Safety and Environmental Report 2013

TOYO ENGINEERING

Aiming to Be a Global Leading Engineering Partner

Editorial Policy

Purpose of the report
This report has been prepared to present information about TOYO's safety and environmental activities to stakeholders of TOYO.

Reference guideline
This report has been prepared based on "Environment Policy (2007)" issued by Ministry of the Environment—Government of Japan.

Period
This report primarily covers the activities for fiscal year 2012 (from April 1, 2012 through March 31, 2013). The overseas data cover those for calendar year 2012 (from January 1, through December 31, 2012).

Scope
This report covers the activities of all the Divisions and Departments and all the construction sites of TOYO.

Next report
The next issue of such report is scheduled to be released by August 2014.

Prepared by
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TOYO set our mission which is "Engineering for Sustainable Growth of the Global Community". We offer comprehensive solutions that fully meet the various requirements of our clients, based on our global first-rate engineering capabilities. In our genuine attempt, we wish to contribute to the realization of the Local and International Communities by harmonizing the supply of energy and basic materials fulfilling the essentials of environmental protection. In the process of engineering, we consider it our Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) to satisfy the Quality and HSSE (Health, Safety, Security and Environmental) provisions in society.

Especially about safety, we place the highest priority, implementing a multifaceted approach. In the process of providing business solution to our valued customers, we take utmost care to prevent loss of valuable human life by all means. Our efforts, time and expenses to respect human life takes precedence over all other things. Continuing our business operation based on foundations of safety and striving to permeate safety culture, we plan to impart education periodically to all executives and employees. We believe that effort towards safety must be by one and all and not limited to construction site staff.

Furthermore, while providing specialized services, TOYO employs energy saving and natural resource saving designs during construction and ensures minimization of environmental impact by avoiding unreasonableness, wastage and promote recycle of waste.

TOYO began implementing our medium-term business plan "NEXT TOYO 2015" from year 2012. In this plan, we will further promote unifying of global operation that has been created so far. At the same time, we will keep on expanding our portfolio of products, business models and territories steadily and promote TOYO group in order to realize further growth.

We aim to become the most trusted "Global Leading Engineering Partner" to our Clients by offering know-how for providing solutions to Client's needs.

In this report, we have summarized our safety and environment related activities. We would highly appreciate your frank opinion after reading this "Safety and Environmental Report 2013".

August 2013

Katsumoto Ishibashi
President and Chief Executive Officer

Contents

An industrial establishment promises foremost to pay attention to safety to surrounding community and society. TOYO ensures that loss of human life must be absolutely prevented and applies all efforts and initiatives to Safety. The time and value for safety aspects are given top most priority.

"Safety" is the prime brand of TOYO. In order to boost this brand universally, we are strongly promoting many safety measures and shall actively strive to consolidate a firm Safety Culture.

Safety

Safety Record

We would like to present TOYO Safety record 2008–2012 as follows.

Total Recordable Incident Rate (TRIR) shows continuous downward trend, and it indicates decreasing of number of incidents. TOYO group aims for zero accident as a safety management objective. Hence our target is to further reduce Lost Time Incident Rate (LTIR) and Total Recordable Incident Rate (TRIR).

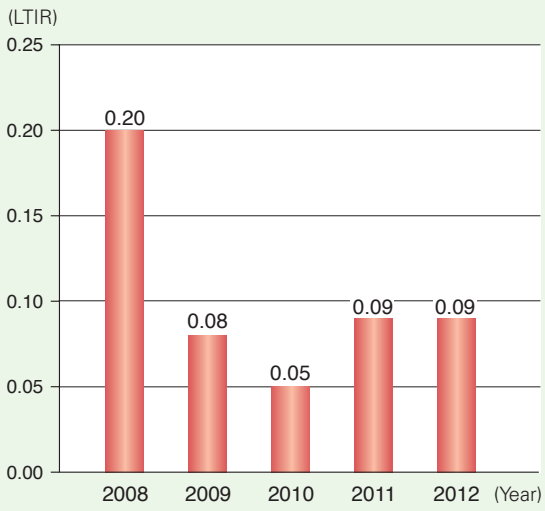
TOYO Safety record over the past 5 years (ILO base)

Year (Jan to Dec)	Employee Worked Man-Day (Thousands)	Employee Worked Man-Hours (A) (Thousands)	Number of Incident					LTI Rate (*1)	Total Recordable Incident Rate (*2)
			Fatalities	Lost Time Incident	Medical Treatment (No Lost Time)	LTI Total (B)	Recordable (C)		
2008	13,106	130,287	5	21	247	26	273	0.20	2.10
2009	16,769	164,344	4	9	156	13	169	0.08	1.03
2010	12,012	117,295	1	5	56	6	62	0.05	0.53
2011	8,521	80,783	1	6	12	7	19	0.09	0.24
2012	12,739	120,760	3	8	16	11	27	0.09	0.22

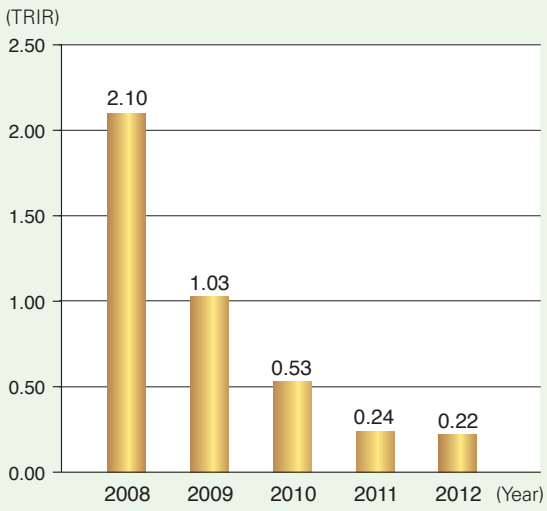
*1: Lost Time Incident Rate (LTIR) = (B) x 1,000,000 / (A)

*2: Total Recordable Incident Rate (TRIR) = (C) x 1,000,000 / (A)

Lost Time Incident Rate (LTIR)



Total Recordable Incident Rate (TRIR)



Safety Culture in TOYO Group

TOYO Group Safety Meeting

TOYO is aiming to provide uniform level safety management irrespective of countries and regions where it operates.

