# Green Procurement Guideline of NOK Group Terminology

1. Laws and Standards

(1) GADSL (Global Automotive Declarable Substance List)

The list of chemical substances subject to management among the automobile industry, which is managed by three industries or finished cars manufacturers, parts manufacturers and chemicals/materials manufacturers centered on the trilateral regions of Asia, USA and EU.

(2) IEC62474

This is one of international standards established by IEC (International Electro technical Commission), in which 'Material Declaration (information transfer of constituting materials/contained substances) regarding Electric and Electronic Industries and their Products' is stipulated. In Japan, the domestic organization or the domestic VT62474 takes the charge of collecting public opinions and transmitting information. To note, JGPSSI (Japan Green Procurement Survey Standardization Initiative) is evolutionally dissolved in May, 2012 and most of its activities was transferred to the domestic organization (Domestic VT62474) of IEC/TC111.

* What is IEC ? : the international organization that develops and publishes international standards with regard to electric and electronic technologies and the relevant technologies
* What is TC111 ? : one of IEC's expert committees

(3) ISO14001

This is one of the standards established by ISO (International Organization for Standardization) in 1996, in which such requisites as ordering the organizations (such as entities and autonomous bodies) to continue their business or operational activities without impacting on environment are stipulated.

(4) PRTR System (System of Registering Discharge and Transfer of Chemical Substances or Pollutant Release and Transfer Register)

This is the mechanism to grasp, sum up and laid-open discharge into environment or transfer as industrial wastes of chemical substances designated by government ordinances and as such by the operators who produce, use and release such substances.

(5) ELV Directive of EU (End of Life Vehicle)

This is the directive on the recycling of automobiles established in EU and the restrictive use of heavy metals or four substances (lead, cadmium, mercury and hexavalent chromium).

(6) REACH Rules of EU (Registration, Evaluation and Authorization of Chemicals)

This is the EU rules on registration, evaluation, authorization and restriction on chemical substances.

(7) RoHS Directive of EU (Restriction of the use of certain Hazardous Substances in electrical and electronic equipment)

This is the directive established in EU to restrict the use of heavy metals or four substances (lead, cadmium, mercury and hexavalent chromium) and specific bromine-based fire-retardants (Polybrominated biphenyl (PBB) and Polybrominated diphenyl ether (PBDE)) as well as specific phthalate esters (Bis (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (DEHP), Dibutyl phthalate (DBP), Bis (Butyl benzyl) phthalate (BBP) and Diisobutyl phthalate (DIBP).

(8) JIS Z7253

This is one of the Japanese Industrial Standards that specifies methods for reliably communicating information on the hazards and risks of chemicals through labels, workplace signage, and Safety Data Sheets (SDS).

(9) Act on the Regulation of Manufacture and Evaluation of Chemical Substances

This is the law established in Japan to evaluate the properties of chemical substances—particularly persistence, high bioaccumulation, long-term toxicity (to humans or wildlife), and ecotoxicity—with the aim of preventing health hazards and environmental pollution through environmental pathways. Class I Specified Chemical Substances are those that exhibit persistence, high bioaccumulation, and long-term toxicity or chronic toxicity to higher predatory animals, and their manufacture, import, and use are restricted.

(10) TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act)

This is the law that authorizes the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to require reporting, testing, restriction, or prohibition of substances that may pose an “unreasonable risk” to human health or the environment in relation to their manufacture, import, use, or disposal. It also mandates prior notification for the manufacture or import of chemical substances not listed in the “TSCA Inventory.”

(11) EU POPs Regulation (Persistent Organic Pollutants)

This is the EU regulation that governs the manufacture, use, sale, import, and export of POPs, based on the international Stockholm Convention. Its objective is to reduce and eliminate POP emissions within the EU.

2. Other

(1) chemSHERPA

This is the common scheme applicable across the entire supply chain for handling information on chemical substances in products. The data entry support tool for molded products (chemSHERPA-AI) and the data entry support tool for chemical products (chemSHERPA-CI) are available on the chemSHERPA homepage, where data entry tools, information on substances subject to management, sample data cases, and more can be downloaded.

* Homepage of chemSHERPA: https://cmp-consortium.com/english

(2) IMDS (International Material Data System)

It is formally called the Article Management Promotion Council, which was established to promote effective management of information on chemical substances contained in articles (i.e., parts and molded products) and to facilitate smooth disclosure and transfer of such information throughout the supply chain.

* Homepage of IMDS: https://public.mdsystem.com/en/web/imds-public-pages/home

(3) CMP Consortium (Chemical and circular Management Platform)

An industry consortium primarily composed of Japanese manufacturers, dedicated to efficiently managing and sharing information on chemical substances contained in products and resource circulation across the entire supply chain. Its purpose is to support compliance with international regulations, promote the digitalization of chemical substance management, and advance resource circulation.

* Homepage of CMP: https://cmp-consortium.com/english

(4) JAPIA Unified Data Sheet (commonly called as JAPIA Sheet)

This is a tool for transferring information on chemical substances contained in products, mainly used in the automotive industry supply chain to support and supplement the IMDS for information management and transfer.

* Homepage of JAPIA: https://www.japia.or.jp/en/top/

(5) VOC (Volatile Organic Compounds)

This is a general term for compounds that readily volatilize into the atmosphere, such as toluene, benzene, and dichloromethane, under normal temperature and pressure.

(6) Eco Action 21

This is a Japan-specific environmental management system developed by the Ministry of the Environment. It provides a framework that enables a wide range of businesses,

including small and medium-sized enterprises, to implement environmental initiatives effectively, efficiently, and continuously.

(7) SDS (Safety Data Sheet)

When chemical substances or mixtures containing such substances are supplied or transferred, this sheet is used to clearly describe information on their physical and chemical properties, risks/hazards, and handling instructions, providing recipients with necessary safety information.

(8) Biodiversity

This refers to the variety of life on Earth, encompassing complex and diverse ecosystems. It can be understood at three levels:

1. Genetic diversity – Differences in genes among individuals of the same species enhance adaptability to environmental changes.
   Example: Variations among rice varieties or dog breeds.
2. Species diversity – Millions of species exist on Earth, each playing a role within ecosystems.
   Example: Diversity of birds, insects, and plants in a forest.
3. Ecosystem diversity – Different ecosystems form in response to varying environments, such as forests, wetlands, and oceans.
   Example: Differences between tropical rainforests and desert ecosystems.

(9) Net Positive Impact

This refers to a state in which the positive impacts of a company's or organization's activities on the environment and society outweigh the negative impacts.