

Environmental Performance Data

Data gathered from April 1, 2006, to March 31, 2007

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Environmental Accounting Yamaha Group

(Yamaha Corporation and Manufacturing Companies (Group Companies in Japan))

Environmental Performance Data 2007

Data gathered from April 1, 2006, to March 31, 2007

Environmental Costs

Equipment investment by the Group as a whole rose 430 million yen in FY2006, reaching 810 million yen. Within Yamaha Corporation, this investment was mainly directed towards the upgrading of the waste water treatment facilities of the Saitama factory and the installation of a cogeneration system at the Tenryu factory. Environmental costs for the Yamaha Group fell 10 million yen.

Environmental Effects

1. Environmental Conservation Effects

CO₂ emissions for the Yamaha Group were approximately equal to those of FY2005. Measures such as recycling circulating cooling water enabled a reduction in water consumption of about 102,000 m³. As a result of the Group's recycling efforts to achieve zero emissions, final disposal to landfill was reduced by 300 tons. By using different raw materials, the Group was also able to cut emissions of chemical substances by 8 tons.

2. Economic Effects

Heating and lighting costs rose 168.6 million yen to 3,241.3 million yen as a result of a steep rise in the price of fuel. Water costs fell 900,000 yen to 29.1 million yen and sewerage costs fell 7.3 million to 40.1 million yen. Waste disposal costs rose to 465 million yen, an increase of 11.3 million yen. Additionally, sales of valuable wastes increased by 118.5 million yen to 212.1 million yen, for a total economic effect of 29.4 million yen. All figures presented are actual figures from the accounting register, and do not include any estimates whatsoever.

Environmental Costs

Unit: million yen

Item		Details	Equipment Investment* ¹		Expenses* ²	
			Yamaha Group	Yamaha Corporation	Yamaha Group	Yamaha Corporation
Business area costs	Pollution prevention	Prevention of air, water, and soil pollution, etc.	630.0	461.4	623.4	432.6
	Global environment conservation	Prevention of global warming, protection of the ozone layer etc.	117.9	74.5	97.4	84.3
	Resource recycling costs	Waste recycling, resource saving, conservation of water, etc.	23.2	22.0	861.0	574.7
Upstream/downstream costs		Recycling of products, improvements in logistics, etc.	0.0	0.0	166.9	86.7
Management costs		Environmental education, ISO 14001, greening of premises, etc.	35.1	35.0	605.6	521.3
Research and development costs		Development of environmentally friendly products, models etc.	—	—	356.0	301.6
Social activity costs		Social contributions etc.	0.0	0.0	30.3	28.0
Environmental damage costs		Groundwater purification, etc.	0.0	0.0	19.1	18.6
Total			806.2	592.9	2,759.7	2,047.8

*1 Equipment investment refers to 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	FY2005	FY2006	Change
CO ₂ emissions	10,000 tons of CO ₂	10.6	10.6	0.0
Greenhouse gas emissions	10,000 tons of CO ₂	1.7	1.6	0.1
Water consumption	10,000 m ³	252	242	10
Waste treated or disposed of	1,000 tons	0.35	0.05	0.30
Chemical substances released* ³	Tons	143	135	8
CFC substitute emissions	Tons	0.0	0.0	0.0

*3 "Chemical substances" are those substances governed by the PRTR Law.

Economic Effects

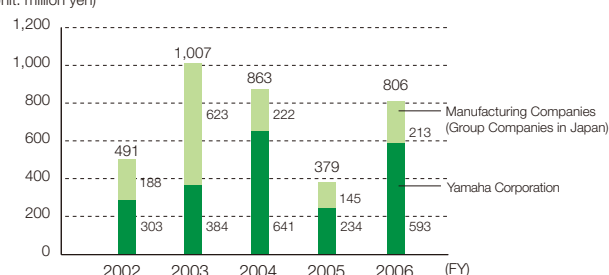
Unit: million yen

Details	FY2005	FY2006	Savings
Total savings			-183
Electricity and heating costs	3,079	3,242	-163
Water costs	28	29	-1
Sewage costs	33	40	-7
Waste disposal costs	454	466	-12
Income from sale of valuable waste	94	212	212
Economic Effect			29

Minus (-) indicates an increase

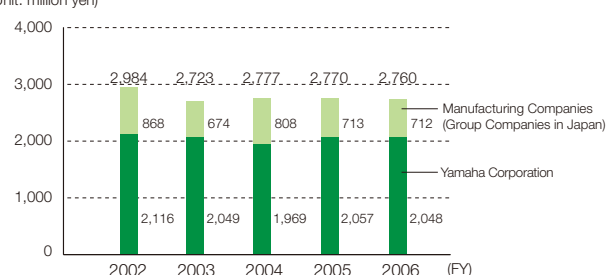
Environmental Investment

(Unit: million yen)



Environmental Expenses

(Unit: million yen)



Environmental Accounting Resort Facilities

Environmental Performance Data 2007

Data gathered from April 1, 2006, to March 31, 2007

This year is the third year of environmental accounting for resort facilities, which was introduced in FY2004.

Environmental Costs

Equipment investments increased by 91.1 million yen to 134.9 million yen in FY2006. This investment went primarily to projects such as improving waste water treatment facilities (Toba Hotel International) and the installation of carbonization devices to reducing the volume of waste (Nemunosato).

Environmental expenses primarily consisted of greenification of facility grounds.

Environmental Effects

1. Environmental Conservation Effects

CO₂ emissions, water consumption, waste disposal and treatment volumes all declined during this period, reducing our environmental impact.

2. Economic Effects

Electric power consumption and fuel consumption both declined, but the explosive rise in crude oil prices increased utility costs, resulting in a 17.6 million yen increase to 1044.5 million yen. In contrast, we were able to further reduce water costs and waste disposal costs.

Environmental Costs

Unit: million yen

Item		Details	Equipment Investment* ¹	Expenses* ²
Business area costs	Pollution prevention	Prevention of air, water, and soil pollution, etc.	28.4	101.9
	Global environment conservation	Prevention of global warming, protection of the ozone layer etc.	34.7	5.1
	Resource recycling costs	Waste recycling, resource saving, conservation of water, etc.	52.2	70.5
Upstream/downstream costs		Recycling of products, improvements in logistics, etc.	0.4	1.7
Management costs		Environmental education, ISO 14001, greening of premises, etc.	19.2	160.4
Research and development costs		Development of environmentally friendly products, models etc.	—	3.0
Social activity costs		Social contributions etc.	0.0	1.1
Environmental damage costs		Groundwater purification, etc.	0.0	1.7
Total			134.9	345.4

*1 Equipment investment refers to 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	FY2005	FY2006	Change
CO ₂ emissions	10,000 tons of CO ₂	3.6	3.4	0.2
Water consumption	10,000 m ³	137	135	2
Waste treated or disposed of	1,000 tons	1.4	1.2	0.2

Economic Effects

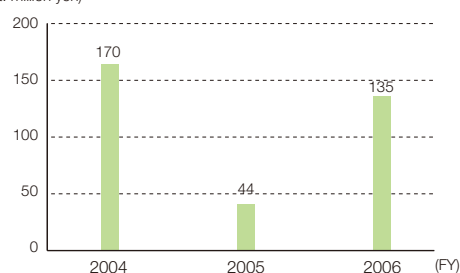
Unit: million yen

Details	FY2005	FY2006	Savings
Total savings			-6
Electricity and heating costs	1,027	1,045	-18
Water costs	226	218	8
Sewage costs	—	—	—
Waste disposal costs	37	33	4
Income from sale of valuable waste	0	1	1
Economic Effect			-5

Minus (-) indicates an increase

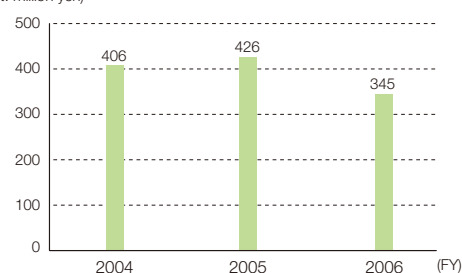
Environmental Investment

(Unit: million yen)



Environmental Expenses

(Unit: million yen)



Environmental Accounting Manufacturing Companies

(Group Companies Overseas)

Environmental Performance Data 2007

Data gathered from April 1, 2006, to March 31, 2007

Of Yamaha's manufacturing companies located overseas, 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. Yamaha will continue to expand this system to other manufacturing companies in the Group.

Target Companies:

Yamaha Electronics Manufacturing Indonesia
Yamaha Indonesia
Yamaha Music Manufacturing Asia
Yamaha Music Manufacturing Indonesia
Yamaha Musical Products Indonesia

Environmental Costs

Equipment investments overall were 58.4 million yen. The majority of this investment went toward the purchase of incinerators, dust collectors, and sludge desiccation facilities.

Environmental Effects

CO₂ emissions increased, and in addition fuel costs increased dramatically, pushing up utility costs even higher.

Environmental Costs

Unit: million yen

Item		Details	Equipment Investment* ¹	Expenses* ²
Business area Costs	Pollution prevention	Prevention of air, water, and soil pollution, etc.	47.2	27.9
	Global environment conservation	Prevention of global warming, protection of the ozone layer etc.	0.0	0.02
	Resource recycling costs	Waste recycling, resource saving, conservation of water, etc.	9.9	31.2
Upstream/downstream costs		Recycling of products, improvements in logistics, etc.	1.3	1.9
Management costs		Environmental education, ISO 14001, greening of premises, etc.	0.0	8.6
Research and development costs		Development of environmentally friendly products, models etc.	0	0
Social activity costs		Social contributions etc.	—	0.05
Environmental damage costs		Groundwater purification, etc.	0	0
Total			58.4	69.6

*1 Equipment investment refers to 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	FY2005	FY2006	Change
CO ₂ emissions	10,000 tons of CO ₂	3.0	3.4	-0.4
Water consumption	10,000 m ³	37	36	1
Waste treated or disposed of	1,000 tons	0.8	1.1	-0.3

Minus (-) indicates an increase

Economic Effects

Unit: million yen

Details	FY2005	FY2006	Savings
Total savings			-117
Electricity and heating costs	309	442	-113
Water costs	32	34	-2
Sewage costs	6	6	0
Waste disposal costs	15	17	-2
Income from sale of valuable waste	6	8	8
Economic Effect			-109

Minus (-) indicates an increase

Environmental Data

(Yamaha Corporation and Manufacturing Companies (Group Companies in Japan))

Environmental Performance Data 2007

Data gathered from April 1, 2006, to March 31, 2007

CO₂ Emissions (energetic in origin)

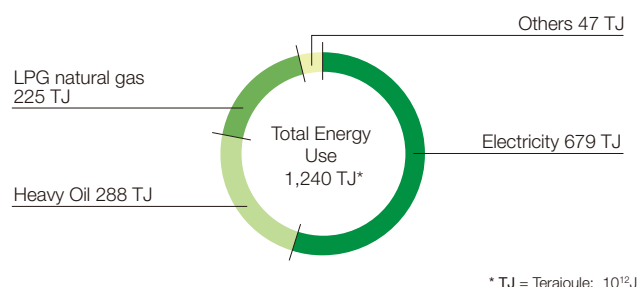
CO₂ emissions in FY2006 were unchanged from the previous year at 1.06 million tons.

CO₂ emissions per unit of sales were 24.6 tons of CO₂ per 100 million yen, a 2.3% reduction from the previous year. This was due to an increase in sales.



Breakdown of FY2006 Energy Consumption

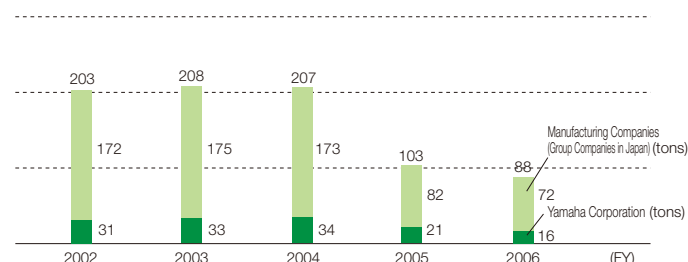
Energy use in FY2006 was the same as the previous year at 1,240 TJ. Electric power accounted for the majority of this energy use, followed by heavy oil, and both combined accounted for about 80% of total energy use.



