

Corporate Data

Corporate Profile (As of March 31, 2005)

Company name:
 MITSUBISHI MOTORS CORPORATION
 Established:
 April 22, 1970
 Head office:
 2-16-4, Konan, Minato-ku, Tokyo 108-8410, Japan
 Capital:
 ¥642,300 million
 Shares of common stock issued:
 4,254,521,405 (including preferred stock)

Web <http://www.mitsubishi-motors.com>

Purpose of incorporation

1. Development, design, manufacture, assembly, sales and purchase, export and import and other transactions relating to automobiles and to related component parts, replacement parts and accessories.
2. Development, design, manufacture, assembly, sales and purchase, export and import and other transactions relating to agricultural machinery and industrial engines and to related component parts, replacement parts and accessories.
3. Sales and purchase of used automobiles as well as related component parts, replacement parts and accessories.
4. Sales of measuring equipment.
5. Insurance agents in accordance with laws relating to property damage insurance and to automobile damage indemnity insurance.
6. Financing business.
7. Any other business related to the purposes set out above.

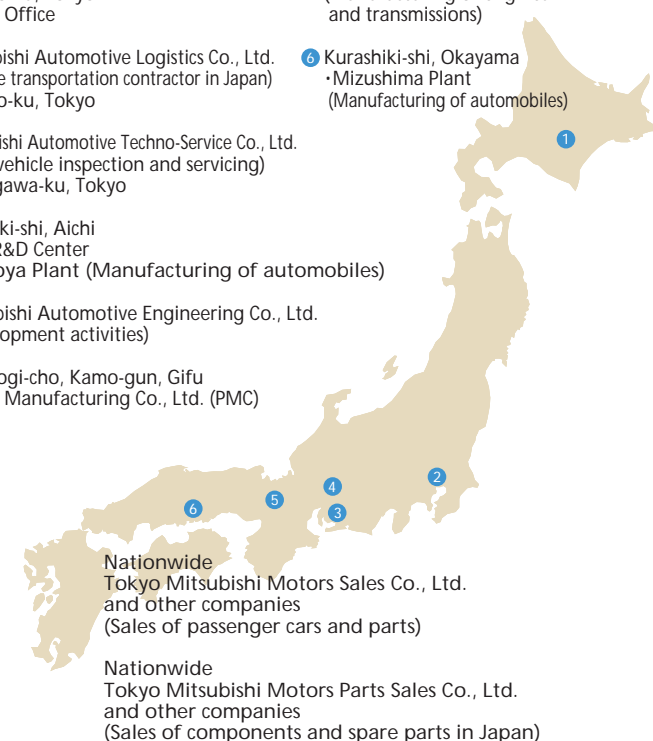
Note: MMC is not currently engaged in agricultural machinery-related business.



MMC Group

Made up of Mitsubishi Motors Corporation, 112 subsidiaries and 41 affiliates (as of March 31, 2005), MMC Group develops, manufactures and sells passenger cars and related parts.

- 1 Otofuke-cho, Kawato-gun, Hokkaido
 ·Tokachi Proving Ground
 - 2 Minato-ku, Tokyo
 ·Head Office
 - 3 Okazaki-shi, Aichi
 ·The R&D Center
 ·Nagoya Plant (Manufacturing of automobiles)
 - 4 Sakahogi-cho, Kamo-gun, Gifu
 Pajero Manufacturing Co., Ltd. (PMC)
 - 5 Kyoto-shi, Kyoto
 ·The R&D Center
 ·Powertrain Plant (Manufacturing of engines and transmissions)
 - 6 Kurashiki-shi, Okayama
 ·Mizushima Plant (Manufacturing of automobiles)
- Mitsubishi Automotive Logistics Co., Ltd.
 (Vehicle transportation contractor in Japan)
 Minato-ku, Tokyo
- Mitsubishi Automotive Techno-Service Co., Ltd.
 (New vehicle inspection and servicing)
 Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo
- Mitsubishi Automotive Engineering Co., Ltd.
 (Development activities)
- Nationwide Tokyo Mitsubishi Motors Sales Co., Ltd. and other companies
 (Sales of passenger cars and parts)
- Nationwide Tokyo Mitsubishi Motors Parts Sales Co., Ltd. and other companies
 (Sales of components and spare parts in Japan)



- 1 U.S.A.
 Mitsubishi Motors North America, Inc. (MMNA)
 (Production and sales)
- 2 Australia
 Mitsubishi Motors Australia Limited (MMAL)
 (Production and sales)
- 3 Thailand
 Mitsubishi Motors (Thailand) Co., Ltd. (MMTH)
 (Production and sales)

Fiscal 2004 Results

In fiscal 2004, consolidated net sales decreased 15.8% year on year to ¥2,122.6 billion and the operating loss worsened ¥31.6 billion to ¥128.5 billion.

Factors that affected earnings from the previous fiscal year included a ¥129.0 billion negative impact mainly from a decline in sales volume and a ¥18.4 billion increase in warranty expenses. In terms of factors that made a positive contribution to earnings, efforts to cut sales promotion expenses by cutting sales incentives in North America and reducing advertising expenses in Japan yielded savings of ¥53.4 billion. In addition, earnings were boosted by ¥31.3 billion due to the non-recurrence of credit losses from MMC's financial services operations in the U.S. and by other cost-cutting measures.

Main non-operating expenses included ¥12.9 billion in costs for issuing new shares relating to a capital increase in fiscal 2004 and ¥13.0 billion in equity-method losses, as well as ordinary net financial expenses. These and other factors resulted in an ordinary loss of ¥179.2 billion, ¥68.9 billion more than the previous fiscal year.

MMC booked asset-impairment accounting charges of ¥84.4 billion; compensation charges of ¥74.7 billion in accordance with a past transfer agreement of Mitsubishi Fuso Truck & Bus Corporation shares; structural reform charges of ¥29.5 billion; free inspection service campaign costs of ¥25.2 billion; and losses on the sale and disposal of property, plant and equipment of ¥14.5 billion. The result of these and other factors was a net loss of ¥474.8 billion.

