西 社

Handbook of SHOSHA



Japan Foreign Trade Council,Inc. 一般社団法人日本貿易会

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1. 商社とは

日本独特の企業であるといわれる商社は、資源の乏しい日本が「貿易立国」を目指し戦後復興を遂げていくなかで、輸出入の担い手として積極的に海外進出し、全世界にネットワークを広げ、日本経済の発展に大きな役割を果たしてきました。

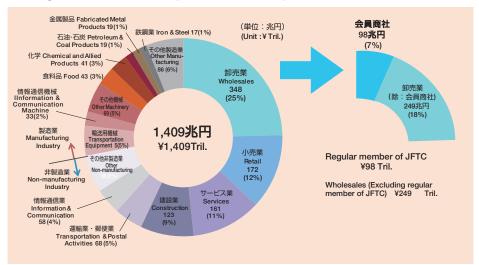
今日の商社は、「ミネラルウォーターから通信衛星まで」といわれる幅広い業種の商品を取扱っています。 また川上から川下まであらゆる分野に関わり、原材料の調達から製品の販売に至るまで、その付加価値向上 のプロセスに寄与しています。

日本貿易会法人正会員 42 社の 2014 年 3 月期の売上高は、合計 98 兆円となりました(1-1 図)。日本の2013 年度名目 GDP が 483 兆円であることからみても、その規模の大きさがお分かりいただけると思います(1-2 図)。また、日本貿易会正会員 42 社のうち、正副会長会社 7 社(以下 7 社)は、会計基準が異なり単純比較はできませんが、いずれも同期のわが国上場企業連結売上高上位 30 社に入る水準であり、また 7 社のうち 5 社が同期のわが国上場企業経常利益上位 30 社ランキングにランクインしています(1-3 図)。それは時代に合わせて、時には時代を先取りし、取扱商品や取引形態などを柔軟に変化・拡充させてきた結果です。商社は、川上から川下に至るあらゆるトレードの最適化を目指すなかで、多種・多様な機能、グローバル

商社は、川上から川下に至るめらゆるトレートの最適化を目指すなかで、多種・多様な機能、クローハルな物流・販売拠点網を展開し、トレードをコア機能にバリューチェーンの構築や事業投資を地球規模で行う、 世界に類のない業態へと変化・発展するに至っています。

1-1 わが国の業種別売上高に占める本会法人正会員 42 社の割合(2014 年 3 月期)

Sales Volume by Industry in Japan and Aggregate Trading Transactions of 42 Regular Member Companies of JFTC (Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2014)



出所:法人企業統計年次別調査(2013年度)(財務省)、本会正会員調査(2014年11月)

Source: Financial Statements Statistics of Corporations by Industry, Annually (Ministry of Finance) Regular Member Survey of JFTC (As of November 2014)

1-2 わが国名目 GDP と商社売上高の比較(2013 年度)

Japanese Nominal GDP vs SHOSHA's Trading Transactions (FY2013)



出所:国民経済計算 SNA、本会正会員調査(2014 年 11 月)

注: 7社は連結売上高の合計

Source: System of National Accounts, Regular Member Survey of

JFTC (As of November 2014)

(Note: Trading transaction of the 7 largest SHOSHAs is on

consolidated basis.)

1. What's SHOSHA?

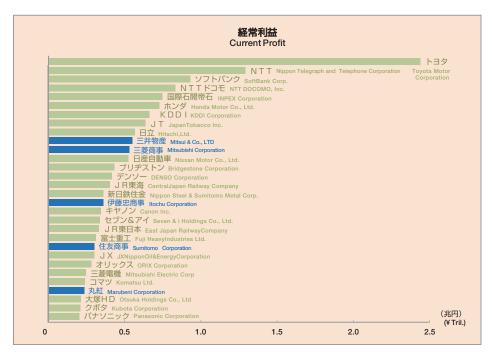
The "SHOSHA" are said unarguably to be a business entity unique to Japan, which have played a major role in the development of Japanese economy. During the period after the war when Japan, a resource-poor country, rebuilt itself as a "trading nation", the SHOSHA, like a spearhead, actively and progressively have led Japanese foreign trade and built up the extensive world-wide networks.

Today, the **SHOSHA** handle a wide range of products, which is said to be everything "from mineral water to communications satellites". Their business begins from the most upstream, procurement of raw materials, and goes through every step of the way down the stream, to the final stage of product sales, in the process of adding value to a product.

The aggregate trading transactions of 42 regular member companies of Japan Foreign Trade Council, Inc. (JFTC) amounted to 98 trillion yen in fiscal 2014. (ended on March 31, 2014) (See Fig. 1-1.) If you compare this figure to the Japanese nominal GDP of 483 trillion yen (FY2013), you can see how large their transaction scale is. (See Fig. 1-2.) Among 42 regular member companies of JFTC, the chairman and vice chairmen of JFTC are selected from the seven companies, which will be referred to as "the seven largest **SHOSHA**s" hereinafter. As the accounting standards are different among them, we cannot make a simple comparison, however, in fiscal 2014 among all listed companies in Japan, all of the seven companies ranked in the top 30 for their trading transactions on consolidated basis and five of these seven companies ranked in the top 30 for their current profit. (See Fig. 1-3.) This proves that these companies have capacity to flexibly shift and expand their product line and transaction style responding to the changing times and sometimes getting ahead of the times.

The **SHOSHA**, constantly optimizing their diverse trading operations from upstream to downstream of procurement and distribution channels, have developed a wide range of functions and worldwide business/ logistics locations. They have transformed and developed into a business entity unparalleled in the world that vigorously creates value chains and invests in global-scale businesses and projects using trading as leverage.

1-3 わが国の上場企業経常利益上位 30 位ランキング(2014 年 3 月期、連結ベース) The Top 30 Listed Companies in Japan by Current Profit (Consolidated data as of March 31, 2014)



注:2014 年 3 月期決算(ただしセブン&アイ、イオンは 2014 年 2 月期、キヤノン、ブリヂストンは 2013 年 12 月期決算)

出所:日本経済新聞社

Note: Data comes as of March 31, 2014 with exceptions of Seven & i Holdings Co. and AEON Co., Ltd. (As of February 28, 2014); Canon Inc. and Bridgestone Corporation (As of December 31, 2013) Source: Nikkei Inc.

2. 商社が関わる取引の概要

商社は、商取引機能をはじめ様々な機能を駆使してビジネスを展開しています。経済のグローバル化やIT 革命といった大きな環境変化のもとで、商社は、①これまでに蓄積されてきた情報収集・分析機能や市場開 拓機能、②事業経営に関わるノウハウ、リスクマネジメント機能、③IT(情報技術)、LT(物流技術)、FT(金 融技術)、MT(マーケティング技術)などを活用し、機能の高度化、複合化、高付加価値化を模索しています (*1)。 同時に、コンプライアンス、CSR、環境問題等にも積極的に注力しています (*2)。

商社は、時代の変化に対応し、新たな時代のニーズに応えながら、日々進化しているのです。この柔軟性 こそが、商社の最大の強みです。今日の商社活動には、主に次のような特徴があります。

(1) 広範、多岐にわたる取引商品

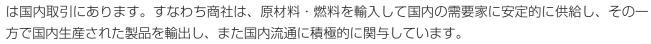
機械、自動車、船舶、航空機、プラント、通信機器、金属、鉱産物、エネルギー、化学品、繊維、食糧、食品など、幅広い業種と、川上から川下に至るあらゆる分野に関わり、原材料から製品、消費財から生産財まで、広範な商品を取り扱っています。また、外食産業、スーパー・コンビニエンスストア、放送・通信事業といった サービス産業にも参画し、成長分野への対応として、ICT(Information & Communication Technology)関連、ナノテクノロジー、バイオインダストリー、ライフケアをはじめとする各種消費者関連分野、環境関連分野などへの取り組みも強化しています。

(2) グローバルで多様な取引形態

活動の舞台がグローバルであり、トレードの取引形態が国内、輸出、輸入、外国間取引の四分野にわたることです。

鉄鋼・非鉄金属やエネルギーなど原料・素材の輸出入や、電力・プラントなど海外プロジェクトに関しては、そのかなりの部分に商社が関わっています。地域的には、米国や欧州、中国をはじめアジア諸国、豪州において、事業への投資とこれをコアにした貿易取引を拡大しています。一方、中南米、中東、アフリカ諸国では、資金調達面での協力などをコアにした取引がより多くなっております。

それらの取引は、外国間取引を除けば、輸出・輸入とも、その基盤



そのため、国内では、既存の商品に対しては、物流の円滑化、川下への展開、販売力の強化・拡充を目的として、 販売会社の拡充を行い、他方、新たな事業展開として医療分野・教育分野・メディア事業などへの参入、さ らにコンビニエンスストア、外食産業、地域開発、リース事業などの事業分野への投資も行っています。



海外では、保護貿易主義の高まり、資源ナショナリズムの台頭等に対して、安定市場の確保、途上国における経済開発への寄与、資源の安定確保の観点から、資源開発などのさまざまなプロジェクトにも積極的に取り組んでいます。

^{*1} 商社の機能については、日本貿易会ホームページ(http://www.jftc.or.jp/shosha/function/index.html)で詳しくご紹介しています。 *2 商社の社会貢献活動については、日本貿易会ホームページ(http://www.jftc.or.jp/shosha/activity/csr.html)で詳しくご紹介しています。

2. Outline of SHOSHA's Transactions

The **SHOSHA** develop their business through trading and various other functions. In a drastically changing business environment with ongoing globalization of the economy and IT revolution, the **SHOSHA** are exploring ways to enhance and combine their own functions and add higher values through making the most of their ① capability to gather and analyze information and develop markets ② knowledge on business management and risk management and ③ technology of information, logistics, financial and marketing. (Note1) They are also actively engaged in activities related to compliances, corporate social responsibilities (CSR), and environmental considerations. (Note2)

The **SHOSHA** have successfully transformed their business activities responding to changes in the needs of this era as well as coming era. It is this flexibility that develops their greatest strength.

The transactions and activities of the **SHOSHA** today are often distinguished by the following major characteristics.

(1) Wide range of products handled

Firstly, the **SHOSHA** are involved in all types of transactions, from upstream to downstream in almost every kind of industry: machinery, automobiles, ships, aircraft, plants, communications equipment, metals, minerals, energy resources, chemicals, textiles, foodstuffs and food products. Similarly, they deal in all categories of products ranging from raw materials to manufactured goods and from consumer goods to industrial tools. They also have begun not just to enter the service sector in such areas as food services, supermarkets, convenience stores and mobile communications, but to become involved in promising new business fields related to information and communication technology (ICT), bio- and nano- technology, life care and the global environment.

(2) Global operations and a diverse set of transactions

Next, the **SHOSHA** are committed to global scale operations and engage in four major patterns of transactions: (a) purely domestic transactions in Japan; (b) export from Japan; (c) import to Japan; and (d) strictly offshore transactions between countries other than Japan. The **SHOSHA** are involved in a large portion of Japan's trade of raw materials such as iron and steel, nonferrous metals and energy as well as in large scale overseas projects like power generation and plant export. In regional terms, transactions in the U.S, Europe, Australia and Asian countries including China have largely expanded, fueled by the **SHOSHA**'s investment. In Central and South America, the Middle East and Africa, business is often inspired by the **SHOSHA**'s cooperation in the raising of funds and other financial arrangements.

Except for overseas intermediary trades, the foundation of both imports and exports is made in the transactions in Japan. In other words, the **SHOSHA** provide stable supplies of raw materials and fuels to Japanese users through imports, and they provide outlets with manufactured Japanese products through exports while playing an active role in domestic distribution.