NO_x Emissions

NO_x is generated by the burning of fuels such as heavy oils, coke, and LPG.

In FY2006, the boiler at Yamaha Headquarters' Shinzu Factory switched to municipal natural gas from heavy oil, and Yamaha Metanix Corporation stopped running their power generator due to the high price of heavy oil, and thus NO_x emissions were reduced by 15 tons from FY2005.

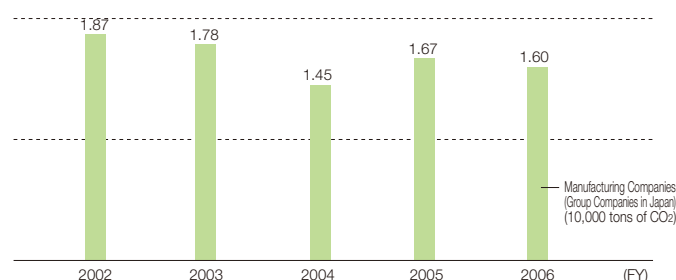


Non-CO₂ Greenhouse Gas Emissions*1

Emissions of greenhouse gases other than CO₂ were 16,000 tons in FY2006, a 700 ton reduction from the previous year.

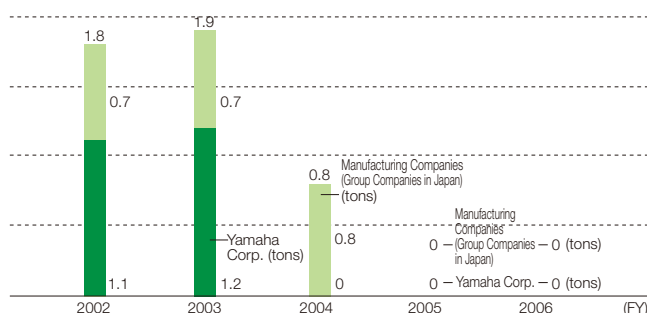
Yamaha has been working to install exhaust gas treatment equipment starting in FY2004, and with an additional four installed in FY2006, the Company reduced emissions of greenhouse gases such as sulfur hexafluoride and perfluorocarbon.

*1: Primarily sulfur hexafluoride and perfluorocarbon.



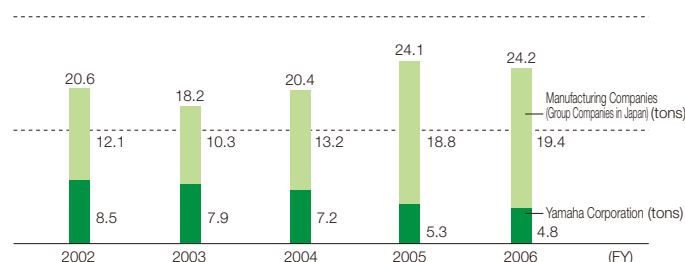
Amount of HCFCs Used

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.



SO_x Emissions

SO_x is generated primarily through the burning of heavy oil, coke, and other fuels. The sulfur content of fuel contributes to these emissions, so Yamaha Group has adopted low-sulfur fuels. In FY2006, emissions were the same as the previous year at 24.2 tons.



Environmental Data

(Yamaha Corporation and Manufacturing Companies (Group Companies in Japan))

Environmental Performance Data 2007

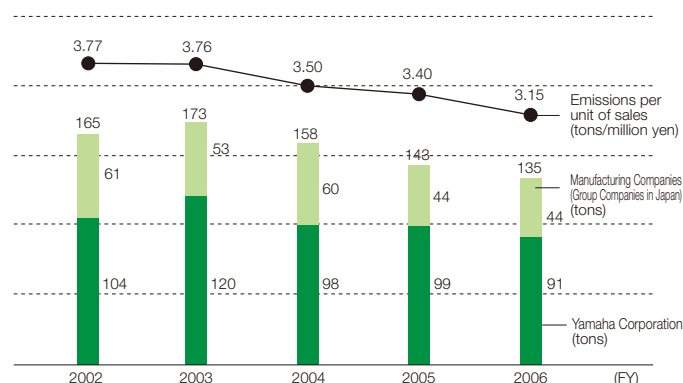
Data gathered from April 1, 2006, to March 31, 2007

Complying with the PRTR Law

In FY2006, the Yamaha Group handled a total of 1,194 tons of substances subject to the PRTR* Law, a 93 ton increase year-on-year, while emissions of such substances into the environment totaled 135 tons, a decrease of 8 tons from FY2005. The Yamaha Group set a target of reducing FY2006 emissions of PRTR designated substances by 20% of FY2002 levels by shifting to raw materials free of such substances, improving manufacturing processes, and introducing substance recovery equipment. However, we fell short of the target with an 18% reduction. As 90% of substances released are styrene, toluene, and xylene, we will continue efforts to reduce VOC emissions in the future.

* **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 (FY2006)

Unit: tons

Class 1 Designated Chemical Substances			Total amount handled	Amount released into the environment				Amount transferred		Others
Order	Ordinance No.	Substance name		Into air	Into public water	Into soil	Buried on facility premises	To sewerage system	Waste transferred	
1	177	styrene	828.3	47.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1	776.6
2	320	methyl methacrylate	149.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	149.1
3	231	nickel	72.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	72.2
4	227	toluene	44.2	43.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1
5	63	xylene	33.5	28.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	4.1
6	283	hydrogen fluoride and its water-soluble salts	22.3	3.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	18.0
7	40	ethylbenzene	14.1	9.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	3.7
8	172	N.N. dimethylformamid	11.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	8.8
9	64	silver and its water-soluble compounds	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1
10	232	nickel compounds	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	2.4
11	30	bisphenol A type Epoxy resin (liquid)	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3
12	108	inorganic cyanide compounds (except complex salts and cyanates)	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9
13	310	formaldehyde	1.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3
14	272	bis (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.1
15	270	di-n-butyl phthalate	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.4
16	311	manganese and its compounds	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0
17	9	bis (2-ethylhexyl) adipate	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8
18	68	chromium and chromium (III) compounds	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0
19	266	phenol	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
20	100	cobalt and its compounds	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
21	230	lead and its compounds	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
22	224	1,3,5-trimethylbenzene	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
23	304	boron and its compounds	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
24	29	bisphenol A	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
25	242	nonylphenol	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
26	69	chromium (VI) compounds	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
27	198	hexamethylenetetramine	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Total			1,194.0	134.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	11.0	1,047.7

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.

Environmental Data

(Yamaha Corporation and Manufacturing Companies (Group Companies in Japan))

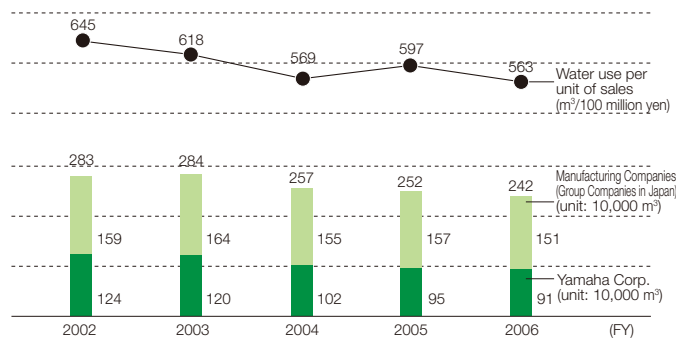
Environmental Performance Data 2007

Data gathered from April 1, 2006, to March 31, 2007

Water Consumption

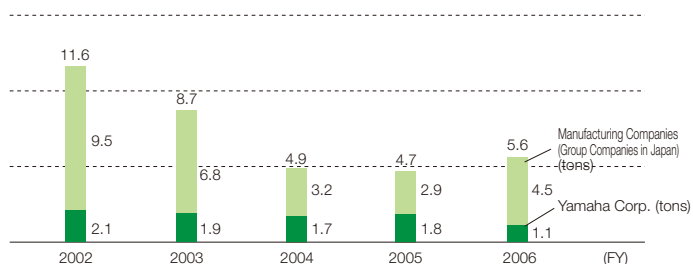
Water use in FY2006 was 2.42 million m³, a 4% reduction from the previous year.

This reduction was the result of efforts such as the water-saving campaigns run at the factories, as well as improvements to the Yamaha Corporation Saitama Factory waste water treatment facilities, and coolant recycling at Yamaha Livingtec Corporation.



BOD Emissions

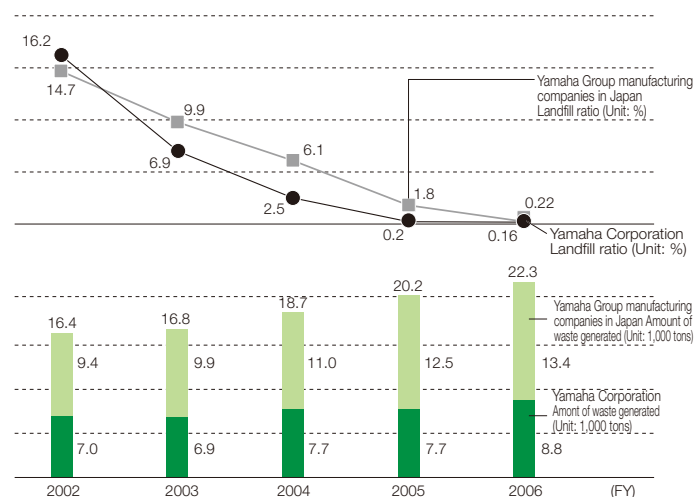
Water discharged into public water by the Yamaha Group contained 5.6 tons of BOD, which represents a 0.9 ton increase over 2005.



Waste Generated*1 and Landfill Ratio*2

There were 22,300 tons of waste generated in FY2006, a 2,100 ton increase over 2005. This increase was due to the increase of production at some facilities.

The landfill ratio dropped by 1.6 percentage points from 2005 to 0.22%, thanks in part to Yamaha Corporation's maintaining their Zero Emissions status and an increasing number of Group companies in Japan that are also achieving Zero Emissions status.

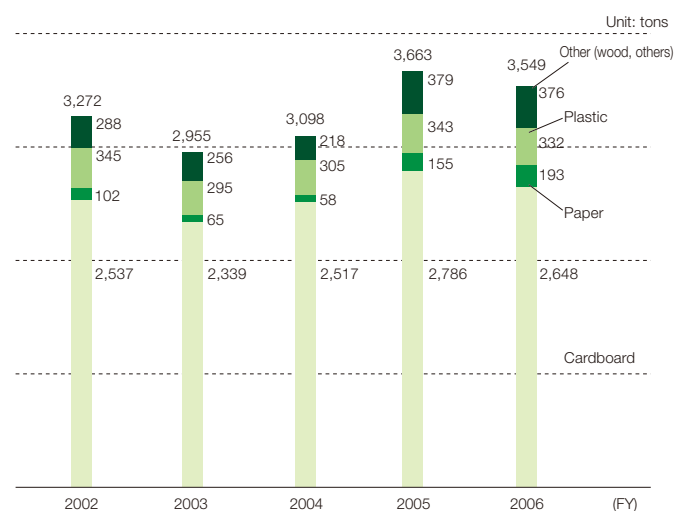


*1 The weight of waste generated here includes industrial waste, nonindustrial wastes (excluding outsourcing from the government) and valuable wastes.

*2 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."

Containers and Packaging Material Used

Yamaha Corporation used 3,549 tons of containers and packaging materials, a 114 ton decrease from 2005.



Environmental Data

(Yamaha Corporation and Manufacturing Companies (Group Companies in Japan))

Environmental Performance Data 2007

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Logistics

Transportation volume for Yamaha Group facilities in Japan was down 12% from 2005 to 47.0 million tons × kilometers.