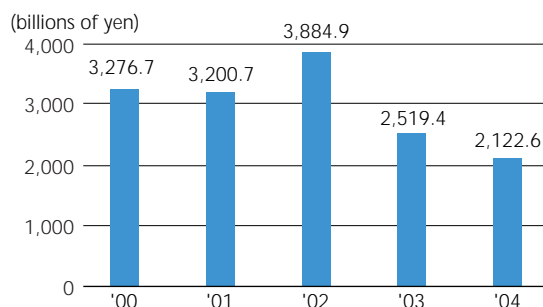
	Non-consolidated	Consolidated
Net sales	¥1,163.5 billion	¥2,122.6 billion
Operating loss	¥62.2 billion	¥128.5 billion
Ordinary loss	¥85.2 billion	¥179.2 billion
Net loss	¥526.2 billion	¥474.8 billion
Total assets	¥1,123.4 billion	¥1,589.3 billion
Total shareholders' equity	¥330.1 billion	¥324.8 billion
Unit sales	625 thousand units	1,322 thousand units
Number of employees	12,094	36,970



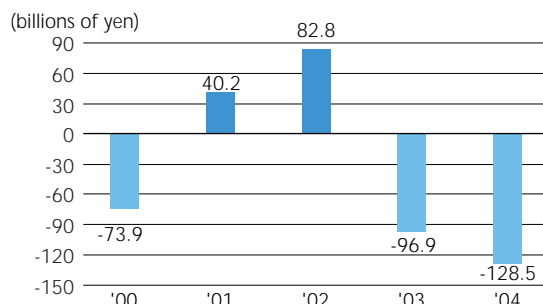
Mitsubishi Motors Corporation
Annual Report 2005
Please refer to this report for more details
about our performance.

Web <http://www.mitsubishi-motors.com/corporate/ir/irlibrary/e/annual.html>

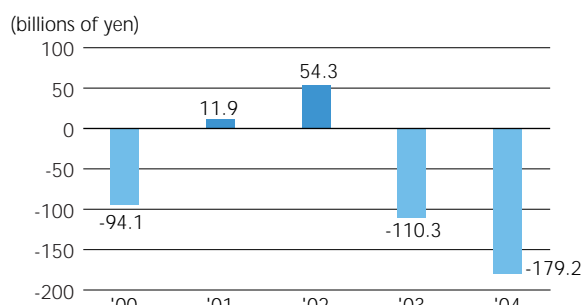
Net Sales



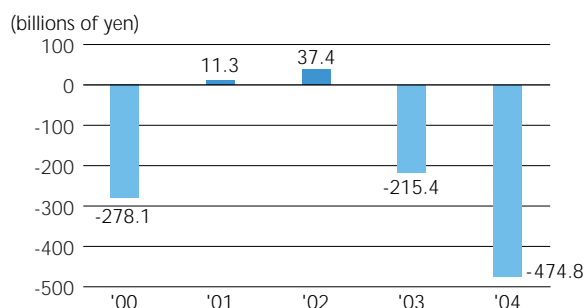
Operating Profit (Loss)



Ordinary Profit (Loss)



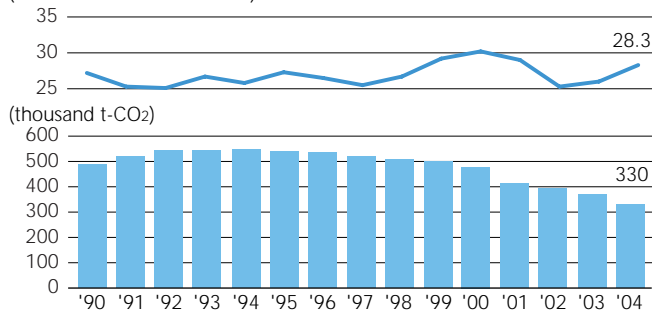
Net Income (Loss)



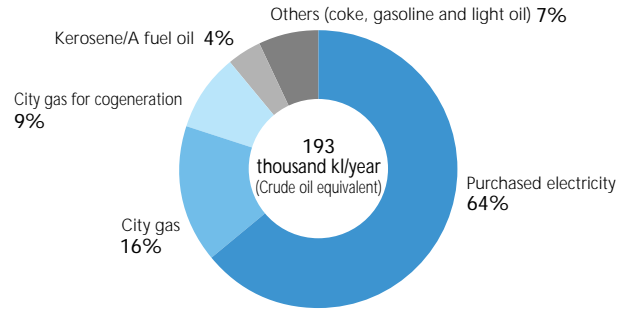
Note: Figures for fiscal 2000, 2001 and 2002 include results from truck and bus operations. Fiscal 2002 figures reflect the effect of a change of accounting period at certain overseas subsidiaries.

Plant Data

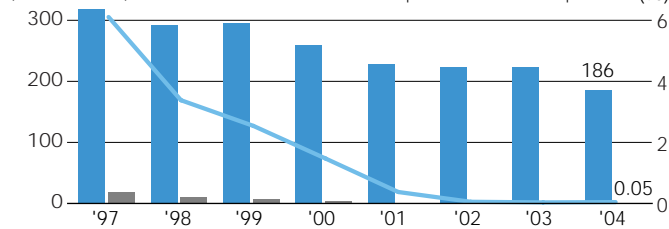
CO₂ Emissions per Production Unit (thousand t-CO₂/100 million)/ CO₂ Emissions (thousand t-CO₂) (thousand t-CO₂/100 million)



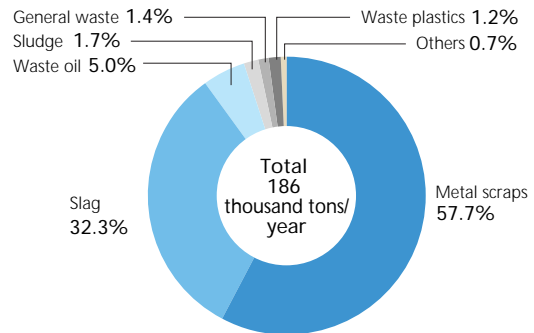
Breakdown of Energy Consumption in FY2004



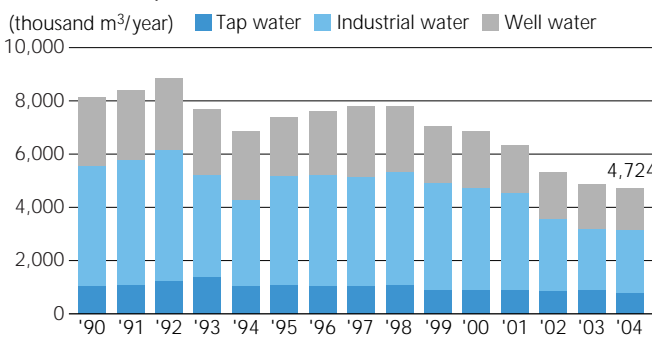
Total Waste Emissions/Landfill Disposal and Landfill Disposal Rate (thousand m³)