In order to promote safety culture within TOYO, the designated head of HSSE of TOYO Group Companies conduct periodical meetings at pre-decided location, exchange experience and ideas, maintain close communication for improvement of safety management activities.

TOYO GROUP HSSE MEETING in Korea

Following TOYO Group Companies participated.

- Toyo-Japan
- Toyo-Korea
- Toyo-China
- Toyo-Malaysia
- Toyo-India

Safety Campaign

TOYO holds "Safety Campaign" at all its group companies and construction sites for promoting safety awareness for one month starting 1st July every year and various safety programs take place during this period.

Major Campaign Program

- Message of CEO and top management of respective TOYO group company
- Display of Poster, Banner, Flag
- Display of Personal Protection Equipment
- Introduction of safety activities in relation with accident at construction sites
- Lecture on working at height
- Documentary show
- Morning Radio exercise
- Various Training Exercises
- Safety Award

Safety award at construction site during campaign

Mass Safety meeting during campaign

Opening event of Safety Campaign in TOYO group company

Safety Management Rules and Education

TOYO-Group Standards

Throughout TOYO group companies, there exists TOYO-Group Standards to ensure that safety management is implemented at the same level irrespective of country and region.

TOYO-Group Standards specify minimum safety level to be followed, like minimum allocation of safety staff, requirements of safety protection and so on.

In all regions of the world, we have implemented equal level of safety management standards.

Training of HSSE Manager

In recent years, specially for mega projects, there is an increase in demand of exclusive HSSE managers. HSSE Manager has overall responsibility of HSSE matters related to the project in addition to the main contact point with client for HSSE related matters.

TOYO is promoting to cultivate HSSE Managers in cooperation with group companies.

In TOYO group, for example, HSSE manager employed by Toyo-India may act in similar capacity across other TOYO group company.

Training session for HSSE Manager

Education of Site Management

Leadership of PM/FM/CM

- There would be no improvement in safety system if PM/FM/CM do not possess strong willingness.
- Site Workers are looking at safety attitude of top leader.
- Maintaining site safety leads to improvement of quality of construction and shortens the schedule, thereby aiding to cost-down efforts.

Leadership behavior and qualities

1. To acquire basics of safety.
2. To identify completely safety issues in the design, procurement, construction and commissioning.
3. To understand subordinate's character and ability.
4. To allocate suitable safety role to all subordinates.
5. To realize and shoulder own responsibility.

Lessons Learned from Accidents

Its quite unfortunate to report that some lost time incidents occurred at TOYO Group construction site in the past. Among them, some cases regarding stumbling of workmen and tumbling of goods/tools, falling of object are reviewed below as case studies.

Stumbling/Tumbling

Situation

On fourth-floor landing of a steel tower for Reactor, a worker tried to pass across the lower scaffolding leg which was meant for paint repair and stumbled. His left knee got smashed against the steel board which was kept temporarily, as he tumbled. On hospitalization and subsequent X-ray test, it was revealed that he had suffered fracture on left knee.

Causes

- Improper placement on access way
- Lack of awareness toward the safety access
- Lack of housekeeping
- Lack of warning-sign board

Countermeasures

(1) At the construction site

- Checked and rectified unsafe conditions especially for the scaffolding
- Marked clear access
- Proper housekeeping initiated
- Installed a warning sign board

(2) At the Head Office

- To prevent similar accident, the incident report was issued immediately and head office alerted this incident to all construction sites.
- Issued instruction to comply strictly with procedures, implementation of KYK (Hazard Prediction Activity) to site

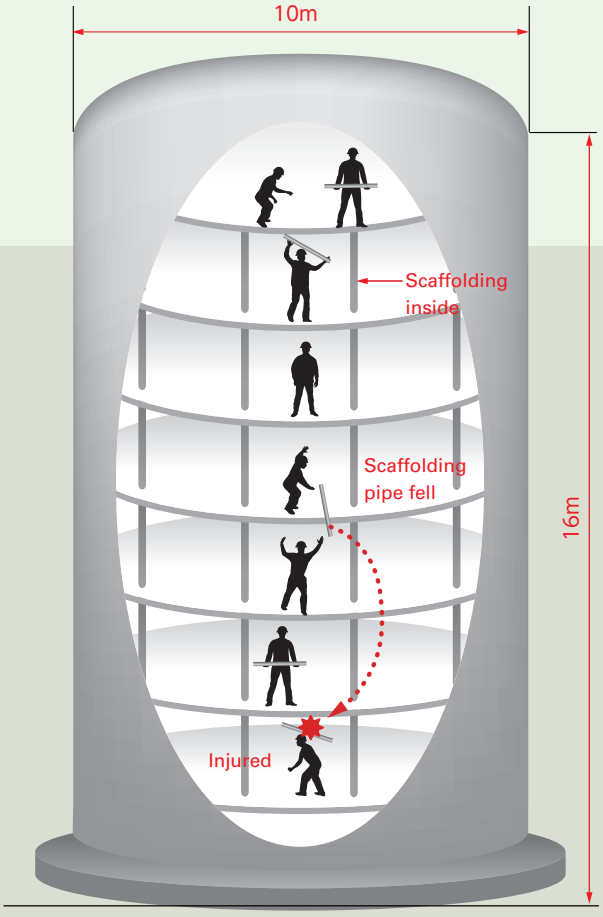
Accident Due to Flying, Falling of Objects

Situation

During dismantling of scaffolding inside flat bottom tank (diameter: 10m, height: 16m), passing the dismantled scaffolding pipe from worker on 7th floor to that on 4th floor, the worker did not catch the pipe due to which the scaffolding pipe (diameter: 50mm, length: 1m, weight: 5kg) fell for about 5m below and hit head of a worker's standing on 1st floor. The worker suffered head injury.

Causes

- Workers did not comply the set procedure of taking dismantled pipe with rope.
- No Tool Box Meeting
- No Work Permit
- Foreman instructed the commencement of the work without noticing the change of work contents.



