

Environmental Performance

The Stanley Group promotes a variety of different environmental conservation initiatives for the prevention of global warming and the like.

In order to continue to effectively advance our activities, we quantitatively determine the impact on the environment from our business activities and the results of our countermeasures to this. We address this in an ongoing manner with the understanding that it is important to continue evaluating our environmental performance.

Results of Activities from FY 2016

The Stanley Group's major targets for FY 2016 and their achievement status are listed at right.

We also take opportunities to proactively provide education designed to encourage a raised awareness of the environment among our employees, such as regularly sending out environmental information and providing environmental e-learning.

Starting in FY 2015, we established the Environmental Award System, which awards employees who have made significant contributions to environment-related activities in the aim of invigorating and strengthening our environmental activities.

Moving forward, we will strive to thoroughly implement various environmental measures across the Stanley Group to achieve our environmental targets.

Item	Target	Results	
Initiatives for environmental regulations	Continue complying with regulations related to business activities	Continue complying with regulations related to the environment	○
Design for Environment	Offer products designed for the environment that will contribute to the Earth's environment (continuously)	100% implementation of designs for the environment checklists Provide training for design-related departments	○
Prevention of global warming	Domestic Basic added value units of CO ₂ : 78.0t-CO ₂ /.1 billion yen or less (reduction of 7% or more relative to FY 2009)	Domestic Basic added value units of CO ₂ : 73.6t-CO ₂ /.1 billion yen (reduction of 12.3% relative to FY 2009)	○
	Overseas Basic added value units of CO ₂ : 328.7t-CO ₂ /.1 billion yen or less (reduction of 3% or more relative to FY 2013)	Overseas Basic added value units of CO ₂ : 303.1t-CO ₂ /.1 billion yen (reduction of 10.6% relative to FY 2013)	○
	Domestic Distribution region Sales basic units: 2.24t-CO ₂ /.1 billion yen or less (reduction of 4% or more relative to FY 2012)	Domestic Distribution region Sales basic units: 2.37t-CO ₂ /.1 billion yen (increase of 1.7% relative to FY 2012)	×
Resource recycling / waste reduction	Domestic Basic added value units for the amount of waste generated: 5.51t/.1 billion yen or less (reduction of 4% or more relative to FY 2012)	Domestic Basic added value units for the amount of waste generated: 5.05t/.1 billion yen (reduction of 12.0% relative to FY 2012)	○
	Overseas Basic added value units for the amount of waste generated: 20.0t/.1 billion yen or less (reduction of 2% or more relative to FY 2014)	Overseas Basic added value units for the amount of waste generated: 17.4t/.1 billion yen (reduction of 14.7% relative to FY 2014)	○
	Domestic Continue with zero emissions (landfill disposal rate of 0.50% or less)	Domestic Continue with zero emissions (landfill disposal rate of 0.14%)	○
	Domestic Basic added value units for the amount of water used: 650m ³ /.1 billion yen or less (decrease relative to FY 2014)	Domestic Basic added value units for the amount of water used: 470m ³ /.1 billion yen or less (decrease of 28.2% relative to FY 2014)	○
Prevention of pollution / product environment	Overseas Basic added value units for the amount of water used: 1,220m ³ /.1 billion yen or less (decrease relative to FY 2014)	Overseas Basic added value units for the amount of water used: 1,070m ³ /.1 billion yen or less (reduction of 12.2% relative to FY 2014)	○
	Continue with zero environmental defects	We verify the content of substances of environmental concern through x-ray fluorescence inspections and other means to continue with zero environmental accidents	○
Initiatives for biodiversity	Domestic Basic added value units for the amount of chemical substances used: 1.09t/.1 billion yen or less (decrease relative to FY 2014)	Domestic Basic added value units for the amount of chemical substances used: 0.87t/.1 billion yen (reduction of 20.2% relative to FY 2014)	○
	Contribute to regional ecosystem protection activities	Institute social contribution activities and volunteer activities	○