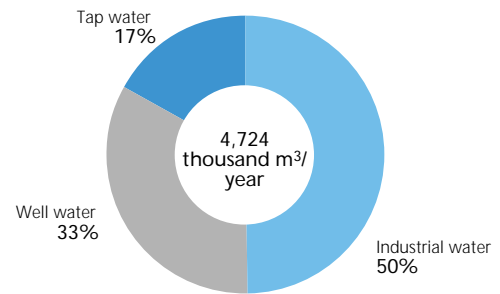
Breakdown of Waste in FY2004



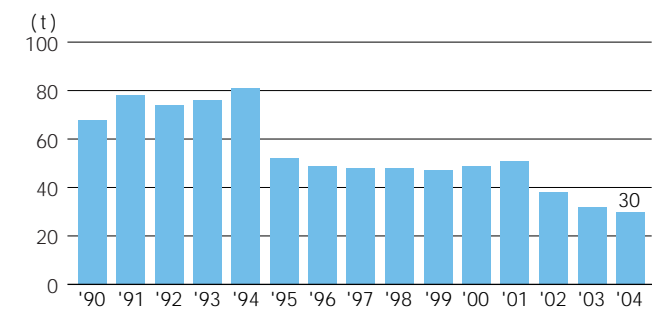
Water Consumption (thousand m³/year)



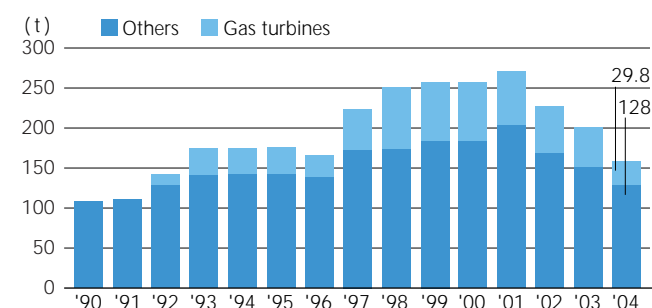
Breakdown of Water Use in FY2004



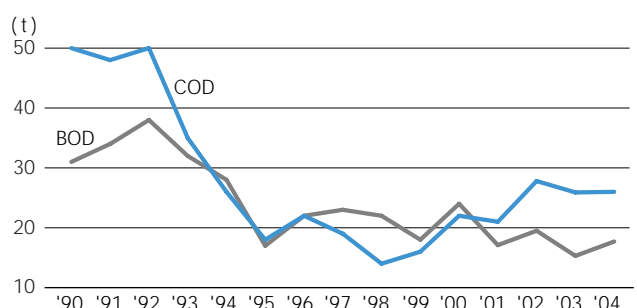
SO_x Emissions (t)



NO_x Emissions (t)



BOD/COD (t)



Nagoya Plant-Okazaki (Obtained ISO 14001 certification in November 1998)



Location	1, Aza-Nakashinkiri, Hashime-cho, Okazaki, Aichi
Established	1977
Site/building areas	425,000/160,000m ²
No. of employees	2,000
Main products	Passenger cars
Production processes	Pressing, welding assembly, painting, assembly and plastic molding

Atmosphere

Substance	Facility	Unit	Regulated value	Emission volume
NOx	Small boiler	ppm	120	40
	Boiler	ppm	100	52
	Drying furnace	ppm	250	40
	Incinerator	ppm	200	90
Soot and dust	Small boiler	g/Nm ³	0.1	0.008
	Boiler	g/Nm ³	0.1	0.006
	Drying furnace	g/Nm ³	0.1	0.026
	Incinerator	g/Nm ³	0.1	0.053
SOx (Sulfur content in fuel)		wt%	1	0.001
Formaldehyde	Drying furnace	mg/Nm ³	30	6.2*
Dioxin	Incinerator	ng-TEQ/Nm ³	10	1.2

*Regulations on concentrations of formaldehyde emissions from painting drying furnaces were applied from October 1, 2004 to reflect the Aichi Prefecture Ordinance on Pollution Prevention and Regulations for its Enforcement.

Water Quality

Substance	Unit	Regulated value	Max.	Min.	Avg.
BOD	mg/l	20	4.1	1.2	2.5
COD	mg/l	20	9.0	2.6	4.0
SS	mg/l	20	1.0	1.0	1.0
Oil	mg/l	2	1.0	0.5	0.7
Total nitrogen	mg/l	15	11.0	6.2	8.1
Total phosphorus	mg/l	2	0.07	0.01	0.04
Copper	mg/l	0.5	0.03	0.01	0.02
Zinc	mg/l	1	0.1	0.01	0.04
Manganese	mg/l	3	0.3	0.1	0.16
Total chromium	mg/l	0.1	0.02	0.02	0.02
Lead	mg/l	0.1	0.011	0.005	0.09

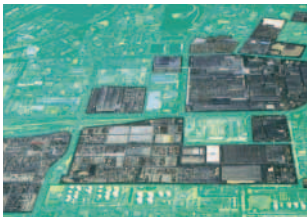
PRTR-designated Substances

(Unit for dioxins is g-TEQ/year; the unit for other substances is kg/year)

Substance	Volume handled	Emissions		Transferred		Recycled	Consumed	Eliminated
		Air	Public water bodies	To sewer	Waste			
Zinc compounds (water-soluble)	6,247	0	19	0	776	0	5,452	0
Bis (2-ethylhexyl) adipate	12,076	0	0	0	362	0	11,701	12
Bisphenol A-type epoxy resin	9,839	0	0	0	333	0	9,495	11
Ethylbenzene	59,380	20,303	0	0	50	0	37,847	1,180
Ethylene glycol	165,989	0	567	0	0	0	161,596	3,826
Xylene	382,958	122,356	0	0	151	26,250	179,353	54,848
1,3,5-trimethylbenzene	18,142	3,211	0	0	0	0	14,544	387
Toluene	603,293	133,323	0	0	150	50,610	377,559	41,650
Nickel compounds	931	0	9	0	501	0	421	0
Benzene	13,864	95	0	0	0	0	13,769	0
Formaldehyde	81	81	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manganese and its compounds	1,874	0	93	0	615	0	1,165	0
Total	1,274,674	279,369	689	0	2,939	76,860	812,901	101,915
Dioxins	0.217	0.069	0.000	0.000	0.149	0.000	0.000	0.000

Consumed: Volume converted to other substances due to chemical reactions or included in products that are removed from the site.
 Disposed: Volume converted to other substances by incineration, decomposition or chemical reaction.

