

Glossary

Stakeholders ▶▶ P.2

Stakeholders mean interested parties. This does not only cover customers and shareholders with monetary interest but also all persons concerned about the execution of corporate activities (regional residents, government and municipal offices, research institutions, banking facilities, suppliers and employees).

CSR (Corporate Social Responsibility) ▶▶ P.2

This is based on the concept that a company is a social existence which should not only act for profit of or seek after economic rationality of the own company but also take the total interest of the stakeholders into considerations. To describe furthermore, a company should also be responsible for social aspects such as legal compliance, environmental preservation, protection of human rights and consumer protection.

Corporate Governance ▶▶ P.14

This system is to insure sound management of a company. The main objectives are prevention of adverse effects arising from concentration of authorities to management, prevention of organization-wide illegal actions through monitoring of correct direction of business activities to materialize corporate rationale.

Compliance ▶▶ P.16

This was understood as "strict observance of laws," but the original meaning is "to strictly observe ... and comply with." In Japan, "Compliance" came to mean not only strict observance of laws and regulations but also social norms including rules, ethics and morality of own company.

Risk Management ▶▶ P.16

This is a framework constructed to deal with any risk that could hinder the achievement of a business goal.

Sarbanes-Oxley Act, Section 404 ▶▶ P.17

This is an American law enacted in July 2002. Section 404 requires management to assess and report the maintenance of internal controls related to financial reporting and its effectiveness.

Consumer Products Safety Law ▶▶ P.31

This law was enacted in 1974 to prevent the injury or death of general consumers. The law was partially amended in 2007, requiring manufacturers and importers to report to officials any critical product defect that may cause injury or death.

A Balance of Work and Life ▶▶ P.35

This means a corporate system to support employees to cope with both worth while job and fulfilling life. The system does not only apply to working mothers but all employees.

Environmental Accounting ▶▶ P.52

For company's efficient and effective promotion of activities for environmental preservation while keeping good relationships with the society to attain sustainable development, the environmental accounting is the system to recognize the cost spent for environmental preservation in business activities as well as the benefits from it, measure and report the cost and benefit quantitatively (indicated at the monetary unit or physical unit) as much as possible.

Green Procurement ▶▶ P.64

Out of green purchasing implemented by companies and others, green procurement means purchasing of raw materials, components and others materials used for products.

PRTR Law ▶▶ P.68

PRTR stands for Pollutant Release and Transfer Register. The PRTR Law concerns the discharge of specified chemical substances into the environment and the improvement of their management. Companies are required to report the release and transfer of certain chemical substances (Class 1 designated chemical substances as specified by PRTR Law) to the national government through prefectures. The government then calculates and releases the statistics.

Modal Shift ▶▶ P.71

This means shift of major cargo distribution from trucks to a mass transportation with less environmental impacts such as railways or coastal shipping.

Green Purchasing ▶▶ P.73

This means to select products and services with lower environmental impact as much as possible when it is necessary to purchase anything after well consideration of necessity of purchasing itself.

Source: Environmental White Paper, Environmental Information and Communication Network, CSR Board of Japan (CSR-BJ), Japanese Industrial Standards, and Financial Services Agency's White Paper