○ : Achieved × : Unachieved



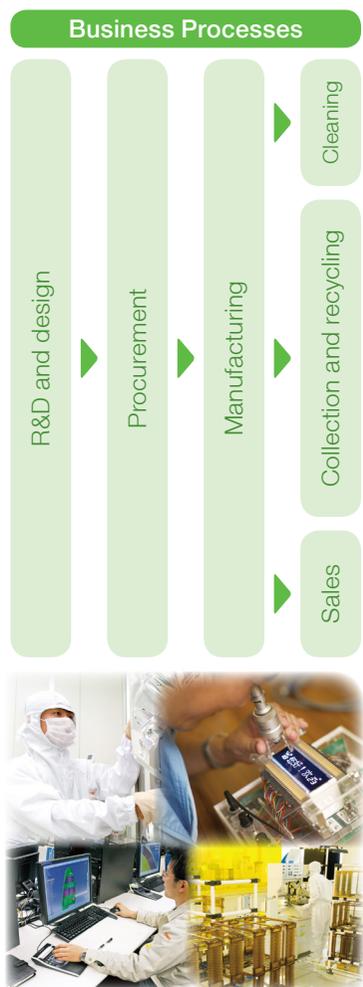
The Environmental Impact of our Business Activities

The major INPUT items for the environmental impact accompanying our business activities are the use of raw materials, energy, water, chemical substances, and vehicle fuel. Conversely, the OUTPUT items include CO₂ gas, NO_x, and SO_x for the atmosphere, while the impacts in water environments include biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) and chemical oxygen demand (COD). This also includes factors like emissions of waste and chemical substances.

Our environmental impact for FY 2016 is listed on the right. We quantitatively determine the environmental impacts from these and carry out environmental conservation activities such as the conservation of resources and energy, as well as measures to reduce emissions of waste and chemical substances, in an ongoing manner.

Environmental Impact of Our Business Activities in FY 2016

INPUT	
Raw Materials	Resin materials 25,868t (6.1%)
	Coating materials 319t (-2.7%)
	Glass 126t (-19.7%)
Energy	Electricity 145,729,000kWh (1.5%)
	Kerosene 137kℓ (22.3%)
	Light oil 5kℓ (-16.7%)
	Heavy oil 625kℓ (4.0%)
	LPG 352t (45.5%)
	City gas 408,000Nm ² (16.9%)
Water	Water supply 90,000m ² (0.0%)
	Groundwater 214,000m ² (9.2%)
	Other cistern water 49,000m ² (2.1%)
Chemical Substances	* Targets chemicals subject to notification under the PRTR Law Amount handled 185t (-8.0%)
Vehicle fuel	Gasoline 320kℓ (-3.3%)
Energy	Electricity 501,855,000kWh (4.8%)
	Kerosene 0kℓ (-100.0%)
	Light oil 565kℓ (3.3%)
	Heavy oil 0kℓ (-100.0%)
	LPG 519t (-6.8%)
	Natural gas 4,808,000Nm ² (-4.5%)
City gas 7,000Nm ² (-66.7%)	
Water	Amount of water used 1,398,000m ² (4.0%)
Vehicle fuel	Gasoline 769kℓ (6.7%)



The figures in parentheses are the percentage change YOY

OUTPUT	
Greenhouse gases	CO ₂ 55,705t-CO ₂ (2.4%)
Impact on the atmospheric environment	NO _x 5.1t (-15.0%)
	SO _x 19.9t (-49.1%)
Impact on water environments	BOD 4.4t (-85.1%)
	COD 1.0t (42.9%)
Waste	* The total amount generated is the total amount of waste and valuable materials Total amount generated 4,065t (0.3%)
	Amount recycled 3,949t (-0.0%)
	Amount of landfill 6t (20.0%)
Chemical Substances	* Targets chemicals subject to notification under the PRTR Law Amount emitted 59.9t (-6.3%)
	Amount transferred 17.6t (-6.9%)
Greenhouse gases	CO ₂ 396,026t-CO ₂ (5.4%)
Waste	* The total amount generated is the total amount of waste and valuable materials Total amount generated 22,775t (-3.6%)



Initiatives for the Prevention of Global Warming

Eliminating waste and minimizing energy use serves as the foundation for preventing global warming. Electricity accounts for approximately 95% of the energy used by the Stanley Group, and so in order to prevent global warming we consider it of the utmost importance to reduce our power consumption and curb peak power usage, while also promoting reduction initiatives.

