

Glossary

Bioethics

An umbrella term that covers man's responsibility to all living things (human beings, animals, plants, ecosystems). Bioethics deals with, among others, questions concerning the consequences of genetic engineering and reproductive medicine.

Corporate Citizenship (CC)

The company's participation as a 'good citizen' in public life by voluntarily making social and ecological commitment a part of general business activities.

Corporate Governance

Ensuring open, transparent and responsible running and monitoring of a company.

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

Concept that demands social responsibility from companies and aims at increased quality of life as well as prosperity of employees, the local community and society as a whole.

Compliance Officer

The Compliance Officer is responsible for ensuring that corporate principles are observed for the entire organisation. He is also the contact for shareholders, employees, customers, suppliers and the public on questions regarding Corporate Governance.

Genes

A part of inherited information. Genes are a section of DNA, which carries information on the manufacture of messenger RNA and with it the blueprint of a specific protein. The full complement of genes that covers all the genetic information of an organism is known as the genome.

Genetics

The science of heredity. Classical genetics deal with the laws governing the hereditary transmission of characteristics principally in highly developed organisms. It is based on the genes, known as DNA molecules, transferred from one generation to another.

Genomics

In genomics, the genome (the sum of genetic information in a human being) and its structure and

functioning are studied, and all findings are further developed.

Global Reporting Initiative

An independent body that develops and distributes internationally acknowledged guidelines for reporting on the subject of sustainability. The guidelines are used by facilities and companies on a voluntary basis for reports on the economic, social as well as environmentally relevant aspects of their activities. (www.globalreporting.org)

Good Clinical Practice Regulations (GCP)

A standard followed for carrying out, recording, evaluating and reporting on clinical trials that guarantees the credibility of the data, the protection of patient rights as well as data protection.

Good Laboratory Practice (GLP)

Internationally recognised guidelines for the equipment and execution of experiments in laboratories. Before a pharmaceutical preparation intended for humans or animals goes into clinical trials, it must first undergo extensive laboratory and animal testing. The same applies to food additives, cosmetics and similar products. GLP regulates the equipment and execution of this testing and trials.

Good Manufacturing Practice Regulations (GMP)

Guidelines for the manufacture of pharmaceuticals. Overall control of manufacturing processes is indispensable in the pharmaceutical industry in order to ensure that end users receives quality pharmaceuticals. The manufacturer must take responsibility for his products and in this way no process steps are left to chance.

Innovation

A new progressive solution to a particular problem. It can lead to an advance or change in the technical, social or economic domain.

Sustainable Development

Definitions of sustainable development vary according to viewpoint and interests. At Roche, we follow that of the Brundtland Report of 1986: A development is sustainable 'that meet the needs of the present without compromising the needs of future generations'. (Source 'Our Common Future' by the

World Commission for Environment and Development. Chairman of the Commission: Gro Harlem Brundtland, former Minister for the Environment and then Prime Minister of Norway)

Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO)

A non-governmental organisation is an interest-oriented organisation that takes responsibility for specific principles and goals independent of state institutions.

Eco-efficiency

Eco-efficiency represents the relationship between value created (goods and services) to its effect on the environment. Special emphasis is laid on careful use of resources.

Natural Resources

Raw materials as well as valuable environmental resources used for production that are applied in industrial activities.

Stakeholder

All individuals or interest groups that could influence the achievement of a company's goals or that are affected by it. Among them are employees, customers, financiers, suppliers, competitors and the local community.

Triple Bottom Line

With the triple bottom-line concept, company success is not measured by financial results alone, socially and ecologically relevant results are also taken into consideration.

Company Ethics

Company ethics deal with how a company takes moral norms and ideals into consideration alongside economic conditions.

The Least Developed Countries

The following countries are designated by the United Nations (UN) as Least Developed:

Afghanistan, Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Democratic Republic of Congo (formerly Zaire), Djibouti, East Timor, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Haiti, Kiribati, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Niger, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sudan, Tanzania, Togo, Tuvalu, Uganda, Vanuatu, Yemen, Zambia

Additional countries in sub-Saharan Africa not covered by the UN list of Least Developed Countries for which the lowest level no profit prices apply:

Botswana, Cameroon, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon, Ghana, Kenya, Mauritius, Namibia, Nigeria, Seychelles, South Africa, Swaziland, Zimbabwe

Low-income economies – source World Bank classification of economies*:

Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, India, Indonesia, Democratic Republic of Korea, Kyrgyz Republic, Moldova, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Tajikistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Vietnam

Lower middle income economies*†:

Albania, Algeria, Belarus, Belize, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, China, Colombia, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Republic of Macedonia, Marshall Islands, Micronesia Federal States, Morocco, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Russian Federation, Sri Lanka, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Surinam, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Tonga, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, West Bank and Gaza, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia

* Those not otherwise classified as 'Least Developed' by the UN.

† Other than those already listed above in the list of sub-Saharan countries where no-profit prices apply.