

## II. Environmental pledge and Action guideline

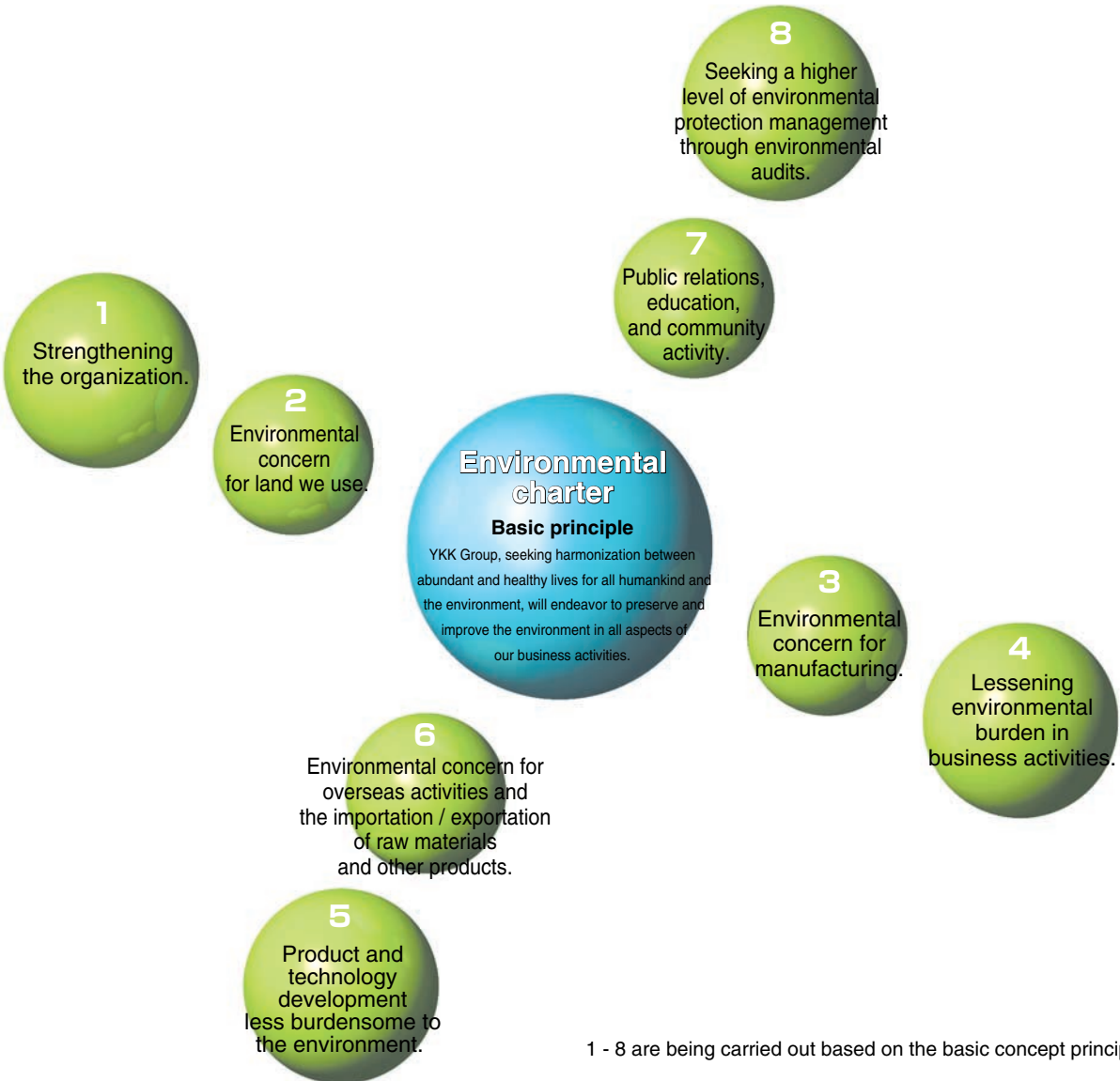
### YKK Group environmental pledge

Our fundamental understanding of the global environmental issue

It is recognized today as being a most important duty for all humankind that we preserve the abundantly endowed global environment and that we transfer it to the next generation in sound condition.