In Japan, for existing products the **SHOSHA** enhance their distribution networks focusing on quick and efficient logistics, expanding access to consumers and strengthening and promoting sales force effectiveness. As a new business deployment, they are entering into medical, education and media industries along with investing in convenience stores, food services industry, regional development and leasing businesses.

In the midst of rising protectionism and resource nationalism in overseas, the **SHOSHA** aggressively take part in a wide variety of projects including development of resources in order to secure sound markets, contribute to the economic development of industrializing countries and ensure stable supply of resources.

Note 1: For function of the SHOSHA, please refer to the JFTC website (http://www.jftc.or.jp/shosha/function/index.html).

 $Note\ 2: For\ CRS\ of\ the\ SHOSHA,\ please\ refer\ to\ the\ JFTC\ website\ (http://www.jftc.or.jp/shosha/activity/csr.html).$

(3) 巨大な経営規模

商社活動の特徴の第3は、その経営規模が極めて大きいことです。7社の2013年度の連結ベース売上高合計は、81兆円となっています。こうした巨額な売上を構成する要因として、国内外における多くの事業会社の存在があります。例えば、7社の事業会社(子会社・持分関連会社)は約4,000社を数え(2-1図)、一大企業グループを形成しています。また、従業員数も7社の事業会社全体で41万人にも上ります(2-2図)。

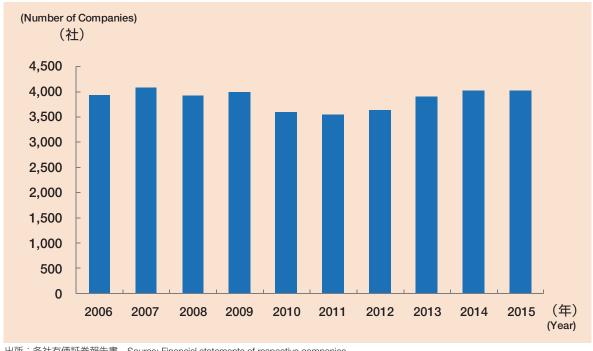
商社は、前述のグローバルで多様な取引で触れたように、既存のビジネスを発展させるとともに、常に新しいビジネス機会を追求しています。新規分野への参入は、事業会社の設立や既存企業の買収を通じて行われることが多く、商社が「会社を創る会社」とも言われるのは、こうした理由によるものです。商社は、これらの事業会社との連携により、取引の拡大と収益の拡大を追求しています。

商社は、7 社合計では 28 ヵ所に及ぶ国内拠点、227 ヵ所に及ぶ海外拠点(現地法人、海外事務所、海外支店)があり、国内外における取引、商品・サービスのニーズ把握、情報収集、リスク管理など、積極的な事業開発を展開しています(2-3 図、2-4 図)。

2-1 7 社の連結決算対象会社数の推移(各年 3 月末現在)

Number of Consolidated Companies of the Seven Largest SHOSHAs (As of the end of March)

	伊藤忠商事	住友商事	双日	豊田通商	丸紅	三井物産	三菱商事	合 計
	Itochu	Sumitomo	Sojitz	Toyota Tsusho	Marubeni	Mitsui	Mitsubishi	Total
2015年	342	862	410	000	450	115	614	4.000
2015	342	002	410	898	452	445	614	4,023



出所:各社有価証券報告書 Source: Financial statements of respective companies

(3) Large sales volume and massive business scale

The third of major characteristics of the **SHOSHA**'s transactions is their massive business scale. In fiscal 2013, the consolidated trading transactions of the seven largest **SHOSHA**s were 81 trillion yen. A major factor enabling these large sales is the existence of a large number of subsidiaries and affiliates inside and outside Japan. For example, the seven largest **SHOSHA**s have some 4,000 subsidiaries and affiliates, forming enormous business group. (See Fig. 2-1.) Moreover, the number of employees for the seven largest **SHOSHA**s and the companies under their umbrellas reaches about 410 thousand people. (See Fig. 2-2.)

As mentioned in "Global operations and a diverse set of transactions", the **SHOSHA**, while expanding existing businesses, often make inroads into new business territories by setting up new companies or buying out ongoing companies and they are naturally termed as "enterprise creating **SHOSHA**". It is largely through close cooperation with these group companies that the **SHOSHA** pursue the expansion of their transactions and earnings.

The seven largest **SHOSHA**s in total have 28 major business offices in Japan and almost 227 overseas locations that include subsidiaries, offices, and branches, where they are actively developing businesses that include trading in Japan as well as in overseas, looking after the needs for products and services, gathering information and managing risks. (See Fig. 2-3 and Fig. 2-4.)

2-2 7 社の連結決算対象従業員数の推移(各年 3 月末現在) Number of Employees in the Consolidated Companies of the Seven Largest SHOSHAs (As of the end of March)

2015年	伊藤忠商事	住友商事	双 日	豊田通商	丸 紅	三井物産	三菱商事	合 計
2015	Itochu	Sumitomo	Sojitz	Toyota Tsusho	Marubeni	Mitsui	Mitsubishi	Total
(連結) Consolidated	110,487	75,448	15,936	53,241	38,830	47,118	71,994	413,054
(単体) Non-consolidated	4,262	5,208	1,706	2,853	4,379	6,085	5,637	30,130



出所:各社有価証券報告書 Source: Financial statements of respective companies

2-3 7社の海外拠点(現地法人、海外事務所、海外支店)

Overseas Locations of the Seven Largest SHOSHAs (Subsidiaries, Offices, and Branches)



Europe and New Independent States

London Brussels Dusseldorf Hamburg Paris Valenciennes Amsterdam Oslo Stockholm Milan Madrid Lisbon Athens Aberdeen Derby Risley Dublin

Warsaw Walbrzych Prague Budapest Bucharest Sofia Belgrade Moscow Saint Petersburg Vladivostok Khabarovsk Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk Togliatti Kiev Astana Almaty Tashkent Baku Ashgabat

Middle East

Tehran Kuwait Bahrain Doha Abu Dhabi Dubai Muscat Riyadh Jeddah Al Khobar Baghdad Frbil Basra Amman Damascus Istanbul Ankara Kocaeli Cairo Alexandria Tripoli

Tel Aviv

Africa

Algiers Tunis Casablanca Addis Ababa Juba Nairobi Dar es Salaam Dakar Abidjan Accra Abuja Lagos Luanda Lusaka Maputo Antananarivo Johannesburg Durban

Asia Beijing

Shanghai

Kaohsiung Harbin Hsinchu Changchun Shenyang Seoul Dalian Busan Tianjin Gwangyang Yantai Pohang Qingdao Hohhot Singapore Nanjing Bangkok Amata Nakorn Suzhou Amata city Wuxi Changshu Hat Yai Zhangjiagang Kuala Lumpur Ningbo Johor Bahru Wuhan Kuching Chongqing Sibu Kota Kinabalu Sichuan Chengdu Jakarta Bandung Changsha Kunming Surabaya Xiamen Cibitung Guangzhou Manila DongGuan Laguna Nansha Taguig Shenzhen Batangas Hong Kong Bandar Seri Begawan

Ulan Bator

Taipei

Hanoi

Da Nang

Vientiane Yangon Nay Pyi Taw

New Delhi

Bangalore

Ahmedabad

Mumbai

Chennai

Goa

Kolkata

Gurgaon

Islamabad

Colombo

Chittagong

Karachi

Lahore

Dhaka

Pune

Quang Ngai

Phnom Penh

Oceania

Sydney Ho Chi Minh City Melbourne Perth Brisbane Mount Waverley Auckland Port Moresby

各社海外拠点数	伊藤忠商事	住友商事	双 日	豊田通商	丸 紅	三井物産	三菱商事
Number of Overseas	Itochu	Sumitomo	Sojitz	Toyota Tsusho	Marubeni	Mitsui	Mitsubishi
Locations	117	116	91	51	119	138	195

[※]三菱商事は2015年3月31日現在、伊藤忠商事、丸紅は2015年4月1日現在、住友商事は2015年5月1日現在、双日は2015年6月30日現在、 豊田通商、三井物産は2015年月1日現在

^{*}For Mitsubishi, as of March 31, 2015, For Itochu and Marubeni, as of April 1, 2015, For Sumitomo, as of May 1, 2015, For Sojitz, as of June 30, 2015, For Toyota Tsusho and Mitsui, as of August 1, 2015

2-4 7社の国内拠点(主要都市)



North America

New York Miami Washington D.C. Dania Beach Boston Seattle Chicago Portland Pittsburgh San Francisco Detroit Fremont Battle Creek Silicon Valley Cleveland Los Angeles Columbus San Diego Franklin Omaha Lafayette Denver Princeton Mesa West Virginia Tucson Georgetown St. Louis Cincinnati Missouri Montreal Tennessee Ontario Nashville Toronto Memphis Woodstock Jackson Calgary Huntsville Vancouver Tupelo Dallas Mexico City Houston Monterrey

Central and South America

Panama Guatemala Habana Quito Caracas Puerto Ordaz Bogota Lima Sao Paulo Rio de Janeiro Belo Horizonte Salvador Manaus San Jose La Paz Asuncion Santiago **Buenos Aires**

Hokkaido	
Sapporo	S
Tomakomai	
Muroran	

Tohoku Region Sendai

Niigata To Kanazawa Toyama

Region Tokyo

Nagoya Shizuoka Mishima Hamamatsu Toyota



Kobe

Chugoku Region Hiroshima Fukuyama

Shikoku Region

Takamatsu Fukuoka Niihama Kitakyushu Imabari Nakatsu Yawatahama Nagasaki

Kagoshima

Naha

Okinawa

各社国内拠点数 Number of Business Lo

Nullibe	er of business Lo	Jations	
伊藤忠商事	住友商事	双日	豊田通商
Itochu	Sumitomo	Sojitz	Toyota Tsusho
9	23	7	13
丸 紅	三井物産	三菱商事	
Marubeni	Mitsui	Mitsubishi	
11	12	29	-

出所:各社ホームページ、アニュアルレポート

Irapuato

San Antonio

注1:地域区分は外務省および国土交通省における区分に準拠

注2:三菱商事は 2015 年 3 月 31 日現在、伊藤忠商事、丸紅は 2015 年 4 月 1 日現在、住友商事は 2015 年 5 月 1 日現在、双日は 2015 年 6 月 30 日現在、 豊田通商は 2015 年 7 月 1 日現在、三井物産は 2015 年 8 月 1 日現在

Source: Annual report and Website of the respective companies

Note 1 : Locations are classified by the definition adopted by the ministry of Foreign Affairs for overseas and by the ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism for Japan.

