



THE POSSIBILITIES ARE INFINITE

FUJITSU CSR Deployment Guidebook

(Tutorial of CSR Items)

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Introduction

In recent years, the business environment has diversified and has been drastically changing due to the globalization of business activities and the maturation of information society. Electronics companies have been contributing greatly to the development of information society in this environment.

In the meanwhile, the entire society has been showing greater concerns for the corporate engagement towards the formation of sustainable society, such as strict criticism against frequent corporate scandals and insincere corporate acts.

Under these circumstances, the electronics companies leading the information society are being expected to fulfill the social responsibilities as members of the society through corporate activities, namely to promote “Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)” as well as the responsibility for compliance with laws.

“CSR is generally interpreted as voluntary efforts by companies for the purpose of sustainable development in the fields purely outside of financial activities, such as compliance with laws, consumer protection, environment preservation, labor issues, respect for human rights, and contribution to communities” (METI, Japan). In other words, private companies are defined as social beings that have responsibilities to operate their business with enough considerations for their stakeholders with corporate ethics.

CSR has come to receive great social attention through means such as publication of reports on CSR by government offices such as METI and the revision of “Charter of Corporate Behavior” by Nippon Keidanren from the viewpoint of CSR, and many other reports written by various companies to promote CSR. CSR is also gaining attention worldwide in different forms such as the Global Compact proposed by the U.N. and the movement toward ISO standardization. The social need for corporate activities is considered to grow even stronger.

From the viewpoint of supply chain management, in order to respond to consumers’ growing attention in the whole business process such as how the products are made and sold, companies are required to pay attention to the supplier’s CSR as well as to promote CSR in their own activities. In that sense, it is believed that all companies involved in a series of business processes consisting of R&D, manufacturing, sales, services, etc. have to cooperate to respond to social need in order to realize the mutual prosperity of the whole supply chain.

The supply chain in the electronics business field is, however, long and complex and has been spreading out globally. In addition, the understanding and the promotion method of broad range of CSR activities are vastly diverse according to companies. Therefore, many electronics companies are facing difficult issues to formulate a common understanding of the CSR and to enhance communication with suppliers.

In the JEITA* Procurement Committee, assembly-manufacturers and parts-manufacturers decided to examine and solve the above-mentioned issues shared by Japanese electronics companies. Consequently, the committee has come to a conclusion that an effective tool to be commonly used by companies to communicate with suppliers is required.

Therefore, the JEITA Procurement Committee has released “Supply-Chain CSR Deployment Guidebook for Suppliers” focusing on mutual communication with suppliers in the procurement process.

We edit “FUJITSU CSR Deployment Guidebook” for suppliers to understand” “Fujitsu CSR Procurement Guideline”, and put it into practice.

The CSR activities may cover a wide range of fields. Therefore, the “Tutorial” in this guidebook explains the CSR items commonly required for companies by the society at the moment, in conformity with “Fujitsu CSR Procurement Guideline” aiming to be helpful for mutual understanding and deeper communication between suppliers and us.

At the same time, “Check Sheets” in this guidebook provides the lists to evaluate the engagement status for each CSR item described in “Tutorial.” The check sheets have adopted a questionnaire format so that suppliers grasp the CSR promotion status and take opportunity to improve the engagement,

All companies are supposed to voluntarily engage in CSR activities.

We would like you will utilize this guidebook as a reference, in order to promote CSR activities.

*Japan Electronics and Information Technology Industries Association

FUJITSU CSR Deployment Guidebook for Suppliers
(Tutorial of CSR Items)

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A. Protection of the Global Environment

Complying with the Fujitsu Group Green Procurement Direction, we promote the establishment of environmental management systems (“EMS”), and we aim to supply products and services that involve low environmental load and do not contain hazardous substances. (Fujitsu CSR Procurement Guideline 1)

[A-1] Control hazardous chemicals in products

Suppliers are requested to control chemical substances (contained in products) defined by laws and regulations.

The products must be under control not to include chemical substances that are specified as to not to be included by the law. Additionally, mandatory labeling and testing must be performed.