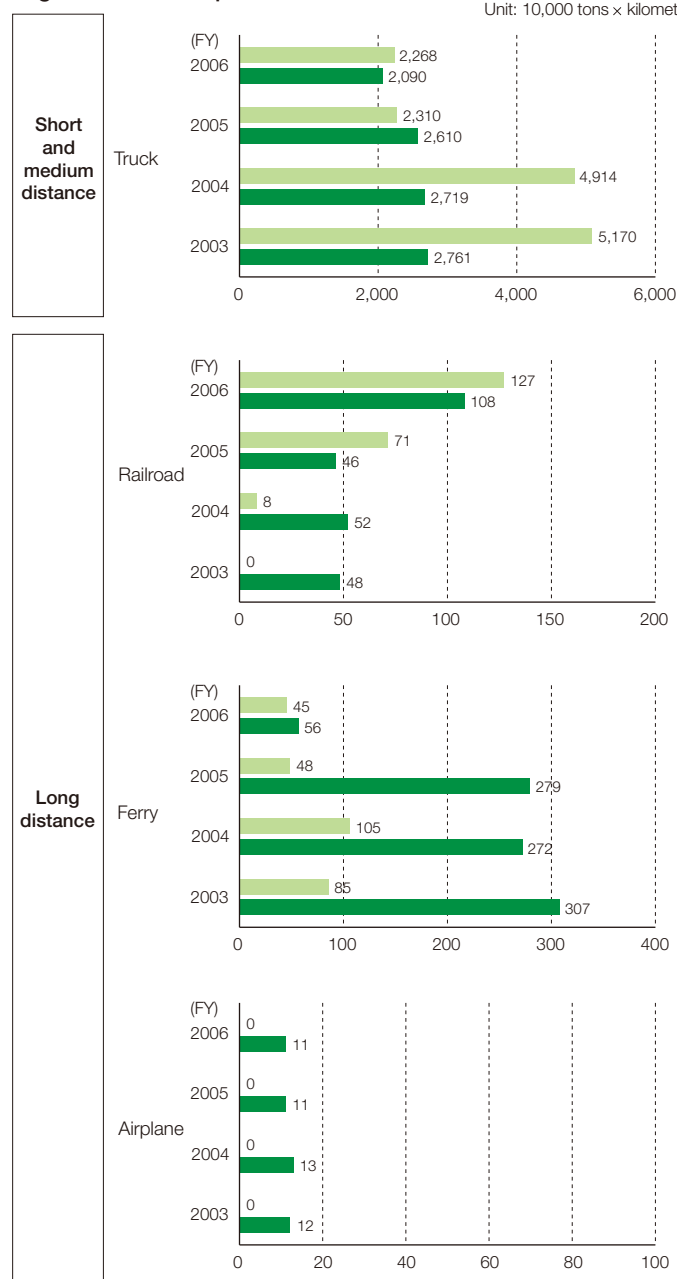
A reduction in truck haulage volumes were due to improved accuracy in calculating logistics volumes based on the Revised Energy Conservation Law.

Railroad haulage increased due to a modal shift, while ferry haulage decreased due to effective use of truck haulage on the return leg, and other measures to improve efficiency.

The method of calculating CO₂ emissions was changed by the Revised Ton-kilometer Law, which was based on the Revised Energy Conservation Law, and so these figures were recalculated, with a resulting 7,231 tons of CO₂ in FY2006, an 8.4% decrease from 2005.

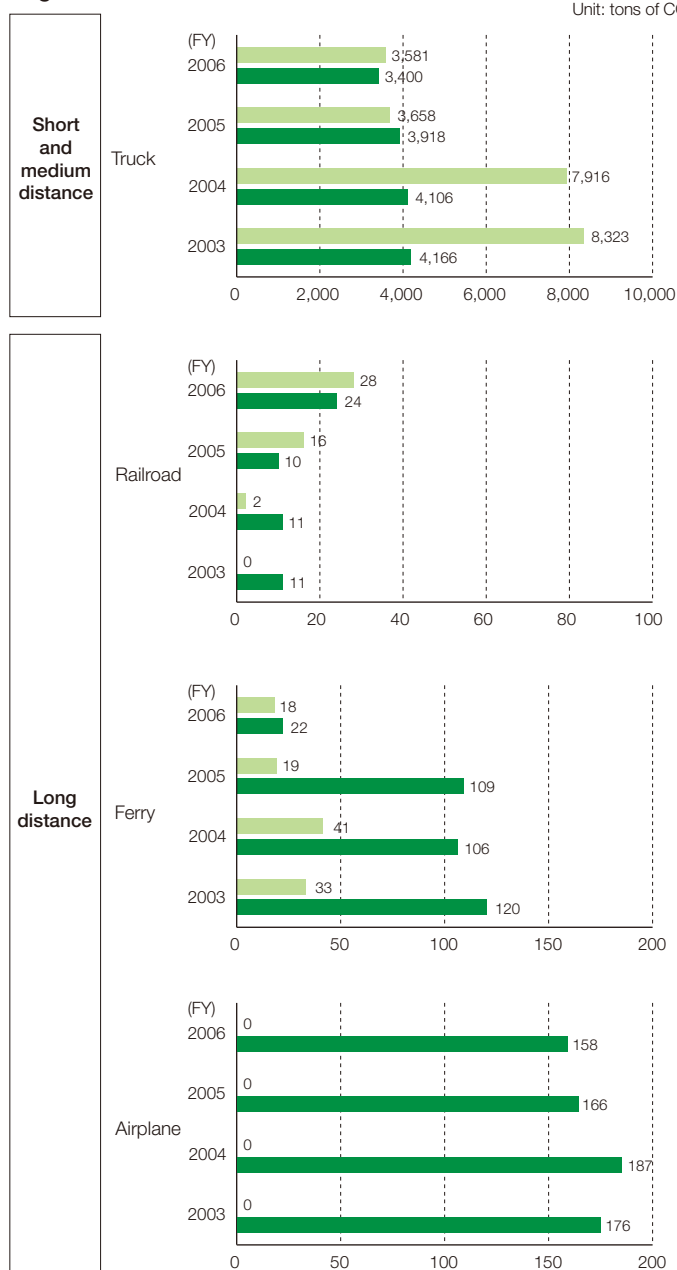
Logistics and Transportation Breakdown

Group Companies in Japan
Yamaha Corporation
Unit: 10,000 tons × kilometers



Logistics-related CO₂ Emissions

Group Companies in Japan
Yamaha Corporation
Unit: tons of CO₂



Environmental Data

(Resort Facilities, Manufacturing Companies (Group Companies Overseas))

Environmental Performance Data 2007

Data gathered from April 1, 2006, to March 31, 2007

Resort Facilities

Summary Environmental Data

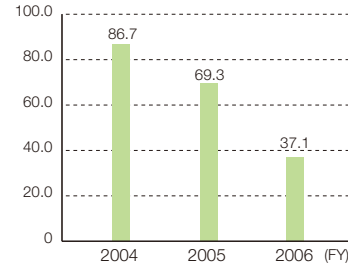
CO₂ Emissions (energetic in origin)

Unit: 1,000 tons of CO₂



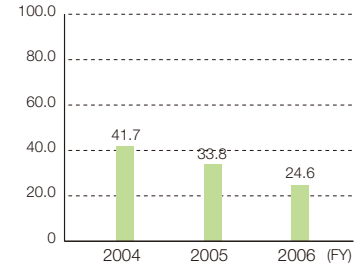
NO_x Emissions

(tons)



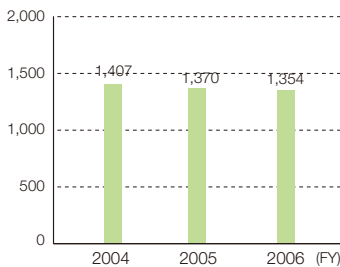
SO_x Emissions

(tons)



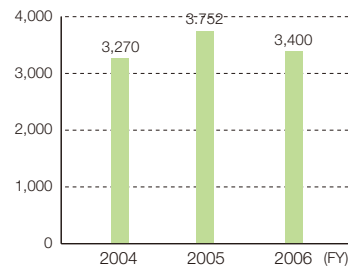
Water Consumption

(1,000 m³)



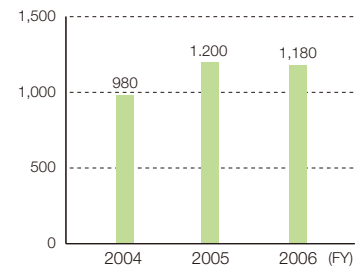
Waste Generated

(tons)



Waste Treated or Disposed Of

(tons)



Manufacturing Companies (Group Companies Overseas)

Summary Environmental Data

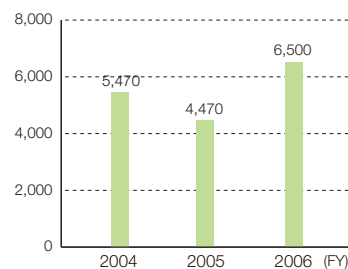
CO₂ Emissions (energetic in origin)

Unit: 1,000 tons of CO₂



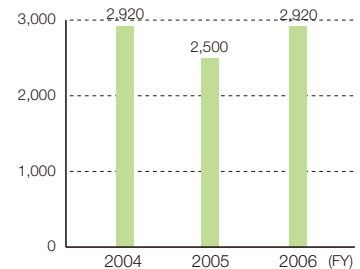
Waste Generated

(tons)



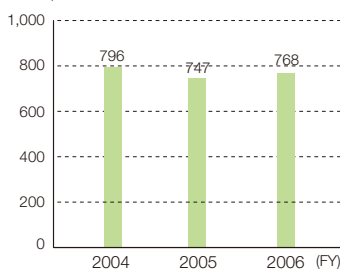
Waste Treated or Disposed Of

(tons)



Water Consumption

(1,000 m³)



Environmental Data by Site

Environmental Performance Data 2007

Headquarters area

(Includes Yamaha Life Services Corporation, YP Engineering Corporation, YP Video Corporation, Yamaha Travel Service Co. Ltd., 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: 2,551

Site area: 225,660 m²

ISO 14001 certification: February 2001



Review of FY2006

By switching to natural gas from heavy oil as boiler fuel at the Shinzu Factory, CO₂ emissions were reduced by 1.4% over last year based on days of operation. Progress in computerization reduced paper use and lowered our resource usage. The Headquarters also maintained Zero Emissions—keeping our landfill waste to 0%—and strict separation of everyday waste allowed the Company to surpass the goal for FY2006 and even meet the FY2008 goal in this area. The Company was also able to reduce environmental risk by reducing the volume of chemicals on hand to about one-third that of 1999.

Future Initiatives

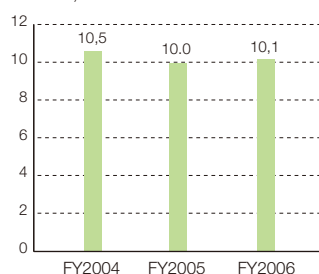
The Headquarters will continue to promote paper, trash, and electricity reduction campaigns, and by establishing an environmental theme for each of the production and administrative divisions, will be able to more effectively promote these campaigns, with the hope of achieving a reduced environmental footprint at this site and the surrounding area.

Topic: Eliminating the Burden of Chemicals on the Environment

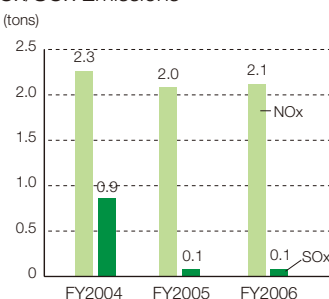
Our efforts to reduce chemical substances included switching to glue that does not include formaldehyde for use in the grand piano production process, and by expanding this to include other products, we reduced use of glues with formaldehyde to 40% that of FY2004. As a result, formaldehyde no longer requires special reporting under the PRTR law.

