

Corporate Social Responsibility

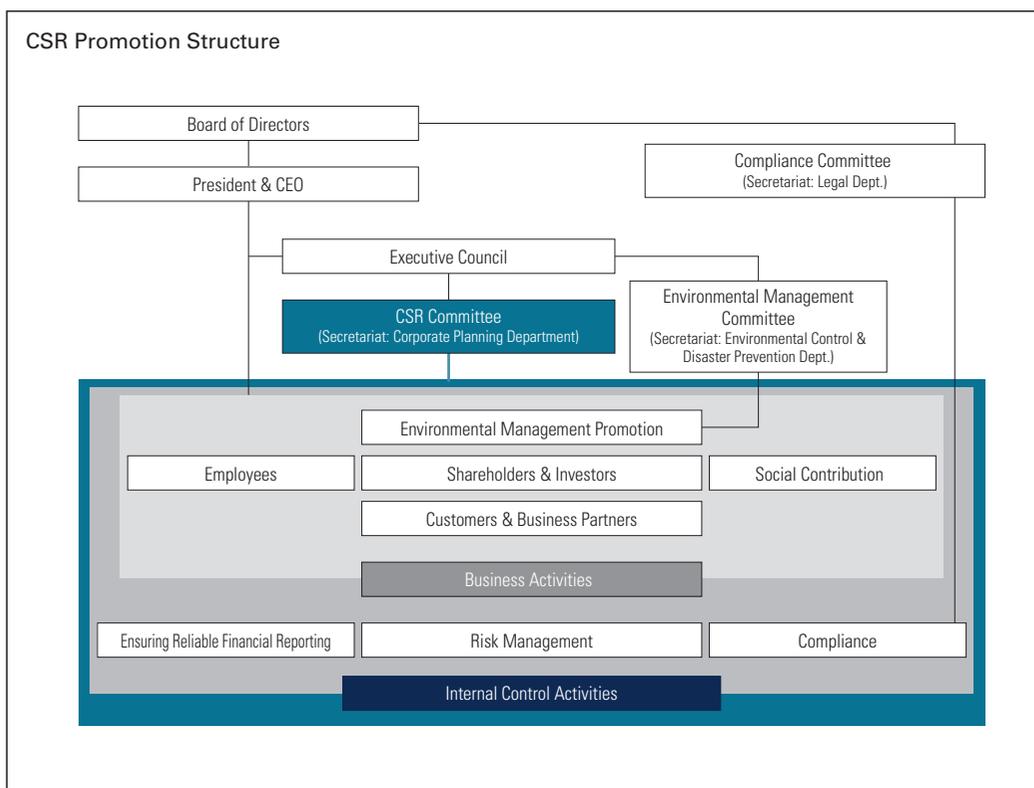
CSR Promotion System

Amid a drastically changing operating environment, in 2006, we established a CSR Committee that is in charge of determining policies related to corporate social responsibility and providing centralized implementation.

To facilitate discussion, make proposals and conduct follow-up verification of important matters, we also established a

Compliance Committee to advise the Board of Directors.

The CSR Committee's Report Production Subcommittee compiles information concerning CSR activities and publishes it each year in the form of a Sustainability Report.



Corporate Governance

With its operating environment undergoing major changes, Kobe Steel is being strongly urged to increase its self-monitoring capability and take on even greater responsibility than before. It is, therefore, keenly aware that it cannot survive nor raise its corporate value without strictly adhering to rules and regulations and effective corporate governance.

Corporate Governance

Basic Concept of Corporate Governance

In place of a corporate system with committees that completely separates the supervision and execution of business operations, Kobe Steel opted for a corporate system with an Audit &

Supervisory Board in order to achieve a more agile management driven by people who are familiar with Kobe Steel's businesses. In addition, with the goal of achieving an increasingly transparent and fair business structure, the Company is taking various initiatives including the selection of outside directors and the strengthening of supervisory functions.

Board of Directors and Audit & Supervisory Board Members

Structure of the Board of Directors

As stipulated in Article 18 of Kobe Steel's Articles of Incorporation, the Board of Directors may consist of no more than 15 members. To encourage active and wide discussion, Kobe Steel's Board is comprised of the president, key directors at corporate headquarters and directors of the five major business divisions. In addition, there are two outside directors who have no conflicting interests

with the Company, for a total of 10 board members. An additional role of the outside directors is to serve as members of the Independent Committee established under Kobe Steel's Policy on the Large-Scale Purchasing of its Shares. The Independent Committee is convened when a large-scale purchase of the Company's shares is proposed. These meetings are in addition to the regular meetings held twice a year to collect information about the business environment surrounding the Company and its performance during the said period as well as external factors including recent Companies Act revisions and stock market conditions. By sharing knowledge and discussing the aforementioned topics, the Independent Committee members prepare for contingencies so that they are able to make recommendations to the Board of Directors that are fair, impartial and appropriate.