Note 2 : For Mitsubishi, as of March 31, 2015, For Itochu and Marubeni, as of April 1, 2015, For Sumitomo, as of May 1, 2015, For Sojitz, as of June 30, 2015, For Toyota Tsusho, as of July 1, 2015, For Mitsui, as of August 1, 2015

3. 商社が関わる幅広い事業分野

商社が関わるビジネスは、事業形態も事業分野も非常に多岐にわたります。

大きく「機械・インフラ事業」「エネルギー・金属・化学品」「生活産業」「情報・金融その他」に4分類(注1)した純利益(注2)でみると、2014年度の7社合計の連結当期純利益に占める割合は、それぞれ34%、20%、28%、18%となっています(3-1 図)。

近年は、各社が過去に投資し、権益を保有する石油、鉄鉱石、石炭、LNG などの売上げ増が業績に大きく 寄与してきました。さらにバランスのよい収益構造への転換を図るべく、これらの資源事業に加え、機械・ インフラ事業、情報産業、食料、金融など、非資源事業を強化する取組みが進められています。

3-1 7社の連結営業分野別当期純利益比率(2015年3月期)

Aggregate Consolidated Net Profit of the Seven Largest SHOSHAs by Business Field (Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2015)



出所:各社有価証券報告書より日本貿易会推計

注1. 各分野の内訳は以下の通り:

〈機械・インフラ事業〉機械、輸送機、部品(一部物流含む)、インフラ等

〈エネルギー・金属・化学品〉エネルギー・資源、金属(資源・非資源含む)、化学品(一部エレクトロニクス含む)等

〈生活産業〉繊維、食料、メディア、ライフスタイル等

〈情報・金融・その他〉情報産業、不動産、金融、物流、海外等

注2. 国際会計基準を採用する6社については各社親会社の所有者に帰属する当期利益、豊田通商については営業利益を用いた

3. Wide Range of Business Fields of SHOSHA

The **SHOSHA** involve in a wide range of business fields with various business styles. But their transactions can be mainly categorized into four groups: "Machinery, Infrastructure Businesses", "Energy, Metals, and Chemicals", "Consumer Goods" and "IT, Financial and Other Businesses" (Note 1) and the net profit (Note 2) from each group amounted for 34%, 20%, 28%, and 18% of the consolidated net profit of the seven largest **SHOSHA**s, respectively, in fiscal 2014. (See Fig. 3-1.)

The excellent results achieved in recent years are largely attributable to the growing business of trade transaction in oil, iron ore, coal and LNG, the natural resources in which each company has invested and acquired interests for many years. In addition to the successful trades, which have efficiently worked as a driving force for profit growth, now, the **SHOSHA** are striving to increase trade other than natural resources in order to create a stably and steadily balanced structure in earnings.



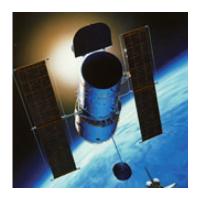


Figure 3-1 Aggregate Consolidated Net Profit of the Seven Largest SHOSHAs by Business Field (Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2015)

Source: Financial statements of respective companies

Note 1: Respective categories include following businesses.

Machinery, Infrastructure Businesses: Machinery, Transport Machinery, Parts and Components (some of the logistics included) and Infrastructure Energy, Metals and Chemicals: Resources and Energy, Metals (natural resources and other than resources) and Chemicals (some of the electronics included)

Consumer Goods: Textiles, Foodstuff, Media and Lifestyle

IT, Financial and Other Businesses: Information and Communication Service, Finance, Logistics, Real Estate and Overseas Business

Note 2: Figures used come from

6 companies that have converted to International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS): Net income attributable to the shareholders respectively Toyota Tsusho: Operating income







(1) 「機械」分野の主な事業

・機械・プラント

商社では、建設機械・工作機械をはじめさまざまな機械を扱うほか、電力プラントや化学プラントなど、海外でのプラント建設にあたっては、グローバルなベストミックスを提案し、ファイナンスから建設、操業、メンテナンスサービスまでトータル・コーディネーションを実行しています。IPP(独立系発電事業)などは、商社の総合力を象徴するビジネスといえます。



・輸送機械

商社の輸送機械ビジネスは、自動車・鉄道システム・船舶・航空機など、陸海空に広がっています。例えば自動車の分野では、世界各地で日本車のディーラー網を構築、あるいは海外における組立工場の設立、日系自動車メーカーの工場の海外進出に伴う部品供給や SCM(サプライ・チェーン・マネジメント)・販売金融を行っています。航空機分野では、国内エアラインへの航空機販売のみならず、ファイナンス・リース、オペレーティング・リース、中古機体の第三者への販売などを行っています。

(2)「エネルギー・金属・化学品」分野の主な事業



・鉄鋼

鉄鋼分野では、商社は国内外の需要家向けに、鋼板・鋼管・条鋼・線材・ステンレス・特殊鋼など、鋼材を幅広く販売しています。内外の代理店網を通じてジャストインタイムの納入を実現するだけでなく、自ら在庫を持ち、また需要家のニーズにあわせて、鉄鋼メーカーから仕入れた原コイルを切断加工する、表面処理工場を設立してメッキ加工するといった付加価値サービスを提供しています。

・非鉄金属

商社は、鉄の他にも、アルミ・銅・ニッケルやレアメタルなどあらゆる金属を扱っています。多くの非鉄 金属は相場変動が激しいのですが、商社は各種鉱山への出資、精練事業への進出等を通じて、長期的安定供 給を目指しています。各種金属の用途開発・需要開拓も商社機能のひとつです。また、実需に基づいた伝統 的な物流取引だけでなく、貴金属等のディーリングや、デリバティブを活用した各種投資商品の開発、商品ファンドの組成・販売も行っています。

・鉱産資源

鉄鉱石、石炭、鉄鋼副原料などの鉱産資源を開発輸入する事業は、資源の乏しいわが国の戦後の経済成長を支えてきた伝統的な商社ビジネスのひとつです。資源の探索、資源保有国政府や権益保有企業との交渉を行い、出資・融資などを通じて権益を確保、鉱山経営にも直接参画しそのオペレーション状況を詳しく把握するなどにより、需要家への鉱産物原材料の安定供給を図っています。

(1) Major business fields in "Machinery"

· Machinery and plants

The **SHOSHA** handle various kinds of machinery including construction machinery and machine tools. Particularly notable is their ability to propose and coordinate a best mix of global sourcing for the construction of power plants, chemical factories and other types of plants overseas, as well as to coordinate various other functions from financing and construction to operations management and maintenance services. Independent power producers (IPP) exemplify this type of business which draws on the comprehensive capabilities of the **SHOSHA**.

Transport machinery

The transport machinery business of the **SHOSHA** spans the land, sea, and air sectors such as automobiles, railway systems, ships, and aircraft. In the area of automobiles, for example, the **SHOSHA** have built dealer networks for Japanese-made models around the world, set up offshore assembly plants, and engaged in component supply, supply chain management (SCM), and automobile sales finance along with the offshore migration of production by Japanese automakers. As for aircraft area, the **SHOSHA** not only sell planes to domestic airlines but also sell used planes to third parties, and furnish financing and operating leases.

(2) Major business fields in "Energy, Metals, and Chemicals"

· Steel

In the field of steel, the **SHOSHA** sell a wide range of materials (e.g., sheet, pipes, rails, rods & wires, stainless steel, and specialty steel) to customers inside and outside Japan. They not only make deliveries on a "just-in-time" basis through their network of domestic and foreign agencies, but may also have their own inventories and offer value-added fabricating services such as cutting coil supplied from steel makers to meet customer needs and plating at surface processing plants of their own establishment.

· Non-ferrous metals

In addition to steel, the **SHOSHA** handle a number of other materials such as aluminum, copper, nickel and minor metals. Many non-ferrous metals are subject to intense price fluctuation. To assure a stable supply on a long-term basis, the **SHOSHA** are investing in various mines and going into the smelting business. Another role is to develop new applications and demand for such metals. In addition to the traditional physical trading based on actual demand, they are also involved in metals dealings, the creation of diverse investment commodities making full use of derivatives and the establishment of and sales of commodity funds.

· Mineral resources

The development and import of iron ore, coal, and other mineral resources are another traditional business of the **SHOSHA** that have been a vital engine for economic growth in resource-poor Japan. The **SHOSHA** work for a steady supply of mineral resources through their integrated scope of services, ranging from natural resources exploration and negotiations with the relevant governments and interested parties to the sustainable maintenance of the ownership rights and interests through financing and direct equity participation, and in the management of mine operations themselves.

・エネルギー

エネルギー資源を十分に持たないわが国にエネルギーを安定的に供給するため、商社は広範な分野で活動しています。流通の川上では原油・LPG・LNGの開発・輸入、川中では石油精製、原油・石油製品のトレーディング、川下では LPG 販売店やガソリンスタンドの経営まで手がけています。最近では、新エネルギーの開発、電力自由化に伴う電力流通事業などへの事業展開も行っています。

・化学品

化学品では、石油化学製品、硫黄・塩などの無機化学品、触媒・脂肪 酸などの精密化学品、電子材料、農薬、医薬、バイオ関連など多様な商品を扱っています。石油化学分野では、より高いコスト競争力を求めて海外での合弁事業に投資、エチレンやナフサ、塩ビ・アンモニア・メタノール製造などの事業を行い、そこからの製品の物流・販売をも担っています。汎用化学品分野では、需要家のニーズに合わせた最適供給を目指す一方、高機能化学品の用途開発にも積極的に取り組んでいます。

・環境関連

循環型社会を目指す各種リサイクル法の施行を背景に、さまざまな分野でリサイクル・リユース関連事業を展開しているほか、太陽光・風力発電事業、バイオエタノール・バイオディーゼルなどの代替エネルギー開発の取り組みも盛んです。

(3)「生活産業」分野の主な事業

・繊維

商社の繊維部門の取り扱いは、衣料だけでなく、インテリア・生活雑貨・寝装寝具・各種産業資材など多岐にわたります。伝統的な綿・ウールなどの原料輸入、糸・織物などの各種製品の流通事業に加え、ブランド開発・輸入・店舗開発及び直営店経営、アパレルに対する内外生産基地活用による生産機能及び SCM などの物流機能の提供などを行っています。また、新素材の開発・販売なども繊維メーカーと共同で行っています。

・各種資材

木材・建材や紙・パルプ・チップ、皮革、セラミック・陶磁器、タイヤ、ゴム製品、各種消費財なども商社の取扱商品です。木材やパルプ・チップ等の供給にあたっては、世界各地で積極的に植林事業を展開し、環境負荷を極力低減させています。また、消費財分野では、スポーツ用品や各種ブランド品などの多様な高付加価値商品を取り上げています。

・食料・食品

商社は、海外からの食料・食品輸入を通じ、穀物・粗糖・水産物・畜産物・ 青果・飲料原料といった原料素材から、酒類・缶詰・酪農製品などの加工食 品まで、消費者ニーズに対応した最適な食材を調達・供給しています。国内 外において、穀物集荷エレベーターや牧場、食品加工業、卸、小売、コン ビニ展開と川上から川下までの各段階で直接投資による事業を展開していま す。



Energy

A stable supply of energy resources is a vital task for Japan, which has few of its own. The **SHOSHA** are active on this front as well. They are involved in the development and import of crude oil, liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) and liquefied natural gas (LNG) in the upstream sector; oil refining and trading of crude oil and petroleum products in the midstream sector; and the management of LPG sales stores and filling stations in the downstream sector. In recent years, they have also started to step up their business in power distribution and development of new energy as a result of the deregulation of the power sector.

· Chemicals

The **SHOSHA** handle variety of products in this field. The list includes petrochemicals, inorganic chemicals (e.g., sulfur, salt etc.), precision chemicals (e.g., catalysts and fatty acids), electronic materials, agricultural chemicals, pharmaceuticals, and biochemicals. In the area of petrochemicals, they are investing in joint ventures in other countries in search of higher cost competitiveness, and are engaged in the production of ethylene, naphtha, polyvinyl chloride, ammonia, and methanol. They also distribute and sell the resulting products.

Environment

With the implementation of the new legislation enacted to create a recycling-based society, the **SHOSHA** are actively approaching new business fields such as photovoltaic and wind power generation, and the development of alternative fuels like bio-ethanol and bio-diesel in addition to the business in recycling and reusing items from various fields, which include PET bottles and other plastic products, electrical appliances, automobiles, and personal computers, as well as other recycling and reuse related businesses.

