

Title	The analysis of social and individual accounting
Sub Title	
Author	野口, 祐(Noguchi, Tasuku)
Publisher	
Publication year	1980
Jtitle	Keio business review Vol.17, (1980.) ,p.1- 18
JaLC DOI	
Abstract	
Notes	
Genre	Journal Article
URL	https://koara.lib.keio.ac.jp/xoonips/modules/xoonips/detail.php?koara_id=AA00260481-19800000-03920068

慶應義塾大学学術情報リポジトリ(KOARA)に掲載されているコンテンツの著作権は、それぞれの著作者、学会または出版社/発行者に帰属し、その権利は著作権法によって保護されています。引用にあたっては、著作権法を遵守してご利用ください。

The copyrights of content available on the KeiO Associated Repository of Academic resources (KOARA) belong to the respective authors, academic societies, or publishers/issuers, and these rights are protected by the Japanese Copyright Act. When quoting the content, please follow the Japanese copyright act.

THE ANALYSIS OF SOCIAL AND INDIVIDUAL ACCOUNTING

by

Tasuku Noguchi

I. Presentation of the Problem

At present, the activities of American, European, and Japanese enterprises have expanded into a world-wide scale. And the many new problems thus resulting, have made traditional accounting methods inadequate both from a theoretical and a technical viewpoint. This problem requires a thorough theoretical analysis, and as an integrated analysis for a new accounting field has not been done, I have been trying to work out some creative solutions. I will analyze the experiences of and the theories from various countries, present new solutions, and explain my method of analysis.

Firstly, one problem lies in the ways we have been analyzing the individual enterprise itself. Until recently, the method commonly used has led to results as expressed in the saying, "We can't see the forest because of the trees." Of course an analysis should start from the individual enterprise but if we end our study here, we will not gain a complete understanding of the enterprise, since an enterprise does not exist apart from a society's economic structure. It is important to realize that the individual enterprise is one part of the whole social economy. If we continue to separate the micro economy and macro economy we will not be able to sufficiently understand the conditions of the micro. We need to consider the micro and the macro both separately and interrelatedly. I want to emphasize that we must not only distinguish between individual and social accounting but we must also examine the relationships between the two.

Secondly, it is important to study the functional and structural mechanisms of the individual enterprise in each industrial sector, especially in the light and heavy industries. Up until now, industrial organization theory has considered enterprises in each industry exclusively from a marketing structure standpoint. This study however, approaches the problem from a production viewpoint.

Thirdly, the adequate individual enterprise has not only a material linkage (input-output tables linkage) but also a value linkage or capital linkage. Therefore, the individual enterprise is based on or develops from the accounts linkage and the products linkage.

II. A New Analysis of Individual Enterprises

Based on the above problem I have tried to explain that we need an integrated analysis or a total system analysis if we are to understand the individual enterprise. The industrial structural analysis, industrial analysis, business group analysis, and the individual enterprise analysis has been conducted separately without regard to their inter-relationships. Economic analysis, industrial analysis, management analysis and accounting analysis have all been long considered separately, but a complete business analysis requires not only a functional but also a structural analysis. In other words, management and accounting analysis have been limited to surface phenomena and we must grasp the individual enterprise not only qualitatively but also quantitatively. We should analyze and study the individual enterprise itself and study it in relation to the management and accounting situations of the business groups of which the individual enterprise is a part. Furthermore we must place the individual enterprise in either the industrial sector or in the heavy and light industry divisions. I hope I have made clear that this approach leads to a more comprehensive analysis than that of the input-output analysis. In order to reach a deeper understanding of the industrial enterprise I first divided the individual enterprise into two parts: the accounts linkage and the products linkage. (See graph 1.) The capital linkage table is based on the division of the individual enterprise into the two divisions, light and heavy industry. The accounts linkage is in the individual accounting category but capital linkage is in the social accounting category. Up until the present, the schedule of manufacturing cost details by product has been used in the divisions, heavy and light industry. But I did not use the resulting data from this schedule. Instead of this data, I used the amount of sales ratio by product and then analyzed the two divisions according to the total manufacturing cost which was weighted with some percentage. (See graph 2.) On the basis of not only the business groups controlling structure graph which explains the affiliation of each individual enterprise, but also on the basis of graph 2, I have constructed a graph which explains both by business groups and by controlling structure groups. Heavy industry has been divided into four sectors: raw materials, chemicals, metals, and machinery. (See graph 3.)

