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Taking on the Challenge of New Possibilities

Mitsubishi first appeared in history about 150 years ago and since then it has continued along with the times.

Our business started with shipping and has now expanded into many fields through Japan’s modernization, postwar recovery, period of rapid economic growth and globalization.

Today, the Group’s independently managed companies have inherited these businesses, working sometimes in harmony and other times in competition.

We aim for harmony between humans and nature and are engaged in creating a sustainable society.

The philosophy forming the bedrock of the current Mitsubishi Group is woven into its history truly from founding through to today.

Amid a drastically changing environment, all of society is being asked what it wants to carry on from history and what needs to be newly added as we head toward the future.

We at the Mitsubishi Group would like to show you how we approach the times and what we are doing to look toward the future.

Ken Kobayashi
Chairman, Mitsubishi Public Affairs Committee
Chairman of the Board, Mitsubishi Corporation
Historical Events Suggest a Vision of the Future

The Mitsubishi Group’s members, many affiliated and wholly owned subsidiary companies, strategically represent a diversified business matrix. Each member within the Group operates with autonomy, while displaying its own characteristics and sharing historical background and management philosophies. The common philosophies are the Three Principles.

The Three Principles are the management philosophies created by the fourth president, Koyata Iwasaki, and are considered to be the “Mitsubishi Group’s DNA,” inherited like an unbroken string of traditions. Backed by these philosophies, the members of the Group continue to look to the future, while actively and openly pursuing their respective operations.
The Three Principles of Mitsubishi’s Business Management Philosophy

“Shoki Hoko” = Corporate Responsibility to Society

Strive to enrich society, both materially and spiritually, while contributing towards the preservation of the global environment.

Commerce is a public undertaking and one requiring corporations to take responsibility for many of the interests affecting the countries in which they operate. This philosophy has been a cornerstone of Mitsubishi’s management policies from its beginnings. In order for a corporation to create sustainable prosperity, it is essential that it operates in a manner that is conducive to achieving this goal for the greater society.

“Shoji Komei” = Integrity and Fairness

Maintain principles of transparency and openness, conducting business with integrity and fairness.

President Koyata was known to have repeatedly cautioned Mitsubishi managers against focusing blindly on profits and losing sight of the Group’s adherence to a high standard of ethical behavior amid unprecedented competition, urging them to respond to competitors’ unscrupulous business practices with integrity and forbearance. He reminded them often of the importance of meeting the expectations of their customers and the public by exhibiting high ethical conduct in all their transactions. He was also well known for his observance of cultural differences around the world and the local customs of the communities in which Mitsubishi conducted business.

“Ritsugyo Boeki” = Global Understanding through Business

Expand business, based on an all-encompassing global perspective.

At the outbreak of the Pacific War, President Koyata made a bold statement about the friendship between international business partners now separated by war: “We count many British and Americans among our partners. They have undertaken many projects with us and so should peace come again, they will once again become good and faithful friends.”
Historical Events Suggest a Vision of the Future

The Four Presidents Who Built the Foundations of Mitsubishi

Establishing Mitsubishi in a Time of Tremendous Upheaval and Change

Yataro Iwasaki Founder of Mitsubishi

A visionary and formidable entrepreneur
When we look back on history, there have always been new businesses arising during times of political and social change. The final days of the Tokugawa Shogunate and the Meiji Restoration that followed in 1868 was one such period, and it was Yataro Iwasaki who had the knowledge and the vision to see a new era coming, and with it the need for strong and organized international commerce.

Yataro Iwasaki was born in 1835 and as a young man worked for the Tosa Clan, one of the most powerful merchant clans of the time. Exporters of specialty goods such as camphor and dried bonito and importers of warships and weapons, the clan initially conducted its business operations in Nagasaki, the only sea port authorized to conduct trade between Japan and the outside world. Due to Yataro’s strong leadership and business savvy, the clan’s business operations were eventually moved to Osaka. When the Meiji government set out a policy of banning the system of clan-led businesses, powerful members of the Tosa clan, Shojiro Goto and Taisuke Itagaki, established Tsukumo Shokai, Mitsubishi’s predecessor, in 1870 to take over the clan’s shipping business. In 1873, the new government enforced the abolition and in the turbulent period of change that followed, Yataro took over the management and formed Mitsubishi Shokai, making him one of the most successful and powerful businessmen in the new Japan.

The early years of Yataro Iwasaki
Very early in his life, Yataro understood the importance of a good education. Studying under a noted scholar of the time, Neiho Okamoto, the boy received an education only the very privileged of his day could have access to, all the more remarkable because of his roots in a small village in Tosa, Japan. Moving to Tokyo under the tutelage of Zosai Okunomiya, a prominent Confucian scholar of the time, Yataro was destined for greatness.

Mitsubishi’s transformation into a shipping company
In 1867, Yataro was appointed manager of the trading operations of the Tosa Clan’s business interests in Nagasaki. As Japan continued to open to Western trade, ports in Osaka, Kobe and Yokohama emerged as centers of commerce, replacing Nagasaki, which had long been Japan’s only officially designated open port. In 1869, Yataro was assigned to Osaka and rose to become manager of the clan’s Osaka operations. In 1870, Tsukumo Shokai was established with three steamships chartered from the Tosa Clan.
Clan, and three years later changed its name to Mitsubishi Shokai. The following year its headquarters were moved to Tokyo and the company was renamed Mitsubishi Jokisen Kaisha.

Under an exclusive contract from the government, Mitsubishi provided the ships that carried Japanese troops to Taiwan in 1874, and later to Satsuma when the Southwestern Rebellion broke out in 1877. This business earned Mitsubishi the trust of Japan’s government and the financial rewards of this business relationship solidified the financial base for the company for the future. During this period, Mitsubishi owned 61 ships, or 73% of the gross tonnage of Japan’s steamship fleet.

1870

The remarkable contributions of Yataro Iwasaki

Established in 1873, Mitsubishi Shokai originally conducted business primarily as a shipping and trading company, but Yataro skillfully moved the company in the direction of diversification, and into mining early in its history. With the purchase of the Yoshioka Mine, in Okayama, the company introduced modern technology that resulted in the discovery of previously hidden rich veins of copper, transforming the mine’s dwindling production to one of Japan’s highest producing copper mines.

This remarkably skillful business visionary further moved Mitsubishi into other businesses that included shipping documentation services, warehousing and financial services. In 1881, the company purchased an extremely unprofitable coal mine owned by Shojiro Goto, in Nagasaki, and with the introduction of new mining technology developed by Mitsubishi, the business became highly profitable. In 1884, Mitsubishi leased the Nagasaki Shipyard and later purchased the facility from the Japanese government, heralding an era of growth that made Mitsubishi one of the world’s leading ship-building companies.

The Four Presidents of Mitsubishi

Yataro
Founder and First President

Yanosuke
Yataro’s Brother Second President

Koyata
Yanosuke’s Son Fourth President

Hisaya
Yataro’s Son Third President

Historical Events Suggest a Vision of the Future
The Four Presidents Who Built the Foundations of Mitsubishi

1874
The company changed its name to Mitsubishi Jokisen Kaisha and its headquarters were moved to Tokyo.

1875
Mitsubishi Jokisen Kaisha became Yubin Kisen Mitsubishi Kaisha.

1879
Tokio Marine Insurance Company was established as the first non-life insurance company in Japan.

1867
The Meiji Restoration (The Tokugawa Shogunate returns political power to the Emperor Meiji)

1870
Tsukumo Shokai is launched to take over the Tosa Clan’s shipping business.

1873
Mitsukawa Shokai changed its name to Mitsubishi Shokai. Mitsubishi Shokai purchased the Yoshioka Mine in Okayama.

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Tokio Marine Insurance Company was established as the first non-life insurance company in Japan.

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1870
A steamship of the Tosa Clan (Library of Kochi City)
A transition of power and leadership

“I am here to announce that I will take over leadership of Mitsubishi and do my best to expand our shipping business. I will strive to fulfill the long-cherished desire of my deceased brother with his same indomitable spirit.” With these words, Yanosuke Iwasaki, the younger brother of the founder Yataro Iwasaki, became Mitsubishi’s second president in 1885. Sixteen years junior to his brother, Yanosuke previously spent a brief period in the U.S., where he studied and learned about American culture and customs, an experience that would influence his actions throughout his lifetime. His international education, however, was cut short by his father’s untimely death in 1873 and the young Iwasaki returned to Japan. Later he stepped into his brother’s role as the administrative leader and became the driving force of a new and prosperous Japanese company.

A strategy for growth encompassing the concept of diversification

One of the achievements for which founder Yataro Iwasaki deserves credit is his efforts to diversify the company’s holdings early in its history. Yanosuke played a
major part in one of these expansions, namely the purchase of the Takashima Coal Mine, in 1881. The previous owner, Shojiro Goto, had acquired the mine from the Japanese government, and owing to poor management and a lack of expertise in the mining business, ran the company into disarray. Yanosuke Iwasaki persuaded Yataro to purchase the mine through his comprehensive assessment of its estimated reserves and business potential. Under new management, the mine later emerged as a profitable enterprise, as new mining technology was introduced. Through his early experiences researching the mining business for his older brother, Yanosuke became Mitsubishi’s expert in mining, later acquiring mines for the company in Chikuho and Karatsu as well as in Nagasaki.

Mitsubishi’s acquisition of property in Tokyo’s Marunouchi district

During Japan’s Edo period, some clans had mansions in the Marunouchi district adjacent to Edo Castle. Following the Meiji Restoration, the area became government property and was transformed into military barracks, drill fields and other military facilities for the Imperial Palace Guards.

Later, the government attempted to raise money for the army’s planned construction of a brick barracks at Azabu by selling the land lots at Marunouchi—an area of about 413,000 m². When calling for bids among the predominant zaibatsu of the time, tender prices were found to be far smaller than anticipated by the government.

Therefore, in order for the government to rebuild its military installations, then Finance Minister Masayoshi Matsukata, facing insufficient government funding for the effort, asked Yanosuke to purchase the property. The young Iwasaki was inspired by his youthful memory of Manhattan, and considered that Japan would need an office district like that of London to support its modernization. With Mitsubishi’s purchase of Marunouchi, yet another era for the growing company had begun.

Honoring duty and integrity for the future of Mitsubishi

With the enactment of Japan’s commercial code in 1893, Mitsubishi was restructured and renamed Mitsubishi Goshi Kaisha. Fulfilling a promise to his older brother, Mitsubishi’s founder, Yanosuke then stepped down as president in favor of his nephew, Hisaya, turning over the reins of power and leadership to the next generation. He continued to be involved in the activities of the growing company in a supervisory role and continued to maintain an instrumental role in the management of the company. At this time in Mitsubishi’s history, Yanosuke was 42 years old, and Hisaya only 28.

Yanosuke went on to become Governor of The Bank of Japan three years after retiring from Mitsubishi, an appointment he received from then Prime Minister Masayoshi Matsukata. In 1896, as the Governor, he established the gold standard system and a collaborative framework with Yokohama Shokin Bank, Ltd., one of the predecessors of today’s The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ, Ltd.

Yanosuke established the Seikado Bunko Library with books that he had received from his former teacher, scholar Yasutsugu Shigeno. Yanosuke was an avid collector of Oriental art and cultural artifacts during the Meiji Restoration, a time when things Oriental were being cast aside for anything Western. A true visionary, Yanosuke understood the value in preserving the heritage of his culture and country. During his lifetime, Koyata Iwasaki also continued to collect items for the library, continuing his father’s legacy.
Transforming Mitsubishi into a modern enterprise

In his early days, in 1886, Hisaya Iwasaki studied at the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania in the U.S. This was the period when great capitalists such as Rockefeller and Carnegie began to emerge in America to build businesses in oil, coal and steel. Hisaya experienced this big wave of American business firsthand.

His exposure to American education had a profound impact on the young Iwasaki’s life and upon his return to Japan, he built himself a Western-style house designed by a British architect, Josiah Conder, and surrounded it with gardens reminiscent of the American countryside. Today, the Tokyo Metropolitan Government owns the house and gardens, so the public may now enjoy this splendid representation of Western-style living.