[A-2] Control hazardous chemicals in manufacturing

Suppliers are requested to control chemical substances (used in manufacturing processes) defined by local laws and regulations.

The manufacturing process must be under control not to utilize the chemical substances that are specified as not to be included by the law. And grasping amount of emission to the external environment and reporting it to government, and trying to reduce the amount of emission of relevant substance are also necessary actions.

[A-3] Establish and apply an environmental management system

Suppliers are requested to establish and implement an environmental management system.

The environmental management system means the part of overall environmental management system that includes organizational structure, planning activities, responsibilities, practices, procedures, processes and resources to promote environmental activities.

Environmental activities mentioned here forth means to develop, implement, achieve, review, and to maintain the environmental policy in order to promote the continuous improvement program using the so-called PDCA (Plan Do Check Action) closed-loop.

One of typical environmental management systems is ISO14001, which can receive a

third-party certificate.

[A-4] Minimize environmental pollution (water, soil, air)

Suppliers are requested to be in compliance with local laws and regulations of drainage, sludge and air emissions, and to improve such environmental pollution by voluntary criteria as needed.

Voluntary criteria are required to have goals in order to reduce the environment impacts more than the standard defined by laws.

Besides preventing the occurrence of common nuisance, the following activities are good practices for further improvement: improvement of monitoring, controlling, processing of drainage/sludge/exhaust etc. and reduction of their amount.

[A-5] Obtain environmental permits

Suppliers are requested to obtain necessary environmental permits defined by local laws and regulations, and to submit necessary reports to the government.

In the case of Japan, the following are examples of legal obligations to install officers who have legally-defined qualifications:

- Waste Disposal and Public Cleaning Law: Responsible officer of specially controlled industrial waste
- Law Concerning the Rational Use of Energy Qualified person for energy management in factories that use more than a certain level of energy
- Air Pollution Control Law etc.: Officer in charge of pollution control in the factories that emit chemical substances, dust, exhaust, and so on.

Officers in charge of poisons, specified chemical substances, and hazardous materials are also obliged to be installed depending on the chemical substances used in the business.

Government permits/licenses concerning environmental influence evaluation and facilities dealing with hazardous material may be needed depending on the contents of the business and location of the factory.

[A-6] Promote resource and energy saving by reusing, reducing, and recycling (3R)

Suppliers are requested to define a voluntary goal of natural resources and energy saving, and to implement continuous activities for efficient usage.

A resource saving is to strive to effectively utilize resources. Typical programs are as follows:

- Reduction of waste and material usage to make the product
- Utilization of recycled resource and parts etc.

Energy saving is to strive to save the use of heat and electric energy. By saving energy, fuel resource such as oil, natural gas, coal, coke etc. can be used effectively.

3R stands for Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle.

[A-7] Promote green-house gas reduction

Suppliers are requested to define a voluntary goal of the green-house gas reduction, and to implement continuous activities for further reduction.

Although there are various types of greenhouse gases, the following six types of substance groups are specified particularly in the Kyoto Protocol: carbon dioxide, methane, nitrogen dioxide, HFC, PFC, and SF6.

Setting voluntary goal for reduction, making plans, and surely implementing the plans for these six types of greenhouse gases are good practice of continuous reduction activities.

[A-8] Promote waste reduction

Suppliers are requested to define a voluntary goal of the eventual waste reduction, and to implement continuous activities for further reduction.

The eventual wastes are defined as wastes for which earth filling or incineration is required.

Setting voluntary goal of reduction, making plans, and surely implementing the plans for the eventual wastes are good practice of continuous reduction activities.

[A-9] Disclose environmental preservation activities

Suppliers are requested to disclose outcomes of environmental activities appropriately.

Typical outcomes of environmental activities are as follows:

- Measures implemented for environmental preservation
- Emissions to air/drainage/lands
- Amount of used resources, wastes, and so on

Also, environmentally harmful outcomes that business establishments have caused are included.