Summary Environmental Data

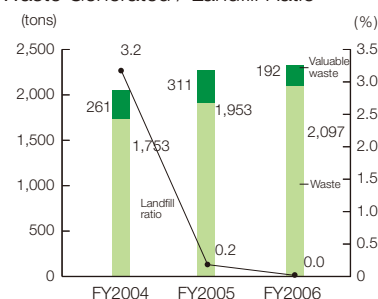
CO₂ Emissions (energetic in origin)
(1,000 tons CO₂)



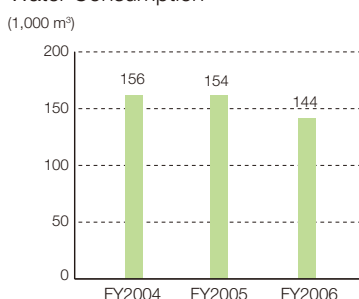
NOx/SOx Emissions
(tons)



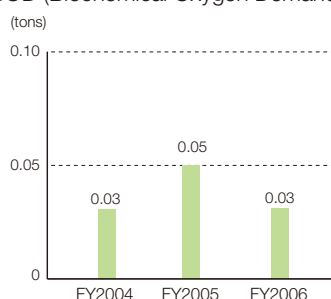
Waste Generated / Landfill Ratio
(tons)



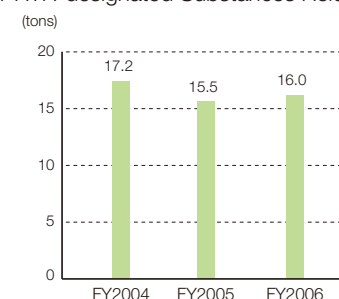
Water Consumption
(1,000 m³)



BOD (Biochemical Oxygen Demand)
(tons)



PRTR-designated Substances Released
(tons)



PRTR Results (FY2006)

PRTR Results (FY2006)										Unit: tons
Class 1 Designated Chemical Substances		Total amount handled	Amount released into the environment				Amount transferred		Others	
Ordinance No.	Substance name		Into air	Into public water	Into soil	Buried on facility premises	To sewerage system	Waste transferred	Consumption, products, etc.	
177	styrene	25.9	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.7	
227	toluene	6.5	6.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	
63	xylene	4.0	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	
232	nickel compounds	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.9	
231	nickel	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	
	others	4.9	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	3.0	
Total		45.3	16.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	27.6	

Unit: tons

Environmental Data by Site

Environmental Performance Data 2007

Toyooka Factory

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

Location: Iwata, Shizuoka

Employees: 2,018

Site area: 184,197 m²

ISO 14001 certification: June 2000



Review of FY2006

This year the Factory completed the process of making electric and electronic instruments comply with RoHS directive. Even wind instruments, which are not regulated by RoHS directives, were converted to lead-free solder. To improve the noise pollution in and around the factory, specialists established the Sound Environment Sectional Meeting, which embarked on a campaign to create a "Sound-Friendly Factory" that emits little noise. We also began the Eco-drive Awareness Initiative for those driving company cars.

Future Initiatives

When we renovate our boilers in FY2007, we will switch from heavy oil fuel to natural gas to help reduce our CO₂ emissions.

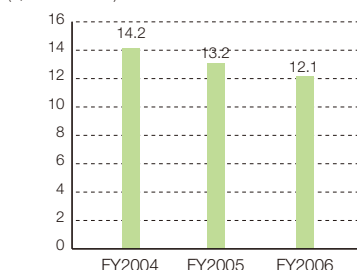
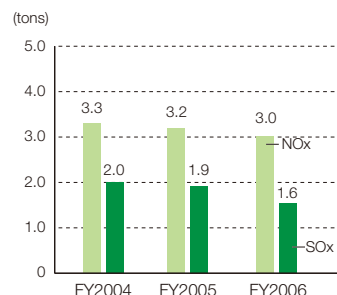
We will continue to maintain our Zero Emissions status for waste materials and worked to reduce the volume of waste generated. We will work to reduce noise and annoying sounds to achieve a "Sound-Friendly Factory."

Topic: Automatic Shutoff Valve Established at Factory Waste Water Outlet

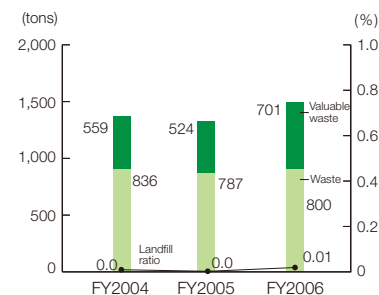
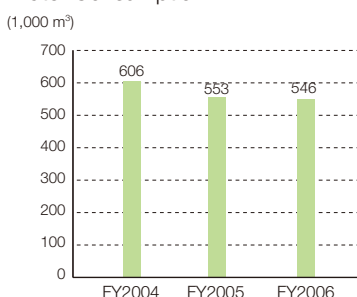
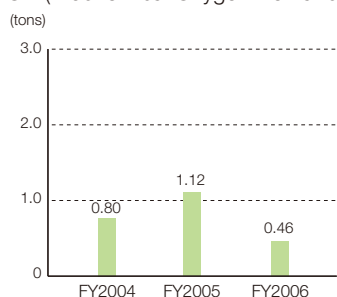
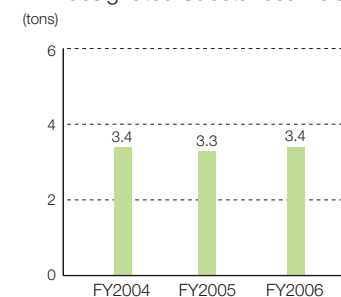
In September 2007, we installed an automatic shutoff valve at the factory's main waste water outlet, thus strengthening our environmental risk management. This device automatically shuts the valve when it detects higher than allowed pH levels in the factory's waste water. If pollutants or other material are washed down the gutter, the administrative office can remotely operate the valve and prevent environmental pollution before it happens.



Summary Environmental Data

CO₂ Emissions (energetic in origin)
(1,000 tons CO₂)NOx/SOx Emissions
(tons)

Waste Generated / Landfill Ratio

Water Consumption
(1,000 m³)BOD (Biochemical Oxygen Demand)
(tons)PRTR-designated Substances Released
(tons)

PRTR Results (FY2006)

Class 1 Designated Chemical Substances		Total amount handled	Amount released into the environment				Amount transferred		Others
Ordinance No.	Substance name		Into air	Into public water	Into soil	Buried on facility premises	To sewerage system	Waste transferred	
64	silver and its water-soluble compounds	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7
63	xylene	1.6	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
40	ethylbenzene	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
232	nickel compounds	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4
	others	4.7	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	3.3
Total		10.7	3.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	6.7

Unit: tons

Environmental Data by Site

Environmental Performance Data 2007

Tenryu Factory

(Currently, Yamaha Fine Technology Co., Ltd.
as of April 1, 2007)

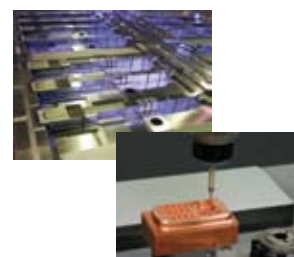
Business lines: Manufacture of automobile interior wood components, mechatronic machines, design, production, and sale of metallic molds and parts

Location: Hamamatsu, Shizuoka

Employees: 1,983

Site area: 182,829 m²

ISO 14001 certification: March 2001



Review of FY2006

In January 2007 we introduced a cogeneration system (fueled by natural gas) to reduce CO₂ emissions. Yamaha Fine Technology Co., Ltd. achieved Zero Emissions for waste in February 2006. By switching from thermal recycling, which uses waste plastic as fuel, to material recycling, which reuses the plastic as a raw material, we increased valuable waste and reduced waste disposal costs. At the same time, to control odors, we moved the source of odors to the center of the site and worked to prevent these odors from traveling outside the site. We also established a regular Odor Patrol.

Future Initiatives

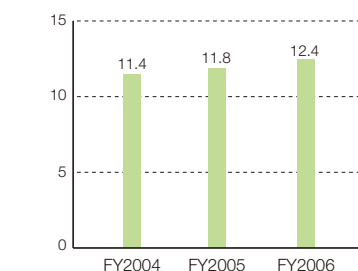
Yamaha Corporation's automotive parts business was taken over by Yamaha Fine Technology Co., Ltd. in April 2007. This factory uses a high volume of organic glues, which makes handling of VOCs a very important issue, and we participated in Yamaha's VOC Emission Reduction Working Group (established in April 2007), and promoted VOC reduction activities while sharing information. We also reviewed the layout of the parking lots and open spaces to make better use of them and increase our greenification ratio.

Topic: Introduction of a Cogeneration System

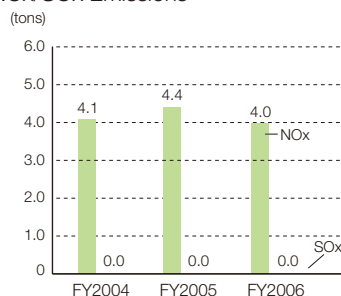
A cogeneration system was installed and began operating in January 2007. There were two electric generators running on municipal natural gas, and the excess heat was converted to steam and hot water which was used in air conditioning the factory and production processes. The introduction of this system allows us to reduce CO₂ emissions by 1,600 tons annually. This reduction is equivalent to about 20% of the reduction for FY2006 at this factory, and gives us a large boost in achieving our goal of reducing CO₂ emissions to 6% of FY1990 levels by FY2010.



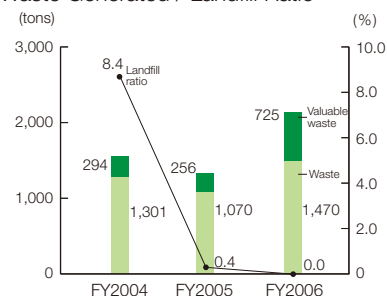
Summary Environmental Data

CO₂ Emissions (energetic in origin)
(1,000 tons CO₂)

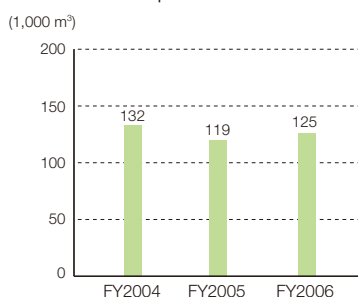
NOx/SOx Emissions



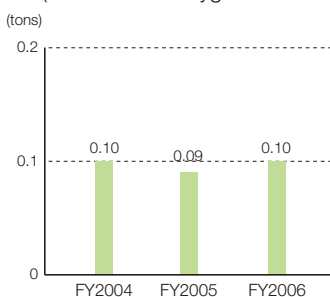
Waste Generated / Landfill Ratio



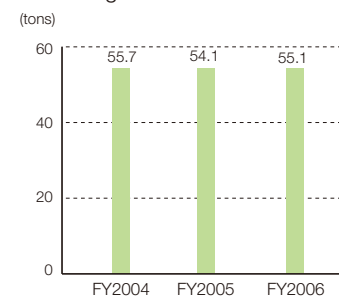
Water Consumption



BOD (Biochemical Oxygen Demand)



PRTR-designated Substances Released



PRTR Results (FY2006) (Including Yamaha Fine Technology Co., Ltd.)

Class 1 Designated Chemical Substances		Total amount handled	Amount released into the environment				Amount transferred		Others
Ordinance No.	Substance name		Into air	Into public water	Into soil	Buried on facility premises	To sewerage system	Waste transferred	
177	styrene	265.7	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	249.0
227	toluene	17.9	17.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
63	xylene	17.2	12.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	3.8
40	ethylbenzene	11.6	7.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	3.7
	others	1.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1
Total		313.6	55.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	257.6

Unit: tons

Environmental Data by Site

Environmental Performance Data 2007

Takegawa Factory (including Yamanashi Kogei Co., Ltd.)

Business lines: Manufacture of pianos, hybrid pianos, electric pianos, piano parts, furniture, wood products

Location: Takegawa, Shizuoka

Employees: 677

Site area: 222,410 m²

ISO 14001 certification: November 1998



Review of FY2006

With the transfer of the Grand Piano Development Department from the Headquarters we also expanded and strengthened our environment management organization. CO₂ emissions and waste volumes were a little higher than in the previous year as a result of increased production of pianos and the move of the development division.

We used glue substitutes for wooden piano parts and were able to reduce formaldehyde use to 17% of FY2005 levels.

Future Initiatives

In April 2007, we merged with the Iwata Factory, and streamlined our environment management and environment conservation initiatives. We also worked at reducing VOC emissions, which are an important issue for factories.

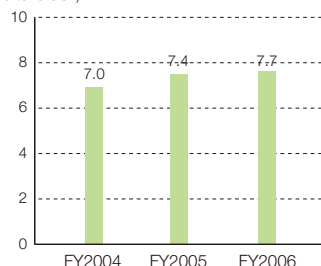
Topic: Discussion Forum for Environmental Issues

On March 22, 2007, we held a Discussion Forum for Environmental Issues with members of the community, and through seminars and tours of the factory, we have raised awareness of chemical substances and disseminated information on the environmental efforts of the company. We received many questions and comments from participants about the factory's environmental management and the company's overall environmental protection policy. We will continue to communicate with the people in the community and increase our mutual understanding.