Transforming Mitsubishi into a leading shipbuilder

In 1895, Nippon Yusen built one of six passenger-cargo vessels (6,000-ton class) for a European line at the Nagasaki Shipyard. Until this time, only British companies had the shipbuilding capabilities to construct this size of commercial ship. The ship, Hitachi Maru, was the first of its size for the Nagasaki Shipyard, and the experience gained from the construction of this vessel set the stage for a growing number of orders for larger vessels, including an order for the 13,000-ton class luxury liner, TENYO MARU, and many subsequent orders for large-scale battleships.

The Four Presidents Who Built the Foundations of Mitsubishi

First Step toward Modern Management

Hisaya Iwasaki The Third President of Mitsubishi

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Creating a modern corporate management system

In 1908, Hisaya introduced into Mitsubishi a management system very much like today’s system of operational divisions. The aim of this change was to give each division responsibilities and cost consciousness in order to further expand the company’s businesses. Mitsubishi Goshi Kaisha consisted of the divisions of banking, shipbuilding, administration, mining, sales, and real estate, to which direct management authority was then transferred. This move was a decisive and strategic gain for the growing Mitsubishi, increasing both efficiency and profitability as a corporate enterprise. The introduction of the division system was the first step in Mitsubishi’s transformation from a one-man rule company to a truly modern corporate structure, equipped to meet the challenges of a rapidly changing and increasingly international business environment.

Major contributions even in retirement

In 1916, while Japan prospered during the war boom of WWI, Hisaya stepped down as president and entrusted the reigns of leadership to his cousin Koyata Iwasaki. At the time Hisaya was 50 years old, and he felt he could confidently entrust the business to his successor at such a time of robust economic growth. It was a truly selfless decision, and having passed over the reins of power, Hisaya refrained from interfering in the business of Mitsubishi Goshi Kaisha.

Following his retirement, Hisaya Iwasaki worked to contribute to society, while also being involved in agriculture and cattle raising at Koiwai Farm. In 1924, he established The Toyo Bunko Foundation, which has become one of the world’s leading centers for Asian studies. Currently, the facility houses about 950 thousand documents and many artifacts for public viewing.

George Ernest Morrison and the ex libris of his collection. After being purchased by Hisaya Iwasaki, the Morrison Collection provided the foundation for the Toyo Bunko.
A voice of reason during a time of despair

On October 20, 1945, only two months following Japan’s surrender to the Allied Forces, Japan was dealt a further economic hardship when the Allied Command ordered the disbanding of all zaibatsu, the nation’s industrial and financial business conglomerates. The order was given because Allied Command considered the military and the zaibatsu to have been ultimately responsible for driving Japan into the war, and sought to break up economic forces that exercised totalitarian monopolistic power. The hard work of many went unrecognized at the time of the dissolution of these zaibatsu corporations, and among them, the work of Yataro Iwasaki and the Mitsubishi Group. Koyata Iwasaki, the founder’s nephew and fourth president of Mitsubishi, was an outspoken advocate, asserting publicly that Mitsubishi was a friend to many business partners around the world and that it had never engaged in dishonorable business practices.

A champion of internationalism and goodwill in a time of discord

Koyata Iwasaki was the most international spirited Japanese businessperson of his era, having completed his formal education at the famed University of Cambridge in England. Despite the spirit of internationalism and social justice he engendered, at the outbreak of hostilities following Japan’s attack on Pearl Harbor, Koyata Iwasaki stated at a speech given to the assembled top executives of each Mitsubishi Group company: “Now our nation has come to a decision. And although my personal ideas regarding diplomacy depart from those of the nation, we are all now called upon to follow the order of our Emperor, to be united and to endeavor with all our strength for the nation.” A small voice of reason in a time of turmoil and growing call to arms, Koyata urged the nation to look beyond the current state of affairs, and envision a time when internationalism and peace would prevail. A forward thinker, Koyata Iwasaki spoke of the day when people everywhere could work towards the global good. He was a man dedicated to the ideas of international understanding and
the globalization of markets, long before the concepts and phrases had entered our modern lexicon. His idea of ‘corporate responsibility to society’ guiding individual and corporate actions, known in Japanese as shoki hoko, would define one of Mitsubishi’s guiding principles for decades to come. It is important to remember, that during the turbulent years of WWII and in its aftermath, the Mitsubishi Group continued its responsible stewardship of its associated British and American business interests in Japan and the region, in this spirit of Koyata’s dedication to internationalism.

A proponent of cooperation and accountability in a time of transition

Koyata’s strong conviction that integrity and fairness were the foundation of all business remains a cornerstone of Mitsubishi’s management philosophy today. Amidst the economic depression of the early 20th century, Mitsubishi’s operations were guided by a set of core principles. With the nation hard hit by the difficult economic times, Koyata advocated responsible action and assistance to manufacturers, producers and the public Mitsubishi served. Placing an unwavering commitment to quality and fair business practices, Mitsubishi survived and prospered and in many instances took a leadership role in moving the industries in which it conducted business to profitability and sustainable prosperity. In 1934, his ideas became officially accepted as Mitsubishi’s guiding principles, and these principles would lead the company to greatness in the 20th century and beyond.

Development of the Marunouchi district

Tokyo’s Marunouchi district, which had developed as a focal area for the army of the new government following the Meiji Restoration, gradually transformed itself into the nation’s nerve center for business activities. In 1894, the first modern office building was constructed in the British red-brick architectural style and in 1914, the country’s landmark Tokyo Station was opened as the transportation hub of the nation.

The early 1920s, saw construction of American-style office buildings for Japan’s growing business center. These were large and could be built relatively quickly. It was at this time that Koyata made the decision to build Mitsubishi’s new building. The former Marunouchi Building was a landmark structure, which opened on February 20, 1923, after being built in record time using new construction technology by a leading New York construction firm. Less than a year after its completion, the Marunouchi Building survived the Great Kanto Earthquake of 1923, which devastated most of the Tokyo skyline. The famous icon facing Tokyo Station was demolished in 1999 as part of a massive redevelopment project for the district. In 2002, a new Marunouchi Building was completed. It has become a familiar landmark in the Marunouchi area.
Reestablishing a corporate identity
Following the end of WWII, the Allied Forces in Japan demanded the dissolution of the zaibatsu that had held so much power in the prewar period ending nearly 70 years of Mitsubishi's leadership by four generations of the Iwasaki family. In September 1946 the company disbanded its headquarters, and its network of affiliates and subsidiaries were all re-launched as independent companies. Moreover, GHQ orders strictly prohibited the use of the Mitsubishi trade name or logo.

The San Francisco Peace Accord in 1952 brought about a repeal of the ban on using zaibatsu trade names and logos. With this change, former Mitsubishi Group companies reclaimed the Mitsubishi name and in 1954, the once-divided Mitsubishi Corporation conducted a series of mergers leading to an overall merger into a single entity.

A new era in weather forecasting
The typhoon Isewan struck the Kii Peninsula on September 26, 1959, killing more than 5,000 and injuring about 40,000 Japanese citizens, and becoming Japan's most destructive typhoon in more than a century. In the wake of this natural disaster, the Japanese government moved to build weather warning facilities, establishing a weather observatory on the summit of Mt. Fuji and ushering in a new era of meteorological observation systems throughout the country. Mitsubishi Electric Corporation received the order to build the facility.

On August 15, 1964, construction of the radar towers atop Mt. Fuji was completed, establishing Japan's first early-warning weather system. The range of the new facility was 800 kilometers. Over the following 35 years, the Mt. Fuji radar system continued to play a key role in Japan's early-warning weather systems.

In March 2000, the Mt. Fuji radar system was recognized as an important milestone by the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc. (IEEE) of the U.S., as a noteworthy example in the history of electrical engineering for weather radar operation.

Rebuilding Japan—a Transitional Process for Mitsubishi

The Regeneration of the Mitsubishi Group

The signing of the San Francisco Peace Treaty in 1951 ©JIJI PRESS

The signing of the San Francisco Peace Treaty in 1951 ©JIJI PRESS
The Tokyo Olympics and the regeneration of the Mitsubishi Group

In 1964, Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd. (MHI) completed the reunification of its former companies. In September of the same year, the Mitsubishi Public Affairs Committee was established with the mission of increasing the Mitsubishi Group’s involvement in community activities and its contribution to society overall. The move was also designed to increase public recognition for the Mitsubishi brand and to enhance communication among the growing numbers of companies comprising the Mitsubishi Group. In October of the same year, the opening of the Tokyo Olympics realized Japan’s long-held desire and allowed the country to demonstrate to the whole world that it had truly recovered.

A new era in corporate responsibility and leadership

During the 1960s, enterprises closely aligned with Mitsubishi began to strengthen their mutual links. At the same time, Mitsubishi took a positive approach to foreign capital. For example, Mitsubishi Petrochemical Co., Ltd. (currently Mitsubishi Chemical Holdings Corporation) was established in 1956 as a joint venture with Royal Dutch Shell Group; Mitsubishi Reynolds Aluminum Co., Ltd. (currently Mitsubishi Aluminum Co., Ltd.) and Mitsubishi Precision Co., Ltd. were formed in 1962 as joint ventures with Reynolds International, Inc. and General Precision Inc., respectively.

The rapid growth of the Japanese economy during the 1950s and 60s was due in no small part to the astounding growth in the manufacture of consumer products and the expansion of consumer markets. Following close behind was growth in credit card businesses, of which Mitsubishi was a key player, organizing Diamond Credit Co., Ltd. (currently Mitsubishi UFJ NICOS Co., Ltd.) in 1967.
In 1970, the Mitsubishi Group commemorated its centennial year in business, and established the Mitsubishi Foundation in 1969. The Foundation is an active supporter of a wide range of academic research and social welfare programs. In 1970, the Group formed Mitsubishi Research Institute.

During the occupation of Japan by the Allied Forces following the end of WWII, the zaibatsu were disbanded and their trade names abolished. In the decades of reconstruction following this difficult period in Japanese modern history, Mitsubishi was able to maintain a corporate identity despite its organizational dissolution through the nurturing of its original management principles, embodied in the themes of Corporate Responsibility to Society, Integrity and Fairness, and Global Understanding through Business.

To mark its centennial anniversary, the Group sponsored the Mitsubishi Pavilion at the Japan World Exposition in Osaka in 1970. In subsequent years, Mitsubishi has continued to maintain a high profile in international business and has also participated in other international events, including the ‘75 Okinawa International Ocean Expo, the Kobe Portopia ’81 Exposition, the ‘85 International Exhibition in Tsukuba, the ’90 International Garden and Greenery Exposition in Osaka, and the 2005 World Exposition in Aichi. Its participation in these international gatherings is a reflection of the Group’s determination to contribute to the promotion of international understanding and a better world for all people.

‘Slow’ but ‘Steady’ are trademark characteristics of Mitsubishi’s long-term approach to business growth and contribution to society

Throughout the years of Japan’s ‘bubble economy,’ primarily during the 1980s and early 1990s, the Mitsubishi Group continued to serve customers and manage assets following a careful and determined approach to business. The strength exhibited by Mitsubishi during the years of economic turmoil following this period, reflects its adherence to the basic corporate philosophy and management principles that have guided Mitsubishi’s business affairs for more than a century.

This steadfast approach to business was woven into Mitsubishi’s DNA by President Koyata in the years immediately following WWII, when Japan’s economy had succumbed to a speculative boom fueled by post-war recovery demand. The president sent out a memo urging managers to eschew harmful, empty business practices based on easy speculation and short-term profit, and to foster instead a culture based on a slow but steady approach to management.

Over half a century later during Japan’s bubble economy, Mitsubishi’s core philosophy protected the company from the folly of over-investment in the heat of the boom, allowing the Group to emerge from the bubble’s collapse relatively unscathed with only a few bad debts on its books.

The birth of a world-class business district

Tokyo’s Marunouchi district has undergone development to become Japan’s premier business center, and Mitsubishi Estate has been at the center of redevelopment initiatives to transform Otemachi, Marunouchi and Yurakucho, the area
between Tokyo Station and the Imperial Palace, into a diverse district that serves as the face of Japan.