Mizushima Plant (Obtained ISO 14001 certification in December 1998)



Location	1-1, Mizushima Kaigandori, Kurashiki, Okayama
Established	1943
Site/building areas	1,245,400/484,700m ²
No. of employees	4,200
Main products	Passenger cars, minicars, automobile engines and transmissions
Production processes	Casting, forging, machine processing, pressing, welding assembly, painting and assembly

Atmosphere

Substance	Facility	Unit	Regulated value	Emission volume
NOx	Boiler	ppm	150	55.2
	Drying furnace	ppm	230	33.7
Soot and dust	Boiler	g/Nm ³	0.1	0.003
	Drying furnace	g/Nm ³	0.1	0.002
SOx (Sulfur content in fuel)		wt%	0.5	0.06

Water Quality

Substance	Unit	Regulated value	Max.	Min.	Avg.
BOD	mg/l	20	49.8	1.5	8.9
COD	mg/l	20	20	1.5	7.4
SS	mg/l	20	5.3	0.3	0.8
Oil	mg/l	1	0.3	0.3	0.3
Total nitrogen	mg/l	60	16	3.8	8.1
Total phosphorus	mg/l	8	10.9	0.1	1.6
Copper	mg/l	3	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
Zinc	mg/l	5	0.04	0.04	0.04
Manganese	mg/l	10	0.19	0.01	0.1
Total chromium	mg/l	0.5	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005
Lead	mg/l	0.1	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005

PRTR-designated Substances

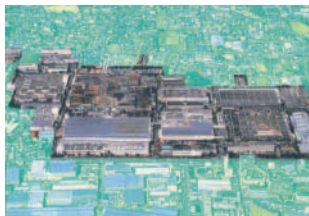
(Unit: kg/year)

Substance	Volume handled	Emissions		Transferred		Recycled	Consumed	Eliminated
		Air	Public water bodies	To sewer	Waste			
Zinc compounds (water-soluble)	30,539	0	570	0	5,194	0	24,776	0
2-aminoethanol	4,701	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,701
Bisphenol A-type epoxy resin	6,948	0	0	0	208	0	6,740	0
Ethylbenzene	175,010	107,062	0	0	5,276	22,352	31,756	8,564
Ethylene glycol	976,809	0	0	0	0	0	976,809	0
Xylene	733,174	393,532	0	0	14,573	108,634	189,810	26,625
2-ethoxyethyl acetate	701	617	0	0	49	0	0	35
Organic tin compounds	14,448	0	0	0	722	0	13,726	0
1,3,5-trimethylbenzene	11,968	9,800	0	0	771	0	0	1,397
Toluene	690,794	290,282	0	0	4,861	126,258	38,458	230,934
Nickel compounds	5,275	0	633	0	2,849	0	1,794	0
Phenol	1,392	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,392
Bis (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	2,506	0	0	0	75	0	2,431	0
Benzene	12,955	39	0	0	0	0	12,917	0
Poly (oxyethylene) alkyl ether	6,122	0	61	0	6,061	0	0	0
Poly (oxyethylene) nonylphenyl ether	1,050	0	10	0	1,040	0	0	0
Formaldehyde	1,450	130	0	0	0	0	0	1,320
Manganese and manganese compounds	4,408	0	253	0	1,546	0	2,609	0
Total	2,680,252	801,462	1,527	0	43,226	257,244	1,301,826	274,968

Consumed: Volume converted to other substances due to chemical reactions or included in products that are removed from the site.
 Disposed: Volume converted to other substances by incineration, decomposition or chemical reaction.

Plant Data

Powertrain Plant–Kyoto (Obtained ISO 14001 certification in November 1998)



Location	1, Uzumasa Tatsumi-cho, Ukyo- ku, Kyoto
Established	1944
Site/building areas	289,500/ 251,400m ²
No. of employees	1,200
Main products	Automobile engines and transmissions
Production processes	Casting, machine processing and assembly

Atmosphere

Substance	Facility	Unit	Regulated Value	Emission Volume
NOx	Boiler	ppm	150	78
	Melting furnace	ppm	200	103
	Heating furnace	ppm	180	110
	Drying furnace	ppm	230	87
	Gas turbine	ppm	70	50
Soot and dust	Boiler	g/Nm ³	0.1	0.004
	Melting furnace	g/Nm ³	0.1	0.048
	Heating furnace	g/Nm ³	0.2	0.087
	Drying furnace	g/Nm ³	0.2	0.096
SOx (Sulfur content in fuel)	wt%		0.5	0.12
Dioxins	Aluminum melting furnace	ng-TEQ/Nm ³	5	<1.1

Water Quality

Substance	Unit	Regulated Value	Max.	Min.	Avg.
BOD	mg/l	600	24	2	9.2
COD	mg/l	–	15	10	12
SS	mg/l	600	11	<5	6.7
Oil	mg/l	5	1	<1	1
Total nitrogen	mg/l	240	10	0.9	5.4
Total phosphorus	mg/l	32	0.2	<0.1	0.1
Copper	mg/l	3	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05
Zinc	mg/l	5	<0.05	<0.05	0.3
Manganese	mg/l	10	0.3	<0.5	0.2
Total chromium	mg/l	2	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05

Note: Released into sewer

PRTR-designated Substances

(Unit for dioxins is g-TEQ/year; the unit for other substances is kg/year)

Substance	Volume handled	Emissions		Transferred		Recycled	Consumed	Eliminated
		Air	Public water bodies	To sewer	Waste			
Bisphenol A	492	290	0	0	6	0	196	0
Ethylbenzene	11,245	25	0	0	5	0	11,215	0
Ethylene glycol	4,246	0	0	0	127	0	4,118	0
Xylene	55,051	127	0	0	19	0	54,905	0
Chromium and chromium (6V) compounds	80,654	0	0	0	0	0	80,654	0
2-(diethylamino) ethanol	1,341	0	0	0	477	0	864	0
HCFC-225	1,050	0	0	0	32	0	1,019	0
Hexamethylenetetramine	15,932	0	0	0	15,932	0	0	0
Toluene	128,761	355	0	0	10	0	128,396	0
Phenol	77,495	0	0	0	64,692	0	0	12,803
Hydrogen fluoride and its water-soluble salts	3,480	0	0	0	0	0	3,480	0
Benzene	3,354	8	0	0	0	0	3,346	0
Formaldehyde	5,865	5,865	0	0	0	0	0	0
Methylenebis diisocyanate	27,391	0	0	0	2,739	0	24,652	0
Total	416,358	6,670	0	0	84,039	0	312,846	12,803
Dioxins	0.008	0.008	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

Consumed: Volume converted to other substances due to chemical reactions or included in products that are removed from the site.
 Disposed: Volume converted to other substances by incineration, decomposition or chemical reaction.