Reduction Status for Emissions of CO₂

Both our domestic and overseas group companies achieved their basic unit targets in FY 2016

In FY 2016 net emissions of CO₂ by our domestic group companies increased by 1,287t-CO₂ compared to the previous fiscal year to come in at 55,705t-CO₂ (increase of 2.4% YOY). In terms of basic added value units, these companies made efforts to achieve our target of 78.0t-CO₂/1 billion yen or less (reduction of 7% or more relative to FY 2009), which they achieved when this came in at 73.6t-CO₂/1 billion yen (decrease of 12.3% relative to FY 2009).

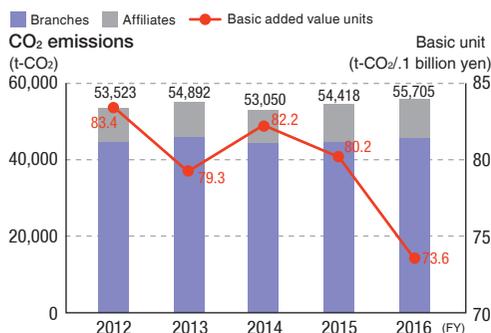
Net emissions of CO₂ by our overseas group companies increased by 20,397t-CO₂ compared to the previous fiscal year to come in at 396,026t-CO₂ (increase of 5.4% YOY). These companies made efforts to achieve our basic unit target of 328.7t-CO₂/1 billion yen or less (reduction of 3% or more relative to FY 2013), which they achieved when this came in at 303.1t-CO₂/1 billion yen (decrease of 10.6% relative to FY 2013).

Thus, in FY 2016 both our domestic and overseas group companies achieved their basic unit targets.

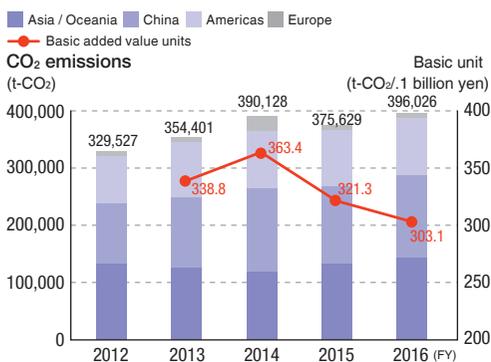
Domestic
The CO₂ emission basic unit for the usage side announced by the Federation of Electric Power Companies of Japan was applied for the calculations of the amount of CO₂ pertaining to electricity.

Overseas
The amount of CO₂ was calculated based on the Survey Report on Estimating Basic Units for CO₂ Emissions from the Power Sectors of Each Country – Ver.3 compiled by the Japan Electrical Manufacturers' Association

Changes in CO₂ Emissions and Basic Units (Domestic)

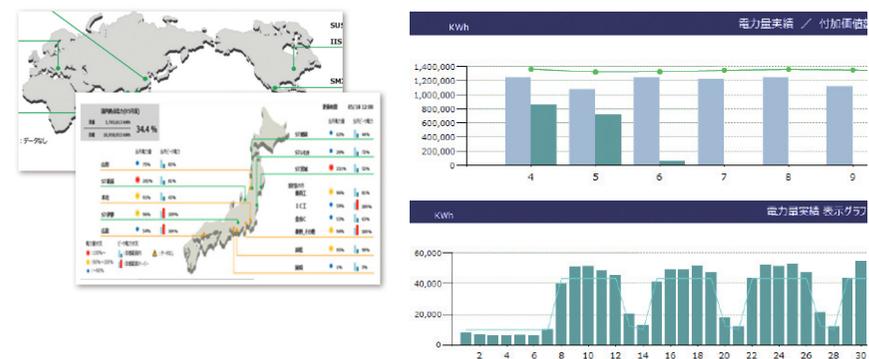


(Overseas)