Since the announcement to rebuild the Marunouchi Building in 1995, the vicinity of Tokyo Station has been subject to major redevelopment. The successive completion of reconstructed buildings, such as the Marunouchi Building in 2002, the Industry Club of Japan, Mitsubishi UFJ Trust and Banking Building in 2003, Marunouchi MY PLAZA and Marunouchi Oazo in 2004, the Tokyo Building in 2005, “Tokyo Tokiwabashi” project, which includes the goal of completing construction of Japan’s tallest office building at approximately 390 meters (1,279 feet) by 2027.

Moving beyond conventional manufacturing

The Mitsubishi Regional Jet (MRJ) made its first flight as Japan’s first domestically developed passenger jet in November 2015. The MRJ business is promoted by Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd., as a new business venture that harnesses the technologies accumulated through its aerospace operations. The commercial aircraft business is expected to become a potential new pillar for the domestic industry going forward. The MRJ is expected to drive medium- to long-term growth for the Japanese industry and to go beyond the rubric of single company manufacturing. Moreover, by forming new networks that connect different regions, the MRJ is expected to serve as an important means of transportation helping to revitalize regions.

The Mitsubishi Group embarks on a new journey to the frontiers of space

In March 2008, Japan’s first manned experiment space station, the Japanese Experiment Module “Kibo,” was connected to the International Space Station (ISS) and in August that year the first experiment was carried out, thereby beginning a new era of the full utilization of ISS. The Mitsubishi Group’s businesses originated with marine transportation. Through its pursuit of “Global Understanding through Business” (“Ritsugyo Boeki”) one of the Group’s Three Principles, the Mitsubishi Group is now moving beyond the confines of the Earth to the frontiers of space.

KOUNOTORI is an unmanned cargo transporter spacecraft designed to transport up to six tons of food, experiment devices and other supplies to the International Space Station. Under the leadership of the Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency (JAXA), Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Mitsubishi Electric Corporation and other companies continue to play a central role in manufacturing the transporter. Japanese technological expertise has been highly applauded with respect to the transporter. The KOUNOTORI is the world’s only cargo transporter spacecraft that can deliver to the ISS large freight and external space-station equipment that is too large to pass through the docking port where personnel can enter. This is made possible by the transporter’s large hatch and the unpressurized Logistics Carrier.

The Mitsubishi Group’s businesses have therefore been highly applauded with respect to the transporter. The KOUNOTORI is the world’s only cargo transporter spacecraft that can deliver to the ISS large freight and external space-station equipment that is too large to pass through the docking port where personnel can enter. This is made possible by the transporter’s large hatch and the unpressurized Logistics Carrier.

and the Shin-Marunouchi Building and the Peninsula Tokyo in 2007, have brought vitality and prosperity to the area.

Redevelopment activities that began in 2008 focused on updating the overall functionality of the area as a whole to extend and enhance its neighborhood ambiance. The Marunouchi Park Building and Mitsubishi Ichigokan were completed in April 2010. Mitsubishi Ichigokan was resurrected and stands on the same site as the original building, which was completed in 1894. This was followed by the completion of the Marunouchi Eiraku Building in January 2012, and Otemachi Financial City North and South Towers in October of the same year. The Otemachi Financial City Grand Cube was completed in 2016, a traditional Japanese inn was invited to develop a facility on an adjacent site, and serviced apartments were incorporated in the Otemachi Park Building that was completed in 2017, creating the first residential facility for the Otemachi district. These undertakings helped to further strengthen the area’s function as a global business center. At present, Mitsubishi Estate is proceeding with urban development towards a new landmark for Tokyo by promoting the Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd.
Aiming for a Sustainable Society

The Mitsubishi Group’s basic management philosophy is known as the Three Principles (see page 3). One of these is Shoki Hoko or “Corporate Responsibility to Society,” meaning that as it conducts its business, the company should strive to enrich society, both materially and spiritually, while contributing to the preservation of the global environment.

Countries around the world are facing numerous social and environmental issues. The Mitsubishi Group is striving to resolve them in line with this philosophy. This section introduces some of these initiatives.

Realizing a recycling-oriented society

Our modern lifestyle has involved continual mass production, mass consumption, and mass disposal. Consequently, we now face issues such as depletion of natural resources and environmental destruction. To resolve these issues, we need to build a recycling-oriented society that makes efficient use of finite resources and recovers them for reuse. The Mitsubishi Group is working to build a recycling-oriented society, with initiatives that include leveraging cutting-edge technologies, creating new environmentally considerate materials and producing reusable energy.

Global warming countermeasures and renewable energy

Global warming is already having serious impacts on the natural environment and human life. This issue therefore demands urgent action.

Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd. is broadly engaged in resolving energy related issues. Current initiatives include efforts to increase the efficiency of conventional power stations and reduce their CO₂ emissions through state-of-the-art gas turbine combined cycle (GTCC) power generation, centered on the world’s most efficient gas turbines. In efforts to introduce renewable energy, Mitsubishi Heavy Industries is undertaking research and development in fields such as wind power generation, hydropower generation, and biomass power generation. Wind power generation is expected to provide greater electric power due to the powerful wind force that can be harnessed, especially in offshore installations. MHI Vestas Offshore Wind A/S, established as a joint venture with a leading Danish wind turbine manufacturer, has installed the world’s largest turbines by output capacity (8 MW) at an offshore wind farm and is currently verifying a 9.5 MW wind turbine. The company has been operating mainly in Europe and is continuing to expand sales in U.S. and Asian markets as a world-leading offshore wind turbine OEM.

Mitsubishi Corporation aims to achieve a renewable energy composition of over 20% of total attributable power generation by 2030. Mitsubishi Corporation takes part in four wind generation businesses using MHI Vestas wind turbine generators in the Netherlands, Belgium, and the U.K. The Netherlands operations which started in 2015, combined with the three other projects pending completion, will collectively be capable of generating energy for over 2.3 million households. Mitsubishi Corporation pursues the realization of sustainable societies through its diverse businesses in a wide range of territories and regions.

In geothermal power generation, Mitsubishi Materials Corporation’s initiatives deserve attention. The company is engaged in power generation at the Onuma Geothermal Power Plant in Akita Prefecture and in a joint steam supply business with Mitsubishi Gas Chemical Company, Inc. at the Sumikawa Geothermal Power Plant. In 2010, Mitsubishi Materials established Yuzawa Geothermal Power Corporation in partnership with Electric Power Development Co., Ltd. and Mitsubishi Gas Chemical, and is now advancing construction of the Wasabizawa Geothermal Power Plant with a view to starting operations in

Onuma Geothermal Power Plant
2019. Furthermore, in October 2015, Mitsubishi Materials established Appi Geo-
thermal Energy Corporation in Iwate Prefecture with Mitsubishi Gas Chemical. Appi Geo-
thermal Energy Corporation com-
pleted an environmental impact survey of the area in March 2018, and partnered with Electric Power Development Co., Ltd. in June 2018 to deliberate the start of con-
struction of a geothermal power generation fac-
ty after 2019.

In solar power generation systems, the Group has started projects by LM Sun

Power Co., Ltd., which was jointly estab-
lished by Mitsubishi Materials and Mitsubishi UFJ Lease & Finance Company Limited.

AGC Inc. contributes to more com-
fortable, energy-saving office buildings and stores through the sales of ATTOCH®, a low-E glass for on-site retrofitting instal-
lation that uses SunJoule®, which inte-
grates building glass modules with solar cells to enable power generation with assured lighting and durability.

Mitsubishi Research Institute, Inc. (MRI) established Takacho Yasudago Mega Solar Hatsuden LLC in Takacho, Hyogo Prefecture through joint invest-
ment with other companies, and started operating the approximately 14.5 MW plant in November 2016. In addition, MRI has established Mega Solar Business Fund in ei-cho, Kagoshima Prefecture in cooperation with Mitsubishi UFJ Morgan Stanley Securities Co., Ltd. and is engaged in business as an asset manager. Through these projects of spreading renewable energy, MRI contributes to securing long-term stable energy in Japan and controlling global warming.

Moreover, electric vehicles and fuel cell vehicles are becoming a familiar part of our everyday lives. Mitsubishi Fuso

Truck & Bus Corporation has advanced the industry’s most fuel-efficient clean diesel vehicles, and launched a fully elec-
tric light-duty truck, the eCanter, in the second half of 2017 for urban delivery companies in Europe, the U.S. and Japan.

JXTG Nippon Oil & Energy Corpora-
tion is currently operating 40 hydrogen refueling stations mainly in four major areas in Japan.

AGC’s next-generation refrigerant
AMOLEA® 1224yd is a part of its AMOLEA®
brand of next-generation refrigerants and solvents. The new refrigerant
is mainly used in centrifugal chillers, binary cycle genera-
tors, and waste heat recovery
heat pumps, and seeks to dra-
matically reduce global warming potential (GWP) while retaining the same level of performance as a refrigerant.

Recycling technology
Recently, the expression “urban mines” has entered the public lexicon. Scrap, such as house-
hold appliances, PCs and smartphones, contains a wealth of precious metals that are expected to rival mineral resources in resource-rich countries. Scrap that con-
tains these precious metals has come to be known as “urban mines.”

Mitsubishi Materials is helping to recover precious metals from urban mines. The second E-scrap center at the Naoshima Smelting and Refinery in Kagawa Prefecture, completed in April 2016, receives electronic circuit board scrap, also known as E-scrap, and recov-
ers precious metals such as gold and silver. MM Metal Recycling B.V. was also newly established in the Netherlands to facilitate efficient delivery of E-scrap over-
seas. The Group’s acceptance and pro-
cessing capacity, including at the Onahama Smelting and Refinery amounts to about 160,000 tons annually, and remains the largest in the world.

Disposal of plastic waste is also a serious environmental issue. Lightweight, able to be processed into any shape or color and cheap to produce, plastic is an essential part of our comfortable daily lives; however, discarded used plastic creates a hefty burden at the waste pro-
cessing stage. One solution that is
drawing attention is biodegradable plastics. These are broken down naturally into water and CO² by microorganisms in the natural world, making them environmen-
tally friendly.

Mitsubishi Chemical Holdings Corpo-
ration manufactures and sells biodegrad-
able plastic, while Mitsubishi Chemical Agri Dream Co., Ltd. of the Mitsubishi Chemical Group manufactures and sells CAELUCCI™, agricultural mulch film, which is made using Mitsubishi Chemical’s biodegradable plastic in Japan. Since the film does not need to be peeled off or picked up after use, it helps agricultural producers save time in their operations as well as reduce their total costs. In this way, the product benefits both producers and the environment.

For a safe and comfortable society
Natural disasters such as earthquakes, tsunamis, and typhoons occur frequently throughout the world, causing enormous damage. Mitigating the impact of disasters is a real and pressing issue for all of us. The
Mitsubishi Group will support damage mitigation initiatives by leveraging the respective strengths of its businesses. High-quality atmospheric data and other information can help in avoiding and mitigating damage from natural disasters. Himawari-8/9 geostationary meteorological satellites manufactured by Mitsubishi Electric have been used in Japan’s first satellite operation by a private finance initiative, led by Mitsubishi UFJ Lease & Finance. These satellites help to achieve even higher precision in monitoring and measurement of typhoons, heavy rainfall, weather changes, and so forth in the East Asia and Western Pacific regions to enable more accurate forecasting.

After a disaster occurs, the processes of searching for people needing rescue and recovery work are subject to the risk of a secondary disaster. As part of its efforts to help ensure safe operations in disaster zones, Mitsubishi Heavy Industries is taking part in the tough robotics challenge presented by the cabinet-sponsored advancement program (ImPACT) by cooperating with the development of a robust platform called WAREC-1, which is capable of quadrupedal, bipedal, and stomach locomotion.

In addition, securing lifelines, especially water, is vital in a disaster from the perspective of reducing damage. Mitsubishi Chemical Group company Wellthy Corporation developed a groundwater membrane filtration system that enables dual-source water supply in combination with public supply. In 2016, the systems continued operating in areas where water supplies were disrupted in the aftermath of the Kumamoto Earthquakes, helping the management to maintain hospital functions and supply water to local residents.