On the other hand, the reorganization of the input-output table itself was based on the goods classification as the unit of production technology. It was divided into two divisions consisting of thirty-six smaller sectors. The first division is the heavy industry division made up of four groups. The light industry division is made up of one group. (see graph 4) According to the added value, the material weight of individual enterprises and business groups can be understood indirectly through the input-output linkage. In this analysis we can grasp not only the economic growth process but also the

conversion and transition of the low economic growth processes of each country. Furthermore, we can see the direction, the position, and the competitive situation of the individual enterprises. As a result, we can understand the market structure and market behavior of oligopolies. In addition, the behavior patterns of such subordinated oligopolies in each industrial sector and in the two divisions can be explained on the basis of production structure. The process of products linkage and the input-output linkage is based on economic calculations but the accounts linkage and the capital linkage is based on monetary calculations. The two sides can be combined in the capital calculation situation. But the capital calculation always contains paradoxes. In my matrix it is possible for capital linkage and input-output linkage to be intermediated with capital input. (See graph 5.) In this case, the volume of the capital input of the individual enterprise requires the use of the total manufacturing cost sheet of the schedule of manufacturing cost details of the annual reports. But both sheets are not the same in regards to their design and purpose. The relationship between the capital linkage and the input-output linkage has always contained paradoxes which are based on economic and monetary calculations. But we can take any period and analyze it in the matrix of these relationships. (See graphs 6 and 7.) In the case of Japan, graph 6 (I) (II) indicates the weight of added value (added cost) of each business group in the two divisions. Graph 6 (I) (II) explains the input-output table from another viewpoint, and also shows the weight of added value of each affiliated oligopoly in the business groups (I+II+III+V). These weights have been changed during the period 1951-1970. On the other hand, I analyzed both the weight of the profit ratio of each business group in the two divisions, and the tendency of the profit ratio in the capital linkage (see graph 6 (III).) As a result (graph 7 (I) shows in detail graphs (I) (2), in that each business group, especially the largest had the greatest weight in the input-output table through the added value. Graph 6 can be seen in another form-graph 7 (2) which shows the weight of the profit ratio in each business group. The largest business group does not have much capital linkage in Division I due to the long-term tendency of a falling profit rate which influenced the big business groups. So graph 7 (I) and (3) in Division I express this continuously long-term paradoxical tendency, but Division II does not always show this.

III. The New Aspects of This Field

I have already analyzed individual and social accounting from a domestic viewpoint. But at present it is impossible to make a complete analysis. So in order to grasp precisely the multinationalization of businesses, we have to analyze this phenomenon using the input-output linkage and the capital linkage. The greater the degree of production overseas, the greater the spread and numbers of subsidiaries in each country. There are two stages in this

multinationalization. The first stage is the relationship between the headquarters of the multinational corporation in the home country and the subsidiaries (relay subsidiaries) in the host country. These relay subsidiaries depend on the host country's markets and are managed by vertical control through their headquarters commercial strategies. In the second stage there has been a change from relay subsidiaries to factory subsidiaries⁽¹⁾. These factory subsidiaries depend not only upon the host country but on the host country's markets. The factory subsidiaries have procured not only materials but also funds and a labor force. These subsidiaries can be controlled only through the personnel and financial administration of their headquarters through their global strategy, because these factory subsidiaries are connected horizontally in an international subcontracting system. In the first stage it is not so difficult to have consolidated statements for the headquarters and the relay subsidiaries. But at present there is no account of accounts linkage and a production linkage for the relay subsidiaries in the social accounting of the home country. And in the second stage it is very difficult to discover the relationship between a factory subsidiary's individual accounting with the home country's social accounting because the factory subsidiaries procure not only in the host country but also throughout the world. We therefore need greater worldwide standardization of accounting units and more structural aspects. I'll explain this in another section. So far no analysis of the relationship between macro and micro economics as applied to international relations has been done and international macro economics has not been analyzed in relation to the input-output analysis and to the capital linkage analysis. Within the scope of the present situation we have not discovered any other method for analyzing the international situation except that using individual accounting. Naturally these analysis were begun in connection with the standards of accounting in the international minimum list of the United Nations⁽²⁾.