Structure of the Audit & Supervisory Board

In accordance with Japan's Companies Act, the Audit & Supervisory Board must consist of three or more Audit & Supervisory Board Members, the half or more of whom must be outside Audit & Supervisory Board Members. The Company has appointed five Audit & Supervisory Board Members, including three outside Audit & Supervisory Board Members from legal, financial and industrial circles in order to ensure more transparent and fair business management as well as better supervisory functions.

With the appointment of two outside directors and three outside Audit & Supervisory Board Members, the Company's Board of Directors consists of five individuals who are separated from business execution and hold fair and neutral positions. These changes have helped to improve Kobe Steel's governance system.

Business Execution Structure

Directors and Corporate Officers

Appointed by shareholders at the General Meeting of Shareholders, directors who have legal responsibilities to shareholders, business partners and other stakeholders play a central role in business execution and control the business operations of principal business divisions. Corporate officers, under the leadership of the directors, are responsible for conducting business affairs and, therefore, occupy an important position at Kobe Steel. Although not constituting a legal body, officers of the Company are elected by the Board of Directors and carry out duties that the president assigns to them.

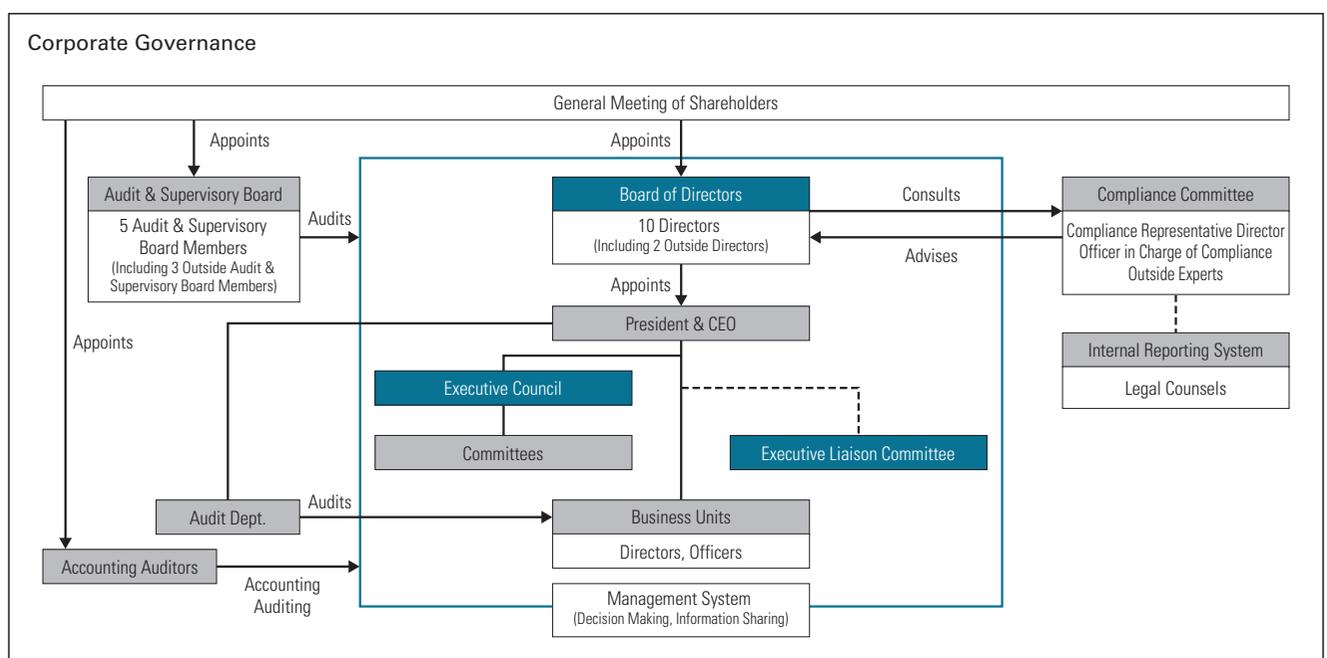
To enable the Company to quickly respond to a rapidly changing business environment, the term of office of both directors and officers has been set at one year.