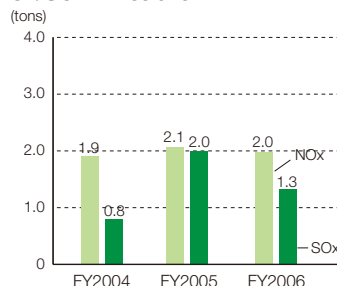


Summary Environmental Data

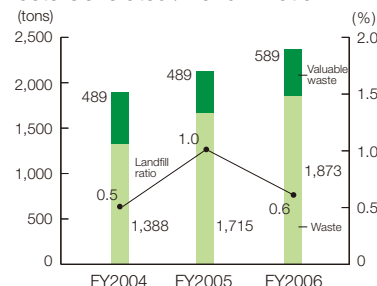
CO₂ Emissions (energetic in origin)
(1,000 tons CO₂)



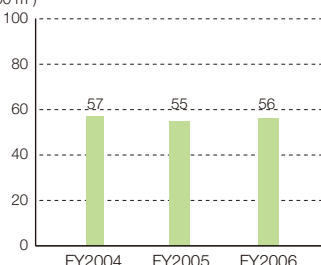
NOx/SOx Emissions
(tons)



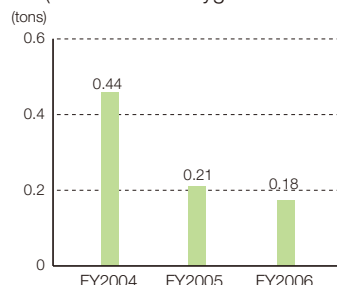
Waste Generated / Landfill Ratio



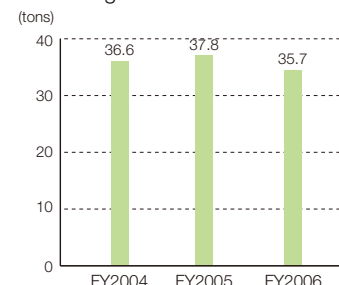
Water Consumption
(1,000 m³)



BOD (Biochemical Oxygen Demand)
(tons)



PRTR-designated Substances Released



PRTR Results (FY2006)

Class 1 Designated Chemical Substances			Total amount handled	Amount released into the environment				Amount transferred		Others
Ordinance No.	Substance name	Into air		Into public water	Into soil	Buried on facility premises	To sewerage system	Waste transferred	Consumption products, etc.	
177	styrene	113.4	19.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	92.4	
227	toluene	12.0	11.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	
63	xylene	3.1	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
30	bisphenol A type Epoxy resin (liquid)	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	
	others	3.2	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.8	
Total		133.1	35.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	95.6	

Unit: tons

Environmental Data by Site

Environmental Performance Data 2007

Iwata Factory

Business lines: Piano frame production
 Location: Iwata, Shizuoka
 Employees: 61
 Site area: 47,855 m²
 ISO 14001 certification: March 1999



Review of FY2006

We were able to reduce waste production by 150 tons per year by reclaiming slag and certain waste plastics for reuse. We also reduced the volume of chemical substances in paints as much as possible while maintaining quality, and worked to maintain viscosity and reduce problems with the spray by changing the maintenance and cleaning time. These and other changes improved process management accuracy, which allowed us to reduce the amount of methanol per unit of production weight from 2.80 tons to 2.17 tons, a 22.5% reduction.

Future Initiatives

With the restructuring of the piano business, we will improve efficiency of our environmental protection initiatives by merging factories and ISO 14001 organizations with the Kakegawa Factory in April 2007. We will improve efficiency in line operation to meet operational conditions and reduce energy use and waste production.

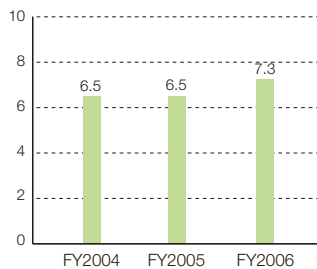
We will also work to promote the effective use of waste materials and reduce the waste production volume as well as reduce the company's total VOCs.

Topic: Turning Casting-Sand Waste into Valuable Waste

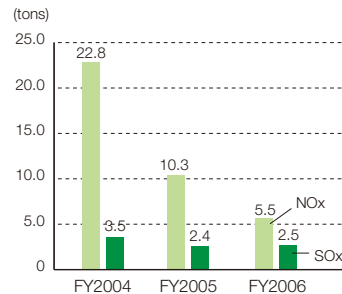
One of the waste products of the vacuum process of piano frame manufacturing is casting-sand waste. Casting-sand waste contains smoke dust, which contains a lot of iron, and we switched the waste processing company to one with an efficient iron reclamation method that allowed us to convert 130 tons of casting-sand waste to valuable waste per year.

Summary Environmental Data

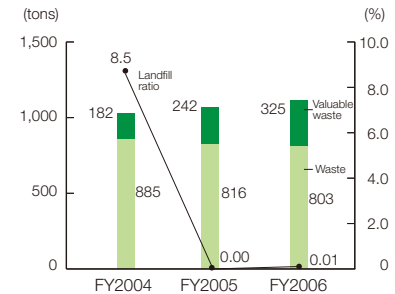
CO₂ Emissions (energetic in origin)
 (1,000 tons CO₂)



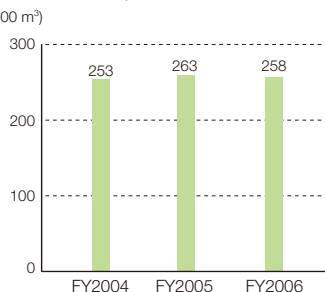
NOx/SOx Emissions
 (tons)



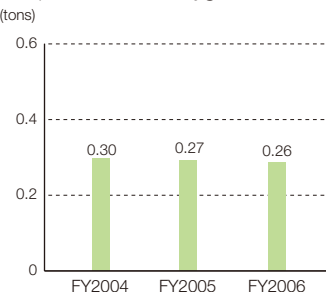
Waste Generated / Landfill Ratio
 (tons)



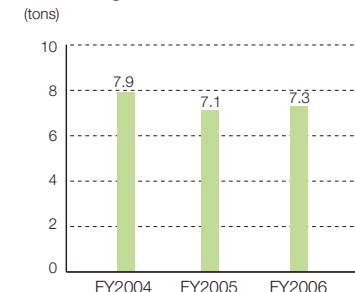
Water Consumption
 (1,000 m³)



BOD (Biochemical Oxygen Demand)
 (tons)



PRTR-designated Substances Released
 (tons)



PRTR Results (FY2006)

Class 1 Designated Chemical Substances		Total amount handled	Amount released into the environment				Amount transferred		Others
Ordinance No.	Substance name		Into air	Into public water	Into soil	Buried on facility premises	To sewerage system	Waste transferred	Consumption, products, etc.
227	toluene	4.7	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
177	styrene	4.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3
63	xylene	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	others	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Total		10.9	7.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6

Unit: tons

Environmental Data by Site

Environmental Performance Data 2007

Saitama Factory

Business lines: Manufacture of wind instruments
 Location: Fujimi, Saitama
 Employees: 245
 Site area: 18,602 m²
 ISO 14001 certification: September 1999



Review of FY2006

We improved our new waste water treatment facility in April 2006 in order to strengthen environmental management. We began processing waste alkali internally and were thus able to reduce alkali volume by 63 tons compared with FY2004. Internal processing of waste alkali and switching to non-lead solder allowed us to reduce emissions far below 50 tons per year, one of the conditions of manufacturers with a high volume of factory waste that requires special handling. This lowered our environmental risk. We now use waste briquettes as solid fuel, instead of incinerating them, which allowed us to reduce our burden on the environment and lower our waste disposal costs. We continued to maintain our Zero Emissions status, and all employees contributed to energy savings, the combination of which allowed us to consistently match last year's results.

Future Initiatives

By December 2007 we will complete the renovation of the factory roof, which is designed to reduce energy use, and which will help us reduce CO₂ output. By the end of January 2008, we will have advanced greenification with the completion of the second phase of our factory greenification.

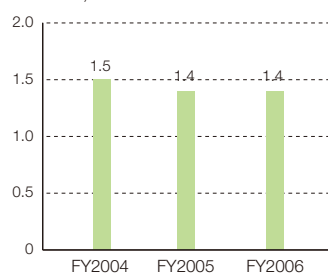
To strengthen environmental risk management, we will complete work on security measures at the storage facility where we keep the hazardous material used in the plating process, thus improving management of hazardous materials and meeting the demands of society.

Topic: Waste Water Treatment Facility Improvements

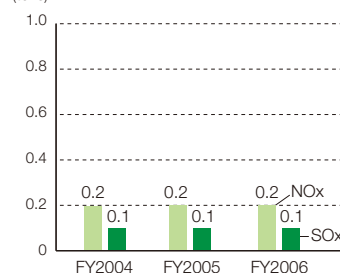
We completed a complete overhaul of the waste water treatment facilities in May 2006, and strengthened environmental risk management of the disposal of electroplating process waste water that is used in the manufacture of wind instruments. We improved processing efficiency through the installation of a new treatment system. This enabled us to reduce the amount of chemicals used by 50% and the amount of water used by 20%. In addition, the system has a double tank structure, a receiving tank and reserve tank, which helps prevent soil contamination from waste fluid leaks. We also installed a scrubber facility that helps prevent odors produced by the treatment process and from the chemical tank.



Summary Environmental Data

CO₂ Emissions (energetic in origin)(1,000 tons CO₂)NO_x/SO_x Emissions

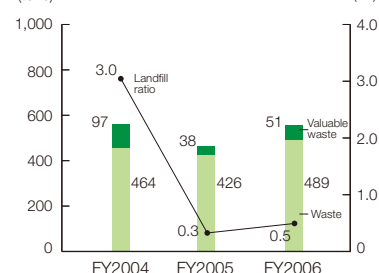
(tons)



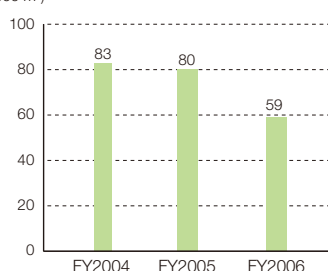
Waste Generated / Landfill Ratio

(tons)

(%)

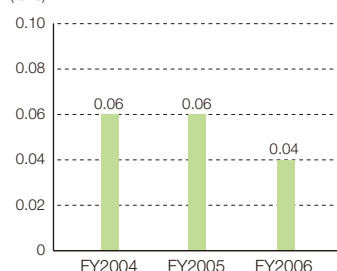


Water Consumption

(1,000 m³)

BOD (Biochemical Oxygen Demand)

(tons)



PRTR Results (FY2006)

No PRTR-designated substances that require reporting

Saitama Prefecture Life Environment Preservation Ordinance Volume of Designated Chemical Substances

Unit: tons

Number	Class 1 Designated Chemical Substance (Substance name)	Volume	Reference
61	sulfuric acid (including sulfuric acid trioxide)	20	Designated substance in Table 21 of the Life Environment Preservation Ordinance enforcement regulations
7	hydrogen chloride (including hydrochloric acid)	4	Designated substance in Table 21 of the Life Environment Preservation Ordinance enforcement regulations
25	nitric acid	1	Designated substance in Table 21 of the Life Environment Preservation Ordinance enforcement regulations

Yamaha Livingtec Corporation

Including Yamaha Living Products Corporation

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

Location: Hamamatsu, Shizuoka

Employees: 959

Site area: 111,200 m²

ISO 14001 certification: December 2001



Review of FY2006

We introduced a cogeneration system in March 2006 and took other actions to promote the reduction of CO₂ emissions, and our CO₂ emissions in FY2006 were 9% below those of FY2005. We achieved a production waste landfill ratio of less than 1% and achieved Zero Emissions status. The volume of waste emission per production unit was 10% lower than that of FY2005.

Future Initiatives

We will work to improve efficiency of the cogeneration system, and further reduce CO₂ emissions. Waste initiatives will include maintaining our Zero Emissions status and reducing waste volume by 30% from FY2005 levels.

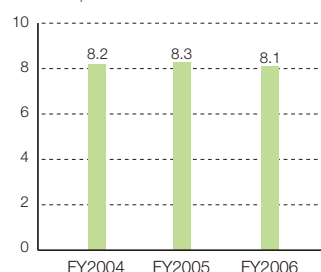
Topic: Solar Battery Use

We installed solar powered outdoor lighting at the Yamaha Livingtec headquarters site to help reduce CO₂ emissions.