Promoting energy conservation through the use of an integrated power monitoring system

The Stanley Group has adopted an integrated power monitoring system as a tool for our energy reduction activities. The system aggregates data on the amount of power used by 27 of our major production factories, including domestic and overseas group companies, and performs intensive monitoring of this in real-time. The main feature of this system is that it makes it possible to get a grasp of the current power consumption status at our domestic and overseas factories at a glance. It displays yellow and red signals that serve as monthly estimates to indicate whether the current status is on track or off-pace to hit the targets that have been established. Initiatives are taken for those bases where red warnings are displayed, such as checking on the status of energy-saving measures, considering additional measures, and enhancing patrols on non-working days. As such, this is used as a tool for taking action before the final results come in. Moreover, since this makes it possible to compare the actual results with those of other factories, it promotes exchanges of information on and the lateral deployment of measures that achieve results. Proactively promoting energy-saving measures through the use of this tool allowed both our domestic and overseas companies to achieve their targets for FY 2016.





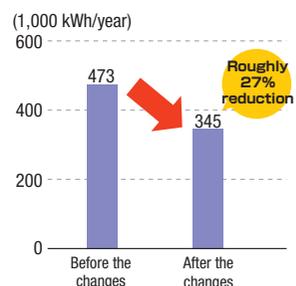
Initiatives for the Prevention of Global Warming

Initiatives geared towards moderating our energy use

Contributing to the prevention of global warming by optimizing energy use

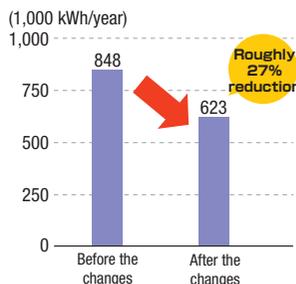
● Introducing inverter-controlled chillers

For upgrading the air conditioners for the clean room at our Research & Development Laboratory, we introduced inverter-controlled chillers that are highly effective at conserving energy. Controlling these via inverters improves their operating efficiency, while reorganizing the chillers added additional ventilating functionality. This made it possible to maintain the same degree of cleanliness at minimal power, even on non-working days and operating downtimes. This allowed us to cut energy consumption by 128,000 kWh per year.



● Improving the use of air handling units for air conditioning

Our Hamamatsu Factory has worked to cut its power consumption by focusing on the fact that non-working days accounted for a large share of its power consumption. As a result of analyzing data from the power monitoring system, they realized that the air handling units (AHU) for air conditioning in the production areas were operating constantly because they were storing parts that required strictly controlled conditions there. A single AHU was being used to control ten machines, so they reorganized this so that each machine could now be controlled by an AHU. This allowed for detailed control of the operating times, which made it possible to stop AHUs that were not needed and cut power consumption by 225,000 kWh a year.



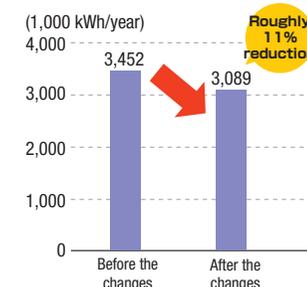
● Installing control units on the air conditioning chillers

Asian Stanley International in Thailand monitors the pressure and temperature of its water supply and drainage and controls the load placed on its chillers to ensure they operate under optimal conditions. As such, it installed sequential controllers on its air conditioning chillers. This made it possible to operate them in a manner that conserved energy, thereby reducing their power consumption by 736,000 kWh a year.



● Installing inverter-controlled compressors and multi-unit control panels

When Guangzhou Stanley Electric in China upgraded its compressors, the company installed inverter-controlled compressors and multi-unit control panels. This made it possible to accommodate fluctuations in the air load and enabled efficient operation via the minimum number of units necessary, thereby reducing power consumption by 363,000 kWh a year.





Initiatives for Resource Recycling (Waste)

By way of resource recycling and waste reduction activities, at the development and design stages we curb the generation of waste by reducing the size and weight of our products, while at the manufacturing and disposal stages we implement measures like recycling activities through activities to improve yields and for sorting waste, while also working on zero emission activities to reduce landfill waste to close to zero.

