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Left: New Chairman Nakamura
Right: Honorary Chairman Kobayashi

Interview with the New Chairman Nakamura

At the annual general meeting held May 31, 2018, Kuniharu Nakamura, Chairman of Sumitomo Corporation, was appointed chairman of the Japan Foreign Trade Council. At the press conference held immediately following the annual general meeting, Chairman Nakamura announced the new catch phrase, "Shaping the future toward a prosperous world," and discussed his aspirations.

Executive Managing Director Tsukasa Kawazu asked Chairman Nakamura about his aspirations and the meaning behind the catch phrase.

Interview with the New Chairman

– How do you feel upon being appointed as the 12th chairman of the Japan Foreign Trade Council, and what are your future aspirations?

The Japan Foreign Trade Council has a long history, celebrating its 70th anniversary last year (2017). From the point of view of its member Shosha, it has been a valued partner, having progressing hand-in-hand with the Shosha through their development. In the Japanese political and industrial world, as well, it has had an extremely important presence. It is my great honor to be appointed as its chairman, and, at the same time, I



feel a tremendous sense of responsibility.

I have been involved in the JFTC's activities as its vice chairman since I became president of Sumitomo Corporation in 2012. At the Meeting of the Board of Executive Directors, we have been able to engage in an exchange of ideas with the leaders at the forefronts of their fields, such as the Governor of the Bank of Japan, the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry, and the Governor of Tokyo. There aren't many organizations where that is possible. I would like to use that status to collaborate with a broad range of economic associations, such as the Keidanren (Japan Business Federation), the Japan Association of Corporate Executives, and the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry, doing my utmost to contribute not only to the benefit of the Shosha industry, but the Japanese economy as a whole.

– Every JFTC chairman has adopted an easy-to-understand catchphrase that encapsulates their activity philosophy. Your catchphrase is "Shaping the future toward a prosperous world." What does that mean to you?

The rapid tide of globalization has greatly contributed to global economic growth, but it has also generated some negative effects with global scales. The UN adopted "Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)" at the 2015 UN General Assembly with the aim of solving these problems by 2030. This is not something that can be left up to individual governments or support organizations. Instead, the idea is that governments, NGOs, and companies must all play a role in solving these problems. Shosha are active throughout the world, in every industrial sector, so we can stand at the forefront of industry in contributing to these solutions. I believe that this is something we must do.

By solving these global problems, I want to create a future unlike anyone has ever seen or experienced. We won't be able to accomplish it all at once, but if we can turn even one or two of our goals into reality, it will produce various types of prosperity, including both material and spiritual prosperity. I chose this catchphrase to represent the JFTC's desire to contribute to the creation of this prosperous future world.

– Which specific activities do you plan to focus on?

First, we will focus on activities aimed at protecting and developing a free, fair trade and investment environment. People, goods, money, and information are all important to Shosha activities, and it is vital that they circulate freely. Our activities for shaping the future are predicated on rules and environments that allow companies to operate freely. Protectionism has been on the rise in recent years, and they are shaking this foundation of free operation, which is a tremendous problem.

I believe that the world's prosperity is based on a foundation of free and fair trading and investment rules, and the growth of economic exchange based on this foundation. Japan is considered an international-trade-oriented country, and in the future will become an international-investment-oriented country. I want to promote activities that contribute to the ongoing prosperity of Japan and of the world at large. We will actively provide policy proposals and encourage the creation of these kinds of environments.

Second, as I touched on when explaining the catchphrase, we will focus on activities that contribute to the realization of sustainable societies and the

solving of global problems. In March of this year (2018), we revised our Shosha's Corporate Code of Conduct. The contents of that code are extremely important. In the foreword, it explains why Shosha exist – to realize a sustainable society. This, I believe, is key. Shosha play their roles through innovation and creating partnerships, while keeping the SDGs in mind. We must comply with relevant laws and international standards. Shosha do their business activities in all corners of the world. While circumstances vary from country to country and territory to territory, thorough legal and regulatory compliance is vital to conducting business activities. As chairman, I believe that one of my own responsibilities will be to make sure that all Shosha are well versed with the Shosha's Corporate Code of Conduct.