Countermeasures

(1) At the construction site

- Complied with procedures and imparted safety aspects
- Reliable implementation of TBM
- Re-orientation of the foreman
- Started Conducting meeting during change of work for proper understanding of next work

(2) At the Head Office

- For prevention of similar accident, the incident report was issued immediately and head office alerted this incident to all sites.
- Instruction for compliance with procedures at site
- Prepared instruction for conducting meeting at the time of change of work

Environment

We recognize the challenge to humanity as the prevention of global warming and the preservation of the global environment. It has been resolved "to contribute to sustainable development capable of both environmental protection and development of mankind," as well as "to contribute to environmental protection by providing engineering services in harmony with the global environment as prime international company."

In order to realize this philosophy, TOYO Group will continue to work to solve environmental challenges of our customers actively in the future.

Contribution to Environment by Technologies

TOYO actively promotes development, introduction and improvement of technologies that contribute to the environment. By applying best suitable technologies, TOYO provides to clients variety of solutions contributing environmental conservation and preventing pollution.

CO_2 Reduction and Saving Energy

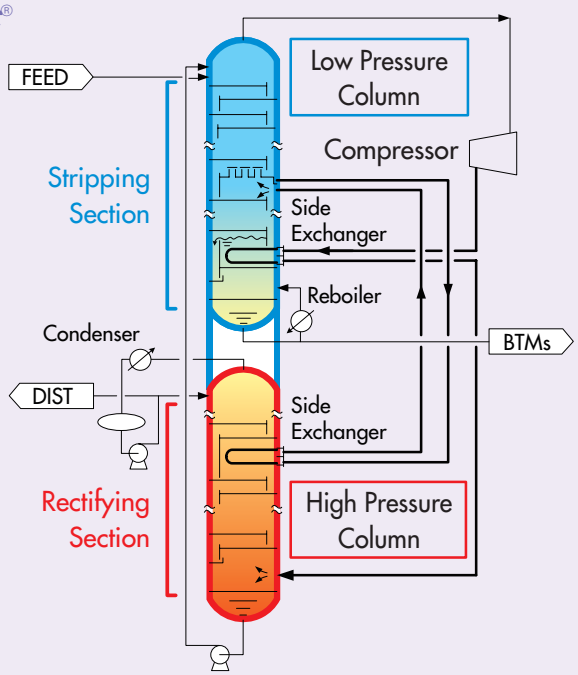
Energy Saving Distillation System *SUPERHIDIC*®

Distillation(*1) is recognized as generally well proven technology and still plays an important role in the separation unit operation in the industry. However it is also well recognized as a unit operation that consumes a large amount of energy. Clearly energy saving in distillation process can contribute largely to reduction of the overall operating cost. Numerous energy saving technologies have been proposed in distillation so far. TOYO developed a technology which provides more than 50% energy saving compared to conventional distillation system in various industrial applications. It was evolved as *SUPERHIDIC*® (**H**eat **I**ntegrated **Di**stillation **C**olumn: **HIDiC**) in collaboration with National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology, Japan.

SUPERHIDIC® uses simple structure while applying well proven technology related to distillation and heat transfer, without utilizing special equipment. Moreover good maintainability can be achieved with *SUPERHIDIC*® that bring out performance of saving energy more effective resulting in research based on a theoretical background of heat transfer and thermodynamics.

(*1) Distillation: It is a unit operation that separates liquid mixtures of different components by evaporation and condensation, utilizing the difference in boiling temperatures of components.

● Illustration of *SUPERHIDIC*®



Energy Saving Urea Process (ACES21®)

Urea is a common type of Nitrogen base fertilizer produced by reaction of Ammonia and CO_2. It is used for not only as fertilizer but also as a raw material for the industrial production of other chemicals feed stock, resins, and adhesives. Urea is also used as a deNOx agent by selective catalytic reaction to prevent the emission of diesel engines. Urea is so much important chemical product that it is discussed from different viewpoints like [Food Problem], [Environment Problem], [Energy Problem].

TOYO, since its establishment in 1961, has been a leader in the licensing of its own Urea technology in Design, engineering, construction and commissioning of over 100 Urea plants all over the world.

It is said that the history of Urea plant is closely related to the history of energy conservation. TOYO, in the beginning of the 1980's, established its own Urea synthesis technology named ACES (Advanced Process for Cost and Energy Saving), which reduces energy consumption significantly. Later in the 1990's and towards the 21st century, TOYO developed and offered ACES21® Urea synthesis technology, which maintained dominant features of ACES process and further reduced the facilities costs and energy consumption. Urea projects with this technology began their operation.

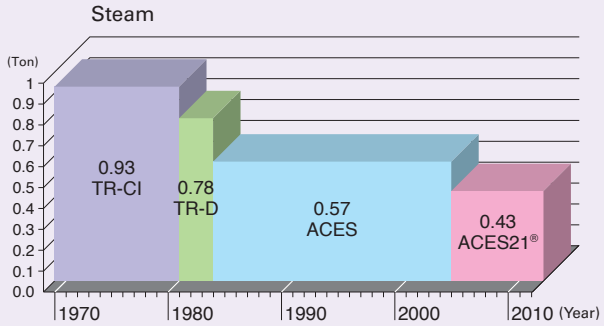
In the past, production of 1 ton of Urea required 0.93 tons of steam and 140kWh of electric power. Compared to this, TOYO's own process technology (ACES21®), to produce 1 ton of Urea, only 0.43 of steam (54% reduction) and 118 kWh of electric power (16% reduction) is necessary, thereby contributing large scale reduction of CO_2 and savings in electric energy.

Currently with the growth in size of plants progressing, those using this process typically reach 4,000 tons per day and are even able to produce up to 6,000 tons per day in a single train.