To summarize outcomes regularly, it is good practice to define the organization and to assign responsible officers to conduct environmental preservation activities, who continuously take records concerning management indicators of environmental preservation activities, achievement of the activity objectives, and important matters relating to other environment.

Disclosures of environmental reports and/or necessary reports to stakeholders are examples of disclosing methods.

B: Compliance with Laws and Regulations

We adhere to applicable laws, regulations and accepted social practices governing our local and global businesses. (Fujitsu CSR Procurement Guideline 2)

[B-1] Detect injustice promptly

Suppliers are requested to perform activities to prevent improper act, and to streamline the system to discover and to respond to improper act in an early stage.

“Activities to prevent improper act” means to train and enlighten employees as well as to create a rich communication in workplace.

Typical examples of measure for “system to discover and respond to improper act in an early stage” are as follows:

- Assign in-house and outside contact persons who handle improper act so that the top management can discover an improper act in an early stage.
- Try to ensure privacy of the whistleblower and protect the whistleblower appropriately.
- Quickly respond to an improper act, and provide the response result to the whistleblower.

C. Respect for Human Rights and Labor

We respect individuals' human rights and do not unfairly discriminate against people based on race, color, religion, creed, sex, social status, and physical or mental disability, and we do not engage in human rights abuses such as sexual harassment. Also, we do not induce anybody to infringe such human rights. (Fujitsu CSR Procurement Guideline 3)

We do not use child labor or any form of forced or compulsory labor.
(Fujitsu CSR Procurement Guideline 3)

[C-1] Prohibit forced labor

Suppliers are requested to employ all employees on a voluntary basis, and not to commit forced labor.

Above-mentioned forced labor means all non- voluntary labor.

The followings are examples of typical forced labor:

- Labor that is against one's will
- Labor for debt that limits the freedom of job turnover due to unpaid debt, etc.
- Slave labor practiced as a result of trafficking of humans
- Inhumane prison labor in harsh environments including cases of prisoners

The following are also regarded as forced labor:

- Prohibition of voluntary job turnover
- Obligation to deposit identification cards/passports/work permit cards with employers

[C-2] Prohibit inhumane treatment and infringements of human rights

Suppliers are requested to respect human rights of employees and to prohibit harsh and inhumane treatment such as maltreatments and/or various harassments.

Typical inhumane treatments are abuses, physical punishments, sexual harassments, and intimidating harassments (harassment by verbal abuse and intimidating acts).

[C-3] Prohibit child labor

Suppliers are requested not to employ children who are under the lowest labor age and not to assign such jobs that impair children's development.

Generally, child labor means employment of persons who are under the lowest labor age and negligence of young laborer protection as specified in the treaty and/or recommendations of International Labor Organization (ILO).

For example, employment of persons who are under fifteen years old and violations of the law to protect young laborers are prohibited as the case of child labor in Japan. Limitation of night-shift work and dangerous work are concrete examples of protecting young laborers from employment that may impair their health, security, and morality.

Also, as for international cases, employments of persons who are under the lowest labor age and the violation of the obligation to protect as specified in each country's law apply to child labor.

In countries where there are no relevant laws, acts violating the lowest age treaty and/or recommendations of ILO are regarded as child labor (The rule of the lowest employment age is fifteen years old: ILO treaty No.138.)

[C-4] Prohibit discrimination

Suppliers are requested to prohibit discrimination during the process of job offering and hiring, and to endeavor the equal opportunity and fairness of treatment.

Discrimination means provision of differences in opportunities and/or treatment such as recruitment, promotion, reward and participation in trainings due to elements other than rational elements such as one's ability, competence, and achievement.

Typical elements of discrimination are race, ethnicity, nationalities, birthplace, color, age, gender, sexual orientation, disability, religion, political affiliation, union membership, marital status, and so on.

Additionally, when health examinations and pregnancy tests impair the fairness in equality of opportunity or treatment, such act is considered as discrimination.

[C-5] Pay appropriate wages

Suppliers are requested to pay legal minimum wage or more, and not to practice unfair wage deduction as means of a disciplinary action.