In terms of contributing to society, JFTC has established ABIC (Action for a Better International Community), an extremely important organization, to which it provides support. It makes me very happy that many former Shosha members, as ABIC activity members, are serving as international understanding instructors and vocational lecturers, providing support to exchange students and foreigners residing in Japan, and participating in social contribution activities in a wide range of fields. I have also heard that recently there has been a great need among local governments for personnel to promote local goods. Assistance is being provided to JICA, JETRO, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, and the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, among others. I have also been appointed as the chairman of ABIC, so I hope to further expand ABIC's activities as well.

– What do you believe will be the functions of Shosha in the future?

I believe that Shosha can play enormous roles and make major contributions to SDGs targets, and that those efforts will present, in themselves, business

opportunities for Shosha.

For example, the business world is going to undergo a tremendous transformation due to the appearance of technologies such as the IoT and AI. The automotive business will be the most prominent example. There have been various innovations – connected technologies, automated driving, electric vehicles, sharing business, and the like – but the biggest changes will come not from within the automotive industry but from outside it, such as Google's automated driving efforts and Tesla's electric cars.

Until now, there has been a clear line demarcating the borders of the automobile industry, but there are now crossovers with many industries and companies, such as sharing business and its involvement of the financial industry. This change is happening not only in the automobile industry, and in various other industries as well. These changes are happening extremely quickly. This revolution is being called the "fourth industrial revolution," but it is happening in a much shorter time frame than the first, second, and third industrial revolutions. What once took 30 to 50 years is happening in 5 to 10 years. That's how fast things are moving.

These crossovers create one new industry after another, and JFTC has ties to all of these industries. I hope that, in the future, Shosha further open up this opportunity space by linking different industries and enhancing its functions for creating new business.



Chairman's Comments on the international trade environment

The Japan Foreign Trade Council provides policy proposals to governments and related organizations regarding the problems faced by the trading industry, and strives to develop and improve trade environments.

In March 2018, the TPP, which the JFTC had long recommended be promptly realized, was signed in the form of the TPP11, without the participation of the U.S. The chairman made an announcement on this occasion, thanking all those who devoted their efforts, and recommending that the TPP11 be rapidly put into effect.

At the same time, in March 2018, the U.S. decided to place import restrictions on steel and aluminum. In response to the rising tide of protectionism, including the U.S.'s placement of sanctions on China under Section 301 of the U.S. Trade Act, the chairman has called for the free trade system to be maintained and expanded, and for disputes to be resolved in accordance with WTO rules.

“Comments from Chairman Regarding the Signing of the TPP11 Agreement and U.S. Import Restrictions”

March 9, 2018

I am very happy to see that the TPP11 Agreement has been signed. I would like to express my deep admiration for the hard work performed by all those involved, and my hope that participating countries, including Japan, rapidly ratify the agreement and put it into effect.

The steel and aluminum import restrictions that the U.S. has decided to place will have a negative impact on the WTO's multilateral trade system, and are issues of great concern.

The Japan Foreign Trade Council believes that free trade is essential to global economic growth. I call on the U.S. government to give careful consideration to countermeasures for addressing excess production capacity and unfair trading in order to protect the free trade system from harm. At the same time, I ask the governments of other countries to avoid creating a trade war by taking retaliatory measures. Instead, I ask them to resolve disputes through collaboration in compliance with the WTO framework, further expanding free trade.

“Comments from Chairman Regarding the Application of Section 301 of the U.S. Trade Act”

March 23, 2018

Today, the U.S. government formally announced that it would be imposing sanctions on China under Section 301 of the U.S. Trade Act. Section 301 may be contrary to WTO rules, and since the WTO went into effect, Section 301 has not been invoked. The decision to apply these sanctions has caused a significant drop in stock prices in both Japan and the U.S., demonstrating the markets' fears of possible negative consequences to the U.S. and world economies.