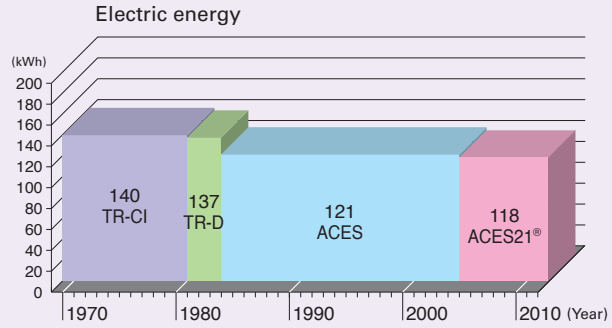
View of whole plant: Methanol Holdings (Trinidad) Limited, Point Lisas, Trinidad and Tobago

TOYO's Urea process development and performance of energy saving

Reduction of steam consumption by half



Reduction of power consumption by 20%



Urea Product

Fertilizer made with urea

Hazardous Waste Treatment

● Detoxifying Disposal of Low Concentrated Poly Chloride Biphenyl (PCB) (PCB contaminated matter)

Recently, it became obvious that electrical components like transformers, capacitors, cables which have not been supposed to contain PCB, had actually contained a small amount of PCB, through investigations of the national and industry group. Since PCB have been considered as "difficult items to dispose off properly", government requires such electrical equipment to treat and render them to harmless and has entrusted the responsibility to the equipment holders.

For Ehime Waste Treatment Center in Ehime prefecture, Japan, TOYO built and handed over disposal facilities which render low concentrated PCB including a small amount of PCB harmless, in March 2012, and currently it is under operation.

The process include facilities to incinerate electrical equipment such as transformers at high temperature in continuous furnace and to evaporate insulation oil contaminated with a small amount of PCB, then to decompose vaporized PCB safely at high temperature of 1,100℃.

TOYO hopes that such PCB disposal facilities construction will reduce burden on environment and would like to utilize experience gained to contribute to the society.

Transformer before incineration at high temperature

Transformer after incineration at high temperature

Building of facility for disposal of low concentrated PCB

Efforts for Eliminating MURI, MUDA and MURA

TOYO responds in design stage to reduce the environmental burden during plant operation. Fulfilling clients requests of quality, TOYO aims to establish optimized design by plant design with application of technologies by eliminating 3 M's (MURI-overdoing, MUDA-wasting, and MURA-irregularity) in engineering.

Application of Heat Transfer Enhancement Technologies

While plant facilities are getting bigger and more efficient, engineering of heat exchangers is required to meet more strict conditions such as, larger shell size, lower pressure, lesser pressure drop, as well as lower temperature difference, etc. To meet these changing needs, in addition to the conventional design, TOYO actively selects and utilizes applications of heat transfer enhancement technologies. These technologies can reduce the number and size of heat exchangers which result in the smaller installation area and reduced plot size for new plants.

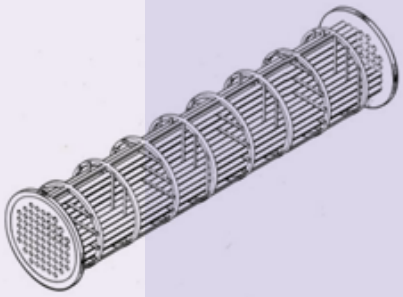
Heat Transfer Enhancement Technologies include:

- Increasing heat transfer surface area
  (for example, Low Finned Tube: Picture 1)
- Improving fluid flow condition
  (for example, Rod Baffle: Picture 2, Helix changer: Picture 3)

TOYO provides efficient and compact equipment by applying these technologies to its heat exchanger design.

Picture 1: Low Finned Tube

Fins provided by machining outer surface of a normal tube to increase heat transfer area



Picture 2: Rod Baffle

Improving heat transfer and reducing pressure drop by using rods instead of plate baffle

Picture 3: Helix changer

Improving heat transfer by inducing spiral flow over helical baffle

Information of Safety and Environment

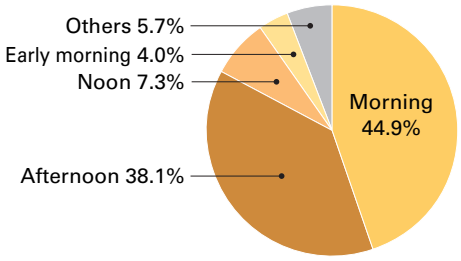
Analysis of Near-miss (Hiyari-Hatto)

Hiyari-Hatto or "Near-miss" is an incident which was prevented just before its actual occurrence to avoid an accident. It is said that frequent near-miss indicates impending serious accident.

The Hiyari-Hatto data collection and management system, developed by TOYO, has been employed since January 2008 at domestic construction sites. Hiyari-Hatto data at construction sites is collected and analyzed at the Head Office, then fed back to the group Companies and construction sites. In the following report, 3,476 incidents from 2008 to 2012 are analyzed.

Summary of Analysis results

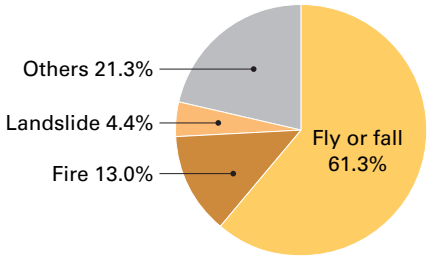
(1) Time of occurrence



Countermeasures for higher occurrence during morning

- Be sure to implement morning meeting, KYK(Note1) and TBM(Note2) and confirm work procedures before start of morning work
- Let all workers see around the work places to identify the conditions before work commences.
- By conducting alcohol check, avoid unsafe action

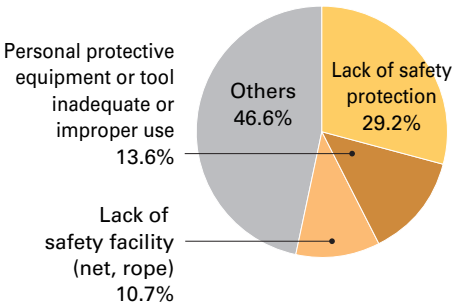
(2) Root Cause (Material)



Countermeasures for higher occurrence "Fly and Drop" accidents

- Give Training referring to instances of accidents and near miss (Hiyari-Hatto) incidents
- Cover fully at horizontal place of scaffolding
- While working at high elevations, secure tools with a rope to prevent falling down

(3) Why Accident was about to Happen (Material)



Countermeasures for preventive measure failures

- Implement one-person KY(Note3) using KY card before starting work
- After finishing days work, encourage clean-up, house-keeping, to keep everything in order for next day

(Note 1) KYK stands for "Kiken Yochi Katsudou" (risk prediction activity), or activities for predicting work-related risks before the work is started.

