jul. 2002
Kemble & Company Ltd.	Dec. 2002
PT. Yamaha Electronics Manufacturing Indonesia	Jan. 2003
Xiaoshan Yamaha Musical Instruments Co., Ltd.	Apr. 2003
Yamaha Electronics (Suzhou) Co., Ltd.	Mar. 2004

### Main Sales Offices of Yamaha Corporation

Site	Acquisition Date
Tokyo office	Oct. 2005
Osaka office	Oct. 2006
Nagoya office	Oct. 2006



FY1974	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Environment Management Division established</li> </ul>
FY1975	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Company-wide rationalization of energy consumption begins</li> <li>Local clean-up activities start</li> </ul>
FY1981	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Wood-waste fueled electric power generation at Tenryu Factory begins</li> </ul>
FY1983	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hamanako Lake Clean Brigade begins</li> </ul>
FY1990	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use of trichloroethylene and tetrachloroethylene eliminated</li> </ul>
FY1993	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use of specified CFCs and trichloroethane eliminated</li> <li>The Silent Piano™, an instrument designed specifically for the residential environment, released. This was the first of a series of Silent™ instruments to be developed and released</li> <li>"Yamaha's Policy on the Environment" and "The Six Principles of Yamaha's Corporate Environmental Activity" enacted</li> <li>Environmental Committee and five other related specialist groups established</li> </ul>
FY1995	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recycling and reuse of sand from casting waste starts</li> </ul>
FY1996	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Intention to acquire ISO 14001 certification announced</li> </ul>
FY1997	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Yamaha Kagoshima Semiconductor Inc. acquires ISO 14001 certification, the first organization in the Group to do so</li> </ul>
FY1998	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Yamaha Corporation announces contamination of soil and groundwater by chlorinated organic solvents at the Headquarters factory, Toyooka Factory, and Yamaha Metanix Corporation, and begins cleanup operations</li> <li>Kakegawa Factory acquires ISO 14001 certification</li> <li>Yamaha Electronics Manufacturing Malaysia (YEM) becomes the first of the Group's manufacturing companies located overseas to receive ISO 14001 certification</li> </ul>
FY1999	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>New business supporting the acquisition of ISO 14001 certification begins</li> </ul>
FY2000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>First Environmental Report published</li> <li>Environmental accounting introduced</li> <li>Purification of soil in the factory at Yamaha Headquarters, Yamaha Toyooka Factory, and Yamaha Metanix Corporation completed. Purification of groundwater continues</li> <li>All factories of Yamaha Corporation achieve ISO 14001 certification</li> </ul>
FY2001	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Wood-waste fueled electric power generation at Tenryu Factory halted</li> </ul>
FY2002	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Green Procurement Standards and Standards for Chemical Content in Products issued</li> <li>VOC filtering equipment installed at Tenryu Factory</li> <li>Group companies (manufacturing companies) in Japan and overseas acquire ISO certification</li> </ul>
FY2003	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Yamaha Kagoshima Semiconductor Inc. achieves Yamaha's "Zero Emissions" standard with regard to waste output</li> <li>The first annual "Smart Life Guide" home environmental ledger issued</li> <li>Wastewater treatment system at Yamaha Kagoshima Semiconductor Inc. upgraded</li> <li>All Group resort facilities acquire ISO certification</li> <li>Toyooka Factory is the first Yamaha Corporation factory to achieve Zero Emissions</li> </ul>
FY2004	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Second set of VOC filtering equipment installed at Tenryu Factory</li> <li>Exhaust/effluent filtering devices at Yamaha Kagoshima Semiconductor Inc. upgraded</li> <li>Fuel for boiler at factory at Yamaha headquarters switched from heavy oil to natural gas</li> <li>Photovoltaic power generating system installed in the factory at Yamaha Headquarters</li> <li>Use of HCFC eliminated from all manufacturing processes in the Yamaha Group</li> </ul>
FY2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All Yamaha Corporation factories achieve zero emissions</li> <li>Exhaust/effluent filtering devices at Yamaha Kagoshima Semiconductor Inc. installed</li> <li>The Tokyo office becomes the first Yamaha Group sales office to acquire ISO 14001 certification</li> <li>Yamaha Corporation and Yamaha Motor Co., Ltd. begin collaboration on the "Yamaha Forest" project in Indonesia</li> <li>Yamaha Livingtec Corporation installs a cogeneration system</li> </ul>
FY2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Logistics Energy Conservation Working Group established</li> <li>Wastewater treatment system at Saitama Factory upgraded</li> <li>All major sales offices complete ISO 14001 certification</li> <li>The entire Yamaha Group completes compliance with the RoHS directive</li> <li>Transition to lead-free production of wind instruments completed</li> <li>Cogeneration system installed at the Tenryu Factory</li> <li>VOC Emission Reduction Working Group established</li> <li>Completion of ISO 14001 certification for support businesses</li> </ul>
FY2007	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Yamaha Timber Procurement and Usage Guidelines enacted</li> <li>Green Power Certification introduced at Yamaha Resort Tsumagoi</li> <li>Yamaha joins the Stop Global Warming Campaign in Shizuoka</li> <li>Provision of support for Enshunada's coastal forests begun with the establishment of a support system for participating in a scheme run by Shizuoka Prefecture in aid of its forest</li> <li>Yamaha joins Musicwood Campaign (Greenpeace)</li> <li>All factories of the Yamaha Group in Japan achieve Zero Emissions of waste</li> <li>Fuel for boiler at Toyooka Factory switched from heavy oil to natural gas</li> </ul>
FY2008	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Yamaha materials and components procurement policy enacted</li> </ul>