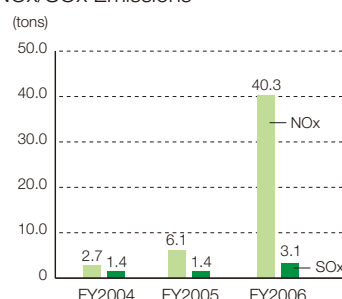


Summary Environmental Data

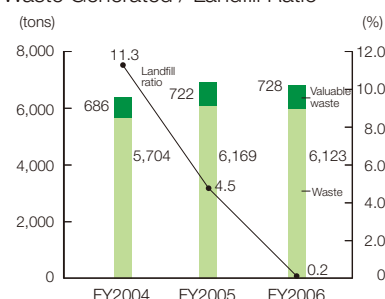
CO₂ Emissions (energetic in origin)
(1,000 tons CO₂)



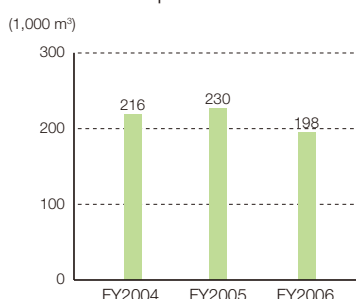
NOx/SOx Emissions
(tons)



Waste Generated / Landfill Ratio



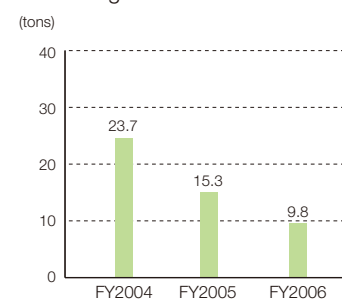
Water Consumption
(1,000 m³)



BOD (Biochemical Oxygen Demand)
(tons)



PRTR-designated Substances Released
(tons)



PRTR Results (FY2006)

Class 1 Designated Chemical Substances		Total amount handled	Amount released into the environment				Amount transferred		Others
Ordinance No.	Substance name		Into air	Into public water	Into soil	Buried on facility premises	To sewerage system	Waste transferred	
177	styrene	418.4	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	411.2
320	methyl methacrylate	148.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	147.7
63	xylene	5.2	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
272	bis (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1
Total		573.0	9.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	559.9

Unit: tons

Environmental Data by Site

Environmental Performance Data 2007

Yamaha Metanix Corporation

Business lines: Manufacture and sale of electronic metals and processed goods

Location: Iwata, Shizuoka

Employees: 245

Site area: 84,541 m²

ISO14001 Certification: Mar. 1999



Review of FY2006

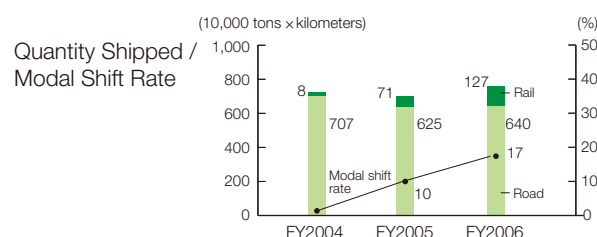
As part of its energy conservation initiatives, Yamaha Metanix Corporation has upgraded its transformers to low-loss models and replaced existing lighting with energy-saving models. Furthermore, we achieved Zero Emissions in July 2007 as a result of promotion of waste recycling and valuable waste. To enhance our environmental risk management, we installed automatic chemical feeders, while improving measures for leakage prevention during the feeding process. We also worked to conserve resources through improved control of waste generation and recycling, particularly of metal resources.

Future Initiatives

To further improve energy conservation, Yamaha Metanix Corporation aims to achieve a 1% reduction in its rate of energy conservation by introducing motor inverters, continuing the switch to energy-saving lighting, and reducing electricity consumption. We also plan to look into the introduction of equipment that will enable a reduction in the use of acids and alkalis to reduce its usage of hazardous chemicals. We will endeavor to maintain our Zero Emissions status by pursuing comprehensive waste separation. Finally, we will renew our focus on conservation of water resources by working to promote a reduction in well-water consumption.

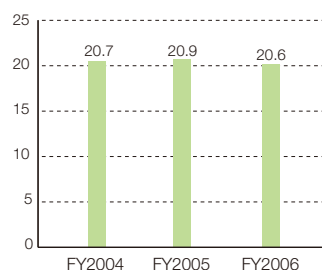
Topic: Promotion of Modal Shift

Yamaha Metanix Corporation is promoting a modal shift from truck to rail shipping of parts and products. In FY2006, shipping by rail increased 17% overall and, due to greater use of container shipping, by 31% in the Kyushu area.

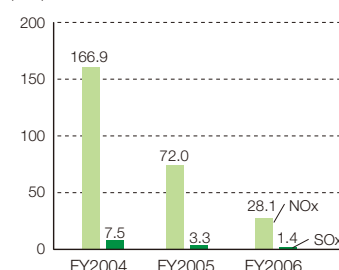


Summary Environmental Data

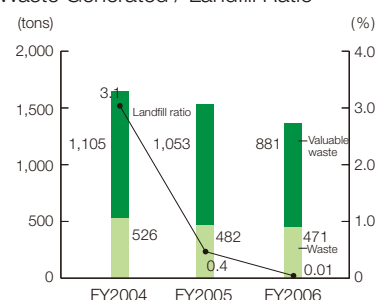
CO₂ Emissions (energetic in origin)
(1,000 tons CO₂)



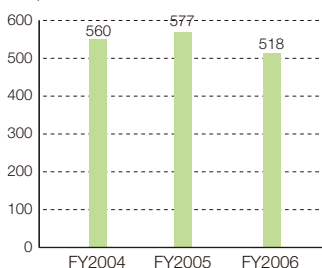
NO_x/SO_x Emissions
(tons)



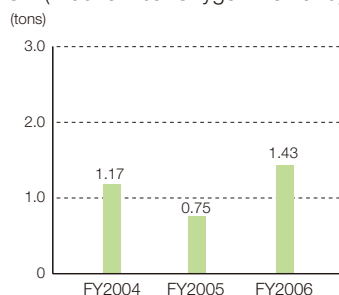
Waste Generated / Landfill Ratio



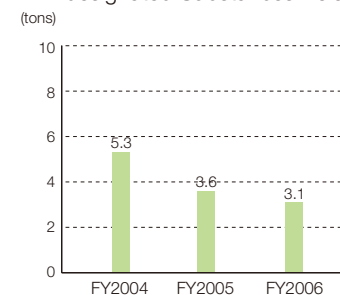
Water Consumption
(1,000 m³)



BOD (Biochemical Oxygen Demand)



PRTR-designated Substances Released



PRTR Results (FY2006)

Class 1 Designated Chemical Substances		Total amount handled	Amount released into the environment				Amount transferred		Others
Ordinance No.	Substance name		Into air	Into public water	Into soil	Buried on facility premises	To sewerage system	Waste transferred	
31	nickel	70.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	70.1
283	hydrogen fluoride and its water-soluble salts	2.1	2.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	others	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total		73.2	3.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	70.1

Unit: tons

Environmental Data by Site

Environmental Performance Data 2007

Yamaha Kagoshima Semiconductor Inc.

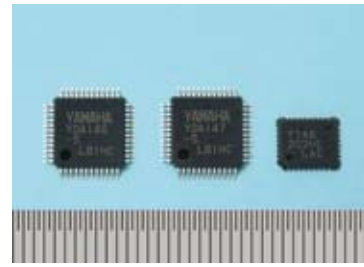
Business lines: Manufacturing of LSI's for specific semiconductor applications

Location: Aira-gun, Kagoshima

Employees: 560

Site area: 56,000 m²

ISO14001 Certification: Nov. 1997



Review of FY2006

To tackle global warming, Yamaha Kagoshima Semiconductor Inc. has continued with its introduction of exhaust gas treatment equipment designed to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases such as perfluorocarbon and sulfur hexafluoride. Installation of this equipment began in FY2004, with this being the fourth installation. As a result, greenhouse gas emissions (measured in CO₂ tons) fell about 700 tons to 16,000 tons in FY2006, a reduction of about 4.3% on the previous year.

Future Initiatives

In FY2007, the Company plans to add one more device for the treatment of exhaust gases such as perfluorocarbon, with a view to achieving a 10% reduction on its 1995 level of greenhouse gas emissions by FY2008.

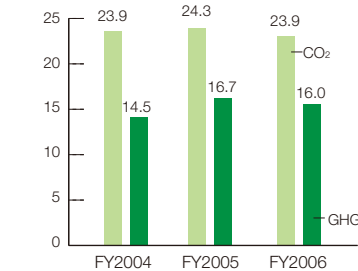
Topic: Conducting Local Cleanup Campaigns

Yamaha Kagoshima Semiconductor Inc. is conducting two local cleanup campaigns a year. On the first occasion, the approximately 100 employees that participated were split into four groups to collect litter from the roads. On the second, a "lucky sticker" project was introduced to make participation more enjoyable. When asked, participants said they felt the added incentive actually meant they picked up more litter.

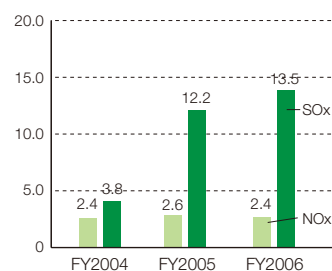


Summary Environmental Data

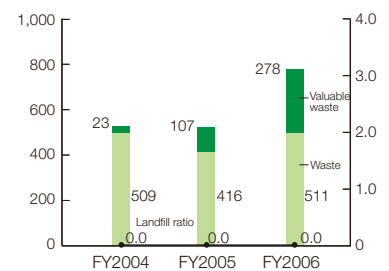
CO₂ Emissions (energetic in origin) and Non-CO₂ Greenhouse Gas Emissions
(1,000 tons CO₂)



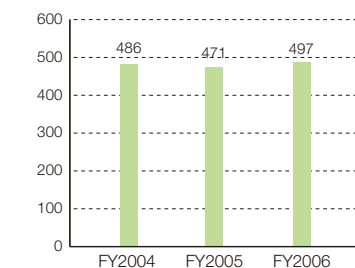
NOx/SOx Emissions
(tons)



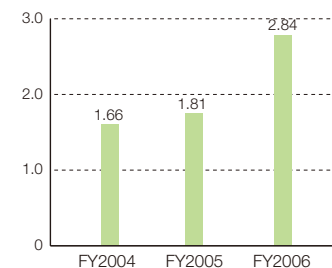
Waste Generated / Landfill Ratio
(tons)



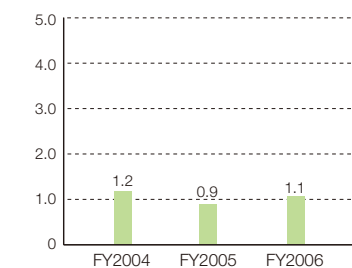
Water Consumption
(1,000 m³)



BOD (Biochemical Oxygen Demand)
(tons)



PRTR-designated Substances Released
(tons)



PRTR Results (FY2006)

Class 1 Designated Chemical Substances		Total amount handled	Amount released into the environment				Amount transferred		Others
Ordinance No.	Substance name		Into air	Into public water	Into soil	Buried on facility premises	To sewerage system	Waste transferred	
283	hydrogen fluoride and its water-soluble salts	17.9	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.8
172	N,N-dimethylformamide	11.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	8.8
Total		29.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	25.6

Unit: tons

Environmental Data by Site

Environmental Performance Data 2007

D. S. Corporation

Business lines: Assembly of PCBs and parts for AV products, manufacturing of speakers, and design of analyzers and PCBs

Location: Fukuroi, Shizuoka

Employees: 210

Site area: 8,900 m²

ISO14001 Certification: Feb. 2001



Review of FY2006

To reduce waste, D. S. Corporation has continued to further promote recycling of waste and reuse of waste as a valuable resource. We are also continuing our efforts begun in 2006 to reduce chemical substance emissions. Thanks to technical support provided by the Company, associate companies and business partners have successfully made the transition to lead-free production for all models of machine circuit boards according to plan.

