Glossary of Terms

◆ ISO14001 (Note*1, page 6)
The standard set by the International Organization for Standardization for environmental management systems (EMS). It certifies that a company's organization and systems take the environment into consideration, and that the systems are designed to ensure ongoing reduction of the environmental burden of the company's operations.

◆ Environmental Performance Evaluation (EPE) (Note*3, page 7)
An evaluation of an organization's environmental behavior and results based on both qualitative and quantitative parameters.

◆ Green Procurement (Note*1, page 8)
Purchasing that places a preference on products with a low environmental burden.

◆ Environmental improvement (EI) indicator (Note*2, page 14)
A measure of the environmental burden reduction effect per unit cost (unit Ton-C/¥100 million). The EI indicator shows the effect of money spent (in this case, ¥100 million) on environmental measures in terms of the consequent reduction in the environmental burden as measured by the weight of CO_2. It permits comparison of the effectiveness of environmental measures in different periods and segments.

◆ Environmental efficiency (EE) indicator (Note*5, page 14)
A measure of total sales relative to the environmental burden (unit: ¥100 million/Ton-C). The EE indicator shows the value added in terms of sales by reduction of the environmental burden. It permits evaluation of the direct environmental burden resulting from business activities.

◆ Life-cycle Assessment (LCA) (Note*1, page 23)
A method of analyzing a product's burden on the environment quantitatively throughout its life cycle.

◆ PRTR Law (Note*2, page 27)
A law passed in Japan in March 2000 requiring companies to report the amounts of chemical substances released or transferred into the environment as emissions or waste, based on the idea that enforced public disclosure will help to reduce the environmental risks associated with chemicals and other pollutants. PRTR stands for Pollutant Release & Transfer Register.

◆ Co-generation system (Note*2, page 29)
A system that produces power with an engine or turbine and uses the waste heat generated in the process for hot water supply, heating or cooling, thus increasing total energy efficiency.

◆ Plasma (Note*1, page 38)
A mixture of positive ions and electrons with a neutral charge formed when free electrons acquire energy through acceleration and then collide into other particles. Low-temperature plasmas are typically used in the applications described in the text.

◆ Catalyst (Note*2, page 38)
A substance that can markedly alter the rate and selectivity of thermodynamically possible reactions when used in small amounts without being consumed itself in the process.

◆ Dioxins (Note*3, page 38)
A class of chlorinated organic compound variants of the chemical compound 2378TCDD that are among the most toxic non-naturally occurring chemical compounds known. Well-documented as potential causes of cancer and birth defects, they vary in toxicity depending on the number and position of chlorine atoms in their triple-ring structure.

◆ Bending resistance (Note*4, page 38)
A measure of the amount of repeated flexion a printed circuit board or other substrate can endure before suffering damage. Bending resistance is an important indicator of reliability, because today's substrates are more likely to suffer torsion during mounting or use than their ceramic or metal predecessors.

◆ Built-up substrate (Note*5, page 38)
A substrate formed by building alternate layers of insulators and circuitry onto a printed circuit board base to form complex micro-circuitry. Used in notebook computers, mobile phones and digital camcorders, built-up substrates have contributed substantially to the development of more compact, lighter weight products.

◆ Modal shift (Note*1, page 45)
A concept of shifting freight shipments from road transportation, such as trucking, to transportation modes such as rail or sea that can handle larger freight volumes per trip. This contributes to environmental conservation by reducing CO_2 and NOx emissions and saving energy.

◆ Increased returnability (Note*2, page 45)
This means that steel containers can be returned by customers and re-used repeatedly.