Status for Reducing the Total Waste Generated

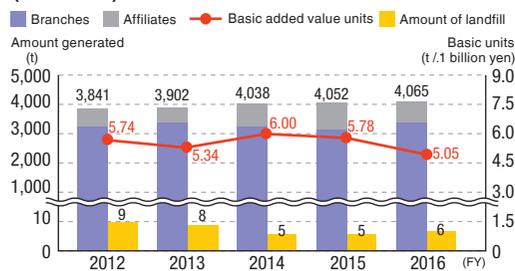
Both our domestic and overseas group companies achieved their basic unit targets in FY 2016

The amount of waste generated by our domestic group companies in FY 2016 increased by 13t compared to the previous fiscal year to 4,065t (increase of 0.3% YOY). In terms of basic added value units, they worked towards our goal of 5.51t/1 billion yen or less (reduction of 4% or more relative to FY 2012) and reached it when this came to 5.05t/1 billion yen (decrease of 12% relative to FY 2012). What is more, their amount of landfill came to 6t, giving them a 0.14% landfill disposal rate and enabling them to continue to achieve zero emissions.*

The amount of waste generated by our overseas group companies decreased by 862t compared to the previous fiscal year to 22,775t-CO₂ (decrease of 3.6% YOY). They worked towards our goal for basic units of 20t/1 billion yen or less (reduction of 2% or more relative to FY 2014) and reached it when this came to 17.4t/1 billion yen (decrease of 14.7% relative to FY 2014).

Thus, in FY 2016 both our domestic and overseas group companies achieved their basic unit targets.

Changes in the Amount of Total Waste Generated and Basic Units (Domestic)



(Overseas)



* The value for our amount of landfill versus the amount of waste generated is less than 0.5% in terms of its ratio by weight

Initiatives to Decrease Waste

Reducing mounts by producing the identifying tape we affix to our products in-house

Our Hiroshima Factory affixes identifying tape to products in order to differentiate them by their specifications. The factory used to purchase this as an outside product, with the identifying tape attached to a long strip of mount. But after the tape was affixed to the product, the mount just generated waste. By changing over to identifying tape that is rolled up, producing it in-house, and doing away with the mount, the factory was able to reduce its waste by 471kg a year. Similar processes exist at other factories as well, so we will promote further reductions of waste by deploying this laterally out to them.



The Stanley Group also carries out reduction activities by participating in community environmental activities.

Stanley Miyagi Works received a thank-you letter for its participation in the Nichiban Makishin ECO Project. This is a project that collects the cores around which the adhesive tape we use in-house is wound, and then reuses these as resources. It served to reduce waste from the replacement cores, while also leading to restoring cardboard and planting mangrove trees.





Initiatives for Resource Recycling (Water)

When it comes to water, we work to curb the amount of water we use and reuse it by means of water conservation through awareness-raising activities and reassessing our manufacturing processes.

Reduction status of water usage

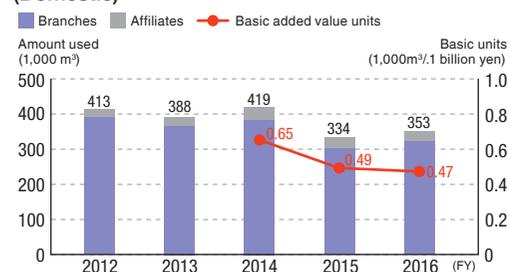
Both our domestic and overseas group companies achieved their basic unit targets in FY 2016

Water usage by our domestic group companies in FY 2016 came to 353,000m³, an increase of 19,000m³ compared to the previous fiscal year (increase of 5.7% YOY). In terms of basic added value units, they worked towards our target of 650m³/1 billion yen or less (decrease relative to FY 2014) which they achieved by coming in at 470m³/1 billion yen (decrease of 28.2% relative to FY 2014).

Water usage by our overseas group companies came to 1,398 million m³, an increase of 54,000m³ compared to the previous fiscal year (increase of 4.0% YOY). They worked towards our basic unit target of 1,220m³/1 billion yen or less (decrease relative to FY 2014) which they achieved by coming in at 1,070m³/1 billion yen (decrease of 12.2% relative to FY 2014).