The ability of EVs (Electric Vehicles) and PHEVs (Plug-in Hybrid Electric Vehicles) to serve as power suppliers, which Mitsubishi Motors has been focusing on developing, is now receiving attention as they could be used as emergency electric power supplies such as in cases of natural disasters.

When the Kumamoto Earthquakes hit Mashiki Town and left significant damage, the town hall’s emergency electricity generator did not function because of an untimely technical problem. A light of hope illuminated the dark when an Outlander PHEV owned by a local supplied power for the floodlights, light from which allowed the town to set up its headquarters for emergency disaster control.

EVs (Electric Vehicles) and PHEVs (Plug-in Hybrid Vehicles), which Mitsubishi Motors Corporation focuses on development, are receiving increasing attention globally. In the Philippines, Indonesia and Vietnam, Mitsubishi Motors has signed a memorandum of understanding on joint research on reduction of environmental burdens utilizing electrification technology with their governments and built a close cooperative structure with the governments towards expanding the spread of electric-powered vehicles in the ASEAN region. And, in Japan, Mitsubishi Motors has worked on expanding the potential of EVs and PHEVs. As of December 2018, we have established 56 Dendo Drive Stations, unique next-generation dealerships exhibiting electricity-related devices such as solar power systems and V2H, a system which allows EVs and PHEVs to supply accumulated electricity to homes.

When a major disaster occurs, the major issues for companies to address are how to minimize damage to business assets, how to continue core business operations, and how to recover from the damage quickly.

Mitsubishi Logistics Corporation, a warehousing company, also develops and leases office buildings. It has completed construction of the Nihonbashi Dia Building in Tokyo’s Nihonbashi district. As a disaster-resistant, environmentally considerate office building, the Nihonbashi Dia Building is designed with a priority on safety, security and business continuity with disaster countermeasures in place to cope with earthquakes, power cuts, flooding and so forth. The building received the highest ranking, S, under the Comprehensive Assessment System for Built Environment Efficiency. With these other environmental considerations, the building contributes to energy savings for its tenants.

Technological innovation for comfortable living

Technological innovation brings a range of benefits for society. The Mitsubishi Group is also leveraging the latest technologies to help create comfortable living in many domains.

MUFG Bank, Ltd. is investigating the issuance of MUFG Coin digital currency not only for remittance or payment, but also as part of a new financial infrastructure. The bank has been accumulating knowledge to apply towards practical use of digital currency by implementing internal trial runs, such as verification testing of QR code payments at corporate
convenience stores and cafes, and remittance and bill cost-splitting between individuals. Moreover, Japan’s first hackathon geared towards utilizing digital currency functions in financial institutions was held in March 2018; hackathons are competitions to foster ideas for new computer programs and services, and this event generated ideas for new financial services. Through innovative events such as hackathons and cooperation with outside companies, the MUFG Bank seeks to provide new value beyond what a bank can offer, as well as contribute to the resolution of various social issues.

Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Transportation Equipment Engineering & Service Co., Ltd., a Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Group company, has developed an improved Platform Screen Door (PSD) which accommodate different number of rail vehicle doors. This Platform Screen Door is installed at railway stations, and can accommodate passengers getting on and off in the safest way for any type of train even though trains have different numbers of doors and positions. Platform Screen Door are a valuable means of ensuring passengers’ safety. We are confident that the new PSD will advance contribute to barrier free accessibility in passengers’ transportation.

Activities rooted in the local community

Local communities today are facing issues such as depopulation, aging, and the decay of industries and communities outside of urban centers. The Mitsubishi Group is helping to develop local communities through various initiatives.

Kirin Holdings Group company Mercian Corporation makes direct contracts with domestic growers who harvest the grapes used to make Château Mercian wine. By providing guidance on cultivation management and other aspects, Mercian has ensured a stable supply of high-quality grapes and supported its contract growers over the long term.

Meanwhile, in expanding the vineyards that are under corporate management, Mercian has brought beneficial impacts such as reducing idle wasteland, thereby helping to revitalize Japan’s agriculture industry and communities.

Mercian has also been helping to address regional issues. For example, the company has been cooperating with personnel development for the wine industry through an industry-academia partnership in Shiojiri, Nagano Prefecture since 2008.

Mitsubishi Paper Mills Limited works to preserve biodiversity and develop local communities through management of its forests in Japan. At company forests in Aomori, Iwate, and Fukushima prefectures, Mitsubishi Paper Mills has acquired the world’s most highly trusted FSC® certification and conducts forest management with a view to protecting biodiversity and other aspects. Moreover, in Fukushima Prefecture (Nishigo), the company has used its forest to establish an environmental education program called the Ecosystem Academy. The program offers experiential learning sessions with the theme of “Benefits from the Forests,” mainly for local elementary school students. Through these efforts, Mitsubishi Paper Mills is helping to raise children of the next generation.

Nippon Yusen Kabushiki Kaisha (NYK Line) has established a maritime academy in the Philippines in 2007. Since the academy opened, NYK Line has set up its own scholarship system to enable students to attend who would otherwise find it difficult due to their home environment. The academy aims to develop high-quality Filipino seafarers.

Meiji Yasuda Life Insurance Company signed a title partnership agreement with the JAPAN PROFESSIONAL FOOTBALL LEAGUE (J.League) in January 2005 as part of its social contribution activities. By supporting the J.League and J-clubs, the company makes a greater contribution to energizing communities, strengthens relationships with individual clubs and promotes providing children with a wholesome education, such as holding football clinics for elementary school students.

Mitsubishi Corporation has been working to aid the recovery of areas affected by the Great East Japan Earthquake ever since it occurred, by dispatching employee volunteers and other efforts. Through these recovery assistance efforts, Mitsubishi Corporation came to learn that people affected by the disaster desire to work, earn, and live independently, and founded the Mitsubishi Corporation Disaster Relief Foundation in 2012. The foundation works to support entrepreneurs and employment creation by the provision of loans, and has thus far created employment for around 2,000 people through 50 projects in the three prefectures of Iwate, Miyagi, and Fukushima.

The Mitsubishi Group will continue its initiatives to realize a sustainable society by fully leveraging its long years of experience, its continually advancing technologies, and the diversity of its Group companies.
Experiencing the Historic, Artistic and Educational Legacy of Mitsubishi

A Guide to Art Galleries in the City, and a Get-away Drive to a Farm in the Suburbs

The founding family of the old Mitsubishi organization left an impressive legacy of architecture, treasures and landscaping, including Toyo Bunko, which houses the first Latin Printing of Marco Polo’s Description of the World, the Mitsubishi Ichigokan, a symbol of the modernization of Japan in the late 19th century that was reborn as today’s art museum, the Seikado Bunko Art Museum, which houses the Inaba Tenmoku, (a national treasure said to be the most beautiful of the three Yohen Tenmoku tea bowls surviving to this day), and Koiwai Farm, renowned for its sound environmental management, sustainability and recycling. Here we present a selection of architecture, treasures and landscaping that have deep connections with Mitsubishi. These cultural treasures are open to the public. We hope you will use this information to experience the history and culture of these sites.

-Sites Related to Mitsubishi’s History-
A quiet spot in nature

The Seikado Bunko Library and the Seikado Bunko Art Museum

A 10 minute walk from Kinuta-koen Park will take you to Seikado Bunko, which occupies an English-style country cottage in a quiet residential area of Okamoto, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo, where the natural setting of Musashino is still preserved.

The Seikado Foundation currently possesses about 200,000 old Japanese and Chinese books and documents, and as many as 6,500 antique works of art, including 84 masterpieces registered by the Japanese Government as National Treasures or Important Cultural Properties.

This collection of important cultural materials was started around 1887 by Yanosuke Iwasaki, the second president of the Mitsubishi Company, who retained an admiration for Far Eastern culture, which had fallen into neglect during the period of the Westernization of Japan during the Meiji period (1868–1912), and wished to preserve such cultural materials and prevent them from becoming scattered and lost. The collection was enlarged and strengthened by the founder’s son Koyata Iwasaki, Mitsubishi’s fourth president.

In 1992, in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the founding of the Seikado collection, a new art museum was opened and activities in this area greatly expanded.

“Seikado” is the studio-name of Yanosuke Iwasaki.

The exhibition is held several times a year with information and lectures by special researchers, librarians and curators available. (Check exhibition schedules before your visit since there is no regular display)

The library is available for use by prior arrangement only. The museum is open only during exhibitions. It may also close on an ad hoc basis. Please use the Hello Dial service to inquire for details.

URL http://www.seikado.or.jp/

The Oriental library

Toyo Bunko

Toyo Bunko is located along Shinobazu-dori, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo. In 1917, Hisaya Iwasaki purchased the private library of George Ernest Morrison, an advisor to the Office of the Chinese Government. He improved on this collection of European language materials by increasing the number of classical Chinese and Japanese books, collecting and selecting sources from all over Asia. In 1924 he established the center as Japan’s first library devoted exclusively to Asian Studies. Toyo Bunko currently houses around 1,000,000 books and materials in Japanese, Chinese, various other Asian languages and European languages, including globally important literature such as five works designated as national treasures and seven works designated as important cultural properties. Toyo Bunko is an important center for Asian studies in Japan and globally.

A museum has been established to house these valuable works and promote Asian studies. Using the latest digital technologies and architecturally-designed spaces it displays a long-hidden collection of rare books and pictures, with an emphasis on works designated as national treasures or important cultural properties. Visitors can also refresh themselves at the on-site restaurant “Orient Café,” which is operated and directly supplied by Koiwai Farm.

URL http://www.toyo-bunko.or.jp/
The Mitsubishi Ichigokan Museum, Tokyo, opened in Marunouchi, Tokyo, in the spring of 2010 as an art museum. It holds three special exhibitions a year featuring mainly modern art from the latter half of the 19th century to the first half of the 20th century. The original red brick building was designed by Josiah Conder and made use of the Queen Anne style of architecture from the Victorian era in England. The building was erected in 1894 by Mitsubishi as the first Western-style office building in Tokyo’s Marunouchi district. The original structure was torn down in 1968, but faithfully reconstructed as much as possible with reference to the original building plans and photographs.

Collections center on Western art from the late 19th century, the same era as the original building. These include works by Henri de Toulouse-Lautrec, Odilon Redon, and Félix Vallotton, among others.

Inside the museum, there is the Café 1894; Store 1894, the museum store; the Mitsubishi Ichigokan Archive Room, where visitors can feel the history of Marunouchi; and the Mitsubishi Center Digital Gallery, where one can view the Mitsubishi Group’s archived cultural assets. The museum is truly a space in which visitors can imagine the era when Marunouchi was once a red brick city affectionately known as the “London Block.”

The Mitsubishi Ichigokan Museum, Tokyo

■ Location: 6-2 Marunouchi 2-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo
TEL. 81-3-5802-8673
■ E-mail: mirmuseum@mimt.co.jp
■ Nearest Station: 5 min. walk from JR Tokyo Station’s Marunouchi South exit, or 6 min. from JR Yamanote Line Yurakucho Station’s International Forum exit
■ Hours: 10:00–18:00
* On Fridays, the second Wednesday of each month, and every weekday of the final week of exhibitions, except when they fall on a national holiday, the museum is open to 21:00
* Entry is possible up to 30 minutes before closing time
* Times are subject to change

The museum is open only during exhibitions. It may also close on an ad hoc basis. Please inquire for details.

The exhibition hall is open to the public. Historical documents and records available for study by prior arrangement only.

URL http://www.mimt.jp/english

The Mitsubishi Archives were established in 1995 as an annex to the Mitsubishi Economic Research Institute (MERI) to commemorate the 125th anniversary of the founding of Mitsubishi. The Archives are located on the site of the former residence of Hikoyata Iwasaki (Yataro’s grandson), next to the former main residence of the Iwasaki Family—an area with a long connection to Mitsubishi.