Management System

Business units, the Group Executive Council (held quarterly) and the Executive Council (held semimonthly) convene to discuss the business direction, including the business strategy of the Group, as well as to confer over matters deliberated on in the Board of Directors meetings.

The Executive Liaison Committee (held quarterly) is composed of directors responsible for business execution, corporate officers, executive technical advisors, and the presidents and directors of affiliates appointed by the president and shares information on important management issues.

Other committees may be set up as forums for relevant parties to consider the president's and senior executives' advice before deliberating on issues that have a material impact on the overall business of the Company.



Internal Audits, Audit & Supervisory Board Members and Accounting Audit System

Internal Audits

Kobe Steel established the Audit Department as an independent auditing body to conduct internal audits. Audits, especially those conducted for compliance, the environment and information security, are carried out cooperatively or in partnership between the Audit Department and the respective administrative departments at headquarters.

Accounting Audits

Accounting audits are conducted by three certified public accountants (CPAs) from KPMG. Other CPAs and junior accountants from KPMG AZSA & Co. are responsible for assisting with the accounting audits.

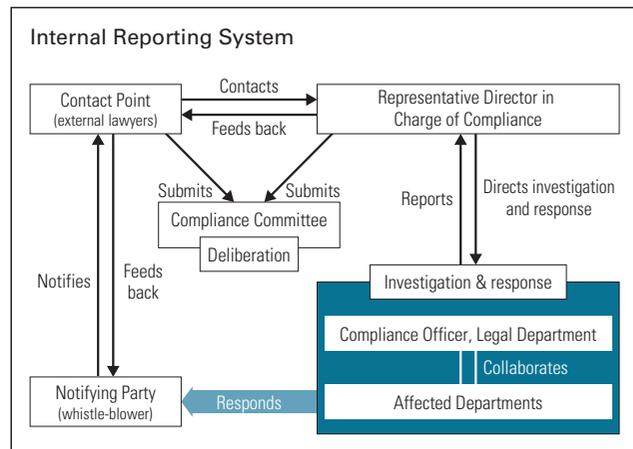
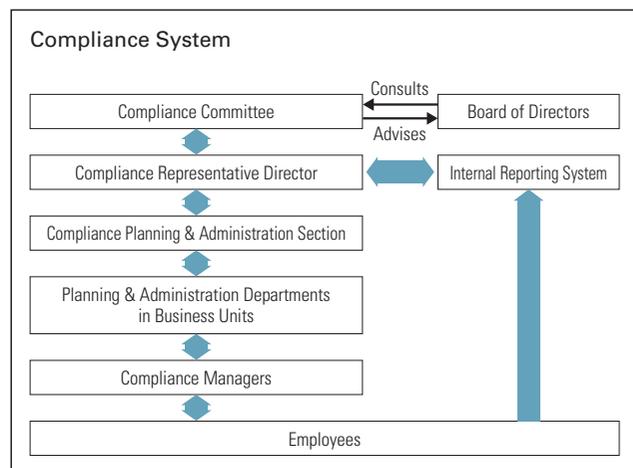
Coordination Between Internal Audits, Audit & Supervisory Board Members and Accounting Audits

Corporate auditors routinely meet with accounting auditors to closely collaborate through the exchange of views about the audit system, the audit plan and audit status. Also, when necessary, Audit & Supervisory Board Members accompany accounting auditors on their audits of business sites and receive timely reports about the progress of those audits. Furthermore, Audit & Supervisory Board Members are routinely informed about audit policies and plans by the internal Audit Department. Audit & Supervisory Board Members also maintain close cooperation with others through reports they receive about the status of internal control system implementation, including compliance and risk management status and the audit results, thereby enabling them to conduct efficient audits.

Compliance Initiatives

Compliance Committee

The Compliance Committee was established as an advisory body to the Board of Directors and undertakes a wide range of initiatives. Specifically, the Compliance Committee works to raise the effectiveness of compliance management not only through the drafting of compliance programs and confirming their progress status, but also by submitting measures related to reports made through the Internal Reporting System for discussion at Board of Directors meetings.



Corporate Code of Ethics

The Corporate Code of Ethics sets out principles and guidelines established to maintain legal compliance and make Kobe Steel a better company. The Corporate Code of Ethics consists of the Corporate Ethical Principles and Standards of Corporate Conduct. Major Group companies have also formulated similar policies.

The Corporate Ethical Principles set forth the standards by which Kobe Steel, its directors, officers and employees must comply in conducting the Company's various business activities and covers the following principles.