The Japan Foreign Trade Council believes that maintaining and expanding the free trade system is essential to global economic growth. We hope that WTO rules are complied with in resolving all disputes, including intellectual property disputes, and that their resolution does not harm the free trade system.

Revisions to the Shosha's Corporate Code of Conduct

The Japan Foreign Trade Council revised the Shosha's Corporate Code of Conduct in March 2018, and at the May annual general meeting resolved to familiarize all members with the contents of these revisions. The Shosha's Corporate Code of Conduct were formulated in 1973, when Sogo-Shosha were made subject to social regulations. It was a declaration to society that Shosha would control themselves and consciously collaborate to meet the needs of society and the economy. We have revised the Code of Conduct twice since it was initially established, reflecting changes in what society expects of companies and in the functions of Shosha.

We have recently made our third revision to the Code of Conduct, based on the global trend of deepening international norms with relation to the social responsibilities of companies and organizations, principles of action, and global environmental issues, exemplified by the adoption of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Paris Agreement.

Naoki Ito, the head of the Public Relations and CSR Group of JFTC, interviewed Akira Kurihara (Itochu Corporation), the chairman of the working group that conducted studies and deliberations, about these revisions.

The objectives of the Shosha's Corporate Code of Conduct

Ito : To start with, what is the Shosha's Corporate Code of Conduct?

Kurihara: To explain that, we'll have to go back to 1973. There are more and more people who are completely unfamiliar with what was happening at the time, so we added a foreword to the start of the revision, partly in order to ensure that people do not forget the past. In the early 1970s, the Japanese economy saw a rapid rise in the price of goods, and with the outbreak of war in the Middle East in the fall of 1973 and the first oil crisis, Japan experienced skyrocketing



Mr. Kurihara

prices. In early 1973, criticisms arose that these product shortages and abnormal prices were partially due to speculative stocking of materials and products by Sogo-Shosha. Representatives from six Shosha were called to give testimony of an unsworn witness to the Diet. In response to this, the Japan Foreign Trade Council established the Sogo-Shosha's Corporate Code of Conduct in May 1973, declaring to society that Shosha were aware of their social mission, and would control their own conduct and contribute to the realization of a prosperous society. In 1999, the code's name was changed to the Shosha's Corporate Code of Conduct, and its contents were also extensively revised. This tradition has been passed on to the Code of Conduct we have today.

Ito : 1973 is almost half a century ago. I'm proud to know that Shosha have carried on this code of conduct, which was at the forefront of the creation of codes of conduct in various industries.

Kurihara: I couldn't agree with you more. The Shosha's Corporate Code of Conduct is a joint public declaration by the member Shosha of the Japan Foreign Trade Council, but at the same time, it promotes voluntary activities by these members. Compliance with the code is left up to the self-directed, conscious efforts of member Shosha, and I hope that every Shosha takes an active stance in implementing it.

Background of the revisions

Ito : What led to this revision of the Shosha's Corporate Code of Conduct?

Kurihara: The coming of the 2010s brought major advances in the standards of international society with relation to the social responsibilities and principles of action of companies, and to global environmental problems. ISO26000, a global standard for the social responsibilities of organizations, including companies, was formulated in 2010. In 2011, the United Nations adopted the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, and in 2015, it adopted the Sustainable Development Goals, or SDGs. The Paris Agreement, a multilateral agreement on climate change, was signed in 2015, at COP21. The contents of the Shosha's Corporate Code of Conduct are highly universal, and are compatible with these social changes, but we wanted to actively emphasize the extremely important role Shosha play with respect to society. We believe that using the current terminology and expressions used in these international standards would make this clearer and make it easier for various measures to be implemented.

Ito : In November of last year, the Keidanren (Japan Business Federation) also revised its Charter of Corporate Behavior.

Kurihara: In our revisions, we used as reference both international standards and the Keidanren's

Charter of Corporate Behavior. We also reexamined the company credos, action standards, and codes of conduct of major member companies.

