Special Issue: Policy Studies for Development of Sustainable Society

In Time of Closing Sustainable Society Research Center ~Uninterrupted Challenge for Shape of Sustainable Society~

The Effects of Carbon Taxes on Carbon-dioxide Emissions in Japan

A Substance Management ~A Report from Risk Management and Information Distribution Side~

Classification of Emission Trading Schemes and CO₂ Credits in Japan and Strategic Points to Be Considered

Issues on Accounting for Environmental Liabilities

CSR Management at “SINISE” Enterprises

China’s Labor Market Issues and Private Sectors’ Responses: An Observation through Ethical Procurement and Employee Capacity Building Projects in China

Telework and the Sustainable Society

Hammarby Sjostad is the Best Environmental Solutions Due to Its Sustainable City in Stockholm

On the Impacts of Environmental Policies upon Private Investment in Environment-related Technologies

Global Risk Management Based on Text and Map Information

A Carbon Tax Based on the Imputed Price of Carbon for the Post-Kyoto

The Weakening of a Systematic Function to Disturb Sustainability

Orthogonal Disciplines

A New Science of Diversity that Generates:
College 2, Decade Colleges, Auxiliary Universities, Organizations as College Students, and Universities of Creativity

Envisioning Better Inter-Generational Dynamics in Ubiquitous Japan: Contributions of New Media for Active Ageing Society

Rampant Racism in America (2)

Legal Issues Relating to Environmental Impact Assessment with Reference to Its Significance, Purpose and Idea
### Special Issue: Policy Studies for Development of Sustainable Society

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**Abstracts**

1. **Energy demand is often thought to be rather unresponsive to price changes. This idea, however, is not empirically well-founded. Consumption of energy is usually controlled by two factors, the amount of energy input and the quality of the instruments that convert energy into desired services. The response of the former to price changes may not be large, but that of the latter may usually be substantial in due course as the converting instruments will be replaced by those with higher energy-saving quality. We estimated energy demand functions for five major sectors, using a specification having long time lags with the price variables. The short-run elasticities are rather small, but the long-run elasticities are generally much larger. Using these estimates, we then performed a simulation to find that a carbon tax of, say, ¥10,000/ton carbon or ¥2,700/CO2 (about $100/ton or $27/ton-CO2) will reduce aggregate energy demand only by 1.5% per cent in the first year, but about 7% per cent after 12 years. Therefore, carbon taxes are not as quick-acting as emissions-trading schemes, but they are nonetheless quite effective as herbal medicines in the long run.**

2. **We have experienced some changes of ELV and RoHS Directives. Now, we are facing REACH Low. We have to find new meaning that it becomes from substance of using to risk management. The composition of this paper gives an explanation of the lead hazardous property and the risk management the first, and considers the background of REACH low. And I suppose that the substance information is required in supply chain management.**

3. **Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) has become more and more important factor on business management. However, the definition of CSR is still vague and so corporations cannot obtain clear stance how to work on CSR. The purposes of this article are two. One is to answer the question what approach should corporations adopt for CSR, especially a view point of strategic management? I proposed the idea of corporate reputation as a resource which could produce sustained competitive advantage from the view of RBV (Resource Based View of the firm). And another is to examine the relationship between CSR and corporate profitability by using the method of QAF (Quantitative Analysis for Qualitative Factors). The results showed that corporations classified as positively working on CSR did not necessarily obtain high profitability except for the items, child-care leave acquisition rate and female employee ratio.**

4. **This research paper aims to categorize the Emission Trading Scheme and CO2 credits in Japan and tries to show the points that are needed to consider when the management makes strategy to address Climate Change. The first point is that the management needs to conduct “Carbon Management”. The second one is that the management needs to think third party’s assurance for their amount of CO2 emissions. The last one is that management needs to consider the difference of carbon credits quality when they use credits for carbon offsetting.**

5. **Environmental liabilities are accrued in relation to (1) past contaminations, (2) recycling laws, (3) future assets retirement. Especially, as site contamination issue is serious, its potential liability is enormous. Some Japanese companies already disclose contamination site clean-up liabilities. However, the disclosed amounts is only a small part of potential liabilities which companies owe. (2) Liabilities arise from collecting, disposing and recycling the products also should be recognized although International Accounting Standard and US Accounting Standard require to accrue these liability when company sell the products, there is no accounting standard to deal with this issue in Japan. (3) As accounting standard of assets retirement obligation issued in Japan recently, liabilities arising from clean-up of site contamination, asbestos and PCB should be recognized as liability on Balance Sheet at the first stage of the project. It might affect companies’ financial position. It is necessary to recognize and disclose environmental liabilities not only for informational purpose to investors, but also measuring and reducing business risks to companies. Companies should consider business risk of potential liabilities, and the business risk is much wider than legal obligations.**
Title
老舗(しにせ)に見るCSR経営
CSR Management at "SINISE" Enterprises