From Kobe Steel's Corporate Code of Ethics:

Kobe Steel will:

1. Operate business fairly and honestly and comply with applicable laws, rules and principles of society.
2. Contribute to society by offering excellent products and services. In particular, pay special attention to product safety and the protection of personal and customer information.
3. Create a safe, comfortable and productive workplace and respect the individuality and differences of employees.
4. Respect the interests of stakeholders. Maintain healthy, positive relations with society at large, including customers, partners, employees and shareholders.
5. Be a good corporate citizen that contributes to local communities.
6. Contribute to protecting the environment and creating a livable society.
7. Respect the culture and customs of other nations and contribute to the growth and development of their communities.

Standards of Corporate Conduct were specifically established as particularly important standards of behavior that allow the Corporate Ethical Principles to be put into practice in employees' daily work activities. An operational manual has been created to explain in greater detail each item set out in the Standards of Corporate Conduct so that employees are thoroughly trained.



Risk Management Activities

Kobe Steel has been carrying out risk management activities with the goal of achieving an organizational culture that is highly sensitive to compliance issues.

This means that, in addition to compliance risks that are universal throughout the Company in light of legal and societal changes, after the divisions have identified and checked by themselves the risks within their individual businesses, they formulate an annual risk management plan while consulting internal Company rules, manuals and other documentation as necessary. Every year, each division implements the Plan, Do, Check, Action (PDCA) cycle by implementing the plan (Do), reviewing the results (Check) and reflecting any improvements in next year's risk management plan (Action).

In addition, staff, mainly from corporate headquarters, visit offices and plants to ensure that the PDCA cycle for Companywide risk management activities is being properly implemented. They verify what progress has been made while collaborating with each location's compliance department.

To ensure effectiveness, the results of the year's activities of each division are incorporated in plans for the next year and subsequent years after executive management has verified them.

Measures and policies are also adopted based on risk management activities with the goal of creating a corporate culture that is more highly sensitive to compliance issues.

Group Company Compliance System

Each Kobe Steel Group company has established a Compliance Committee and a Corporate Code of Ethics and has introduced an Internal Reporting System. A Compliance Officer and Compliance Promotion Manager have been appointed in each company and pursue their efforts in coordination with Kobe Steel. Group companies also engage in risk management activities.

Basic Policies for Parties Affecting Policy Decisions of Kobe Steel's Financial and Business Affairs (hereinafter, "Basic Policies on Corporate Control")

Basic Policy

Kobe Steel, Ltd. (hereinafter, "Kobe Steel" or the "Company"), as a listed company, naturally accepts, in the course of open stock trading, large-scale purchases of its shares (hereinafter, "Large-Scale Purchases" or "Large-Scale Purchasing") that result in changes in corporate control if such purchase facilitates the protection and enhancement of its corporate value and, ultimately, the common interests of its shareholders.

However, Japanese capital markets have recently witnessed a number of instances in which corporate shares have been rapidly purchased on a massive scale without the adequate disclosure of information to public shareholders or investors. Large-scale purchases or proposals of this type may cause irreparable harm to Kobe Steel or may not provide its shareholders with needed information or sufficient time for them to determine whether to accept these large-scale purchases. Such purchases may harm Kobe Steel's corporate value and, ultimately, the common interests of its shareholders.

More specifically, Kobe Steel is engaged in a wide range of businesses, including in the materials and machinery sectors, and because the Company has broad business interests, it has numerous stakeholders and many synergies created as a result of its businesses. Kobe Steel views all of these factors as sources of its corporate value. Therefore, if Large-Scale Purchasers who lack an adequate understanding of these stakeholder relationships and synergies among businesses were to control the finances and the business policies of Kobe Steel, the corporate value of the Company and, ultimately, the common interests of its shareholders could be impaired. Accordingly, Kobe Steel believes that any party that is to have any influence over its financial and business policy decisions must be one that fully understands the Company's management principles, the sources of its corporate value, and the relationships of mutual trust it shares with its stakeholders, which are necessary and indispensable for the enhancement of corporate value and, ultimately, the common interests of shareholders. Therefore, such a party must also be able to protect and enhance Kobe Steel's corporate value and, ultimately, the common interests of its shareholders. On the contrary, Kobe Steel views any party involved in a Large-Scale Purchase or proposal described above to be an unsuitable party to have influence over its financial and business policy decisions.

In light of Kobe Steel's operating environment—with ever intensifying international competition—corporate acquisitions are quite naturally increasing. Therefore, a Large-Scale Purchase

of our stock that materially impacts our management policies is undeniably possible.

On the other hand, in the takeover bid system that would be used in such Large-Scale Purchases, as long as it is at least based on the current system, there may be times when shareholders do not have sufficient information or time to review the relative merits of a Large-Scale Purchase in order to make a decision.