Main points of revision

Ito : These efforts culminated in the revised Shosha's Corporate Code of Conduct. Could you discuss some of the major revisions in detail?

Kurihara: The first was the foreword. We added a sentence that briefly reviewed the history of the code, from its inception as the Sogo-Shosha's Corporate Code of Conduct. In order to clearly indicate, as the UN emphasizes, that companies contribute to the achievement of goals such as SDGs through their core business activities we stated that the international expansion of these initiatives opens up "new and potentially significant opportunities for business development."

Ito : This is easy to understand for a Shosha member, because it's saying that carrying out business contributes to society.

Kurihara: In "Section 1: Management Philosophy," we added that we must actively engage in communication with our stakeholders, and manage our businesses in such a way that responds to both their expectations, and, going further, that we consistently achieve the creation of new value. We also added an item clearly stating that we must engage in business in such a manner that the human rights of all people are respected.

Ito : Before the revision, respect for human rights was only addressed with respect to work environments.

Kurihara: "Section 2: Functions and Areas of Activity" actively emphasizes the social importance of Shosha. It conveys that, by "giving due consideration to the attainment of the

objectives of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals" and promoting "innovation" and "partnership," Shosha can, through their functions, "contribute to the resolution of social problems and the realization of sustainable economic growth." We also added "investment," stating that we contribute to global economic development through the "promotion of free trade and investment."

Ito : The SDGs place a great deal of importance on partnership in relation to their achievement. Shosha have wide-ranging connections to private sector companies, the governments of different countries, and international organizations, so this is an area where we can demonstrate our true abilities.

Kurihara: Before the revision, Section 3 was titled "Legal Compliance and Disclosure." Our revision added an item on "promot[ing] crisis management and information security in preparedness for the eventuality of acts of terror, cyber-attacks, natural disasters and other crises," so we renamed the section "Governance and Crisis Management."

Ito : Shosha also play important roles as business partners with respect to crisis management and information security, so I think this was a very timely addition.

Kurihara: Previously, "Section 4: Social Participation and the Promotion of Trust" had used the term "social contribution," but we changed that to "social participation." As the times have changed, the meaning of "social contribution" has become more diverse, and there are some cases in which it is seen as philanthropic. We changed the opening sentence to read, in part, "we must...actively participate in and contribute to society as good corporate citizens."

Ito : So you made that revision to meet our changing times as well.

Kurihara: The same was true of Section 5. Originally, it was titled "Creation of Rewarding Work Environments," but to reflect the proactive efforts by Shosha to reform their work practices, we added "Reform of Work Practices" to the title, and added "due consideration for health" to the first item.

Ito : The health of employees is extremely important to the sustainable growth of companies, so a growing number of companies are enhancing their health management and their support for sick employees.

Kurihara: Lastly, we combined what were previously Sections 6 and 7 into "Section 6: Role of Executive Management in the Implementation of this Code of Conduct." No matter how wonderful a code of conduct may be, it is meaningless unless actually implemented. The top management in every member company must be committed to implementing the code. We made this explicit, and required that they must enhance awareness of the Code of Conduct within their own organizations, including their subsidiaries and affiliates, as well as "promot[ing] the understanding of the spirit of this Code of Conduct and its application throughout their supply chains." In the previous version of the Code of Conduct, awareness-raising was only required for those the member Shosha had direct business dealings including subsidiaries and affiliates, so we strove to promote more thorough implementation by taking this a step further.

Ito : So in a matter of mere months, the working group identified social trends and updated the Shosha's Corporate Code of Conduct accordingly. Thank you very much for your diligent efforts.

Shosha's Corporate Code of Conduct

Japan Foreign Trade Council, Inc.