Powertrain Plant Shiga (Obtained ISO 14001 certification in November 1998)



Location	2-1, Kosunacho, Konan-shi, Shiga
Established	1979
Site/building areas	172,800/ 78,300m ²
No. of employees	500
Main products	Automobile engines
Production processes	Machine processing and assembly

Atmosphere

Substance	Facility	Unit	Regulated Value	Emission Volume
NOx	Boiler	ppm	150	91
Soot and dust	Boiler	g/Nm ³	0.1	0.003

Water Quality

Substance	Unit	Regulated Value	Max.	Min.	Avg.
BOD	mg/l	20	5.5	1	2.7
COD	mg/l	20	6.9	1	3.4
SS	mg/l	20	4	0.5	1.4
Oil	mg/l	5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Total nitrogen*	mg/l	12/8	6.0/6.2	0.5/2.5	2.2/4.0
Total phosphorus *	mg/l	1.2/0.6	0.1/0.1	0.1/0.1	0.1/0.1
Copper	mg/l	1	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
Zinc	mg/l	1	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
Manganese	mg/l	10	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
Total chromium	mg/l	0.1	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01

*The first of the two figures is for existing plants and the second is for newly established plants

PRTR-designated Substances

(Unit: kg/year)

Substance	Volume handled	Emissions		Transferred		Recycled	Consumed	Eliminated
		Air	Public water bodies	To sewer	Waste			
Xylene	1,321	2	0	0	17	0	1,303	0
Toluene	1,142	3	0	0	0	0	1,139	0
Total	2,463	5	0	0	17	0	2,442	0

Consumed: Volume converted to other substances due to chemical reactions or included in products that are removed from the site.
 Disposed: Volume converted to other substances by incineration, decomposition or chemical reaction.

Explanation of Figures

Regulated values are the most stringent figures required by law, ordinances and pollution prevention agreements. Air emission volume shows the maximum value. Regarding PRTR, we have mostly shown class-one designated substances where we handle one or more tons per year.

Glossary

NOx : Nitrogen oxide
 SOx : Sulfur oxide
 BOD : Biochemical oxygen demand
 COD : Chemical oxygen demand
 SS : Suspended solids
 ND : Not detectable

Affiliates' Plant Data

Major Domestic Affiliates' Plant Environmental Data (FY2004)

Pajero Manufacturing Co., Ltd. (Obtained ISO 14001 certification in July 1999)

Location	2079, Sakagura Sakahogi-cho, Kamo-gun, Gifu	No. of employees	1,380
Established	December 1943	Main products	Passenger cars
Site/building areas	189,183/127,524m ²	Production processes	Pressing, welding assembly, painting and assembly

Atmosphere

Substance	Facility	Unit	Regulated value	Emission volume
NOx	Boiler	ppm	180	69
	Drying furnace	ppm	230	39
Soot and dust	Boiler	g/Nm ³	0.2*	< 0.01
	Drying furnace	g/Nm ³	0.2	< 0.025

Water Quality

Substance	Unit	Regulated value	Max.	Min.	Avg.
PH		5.8-8.6*	7.2	6.8	6.9
Total volume of COD	kg/day	39.3	24.5	16.0	19.5
BOD	mg/l	20*	4.1	0.5	1.1
SS	mg/l	50*	19	< 1.0	2.8
Oil	mg/l	5*	1.0	< 1.0	< 1.0
Total volume of nitrogen	kg/day	25.6	18.2	8.9	13.6
Total volume of phosphorus	kg/day	7.0	6.3	2.6	4.8

*Regulated value in accordance with a pollution prevention agreement with the town of Sakahogi, Kamo-gun.

Mizushima Industries Co., Ltd. (Obtained ISO 14001 certification in October 2001)

Location	2-1, Mizushima Takasago-cho, Kurashiki-shi, Okayama	No. of employees	295 (400, including temporary staff)
Established	February 1957	Main products	Automobile parts
Site/building areas	23,361/21,811m ²	Production processes	Welding assembly, painting and assembly

Atmosphere

N/A

Water Quality

Substance	Unit	Regulated value	Max.	Min.	Avg.
PH		5.8 ~ 8.6	8.3	6.5	7.1
COD	mg/l	30(40)*	14.0	1.9	9.0
BOD	mg/l	30(40)*	21.0	1.7	10.1
SS	mg/l	50(60)*	17.0	ND	4.5
Oil	mg/l	5	ND	ND	Less than 0.3

*Extra regulated value according to agreement with Okayama Prefecture

Suiryo Plastics Co., Ltd. (Obtained ISO 14001 certification in June 2002)

Location	1424, Mizue, Kurashiki-shi, Okayama	No. of employees	602
Established	October 1968	Main products	Automobile parts
Site/building areas	67,600 / 39,000m ²	Production processes	Plastic molding, painting and assembly

Atmosphere

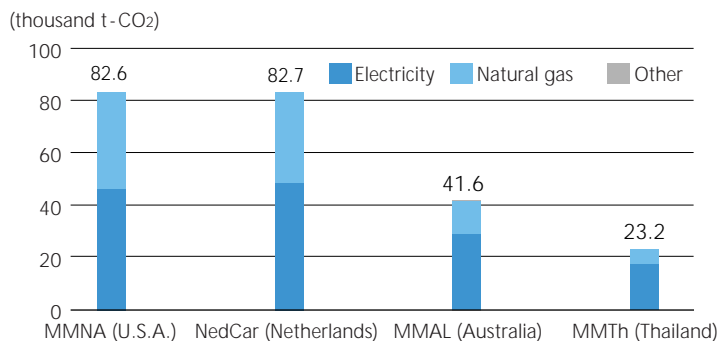
N/A

Water Quality

Substance	Unit	Regulated value	Max.	Min.	Avg.
PH		5.8-8.6	7.9	7.4	7.7
COD	mg/l	No more than 30*	4.5	0.7	2.4
BOD	mg/l	No more than 20*	6.9	ND	1.4
SS	mg/l	No more than 50*	6.7	ND	1.2
Oil	mg/l	Less than 0.3*	0.3	ND	Less than 0.3

*Extra regulated value according to agreement with Okayama Prefecture

CO₂ Data for Major Overseas Affiliates' Plants (FY2004)



*Natural gas includes city gas. To calculate CO₂ emissions for city gas, the same formula as for natural gas has been used.