The main mission of the Mitsubishi Archives is to safe keep Mitsubishi’s historical business documents and materials, to conduct research and studies on the history of Mitsubishi’s diverse business development since its establishment at the dawn of the Meiji era down to modern times, along with that of Japanese industry, and to give the public access to these materials. There is an exhibition hall where visitors can view a panel display of Mitsubishi’s history and its historical context, as well as a selection of Mitsubishi’s actual historical artifacts. The collection includes original writings of Yataro Iwasaki, documents including contracts from Mitsubishi’s earliest days, public records, old photographs, and other items that tell the fascinating history of industrial development in Japan, and at Mitsubishi.

■ Location: 4-10-14 Yushima, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo
TEL. 81-3-5802-8673
■ E-mail: siryokan@meri.or.jp
■ Nearest Station: 6 min. walk from subway Yushima Station/ 10 min. walk from Hongo 3-chome Station on the Tokyo Metro Marunouchi Line and Toei Subway Oedo Line
■ Hours: 10:00–16:30 (Admission until 16:00)
Closed: Weekends, national holidays and New Year holidays

The exhibition hall is open to the public. Historical documents and records available for study by prior arrangement only.

URL http://www.meri.or.jp

The Mitsubishi Archives (annex to the Mitsubishi Economic Research Institute)

An art museum exhibiting mainly modern art

Mitsubishi Ichigokan Museum, Tokyo

URL https://www.mimt.jp/english
When the site for one of the Tosa Clan's warehouses had been prepared, Tosa Province presented a rock as the goshintai, namely, an object of worship to be housed in a Shinto shrine that would contain the spirit of a protecting deity, and the shrine was founded. Subsequently, Toyotaka Yamauchi, the clan's sixth leader, ceremoniously transferred a portion of the Oinari god of fertility, rice and agriculture from Fushimi, Kyoto, enshrining it there in the shrine, which became known as the Tosa Inari Shrine. During the late 19th century, the land came into the possession of Yataro Iwasaki, who held such a deep devotion to the shrine that by tradition it is now considered the patron shrine of Mitsubishi.

In 1835, Yataro Iwasaki was born here as the eldest son of Yajiro and Miwa Iwasaki. His brother Yanosuke and eldest son Hisaya were also born here. The site is enclosed by a hedge, and contains the thatched cottage that was relocated here around 1795 by Yataro’s great grandfather, and an earthen-walled storehouse built in the Meiji period. The ornamental tiles of the storehouse roof display the Iwasaki family crest, a three-tiered water chestnut design that is the origin of the three-diamond Mitsubishi symbol. The stones in the inner garden were arranged by Yataro himself during his youth to represent the Japanese archipelago. They are thought to represent the ambitious global dreams of the young man.

British architect Josiah Conder, whose work includes Rokumeikan and St. Nicholas’s cathedral, designed this mansion for Hisaya Iwasaki. Although there used to be more than 20 buildings on the site of about 50,000 m², only three of them remain today: the Western-style house, the billiard hall, and the Japanese-style house. This style is Jacobian, in the manner of the British Renaissance, and the interior is highly ornamental. The delicate design, which was rare in the architecture of the time, will transport you back to the early days of modern Japan.

Koiwai Farm was named using the first kanji syllable in each of the family names of its cofounders: Gishin Ono (then vice president of Japan Railway—with “O” read as “Ko”), Yanosuke Iwasaki (then president of Mitsubishi), and Masaru Inoue (then Director General of the Railway Agency). Many decades were spent on the foundation as the ground was acidic and extremely sterile as of its opening in 1891. Today the site attracts a lot of visitors as a fertile farm, and many of the buildings are designated as important cultural properties. The farm also offers tours of its historic buildings and production sites, and runs participative programs to help promote interest and understanding of dairy farming and forestry.
Yataro Iwasaki purchased the estate grounds of a daimyo of the Edo era, to provide his workers and noble guests with a place for recreation. The work of landscaping continued after his death, and was completed as a sublime garden with a central pond surrounded by well-maintained paths and trees. Although it suffered great damage in the Great Kanto Earthquake, the garden helped save a number of lives as it was used as housing for evacuees. Yataro’s heirs donated it to the City of Tokyo in the following year of 1924, when it reopened as Kiyosumi Gardens.

Kiyosumi Gardens, a sublime garden of the Meiji era

Kiyosumi Gardens

An Edo-era daimyo’s garden heavily influenced by waka poetry and literature

Rikugien Gardens

A confidant of one of the early Tokugawa shoguns built this exquisite Japanese garden in what is now Tokyo. It was counted as one of the two greatest gardens of the Edo period. (The other is Koshikawa Korakuen.) The garden has been nationally designated as a Special Place of Scenic Beauty. This delicate garden contains a man-made pond and hills raised at the corner of Musashino plan, which gives it a feeling of warmth. Yataro Iwasaki obtained the garden at the beginning of the Meiji era. His descendants donated it to the City of Tokyo in 1938.

Relax and enjoy the fabulous view of the changing seasons at Sanyo-so

Sanyo-so is an elegant Japanese-style villa constructed for Hisaya Iwasaki in the middle of an expansive garden designed by Kyoto-based gardener, Jihei Ogawa. The estate was converted to a hotel in 1947, and it still offers a great view of the 10,000 m² garden. Registered as a national tangible cultural property in June 2017.

Hakone Yumoto Yoshiike Ryokan is situated in a tranquil yet expansive garden

Hakone Yumoto Yoshiike Ryokan

A resort hotel with a beautiful garden and a view of Lake Ashi

Hotel de YAMA

Built on the site of Koyata Iwasaki’s villa, this resort hotel is situated by Lake Ashi. It will celebrate its 70th anniversary in 2018. Visitors can enjoy the changing view of the seasons with azalea and rhododendron planted by Koyata Iwasaki over 100 years ago, while Mt. Fuji sits majestically in the background.

Tonogayato Gardens abound with natural paths

Tonogayato Gardens

This garden was originally founded as a villa for Sadae Eguchi, who later became president of South Manchuria Railways Co. The Iwasaki family purchased the villa from him in 1929, commissioning Saku Tsuda to design additional buildings including a Western-style mansion and a Japanese tea house (Koyotei). The estate, and is surrounded by spectacular scenery. Now run as a Yoshiike Ryokan Hotel (established in 1941), it offers visitors a chance to ramble along the paths of the landscaped garden, which was completed in 1908, enjoy the cherry blossoms, azalea, and calla lilies in spring, hydrangeas in summer, and colored leaves in autumn.

Tonogayato Gardens

https://www.tokyo-park.or.jp/english/park/detail_07.html#tonogayato


http://www.tokyo-park.or.jp/english/park/detail_07.html#tonogayato


http://www.yoshiike.org/

http://www.princehotels.co.jp/sanyo-so/


http://www.princehotels.co.jp/sanyo-so/
Housed in an historic building, the rich history of the Nagasaki Shipyard & Machinery Works spans over 160 years

**Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Nagasaki Shipyard & Machinery Works Historical Museum**

The Historical Museum was opened in 1985 in a refurbished historic building in the premises of Nagasaki Shipyard & Machinery Works. The building was originally built in 1898 during the formative years of the shipbuilding industry. It was built as a wood pattern shop for producing the molds for metal castings in response to the increasing demand for cast metal products. It is the oldest existing building in the Nagasaki Shipyard & Machinery Works, and is a timber post-and-beam two-story red brick building inside the museum, more than 100 items are displayed, including a collection of the oldest machine tools in Japan such as the very first domestically-developed land steam turbine. In July 2015, the building was registered as a UNESCO World Heritage Site as one of the assets comprising the Sites of Japan’s Meiji Industrial Revolution.

**URL** [http://www.mhi.co.jp/company/facilities/history/](http://www.mhi.co.jp/company/facilities/history/)

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The first piece of Showa-era architecture to be registered as an important cultural property

**Meijiiseikan**

Meijiiseikan is a reinforced concrete building with a steel framework featuring eight floors above ground and an additional two floors underground. Designed by Prof. Shinchiro Okada of Tokyo Art School (Tokyo University of Art), an influential figure in architecture of the day, it was completed in 1934 after three years of construction and boasted many advanced facilities at the time. Meijiiseikan is highly appreciated as a masterpiece of classicism, and is considered one of the best modern Western-style buildings. Surviving the tumultuous Showa era, it was requisitioned by GHQ after WWII for use by the Allied Council for Japan.

**URL** [http://www.meijyasuda.co.jp/enjoy/open/](http://www.meijyasuda.co.jp/enjoy/open/)

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Contribution to the modernization of Japan's maritime transport

**NYK Maritime Museum**

The NYK Maritime Museum introduces more than 130 years of Nippon Yusen Kaisha's history, from the company's secret origin to its activities in the modern era. Museum exhibits feature extensive resources such as ship models, important documents, and beautifully printed pamphlets from passenger ships. The historic museum building was originally built as the Yokohama branch of NYK in 1936 and has distinctive Corinthian columns reaching up to the top of the second floor. Combination tickets that include entry into the NYK Hikawamaru, a ship moored only 15 minutes’ walk away, are also available.

**URL** [https://www.nyk.com/rekishi/](https://www.nyk.com/rekishi/)

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Back to the golden days of cargo-passenger ships

**NYK Hikawamaru**

The Hikawamaru is a cargo-passenger ship that was built in 1930 to service the shipping route to Seattle. It was a state-of-the-art ship at that time, and is a reminder of the age of luxury passenger liners prior to World War II. During the war, the Hikawamaru served as a hospital ship, and was moored at a special pier in Yamashita Park in Yokohama in 1941. Open to the public in 2016, it was designated as a nationally important cultural property. The ship is a beloved symbol of Yokohama, and is highly regarded as a precious part of Japan’s industrial heritage.

**URL** [https://www.nyk.com/rekishi/](https://www.nyk.com/rekishi/)

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Major gold mine is a candidate World Heritage Site

**Sado Gold Mine**

The Sado Gold Mine is a major gold and silver mine that was developed following the discovery of gold in 1601. After supporting the treasuries of the Edo and Meiji governments, it became a royal property in 1899 along with the Ikuno silver mine until it was sold to Mitsubishi Goshi Kaisha in 1896. The Sado Gold mine remained under the management of Mitsubishi Mining Co., Ltd. (now Mitsubishi Materials Corporation) until its closure in 1989. Total gold production was 78 tons and silver production was 2,330 tons respectively over 388 years. The mine is now open to the public for sightseeing, and Mitsubishi is working alongside the local government to have it appointed as a World Heritage Site.


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The mine that supported the modernization of Japan

**Ikuno Silver Mine**

Ikuno Silver Mine, a mine that tells the history of industry in Tohoku

**Osarizawa Mine**

The Osarizawa Mine was discovered in 1889. The mine produced 4.4 tons of gold, 155 tons of silver and 300,000 tons of copper until its closure in 1978. Today the mine is open to the public for sightseeing operated by a subsidiary of Mitsubishi Materials Corporation.
Using *Enikki* as an effective means to promote cross-cultural understanding of each other’s lives and cultures

The Mitsubishi Asian Children’s *Enikki* Festa invites children in Asia to create *Enikki*, illustrated diaries that portray daily events and thoughts in the form of a picture and a short essay. The goal of the Festa is to use *Enikki* as a very effective means to promote cross-cultural understanding of each other’s lives and cultures and, eventually, to work for promotion of cultural exchange among the children of Asia.

The Mitsubishi Public Affairs Committee (“the Committee”) launched the first *Enikki* event in 1990 together with the Asian Pacific Federation of UNESCO Clubs and Associations and the National Federation of UNESCO Associations in Japan. The event was designed to support the “Year of International Literacy” proclaimed by the United Nations in 1990 for the purpose of “creating a world in which all people are able to read and write.”

The Committee started the Festa as the “Mitsubishi Impression-Gallery-Festival of Asian Children’s Art” in the hope that creating and reading *Enikki* would promote literacy education for the children of Asia. While retaining its original aim, the event was subsequently renamed the “Mitsubishi Asian Children’s *Enikki* Festa” to highlight a greater emphasis on international exchange in the hope that through *Enikki* Asian children would understand and respect each other’s cultures and work together towards building a better future. Grand Prix Award winners for the 13th *Enikki* Festa were selected in April 2018.
The spread of Enikki to the countries and regions of Asia, and contribution to deeper cultural exchange

Starting in 1990 with eight Asian countries, the Festa has grown each time and with the participation of the Republic of Kazakhstan for the first time the 9th Festa received entries from 24 countries and region—virtually the whole of Asia. The total number of entries since the event began has amounted to more than 750,000.

