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＜ ABSTRACTS ＞

● Articles

Author	萩原 牧子 Makiko Hagihara リクルートワークス研究所 研究員(2012年3月1日現在)
Title	非正規労働者の雇用継続性の検証 —30代男性の追跡調査より— Employment Continuity of Non-regular Employees in Japan: Analysis Using Original Follow-up Survey Data on Men in Their Thirties
Abstract	This paper examines employment continuity of male Non-regular Employees. For this purpose, the follow-up survey for male non-regular employees was conducted after 1 year and 3 months from the previous survey. As a result of the analysis, we found that most of non-regular employees continued working at the same place of employment, and only 13.3 % of them lost their jobs because of involuntary retirement. In addition, we found many differences about their way of working, their contracts of employment, and their will to work, between employees continue working at the same place of employment and them lost their jobs. The former have the employment contracts which have better prospects of renewal, their will to work are higher, they work full time like regular employees, and they are employed for long term. On the other hand, the latter have the employment contracts which have no perspective of renewal, their will to work are lower, they work for short time, and they are employed for short term.
Author	入江 安孝 Yasutaka Irie (株) アイリーシステム 代表取締役会長、関西学院大学商学部 非常勤講師(2012年3月1日現在)
Title	生産量比例による電力需給研究 A Study of Electric Power Supply and Demand in Proportion to Production
Abstract	Energy-conservation and energy-efficiency are the two types of energy-saving methods. The first acts to up "Mottainai" principle and responds well to energy-saving equipments. The second means how less energy effects productivity by. I dare to say that "energy-efficiency by proportion to production". It is decreasing energy consumption and reducing fixed energy ratio. These matters are energy demand side. We must not neglect another side: energy supply side. In particular in Japan, there are many problems in her energy supply system. In this paper, I present a tentative solution of electric transmission system. There are two problems. The first, the each energy source receive subsidy. The second, a carbon tax dose not introduce on fossil fuels. Under these circumstances, our solution is to introduce the smart grid system. Finally, we review the electric power liberalization for economic development.
Author	金 世徳 KIM Saeduk 芦屋大学臨床教育学部 教員(2012年3月1日現在)
Title	韓国のNIMBY現象解決案への一考察: 葬墓施設を事例に A Study on The NIMBY's Resolution in KOREA : A Case Study of The Graveyard and Funeral Institution
Abstract	According to the tendency of democratization since the late 1980's, social movements toward civil rights and environmental protection have been mushroomed particularly after the introduction of local autonomy system in 1990's. Some public facilities - especially environmental facilities - have create conflicts among stakeholders, since despite they may be regionally or nationally needed or wanted, they are objected by many people who live near them. People regard these facilities, as socially desirable, but undesirable ones at an individual level and thus don't want them to be located nearby their residency. They are LULU (Locally Unwanted Land Uses) and this phenomenon in connected with LULU is called as NIMBYs (Not in My Backyard syndrome).
Author	松本 健一 Ken'ichi Matsumoto 滋賀県立大学環境科学部 教員(2012年3月1日現在)
Title	気候変動対策シナリオにおけるエネルギー構成とエネルギー安全保障 Energy Structure and Energy Security under Climate Change Mitigation Scenarios
Abstract	Depletion of energy resources will be one of the most significant issues in this century, and it will become reality because of economic and population growth, especially in developing countries, if the world develops as in the past. Consequently, energy security will be a more severe issue in the future than in the present. Climate change is also one of the most important global issues, and climate change mitigation measures are indispensable to avoid dangerous climate change. If more renewables are introduced to mitigate climate change, the energy security issue is expected to be reduced because they are basically domestic. From these viewpoints, we analyze how energy structure changes and whether energy security improves under various climate change mitigation scenarios by using the AIM/CGE [Global] model. We apply the Representative Concentration Pathways, a set of greenhouse gas concentration/emission scenarios, as the mitigation scenarios. We find that energy structure will be changed to rely more on renewables than on fossil fuels by introducing the climate mitigation measures. The more severe the measures, the further improvement of energy security will be realized as well as climate mitigation. The trade volume of fossil fuels also decreases by introducing the measures.
Author	松村 寛一郎 Kanichiro Matsumura 関西学院大学総合政策学部 准教授(2012年3月1日現在) Associate Professor, School of Policy Studies, Kwansai Gakuin University
Title	環境経営のイノベーション Innovation of Environmental Management
Abstract	Prof. Amano is an extinguished professor and conducted various research projects. I am included in one of projects. The contents research is "If the company pays an attention to the environment, whether the company gains more profit or not." The surveys are conducted on Japanese companies. Reducing consumption of resource results in not only reducing the impacts on environment but also reducing the costs. The projects deals with the concept of servicizing.
Author	中尾 悠利子 Yuriko Nakao (株) シータス&ゼネラルプレス(2012年3月1日現在)
Title	企業評価におけるESG情報開示のメリットとわが国における課題 The Benefits and Issues on Environmental and Social, Governance Disclosure for Corporate Performance Evaluation in Japan
Abstract	The purpose of this paper is to examine the benefits and issues on ESG(Environmental and Social, Governance) disclosure for corporate performance evaluation as well as financial information. It tends to initiate disclosure of ESG activities in the current year with a subsequent reduction in the cost of equity capital. The companies ESG disclosure of implement more ethical practices, reduce bribery and corruption, and that managerial credibility increases. Japanese companies voluntarily disclose ESG information, but they are not utilized as decision-making information to investors enough. In addition, it shows that the Japanese companies were delayed about Integrated Reporting.