1st version established:	May10, 1973
2nd version revised:	July08, 1999
3rd version revised:	June16, 2005
4th version revised:	March 22, 2018

Foreword

Since the establishment of the original “Sogo-Shosha’s Code of Conduct” in 1973 we have consistently taken heed of the various opinions voiced regarding the activities of Shosha and, in order to clarify our social responsibilities and principles of conduct as corporations, have developed this Code of Conduct over time by implementing revisions in response to changes in the global situation and social expectations.

The business operations of Shosha encompass all the industrial sectors of the world. We act upon the firm belief that the realization of a sustainable society is both our responsibility and the essential foundation upon which our corporate activities must rest. Today, the international expansion of initiatives designed to realize a sustainable society in accordance with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals adds even further importance to the social mission of Shosha while at the same time opening up new and potentially significant opportunities for business development.

As Shosha, we must maintain a constant awareness of these social changes and proactively transform our own management practices. By fulfilling our social responsibilities through the implementation of information disclosure and compliance with relevant laws and international standards, we must fully apply our capabilities as Shosha by combining mid to long term perspectives with a clear understanding of evolving social and economic demands in order to contribute to the realization of a sustainable society.

We have produced this Code of Conduct in order to encourage JFTC member firms to live up to their social responsibilities, evaluate their own behavior as responsible corporations, and assist them in pursuing their own initiatives.

Section 1

Management Philosophy

As Shosha, we must constantly be aware of our role and responsibilities towards society and, while balancing environmental, social and economic considerations, manage our business activities from a long-term perspective in order to contribute to the realization of sustainable economic growth through business.

1. We must actively engage in communication with our shareholders, business partners, consumers, employees, local communities and other stakeholders and manage our businesses in such a way that responds to both their expectations and consistently achieves the creation of new value.
2. Executive management must lead by example in their efforts to create responsible businesses as defined by the evolving demands of the day.
3. We must engage in business in such a manner that the human rights of all people are respected.
4. We must conduct our businesses with due consideration to the preservation of a sound global environment and social sustainability, and actively engage in the resolution of global, environmental and social issues.

Section 2

Functions and Areas of Activity

As Shosha, while giving due consideration to the attainment of the objectives of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, we must strive to accurately perceive evolving environmental, social and economic trends, and be responsive to the attendant social demands in a comprehensive manner.

1. By collecting and disseminating information on a global scale and meeting the diversifying needs of our clients and markets, we must provide resources, goods, and services to enrich society by implementing innovation.
2. By discovering new opportunities for business throughout the world, and by developing these opportunities into sources of value for society, we must strive to contribute to the resolution of social problems and the realization of sustainable economic growth.
3. In the course of our global operations we must contribute to the achievement of balanced global development and regional prosperity by the promotion of free trade and investment and constructive partnership with national governments, international bodies, and other relevant organizations and corporations.

Section 3

Governance and Crisis Management

As Shosha, in recognition of our responsibilities to society, we must conduct our business in accordance with all relevant laws and regulations, show due respect for international standards and social conventions, and stress information disclosure in our efforts to maintain transparent management practices. In addition, we must also implement and maintain crisis management systems designed to meet the various threats facing both civil society and corporate activity.

1. In addition to legal compliance in our respective regional areas of operation, we must abide by both the letter and the spirit of international rules and regulations and conduct ourselves in a socially conscientious manner. Furthermore, we must manage our business activities in accordance with the understanding that free and fair competition is fundamental for the functioning of market economies, engage in proper transactions, responsible procurement and other appropriate business practices, and maintain open and fair relations with political parties and governments.
2. We must build systems to promote effective corporate decision-making, strengthen our internal audit functions, and constantly monitor the legality of decisions made within our organizations.
3. We must strive to achieve transparency through the appropriate and timely disclosure of corporate information.
4. We must promote crisis management and information security in preparedness for the eventuality of acts of terror, cyber-attacks, natural disasters and other crises.

Section 4

Social Participation and the Promotion of Trust

As Shosha, we must strive to create relationships of mutual trust both domestically and internationally and to actively participate in and contribute to society as good corporate citizens.