(Note 2) TBM stands for "Tool Box Meeting," or activity to briefly discuss the contents, methods, arrangements, and problems of the work of the day before starting the work at the workplace.

(Note 3) One-person KY means KYK that each worker carries out prior to starting work using the "KY cards" (self-questioning cards for risk prediction).

Efforts in Office(*1) to Save Energy and Resources

(*1: Office means Head Office and Engineering Center in Japan.)

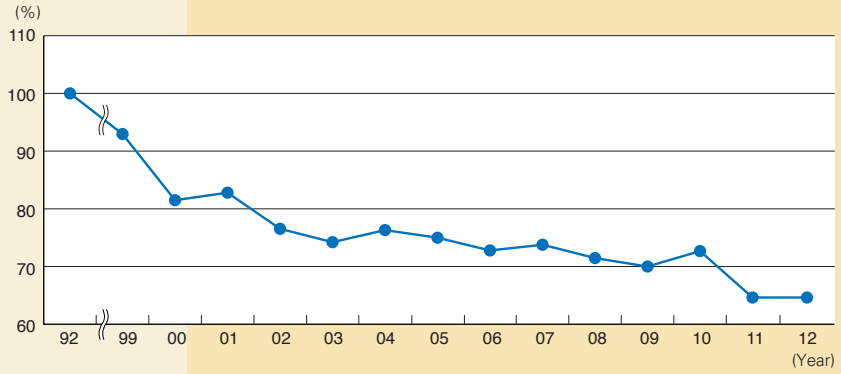
Reduction of CO_2 emissions

CO_2 emissions from office are calculated based on electricity consumption, fuel gas consumption (supplied by cooking gas utility company network) and consumption of fuel oil used for emergency power generation by DEG set.

Toyo-Japan launched more energy-saving efforts activities from year 2000 with office lights being turned off during lunch breaks, removal of lights deemed unnecessary and energy saving investments, such as installing lighting inverter stabilizers.

Anticipating shortage of electric power after 2011 major earthquake, we undertook efforts to reduce power consumption. As a result, CO_2 emissions were reduced by 35% compared to the 1992 level. Continuing our efforts to save electric power from year 2011 to year 2012, we could achieve similar level reduction in electric power consumption.

Relative CO_2 Emissions (%)



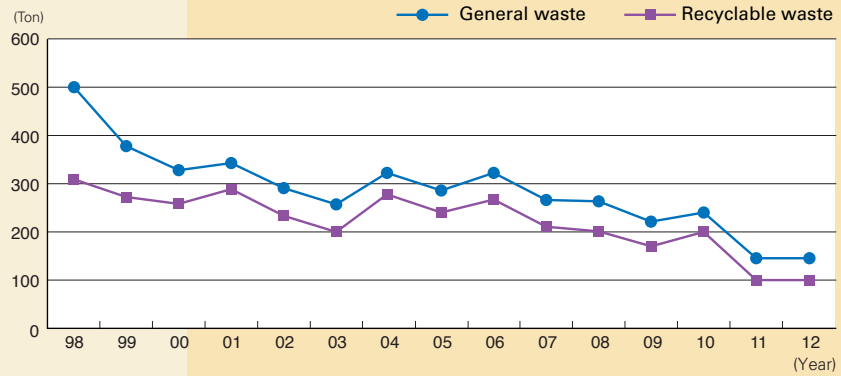
Reduction of general waste and recyclable waste(*2)

Resource conservation efforts in office include promoting both-side-copy and printing, Strict separation of general waste before disposal.

In general, disposal of general and recyclable waste* has been decreasing gradually over the years and is reduced to 148 ton and 105 ton respectively in 2012. This is 70% reduction compared to the 1998 level. A few large and complex projects were completed in year 2011 which caused the general waste decrease by 90 ton from 2010 level and it was maintained at same level in year 2012.

(*2: Recyclable waste is the waste including paper prints, output from personal computer and photo-copy machines, newspaper, glass bottles and cans.)

Discharge of General Waste and Recyclable Waste



Information of Safety and Environment

Construction Waste Disposal

Project sites in Japan

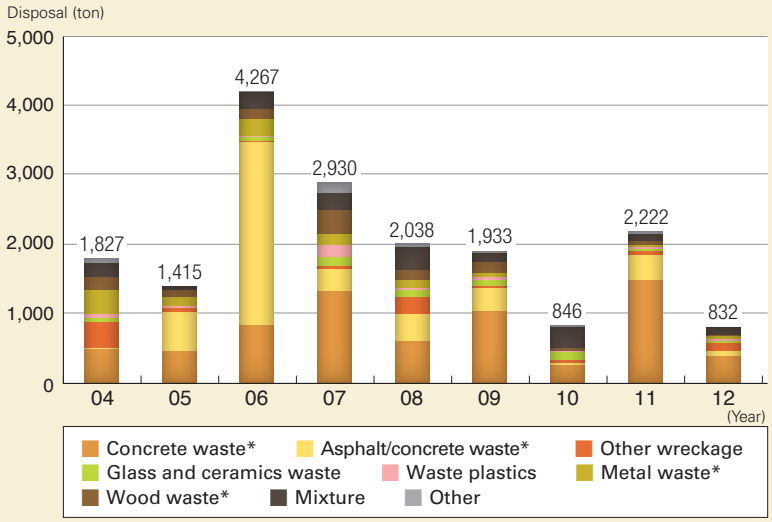
1. Percentage of construction waste by category

The figure to the right shows the weight of construction waste and its categories in proportion. The weight of construction waste disposal from domestic construction sites in 2012 was 832 ton, about 1,390 ton decreased from 2011.

Toyo-Japan undertakes various kinds of construction work and percentage of waste by category tends to be different in each year.