The Enikki’s theme is “Here Is My Life.” Children are invited to paint and write anything in their daily lives that they have “done, seen or felt,” such as festivals, favorite pastimes, family and friends or something that happened at school, in order to introduce their daily lives and cultures to other children throughout Asia.

All the entries first go to the national screening process in each country or region, and eight selected entries from each country and region proceed to the international screening in Tokyo to determine the recipients of the Grand Prix Awards, the Organizer’s Awards and the Excellence Awards. All the award winners chosen by the International Screening Committee receive certificates and translated into both Japanese and English are published and distributed to all those connected with the Festa in Japan and overseas and are also donated to elementary schools and libraries throughout Japan.

Moreover, in participating countries, the Mitsubishi Public Affairs Committee also subsidizes the cost of holding exhibitions that display prize-winning artworks.

As the organizer of this Festa, the Mitsubishi Public Affairs Committee is very happy to see cultural exchanges between budding artists in different countries from the practice of Enikki, a distinctive Japanese cultural activity, spreading to the countries and region of Asia.

In addition, collections of award-winning artworks with essays translated into both Japanese and English are published and distributed to all those connected with the Festa in Japan and overseas and are also donated to elementary schools and libraries throughout Japan.

Comments of the International Screening Committee Members of the 13th Festa

I always look forward to judging the Enikki submissions created by children in Asia, and I truly believe there were many fantastic pieces this time around as well. Many of the submissions give you a good understanding of the country, and you become able to separate the works by locality, such as which country or which region. However, by looking closely at each individual piece, you can also see how well the child expresses the things they’ve felt, thought, or encountered through the picture and paragraph; they are taking in the events they’ve experienced around them and turning them into these art pieces. These children in Asia who have demonstrated their creativity like they have in this event will become adults someday. If they embrace an international mindset, it gives me great hope for what kind of brilliant world they will bring forth. I was able to see this through these Enikki, and all of these pieces were wonderful, whether they won prizes or not. Going forward, I’m hoping that more children in Asia will participate in the Mitsubishi Asian Children’s Enikki Festa and enjoy these sorts of goodwill events.

Head of the Jury Ichiro Sato

Members of the International Screening Committee

Head of the Jury
Ichiro Sato
(Oil Painter; Professor emeritus, Tokyo University of the Arts; Professor, Kanazawa College of Art)

Assistant Head of the Jury
Mee Saito
(Oil Painter; Associate Professor, Tokyo University of the Arts)

Juror
C.W. Nicol
(Photojournalist)

Juror
Yoshino Ohishi

Juror
Akira Ikegami
(Manga artist; Professor, Meji University)

Juror
Machiko Satonaka

Juror
Laiba Shoaib Ahmad
 islamic Republic of Pakistan

Juror
Ichiro Sato
(Journalist; Professor, Meijo University)

Juror
Miyo Shinada
(Tokyo University of the Arts; Professor emeritus, Osaka University of the Arts)

Juror
Kuniga Kato

Juror
Naoko Tomita
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Fabric Vendors
At the Tet New Year’s holidays, my mother always takes me to Hanoi market to buy fabric for making ao dai ethnic apparel. She says that wearing ao dai makes Vietnamese girls more beautiful, gentle and graceful. I like to choose fabric for ao dai. Each piece has a beautiful pattern and feels soft. I wanted my mother to buy everything that the vendors had to sell.

Socialist Republic of Vietnam
Nguyen Mai Trang
Girl, twelve years old

Ramadan (Fasting Month)
Ramadan is the most important time of year for Muslims in our nation. People in Ramadan. We don’t eat between dawn and dusk during Ramadan, and we have special food for iftar (breakfast) before sunrise and dinner after sundown.

Islamic Republic of Pakistan
Laiba Shoaib Ahmad
Girl, twelve years old
The Mitsubishi Asian Children’s Enikki Festa supports international exchange among children in Asia beyond national borders and ethnic groups.

The 13th Mitsubishi Asian Children’s Enikki Festa

Entries/Screening

The 13th Mitsubishi Asian Children’s Enikki Festa saw 65,567 entries from children aged between 6 and 12 living in 24 countries and region throughout Asia.

The International Screening Committee took place in April 2018. Committee members selected winners from 192 pieces submitted from various countries and areas for the Grand Prix Awards, the Organizer’s Awards, the Asian Pacific Federation of UNESCO Clubs and Associations Award, and the National Federation of UNESCO Associations in Japan Award.

Theme
“Here Is My Life”

Selection criteria

■ Portrayal of features unique to the country or region (culture, ethnicity, customs, lifestyles, natural environment, etc.)
■ Evocation of a child’s sensitivity and perspective
■ Demonstration of a strong composition, concept and careful execution
■ Richness in variety of topics covered

Award-Winning Works

After a rigorous process, the winners of the Grand Prix Awards (24), Organizer’s Awards (72) and Excellence Awards (96) were selected. Some of the Grand Prix Award-winning works are introduced below.

Republic of Indonesia
Fathia Alma Kalista
Girl, twelve years old

Learning Batik
My school has an extracurricular activity where students who are interested can learn to do batik fabric dyeing. The process is complicated, but I am happy to have the chance to learn how to make batik. We start with making the pattern. Then, we use the canting tool to trace the pattern with hot wax, dye the fabric, wash it, and hang it out to dry. The white fabric changes into beautiful, colorful batik when it dries. I hope the young generation will carry on this important part of Indonesia’s cultural heritage.

Republic of India
Piyush Kumar Sahu
Boy, twelve years old

Rath Yatra is one of the most sacred Hindu festivals of our country, which is associated with Lord Jagannath. The word Jagannath itself means the lord of the whole universe. His followers who are of religions other than Hindu are not allowed to enter the temple premises. However, on this auspicious day of Rath Yatra, the barriers of caste, religion, and creed simply vanish when the Lord himself with his siblings, give darshan, or visiting, to all his devotees in this magnanimous chariot.

Kingdom of Thailand
Mda Atisook
Girl, eight years old

I drew this picture of farmers because farmers grow rice for us. I admire how farmers work long hours outside under the sun and rain to grow the rice. Rice is important to Thais as our staple food. Farmers work especially hard during the harvest season to harvest the rice. So I want everyone to eat their rice down to the last grain. Do not waste even a single grain. That is why I drew this picture.

International Awards Ceremony

The international awards ceremony for the 13th Mitsubishi Asian Children’s Enikki Festa was held at the Royal Park Hotel in Yokohama on July 25, 2018. Children from various Asian countries and region who received the Grand Prix Award were invited to attend the award ceremony. The following day, on July 26, the attendees mixed with Yokohama elementary school children and made a joint work of art.
Enikki function as a bridge to connect Asian countries and regions

**Compilation of Works**
Award-winning works are compiled into a collection written in both Japanese and English, and donated to elementary schools and libraries throughout Japan.

**Exhibitions and Promotional Activities**
Exhibitions have been held in Japan and other countries in an effort to share Enikki created by Asian children with many people. In 2018, award-winning Enikki were displayed in Fukuoka, Yokohama, and Hiroshima, and appreciated by many people.

A scene from an exhibition

**Website**
A special website has been created to showcase the Mitsubishi Asian Children’s Enikki Festa. Here, you can see award-winning Enikki from the 1st Festa up until now.

http://enikki.mitsubishi.or.jp

**Elementary School Visit**
The Mitsubishi Asian Children’s Enikki Festa aims to deepen understanding of Asia through the illustrated diaries of Asian children and to create an opportunity for greater international exchange. Children from the various Asian countries and region that received the Grand Prix Award at the 13th Festa visited Kogaya Elementary School in Yokohama and took part in calligraphy, origami, and other traditional Japanese cultural activities.

The children experienced Japanese culture at the elementary school.

This work of art was created jointly by the Grand Prix Award winners.

**Joint Creations**
The children assembled from the various Asian countries and region at the 13th Mitsubishi Asian Children’s Enikki Festa created a joint work of art based on the theme of “Our Future.”

The children assembled from the various Asian countries and region at the 13th Mitsubishi Asian Children’s Enikki Festa created a joint work of art based on the theme of “Our Future.”
These colorful, vivid Enikki show the culture and customs in their countries, and some of the Enikki introduce ever-changing environmental and social issues. The Enikki reflects the children’s eye views of the world. The Enikki shown here are a part of award-winning artworks from the 1st Festa through 13th Festa and tell you about the change in the children’s world for the past 28 years.

Many children proudly introduced their surrounding natural world, but some of them are worried about its deterioration.

Children everywhere like playing. The Enikki of Bhutan show that people pray all over the place every day.

Watercolors, crayons, colored pencils, patches of paper, etc. The painting materials differed depending on the country and region.

Some children painted war, bombing and land mines without any emotion. Those Enikki reminds us that these things are real in their lives.

The colorfulness of traditional events and folk costumes gives children a rich sense of color.

Serious floods hit Bangladesh almost every year, which result in vicious cycle of poverty and put children’s lives at risk.

1st GRAND PRIX
Deepak Shrestha (Age: 12, boy)
Nepal
<Mountain Trekking>
Collection of pollutant in the Himalayas made me worried.

2nd GRAND PRIX
Tasha Ong Hui Boon (Age: 7, girl)
Brunei Darussalam
There’s no school and my brother Julian likes playing pirates, but I like playing with our dog.

3rd Special Award
Kezang Jamtsho (Age: 11, boy)
Kingdom of Bhutan
My sister was sick, I called a lama (monk). The lama came and he did pooja (devotions) in our house to get my sister well. The lama gave blessings to all of us.

4th GRAND PRIX
Tseung Ying-tse (Age: 11, girl)
Chinese Taipei
Messengers of the gods
<Bong-bong! Clang-clang! Chug! Pop-pop!>
Drums crash and firecrackers light up the sky. Gi ye, Ba ye, and Hi bai wu chang (the names of the messengers of the gods) make the festival very busy and they pray for peace and the people.

3rd Excellence Award
Thongsamay Phouthakhanty (Age: 12, boy)
Lao People’s Democratic Republic
The picture shows the livelihood of the Lao people—rice cultivation.

This Enikki shows simply how religion blends naturally into everyday life.

1990

1995

2000

1st GRAND PRIX
Ela Singh (Age: 7, girl)
India
Whenever a cow comes near our house, we feed it the left over bread. The cow very lovingly eats from our hands. We worship the cow.

2nd Special Award
Lai Ngoc Hai (Age: 7, boy)
Socialist Republic of Vietnam
Nov. 13, 1991
Today I feel like drawing. I asked my father to buy me felt pens and paper. I hope the picture I drew will win a prize. The title of the picture is “My Home Town” in Thai Binh province.

3rd Excellence Award
Thongsamay Phouthakhanty (Age: 12, boy)
Lao People’s Democratic Republic
The picture shows the livelihood of the Lao people—rice cultivation.

4th GRAND PRIX
Sem Sokmeta (Age: 12, girl)
Kingdom of Cambodia
We ran away from the war, because planes bombed our village. We are going to a safer place. The war made us homeless and the children had no chance to go to school.

5th Organizers’ Awards (Mitsubishi Public Affairs Committee Award)
Natasha Tabassum Arpy (Age: 11, girl)
People’s Republic of Bangladesh
Houses and roads were carried away by the long flood. People suffer from a shortage of drinking water and food. Many people are living on boats. I, together with my father and his friends, took some food and drinking water to people who were in need.
Many children proudly introduced pets or plants that they care for.

12th GRAND PRIX  
Chandiapa Tongpradub (Age: 8, girl)  
Kingdom of Thailand  
I went on a trip with my friends. I felt sad when I saw a whale that had run into our boat and was bleeding. The man who was rowing the boat was surprised and didn’t know what to do, and a jellyfish was watching. Suddenly, a farmer shouted, “Be careful of the animals in the water when you row the boat!”