In light of past large merger and acquisition projects in Japan and abroad, even when conducted amicably, in many cases it has taken more than six months to negotiate an agreement. To contribute to increasing corporate value and, ultimately, the common interests of shareholders, Large-Scale Purchases, even those that are undertaken without the prior consent of management, must be ensured the same time period for information disclosure and examination and evaluation as is provided in the case of friendly acquisitions. The Company believes that procedures to ensure this are necessary when shareholders select the party who is to be in control of determining the Company's financial and business policies.

With the above in mind, Kobe Steel believes rules must be established whereby Large-Scale Purchasers are forced to provide to the Board of Directors in advance necessary and sufficient information in connection with the Large-Scale Purchase and to initiate Large-Scale Purchases only after the expiry of a specific period of time for the examination and evaluation by the shareholders and the Board of Directors.

Initiatives to Prevent Unsuitable Parties from Influencing Kobe Steel's Financial and Business Policy Decisions in Light of Its Basic Policy on Corporate Control

At the General Meeting of Shareholders held on June 26, 2013, the following plan (hereinafter, "the Plan") to prevent Kobe Steel's financial and business policies from being controlled by parties deemed inappropriate was approved.

[Overview of the plan]

The Plan stipulates that the following procedures be taken when a Large-Scale Purchase of the Company's shares is made.

1. Providing Required Information

With respect to Large-Scale Purchasers of Kobe Steel's stock, shareholders and the Board of Directors must decide whether the proposed Large-Scale Purchase further improves corporate value as well as the common interests of shareholders. To reach that decision, information is required prior to the Large-Scale Purchase about the purpose of the share acquisition and the post-share acquisition management policy.

However, Kobe Steel shall not engage in operations that deviate from that aim, such as demanding that Large-Scale Purchasers provide information exceeding the standards

necessary and sufficient for the shareholders, Board of Directors and Independent Committee of the Company to decide whether the Large-Scale Purchase is appropriate.

2. Establishment of an Independent Committee

To prevent its Board of Directors from making arbitrary judgments and ensure that procedures under the share purchasing rules remain objective, fair, and reasonable, an Independent Committee has been established independent from the Board of Directors. The Independent Committee is composed of outside attorneys, certified public accountants, tax accountants, academic experts and outside managers as well as outside directors of the Company.

3. Examination and Evaluation

After disclosing that it has received necessary and sufficient information and secured the periods of time listed below from such disclosure date, the Independent Committee will report to the Board of Directors on whether it should initiate takeover defense measures based on its examination and judgment of the legitimacy of the Large-Scale Purchase.

Examination and Evaluation Period

In the case of a takeover bid of all of the Company's shares with Japanese yen in cash	60 days
Other than that above	90 days

Should the Independent Committee rationally judge it is necessary for the evaluation period of the Large-Scale Purchase to be extended, the Company shall extend such period by up to 60 days, and the relevant Large-Scale Purchase shall be implemented after the extended evaluation period.

As a general rule, the resolutions of the Independent Committee shall be made by a majority vote with all members

in attendance. However, should it be deemed unavoidable, the Independent Committee's resolution may be made by a majority vote of those members present at a meeting attended by a majority of Independent Committee members. However, should the Independent Committee recommend that the Board of Directors take defensive measures, the resolution of such recommendation will require at least one affirmative vote from a Committee member who serves as an outside director of the Company.