Low Emission Vehicles

Major Certified LEVs (as of March 31, 2005)

Exhaust emission level	Name
SULEV (Super Ultra Low Emission Vehicle)	<i>Colt</i>
	<i>Colt Plus</i>
	<i>Lancer</i>
	<i>Lancer Wagon</i>
	<i>Lancer Cargo</i>
	<i>eK-WAGON</i>
	<i>eK-SPORT</i> <i>eK-CLASSY</i>
ULEV (Ultra Low Emission Vehicle)	<i>Grandis</i>
	<i>eK-ACTIVE</i>
	<i>Minica</i>
	<i>Minica Van</i>
	<i>Townbox</i>
	<i>Minicab Van</i> <i>Minicab Truck</i>
ULEV	<i>Airtrek</i>

Shipments of LEVs (in FY2004)

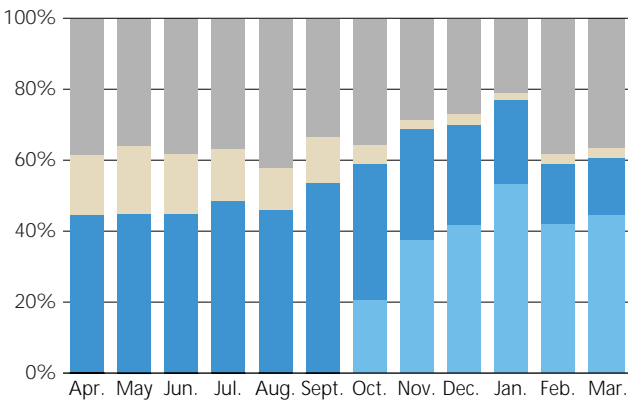
	Passenger cars		Commercial vehicles		Total
	Registered vehicles	Mini-cars	Registered vehicles	Mini-cars	
Natural gas vehicles	0	0	0	35	35
Certified high fuel efficiency LEV *1	21,694	20,791	1,487	0	43,972
	20,028	53,896	2,711	44,038	102,673
	1,478	3,799	0	0	5,277
LPG vehicles *2	62	0	0	52	114
Total	43,262	78,486	4,198	44,125	170,071

Note: No EVs, hybrid vehicles or methanol vehicles were shipped

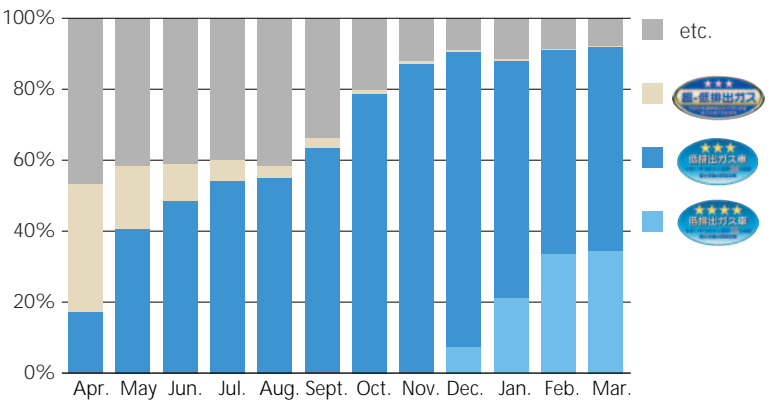
*1 LEVs certified under the LEV certification program that also meet Energy Conservation Law fuel efficiency standards ahead of schedule

*2 LPG vehicles are not covered by the Green Purchasing Law

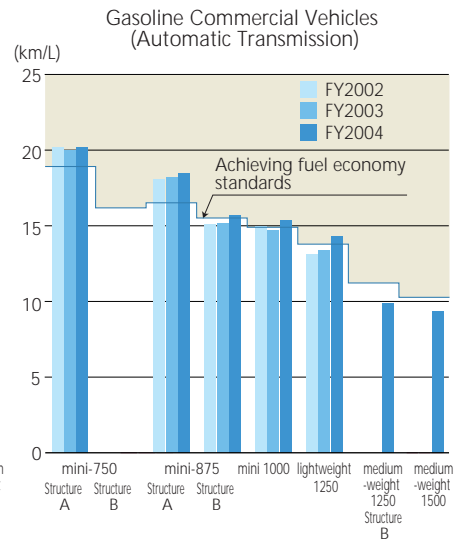
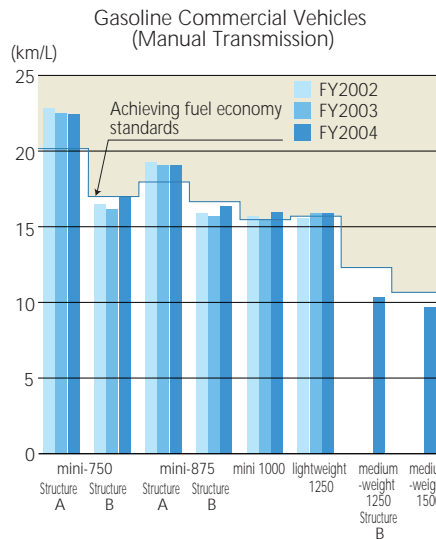
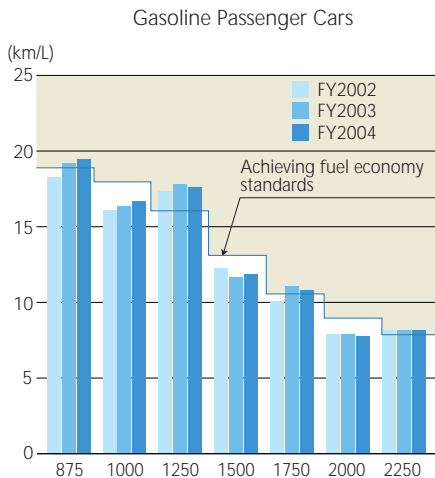
LEV Sales as Share of Registered Vehicle Sales