Thus, in FY 2016 both our domestic and overseas group companies achieved their basic unit targets. For the future, we will continue working to effectively use our precious water resources.

Changes in water usage and basic units (Domestic)



(Overseas)



Initiatives to reduce our water usage

Reducing the amount of makeup water through thorough water quality management

Water quality management for the cooling tower for our air conditioning chillers is crucial in order to prevent damage to the cooling towers themselves and their pipes from the formation and adhesion of scale, as well as to prevent Legionella bacteria and other bacteria from propagating. Our Hatano Factory was able to reduce its amount of makeup water by partnering with specialized service providers to engage in thorough water quality management and revise its management of its concentrations of water treatment agents. This allowed it to reduce its water usage by roughly 115m³ per unit per year, thus achieving reductions in its water usage of roughly 460m³ a year in total for all four units.



Reusing the water used to wash products as coolant water

Shenzhen Stanley Electric in China had been discharging the pure water it used to clean its products into the drainage system. But now it collects this pure water in a tank after it is used and connects it to its cooling towers. In addition, it has installed sensors that detect changes and control panels on its cooling towers and supplies water automatically, thereby making it possible to reuse this as coolant water. By installing this system on all of its cooling towers, it has been able to reduce its water usage by 18m³ per day.





Design for Environment

In order to minimize our impact on the environment to the extent possible and achieve the "creation of new values in harmony with the environment," we in the Stanley Group promote energy and resource conservation and the prevention of pollution over the entire life cycle of our products, while also working to cut down on our environmental impact globally.

Achieving Miniaturization and Weight Reductions through the Development of Bi-function LED Units

Improving both the design freedom of headlamps and vehicle fuel economy performance

Adopting LEDs as the light source for headlamps has allowed us to achieve substantial power savings. With conventional LED headlamps, switching between high and low beams required a special module, which resulted in a 4 lamp system LED unit. But with our newly developed Bi-function LED unit, it is possible to switch between high and low beams with a single unit. This device comes equipped on the Mazda CX-5. This allowed us to substantially miniaturize the LED light source relative to conventional ones. We also replaced die-cast aluminum with resin as the material for the bracket and shrank down the size of the light circuit in an effort to further reduce its weight. Regarding the signature lighting, we were able to successfully reduce the number of LEDs and achieve energy savings while still improving the feel of lighting. This also contributed to improving styling freedom for the headlamp and the vehicle fuel economy performance.



Views

With the evolution to a 12-segment ADB, we devoted ourselves to improving visibility and achieving a visual quality with our signature lighting

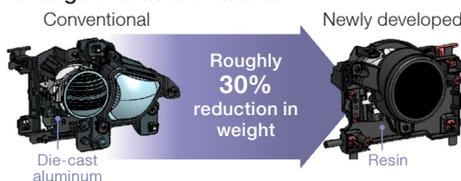
We carried out development with the view of equipping vehicles with Stanley's first ever 12-segment ADB. We devoted ourselves to achieving a visual quality for the signature lighting more than ever before, for which we earned rave reviews. We were aiming to achieve both power-savings and size reductions, while also making it easy to assemble. Its structure was devised by integrating production, marketing, and technical know-how. We will continue to work towards design for the environment in the future.

Keita Ushigusa
Design Department,
Hiroshima Factory

Switch from 4 lamp system LED units to the Bi-function LED unit



Change in bracket material



ADB lighting circuit

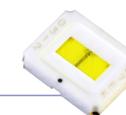


Number of LEDs



Successfully reducing resources through integrated installation

Responding to market demand for small size and high output



In response to the market demands placed on LED light sources for small size and high output, we were able to install LED elements within a single package in an integrated manner without any significant loss in efficiency. We also worked to miniaturize the installation size and reduce the area of the installed circuit board, thereby reducing their size by roughly 15% relative to the area of the product's external size. Adopting a structure where the points of light are arranged next to one another produces a light source that can contribute to reducing the size of the system in combination with the external lenses and other parts.