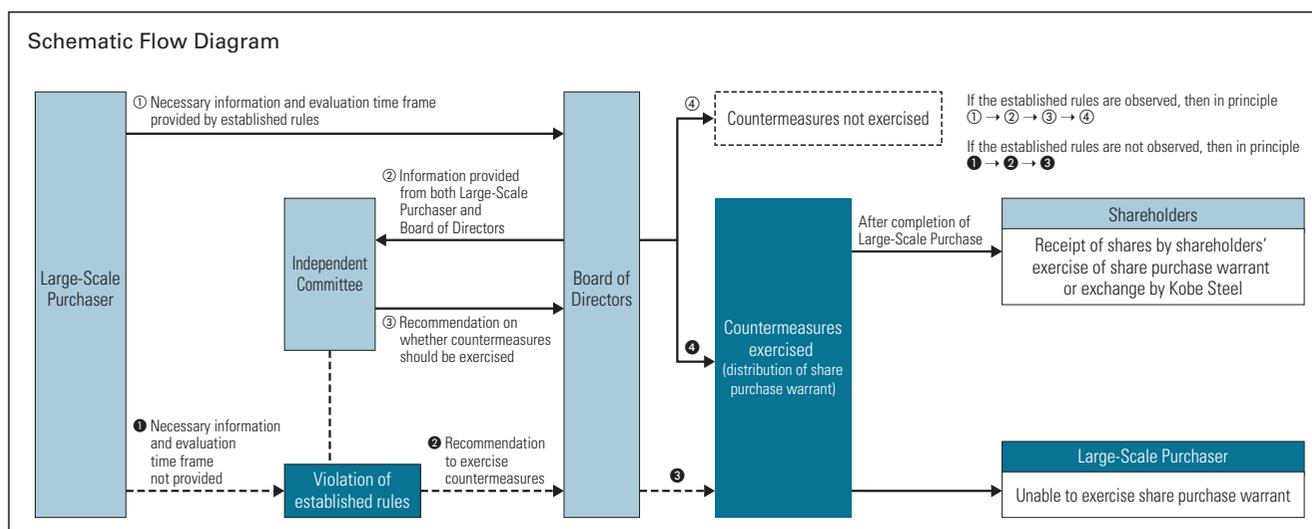
4. Initiation of Takeover Defense Measures

The Board of Directors decides whether to initiate takeover defense measures after giving serious consideration to the Independent Committee's report. The takeover defense measures involve the distribution of share purchase warrants to shareholders under certain terms and conditions, which include prohibiting the exercise of the share purchase warrants by Large-Scale Purchasers. Therefore, exercising these share purchase warrants has the effect of reducing the ratio of the aforementioned Large-Scale Purchasers' voting rights and blocking any Large-Scale Purchase feared to be detrimental to corporate value and the common interests of shareholders.

In addition, as part of the share purchase warrants' terms and conditions, the Board of Directors shall not attach any redemption clauses to the effect that the Company will provide cash as consideration for the redemption of those warrants held by the Large-Scale Purchasers.

5. Effective Term

The effective term lasts up to the time of the end of the first Board of Directors meeting to be held after the General Meeting of Shareholders, which is scheduled for June 2015.



Note: For details, please refer to the press release "Continuation of Kobe Steel, Ltd.'s Policy on Large-Scale Purchasing of its Shares (Anti-Takeover Measures)" released on April 27, 2011 on the Company's website (<http://www.kobelco.co.jp/english>).

Business Risks

The Kobe Steel Group's business and financial situation include the factors discussed below that could have a material impact on investor decisions. Furthermore, forward-looking statements in this text represent decisions made by the Kobe Steel Group at the end of the fiscal year ended March 31, 2013.

1 Economic Conditions in Key Markets

Automobiles, shipbuilding, electrical machinery, construction and civil engineering, IT, beverage containers and industrial machinery constitute the principal areas of product demand for domestic sales of the Kobe Steel Group. Meanwhile, overseas sales represented 34.0% of total sales in the fiscal year ended March 31, 2013, with Asia, including China—the largest single country source of demand—accounting for over half of the overseas sales.

The Kobe Steel Group's performance is therefore affected by demand trends in these fields, regional economic conditions and other factors. In addition, political and social trends as well as changes in customs duties, import and export regulations, trade and taxes, and other statutory regulations could affect the Kobe Steel Group's performance.

Moreover, domestic and foreign companies in each of its product markets present the Kobe Steel Group with intense competition, which, in some circumstances, could affect the Group's performance.

2 Fluctuating Steel Volume and Prices

The volume and price of steel sold by the Kobe Steel Group are affected by trends in domestic and overseas demand as well as global steel supply and demand and market conditions.

Domestic steel sales are broadly divided between contract sales, for which product volume and specifications are directly negotiated with customers before shipment, and spot sales of products that are shipped for use by unspecified customers. Nearly all of Kobe Steel's sales are of the contract variety. When the supply and demand balance for steel fluctuates, spot sales prices are more sensitive to the fluctuating supply and demand balance, although contract sales prices are also eventually affected. In addition, the sales volume and price of steel exports, which comprise about 30% of steel shipments, are affected by the regional balance of steel supply and demand. These fluctuations in steel shipments and prices affect the Kobe Steel Group's performance.

3 Fluctuating Price of Raw Materials

Steel raw material prices and ocean freight charges for iron ore, coal, ferrous alloys, nonferrous metals and scrap procured by the Kobe Steel Group are tied to global market conditions. Fluctuations in these prices and charges affect the Kobe Steel Group's performance.

Because a limited number of suppliers and countries throughout the world produce iron ore and coking coal in particular, global market conditions tend to be strongly affected by the balance of supply and demand.