LEV Sales as Share of Mini-car Sales



Average Fuel Economy by Weight Class



Key Environmental Data for Main Vehicles

Name		eK-WAGON	Colt	Colt Plus	Lancer	Pajero Long	Lancer Cargo
Category		M	Casual	Sport	MX-E	EXCEED-	E
Vehicle Type		DBA-H81W	DBA-Z21A	DBA-Z23W	DBA-CS2A	LA-V73W	DBE-CS2V
Drivetrain	Type	2WD	2WD	2WD	2WD	Super Select 4WD	2WD
	Transmission	3A/T	INVECS- CVT	INVECS- with Sport Mode 6-CVT	INVECS- CVT	INVECS- with Sport Mode 4A/T	INVECS- CVT
Engine	Engine Type	3G83	4A90 MIVEC	4A91 MIVEC	4G15	6G72(MPI)	4G15
	Displacement (L)	0.657	1.332	1.499	1.468	2.972	1.468
	Maximum Horsepower (Net) (kw(PS)/rpm)	37(50) /6500	68(92) /6000	77(105) /6000	66(90) /5250	132(180) /5500	66(90) /5250
	Maximum Torque (N-m(kgfm)/rpm)	62(6.3)/4000	124(12.6) /4000	141(14.4) /4000	133(13.6) /3750	265(27.0) /4000	133(13.6) /3750
Environmental Specifications	Fuel Economy 10/15 mode (km/L)	19.4	20.5	18.2	16.2	8.2	15.8
	CO ₂ emissions (g/km)	120	113	128	143	283	147
	Achievement of FY2010 fuel economy standards + 5%						
	Achievement of FY2010 fuel economy standards						
Exhaust Emissions	75% lower than 2005 exhaust emission standards						
	50% lower than 2000 exhaust emission standards						
	8LG LEV, ^{*1} LEV-6 ^{*2} vehicle						
Sound Level -Outside Vehicle	Sound level during acceleration (dB)	76	76	76	76	76	76
Air-conditioning	Amount of refrigerant for air conditioning (g)	415	550	550	500	760	500
	Amount of lead use (Compared to 1996)	Less than 1/3	Less than 1/10	Less than 1/10	Less than 1/3	Less than 1/3	Less than 1/3
	Parts including easily recyclable materials	Bumper, hood weather strip, instrument panel, internal trim, etc.	Bumper, instrument panel, internal trim, radiator grill, etc.	Bumper, instrument panel, internal trim, radiator grill, etc.	Bumper, instrument panel, internal trim, etc.	Roof liners, hood weather strip, dashboard, internal trim, etc.	Bumper, hood weather strip, instrument panel, internal trim, etc.
	Other recyclable materials	Air-cleaner case, floor carpet, sound insulating material, acoustic insulator, etc.	Air-cleaner case, sound insulating material, engine oil level gauge	Air-cleaner case, sound insulating material, engine oil level gauge	Air-cleaner case, sound insulating material, acoustic insulator, etc.	Carpet, sound insulating material, etc.	Air-cleaner case, resonator, sound insulating material, acoustic insulator, etc.

For information on vehicles other than the main vehicles listed, please refer to the following URL:

Web <http://www.mitsubishi-motors.co.jp/social/environment/cartype/list.html> (Japanese only)

*1 8LG LEV: LEV Certification System for 8 local governments

*2 LEV-6: Formerly the Low NOx Emission Vehicle Certification System of 6 local governments

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Environmental Accounting

Basic Concept for Environmental Accounting in Fiscal 2004

The following terms were formulated with reference to the Ministry of the Environment's Environmental Accounting Guidelines (2002 version).

- The environment-related portion of combined costs, which include spending on other than environmental activities, was calculated using differential costing, i.e. by deducting costs not related to environmental protection from total costs. Where this was impractical, costs were calculated by estimating the proportion contributing to environmental protection.
- For capital expenditures, depreciation expenses were used.

Environmental Protection Costs

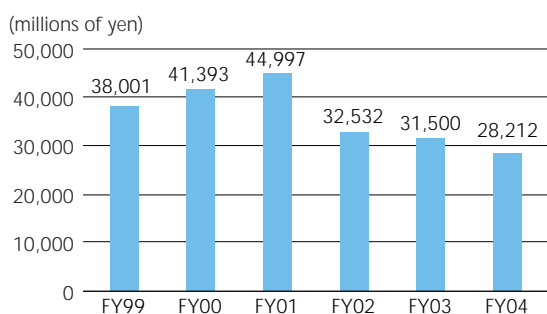
(millions of yen)

Category	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03	FY04	YoY % change
(1) Business area costs	4,118	4,414	4,305	3,421	3,221	3,186	98.9%
Breakdown (1) Pollution prevention	(2,299)	(2,109)	(2,116)	(1,503)	(1,458)	(1,603)	(109.9%)
(2) Protection of the global environment	(109)	(122)	(120)	(58)	(110)	(86)	(78.2%)
(3) Resource recycling	(1,710)	(2,183)	(2,069)	(1,860)	(1,653)	(1,497)	(90.6%)
(2) Upstream/downstream costs	83	87	140	103*	361	767	212.5%
(3) Management activity costs	1,068	942	1,113	1,165*	822	693	84.3%
(4) R&D costs	32,342	35,605	39,233	27,887	26,958	23,417	86.9%
(5) Social activity costs	335	279	157	132*	135	133	98.5%
(6) Environmental damage costs	55	66	49	37*	3	16	-
Total	38,001	41,393	44,997	32,532*	31,500	28,212	89.6%

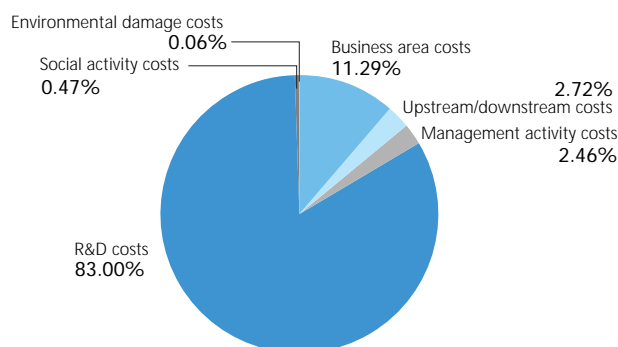
Note: Figures through fiscal 2001 include MFTBC

* Combined total for MMC and MFTBC, which shared many costs.

Total Environmental Protection Costs



Breakdown of FY04 Environmental Protection Costs



Main environmental protection costs in each category:

- (1) Costs of energy conservation, saving resources, waste disposal and other environmental countermeasures
- (2) Costs of collecting used parts, etc.
- (3) Costs of ISO 14001 certification and employee environmental education, etc.
- (4) Costs of R&D related to improving fuel efficiency, reducing exhaust emissions, recycling and other activities
- (5) Costs of donations and membership fees paid to external environmental organizations, etc.
- (6) Taxes and other charges paid to national and local governments, etc.

A large majority of environmental protection costs were attributable to activities to reduce the environmental impact of products, something MMC emphasizes (R&D costs represented approx. 83% of the total). The second most significant constituent of costs was protection of the environment at the production stage (business area costs represented approximately 11.3% of the total). Environmental protection costs represented 2.4% of net sales.