Conserving energy and improving recyclability by overhauling the structure

Reducing the number of screws used and shortening manufacturing times



When it comes to headlamps, improving product performance leads to increasing the number of parts as well as the number of screws used to assemble them. Therefore, through design for the environment, we overhauled the assembled structure to use thermal coupling and coupling to fasten multiple parts together, thereby reducing the number of screws used. This reduced CO₂ emissions by shortening the manufacturing time per product, while also leading to improvements in recycling by boosting the efficiency of segregating parts.



Design for Environment

Life Cycle Assessment (LCA)

Promoting design for the environment through the use of a checklist

In order to promote the manufacture of products designed for the environment we use our Design for Environment Guidelines and apply them to the full range of our product design. We perform evaluations through the use of checklists in order to reduce our impact on the environment to the extent possible.

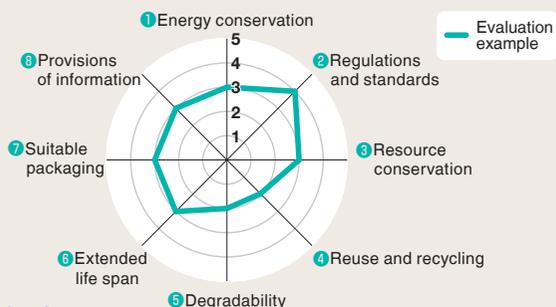
Our approach to evaluating these is to use an eight-item checklist that includes: ① energy conservation, ② regulations and standards, ③ resource conservation, ④ reuse and recycling, ⑤ degradability, ⑥ extended life span, ⑦ suitable packaging, and ⑧ provisions of information. Our designers personally quantify and evaluate these in an effort to improve our environmental friendliness.

What is more, our checklists allow us to determine the CO₂ emissions given off in every step from the selection of the raw materials to the manufacturing of the product and its delivery to customers.

Overview of the Evaluations

Evaluations via Checklists

As indicated in the figure on the right, we perform quantitative evaluations for different items on a five-point scale in the aim of creating more products designed for the environment.



* Supplement to the evaluation items

- ② Regulations and standards: We must meet standards like the REACH Regulations and RoHS Directive. But over and above these, we are aiming to meet our own, even stricter, voluntary standards.
- ⑧ Provision of information: We disclose environmental items that warrant attention as stipulated by law. On top of this, we aim to disclose information based on the guidelines of industry associations and the like.

Major Initiatives in FY 2016

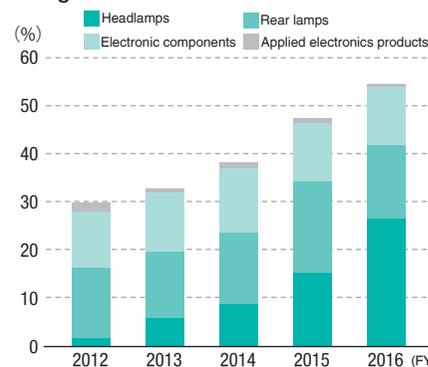
Using the Design for Environment Checklists allows us to evaluate all of our products by the same indicators to determine their strengths and weaknesses. Our domestic group companies have worked to improve their environmental friendliness with respect to the following items.

- ① Energy conservation: Further progress was made in switching to LEDs in our car light products and their power consumption was reduced, thereby reducing the energy consumed at the usage stage.
- ③ Resource conservation: Progress was made in reducing the materials used by combining together different functions, such as for car light products.
- ④ Reuse and recycling: Progress was made in giving consideration to using recycled materials for parts that do not have an impact on quality, and in actually adopting these.

For our overseas group companies as well, in FY 2016 we completed the education provided to our overseas design departments and started having the designers themselves perform evaluations using the checklists. This was done in order to promote the creation of products that are designed for the environment.

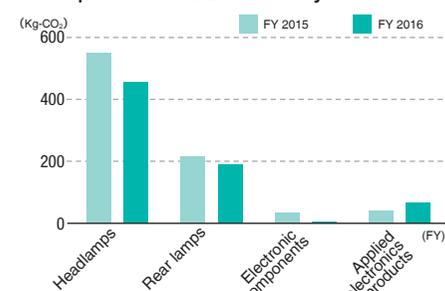
Moving forward, we will continue to advance design for the environment by making greater use of this checklist at the global level.