In the Aluminum & Copper segment, fluctuating aluminum and copper ingot prices are passed on to customers in the product prices. Nevertheless, when the spot prices of aluminum and copper ingots fluctuate wildly over the short term, the Kobe Steel Group's performance could be temporarily affected by inventory valuations.

The Kobe Steel Group procures sub-materials, including refractory products and capital investment-related materials as well as materials for electrical components, hydraulic equipment and internal combustion engines. Fluctuating prices for these materials and equipment could affect the Kobe Steel Group's performance.

4 Impact of Environmental Regulations

Waste and byproducts arise during the production process, especially in the Iron & Steel and Aluminum & Copper segments. Although the Kobe Steel Group makes every effort to conform to domestic and foreign environmental regulations, expenditures could arise because of stricter regulations and other factors, including the cleaning up of contaminated soil at old factory sites that have already been sold.

If production restraints and taxes are imposed on emissions such as carbon dioxide, this would restrict the business activities of the Kobe Steel Group, especially in the Iron & Steel segment, and could affect the Kobe Steel Group's performance.

5 Impact on Operations due to Accidents, Natural Disasters, etc.

The production equipment of the Kobe Steel Group includes equipment that is operated at high temperatures and pressures, such as blast furnaces and basic oxygen furnaces used for iron and steel production. The Group also has factories that handle high-temperature products and chemicals. The Kobe Steel Group takes every possible measure to prevent accidents that could affect people or property. Nevertheless, should a serious accident occur, production activities could be hindered and the Kobe Steel Group's performance could be affected.

If a natural disaster such as a massive earthquake or typhoon were to strike, an infectious disease such as a new strain of influenza were to spread or some other unpredictable situation were to occur, these events could hinder operations and affect the Kobe Steel Group's performance.

6 Litigation Risks

The Kobe Steel Group's business activities span a wide range of fields in Japan and abroad. In carrying out these activities, the Kobe Steel Group strives to observe the applicable laws, regulations and social norms, and is guided by business practices that are sound, fair and impartial. Nevertheless, whether or not there has been a violation of law or regulations by Kobe Steel Group companies or their employees, lawsuits could be filed in relation to product liability laws and intellectual property rights, which could, as a result, affect the Group's performance.

7 Financial Risk

(1) Exchange Rate Fluctuations

Foreign currency denominated transactions of the Kobe Steel Group are primarily U.S. dollar-based, with U.S. dollar-based transactions showing an import surplus in the fiscal year under review. As a short-term measure to protect against fluctuations in exchange rates, the Kobe Steel Group has taken out foreign exchange contracts. However, because of the difficulties in totally eliminating volatility risks, foreign exchange fluctuations could affect the Kobe Steel Group's performance.

(2) Interest Rate Fluctuations

Total outside debt for the Kobe Steel Group as of March 31, 2013 stood at ¥907.7 billion (¥959.2 billion, including project financing related to the wholesale power supply business). The majority of this debt is with fixed interest rates. However, interest rate fluctuations of debt with no fixed interest rates and new borrowing, corporate bonds, etc. due to changing financial conditions and other factors could affect the Group's performance.

(3) Decline in Value of Inventories

If the asset value of inventories held by the Group were to decline due to decreased profitability, this could affect the Kobe Steel Group's performance.

(4) Fluctuating Prices of Investment Securities

As of March 31, 2013, the consolidated balance sheet amount for investment securities held by the Kobe Steel Group stood at ¥195.3 billion. Fluctuating prices of investment securities associated with fluctuating share prices of listed shares could affect the Kobe Steel Group's performance.

Furthermore, actuarial differences could arise in the calculation of liability for severance and retirement benefits due to fluctuations in the share prices of listed shares, which are included in pension funds, and affect the Kobe Steel Group's performance.

(5) Recording of Deferred Income Taxes

With respect to deferred income taxes, future taxable income is reasonably estimated and collectability is determined and then recorded. Nevertheless, if significant changes arise, such as changes in the estimate of future taxable income, deferred income taxes could be reversed and this could affect the Group's performance.

(6) Decline in Value of Fixed Assets

If the value of fixed assets held by the Group declines due to decreased market value or decreased profitability, this could affect the Kobe Steel Group's performance.

Furthermore, the financial condition and business performance of the Kobe Steel Group could be affected by events other than those mentioned above that could not be anticipated as of March 31, 2013.