The four categories of waste marked with(*) an asterisk are recyclable.

Percentage of construction waste by category

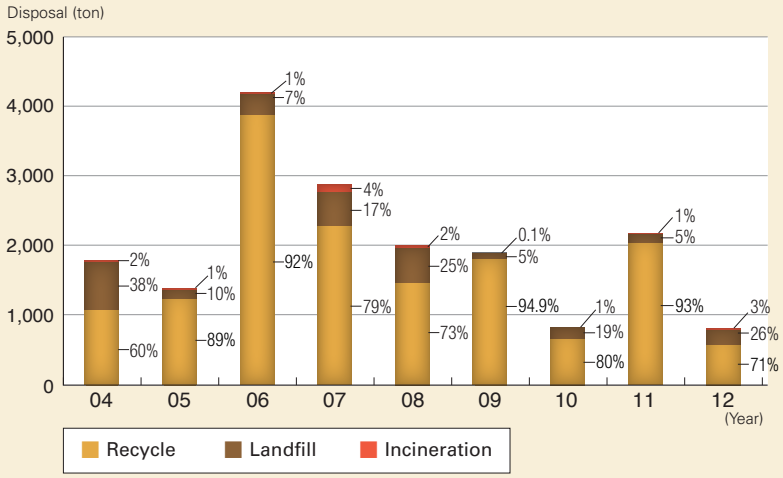


2. Percentage of construction waste by disposal method

Percentage of construction waste by disposal method (recycle, landfill, and incineration) is shown in the figure to the right. For year 2012, it was 71% recycle, 26% landfill and 3% incineration waste.

During year 2012, due to construction completion at two major sites, the "mixture" category waste has increased, thereby reducing the Recyclable waste from 93% in 2011 to 71%.

Percentage of construction waste by disposal method



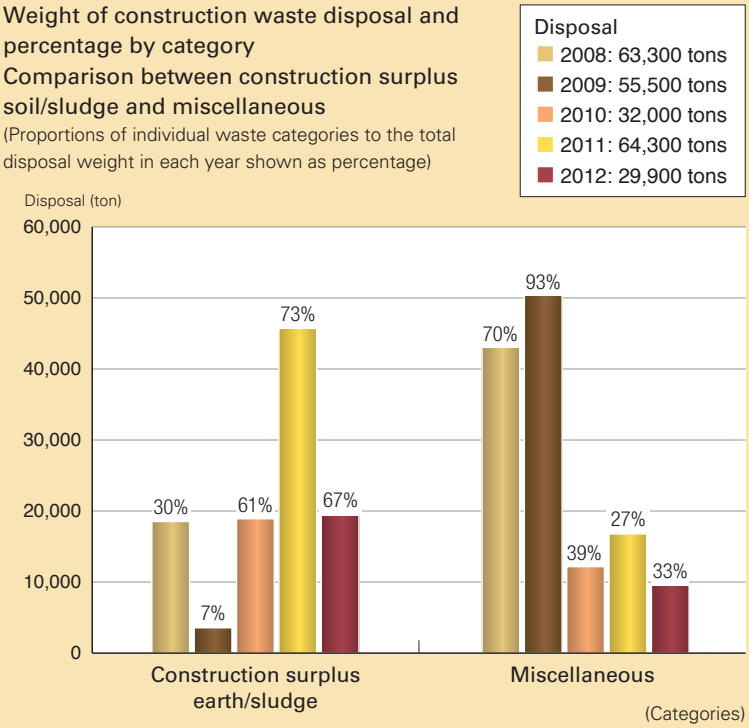
Overseas project sites

Weight of construction waste disposal and percentage by category

The total construction disposal weight in 2012 (Jan. to Dec. 2012) was 29,900 ton, a 50%, maintaining it same as year 2010. For the year 2012, ratio of construction surplus earth (soil) to Sludge and others remained almost unchanged to 70% and 30%, as in year 2011.

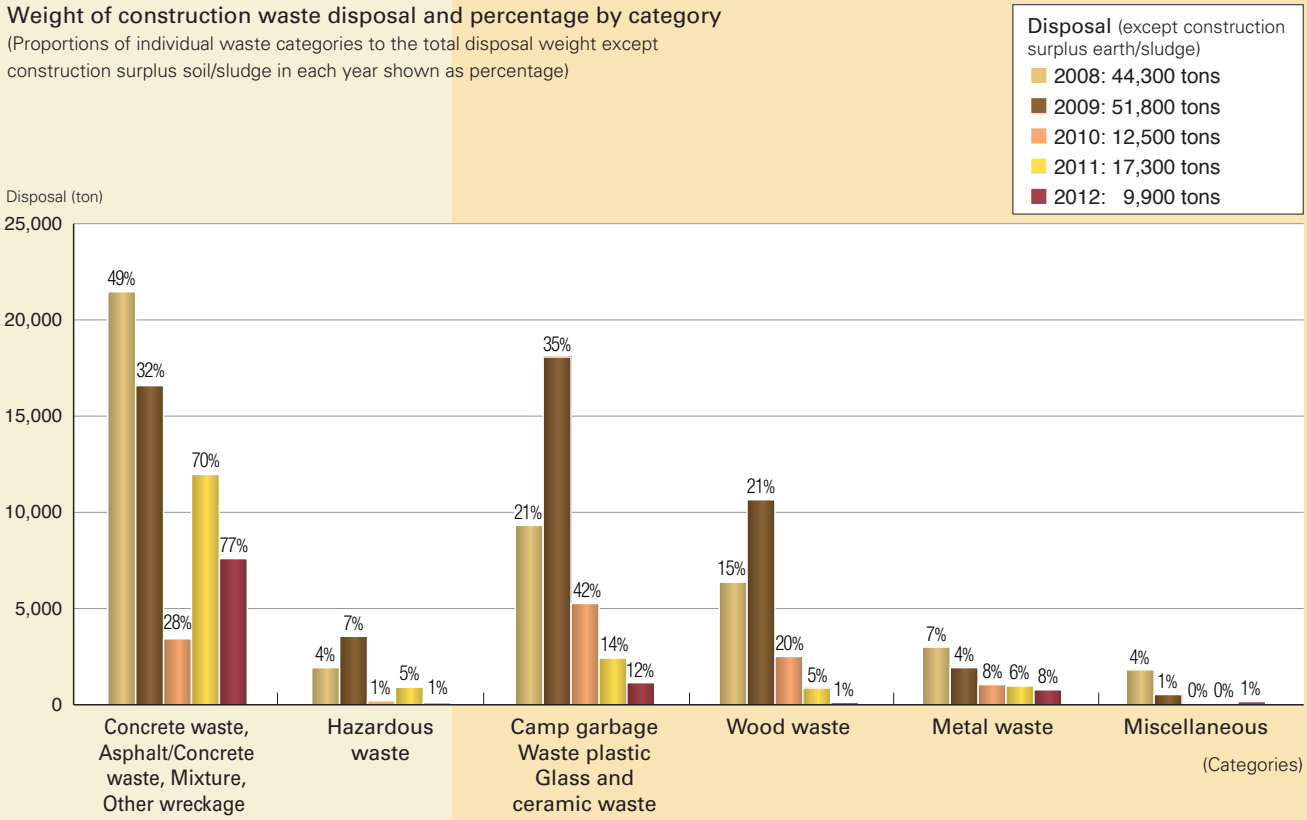
Weight of construction waste disposal and percentage by category
Comparison between construction surplus soil/sludge and miscellaneous