Abstract
In Japan there is a Group of Enterprises called "SINISE" – Long life Enterprises.
These Enterprises are continuing long time with their stable prosperity, though they experienced big fluctuations.
The Key Words of their existence are "Continuation", "Prosperity", "Relationship" and "Confidence".
"SINISE" enterprises built up the good relationships with their stakeholders, and were increasing their confidences what are the
great properties, because they clarified their philosophies and achieved the CSR management with the expression that they kept the"NOREN"– symbolic sign cloth of enterprises.
For the management of enterprises toward the Sustainable Economic Society it should be thought that the management methods of "SINISE" enterprises are considered and are evaluated again, and we will rebuild the new Principle of the Competition.

Author
佐々木 雅一 Masakazu Sasaki
有限会社グリーン戦略研究所 代表 (2008年11月1日現在)

Title
Hammarby Sjostad is the Best Environmental Solutions Due to Its Sustainable City in Stockholm

Abstract
Hammarby Sjostad is the best environmental solutions in Stockholm. The point of that environmental program is lower the total environmental impact by half. That environmental programs are land use, soil pollution, energy, water and sewage, garbage, building material, transportation, noise, green area. Because Hammarby Sjostad was an industrial seaside area 10 years ago. The one of "Hammarby model" is the recycle systems which waste and sewage in this area are restored to energy. That city is the winner of the construction category 2007 due to its sustainable city concept. Hammarby Sjostad has come to serve as a role model for urban development project all around the world.

Author
松枝 法道 Norimichi Matsueda
有限会社グリーン戦略研究所 代表 (2008年11月1日現在)

Title
On the Impacts of Environmental Policies upon Private Investment in Environment-related Technologies

Abstract
This article surveys recent economics studies that address the impacts of various environmental policies upon individual firms investment activities in the environment-related technologies. It can be shown in general that market-oriented policy instruments, such as an emission tax and systems of tradable emission permits, have relative advantage over command-and-control measures in terms of encouraging such investment activities. However, there are some important caveats that should not be overlooked by policymakers in the presence of market powers.
### 松村 寛一郎
**Author**

関西学院大学
総合政策学部 准教授
(2008年11月1日現在)

Associate Professor, School of Policy Studies, Kwansei Gakuin University (as of November 1, 2008)

### 竹谷 裕太
**Author**

関西学院大学 理工学部
(2008年11月1日現在)

### 森 洋久
**Author**

大阪市立大学 文学部 地理学教室
(2008年11月1日現在)

### 遠藤 英徳
**Author**

関西学院大学 理工学部
(2008年11月1日現在)

### 志智 俊文
**Author**

関西学院大学 総合政策学部
(2008年11月1日現在)

### ジュリ・ティヘリノ
**Author**

関西学院大学 総合政策学部 准教授
(2008年11月1日現在)

Associate Professor, School of Policy Studies, Kwansei Gakuin University (as of November 1, 2008)

### Author

松本 健一
Ken'ichi Matsumoto

国立環境研究所 地球環境研究センター
(2008年11月1日現在)

### Author

吉田 誠宏
Masahiro Yoshida

NPO法人大阪府環境協会 副理事長
(2008年11月1日現在)

### Title

**Title**


text information and map information for global risk management

Global Risk Management Based on Text and Map Information

**Title**

A Carbon Tax Based on the Imputed Price of Carbon for the Post-Kyoto

**Title**

The Weakening of a Systematic Function to Disturb Sustainability

### Abstract

**Abstract**

people increase, economic development with the insufficient that is depicted on the food resources, are seen around the world. This is the trend in which the stock is building up. In order to capture the number of people who are capable of gathering information in the Internet, the process of data collection is performed by using the Google Maps API and Google Dataset Collection. Information related to land use and cover change is collected and analyzed using simple semantics and ontology. Through this procedure, following results are expected to be obtained. It is not only the value but also this year's phenomena is something wrong than usual. For the first step, authors let their students to work on handling GIS information and text information such as economic datasets. Students are expected to add their comments according to the topics. Those comments are summarized and expected to create something new information.