(3) Major business fields in "Consumer Goods"

Textiles

In Textile Division, the products that the **SHOSHA** handle are not only limited to clothing but also interior goods, sundry goods, bedclothes and various other industrial materials. In addition to the traditional business in import of cotton, wool and other raw materials as well as distribution of yarn, woven goods and other products, the **SHOSHA** take part in creating brand and import, store development and management of stores they operate directly, and provision of apparel production and logistics (SCM etc.) capabilities through use of plants in Japan and abroad. Furthermore, development of new materials and their sales are jointly undertaken with textile manufacturers.

· General merchandise

The commodities that the **SHOSHA** handle include everything from lumber, construction materials, paper, pulp, chips, hides to ceramics, tires, rubber and all sorts of consumer goods. In connection with supply of lumber, pulp and chips, they are actively promoting afforestation projects in all parts of the world and making efforts to curtail environmental burden to the minimum. In the area of consumer goods, they furnish a diversity of high value-added products such as sporting gears and brand-name goods.

Foodstuff and food products

Through import of foodstuffs from other countries, the **SHOSHA** procure and supply the optimal items for consumer wants and needs in all areas, from materials such as grains, raw sugar, marine products, livestock products, fruits and vegetables, beverage ingredients to processed foods such as alcoholic beverages, canned foods and dairy products. They are also making direct investment in Japan as well as in overseas both upstream and downstream in grain elevators, livestock farms, food processing operations, food wholesaling and retailing as well as in rollout of convenience stores.

(4)「その他」分野の主な事業

・建設・不動産

商社が関わる建設・不動産ビジネスは、地域総合開発、国内・海外でのマンション・ 一戸建てなどの住宅の開発・建設・販売・管理、商業施設やオフィスビルなどの サブリース事業も含めた施設運営、賃貸や流通業務、海外での工業団地開発・販 売など多岐にわたります。また商社活動により蓄積されたファイナンス・テクノロ ジーのノウハウを活用した不動産ファンドビジネスなども積極的に進めています。



・情報通信・コンテンツ

商社は、衛星の打ち上げから情報通信ネットワークの構築、携帯電話端末販売事業まで幅広く情報通信事業を行っています。近年ではハードの取扱だけではなく、アプリケーション開発、電子商取引など e- ビジネスモデルの構築、映画やアニメなどのコンテンツ制作および世界各国への販売、衛星放送・CATV など放送事業への出資・運営、各種 IT ビジネスのインキュベーションなどにも携わっています。

・ロジスティクス

ロジスティクスは商社の基本機能の一部です。商社は、製造者と消費者をつなぐ、最適・最速な物流を実現すべく、物流拠点とシステムを整備し、複合一貫輸送体制を確立してきました。物流センターの運営、専用船の保有・運用も行っています。近年では、こうして蓄積されたノウハウを生かし、サプライ・チェーン・マネジメント(SCM)による、取引先や第三者の物流を支援するサード・パーティ・ロジスティクス(3PL)や物流改善コンサルティングなども行っています。



・金融

伝統的な商社金融である企業間信用創造、為替ディーリングやプロジェクト・ファイナンス業務等に加え、現在ではファイナンス・テクノロジー (FT) の高度活用により、各種デリバティブの取り扱い、ファンドの設定・運営管理や販売、M&A、資産流動化ビジネス、リース事業、証券業、投資顧問業、保険関連事業等、幅広い分野への展開が図られています。

・リテール関連

消費者の変化を総合的に把握してビジネスモデルを構築する仕組みの重要性が高まっています。各種カードやネットコミュニティなどさまざまなルートでの消費者関連情報の収集・分析と、それを生かした小売・外食経営やその支援事業、需要予測システムやIC タグ導入、流通合理化支援、店舗不動産の証券化など、ここでもさまざまな機能を複合的に活用した産業活性化・合理化を進めています。

・ヘルスケア・ライフケア関連

商社は、医薬品開発プロセスにおけるさまざまな業務のアウトソース事業や、不動産ファンド・医療品口ジスティクスなども絡めた医療機関設立・経営の総合支援、ドラッグストア経営や医薬・健康関連商品のネット販売、介護用品レンタル卸や高齢者施設の運営など、変化する社会のニーズに対応しています。

・バイオテクノロジー関連

商社は、新技術発掘に R&D 段階から関与し、それを事業化することで収益を上げるなど、先端技術インキュベーターとしてのビジネスモデルを構築中です。特に、バイオやナノテクノロジーなど基礎技術は応用分野が極めて広く、1 社のみで技術開発から製品開発まで完結することはまれで、大学など研究機関やベンチャー企業、大企業などの多様な組合せで事業開発が進められています。

(4) Major business fields in "Other Businesses"

Construction and real estate development

In the field of construction and real estate that the **SHOSHA** are involved, their wide variety of activities encompass integrated regional development; development, construction, sale and management of condominiums, houses and other housing in Japan as well as in overseas; building management of commercial facilities and office buildings including subleasing business; leasing and distribution; and the development and sales of industrial and housing estates abroad. Furthermore, they are aggressively expanding their business in real estate funds taking full advantage of the know-how on finance technology that they accumulated through years of trading.

· IT and content

The **SHOSHA** are engaged in broad areas in this field - everything from satellite launches and network construction of information communications (IC) to terminal sales of mobile telephones. In recent years, their activities are no longer confined to the handling of hardware; they have been participating in the development of applications, invention of e-business models resting on e-commerce, production of contents (e.g., cinema and animation) and its sales promotion worldwide, investment in and operation of broadcasting business (e.g., satellite broadcasting and CATV), and incubation of all sorts of information technology (IT) business.

Logistics

Logistics is one of the **SHOSHA**'s basic functions. The **SHOSHA** have established a multimodal transportation system by developing logistics bases and systems in order to provide the best and fastest logistics services that connect manufacturers to consumers. They also operate logistics centers and manage vessels designated for this purpose. In recent years, making the most of their accumulated know-hows, they offer third party logistics for their existing clients and third parties in a form of supply chain management as well as consultation for more effective logistics.

Finance

In addition to the **SHOSHA**'s traditional financing such as creating credit among companies, foreign exchange dealing and project financing, today, the financial services that the **SHOSHA** provide with their highly advanced financial technology (FT) have expanded into a wide range of areas including the handling of various derivatives, the establishment and sales of funds and M&A, as well as asset liquidation, leasing, securities, investment advisory and insurance-related businesses.

Retailing

The importance of capturing and reflecting the changing consumer demands and establishing customer-centered business models based on them is increasing. In tune with these developments the **SHOSHA** streamline and revitalize their retail businesses by making the best use and combination of their wide range of functionality. Consumer related information is gathered from various sources including their credit card and internet community related businesses. The information obtained is analyzed and applied to the operation and support of the retail and food service businesses. Introduction of demand forecast systems and IC tags, support in logistics rationalization, and securitization of stores and other real estate (REITs) are also some of the examples of their operation.

· Health care and life care

In response to a variety of social needs, the **SHOSHA** are actively developing business in different fields, such as outsourcing in the drug development process, hospital and clinic management consulting, anchored by REITs and medical logistics. These operations also encompass management support for drugstores, the on-line sales of drugs and health related products, the rental of nursing care products and the operation of health care facilities for the elderly.

· Bio- and nano-technology

The **SHOSHA** are establishing a new business model based on the role of incubator of leading-edge technologies, getting involved right from the R&D stage in the discovery of new technologies and growing them into commercially viable profit making businesses. Specifically, the commercial utilization of such basic technologies as bio- and nano-technologies is too widespread to allow any single industry or company to be involved in the complete line of development, from the early stages all the way to commercialization and marketing. Thus, the **SHOSHA** are pursuing strategic tie-ups with the world's top-notch research institutions including universities, venture businesses and major companies to incubate bio- and nano-technology related businesses.

4. 商社の収益構造

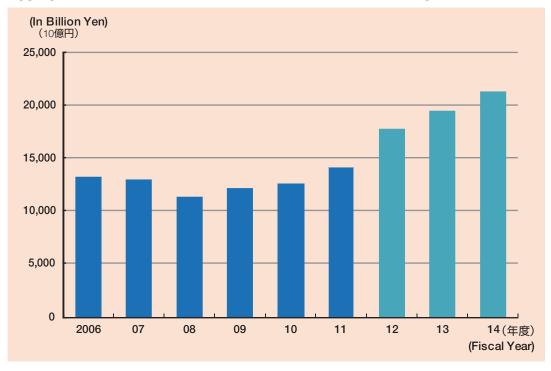
商社の巨大な売上高は、かつて 1980 年代までは、成長戦略の一環として、重要な経営指標の一つでした。しかし、グローバル化が進展し、メガ・コンペティション時代に突入した 90 年代以降は、グローバル・スタンダードの視点から、必ずしも規模を追求するのではなく、ポートフォリオ・マネジメントやエグジット基準の明確化などにより、常に資産内容の健全化を意識しつつ、リスク資産に見合ったリターンの確保、すなわち収益性を重視する方向へと戦略を転換させています。

顧みると、90年代のバブル崩壊後、商社は多額の不良資産を抱えました。このような事態に陥ったのは、 当時、トレード中心から事業投資型ビジネスへの移行が進んでいたのにもかかわらず、リスクマネジメント やポートフォリオ・マネジメントの考え方が徹底しておらず、商社自体が企業体として何を経営指標とすべ きかの判断基準が不十分であったためとも見られています。97年に発生したアジア通貨危機を経て、商社は、 経営改革に取り組み、試行錯誤の結果、自らの事業形態に適した管理体制を確立し、商社の事業投資は、21 世紀に入り、堅調に推移しております(4-1 図)。

21世紀を迎え、世界経済のグローバル化がより一層進み、世界経済危機を経て、新興国経済が台頭し、日本経済が産業構造転換を迫られる環境にあって、商社は資本効率の改善や収益力の強化、リスク管理能力の向上など、みずからの構造改革を進めています。過去の経験を踏まえ、財務体質の改善を図りながら、リスクアセットの積み増しを新管理体制の下で行っており、以前のように負債によるレバレッジ効果を働かせることはなくなっています。(DER/負債比率の低下、4-2 図)

4-1 7社の連結投資残高

Aggregate Consolidated Investment Balance of the Seven Largest SHOSHAs



出所:各社有価証券報告書

注 1. 7 社合計、連結ベース。会計基準移行により、2012 年度以降は 2011 年度以前のデータと連続しない

Source: Financial statements of respective companies

Note: Total amount of the seven largest SHOSHAs on consolidated basis. Due to the conversion of the accounting standards, the data before 2012 and the data in 2012 onwards are not continuous.

4. Earnings Structure of SHOSHA

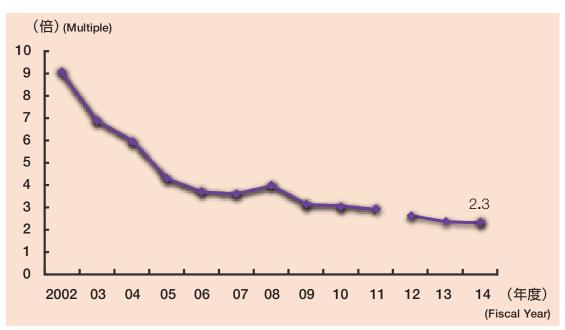
The large sales volume used to be regarded, in the context of growth strategy, as one of the most important management barometers during Japan's high economic growth period until 1980s. However, with the trend toward globalization and mega-competition era starting in the 1990s, alignment with global standards drove a shift in management strategy from going after even larger sales volume to pursuing returns commensurate with the asset risk, that is putting more emphasis on profitability with clearly defined portfolio management standards and loss-cutting and profit-taking rules for conscious maintenance of sound asset quality.