IV. New Problems Concerning the Subsidiaries in Developing Countries

We can analyze not only the micro relationship between the developed countries through the international consolidated statements but also the macro economic relationships of the input-output analysis. Until now, a method for using the capital linkage has not been put forth. And it has been very difficult to analyze the relationships between the *developing* countries. For example, these countries have mixed social and economic structures. Despite this pheno-

1. Reunion D'expert sur la sou-traitance internationale et la capacite D'absorption technologique des pays en voire de developpement, Paris 8-9 november 1976 pp. 74-75.

2. Commition on TNC group of experts on international standards of accounting and reporting 1976, Geneva.

menon, the modern sector in these developing countries, for example, the oil, the petro-chemical, and mining industries used modern equipment similar to that used in developed countries, and also, productivity is similar to that in the developed countries⁽³⁾. So it is possible for the relay and factory subsidiaries to be connected to the multinational headquarters through the international consolidated statements. Also, it is possible to apply the input-output analysis to the *modern* sectors of the developing countries. It must be kept in mind, however, that in the developing countries, there are traditional sectors which consist of small and family household business. In the case of the textile and the food industries, we also find many small merchants⁽⁴⁾. Since these traditional sectors have not been modernized, it is difficult to have accounting analysis for them. At present these small and family business are connected with local enterprises which are part of international subcontracting systems related to the multinational corporations through the relay subsidiaries. But it is impossible to understand this situation through the use of products and accounts linkage. There should be a special individual and social accounting analysis done in the developing countries that is independent from that done for other developed countries.

V. Conclusion

We have analyzed a new accounting field and compared it with the traditional accounting analysis. This new accounting consists of individual and social accounting matrix. This accounting matrix can be used not only with macro economics but also with micro economics. In this analysis I have reorganized traditional accounting, management, industrial organization, and economic concepts. This total system approach is not a simple inter-disciplinary study. The analysis started with the individual enterprise as the most basic unit and led to a new systematic theory regarding social and individual accounting relationships. The findings can be indicated quantitatively through econometrics. In order to carry out this process analysis, I accumulated individual accounting analysis, redefined the industrial sectors as based on the products, and then set up two large divisions: the heavy and light industries. Furthermore, a systematic analysis of the individual and business groups in each sector and division is now possible.

The new soft industry developed out of the hard industry. And the most recent enterprise of the soft industry is that of the consulting engineering enterprise. After 1970, these consulting engineering enterprises developed rapidly due to demands for plant imports created by the new economic development plans of the oil-producing countries. The consulting engineering enter-