Author	ケネス・ラドル Kenneth Ruddle 元 関西学院大学総合政策学部 准教授(2012年3月1日現在) Former Associate Professor, School of Policy Studies, Kwansei Gakuin University (as of March 1, 2012)
Title	Western Consumer and Business Behavior Thwarting Eco-labeling of Tropical Fisheries
Abstract	The eco-labeling of fish and seafood products from certified fisheries is a concept introduced by Western NGOs and civil society to tropical developing countries, with the objective of bringing about improved fisheries management and environmental conservation, areas that Westerners perceive to be either mismanaged or unmanaged. Success in implementing the concept rests ultimately on the purchasing power of Western consumers, who theoretically energize the entire process, and fish wholesalers and retail businesses, which generally support eco-labeling to both obtain premium prices and appear 'eco-friendly'. However, the concept is undermined by both the confused behavior of Western consumers and the unethical behavior of business.
Author	阪 智香 Chika Saka 関西学院大学商学部 教授(2012年3月1日現在) Professor, School of Business Administration, Kwansei Gakuin University (as of March 1, 2012)
Title	CO ₂ 排出と企業価値 CO ₂ Emissions and Corporate Value
Abstract	Climate change remains a global challenge and so it is important to reduce rapidly the CO ₂ emissions to achieve the goals set by the Kyoto Protocol. Through the efforts of the industrial sector, Japanese companies have reduced CO ₂ emissions drastically. In this paper, first, CO ₂ emissions reduction efforts from Japanese companies' environmental reports are indicated. And next, researches which analyze the correlation between CO ₂ emissions and corporate value, and the correlation between corporate measures to reduce their emissions and corporate value are surveyed. They suggest that the decision-making of investors incorporates firm's CO ₂ emissions and their countermeasures. Although some CEO shows a negative attitude toward environmental investments, the market values corporate climate change performances, therefore, "it pays to be green" is established.
Author	佐々木 雅一 Masakazu Sasaki グリーン戦略研究所 代表、関西学院大学商学部 非常勤講師(2012年3月1日現在)
Title	産業廃棄物にみる企業の社会的責任 CSR for The Industrial Solid Waste Issue
Abstract	Discharging of industrial solid wastes (I.S.W) does not avoid for the enterprise activity. On the other side there is a point of view that the enterprises do not want to pay for unnecessary wastes. However, at present it is required the responsibility for the waste-discharging enterprises on the I.S.W. And the social agreement for I.S.W is changed from the treating object to the usable resources in the resource-circulated economic system. When the enterprises think the I.S.W issue at the point of CSR, therefore, change of thinking way is required that it is useless cost price for unusable objects, but it is necessary cost price on the enterprise governance of I.S.W treatment and recycling.
Author	園田 明子 Akiko Sonoda 関西学院大学総合政策学部 教授(2012年3月1日現在) Professor, School of Policy Studies, Kwansei Gakuin University (as of March 1, 2012)
Title	持続可能社会への国際的取組み —国際機構の役割を中心として— Towards a Sustainable Society: The Role of International Organizations
Abstract	The main purpose of this paper is to examine and clarify the role played by international institutions – intergovernmental organizations as well as non-governmental organizations – in globalization of environmental issues and in continuous efforts of the world community towards achieving a sustainable society. Special emphasis will be placed on the crucial and epoch-making documents in environmental law and policies, i.e., the Declaration of the United Nations Conference of the Human Environment (UNCHE) and the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, in order to remind of the historical significance and scope of the sustainable development concept through the analysis of provisions set out in various international instruments.
Author	八頭司 彰久 Akihisa Yatouji 大阪経済法科大学地域総合研究所 客員教授(2012年3月1日現在)
Title	我が国における環境保険普及の現状とその展望 Current Status and Future Outlook of Environmental Insurance Popularization in Japan
Abstract	As companies are increasingly expected to cope with environmental problems, environmental insurance (which in this paper refers to environment impairment liability insurance, polluted land clean-up expense insurance, medical waste generator liability insurance, and industrial waste generator liability insurance) is considered highly effective in addressing environmental problems and managing environmental risks. Despite its significant advantages in terms of corporate management, environmental insurance has not been widely accepted in Japan. This paper is intended to discuss (i) the necessity of environmental insurance, reasons why environmental insurance has not been widely accepted in Japan, challenges toward popularizing environmental insurance in Japan, and (ii) the outlook of, and methods for, popularizing environmental insurance in Japan.
Author	吉田 誠宏 Masahiro Yoshida 関西学院大学総合政策学部 非常勤講師、大阪府環境協会(2012年3月1日現在)
Title	環境問題を解決することでの課題 Issues Included in the Solution to Environmental Problem
Abstract	Systems, e.g. social system and economic system include many environmental problems. This paper makes clear that the solution for the problem include various issues. They are as follows in each stage of the process, that is, an environmental corruption, the burden to environment, an environmental risk and the existence of the problem itself. Although, the main matter at each stage is that the recognizable sphere is limited. Still more, the person cannot understand the whole substance of nature. Even so, continuing to make effort for clearing system that is included various issues, is necessary to enhance the sustainability.