When the bubble economy burst in the 90's, the **SHOSHA** were burdened with huge non-performing assets. During the bubble economy, they started diversifying the business from their primary business, trading to investments in businesses. However, their policy on risk and portfolio management was not thorough enough. Furthermore, the old criteria became insufficient to modify the business benchmarks suitable for them at that point. This is considered to be one of the reasons.

After the Asian financial crisis in 1997, the **SHOSHA** implemented the management reform and established the management system that is effective for their business structure after some trial and error. Since the beginning of the 21st century, their investments in businesses have been growing steadily and soundly. (See Fig. 4-1.)

As the 21st century progresses, globalization of the world economy is advancing further. After the economic crisis on a global scale, newly emerging countries have gained economic power. And Japan faces a pressure to make adjustments to its industrial structure. In such circumstances, the **SHOSHA** are undertaking structural reforms including improvements of capital efficiency, earning capacity and risk management capability. Drawing on the experience in the past, the **SHOSHA** are controlling the acquisition of risk assets under the newly developed risk management framework while improving their financial standings. And they are no longer highly leveraged. (See Fig. 4-2: Declining Debt-to Equity Ratio.)

4-2 DER(負債比率) Debt-to-Equity Ratio



出所:各社有価証券報告書

注:7 社平均、連結ベース。会計基準移行により、2012 年度以降は 2011 年度以前のデータと連続しない

Source: Financial statements of respective companies

Note: Average of the seven largest SHOSHAs on consolidated basis. Due to the conversion of the accounting standards, the data before 2012 and the data in 2012 onwards are not continuous.

2004—2007年は、世界同時好況とそれに伴う資源高を受けて新しいビジネスモデルが開花し、この期間、自己(株主)資本や総資産を効率的に運用し、利益を上げてきました(ROE/自己資本利益率、4-3 図、ROA/総資産利益率、4-4 図)。ROE と ROA は、2008年のリーマン・ショック後の資源価格の大幅下落等を受けて一時的に悪化したものの、2010年度以降は改善しました。2012年度以降、再び資源価格の大幅下落等の影響を受けましたが、非資源事業の利益等が堅調に推移し、全体を下支えする形となっています。

4-3 ROE (自己資本利益率)

Return on Equity Ratio



出所: 各社有価証券報告書

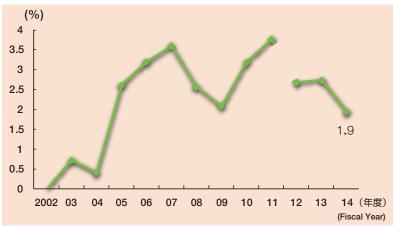
注:7 社平均、連結ベース。会計基準移行により、2012 年度以降は 2011 年度以前のデータと 連続しない

Source: Financial statements of respective companies

Note: Average of the seven largest SHOSHAs on consolidated basis. Due to the conversion of the accounting standards, the data before 2012 and the data in 2012 onwards are not continuous.

4-4 ROA(総資産利益率)

Return on Assets Ratio



出所:各社有価証券報告書

注:7 社平均、連結ベース。会計基準移行により、2012 年度以降は 2011 年度以前のデータと連続しない

Source: Financial statements of respective companies

Note: Average of the seven largest SHOSHAs on consolidated basis. Due to the conversion of the accounting standards, the data before 2012 and the data in 2012 onwards are not continuous.

7社の単体財務諸表

7社の単体財務諸表を見ますと、トレードの実力を示す営業利益を受取配当が上回る傾向が定着しています。2014年度は、7社のうち5社の営業利益が赤字となりましたが、営業赤字は連結決算となる関係会社からの受取配当金でカバーされています(4-5図)。

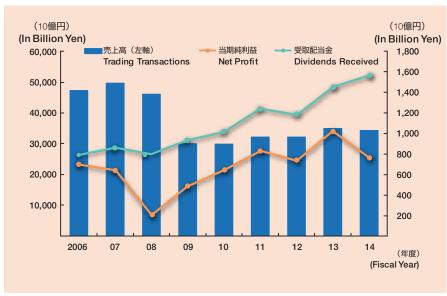
During the worldwide boom of 2004 to 2007, rising prices of resources prompted the **SHOSHA** to create new business models. Under this climate, they increased earnings for their effective management of the shareholders'equity and total assets. (See Fig. 4-3: Return on Equity Ratio; and Fig. 4-4: Return on Assets Ratio.) The Lehman Shock in the fall of 2008 caused resource prices to plummet. As a consequence, **SHOSHA**'s earnings declined and both ROE and ROA worsened. However, they have bounced back and improved since fiscal 2010. And since fiscal 2012, the negative impact of plummet prices of resources has been compensated for steadily growing profits originated from other business fields that are unrelated to resources.

Aggregate non-consolidated financial statement of the Seven Largest SHOSHAs

Judging from the non-consolidated financial statements of the seven largest **SHOSHA**s, there has been a tendency that dividend income is larger than operating income, which is an authentic indicator of trade prowess. In fiscal 2014, five out of the seven largest **SHOSHA**s posted an operating loss, which was offset by dividend incomes from the consolidated companies. (See Fig. 4-5.)

4-5 売上高・当期純利益・受取配当金の推移(単体)

Aggregate Non-Consolidated Trading Transactions, Net Profit and Dividends Received of the Seven Largest SHOSHAs



出所: 各社有価証券報告書

Source: Financial statements of respective companies

(単位:10 億円) (In Billion Yen)	2006	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	(年度) (Fiscal Year)
売上高 Trading Transactions	47,281	49,675	46,119	30,099	29,956	32,208	32,193	35,003	34,360	
売上総利益 Gross Trading Profit	1,058	1,108	953	756	770	796	436	769	769	_
売上総利益率 Gross Trading Profit Ratio	2.24%	2.23%	2.07%	2.51%	2.57%	2.47%	1.35%	2.20%	2.24%	_
営業利益 Operating Income	134	157	-27	-221	-194	-194	-252	-292	-292	_
受取配当金 Dividends Received	792	865	804	940	1,018	1,241	1,182	1,450	1,566	
経常利益 Current Profit	850	904	615	654	761	988	802	1,261	957	_
当期純利益 Net Profit	704	639	214	493	646	832	742	1,019	765	

7 社の連結財務諸表

7 社の連結財務諸表を見ますと、当期純利益はリーマン・ショック後の落ち込みから 2010 年度以降大きく 改善し、11 年度には 7 社中 4 社が当期純利益で過去最高を更新、7 社合計で 1.7 兆円となりました。

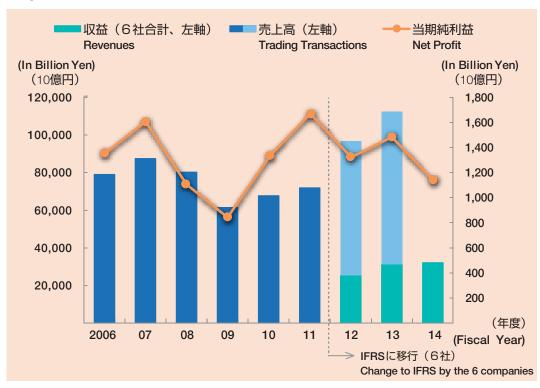
13 年度の当期純利益は 1.5 兆円、14 年度は資源価格の大幅下落等の影響を受け 1.1 兆円(前年度比 23% 減)となっています(4-6 図)。12 年度以降は、それ以前と単純比較はできませんが(注 1)、リーマン・ショック後の落ち込みを上回る利益水準であり、非資源事業の強化等により市況変動への対応が進んでいるとみることができます。

一方、7 社中 6 社が採用した国際会計基準の指標である「収益」(注 2) を見ますと、12 年度 25.3 兆円、13 年度 31.1 兆円(前年度比 23.1% 増)、14 年度 32.1 兆円(同 3.0% 増)と、増加傾向が続いています。

現在、商社の利益の源泉は、トレード収益と事業収益に二分されています。事業投資のリターンにより得られる受取配当金や持分法による投資損益は増加傾向にあり、トレードから事業投資型ビジネスに移行しているようにみえます。しかし、商社の基本は、長年のビジネスで培った知識、経験、海外でのネットワークに基づく伝統的なトレードであり、商社の事業投融資は、市場や顧客のニーズを把握し、バリューチェーン(価値創造の連鎖)の川上、川中、川下の多層的な流通段階において、トレードの拡大を狙いとしている面も持ち合わせています。トレードと事業は、いわば車の両輪であり、この両輪がうまくかみ合って収益を上げていくと考えられます。

4-6 売上高・収益・当期純利益の推移(連結)

Aggregate Consolidated Trading Transactions, Revenues and Net Profit of the Seven Largest SHOSHAs



出所:各社有価証券報告書 Source: Financial statements of respective companies

注 1 :会計基準移行により、2012 年度以降は 2011 年度以前のデータと連続しない

注2:7社合計、連結ベース。収益については国際会計基準を採用する6社の合計

Source: Financial statements of respective companies

Note 1: Due to the conversion of the accounting standards, the data before 2012 and the data in 2012 onwards are not continuous.

Note 2: Total amount of the seven largest SHOSHAs on consolidated basis. For revenues, total amount of the 6 companies that have converted to International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)

Aggregate consolidated financial statement of the Seven Largest SHOSHAs

According to the consolidated financial statements of the seven largest **SHOSHA**s, net profit that declined in the aftermath of the Lehman Shock significantly improved in fiscal 2010 onwards. In fiscal 2011, four out of the seven largest **SHOSHA**s smashed the record of highest net profit in the past. As a result, the aggregate net profit of the seven largest **SHOSHA**s grew to 1.7 trillion yen.

In fiscal 2013, the aggregate net profit was 1.5 trillion yen, and it decreased 23% to 1.1 trillion yen in fiscal 2014 due to the plummeted prices of resources. (See Fig. 4-6.) Although the figures from 2012 onwards cannot be simply compared to those in the past (note 1), the **SHOSHA** have generated profits above the post-Lehman Shock level, which proves that they are taking measures to absorb market fluctuation through fortifying non-resource based businesses.

By contrast, revenues are the major indicator in the International Financial Reporting Standards (Note 2), which six out of the seven companies have adopted, the revenues kept increasing from 25.3 trillion yen in fiscal 2012 to 31.1 trillion yen in fiscal 2013 (up 23.1%), and to 32.1 trillion yen in fiscal 2014 (up 3.0%).

Currently **SHOSHA**'s earnings come from two sources: Profit from trading and profit from investments in businesses. Profit from investments in businesses such as dividend income and equity in earnings of affiliated companies is on the rise, thus **SHOSHA** appear to be shifting from trading to investments in businesses. However, the foundation of the **SHOSHA** lies thoroughly in the conventional trading that was built on years of knowledge and experiences as well as their worldwide network. At the same time, they make investment in and loans to businesses. One of their aims of such activities sees to expand trade in each level of multi-tiered distribution channels within various points in upstream, midstream, and downstream of value chains in accordance with the changing needs of markets and customers. It is good balance between conventional trading and investments in new businesses that can drive earnings growth for the **SHOSHA**.