Future Initiatives

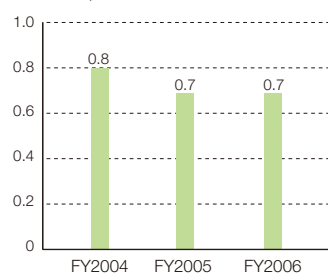
To maintain its Zero Emissions status, D. S. Corporation will work to reduce overall waste generation, while continuing to promote the recycling of waste and reuse of waste as a valuable resource. In addition, we are integrating two plants to improve operational efficiency, reduce the carbon footprint arising from shipping, and promote waste reduction and energy conservation measures.

Topic: Compliance with the RoHS directive Completed

The transition to lead-free production of all models of circuit boards for electrical and electronic equipment has been successfully completed. As a result, D. S. Corporation is now in complete compliance with the RoHS directive for all applicable products.

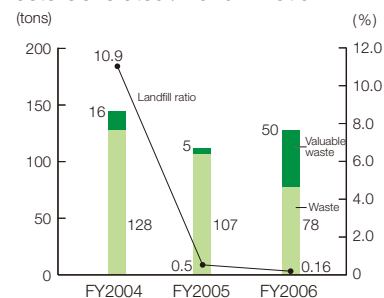
Summary Environmental Data

CO₂ Emissions (energetic in origin)
(1,000 tons CO₂)

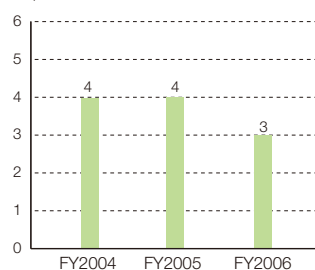


NOx/SOx Emissions
No NOx/SOx emissions

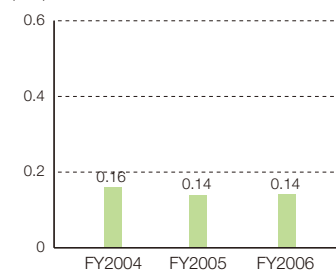
Waste Generated / Landfill Ratio
(tons)



Water Consumption
(1,000 m³)



BOD (Biochemical Oxygen Demand)
(tons)



PRTR Results (FY2006)

No PRTR-designated substances that require reporting

Environmental Data by Site

Environmental Performance Data 2007

YP Winds Corporation

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

Location: Iwata, Shizuoka

Employees: 113

Site area: 4,742 m²

ISO14001 Certification: Feb. 2002



Review of FY2006

YP Winds Corporation has been promoting waste-reduction activities geared to the achievement of Zero Emissions by the end of FY2007. We have been able to reuse buff powder as a raw material in cement since April 2006 and to reuse waste flux as fuel in the cement raw material production process since February 2007, enabling us to achieve a Zero Emissions land-fill rate of less than 1%. The installation of gas savers to the boilers resulted in a monthly reduction in LP gas consumption of 33% compared with September 2006, the month prior to installation.

Future Initiatives

To further progress towards Zero Emissions, YP Winds Corporation will begin converting waste plastics to valuable waste in April 2007. We also plan to upgrade our wastewater treatment plant in July 2007, enhancing environmental risk management.

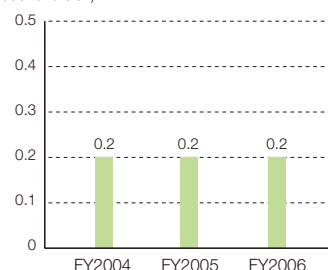
Topic: Installation of Shutdown Devices

To prevent sludge being discharged off the premises, shutdown devices have been installed to the water inlets of the regulating reservoirs, enhancing environmental risk management.

Summary Environmental Data

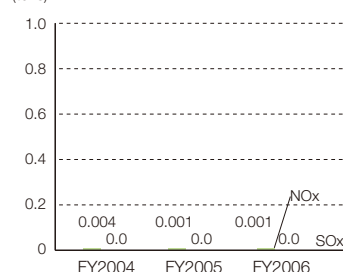
CO₂ Emissions (energetic in origin)

(1,000 tons CO₂)



NOx/SOx Emissions

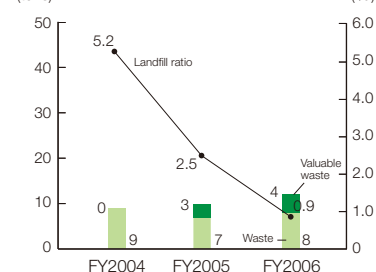
(tons)



Waste Generated / Landfill Ratio

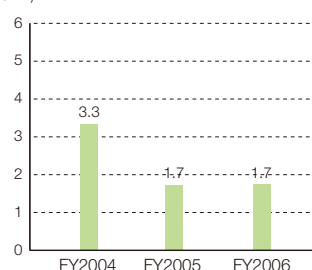
(tons)

(%)



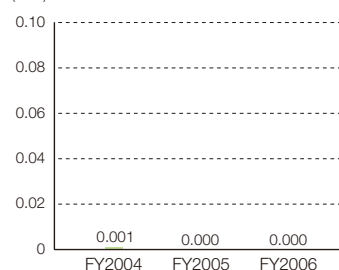
Water Consumption

(1,000 m³)



BOD (Biochemical Oxygen Demand)

(tons)



PRTR Results (FY2006)

No PRTR-designated substances that require reporting

Environmental Data by Site

Environmental Performance Data 2007

Yamaha Music Craft Corporation

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

Location: Hamamatsu, Shizuoka

Employees: 118

Site area: 14,474 m²

ISO14001 Certification: Jul. 2000



Review of FY2006

Yamaha Music Craft Corporation has achieved its goal of using rare woods more efficiently, improving resource conservation. We have also upgraded the exhaust fans on our storage facilities for hazardous materials to low-noise models.

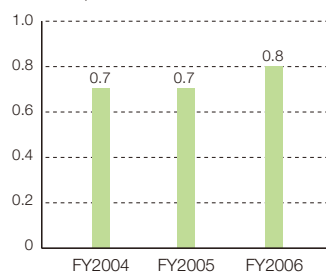
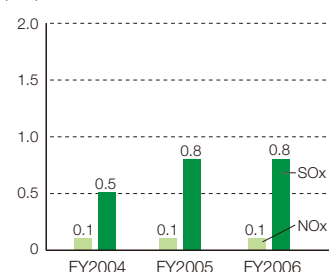
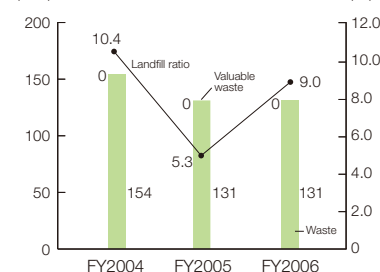
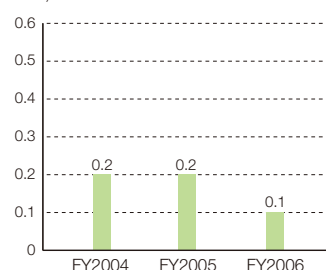
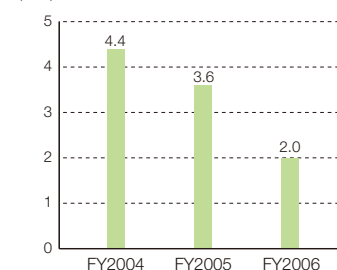
Future Initiatives

By continuing to conserve resources through the more efficient use of rare woods and waste reduction, we aim to achieve Zero Emissions in FY2007.

Topic: Reducing the Use of Chemical Substances

Yamaha Music Craft Corporation has achieved a 55% reduction in PRTR-designated emissions on FY2004 levels by switching from conventional to low-solvent paints (e.g. non-toluene and non-xylene).

Summary Environmental Data

CO₂ Emissions (energetic in origin)
(1,000 tons CO₂)NO_x/SO_x Emissions
(tons)Waste Generated / Landfill Ratio
(tons)Water Consumption
(1,000 m³)BOD (Biochemical Oxygen Demand)
No BOD emissions to public water areasPRTR-designated Substances Released
(tons)

PRTR Results (FY2006)

Class 1 Designated Chemical Substances		Total amount handled	Amount released into the environment				Amount transferred		Others
Ordinance No.	Substance name		Into air	Into public water	Into soil	Buried on facility premises	To sewerage system	Waste transferred	
227	toluene	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	others	1.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Total		2.1	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1

Unit: tons

Environmental Data by Site

Environmental Performance Data 2007

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: 61

Site area: 52,854 m²

ISO14001 Certification: Sep. 2002



Review of FY2006

Sakuraba Mokuzai Co., Ltd conducted an evaluation of and created provisions for the use of certified wood* (wood products), which will form the basis for measures to be taken from FY2007 on.

The installation of automatic control devices for driers and cuts in surplus time has enabled us to reduce electricity consumption and CO₂ emissions.

* **Certified wood:** wood that has been certified as being from a forest which is properly managed under a forestry certification system that has been inspected and certified by an independent, third-party organization.

Future Initiatives

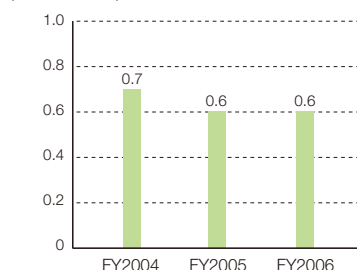
Sakuraba Mokuzai Co., Ltd will set up an environmental management program for the purchase of certified wood and work to promote the protection of forests worldwide, as planned. We are committed to the replacement of equipment due for upgrading with energy-saving models so as to contribute to the prevention of global warming.

Topic: Promotion of Community-based Environmental Conservation

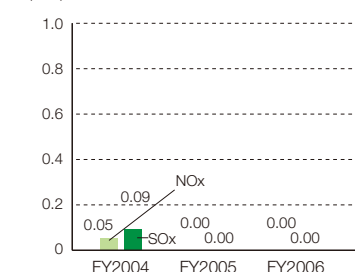
In FY2006, eight people participated in the Mt Moriyoshi cleanup campaign, part of efforts by Sakuraba Mokuzai Co., Ltd to create a more attractive environment. June 22, 2007 was designated Sakuraba Environment Day by Sakuraba Mokuzai Co., Ltd as part of its Environment Month. A briefing session was held on this day, at which a presentation was made to all employees on, among other things, the company's environmental performance in FY2006 and its environmental policies for FY2007, the "Smart Life Guide" home environmental ledger, and the environmental challenges facing the company. In autumn of 2007, we plan to give back something to the local community by holding a free concert that will be performed using Yamaha musical instruments.