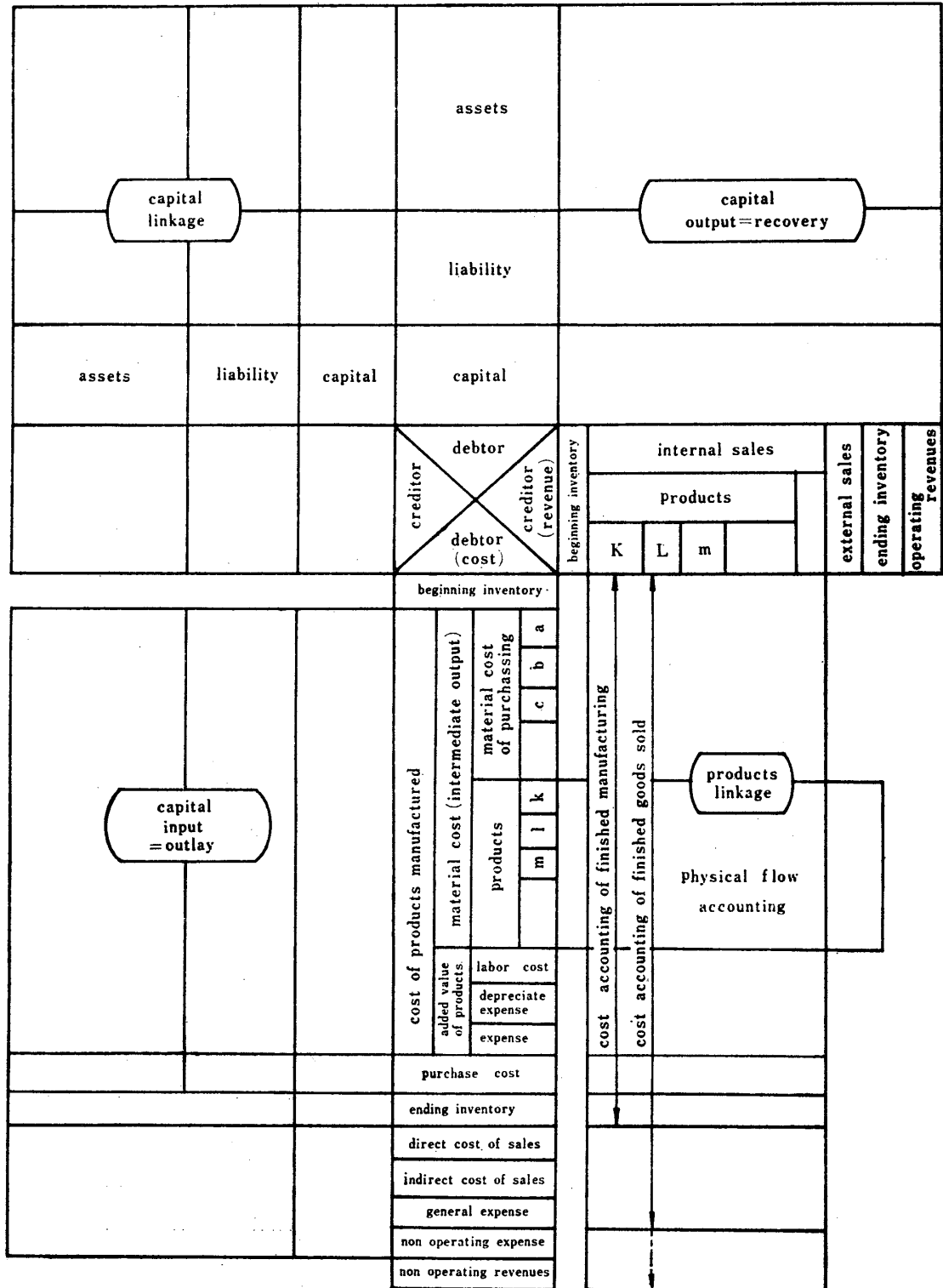
3. A. Emmanuel, *L'échange Inégal*, Paris 1972, pp. 60-64, 76-80.

4. S. Amin, *L'accumulatoir à L'échelle Mondiale*, Paris 1970, pp. 306-307.

prise used new demand methods-the full turn key base and the product in hand. Resulting from this development of the soft industry, we have been faced with new difficulties in regards to patents, know-how, and licensing⁽⁵⁾. Obtaining a cost analysis and an accounting evaluation for the soft industry (the knowledge collective industry) is not an easy task. But in our attempts to do so, we should combine both the hard and soft individual and social accounting.

5. T. Noguchi, 'Multinational Consulting Engineering Enterprise', Mita Shogaku Study 21 Vol. 1.

Graph 1 Accounts linkage and products linkage Noguchi-Uchiyama Model



(f.n.) products = finished goods.