(単位:10 億円) (In Billion Yen)	2006	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	(年度) (Fiscal Year)
資産 Total Assets	44,966	44,752	40,643	40,863	42,049	45,422	52,731	57,393	61,063	_
負債 Liabilities	34,764	34,349	31,781	30,331	30,958	33,238	37,329	39,632	41,671	
資本金 Capital	1,394	1,449	1,452	1,454	1,455	1,455	1,455	1,455	1,507	
純資産・資本合計 Total Shareholders' Equity	10,202	10,403	8,557	10,532	11,091	12,184	15,402	17,477	19,392	
収益 Revenues	_	_	_	_	_	_	25,282	31,131	*注2 32,072	
売上高 Trading Transactions	78,967	87,412	80,245	61,447	67,699	71,854	71,444	81,321	_	
売上総利益 Gross Trading Profit	4,930	5,335	5,665	4,373	4,895	5,072	4,773	5,437	5,637	
売上総利益率 Gross Trading Profit Ratio	6.24%	6.10%	7.06%	7.12%	7.23%	7.06%	6.68%	6.69%		-
販売費及び一般管理費 Selling, General, and Administrative Expenses	3,325	3,636	3,715	3,539	3,487	3,606	3,611	4,051	4,310	
営業利益 Operating Income	1,590	1,675	1,888	785	1,358	1,426	1,108	1,307	^{*注3} 552	
持分法による投資損益 Investment Profit on Equity Method	426	526	440	403	666	745	663	666	530	
当期純利益 Net Profit	1,360	1,608	1,098	839	1,335	1,674	1,322	1,491	*注4 1,141	

出所:各社有価証券報告書

- 注 1. 会計基準移行により、2012 年度以降は 2011 年度以前のデータと連続しない
- 注 2. 収益については国際会計基準を採用する 6 社の合計
- 注3. 営業利益(2014年度)については開示5社の合計
- 注 4. 当期純利益については国際会社基準を採用する6社は各社親会社の所有者に帰属する当期利益

Source: Financial statements of respective companies

- Note 1: Due to the conversion of the accounting standards, the data before 2012 and the data in 2012 onwards are not continuous.
- Note 2: For revenues, total amount of the 6 companies that use International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)
- Note 3: Total amount of the 5 companies for operating income (FY2014)
- Note 4: For Net Profit, total amount of net profit attributable to the parent company's shareholders of the 6 companies that use IFRS.

商社は、国内外に広く張り巡らした拠点を活かして、市場開拓、輸送・流通サービス、資源開発、新規分野への参入など、業種間の連携を促進するまとめ役として日本経済の発展に寄与してきました。今後、ますます経済のグローバル化が進む中で、商社は、日本経済ならびに世界経済の発展に貢献していくものと期待されます。

日本貿易会では、商社のさまざまな事業活動や日本の貿易について幅広くご理解をいただくため、以下の刊行物を発刊しています。

- ・「日本の成長戦略と商社 日本の未来は商社が拓く」(2014年5月発刊、東洋経済新報社)
- ·日本貿易会月報(月刊)
- · JFTC News (年 2 回発行、英文版)
- ・日本貿易の現状 (年刊、和・英文版)

なお、日本貿易会月報、JFTC News、日本貿易の現状 2015 は、日本貿易会ホームページからご覧いただけます。

「日本の成長戦略と商社 日本の未来は商社が拓く」



(戸堂康之・早稲田大学政治経済学術院経済学研究科教授 [監修]、当会「日本の成長戦略と商社」特別研究会〔著〕、 東洋経済新報社、2014年5月発刊) ISBN978-4-492-76216-5

日本貿易会月報(月刊)



http://www.jftc.or.jp/shoshaeye/index.html

What we have sketched out here is a broad overview of **SHOSHA**'s characteristics, business fields and earnings structure. They utilize their extensive locations in Japan and abroad so as to develop markets, provide transportation and distribution services, develop resources, and enter into new business fields. Until now, the **SHOSHA**, as a facilitator of collaborations across diverse fields and businesses, have been one of the contributing businesses to the economic development in Japan. As the economy continues to globalize, **SHOSHA**'s contribution, we believe, will continue in years to come not only to the Japanese economy but also to the world economy.

Japan Foreign Council, Inc. publishes a variety of books, monthly magazine and semiannual news to support your understanding **SHOSHA**'s active business operations more broadly and closely, and also updating Japan's foreign trade, as follows::

- Growth Strategy of Japan and the SHOSHA: The SHOSHA lead the way for the future of Japan (Japanese version)
- JFTC Monthly (Monthly, Japanese version)
- JFTC News (Semiannually, English version)
- Foreign Trade 2015 (Annually, written in both Japanese and English)

JFTC News, JFTC Monthly and Foreign Trade 2015 are also available on JFTC website.



http://www.jftc.or.jp/english/jftcnews2015.htm

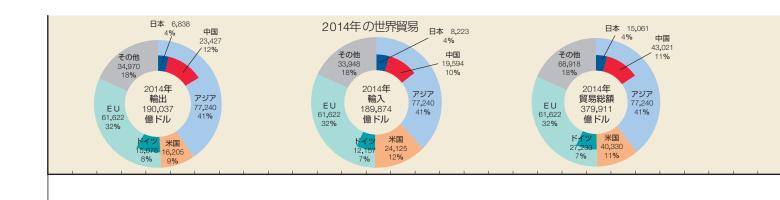
Foreign Trade 2015



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http://www.jftc.or.jp/research/index.html

付表 世界経済と商社のあゆみ

13	110		<u> に</u> り	下征沪	10	리고		יעוני	<i></i>																									
	1 9 4 5	1 9 4 6	1 9 4 7	1 1 9 9 4 4 8 9	1 9 5 0	1 9 5 1	1952	1 9 5 3	1 9 5 4	1 9 5 5	1 9 5 6	1 9 5 7	1 9 5 8	1 9 5 9	1 9 6 0	1 9 6 1	1 9 6 2	1 9 6 3	1 9 6 4	1 9 6 5	1 9 6 6	1 9 6 7	1 9 6 8	1 9 6 9	1 9 7 0	1 9 7 1	1 9 7 2	1 9 7 3	1 9 7 4	1 1 9 9 7 7 5 6	1 9 7 7	1 9 7 8	1 9 7 9	1 9 8 0
世界	第2次世界大戦終結		GATT調印マーシャルプラン(欧州復興計画)	北大西洋条約機構(NATO)調印ココム設立、日本人民共和国成立	朝鮮戦争起る			朝鮮休戦協定調印		バンドン会議			EEC発足	GATT東京総会開催	EFTA発足OPEC結成	OECD発足	キューバ封鎖		GATTケネディラウンド交渉開始	米軍のベトナム北爆開始	中国文化大革命起る	第3次中東戦争起る				中国、国連加盟・スミソニアン合意 多国間通貨調整・スミソニアン合意 インド・パキスタン戦争	英、EC加盟	GATT東京ラウンド交渉開始 第1次オイルショック 第1次オイルショック		ベトナム戦争終わる 第1回先進国首脳会議(ランブイエ・サミット)			第2次オイルショック第2次オイルショックソ連軍アフガニスタン侵攻	イラン・イラク戦争
日本		GHQ、4大財閥本社解散命令	GHQ、制限付民間貿易再開を許可日本貿易会創立(5月)	(単一為替レート 1ドル360円設定)	民間輸出始まる民間輸出的まる	サンフランシスコ講話会議、平和条約調印日米安全保障条約調印民間航空復活	日本、IMF・世銀に加盟	経済自立3目標・4原則(緊縮政策)輸出入取引法施行・年達諸島復帰・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・	繊維商社105件の倒産(戦後最高記録)	日本、GATTに加盟	商社外貨保有制度、商社等本支店間交互計算勘定制度実施	政府、輸出会議に貿易業輸出会議を設置	商社の海外支店等の適正配置要綱発表(通産省)1万円札発行		日米新安全保障条約調印日米新安全保障条約調印	日米貿易経済合同委員会	貿易自由化88% 日中総合貿易覚書	貿易記念日(6月28日)制定日本、0ECDに加盟	日本、一MF8条国に移行新輸出振興税制措置の実施(輸出所得控除制度の廃止)東京オリンピック	日韓基本条約調印	第1回赤字国債発行	資本自由化正式実施	ドル防衛協力(日米貿易経済合同委員会ホノルル会議)小笠原返還	第2次資本自由化実施	核拡散防止条約調印日本方国博覧会日本方国博覧会日本方国博覧会日本方国博覧会日本方国博覧会	対米繊維輸出自主規制宣言 対米繊維輸出自主規制宣言 スミソニアン体制)	日米政府間繊維協定調印中国交正常化	生活関連物資の買占めおよび売惜しみに対する緊急措置に見する法律公布 (スミンニアン体制崩壊)変動相場制への移行(スミンニアン体制崩壊)日本貿易会、総合商社行動基準制定(5月)関易自由化100%決定	総合商社に関する調査報告書(公正取引委員会)	問題について」(公正取引委員会)総合商社に関する第2回報告「独占禁止政策からみた商社	日米漁業協定調印日米漁業協定調印	成田空港運営開始	グラマン・ダグラス疑獄事件東京サミット	日米自動車交渉開始
景気					特需景気	反動不況		投資・消費景気	昭和29年不況	十二 五 5 3	申伐景灵	なべ底不況			岩戸景気		昭和37年不況	与分类	オリンピック	証券不況		Ų.	いざた	まぎ景	気	ニクソン不況	列島	島改造景気	第1次石油危機	安定成長景気	円高不況		公共投資景気	第2次石油危機
商社の特徴			○海	〜 1950 i外からの i燃料のi g獲得 y扱商品の	D技術 周達	うけい 記備			の用						○海外 ○商社 ○原燃	金融料の	の整	備(都 輸入	高度成長 製品輸出 商社斜陽	占市		開拓	ā)			○資源の○大型つ(資源の)	安定供 ロジェ 開発輸力	イルショック~ は給(海外資源 クトへの取り 入・代替エネル 宅供給事業等 〈1973 年商社	開発 組み ルギ	Ě) ナ 一開発))終焉			