In many of the pieces, the viewer can get a sense of the favorite activities that the children enjoy in their daily lives.

6th GRAND PRIX  
Vilaphong Souksavady (Age: 12, boy)  
Lao People’s Democratic Republic  
After I wash up in the morning, I take a bowl of cracked rice and a basket of bran out to the chicken house. The chickens come out to greet me when I open the door. They flap their wings and talk to me. The hens cluck and the ducks quack.

Many children proudly introduced pets or plants that they care for.

10th GRAND PRIX  
Ugyen Tshering (Age: 11, boy)  
Kingdom of Bhutan  
In Bhutan, men wear gho and women wear kira. Our traditional dress is gho and kira. They come in various patterns, and everyone wears them. In our country, women weave fabric from fibers that they find near their villages.

13TH GRAND PRIX  
Amanina Mohammad Fadzlan (Age: 11, girl)  
Malaysia  
Dear Diary,  
One beautiful starry night, my parents brought my siblings and me to watch a traditional puppet show called wayang kulit. Wayang kulit is a 2D puppet made from cowhide. In the show, two warriors were fighting each other to defend their kingdoms. Green puppets represent sons, yellow puppets are princesses, while red puppets are evil beings. My little sister could not see the show from far away so I brought her to the front. She then enjoyed the show as much as I did.

In many of the pieces, the viewer can get a sense of the favorite activities that the children enjoy in their daily lives.

8th GRAND PRIX  
Aritra Nath (Age: 11, boy)  
India  
This is my computer room. I practice here every day. I am preparing my biodata. The room is air-conditioned and has decorative furniture.

Personal computers and video games have spread throughout Asia, which is affecting children’s lifestyles.
“MITSUBISHI worldwide for every need”

The Mitsubishi Public Affairs Committee was founded in September 1964 by 37 member companies of the Mitsubishi Group, which have become known far and wide both domestically and abroad. The committee’s key concept is to provide better products and services with accuracy at lower prices to customers and to contribute to expanding overseas trading. Moreover, our aim is to establish trust and approval from our customers.

Soon after we set up our committee, we accepted applications for the “catch phrase of the Mitsubishi Group,” and finally the catch phrase “MITSUBISHI worldwide for every need” was chosen. The Mitsubishi Public Affairs Committee currently consists of 38 companies of the Mitsubishi Group, and conducts a wide variety of activities.

Sports

Inviting children from social welfare facilities to soccer games

The Mitsubishi Public Affairs Committee has been inviting children from social welfare facilities to soccer games that take place at the Urawa Red Diamonds home ground since 1994.

International Contributions

Mitsubishi Asian Children’s Enikki Festa

Having agreed with the purpose of “International Literacy Year” of the United Nations, we started the Mitsubishi Asian Children’s Enikki Festa in 1990. This social contribution program aims to stimulate cultural exchange between children by allowing them to learn about each other through illustrated diaries. From 2017 to 2018, we received applications and selected works for the 13th Mitsubishi Asian Children’s Enikki Festa.

Information Center

Mitsubishi Center Digital Gallery

In 2009, the Mitsubishi Center Digital Gallery opened inside the newly reconstructed Mitsubishi Ichigokan in Marunouchi, Tokyo. The Mitsubishi Center Digital Gallery is a facility in which visitors can view high-resolution digital images of the collections of the Seikado Bunko Art Museum and the Toyo Bunko, among others. At 4 booths inside the gallery, visitors can view some 120 images and videos of paintings, tea ceremony utensils, china and porcelain, classic books and other items, including national and important cultural treasures.

In May 2013, the gallery was refreshed with the aim of enhancing the comprehension of visitors. Enhancements include displays providing detailed information about the Seikado Bunko Art Museum and the Toyo Bunko, and displays with maps introducing Mitsubishi legacy facilities.

Each work has an explanation in English.
The Mitsubishi Public Affairs Committee — here to help everybody

Naturally, we respond to inquiries from any source regarding our own activities.

https://www.mitsubishi.com/e/csr/#mpac
Contribution to Academic Study and Research for the Future

Over the past 49 years since its founding, the Mitsubishi Foundation (Mitsubishi Zaidan) has supported researchers engaged in academic research and surveys in the fields of the natural sciences and the humanities. At the same time, the Foundation has awarded grants to individuals and groups dedicated to solving various types of welfare issues in the social welfare field. The Foundation offers assistance to promising human resources that are supporting Japan in fields ranging from cutting-edge science to grassroots field activities.

The Mitsubishi Foundation

The Mitsubishi Foundation (MF) was established in 1969, on the 100th anniversary of the Mitsubishi Group’s founding. MF started grant making activities in 1970 and since then it has provided 17.5 billion yen to 3,975 recipients over 48 years. MF has three programs which award grants for: i) scientific study and research in the field of natural science, ii) study and research in the humanities, covering history, culture, arts and education in both human and social science, and iii) programs seeking to resolve current social welfare issues. MF believes these programs will make great contributions toward realizing a better society.

Grant making activities may not seem relevant to everyday life, but their results resonate with people when they hear the occasional news story about scientific discoveries such as iPS cells, or grants playing a role in supporting NPO activities and World Heritage sites.

Although there are around 9,000 public service organizations currently operating in Japan, MF has been receiving high praise for its achievements from various stakeholders, including those outside of the Mitsubishi Group. MF undertakes grant making programs in the fields of research in the natural sciences, research in the humanities, and social welfare activities with the following five features:

1. MF introduces a completely open system for entry. No recommendation letter from an academic society or other institution is required and individual researchers can also apply for the program.
2. The selection committees are composed of top people in each field. The members are required to have excellent performance records in their fields, as well as insight and individuality to ensure a fair and impartial selection process.
3. There is an emphasis on consistent fundamental research and empirical study. MF also recognizes long-term cases of fund use for two to three years, regardless of funding method.
4. MF is flexible in accepting original concepts and pioneer research that does not fit the criteria of existing fields.
5. MF grants have award-like aspects in addition to the evaluation for subsidization.

Five Nobel Prize recipients are among those who have received assistance from MF, including Tasuku Honjo, recipient of the 2018 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine. There are also considerable numbers of past grant recipients who have been designated as Persons of Cultural Merit, members of Japan’s Order of Culture, or were conferred decorations and Medals of Honour for their contributions.

URL: http://www.mitsubishi-zaidan.jp/en/
The Members of the Mitsubishi Public Affairs Committee

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TEL. 03-6837-7000（代表）

【業種】グループの経営戦略・経営管理ならびに専門サービスの提供

キリンホールディングス株式会社は、1907年に越前麦酒としてビール事業で創業し、2007年に純粋持株会社制を導入。キリンホールディングスへ商号変更を行い、酒類、飲料、医薬・バイオ・ケミカルなどの企業としてグループ経営体制へ移行しました。現に麒麟麦酒としてビール事業で創業し、2007年に純粋持株会社制を導入、キリンホールディングスへ商号変更を行い、酒類、飲料、医薬・バイオ・ケミカルなどの企業としてグループ経営体制へ移行しました。「じょうずに未来へ。」という理念を通じて、新しい価値を創造することで、社会とともに持続的に成長していきます。

キリンホールディングス株式会社
キリンホールディングス株式会社
キリンホールディングス株式会社
キリンホールディングス株式会社
キリンホールディングス株式会社
【業種】光学機械器具の製造、並びに販売

ニコンは、1917年の設立以来、国内外の市場において、光学技術のパイオニアとしての道を切り開いてきました。現在、テクノカメラを中心としたカメラ関連製品や双眼鏡などの消費財から、FPD露光装置、半導体露光装置、顕微鏡、測定機などの産業用精密機械まで、高い技術力をもとにさまざまな製品を提供しています。今後、ニコンのコア技術を活かした商品の開発、ソリューションの提案、そしてヘルスケア事業の育成を続けていきます。

URL  http://www.nikon.co.jp
会社資料請求先 会社資料広報課 TEL. 03-3212-6211 FAX. 03-5223-3014

【業種】ITサービス、コンサルティング、ビジネスソリューション

日本タタ・コンサルタンシー・サービス株式会社【発足】2014年
〒105-8508 東京都港区芝公園4-1-4 TEL. 03-6736-7000

【業種】損害保険業

東京海上日動火災保険株式会社【設立】1879年
〒100-8050 東京都千代田区丸の内1-2-1 TEL. 03-3212-6211

【業種】損害保険業

東京海上日動火災保険株式会社【設立】1944年（創業1879年）
〒100-8050 東京都千代田区丸の内1-2-1 TEL. 03-3212-6211

【業種】損害保険業

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【業種】化学薬品・合成樹脂・塗料・インク

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【業種】塗料・インク製造業

株式会社トキオキリン火災保険
東京海上日動火災保険株式会社 TEL. 03-3212-6211
Tokio Marine & Nichido Fire Insurance Co., Ltd. TEL. 03-3212-6211 FAX. 03-5223-3014
Mitsubishi Auto Leasing Corporation

Mitsubishi Auto Leasing (MAL) is developing a multi-brand car-leasing business. Demand for driver labor management and appropriate safety considerations is rising across society, placing a greater burden on corporate vehicle management operations. The needs of our customers are thus growing ever more diverse and complex. To meet these needs, MAL offers leasing services that go beyond financing to provide motor vehicle management and operation plans optimized for each customer.

Web site: https://www.mitsubishi-autolease.com/

Nippon Yusen Kabushiki Kaisha (NYK Line)

Over the years since its foundation in 1885, the NYK Group has provided safe, high-quality services, drawing on one of the world’s largest fleets and an international network covering sea, land and air. To respond to the ever diversifying movement of goods around the world, we will satisfy customers by delivering flexible, faster logistics services.

Web site: https://www.nyk.com

P.S. Mitsubishi Construction Co., Ltd.

P .S. Mitsubishi Construction resulted from the October 2002 merger of P .S. Corporation and Mitsubishi Construction. P .S. Corporation, established in 1952, was a leader in prestressed concrete. Mitsubishi Construction had operated since 1960 as the sole construction firm among the Mitsubishi companies.

Web site: http://www.psmic.co.jp/ps_english/index.html
株式会社三菱ケミカルホールディングス

【業種】機能商品、素材、ヘルスケア

三菱ケミカルホールディングスは、三菱化学（旧三菱ケミカル）と三菱ウェルファーマ（旧信越合成樹脂）との共同持株会社として2005年に誕生しました。「化学」を出発点にした広範な基盤技術を中心に、機能商品・素材・ヘルスケアの事業分野で多岐にわたる製品を提供しています。Sustainability（環境・資源）、Health（健康）、Comfort（快適）が21世紀における社会のキーワードと考えており、CO2排出削減への対応など社会に貢献するとともに、常に革新的な製品・サービスを提供していきます。

URL: http://www.mitsubishichem-hd.co.jp/

Mitsubishi Chemical Holdings Corporation

Mitsubishi Chemical Holdings Corporation Est. 2005
1-1, Marunouchi 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-8324
TEL. 03-3211-2466 FAX. 03-3286-1228

三菱化学ホールディングス株式会社は日本の主な化学グループであり、多岐にわたる製品を提供しています。環境・資源、健康、快適が21世紀における社会のキーワードであり、CO2排出削減への対応など社会に貢献するとともに、常に革新的な製品・サービスを提供しています。

Web site: http://www.mitsubishichem-hd.co.jp/english/

三菱鉱石輸送株式会社

【業種】化学品、合成樹脂、電子材料等の製造・販売

1964年にチリ国アタカマ鉱石を八幡製鐵向けに輸送するため、三菱商事、三井物産、第一三共と出資により千代田鉱石輸送設立。1964年に鉱石輸送株に名義変更。2009年に船主業、運航業、船舶管理を柱とする外航海運業に舵を切りました。

URL: https://www.mot-tky.com/eng

三菱ガス化学株式会社

【業種】化学品、合成樹脂、電子材料等の製造・販売

三菱ガス化学株式会社

TEL. 010-8324 東京都千代田区丸の内2-5-2 三菱ビル
TEL. 03-3283-5000

三菱ガス化学は、生産量の90%以上を自社開発技術で製造するユニークな化学会社です。創業以来、新しい技術と価値の創造に取り組み、メタノールやキシリタン、過酸化水素といった基礎化学品から、高度なエンジニアリングプラスチック、電子材料、脱酸素剤エージレス®に至るまで、社会の発展・進歩を支える化学製品の製造に貢献しています。

URL: https://www.mgc.co.jp/

Mitsubishi Gas Chemical Company, Inc.