Summary Environmental Data

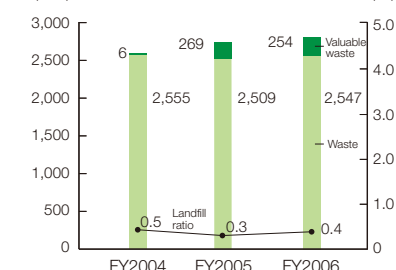
CO₂ Emissions (energetic in origin)
(1,000 tons CO₂)



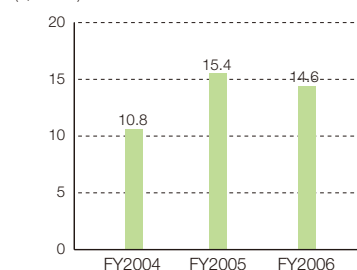
NO_x/SO_x Emissions
(tons)



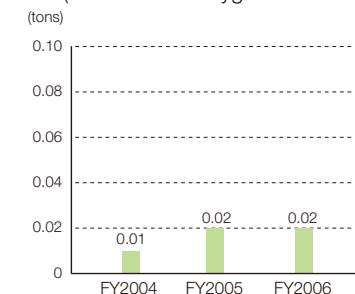
Waste Generated / Landfill Ratio
(tons) (%)



Water Consumption
(1,000 m³)



BOD (Biochemical Oxygen Demand)
(tons)



PRTR Results (FY2006)

No PRTR-designated substances that require reporting

Environmental Data by Site

Environmental Performance Data 2007

Data gathered from April 1, 2006, to March 31, 2007

Resort Facilities

Name of Company		Kiroro Associates Co., Ltd.	Tsumagoi Co., Ltd.	Katsuragi Co., Ltd.
Location	—	Yoichi-gun, Hokkaido	Kakegawa, Shizuoka	Fukuroi, Shizuoka
Business	—	Operation of accommodation, restaurants, recreational facilities, ski areas, etc.	Operation of accommodation, restaurants, recreational facilities, etc.	Operation of accommodation, restaurants, golf courses, etc.
Employees	People	240	300	234
Site Area	m ²	3,500,000	1,290,000	1,380,000
Water Consumption	10,000 m ³ /year	21.5	32.3	31.5
Waste Generated	Tons/year	1,675	258	580
CO ₂ Emissions	10,000 tons CO ₂ /year	1.4	0.7	0.2
BOD (Public water Areas)	Tons/year	0.4	0.3	0.2
NOX Emissions	Tons/year	15.9	11.2	2.2
SOX Emissions	Tons/year	2.2	1.9	3.8
ISO 14001 Certification Acquired	—	Feb. 2002	Jan. 2003	Nov. 2001

Name of Company		Toba Hotel International Co., Ltd.	Nemunosato Co., Ltd.	Haimurubushi Co., Ltd.
Location	—	Toba, Mie	Shima, Mie	Yaeyama-gun, Okinawa
Business	—	Operation of accommodation, restaurants, etc.	Operation of accommodation, restaurants, recreational facilities, golf courses, etc.	Operation of accommodation, restaurants, recreational facilities, etc.
Employees	People	161	309	120
Site Area	m ²	74,000	3,000,000	395,000
Water Consumption	10,000 m ³ /year	10.9	31.3	7.8
Waste Generated	Tons/year	389	324	172
CO ₂ Emissions	10,000 tons CO ₂ /year	0.3	0.6	0.2
BOD (Public water Areas)	Tons/year	0.2	0.2	1.5
NOX Emissions	Tons/year	0.8	5.6	1.4
SOX Emissions	Tons/year	4.0	10.6	2.0
ISO 14001 Certification Acquired	—	Mar. 2003	Feb. 2002	Mar. 2004

Main Sales Offices

Site		Tokyo office	Osaka office	Nagoya office
Location	—	Minato-ku, Tokyo	Chuo-ku, Osaka	Nagoya, Aichi
Business	—	Musical instrument sales, semiconductor sales, golf sales, education systems, media, music promotion, resorts, all areas of insurance, etc.	Musical instrument sales, semiconductor sales, golf sales, education systems, AV equipment, room soundproofing, insurance, leasing, all areas of resort business etc.	Musical instrument sales, education systems, AV equipment, room soundproofing, promotion of music, resort-related activities, etc.
Employees	People	635	199	120
Site Area	m ²	6,664	2,195	600
Water Consumption	10,000 m ³ /year	1.1	—	0.3
Waste Generated	Tons/year	75	20	12
CO ₂ Emissions	10,000 tons CO ₂ /year	0.06	0.01	0.03
ISO 14001 Certification Acquired	—	Oct. 2005	Oct. 2006	Oct. 2006

Environmental Data by Site

Environmental Performance Data 2007

Data gathered from April 1, 2006, to March 31, 2007

Manufacturing Companies
(Group Companies overseas)

Name of Company		Yamaha Music Manufacturing, Inc.	Yamaha Musical Products, Inc.	Kemble & Company Ltd.
Location	—	U.S.	U.S.	U.K.
Business	—	Manufacture of pianos and PA speakers	Manufacture of wind and percussion instruments	Manufacture and sale of pianos
Employees	People	190	196	124
Site Area	m ²	25,545	50,000	14,350
Water Consumption	10,000 m ³ /year	0.7	7.2	0.4
Waste Generated	Tons/year	948	249	433
CO ₂ Emissions	10,000 tons CO ₂ /year	0.4	0.3	0.1
ISO 14001 Certification Acquired	—	Dec. 2000	Apr. 2002	Dec. 2002

Name of Company		Kaohsiung Yamaha Co., Ltd.	Taiwan Yamaha Musical Inst. Mfg. Co., Ltd.	Tianjin Yamaha Electronic Musical Instruments, Inc.
Location	—	Taiwan	Taiwan	China
Business	—	Manufacture of guitars	Manufacture of pianos and piano parts	Manufacture of electronic musical instruments
Employees	People	375	105	1,699
Site Area	m ²	26,320	87,567	30,729
Water Consumption	10,000 m ³ /year	3.1	1.9	13.0
Waste Generated	Tons/year	172	216	172
CO ₂ Emissions	10,000 tons CO ₂ /year	0.4	0.2	1.4
ISO 14001 Certification Acquired	—	Nov. 1999	Jun. 2002	Dec. 1999

Name of Company		Guangzhou Yamaha-Pearl River Piano Inc.	Xiaoshan Yamaha Musical Instruments Co., Ltd.	Yamaha Electronics (Suzhou) Co., Ltd.
Location	—	China	China	China
Business	—	Manufacture of pianos	Manufacture of piano parts, manufacture and assembly of wind instruments	Manufacture of AV equipment
Employees	People	155	588	700
Site Area	m ²	20,000	43,000	120,000
Water Consumption	10,000 m ³ /year	1.4	3.6	3.1
Waste Generated	Tons/year	19	291	55
CO ₂ Emissions	10,000 tons CO ₂ /year	0.1	0.4	0.2
ISO 14001 Certification Acquired	—	Sep. 2002	Mar. 2003	Mar. 2004

Name of Company		PT. Yamaha Musical Products Indonesia	PT. Yamaha Music Manufacturing Indonesia	PT. Yamaha Music Manufacturing Asia
Location	—	Indonesia	Indonesia	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	939	1,645	3,565
Site Area	m ²	58,500	22,500	120,000
Water Consumption	10,000 m ³ /year	16.3	7.8	7.5
Waste Generated	Tons/year	918	275	579
CO ₂ Emissions	10,000 tons CO ₂ /year	0.6	0.5	1.6
ISO 14001 Certification Acquired	—	Jan. 2001	Dec. 2001	Jul. 2002

Name of Company		PT. Yamaha Indonesia	PT. Yamaha Electronics Manufacturing Indonesia	Yamaha Electronics Manufacturing Malaysia Sdn. Bhd.
Location	—	Indonesia	Indonesia	Malaysia
Business	—	Manufacture of pianos	Manufacture of AV equipment (speakers)	Manufacture of AV products, manufacture and sale of AV service parts
Employees	People	938	600	875
Site Area	m ²	19,542	50,000	106,610
Water Consumption	10,000 m ³ /year	2.5	2.3	6.2
Waste Generated	Tons/year	2,155	8.5	4.1
CO ₂ Emissions	10,000 tons CO ₂ /year	0.4	0.3	0.5
ISO 14001 Certification Acquired	—	Mar. 2002	Jan. 2003	Dec. 1998

ISO 14001-Certified Sites

Environmental Performance Data 2007

Yamaha Corporation Factories in Japan

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

* **Headquarters area:** The factory at the Headquarters complex, Shinzu Factory, Yamaha Life Services Corporation, 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.

Manufacturing Companies
(Group Companies in Japan)

Site	Acquisition Date
Yamaha Kagoshima Semiconductor Inc.	Nov. 1997
Yamaha Metanix Corporation	Mar. 1999
Yamaha Music Craft Corporation	Jul. 2000
D.S. Corporation	Feb. 2001
Yamaha Livingtec Corporation (including Yamaha Living Products Corporation)	Dec. 2001
YP Winds Corporation	Feb. 2002
Sakuraba Mokuzai Co., Ltd.	Sep. 2002

Resort Facilities

Site	Acquisition Date
Katsuragi Co., Ltd.	Nov. 2001
Nemunosato Co., Ltd.	Feb. 2002
Kiroro Associates Co., Ltd.	Feb. 2002
Tsumagoi Co., Ltd.	Jan. 2003
Toba Hotel International Co., Ltd.	Mar. 2003
Haimurubushi Co., Ltd.	Mar. 2004

Manufacturing Companies
(Group Companies overseas)

Site	Acquisition Date
Yamaha Electronics Manufacturing Malaysia Sdn. Bhd.	Dec. 1998
Kaohsiung Yamaha Co., Ltd.	Nov. 1999
Tianjin Yamaha Electronic Musical Instruments, Inc.	Dec. 1999
Yamaha Music Manufacturing, Inc.	Dec. 2000
PT. Yamaha Musical Products Indonesia	Jan. 2001
PT. Yamaha Music Manufacturing Indonesia	Dec. 2001
Yamaha Musical Products, Inc.	Apr. 2002
PT. Yamaha Indonesia	May 2002
Taiwan Yamaha Musical Inst. Mfg. Co., Ltd.	Jun. 2002
PT. Yamaha Music Manufacturing Asia	Jul. 2002
Guangzhou Yamaha-Pearl River Piano Inc.	Sep. 2002
Kemble & Company Ltd.	Sep. 2002
PT. Yamaha Electronics Manufacturing Indonesia	Jan. 2003
Xiaoshan Yamaha Musical Instruments Co., Ltd.	Mar. 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

History of Environmental Initiatives

Environmental Performance Data 2007

1974	• Environment Management Division established
1975	• Company-wide rationalization of energy consumption begins
	• Local clean-up activities start
1981	• Wood-waste fueled electric power generation at Tenryu Factory begins
1990	• Use of trichloroethylene and tetrachloroethylene eliminated
1993	• Use of specified CFCs and trichloroethane eliminated
	• 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
1994	• “Policy on the Environment” and “The Six Principles of Yamaha’s Corporate Environmental Activity” enacted
	• Environmental Committee and five other related specialist groups established
1995	• Recycling and reuse of sand from casting waste starts
1997	• Intention to acquire ISO 14001 certification announced
	• Yamaha Kagoshima Semiconductor Inc. acquires ISO 14001 certification, the first organization in the Group to do so
1998	• Kakegawa Factory acquires ISO 14001 certification
	• 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
1999	• Iwata and Saitama factories acquire ISO 14001 certification
	• New business supporting the acquisition of ISO 14001 certification begins
2000	• Toyooka Factory acquires ISO14001 certification
	• First Environmental Report published
	• Environmental accounting introduced
	• Purification of soil in the factory at Yamaha Headquarters, Yamaha Toyooka Factory, and Yamaha Metanix Corporation completed. Purification of groundwater continues
2001	• The Headquarters and Tenryu factories acquire ISO 14001 certification, meaning that all factories of Yamaha Corporation have achieved certification
2003	• Group companies (manufacturing companies) in Japan and overseas acquire ISO certification
	• Yamaha Kagoshima Semiconductor Inc. achieves Yamaha’s “Zero Emissions” standard with regard to waste output
	• The “Smart Life Guide” home environmental ledger issued
2004	• All Group resort facilities acquire ISO certification
	• Toyooka Factory and Kakegawa Factory achieve Zero Emissions
2005	• Tenryu Factory, Saitama Factory, the Headquarters area, and Iwata Factory achieve Zero Emissions. All factories of Yamaha Corporation have now achieved Zero Emissions
	• Photovoltaic power generating system installed in the factory at Yamaha Headquarters
	• Use of HCFC eliminated from all manufacturing processes in the Yamaha Group
	• D.S. Corporation achieves Zero Emissions
	• The Tokyo office becomes the first Yamaha Sales office to acquire ISO 14001 certification
	• Yamaha Corporation and Yamaha Motor Co., Ltd. begin collaboration on the “Yamaha Forest” project in Indonesia
2006	• Yamaha Fine Technologies Co., Ltd and Sakuraba Mokuzai Co., Ltd. achieve Zero Emissions
	• Yamaha Livingtec Corporation installs a cogeneration system
	• The entire Yamaha Group completes compliance with the RoHS directive
	• Yamaha Livingtec Corporation (including Yamaha Living Products Corporation) and Yamaha Metanix Corporation achieve Zero Emissions
	• Transition to lead-free production of wind instruments completed
	• Logistics Energy Conservation Working Group formed
	• The Osaka and Nagoya offices acquire ISO 14001 certification
2007	• Cogeneration system installed at the Tenryu Factory
	• VOC Emission Reduction Working Group formed
	• Provision of support for Enshunada’s coastal forests begun with the establishment of the first support system for participating in a scheme run by Shizuoka Prefecture in aid of its forest
	• YP Winds Corporation and Yamanashi Kogei Co., Ltd. achieve Zero Emissions
	• Yamaha guidelines for the procurement and use of wood enacted