	第2次石油危機	行政改革推進本部発足	982 第1回南北サミット	1 1 9 9 8 8
	ハイテク景気	大韓航空機擊墜事件	9883	1 1 9 9 8 8 3 4
	F	NTT、JT民営化 (急激な円高)	985 ブラザ合意	1 9 8
1980	円 高 不 兄	東京サミット日本貿易会、経済団体から業界団体に改組(6月)	986 GATTウルグアイ・ラウンド交渉開始 チェルノブイリ原子力発電所大事故	1 9 8
s: 円高	,	米国、対日経済制裁措置発表国鉄分割、JRグループ発足新貿易保険法施行	8 7	1 9 8
高~ <i>/</i>	バブ	日米牛肉・オレンジ交渉最終決着	988 イラン・イラク戦争終結	1 9 8
バブル	い景気	昭和天皇逝去消費税導入	989 ベルリンの壁崩壊 第1回APEC会議	1 9 8
経済へ	য়	株価暴落始まりバブル現象露呈(2月) 国際花と緑の博覧会(大阪) 日米構造問題協議最終決着	9	1 9
	第平	牛肉・オレンジ市場自由化開放	3091 湾岸戦争 ソ連邦解体	1 9 9
	第1次 成不注	国連平和維持活動(PKO)法成立 自衛隊カンボジア出動(PKO活動)	.000V	1 9 9
	て 況	日の規制緩和措置	993 マーストリヒト条約発効	1 9 9
	カン	自衛隊ルワンダ難民救援出動(PKO) 関西空港開港 関西で港開港	4 ココム解散	1 9 9
199	ノフル類	阪神・淡路大震災 日米自動車交渉合意 日子に10大阪会議	995 GATTウルグアイ・ラウンド交渉妥結	1 9 9
90s: バフ	景気	自衛隊ゴラン高原到着(PKO)日米半導体交渉合意のルーロ本大使公邸人質事件	996	1 9 9
ブル崩壊〜5	第2次平成不注	消費税5% 間である議 (前費税5%) おります (対策を) 日本質易会、創立50周年日米安保条約の新ガイドライン合意 日米安保条約の新ガイドライン合意 (対策温暖化防止京都会議)	997 香港返還 香港返還	1 9 9
夫われ		金融再生関連法成立 長野冬期オリンピック	998 インド・パキスタン地下核実験	1 9 9
nt:	- 丁景気	日本貿易会、商社行動基準(総合商社行動基準を改定、7月)	999 EU通貨統合スタート コソボ紛争でNATO軍ユーゴ空爆	1 9 9
10年	第平原	日本貿易会、国際社会貢献センター(ABIC)を設置九州・沖縄サミット	000 南北朝鮮首脳会談(平壌)	200
	3 次 找不況	国際社会貢献センター(ABIC)、NPO認証取得自衛隊対米支援のためインド洋派遣	001 WTの加盟・中国WTの加盟・中国WTの加盟・中国WTの加盟・中国WTの加盟・ファンド交渉開始・ファン・ファン・ファン・ファン・ファン・ファン・ファン・ファン・ファン・ファン	2 0
		日朝首脳会談	0 2	200
		イラク復興支援特別措置法成立(自衛隊派遣可能)	3	200
○商灶	(自衛隊の多国籍軍参加を決定自衛隊サマワ(イラク)入り	0 4	
継出の一	ハざなる	京都議定書発効「日本貿易会、商社行動基準を改定(6月)	05 中国人民元2%切上 第1回東アジアサミ	2 0
20009	孙景気	日銀ゼロ金利解除(0%→0・215%)	006 中国外貨準備世界 ― 「関連の保証制裁決議」 「原油価格高騰(一時一パレル78ドル台)	
3: 世界同日	ī	「いざなぎ景気」超え発表「いざなぎ景気」超え発表	0 7	200
時好況か		第4回アフリカ開発会議・横浜宣言北海道洞爺湖サミット 北海道洞爺湖サミット	DO8 リーマン・ショック (9月) 中国四川省大地震 中国四川省大地震 中国四川省大地震 (10月) 中国四州省大地震 (10月) 中国四州省大地震 (10月) 中国四州省大地震和平和省大地震和平和平和省大地震和平和平和平和平和平和平和平和平和平和平和平和平和平和平和平和平和平和平和平	2 0
ら世	世界同時不況	日本航空再建 民主党・社民党・国民新党3党連立内閣成立	9 中国建国60周年	2 0 0
界同		国際社会貢献センター(ABIC)、創立10周年	DIO ギリシャ財政危機・欧州ソブリン危機 ジャスミン革命(12月)	
時不況	デジャブ景気	東北地方太平洋沖地震(3・11)地上デジタル放送に完全移行31年ぶり貿易赤字	1	2 0 1
^		日中国交正常化40周年 自民党・公明党連立内閣成立	U12 ロシアWTO加盟	
	欧州危機	復興特別所得税の課税開始(1月~)TPPの交渉参加正式表明(3月)特定秘密保護法成立(12月)	013 米ポストンマラソン・テロ事件(4月)	2 0
		消費税8%(4月~)	014 原油価格下落(一時50ドル台) 第2次世界大戦終紀から70年	2 2 0 0 1 1

○エマージング経済圏への活動深化

○輸入促進や ODA 事業への取り組み拡大 ○新事業領域の開拓(衛星事業・番組供給等)

300円和(南生事業・田旭民相号) (商社冬の時代)

IT産業への参入

○ LT(ロジスティック・テクノロジー)機能の充実

○ FT(ファイナンシャル・テクノロジー)機能の高度化

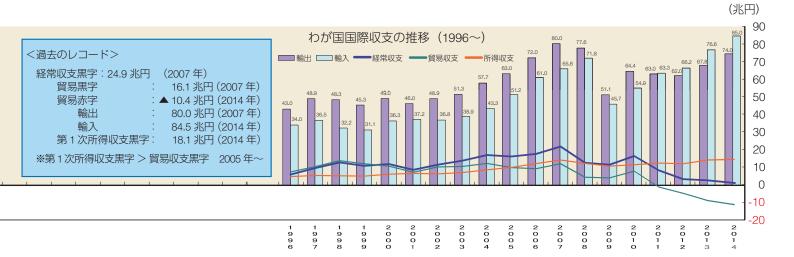
〈IT 革命下の商社不要論〉

○商社機能のさらなる高付加価値化

(資本効率の改善・収益力の強化・リスク管理能力の向上等の構造改革)

○新興国の台頭と新たな市場創出への取り組み

(先端技術・ヘルスケア・ライフケア・環境関連分野等)



The World Economy and Development of SHOSHA

	The World	Japan	Business Cycle	Shosha's Development
1945	The United Nations is established. World War II ends.	oupan	Buoinodo Gyoro	Ghodha d Bovolophionic
1946		The GHQ orders Japan to dissolve the big four family-run conglomerates.		
1947	Marshall Plan:European Recovery Program The GATT is signed.	Japan Foreign Trade Council, Inc. (JFTC) is established in May. The GHQ allows Japan to resume private trading but with constraints.	Post-war Inflation	
1948		3		
1949	The People's Republic of China is established. The Coordinating Committee for Multilateral Export Controls (CoCom) is established. The NATO is ratified.	The exchange rate against US dollar is fixed at \360.	Recession Induced by the Post-war Stability	
1950	The Korean War begins.	The GHQ agrees in general for the Shoshas to establish overseas branches. Japan resumes private trading.		
1951		Operation of civil aviation resumes. The Security Treaty between the U.S. and Japan is signed. San Francisco Peace Conference; The Treaty of Peace with Japan is signed.	Special Procurement Boom	End of WWII - 1950s: Reconstructing & Laying the Foundation for Development
1952		Japan joins the IMF and World Bank.	Brought by the Korean War	-Introducing technologies and equipment
1953	The Korean War Armistice is signed.	The U.S. returns the Amami Islands to Japan. The Export and Import Transaction Act is put into effect. Three objectives and four principles for economic independence: Austerity measures		from overseas -Procuring raw materials and fuels -Obtaining foreign currencies -Building up a comprehensive p
1954		105 Shoshas specialized in textile go bankrupt (the post-war highest record).		
1955	The Bandung Conference: Asian-African Conference	Japan joins GATT.		
1956		The systems that allow Shoshas to purchase and hold foreign currencies and to settle net balances between main and branch offices go into effect.	Expansion Period of the 3rd Business Cycle	
1957		The Japanese Government establishes an export council for trade business under the Export Council.		
1958	The European Economic Committee is established.	Ten-thousand yen bill is issued. The Ministry of International Trade and Industry announces the outline for effective placement of overseas locations for Shoshas.	Contraction Period of the 3rd Business Cycle	
1959	The GATT Conference is held in Tokyo.			
1960	The Dillon Round of the GATT is launched. OPEC is formed. EFTA is established.	The Basic Guidelines for the Liberalization of Trade and Exchange is decided. The Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security between the U.S. and Japan is signed.	Expansion Period of the 4th Business Cycle	
1961	The Dillon Round of the GATT is concluded. The OECD is established.	The Joint U.SJapan Committee on Trade and Economic Problems is created.		
1962	The naval quarantine of Cuba	Japan-China Trade Memorandum The level of liberalization of trade rises to 88%.		
1963		Japan joins the OECD. Trade Day is designated on June 28th.		1960s: Rapid Economic Growth Period
1964	The Kennedy Round of the GATT is launched.	The Tokyo Olympics New tax breaks for export promotion come into effect; The export income credit system is abolished. Japan accepts the obligations of Article VIII of the IMF Agreement.	Boom Brought by the Tokyo Olympics	-Providing credits: SHOSHA's finance function -Importing raw materials and fuels
1965	American bombing of North Vietnam begins.	The Treaty on Basic Relations between Japan and the Republic of Korea is signed.	Post-olympics Recession	in mass < Emergence of the rumored belief that business
1966	The Cultural Revolution begins in China.	Deficit-covering government bonds are issued for the first time.		
1967	The Kennedy Round of the GATT is concluded. The Six-Day War begins.	The capital liberalization officially begins.	Expansion Period of the 6th	
1968		The Bonin Islands are returned. US-Japan Joint Committee on Trade and Economic Problems meeting in Honolulu: Cooperation to support the dollar	Business Cycle	
1969		The Japan-US textile negotiations begin. The 2nd stage of capital liberalization		

1970		The 3rd stage of capital liberalization Automatic renewal of the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty The Japan World Exposition The Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty is signed.		
1971	The Indo-Pakistani War Multilateral currency adjustment: Smithsonian Agreement New economic policy is announced in the U.S.; The Nixon Shock China joins the U.N.	The yen is revalued upward against the U.S. dollar to \308 under the Smithsonian Agreement. The 4th stage of capital liberalization (93%) Japan agrees to a 3-year deal to limit textile exports to the U.S.	Recession Induced by the Nixon Shock	
1972	The U.K. joins the EC.	Sino-Japanese relations are normalized. Okinawa is returned to Japan. The U.SJapanese agreement on textile trade		1970s: Oil Crisis & End of Rapid
1973	The Tokyo Round of the GATT is launched. The 1973 oil crisis The 4th Arab-Israeli War begins. The Agreement on Ending the War and Restoring Peace in Vietnam is signed.	The Act on Emergency Measures against Cornering and Speculative Stocking of Materials and Products Related to Daily Life is officially announced. Fact-finding survey on the largest 6 Shoshas (Japan Fair Trade Commission) The floating exchange rate system		Economic Growth Period -Ensuring a stable supply of resources: Developing resources in overseas -Engaging in large scale projects: Developing and importing resources, developing alternative
1974		Fact-finding survey on Sogo Shoshas (Japan Fair Trade Commission)	Oil Crisis	energy sources) -Expandi
1975	The 1st G6 summit: Rambouillet summit The Vietnam War ends.	The 2nd Fact-finding survey on Sogo Shoshas Sogo Shoshas in relation to Antitrust Policy(Japan Fair Trade Commission)		
1976	The ASEAN is established.	The Lockheed bribery scandals The Act on Territorial Waters and Contiguous Water Area and Act on interim measures concerning an exclusive economic zone of 200 nautical miles are enacted. The Agreement between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of Japan c		
1978		The Narita International Airport begins its		
1979	The Soviet-Afghan War begins. The Tokyo Round of the GATT is concluded. The 1979 energy crisis	operation. The 5th G7 Summit in Tokyo Douglas-Grumman scandal		
1980	The Iran-Iraq War	The Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Act is revised. Japan-U.S. Auto Trade Talks begin.		
1981	The Cancun Summit on International Development: The 1st North-South Summit	Administrative Reform Task Force is formed.		
1982	The invasion of the Falkland Islands	Korean Air Lines Flight 007 is shot down by		
1984		Soviet interceptors.		1980s: Appreciating Yen & Bubble
1985	The Plaza Accord The 1985 Mexico City earthquake	Sharp appreciation of the yen against US dollar Privatization of Nippon Telegraph and Telephone and Japan Tobacco	Yen Expensive Recession	Economy -Deepening the engagement in emerging economies -Strengthening the approach to
1986	The Chernobyl disaster The Uruguay Round of the GATT is launched.	JFTC is reorganized from an economic organization to industry organization in June. The 12th G7 Summit in Tokyo		import promotion and ODA related activities -Developing new fields of business: Satellite related business; distri
1987	Black Monday Perestroika begins in the Soviet Union. The Louvre Accord	The Revised Trade and Investment Insurance Act comes into force. The Japan National Railways is privatized and divided into companies collectively called JR group. The U.S. announces to impose restrictions on Japanese imports.		
1988	The Iran-Iraq War ends.	The U.S. and Japan reach an agreement on the liberalization of beef and orange markets in Japan.		
1989	The 1st APEC Economic Leaders' Meeting The Berlin Wall is dismantled. The Tiananmen Square Massacre	Sales tax is introduced. The Emperor Hirohito dies.	Bubble Economy	
1990	Germany reunifies. Iraq invades Kuwait.	The final report of the U.SJapanese working group on the Structural Impediments Initiatives The International Garden and Greenery Exposition in Osaka Stock market plunges showing signs of collapsing bubble in February.		1990s: Burst of Bubble Economy & Lost Decade - Entering into IT industry - Enriching logistics technology (LT) functions - Sophisticating financial technology (FT) functions < Emergence of the rumored belief that IT revolution would expel S