Mitsubishi GAS CHEMICAL COMPANY, INC.

TEL. 010-8323-5040 FAX. 010-8327-0833

三菱ガス化学株式会社

URL: https://www.mgc.co.jp/eng/
三菱重工業株式会社

三菱の業種は、総合商社における多業態展開に基づき、グループ体制で幅広い産業を事業領域としており、貿易のみならず、エネルギー、金属、機械、化学、生活産業の地球環境・インフラ事業、新産業金融事業、エネルギー事業、金属、機械、化学などのラインアップで、世界約160の国と地域でビジネスを展開しています。三菱重工業グループは、創業以来130年以上にわたり常に顧客第一の信念に徹し、技術とエンジニアリングの蓄積を活かせる、付加価値の高いソリューションを提供しています。

三菱重工業のグループは、総合不動産業における多様なビジネスを展開しています。基礎プロテクションの一つであるのが内装開発で、21世紀の国際ビジネスセンターのあらゆる提案をするものであり、約10年をかけて取り組んできた「街づくり」の集大成となる事業です。三菱重工業グループは、「人と、街を、想う。」をブランドロゴラインとして、住む人、働く人、憩う人が街に求める価値を追求し、夢や感動に溢れる「街づくり」にチャレンジし続けます。

三菱自動車工業株式会社

三菱自動車工業株式会社は、1970年に三菱重工業より独立し、自動車及び同部品・付属品の開発、製造、販売、輸出入他を事業に取り入れています。1970年に三菱重工業より独立し、自動車及び同部品・付属品の開発、製造、販売、輸出入他を事業に取り入れています。1970年に三菱重工業より独立し、自動車及び同部品・付属品の開発、製造、販売、輸出入他を事業に取り入れています。1970年に三菱重工業より独立し、自動車及び同部品・付属品の開発、製造、販売、輸出入他を事業に取り入れています。1970年に三菱重工業より独立し、自動車及び同部品・付属品の開発、製造、販売、輸出入他を事業に取り入れています。1970年に三菱重工業より独立し、自動車及び同部品・付属品の開発、製造、販売、輸出入他を事業に取り入れています。
三菱スペース・ソフトウエア株式会社

（設立）1962年
〒104-6550 東京都大田区平和島6-1-1
TEL. 03-3767-5111

【業種】
空間システム、防衛システム、通信システム、航空システム、防災・環境システム、ライフサイエンス、車載システム、公共・IT、情報セキュリティなど情報科学を応用する各種先端分野のシステムに関連した研究開発、設計、製造、販売及びこれらに関連する各種サービスを提供しています。

Mitsubishi Space Software Co., Ltd.

World Trade Center Bldg., 4-1, Harumatocho 2-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo 105-6132
TEL. 03-3435-4726 FAX. 03-3435-4740


Web site http://www.mss.co.jp

三菱食品株式会社

（設立）1925年
〒143-6556 東京都大田区平和島6-1-1
TEL. 03-3767-7360 FAX. 03-3762-4044

【業種】
総合食品卸売業

2011年7月、三菱商事グループ食品中間流通4社が統合し、三菱食品が発足しました。三菱食品は、国内外の加工食品、冷凍・冷蔵食品、酒類及び菓子の卸売を主な事業とし、さらに物流事業及びその他のサービス等の事業を展開しています。食品産業の中核企業として、従来の中間流通業の領域を超え、流通の構造改革を主導します。そして、生産から消費まで株式会社に内在する様々な課題を解決し、最適な流通を提供することにより、日本の食文化の豊かさと多様なライフスタイルを支えていきます。

Mitsubishi Shokuhin Co., Ltd.

Web site https://www.mitsubishi-shokuhin.com

三菱製鉄株式会社

（設立）1949年（創業1917年）
〒104-8550 東京都中央区月島4-16-13
TEL. 03-3536-3111

【業種】
特殊鋼鋼材・ばね・精密部品・鉱造品・精密工具材料・粉末製品の製造、加工及び販売

1917年の創業以来、特殊鋼を製造・加工するメーカーとして発展し、自動車や建設機械向けの特殊鋼材、ばね、精密鉄造品を供給しています。三菱製鉄は幅広い領域でさまざまな新技術・新製品を生み出し、便利で快適な社会の実現に貢献しています。

Mitsubishi Steel Mfg. Co., Ltd.

Web site http://www.mitsubishisteel.co.jp/

三菱製紙株式会社

（設立）1898年
〒130-0026 東京都墨田区両国2-10-14
TEL. 03-5600-1488

【業種】
紙・ループ・写真感光材料の製造、加工及び販売

三菱製紙は、三菱の第三代社長岩崎久弥によって1898年に創立されました。創業以来、付加価値の高い印刷・情報用紙を提供し、出版・印刷・写真による情報文化の発展に寄与しています。

Mitsubishi Paper Mills Limited

Web site http://www.mpm.co.jp/
**Mitsubishi Fuso Truck & Bus Corporation**

*Est. 2003*

10 Ohkura-cho, Nakahara-ku, Kawasaki-shi, Kanagawa 211-8522

**TEL.** 044-330-7700

Mitsubishi Fuso Truck & Bus Corporation (MFTBC), one of Asia's leading commercial vehicle manufacturers, was newly established in 2003 after its spin-off from Mitsubishi Motors Corporation. The company provides light-, medium- and heavy-duty trucks and buses to more than 170 markets around the world.

**Web site** http://www.mitsubishi-fuso.com

**URL** http://www.mitsubishi-fuso.com/jp/

**会社資料請求先** 広報部
**TEL.** 044-331-6888

Mitsubishi Fuso Truck & Bus Corporation

**株式会社三菱総合研究所**

*Est. 1970*

10-3, Nagatacho 2-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-8141

**TEL.** 81-3-5157-2111

Mitsubishi Research Institute was founded in 1970 in commemoration of the centenary of the Mitsubishi Group. MRI is creating a brighter future alongside clients, aiming to achieve the sustainable development of local communities, corporations, and society at large by functioning as a think tank that applies collective wisdom to the development of the 21st century civilization. We are creating a promising future by addressing the challenges of society and our clients through integrated strength of a "Think and Act" tank as a think tank, research, and information service provider.

**Web site** https://www.mri.co.jp/english/index.html

**URL** http://www.mri.co.jp/

**会社資料請求先** 広報部
**TEL.** 03-6705-6000

Mitsubishi Research Institute, Inc.
三菱UFJ銀行

株式会社三菱UFJ銀行
〒100-8388 東京都千代田区丸の内2-7-1
TEL.03-3240-1111

【業種】金融業

三菱UFJ銀行は、総合金融グループ（三菱UFJフィナンシャルグループ）の中核会社です。日本全国にバランス良く配置された国内外約6500の拠点と、アメリカのMUFJユニオンバンク、タイのユニオンバンク（Krungtaxi）を含めた海外50以上の国々に約1,2000の拠点を展開しています。お客様の多様な金融ソリューションニーズに、各分野の高度な専門性を活かした商品・サービスをタイムリーに提供することでお客様と、『世界に選ばれる、信頼のグローバル金融グループ』をめざしております。

Web site http://www.mufg.jp/
会社資料請求先 コーポレート・コミュニケーション部 TEL.03-3240-1111

三菱UFJ証券ホールディングス株式会社

三菱UFJ証券ホールディングス株式会社
〒100-0005 東京都千代田区丸の内5-2-5三菱ビルディング
TEL.03-6213-2550

【業種】証券持株会社

三菱UFJ証券ホールディングスは、三菱UFJフィナンシャルグループの中核総合証券会社で、三菱UFJモルガンスタンレー証券をはじめ、三菱UFJモルガンスタンレー証券銀行、カプセルコム証券、MUFJ証券フィナンシャル等、国内外証券関連業務を担う傘下各社の経営管理・統括を行う証券持株会社です。

会社資料請求先 広報CSR推進部 TEL.03-6742-1060

三菱UFJ証券ホールディングス株式会社

三菱UFJ証券ホールディングス株式会社
〒100-0005 東京都千代田区丸の内5-2-5三菱ビルディング
TEL.03-6213-2550

【業種】証券持株会社

三菱UFJ証券ホールディングスは、三菱UFJフィナンシャルグループの中核総合証券会社で、三菱UFJモルガンスタンレー証券をはじめ、三菱UFJモルガンスタンレー証券銀行、カプセルコム証券、MUFJ証券フィナンシャル等、国内外証券関連業務を担う傘下各社の経営管理・統括を行う証券持株会社です。

会社資料請求先 広報CSR推進部 TEL.03-6742-1060

三菱UFJフィナンシャル・グループ

三菱UFJフィナンシャル・グループ

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三菱UFJフィナンシャル・グル...
三菱UFJNICOS株式会社
【業務】信用保証事業、貭売人事業、金融商品に関する普及活動、各種金融商品の販売その他金融商品の提供等

三菱UFJ信託銀行
【業務】金融業

三菱UFJコアフィナンシャルグループ株式会社
【業務】クレジットカード事業、ファイナンス事業、信用保証事業、その他サービス事業

三菱UFJリース株式会社
【業務】各種物件のリース、各業種の租税等の調達ブロッキングの運用、租税の運用等

三菱UFJ信託銀行株式会社
【業務】信託業務、投資信託業等

明治安田生命保険相互会社
【業務】生命保険業

三菱UFJニコス株式会社
【業務】クレジットカード事業、ファイナンス事業、信用保証事業、その他サービス事業

明治安田生命保険相互会社
【業務】生命保険業

三菱UFJニコス株式会社
【業務】クレジットカード事業、ファイナンス事業、信用保証事業、その他サービス事業

明治安田生命保険相互会社
【業務】生命保険業

三菱UFJニコス株式会社
【業務】クレジットカード事業、ファイナンス事業、信用保証事業、その他サービス事業

三菱UFJニコス株式会社
【業務】クレジットカード事業、ファイナンス事業、信用保証事業、その他サービス事業

三菱UFJニコス株式会社
【業務】クレジットカード事業、ファイナンス事業、信用保証事業、その他サービス事業

三菱UFJニコス株式会社
【業務】クレジットカード事業、ファイナンス事業、信用保証事業、その他サービス事業

三菱UFJニコス株式会社
【業務】クレジットカード事業、ファイナンス事業、信用保証事業、その他サービス事業
株式会社ローソン

T141-8643 東京都品川区大崎1-11-2 ゲートシティ大崎イーストタワー
TEL. 03-6635-3963

【業種】コンビニエンスストア「ローソン」のフランチャイズチェーン展開

ローソンは、マチのご近所のお店“ネバーフッショップ”として、国内コンビニエンスストア事業を中心に、企業理念である「私たちは“みんなと暮らすマチ”を幸せにします。」の実現を目指しています。

1975年6月の1号店オープン以来、ローソンは環境の変化に対応し、お客様のニーズにお応えすることを目的とし、成長してきました。

今後もローソングループ一丸となって、マチの暮らしにとって“なくてはならない”存在を目指し、邁進してまいります。

URL http://www.lawson.co.jp/
会社資料請求先 広報室 TEL. 03-5435-2773 FAX.03-5759-6909

Mitsubishi Profile

Lawson, Inc.

East Tower, Gate City Osaki 11-2, Osaki 1-Chome, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo 141-8643
TEL. 81-3-6635-3963

Lawson seeks to realize its Corporate Philosophy of “Creating Happiness and Harmony in Our Communities” by operating nearby “neighborhood stores” centered on its chain store development and operation in Japan. Since opening its first store in June 1975, Lawson has evolved in response to changes in lifestyles and the social environment, resolving inconveniences that arise in its communities. Lawson and its Group companies will increase their corporate value further while continuing to maintain a harmonious relationship with society as essential social infrastructure.