

## Stopping Climate Change

As a manufacturer, the KUBOTA Group has placed special emphasis on its production process in implementing measures to prevent climate change. To add momentum to our group-wide activities to reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from FY2010, we have set new medium-term goals and are concentrating our efforts on their achievement.

## Reducing CO<sub>2</sub> emissions



Targets and results in FY2010	Plan FY2010 targets	Do FY2010 results	Check Self-evaluation
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions per unit of sales	A 1% decrease from the FY2009 level	A 1.2% decrease from the FY2009 level	◎
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions	A 1% decrease from the FY2009 level	A 17.0% decrease from the FY2009 level	◎
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions during distribution per unit of sales	A 1% decrease from the FY2009 level	A 1.0% increase over the FY2009 level	×

### CO<sub>2</sub> emissions

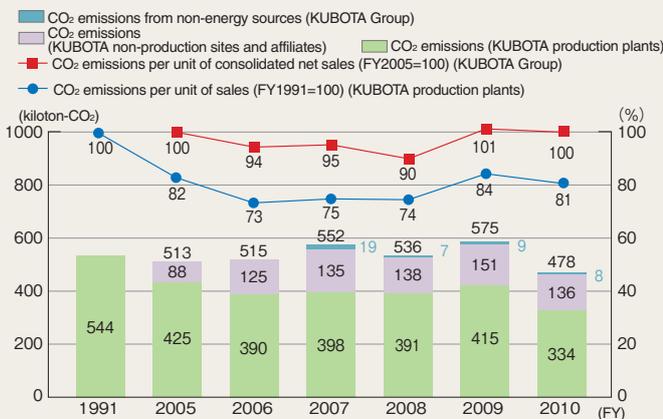
Total CO<sub>2</sub> emissions amounted to 478 kiloton-CO<sub>2</sub>, down 17.0% from the FY2009 level, while CO<sub>2</sub> emissions per unit of sales also declined by 1.2% from the previous year. Thus, we have achieved the target for CO<sub>2</sub> reduction. In spite of the significant decline in sales, we could still achieve a reduction in CO<sub>2</sub> emissions per unit of sales (CO<sub>2</sub> emissions/Consolidated net sales), which is mainly attributable to a decline in production at our casting plants and the improvement of the CO<sub>2</sub> emission factors of the electric power companies. During FY2010, we improved the combustion efficiency of our melting furnaces and reduced the standby power consumption of production facilities, as a means to reduce energy consumption.

### CO<sub>2</sub> emissions during distribution

(amount of freight shipped and CO<sub>2</sub> emissions)

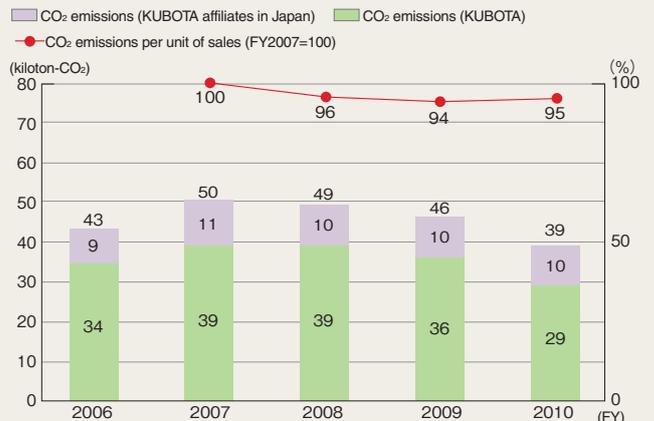
320 million ton-km of freight were shipped in Japan in FY2010 and the amount of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions resulting from those shipments was 39 kiloton-CO<sub>2</sub>. The CO<sub>2</sub> emissions during distribution per unit of sales increased by 1.0% from the previous year and the target was not achieved due to the decline in sales, while CO<sub>2</sub> emissions were reduced by 15.1%.

Trends in CO<sub>2</sub> emissions and CO<sub>2</sub> emissions per unit of sales



\* Since FY2005, non-production sites and affiliates have been added to calculations. The number of applicable business sites is being gradually increased.  
 \* CO<sub>2</sub> emissions per unit of sales=CO<sub>2</sub> emissions/sales  
 (■ Consolidated net sales, ● Non-consolidated net sales)

Trends in total CO<sub>2</sub> emissions during distribution and CO<sub>2</sub> emissions per unit of sales



\* CO<sub>2</sub> emissions per unit of sales=CO<sub>2</sub> emissions/consolidated net sales

For more detailed information on "Data concerning CO<sub>2</sub> emissions" and "Conversion coefficients," please visit our website at: <http://www.kubota.co.jp/english/c-data/csr/2010.html>

### Report from the Front

### Contributing to the prevention of global warming through use of "sprinkling water" and the growing of "green curtains" at the Hanshin Plant (Mukogawa)

At KUBOTA's Hanshin Plant (Mukogawa), a truck laden with treated wastewater meandered through the premises and sprinkled water extensively on all main roads between August 2 and September 25, 2009. This plant-wide sprinkling of water was begun as a means to further reduce the heat island effect, following an experiment conducted in July 2009, in which the effectiveness of the sprinkling of water in lowering temperature and generating a cool breeze was verified.

On the plant premises, bitter melon seedlings were distributed as part of events for the Environmental Month of June. These seedlings have now grown into "green curtains" in various parts of the plant and often catch the eye of employees. These "green curtains" prevent buildings from being directly exposed to midsummer sunlight, thus contributing to a reduction of cooling load and energy conservation. As well, the increase of green areas has proven helpful in reducing the heat island effect. As a result of temperature measurement, a temperature difference of 1–3°C was observed between the sun-lit and sun-shaded surfaces of the bitter melon-covered area. The bitter melon is a popular vegetable, as when eaten, it can help prevent heat fatigue during summer, which also added the appeal of the "green curtain" program to employees. The plant will continue to create bitter melon "green curtains" to lower temperatures and help employees overcome intense summer heat.



Sprinkling of water



Green curtains