1991	Coalition forces attack Iraq. The Gulf War The Soviet Union collapses.	Gulf War Beer and orange markets in Japan are				
1992		The Japan Self-Defense Forces (JSDF) are deployed to Cambodia (PKO). The International Peace Cooperation Law (PKO Law) is enacted.	Post-bubble Recession	on		
1993	Maastricht Treaty enters into force. The EU single market is created.	The Japanese Government eases regulations on 94 items.				
1994	The Uruguay Round of the GATT is concluded. The CoCom is disbanded.	The yen rises above 100 yen to US dollar. The Kansai International Airport opens. JSDF are deployed for rescue operation of Rwanda refugees (PKO).		1990s: Burst of Bubble Economy & Lost Decade - Entering into IT industry - Enriching logistics technology (LT) functions - Sophisticating financial technology (FT) functions < Emergence of the rumored belief that IT revolution would expel S		
1995	The WTO is established.	Annual APEC Economic Leaders' Meetings in Osaka U.SJapan Automotive Agreement The Great Hanshin earthquake				
1996		Japanese embassy hostage crisis in Peru US-Japan Semiconductor Agreement JSDF are deployed to the Golan Heights (PKO).				
1997	The Asian financial crisis Transfer of sovereignty over Hong Kong from the U.K. to the People's Republic of China	The Conference of Parties to the Framework Convention on Climate Change in Kyoto The revised U.SJapan Defense Guidelines are approved. The Bank of Japan Act and Act on Prohibition of Private Monopolization and Maintenance of Fair Trade are revised, elim		·		
1998	Underground tests of nuclear weapons by India and Pakistan	The Nagano Winter Olympics The Act on Emergency Measures for the Revitalization of the Financial Functions is enacted.				
1999	The NATO bombing of Yugoslavia in the Kosovo War The European Monetary Union begins.	JFTC publishes the revised Shosha's Corporate Code of Conduct in July.				
2000	The Inter-Korean Summit in Pyongyang	The 26th G8 Summit in Okinawa and Kyushu JFTC sets up the Action for a Better International Community (ABIC).				
2001	The September 11 Terrorist Attacks in the U.S. The WTO Doha Development Round begins. China joins the WTO.	SFDF are deployed to Indian Ocean to support the U.S. ABIC is approved as NPO.				
2002	North Korea declares its development of nuclear weapons. Euro banknotes and coins come into circulation.	The 1st Japan-North Korea Summit meeting in Pyongyang				
2003	The war in Iraq begins. North Korea announces its withdrawal from the NPT.	The Act on Special Measures concerning Humanitarian Relief and Reconstruction Work and Security Assistance in Iraq is enacted for enabling JSDF to be deployed.		2000s: Global Expansion to Globa Economic Crisis		
2004	The Indian Ocean earthquake and Tsunami EU expands to 25 countries including 10 new countries from Eastern Europe. Repeated suicide bombing attacks in Iraq etc.	JSDF are deployed to Samawah in Iraq. JSDF's joining to the coalition forces is decided.				
2005	The 1st East Asia Summit (16 countries) The renminbi appreciates against USD by	JFTC revises the Shosha's Corporate Code of Conduct in June. The 2005 World Exposition in Aichi: Love the Earth Expo The Kyoto Protocol enters into force.	Expansion Period in the 14th Business Cycle	-Adding higher values to SHOSHA's functions: Structural reforms including improvement of capital efficiency, earning capacity, and risk management capability		
2006	The crude oil prices soars (above \$78/barrel at one point). China becomes the world's largest holder of foreign exchange reserves. UN Security Council adopts sanction resolution against North Korea's underground nuclear test.	The end of the BOJ's zero-rate policy (0% to 0.25%)		- Growing significance of emergin		
2007	The U.S. subprime mortgage crisis in August Repeated terrorist attacks in Iraq	The announcement is made that the past longest expansion period during the 6th business cycle is surpassed. The BOJ raises the key interest rate from 0.25% to 0.5%. Postal privatization The 60th Anniversary of Japan Foreign Trade Council				
2008	The Mumbai Terror attacks Lehman Shock in September The crude oil price soars (above \$100/ barrel at one point). The Sichuan earthquake	Japan Air Self-Defense Force withdraws from Iraq after 5-year deployment. The 34th G8 Summit at Toyako in Hokkaido The Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD IV) - The Yokohama Declaration	Global Economic Crisis			

	The 60th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China on October 1	The three-party coalition government of Democratic Party of Japan, Social Democratic Party, and the People's New Party is set up. Rebuilding of the Japan Airlines (JAL)	
2010	Financial crisis in Greece	The 10th Anniversary of ABIC	
2011		Japan completes analog switch off in terrestrial television broadcasting. Tohoku Region Pacific Coast Earthquake on March 11	
2012			
2013			
2014			

2015年(平成 27 年) 3 月期 決算 商社業績表

Business Statement of **SHOSHA**s in FY 2014 (Terms Ended March 31, 2015)

伊藤忠商事 住友商事 双日 豊田通商 丸紅 Itochu Corporation Sumitomo Corporation Sojitz Corporation Toyota Tsusho Corporation Marubeni Corpo

〔単位:百万円〕 三菱商事 Mitsubishi Corpor

(In Million Yen)

資産合計 Total Assets	8,560,701	9,021,370	2,297,358	4,533,693	7,673,064	12,202,921	16,774,366
負債合計 Liabilities	5,812,450	6,404,120	1,706,702	3,229,210	5,994,351	7,805,547	10,718,811
資本金 Common Stock	253,448	219,279	160,339	64,936	262,686	341,482	204,447
資本合計 Total Shareholders' Equity	2,748,251	2,617,250	590,656	1,304,483	1,678,713	4,397,374	6,055,555
収益 Revenues	5,591,435	3,762,236	1,809,701	-	7,834,295	5,404,930	7,669,489
売上高 Trading Transactions	_	_	_	8,663,460	_	_	_
売上総利益 Gross Trading Profit	1,089,064	952,941	197,688	634,572	707,318	845,840	1,209,894
販売費及び一般管理費 Selling, General, and AdministrativeExpenses	810,198	755,190	149,739	465,115	546,630	584,608	998,751
営業利益 Operating Income	272,688	-84,374	33,550	169,456	160,688	_	_
金融収支 Financial Balance	23,439	16,721	-9,580	-3,961	11,063	96,961	158,845
当期純利益 ^(注) Net Profit	300,569	-73,170	33,075	67,571	105,604	306,490	400,574

〔連結〕 (Consolidated)	稲畑産業 Inabata & Co., Ltd.	岩谷産業 Iwatani Corporation	兼松 Kanematsu Corporation	蝶理 Chori Co., Ltd.	長瀬産業 Nagase & Co., Ltd.	日鉄住金物産 Nippon Steel & Sumikin Bussan Corporation	阪和興業 Hanwa Co., Ltd.	日立ハイテクノロシ゛ース゛ Hitachi High-Technologies Corporation
資産合計 Total Assets	326,862	408,824	459,011	84,289	546,525	692,899	651,456	536,705
負債合計 Liabilities	198,335	290,882	340,279	42,815	259,025	509,206	508,706	235,009
資本金 Common Stock	9,364	20,096	27,781	6,800	9,699	12,335	45,651	7,938
資本合計 Total Shareholders' Equity	128,526	117,942	118,731	41,473	287,500	183,693	142,749	301,696
売上収益 Revenues	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	619,632
売上高 Trading Transactions	572,114	691,902	1,117,096	248,396	759,713	2,104,606	1,737,397	_
売上総利益 Gross Trading Profit	39,040	141,034	91,441	22,157	91,991	127,268	55,729	135,961
販売費及び一般管理費 Selling, General, and Administrative	28,266	129,859	69,315	16,604	73,838	98,598	36,622	88,257
営業利益 Operating Income	10,774	11,174	22,125	5,552	18,153	28,669	19,107	46,928
金融収支 Financial Balance	1,345	-1,038	-1,417	130	357	-1,308	-1,473	-2,163
当期純利益 ^(注) Net Profit	8,630	6,199	11,470	4,153	11,318	17,434	9,086	31,093

⁽出所) 各社有価証券報告書

一般社団法人日本貿易会 法人正会員(2015年10月現在、*印:常任理事会メンバー会社)

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*伊藤忠商事㈱	伊藤忠丸紅鉄鋼㈱	*稲畑産業㈱	*岩谷産業㈱ NI帝人商事㈱
岡谷鋼機㈱	*兼松㈱	共栄商事㈱	協同木材貿易㈱ 極東貿易㈱
*興和(株)	*CBC(株)	*JFE商事㈱	神栄㈱神鋼商事㈱
(株)スマイル	*日鉄住金物産㈱	*住友商事㈱	西華産業㈱ 全日空商事㈱
*双日㈱	茶谷産業㈱	*蝶理㈱	東京貿易㈱ 東商㈱
東邦物産㈱	*豊田通商㈱	*長瀬産業㈱	長田通商㈱ 西田通商㈱
㈱野澤組	野村貿易(株)	*阪和興業㈱	*㈱日立ハイテクノロジーズ
*丸紅(株)	*三井物産㈱	*三菱商事㈱	明和産業㈱ ㈱メタルワン
森村商事(株)	八木通商㈱	ユアサ商事㈱	

Regular Member of JFTC (As of October 1, 2015)

ALL NIPPON AIRWAYS TRADING CO., LTD., ASSOCIATED LUMBER & TRADING CO., LTD., CBC CO., LTD., CHORI CO., LTD., D. NAGATA CO., LTD., HANWA CO., LTD., HITACHI HIGH-TECHNOLOGIES CORPORATION, INABATA & CO., LTD., ITOCHU CORPORATION, IWATANI CORPORATION, JFE SHOJI TRADE CORPORATION, KANEMATSU CORPORATION, KOWA COMPANY, LTD., KYOEI SHOJI CO., 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, N. I. TEIJIN SHOJI CO., LTD., 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., THE TOSHO CO., LTD., TOHO BUSSAN KAISHA, LTD., TOKYO BOEKI LTD., TOYOTA TSUSHO CORPORATION, Y. NISHIDA & CO., LTD., YAGI TSUSHO LTD., YUASA TRADING CO., LTD.

⁽注) 伊藤忠商事、住友商事、双日、丸紅、三井物産、三菱商事、日立ハイテクノロジーズは国際会計基準(IFRS)に基づく。「当期終利益」欄には「親会社の所有者に帰属する当期利益」を記載。

Note: Financial results of Itochu, Sumitomo, Soitz, Marubeni, Mitsui, Mitsubishi and Hitachi High-Technologies are based on the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS),

In the table, the data related to Net Profit includes net profit attributable to the parent company's shareholders.