1. We must show respect for the cultures, customs and languages of other countries and regions, and strive to actively participate in activities aimed at regional development through a process of private-sector diplomacy.
2. We must strive to promote relationships of mutual trust with all our stakeholders including shareholders, business partners, consumers, employees, and local communities by actively disclosing information regarding our corporate operations and by cooperating in regional activities which contribute to the achievement of secure and enriched standards of living.
3. We will not deal with any organizations influenced by or comprised of organized crime that may operate in the

communities in which we do business.

Section 5

Reform of Work Practices and Creation of Rewarding Work Environments

As Shosha, we will strive to provide our employees with a rich and rewarding work environment, to respect the diversity, character and individuality of our employees, and to promote corporate cultures in which each individual's talents and creativity may be fully developed.

1. We must create and maintain work environments for our employees with due consideration for health and safety.
2. We must respect the human rights of our employees, promote equal opportunities among them, and oppose any discriminatory employment practices or treatment.
3. We must respect the diversity and individuality of our employees and actively support their skill and career development.

Section 6

Role of Executive Management in the Implementation of this Code of Conduct

As Shosha, we recognize that it is the role of executive management to realize the spirit of this Code of Conduct, to lead by example in enhancing awareness of it within their respective corporate organizations including subsidiaries and affiliates, and to promote the understanding of the spirit of this Code of Conduct and its application throughout their supply chains.

In addition, in the event of a violation of the spirit of this Code of Conduct, executive management should discharge their responsibilities by taking the initiative in resolving the problem, investigating its causes and implementing measures to prevent its recurrence.

Note

The original Japanese language version of this document is the official version used by the JFTC and its members. This document is an English language translation of the Japanese language original and has been prepared as a public service.

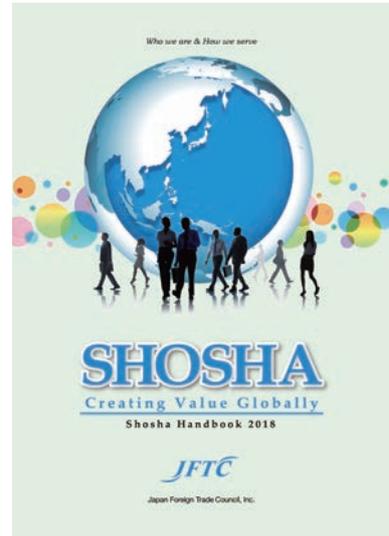
“SHOSHA: Creating Value Globally” Shosha Handbook 2018

The JFTC publishes “Shosha Handbook” to foster greater understanding of the activities of Shosha, which are often seen as difficult to understand.

We would like to announce the publication of the English version of this “Shosha Handbook”.

The contents will be identical to the Japanese version of “Shosha Handbook 2018”, published in March, with its numerous figures and photos. We hope that it serves of widespread use.

A4 format. English. Price: 500 yen (tax included). Free of charge for JFTC members.



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What is JFTC ?



About Japan Foreign Trade Council, Inc. (JFTC)

Japan Foreign Trade Council, Inc. (JFTC) was founded in 1947 as a core economic organization of private sector companies engaged in international trade. In 1986, it was reorganized to become what it is, a trade-industry association consisting of trading companies and trade organizations.

JFTC aims to contribute to the prosperity of the Japanese economy and the development of the international community through trade, and is engaged in a wide range of activities. Most importantly, the JFTC develops a consensus within the industry on various trade issues and submits policy recommendations and proposals to the government and related authorities in order to help resolve those issues. Such role and functions of the JFTC have been highly regarded by those concerned.

While globalization has significantly contributed to economic growth, it is also causing numerous global-scale issues. Various efforts are currently underway to overcome these issues and realize a sustainable society. We feel that Shosha (trading companies), having a global footprint, with their business activity bases in a wide range of industrial sectors, have a major role to play, and their social mission is growing in importance..

JFTC will strive to evolve the Shosha business model under its new banner of “Shaping the future toward a prosperous world” by promoting free trade and open investment, meeting the needs of our changing society, and leveraging innovative technologies. By doing so, we will create a sustainable future of unprecedented comfort.