(Proportions of individual waste categories to the total disposal weight in each year shown as percentage)



Weight of construction waste disposal and percentage by category

(Proportions of individual waste categories to the total disposal weight except construction surplus soil/sludge in each year shown as percentage)



The weight of construction waste disposal in 2012, except construction surplus soil/sludge was 9,900 ton, 57% of 2011.

Information of Safety and Environment

Environmental Effort in TOYO Group Companies

Toyo-India

Many clients in India request contractor to have certificate of OHSAS 18001 and ISO 14001 as a condition to sign contract. Moreover, it helps to comply with statutory regulation more reliably and effectively while maintaining the validity of the certification. With this background, Toyo-India plans to get certification of integrated OHSAS 18001 and ISO 14001, approaching pre-audit and final audit, within year 2013.

Third party certification company conducting awareness program for responsible dept. managers of Toyo-India

Toyo-Malaysia

World Environment Day held on every 5th of June is a day used by the United Nations to stimulate worldwide awareness of environmental issues. Toyo-Malaysia participated in the tree planting ceremony together with client, Petronas Gas Bhd, and planted fruit trees in front of site area at Kerteh, Terengganu State as shown in the pictures.

SQE Management Promotion Structure

Safety, Quality and Environment (SQE) Management Structure

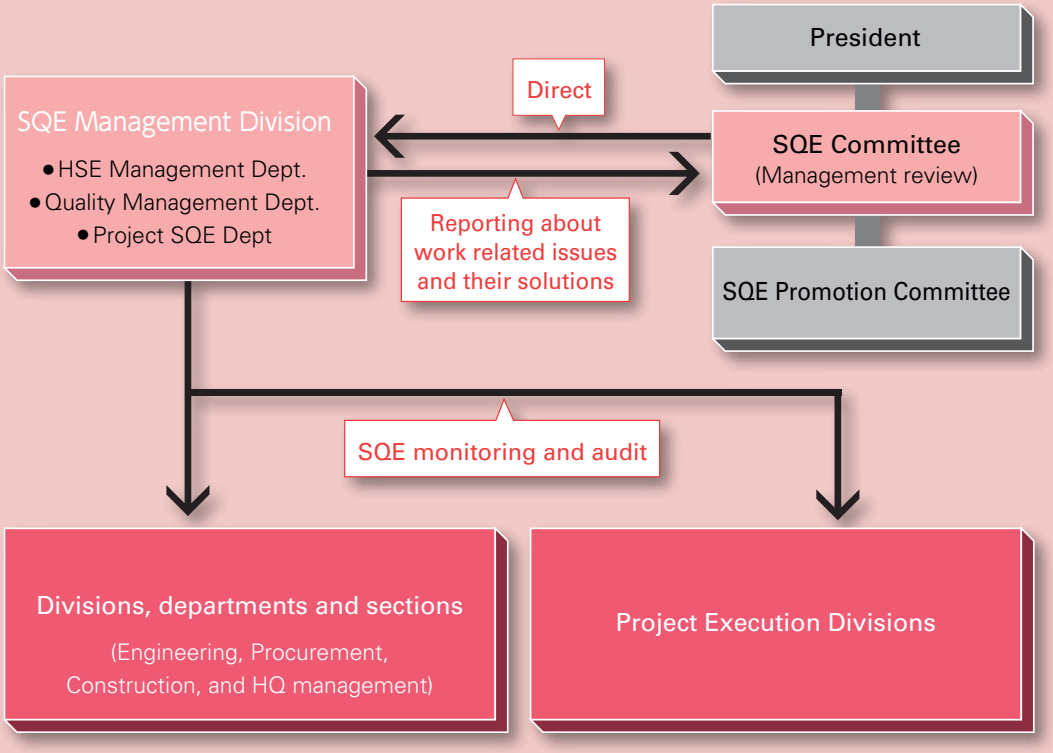
TOYO has set up the SQE Committee, which report directly to the President, to review companywide SQE management activities. The Committee establishes the operating policies and assesses and approves the results of SQE activities.

SQE Promotion Committee promotes companywide activities in line with the basic policy of SQE committee, and also promotes specific SQE activities of individual Operating Divisions and individual Project Execution Divisions.

The SQE Management Division monitors the SQE activities performed by individual Operating Divisions and individual Project Execution Divisions, conducts SQE audits and reports the audit results to the SQE Promotion Committee and the SQE Committee.

SQE Promotion Committee and SQE Management Division cooperate systematically on the axis of SQE Committee, which is connected directly to the management, to implement the PDCA cycle of the individual Operating Divisions and individual Project Execution Divisions, for continual improvement of the SQE management system and performance.