The minimum wage means the lowest wage specified in each country's wage-related laws. In this item, payment of other allowance including overtime compensation and legal payment are included.

Improper wage reduction means the wage reduction violating labor-related laws, etc.

[C-6] Regulate working hours

Suppliers are requested to regulate employee's working hours/holidays/vacations not to exceed the legal ceiling.

In this item, the following are the examples of proper control:

- Scheduled working days per year do not exceed the legal ceiling
- Working hours per week including overtime (except for emergency cases) does not exceed the legal ceiling
- Providing employees with at least one holiday per week
- Providing the rights of a vacation leave on an annual basis as specified in the law

D Occupational Health and Safety

We establish comfortable work environments for the security and health of our employees.

(Fujitsu CSR Procurement Guideline 3)

[D-1] Apply safety measures for equipment and instruments

Suppliers are requested to apply appropriate safety measures for equipment and instruments used in their company.

Appropriate safety measures mean the management to prevent accidents and health problems occurring on the job.

The following are examples of appropriate control:

- Adoption of safety mechanisms such as called fail-safe, foolproof, and inter-lock
- Installation of safety devices and protective barriers
- Periodical inspection and maintenance of machinery

[D-2] Promote safe activities in the workplace

Suppliers are requested to evaluate their own safety risks and to ensure safety in the workplace with appropriate design, technique, and control method.

The risk to safety in the workplace means potential risks of accidents and health problems on the job such as electric shock or other energy-caused accidents, fire, vehicles, slippery floor, or falling objects.

The following are examples of appropriate design, technology and control method:

- Monitoring dangerous places with sensors
- Blocking off sources of power to machinery by locking it (lock out)
- Setting the tag that specifies the prohibition of manipulating energy blocking device while the source of power is blocked (tag out)
- Provision of protective equipments such as glasses/hard hat/glove etc.

[D-3] Promote hygiene in the workplace

Suppliers are requested to grasp the condition in the workplace related with biological and chemical harms, noise, and odor, which are harmful to health, and to provide appropriate measures.

Chemical substances that are harmful to the human body include smoke, mist, dust, poison, nuclear radiation, and substances that cause chronic diseases (lead, asbestos etc.). And gross noise and odor are elements of this section are deemed as being harmful to the human body.

And the following are examples of the appropriate measures:

- Identification of chances to contact these harmful things and assessment
- Establishment and operation of management criteria
- Appropriate education on hygiene for workers
- Provision of protective devices to workers etc.

[D-4] Apply appropriate measures for occupational injuries and illnesses

Suppliers are requested to grasp the situation of occupational injuries and illnesses in the workplace, and to provide appropriate measures.

The following are examples of appropriate measures:

- Rules and programs that enable promotion of reporting by employees
- Classification and record of injury/illness
- Provision of required medical treatment
- Investigation of injury/illness
- Execution of measures to correct and exclude the cause
- Promotion of returning affected-employees to workplace etc. (workers' accident insurance is also included)

And performing required procedure to the government according to the law is also included.

[D-5] Properly manage disasters and accidents

Suppliers are requested to prepare the emergency response measures for possible disasters and accidents in order to protect human lives, and to inform all-out to people in the workplace.

Typical examples of emergency response measures are as follows:

- Prompt reporting during an emergency
- Notification to employees
- Clarification of evacuation procedure
- Installation of evacuation facilities
- Storing of emergency medical products
- Installation of fire detecting system and fire containment device
- Securing external communication method
- Development of recovery plan etc.

The following are ways to keep employees in the workplace informed:

- Implementation of emergency response education to employees (including evacuation drill)
- Storing or posting emergency response procedure etc. within the reach of employees in the workplace is included

[D-6] Be careful about physically demanding work

Suppliers are requested to define the physically demanding works, and to control appropriately to prevent injury and illness.

Operations that require physically demanding work include not only hard labor such as manually carrying tasks of heavy objects but also long-term repetitive work and continuous work such as assembly work and data entry work.

Appropriate control means periodical break, provision of assistive device, burden share, and cooperation of multiple workers etc.