Principal Officers of JFTC

Chairman

Kuniharu NAKAMURA (Chairman, Sumitomo Corporation)

Vice Chairmen

Fumiya KOKUBU (President and CEO, Marubeni Corporation)
 Tatsuo YASUNAGA (President and CEO, MITSUI & CO., LTD.)
 Takehiko KAKIUCHI (President and CEO, Mitsubishi Corporation)
 Masayoshi FUJIMOTO (President and CEO, Sojitz Corporation)
 Yoshihisa SUZUKI (President and COO, ITOCHU Corporation)
 Ichiro KASHITANI (President and CEO, Toyota Tsusho Corporation)

Executive Managing Director

Tsukasa KAWAZU

Managing Director

Hiroto Iwaki

Regular Member of JFTC

Companies (Total 42)

ALL NIPPON AIRWAYS TRADING CO., LTD., CBC CO., LTD., CHORI CO., LTD., D. NAGATA CO., LTD., HANWA CO., LTD., HITACHI HIGH-TECHNOLOGIES CORPORATION, HONDA TRADING CORPORATION, INABATA & CO., LTD., ITOCHU CORPORATION, IWATANI CORPORATION, JALUX INC., JFE SHOJI TRADE CORPORATION, KANEMATSU CORPORATION, KOWA COMPANY, LTD., KYOKUTO BOEKI KAISHA, LTD., MARUBENI CORPORATION, MARUBENI-ITOCHU STEEL INC., MEIWA CORPORATION, METAL ONE CORPORATION, MITSUBISHI CORPORATION, MITSUI & CO., LTD., MORIMURA BROS., INC., NAGASE & CO., LTD., NIPPON STEEL & SUMIKIN BUSSAN CORPORATION, NOMURA TRADING CO., LTD., NOSAWA & CO., LTD., OKAYA & CO., LTD., SEIKA CORPORATION, SHINSHO CORPORATION, SHINYEI KAISHA, SMILE CORP., SOJITZ CORPORATION, SUMITOMO CORPORATION, T. CHATANI & CO., LTD., TEIJIN FRONTIER CO., LTD., TOSHO ASSOCIATE CORPORATION., TOKYO BOEKI HOLDINGS CORPORATION, TOHO BUSSAN KAISHA, LTD., TOYOTA TSUSHO CORPORATION, Y. NISHIDA & CO., LTD., YAGI TSUSHO LTD., YUASA TRADING CO., LTD.

Associations (Total 20)

COSMETIC IMPORTERS ASSOCIATION OF JAPAN, FUKUOKA FOREIGN TRADE ASSOCIATION, JAPAN AUTOMOBILE IMPORTERS ASSOCIATION, THE JAPAN BANANA IMPORTERS ASSOCIATION, JAPAN CHEMICAL EXPORTERS AND IMPORTERS ASSOCIATION, JAPAN FOREIGN TRADERS ASSOCIATION, INC., JAPAN MACHINE TOOL IMPORTERS' ASSOCIATION, JAPAN MACHINERY CENTER FOR TRADE AND INVESTMENT, THE JAPAN SHEEP CASING IMPORTERS ASSOCIATION, JAPAN PAPER IMPORTERS' ASSOCIATION, THE JAPAN OVERSEAS RAILWAY SYSTEM ASSOCIATION, JAPAN SHIP EXPORTERS' ASSOCIATION, JAPAN TEXTILES EXPORTERS ASSOCIATION, THE JAPAN TEXTILES IMPORTERS ASSOCIATION, JAPAN WATCH IMPORTERS' ASSOCIATION, JAPAN WINES AND SPIRITS IMPORTERS' ASSOCIATION, OSAKA FOREIGN TRADE ASSOCIATION, KOBE FOREIGN TRADE ASSOCIATION, KYOTO FOREIGN TRADE ASSOCIATION, THE YOKOHAMA FOREIGN TRADE ASSOCIATION

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