**Abstract**

In this article, a carbon tax based on the imputed price of carbon (ICT) is proposed for the post Kyoto Protocol considering the global participation and economic equity. Although the first commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol has come, climate change measures have made little progress globally due to the institutional defects and problems of the Kyoto Protocol and the Kyoto-type international climate change policy. Considering such defects and problems, a carbon tax is a suitable method. In this study, the effect of ICT is compared with that of the internationally common carbon tax from environmental and economic perspectives applying an applied general equilibrium model. It is shown that ICT is a more appropriate method for the post Kyoto Protocol international climate change policy considering the environmental and economic aspects simultaneously.

**Abstract**

The various environmental problems are brought by a direct cause and an indirect factor. The direct cause is polluter itself, and the indirect factor obstructs "measures to a direct cause." On the other hand, if future makes so it is sustainable society, then there will be only few indirect factors in the society. The indirect factor is brought by a systematic function. This system includes 4 constitutions of an organization / structure / a mechanism / the system. In addition, the issue of system occurs in every society. On this account the indirect factor should divide "a systematic function to obstruct sustainable development" from the issue of system. The indirect factor giving load to the environment can separate from the issue of system by calculation of the quantity (the degree of the bad influence). By this, the indirect factor will weaken "a systematic function to obstruct sustainable development". The total procedure is as follows. ① The search of the indirect factor ② The calculation of the quantity of environment load that a factor brings ③ The publication of a factor taking part in an environmental problem ④ The inside collapse of the issue of system.
Authors: Nobu T. Imaizumi
Title: Orthogonal Disciplines: A New Science of Diversity that Generates College 2, Decade Colleges, Auxiliary Universities, Organizations as College Students, and Universities of Creativity
Abstract: This paper presents 54 orthogonal disciplines, cutting across all traditional disciplines, and explaining who rises to their tops, that were suggested by 315 eminent people in 63 diverse strata of society, half American and half global. These 54 orthogonal fields solve failings in traditional ones, and constitute a research basis for getting different fields to deeply and precisely interact. These orthogonal fields are an alternative to other proposed bases of unifying the disciplines such as consilience (Harvard's Wilson), cognitive psych (Harvard's Bok), and the philosophy and epistemologies of knowledge (Clark, Kuhn and others).

Authors: On-Kwok Lai
Title: On-Ubic Japan--Ubiquitous Japan: Contributions of New Media for Active Ageing Society
Abstract: Ubiquitous Japan: Nine articles on mobile services for older people and learning the experience of the Japanese aging-in-place and the people's view of ICT. The articles provide a contribution of new media for active ageing society.

Authors: Richard Tabor Greene
Title: Rampant Racism in America (2)
Abstract: It has been over forty years since the heyday of the Civil Rights Movement of the 1960's. Generally it is believed that things have changed, but this paper offers a critique of the "new" racism that exists today.

Authors: Nobu T. Imaizumi
Title: Envisioning Better Inter-Generational Dynamics in Ubiquitous Japan: Contributions of New Media for Active Ageing Society
Abstract: Ubiquitous Japan: Nine articles on mobile services for older people and learning the experience of the Japanese aging-in-place and the people's view of ICT. The articles provide a contribution of new media for active ageing society.

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Abstract: Ubiquitous Japan: Nine articles on mobile services for older people and learning the experience of the Japanese aging-in-place and the people's view of ICT. The articles provide a contribution of new media for active ageing society.
| Author | 関根 孝道  Takamichi Sekine  
関西学院大学 総合政策学部 教授、弁護士 (2008年11月1日現在) |
| Title | 環境影響評価制度をめぐる法的諸問題(1) ～環境影響評価の意義・目的・理念について～  
Legal Issues Relating to Environmental Impact Assessment with Reference to Its Significance, Purpose and Idea |
| Abstract | The Law of Environmental Impact Assessment was enacted in 1997. It was in 1999 that the Law become entirely applicable to the projects enumerated thereunder. Section 7 of the Law's implementing rule provides in essence that after the elapse of 10 years from when the Law had become applicable the Government shall examine how the Law has been implemented so far and take necessary measures according to the consequences. Therefore the year of 2009 is the time for the Government to conduct such reflection. Has the Law successfully protected the precious environment as originally expected? Has the Law faithfully been enforced by the governments concerned and observed by the project proponents? Is the Law effective on earth? This article argues the legal issues relating to the environmental impact assessment under the Law in order to detect the fundamental defects deeply rooted in the Law. This article deals with the significance, purpose, and idea of such an environmental impact assessment system as it should be. It is intended that this article in some way contribute to the 10 years’ Law review above mentioned for a better system. |