Changes in the proportion of products designed for the environment



The percentage of our sales accounted for by products designed for the environment over the past five years is shown in the above graph. For FY 2016, headlamps using LEDs continued to increase, due to which the sales ratio of products designed for the environment grew, and such products came to account for more than 50% of our products.

CO₂ emissions up through the manufacturing of our products and their delivery to customers



The above graph shows the CO₂ emissions for each of our product categories given off in every step from the extraction of the raw materials to the manufacturing of the product and its delivery to customers. Determining the CO₂ emissions for each product leads to boosting the environmental responsiveness of our products.

Comparing the CO₂ emissions for each and every one of our products in FY 2016 with those from the previous fiscal year reveals that these decreased for products other than applied electronics products.

We will continue with our initiatives to enhance design for environment, improve our production processes, and reduce transportation energy, through which we aim to cut CO₂ emissions across the entire life cycle of our products.



Scope 3

To date, the Stanley Group has determined and worked on reduction activities for Scope 1 and Scope 2, which represent emissions of greenhouse gases (GHG) for our company's section, from before, as well as "9. Transportation and delivery (downstream)," which is one of the items under Scope 3. This is done in an effort to prevent global warming and comply with regulations.

Since FY 2010, we have made efforts to determine "1. Purchased products and services," which is a supplier section under Scope 3. What is more, since FY 2015 we have been working to get a grasp of "6. Business trips" for employees and "7. Employee commuting," and since FY 2016 we have worked to determine the extent of our activities regarding "5. Waste from business activities," thereby increasing the number of survey categories as described below.

Moving forward, we will improve the accuracy of our calculations for each category to further promote reduction activities as we work to reduce our environmental impact across our supply chain as a whole.

Scope category		Emissions (t-CO ₂)		Subject to calculations	
		FY 2015	FY 2016		
Scope 1		4,145	4,700	Direct emissions from the use of fuel internally	
Scope 2		50,273	51,005	Indirect emissions from the use of electricity we purchased	
Scope 3	1	Purchased products and services	37,034	38,567	Emissions from activities leading up to the use of raw materials, the materials used in parts, and so forth in manufacturing
	5	Waste from business activities	-	2,575	Emissions resulting from the transport and disposal of the waste we generate
	6	Business trips	2,133	1,877	Emissions from employee business trips
	7	Employee commuting	4,778	4,655	Emissions from travel when employees commute to and from their branch
	9	Delivery and transportation (downstream)	4,017	4,177	Emission from the transport and storage of products
Total for Scopes 1, 2, and 3		102,380	107,556		

Capital Investments for Environmental Conservation Activities and Results

The Stanley Group determines the costs required for environmental conservation activities and the results obtained from these in order to promote environmental conservation activities efficiently and effectively. The values for FY 2016 are listed below.

By means of determining our environmental conservation results, we will continue to strive to carry out business activities that are environmentally friendly on into the future.

Major capital investments

Investment Item	Investment Amount (million yen)		Power Consumption Reduction (1,000 kWh)		Reduction of CO ₂ emissions (t-CO ₂)	
	Domestic	Overseas	Domestic	Overseas	Domestic	Overseas
Upgrading of production equipment	677	192	383	317	134	193
Upgrading of air conditioning equipment	67	300	467	500	163	334
Upgrading of light fixtures (switch to LEDs)	63	663	428	3,314	150	1,574
Upgrading of compressors	62	-	940	-	329	-

Environmental conservation results

Item	Details	Results (t-CO ₂)	
		Domestic	Overseas
Energy conservation	Energy conservation measures such as capital investments and operational improvements	4,152	21,488

Economic results from environmental conservation measures

Item	Details	Results (million yen)	
		Domestic	Overseas
Energy conservation	Cost savings from energy conservation measures	190	332
Resource conservation	Gains from the sale of waste that has been turned into valuables	85	-