Environmental Management Promotion

Recognizing that its mission is to pass on to future generations a healthy world in which all living organisms are nurtured, the Kobe Steel Group has formulated a Basic Environmental Management Policy and six principal initiatives. The Group is promoting environmental management in every facet of its business. The Environmental Management Committee was established as a body for studying and recommending these initiatives with the goal of creating an environmentally advanced business enterprise in which all Group employees participate in environmental management.



Basic Environmental Management Policy

Aiming to remain an advanced environmental business enterprise, the Kobe Steel Group shall fulfill its corporate social responsibilities, improve its environmental capabilities and raise its corporate value by putting the following three principles into practice:

- 1 Environmentally friendly manufacturing
- 2 Contributing to the environment through products technologies and technical services
- 3 Cooperation with local communities

Further Enhancing Corporate Value Through Groupwide Environmental Management

—Improving the Group's Environmental Capabilities—

Six Principal Initiatives

- 1 Environmentally friendly manufacturing
 - Measures against global warming
 - Promoting resource recycling
 - Appropriate management of chemical substances
 - Reducing the environmental impact
- 2 Contributing to the environmental through products, technologies and services
- 3 Disclosure of environmental information
- 4 Cooperation with local communities
- 5 Full employee participation in initiatives
- 6 Thorough risk management

Kobe Steel Group will continue the steady promotion of environmental management

Under the three pillars of 1) environmentally friendly manufacturing, 2) contributing to the environment through products technologies and technical services, and 3) cooperation with local communities, the Kobe Steel Group has been practicing environmental management.

The Fiscal 2013–2015 Medium-Term Environmental Management Plan was formulated with the goal of further raising the corporate value of the entire Group. In the years ahead, we will contribute to society in such ways as strengthening our environment-related business and promoting environmental management with the aim of becoming a corporate group that prospers with the local community.



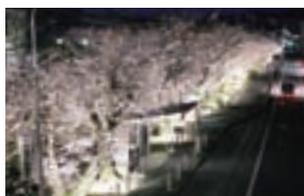
Koichiro Shibata
Chairman of the Environmental Management Committee (Officer)

Cooperation with the Local Community

The Kobe Steel Group takes a cooperative approach on environmental issues with society. We are committed to biodiversity and are constantly working to make a difference in local communities.

Biodiversity Initiatives

At the facilities of the Kobe Steel Group, we strive to create a rich environment by establishing green spaces, biotopes and other natural greenery. The Group has planted approximately 200 cherry trees extending for about one kilometer along the national roads in front of Chofu Works, Kobe Special Tube Co., Ltd., Shinko Fab Tech, Ltd., and Shinko Kanmon Sohgo Service Ltd. Kobe Steel has planted trees over many years, and they are much loved now by local residents.



Row of cherry trees blossoming in Chofu

Forest Conservation Activities

The Kobe Steel Group started its forest volunteer activities in the autumn of 2011 at two forests located in Hyogo Prefecture.

Led by the Federation of Kobe Steel Workers Unions working hand-in-hand with the Kobe Steel Group, Kobe Steel is engaged in a forest conservation activity called KOBELCO Green Forest, a managed woodlands of approximately two hectares within Greenpia Miki (a resort hotel area).

In addition to the forest conservation activities, we are using the woodlands as a place for technical trainees (new technical personnel) to train, as well as a place to develop safety and environmental conservation awareness.

Also, a 0.6 hectare area around the summit of Rokkosan Aburakobushi (in Kobe City's Nada Ward) has been named ECOWAY Green Forest. Conservation activities are carried out here twice a year in spring and autumn. More than 600 people participate in forest conservation activities annually at these two forest locations.



ECOWAY Green Forest activities

Contributing to Local Communities

Children's Center Eco-Classroom

As part of our local environmental activities, in the local community, we are participating in the City of Kobe's Kids Eco-challenge 21. The aim is to teach children, on whose shoulders the future rests, about the importance of environmental activities, while at the same time having fun, playing and doing physical activities. Since fiscal 2011, Kobe Steel has been going to children's centers and providing environmental education with its Children's Center Eco-Classroom.

To get children to directly experience the importance of the environment and electricity, as well as the convenience that steel provides to their lives, the Eco-Classroom offers an hour and a half of activities including a magic show, a quiz contest, and an eco-card game.

In fiscal 2012, about 150 children attended this classroom at the following four locations: Iwaoka Children's Center (Nishi Ward, Kobe City), Oike Children's Center (Kita Ward, Kobe City), Otogi Children's Center (Tarumi Ward, Kobe City), and Suganodai Children's Center (Suma Ward, Kobe City).

We will continue to support environmental education through these activities.



Children playing eco-card game



Wind-up electric generator demonstration