Environmental Protection Effects

Category	Environmental Performance Indicator (unit)	FY03	FY04	YoY %	Reference page
Effects related to inputs	Total energy inputs (crude oil equivalent) (thousand kL)	214	193	90.2%	P.53
	Inputs of substances subject to specific management (ton)	6,014	4,374	72.7%	P.31,54,55
	Water use in production processes (thousand m ³)	4,870	4,724	97.0%	P.53
Effects related to environmental impact and waste from business activities	Greenhouse gas emissions (thousand tons-CO ₂)	370	330	89.2%	P.53
	Emissions/transfers of specific chemical substances (ton)	2,136/97	1,090/130	51.0%/134.2%	P.31,54,55
	Waste quantity (thousand tons)	224	186	83.0%	P.29,53
	Quantity of waste for final disposal (thousand tons)	0.074	0.0925	125.0%	P.29
	Total wastewater volume (m ³)	4,287	3,812	88.9%	
	NOx/SOx emissions (ton)	201/32	158/30	78.6%/93.8%	P.53
Effects related to goods and services produced by business activities	Average fuel economy by weight class	-	-	-	P.57
	Number of old bumpers collected (thousand)	72.9	69.5	95.3%	P.38
Effects related to other environmental protection activities	Greenhouse gas emissions during transportation (thousand tons-CO ₂)	27.5	17.0	61.8%	P.33

Environmental protection effects, as defined by the Ministry of the Environment's Environmental Accounting Guidelines, means "the quantitative impact on the environment of an organization's operating activities and the increase or decrease therein." Compared with the previous fiscal year, there was an overall decline, but there was an increase in comparison to sales.

For data other than that shown, please refer to the relevant reference page in this report.

Economic Benefits From Environmental Protection Measures (Actual Benefits) (millions of yen)

Benefit		
Income	Income from the recycling of industrial waste and/or recycling of used products	1,986
Expenditure reductions	Energy expense savings from conserving energy	233
	Reduction in expenses for waste disposal due to lower resource use and/or recycling	(94)
	Reduction in expenses for purchasing water	101

Economic benefits from environmental protection measures, as defined by the Ministry of the Environment's Environmental Accounting Guidelines, means "the returns and the reduction or avoidance of costs to an organization resulting from its environmental protection activities."

Regarding returns, this mostly represents income from the sale of metal scrap from production processes. Meanwhile, the waste disposal expenses category is intended to show the reduction in expenses from the previous fiscal year, but there was an increase in fiscal 2004. This was due to a sharp rise in expenses for recovery and parts disposal resulting from an increase in the collection of recalled parts and was despite efforts to reuse packaging boxes in parts transportation and to use recycled containers.

Environmental measures undoubtedly yield benefits in the form of reduced environmental risks, but it is not possible at this stage to quantify those benefits.

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History of Environmental Activities

Chronology of Environmental Activities (Major Achievements and Technologies from the 1990s to the Present)

Corporate Activities	Production /Recycling Activities	Advanced Technologies
1991	Plastic parts weighing at least 100g marked with identifying codes	MVV**1 engine announced
1992	Introduction of cogeneration system*2 at Oye Plant	MIVEC and MIVEC-MD engines*3 announced
1993	MMC Environmental Plan formulated and Basic Philosophy on the Environment established MMC Environmental Council established	CNG <i>Liberio</i> cargo (natural gas vehicle) announced
1994	Elimination of CFC-12 refrigerant*4 from air conditioners in new models and switch to HFC-134a	<i>Liberio</i> electric vehicle goes on general sale
1995	Total elimination of 1,1,1-trichloroethene from all production processes	Development and announcement of gasoline direct injection (GDI)*5 engine Development of Mitsubishi HEV and field trials by California Air Resources Board (CARB)
1996		Sale of vehicles powered by GDI engines (Gallant, Legnum)
1997	Environmental Liaison Council established to liaise between main affiliates and members of the MMC Group Introduction of cogeneration system at Kyoto Plant	CNG Minicab van goes on sale
1998	Announcement of MMC's voluntary ELV Recycling Action Plan Nagoya, Kyoto and Mizushima plants acquire ISO 14001*6 certification Total elimination of use of tetrachloroethene and dichloromethane*7	MVV engine fitted as standard in all mini-cars built under the new mini-car standards
1999	MMC Environmental Guidelines established First MMC Environmental Report established	New <i>Pajero</i> model fitted with direct injection diesel engine Development of <i>Pistachio</i> GDI-ASG vehicle (automatically stops idling*8)
2000	Launch of Green Procurement*9	New <i>Lancer</i> Sedia and other models fitted with GDI-CVT
2001	Emissions of waste for landfill disposal eliminated at the Nagoya and Powertrain plants Development of air-cleaner case made from waste paper and recycled polypropylene*10 (recycled PP)	<i>Eclipse EV</i> prototype driven publicly around Shikoku, going more than 400km on a single charge
2002	MMC Environmental Sustainability Plan announced (medium-term action plan)	New <i>Colt</i> is first MMC car to be certified as a ULEV*11
2003	Developed the world's first canister case made using recycled cropped air bag material	Concept test car " <i>i</i> " becomes first vehicle to earn highest rating of five stars for both emissions and fuel economy in FIA EcoTest Fuel cell vehicle "MITSUBISHI FCV" (MFCV) certified by the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport
2004	Operations start at a new body painting shop using water-based paints*12 at the Mizushima Plant	

*1 The MVV (Mitsubishi Vertical Vortex) engine uses a lean-burning vertical vortex configuration to save energy.

*2 Cogeneration is an energy conserving system that effectively utilizes waste heat from electricity generation for HVAC and water heating systems.

*3 MIVEC (Mitsubishi Innovative Valve timing & lift Electronic Control system) achieves higher torque at low and medium speeds and greater horsepower at high speed thanks to a variable valve timing and lift structure. Modulated displacement, or variable displacement, yields a significant increase in fuel economy by using fewer cylinders when the engine operates in this mode.

*4 A refrigerant is a substance used for cooling. CFC-12 (R12) was subject to regulations governing the use of chlorofluorocarbons and replaced by HFC-134a (R134a). With HFC-134a now also being blamed for global warming, efforts are being made to reduce the use of this substance.

*5 GDI (Gasoline Direct Injection) yields high fuel economy and horsepower by injecting gasoline directly into cylinders.

*6 ISO 14001 is the international standard for environmental management systems

*7 Tetrachloroethene and dichloromethane are types of chlorine-based cleaning agents. They have been blamed for groundwater pollution because they are stable (hardly degrade) in the environment.

*8 A system that stops the engine when the vehicle halts for a traffic light to improve fuel economy and reduce exhaust gases.

*9 Green Procurement, as used here, refers to giving priority to the procurement of products and services with a low environmental impact. It does not include the purchase of office supplies and other materials for use in the office.

*10 Refers to the recycling of discarded food containers and other products made from polypropylene.

*11 Certification by the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport (MLIT) in accordance with LEV certification program. Refers to cars with emissions 75% lower than 2000 exhaust emission standards.

*12 Paints that use no organic solvents or dramatically cut the volume of solvents used by using water instead. Water-based paints have attracted attention as a means of combating atmospheric pollution because they lead to a reduction in volatile organic compounds.