[D-7] Promote safety and hygiene in all company facilities

Suppliers are requested to keep safety and hygiene appropriately in all company facilities provided for employee's living (ex. Dormitory, canteen, restroom.)

The facilities provided for employee's living include the ones provided in the workplace for the employees (restrooms, drinking fountains, locker rooms, canteens etc.), facilities provided for employees outside of the workplace (Dormitories, etc.)

Along with keeping cleanliness/sanitation, typical examples are measures for safe drinking water, fire, air ventilation, temperature control, emergency escape route (exit), and secure storage of personal belongings.

[D-8] Promote health maintenance programs for employees

Suppliers are requested to provide appropriate health maintenance programs for all employees.

Appropriate health management tries to prevent and detect employees' illness early by providing medical checkup at least according to the standard of law. Prevention of health problems due to overwork and care for mental health also need to be considered adequately.

E Assurance of Safety and Quality of Products and Services

We maintain and promote information security in order to properly protect our own information and information systems and those of third parties.

(Fujitsu CSR Procurement Guideline 4)

[E-1] Ensure product safety

Suppliers are requested to satisfy safety standards defined by laws and regulations by each country, for products when they develop/design on their own responsibility.

In the product design phase, the product safety shall be sufficiently ensured with consideration of the product liability and responsibility as a manufacturer. On product safety, normally requested safeties as well as compliance with laws are considered.

The followings are examples of laws on product safety in Japan:

- Electrical Appliance and Material Safety Law
- Consumer Products Safety Law
- Household Goods Labeling Law

Safety standards are defined in detailed regulations of laws, JIS, etc. International safety standards include UL, BSI, and CSA.

Securing of product safety includes management of traceability (history of materials, parts, processes, etc.) and prompt response for problem solving.

[E-2] Establish and apply a quality management system

Suppliers are requested to establish and implement a quality management system.

The quality management system is a part of the overall quality management system that includes organizational structure, planning activities, responsibilities, practices, procedures, processes and resources to promote quality assurance activities.

Quality assurance activities here mean to develop, implement, achieve, review, and to maintain the quality policy in order to promote the continuous improvement program using the so-called PDCA (Plan Do Check Action) closed-loop.

Some of the typical quality management systems are ISO9000 family, ISO/TS16949, and ISO13485.

F Maintenance and Promotion of Information Security

We maintain and promote information security in order to properly protect our own information and information systems and those of third parties.

(Fujitsu CSR Procurement Guideline 5)

[F-1] Secure computer networks against threats

Suppliers are requested to take protection against threats on the computer network, and to prevent damages to their company and others.

Threats on computer network refer to, as examples, computer viruses, computer worms, and spy wares.

If a computer connected to the Internet should get infected to computer threats, customer information and confidential information may be leaked out and/or these computer threats may attack computers of other companies, resulting in serious damages such as suspension of business or loss of credibility.

Therefore, it is important to take effective measures against such threats on computer network so as to avoid harmful influence inside and outside the company.

G Fair Trading

1.Fair Trade	We promote fair, transparent and free competition and do not engage in any illicit trade. (Fujitsu CSR Procurement Guideline 6-1)
2.Protection of Confidential Information	We maintain and promote proper handling of confidential information, including third parties' confidential and personal information. (Fujitsu CSR Procurement Guideline 6-2)
3.Protection of Intellectual Property	We strive to obtain, maintain and utilize the intellectual property of others, understanding the role that intellectual property plays as an important resource to underpin organizations' business activities (Fujitsu CSR Procurement Guideline 6-3)
4.Prohibition of Bribes	We do not engage in any bribery of public officials or any similar activities, or any corruption, extortion, or appropriation through the abuse of one's position in the organization (Fujitsu CSR Procurement Guideline 6-4)

[G-1] Prohibit abuse of a superior position

Suppliers are requested not to create disadvantage for their suppliers by abuse of a superior position.

Abuse of a superior position means acts of unilaterally determining or changing trading conditions with suppliers or imposing irrational requests or obligations on suppliers by taking advantage of their superior position as a purchaser or outsourcer.