Company Wide SQE Management Structure

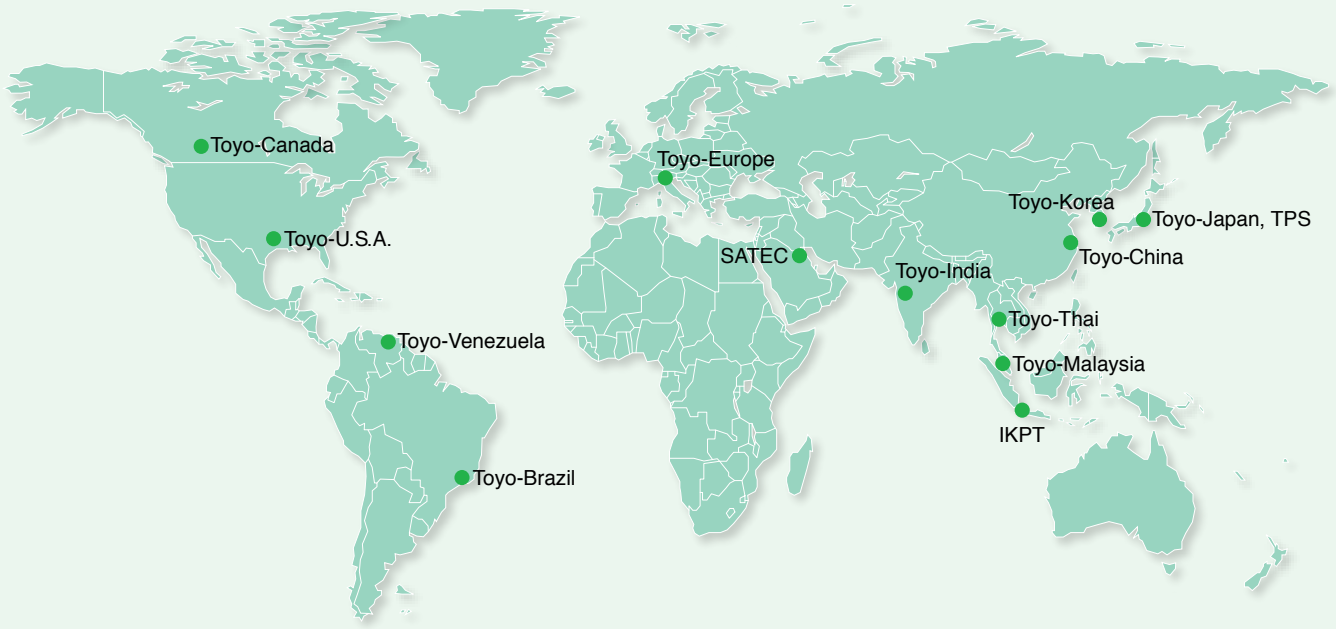


Corporate Profile

Corporate name:	Toyo Engineering Corporation
Established:	May 1, 1961
Representative:	Katsumoto Ishibashi, President and Chief Executive Officer
Paid-in capital:	18.2 billion yen
Number of employees:	4,548 (consolidated, as of March 31, 2013)
Business activities:	Engineering, Procurement and Construction for Industrial Facilities

- R&D support, design, engineering, procurement, construction, commissioning and technical assistance for industrial facilities: oil, gas, petrochemicals, chemicals, water treatment, transportation systems, power generation, nuclear power, advanced production systems, pharmaceutical, fine chemical, distribution systems, biotechnology, environmental and others
- IT engineering services and system software supply

Worldwide Network



〈TOYO Group Companies〉

Toyo-Japan	: Toyo Engineering Corporation
TPS	: TEC Project Services Corporation
Toyo-Korea	: Toyo Engineering Korea Limited
Toyo-China	: Toyo Engineering Corporation, China
Toyo-Malaysia	: Toyo Engineering & Construction Sdn. Bhd.
Toyo-India	: Toyo Engineering India Limited
SATEC	: Saudi Toyo Engineering Company
IKPT	: PT. Inti Karya Persada Tehnik
Toyo-Europe	: Toyo Engineering Europe, S.r.l.
Toyo-Canada	: Toyo Engineering Canada Ltd.
Toyo-U.S.A.	: Toyo U.S.A., Inc.
Toyo-Venezuela	: Toyo Ingeniería de Venezuela, C.A.
Toyo-Brazil	: Toyo do Brasil Consultoria e Construções Industriais Ltda.

〈Other Affiliate〉

Toyo-Thai	: Toyo-Thai Corporation Public Company Limited

Basic Policies on Health, Safety, Security and Environment (HSSE) and Quality

Toyo Engineering Corporation and its group companies (hereafter TOYO) recognize that satisfying the HSSE and quality requirements called for by our clients and society is an indispensable prerequisite for us to conduct business activities and to fulfill social responsibilities, and abide by the following eight basic policies.

1. Continuously confirm and share the consensus that "Safety takes precedence over all other considerations", and realize and maintain safe, sanitary conditions in all workplaces.
2. Strive to complete all jobs with no accidents and no harm to people by enforcing preventive safety measures.
3. Endeavor to provide our personnel with work environment and opportunities that enable them to maintain and improve their mental and physical health.
4. Ensure information security, and take appropriate safeguards against threats and risks to business assets.
5. Minimize environmental burden by saving resources and energy, detoxifying, reducing and recycling waste, and by preventing pollution during the course of our work duties.
6. Provide high-quality products and services that meet the HSSE requirements of our clients and society.
7. Comply with all relevant laws and regulations, the requirements agreed upon with the clients, and our in-house rules relating to HSSE and quality.
8. Establish and continuously improve the effectiveness of management systems, including objective setting, hazard identification, risk evaluation, determination of countermeasures, execution control and review, and education and training, in line with management's firm belief that the securement of HSSE and quality is a prerequisite for business continuity.

These policies shall apply to all staff members of TOYO in any region and country. TOYO will also share the spirit defined by these policies with clients, business partners, and other related parties, and cooperate with them to achieve these objectives.

July 1, 2012

Katsumoto Ishibashi
President and Chief Executive Officer

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