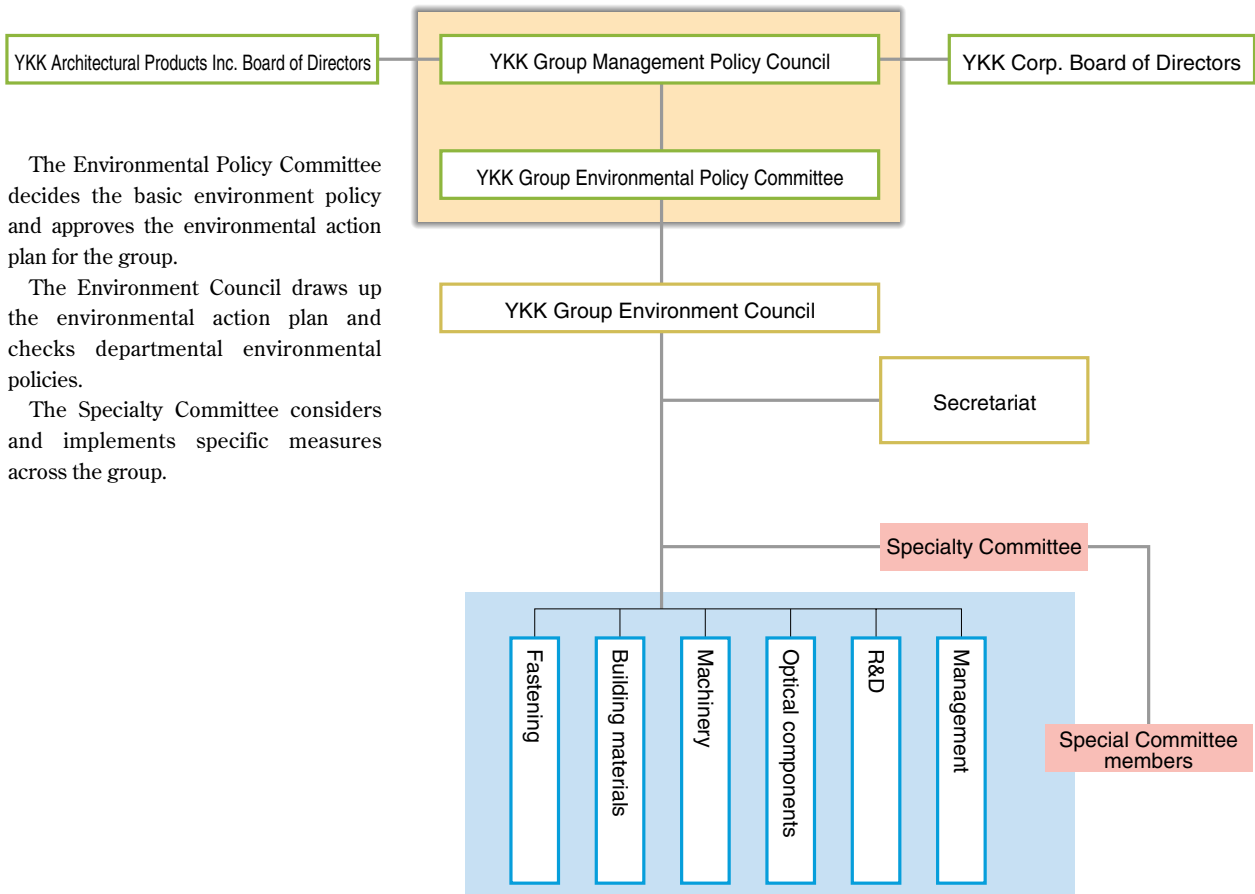
Striving to be an earth friendly company, YKK Group proclaims that we will address and promote "harmony with the environment" as the highest priority of our business activity.