Procurement deals shall be fairly and faithfully conducted based on contracts without abuse of a superior position. In countries with legislation relating to abuse of a superior position, the relevant laws shall be observed. (E.g. National Contract Act in Japan)

[G-2] Prohibit the offering and receiving of inappropriate profit and advantage

Suppliers are requested not to offer and/or to receive inappropriate benefits to/from stakeholders.

Typical examples of "Inappropriate benefit offering/receipt" are as follows:

- Bribery activity such as offering or receiving a gift, award, prize money, etc. beyond the bounds of the law to/from a customer

- Providing or accepting money/valuables or entertainment beyond the social discipline
- Act of supplying inappropriate benefit to an antisocial force (criminal organization, terror organization, etc.) that adversely affects public order or sound activities.
- Insider trading by which stock of a company is traded based on the critical nondisclosure information about operations of a customer, etc.

[G-3] Prohibit impediment to free competition

Suppliers are requested not to impede fair, transparent, and free competition.

“Competition restrictive activities” mean acts of making prior agreements among companies in the same trade about product/service prices, quantities, sales areas, etc. (cartel), or prior arrangements with other bidders about a winning bidder and successful tender price (collusive bidding).

Furthermore, obtaining and utilizing trade secret of other companies in an illegal way, showing false indication and showing indication that confuses customers about other companies’ products are also referred as acts of unfair competition.

[G-4] Prevent the leakage of personal information

Suppliers are requested to appropriately control and protect personal information of employees, customers, and third parties.

Personal information means information on live individuals that can identify a specific person by name, birth date, and other descriptions in the information (including information that can be easily compared with other information to identify a specific person.)

Appropriate control means construction and operation of the overall management scheme on personal information, including creation of regulations and guidelines to be observed by employees, making plans, implementing programs, internal audits, and reviews based on the management scheme.

Appropriate protection means not unreasonably or improperly obtaining, utilizing, disclosing, or leaking personal information.

[G-5] Prevent the leakage of customer and third-party confidential information

Suppliers are requested to control and protect confidential information from customers and third parties.

Confidential information usually means information disclosed from a document, etc. (including electromagnetic- or optically-recorded data information) that that is deemed as confidential, or orally disclosed after confidentiality is notified.

Proper control means construction and operation of the overall management scheme on personal information, including creation of regulations and guidelines to be observed by employees, making plans, implementing programs, internal audits, and reviews based on the management scheme.

Appropriate protection means not unreasonably or improperly obtaining, utilizing, disclosing, or leaking confidential information.

[G-6] Respect intellectual property

Suppliers are requested not to infringe upon intellectual property rights.

“Intellectual property rights” (IPR) includes patent rights, utility model rights, design rights, trademark rights, copyrights, trade secrets, and so on.

Prior to development, production, sale, and/or provision of a product/service, preliminary IPR survey shall be sufficiently conducted about the intellectual properties of third parties. The usage of a third party’s intellectual property without permission constitutes an infringement of IPR, except for cases that have valid reasons,

Furthermore, illegal reproduction of computer software or another copyrighted work constitutes an infringement of IPR.

Likewise, illegal procurement and utilization of a trade secret of a third party also constitutes an infringement of IPR.

[G-7] Prohibit corruption and bribery

Suppliers are requested to maintain a sound and normal relationship with politics and government administration without committing bribery and/or making illegal political donations.

“Bribe-giving” means acts of offering money, entertainment, gifts, or other benefits/conveniences to public servants or equivalent persons (hereafter called public employees), in pursuit of some business advantage in return, such as approval and license, acquisition/maintenance of trading, or access to nondisclosure information.

In addition, “bribe-giving” includes entertainment or gift-giving that is beyond social discipline

even if it does not solicit any business reward.

“Illegal political donation” means acts of contributing political donation requesting some business advantage in return, such as approval and license, acquisition/maintenance of trading, or access to nondisclosure information. The political donation not following the proper legal procedures is included.

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