September 20, 1994  
Tadahiro Yoshida, YKK Group



# System

## Organizational chart for YKK Group Environmental Policy Committee



# History of environmental conservation efforts

YKK Group	
1970	Pollution Council established
1972	Introduction of low-sulfur content fuel started Alkaline recovery equipment goes into operation
1974	Sulfuric acid recovery equipment goes into operation Production of sulfuric acid banned from aluminum sludge started
1978	Energy conservation measures started
1984	Award for plant with best energy management (Kurobe plant)
1988	Co-generation goes into operation
1991	<b>Environmental department established</b>
1992	Used paper collection started Yoshida Kogyo Co.,Ltd. environmental charter established Environment Council Seven working group established Production of PET banned from waste plastic started
1993	YKK environmental action plan study started Switch from certain CFCs and trichloroethane started Clean initiative started (cleanup around plant) <b>YKK Group Environmental Facilities Committee established</b>
1994	YKK Group Environment Council established YKK Corporation internal environmental inspection started <b>YKK Group Environmental Declaration (group charter established)</b> YKK Group environmental action targets set
1996	Voluntary plan submitted to the Ministry of International Trade and Industry
1997	Green purchase started <b>Recycled slide fastener (NATULON®) "eco mark" acquired</b>
1998	<b>ISO14001 certification acquired</b> ●Fastening Kurobe plant (August) ●YKK AP Namerikawa division (December) Efforts to achieve zero emission <b>Name changed to YKK Group Environmental Policy Committee</b>
1999	Environmental leaflet published ISO14001 certification acquired ●Kyushu plant (March) ●Shanghai YKK Zipper Co., Ltd. (April) ●Machinery Engineering Group Totizawa plant (October)
2000	<b>Recyclable uniform "eco mark" acquired</b> <b>Environmental report published</b> <b>Building Materials Environmental Committee established</b> ISO 14001 acquired ●Shikoku plant (March) ●Tohoku plant (June) ●Fastening Products Division expansion certified (August) ●YKK Hong Kong company Tuen Mun plant (October) ●YKK AP R&D Center (December) ●Kurobe plant 50 Building, pilot building (December) <b>Solar products (Street light) "eco mark" acquired</b> Garbage recycling begun Start for product assessment Environmental label established Environmental accounting system devised and implemented
2001	ISO 14001 certification acquired ●YKK Germany Wenkbach plant (January) ●YKK U.K. Runcorn plant (February) ●YKK Indonesia Cibitung PPD plant (March)

Events	
1967	Basic Law Concerning Measures to Cope with Pollution
1971	Environment Agency established
1972	Club of Rome "The limit to point" published United Nations Conference on the Human Environment held (Stockholm) Declaration on the Human Environment adopted
1987	Montreal Protocol (on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer) adopted
1988	Vienna Convention (for the Protection of the Ozone Layer) goes into effect in Japan
1989	Basel Convention (on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal) adopted
1990	Action plan for prevention of global warming settled upon
1991	Keidanren Global Environment Charter settled upon Law for Promotion of Use and Recycling of Resources enacted
1992	The Earth Summit held (Rio de Janeiro)
1993	The Basic Environment Law enacted
1995	Containers and Packaging Recycling Law enacted The 1st Session of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Conference of the Parties (COP1, Berlin) held
1996	ISO14000 series issued JISQ14000 series issued The 2nd Session of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Conference of the Parties (COP2, Geneva) held
1997	Waste Management Law revised The 3rd Session of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Conference of the Parties (COP3, Kyoto) held
1998	Law Concerning the Rational Use of Energy revised Law for Recycling of Specified Kinds of Home Appliances enacted Law Concerning the Promotion of the Measures to Cope with Global Warming enacted The 4th Session of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Conference of the Parties (COP4, Buenos Aires) held
1999	ISO/TC207 7th Seoul General Assembly Law Concerning Special Measures against Dioxins enacted Law Concerning Reporting, etc. of Releases to the Environment of Specific Chemical Substances and Promoting Improvements in Their Management (PRTR Law) enacted The 5th Session of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Conference of the Parties (COP5, Bonn) held Range of application of Law for Promotion of Sorted Collection and Recycling of Containers and Packaging Law on Promoting Green Purchasing enacted
2000	Building Materials Recycling Law enacted Basic Law for Promoting Formation of Recycling-Oriented Society enacted Law for Promoting Effective Use of Resources (Revised Recycling Law) enacted Food Waste Recycling Law enacted 6th session of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Conference of the Parties (COP-6, The Hague) held Wastes Disposal Law revised
2001	Ministry of the Environment inaugurated Sash Industry Voluntary Environmental Action Plan published