Graph 3 Total by B. Gr. and controlling structure

			Added cost
B. Gr.	I	Raw material	
		Chemical	
	D	Metals	
		Machinery	
	II. D		

Graph 2 Two divisions from individual enterprises

		Manufacturing cost			
		Material	Added cost		
			Labor cost	Depreciation cost	Another expense
Individual enterprise	I				
	D				
	II				
	D				

			Added cost
B. Gr.	I	Raw material	
		Chemical	
	D	Metals	
		Machinery	
	II. D		

↑

		Manufacturing cost			
		Material	Added cost		
			Labor cost	Depreciation cost	Another expense
Individual enterprise	I				
	D				
	II				
	D				

- (materials)
1. annual reports
 2. controlling structure sheet of B. Gr.
 3. Added cost = Added value

- (materials)
1. annual reports ; 2. schedule of manufacturing cost details ;
 3. sales ratio by products-materials for divisions of sectors

Graph 4 Rearrangement of input-output table

				Added Costs
Total industry	I	Raw Material	Thirty-six sectors of input-output table	
		Chemical		
	D	Metals		
		Machinery		
	II. D			

- (materials)
1. Input-output table
 2. Added cost = Added value

Graph 5 Capital linkage and Input-Output linkage Noguchi-Uchiyama Model

(Social total capital)										(Social total capital)										
(by individual capital)										(by individual capital)										
(by individual capital)	Total debtor by B.G.	Total creditor by B.G.						Total									G			
		capital linkage						capital	B	A	capital output = recovery									
									G	B										
									I	I										
									B	K										
									G	L										
									II	I										
capital										debtor		intermediate demand						total		
B.G. I				B.G. II		creditor	input	I.D.				II.D.		finished demand						
A	B	---	K	L	---			a	b	---	x	y	---							
capital input = outlay										material cost	intermediate output	input-output linkage						total products by sector		
												C	a							
												I	b							
												C	x							II
labor cost depreciation expense										gross added value							(by Merchandis)			
W	Total manufacturing cost by B.G.						Total			Total products by sectors						W'				
(by individual capital)										(by merchandies)										
(social total cost)										(social total products)										

(f t) I.D. = heavy industry

II.D. = light industry

B.G. = business groups I, II

A, B, ..., K, L, ... = individual enterprises

Graph 6

(I) The Weight of Added Value of Each Business Group (million yen)

		1951	1955	1960	1965	1970	
D · I	1. Raw materials						
	2. Chemicals						
	3. Metals						
	4. Machinery						
D · II							
Added Value							

Added value=Added cost

(II) The Weight of Added Value of Each Business Group (million yen)
1951-1955-60=65=70 I + II + III + V

		Mitsui B. G.	Mitsubishi B. G.	Sumitomo B. G.	Fuji B. G.	Sanwa B. G.	D. K. B. G.
D · I	1. Raw materials						
	2. Chemicals						
	3. Metals						
	4. Machinery						
D · II	Total						
Added Value							
Intermediate input							
Gross added value							

(ft) calculate from input-output table

B. G. =Business Group

I =Core enterprise of B. G. II =Enterprises controlled by B. G.

III =Enterprises controlled by affiliated trust of B. G.

V =Enterprises lent by B. G.

(III) Profit ratio of each B. Gr. in 1951-55-60-65-70

(million yen)

			Mitsui	Mitsubishi	Sumitomo	Fuji	Sanwa	D. K.
D · I	1	Gross profit Net profit Profit ratio						
	2	Gross profit Net profit Profit ratio						
	3	Gross profit Net profit Profit ratio						
	4	Gross profit Net profit Profit ratio						
	T o t a l							
D · II								

Graph 6-(I) Case of Japan

Mitsui I + II + III + V

		1951	1955	1960	1965	1970
D. I	1. Raw materials	7,991.30	18,274.60	38,059.80	73,818.62	120,101.88
	2. Chemicals	4,976.12	11,668.35	20,131.92	42,996.84	76,428.08
	3. Metals	3,710.00	5,419.50	9,927.41	17,350.46	33,314.27
	4. Machinery	1,179.00	1,761.50	4,031.59	10,830.30	24,577.38
	Total	17,816.42	37,123.95	72,150.72	144,996.22	254,421.61
D. II		1,588.16	2,238.05	4,041.28	11,553.78	19,429.39
Added Value		19,404.58	39,362.00	76,192.00	156,550.00	273,851.00

Mitsubishi I + II + III + V

		1951	1955	1960	1965	1970
D. I	1. Raw materials	8,924.00	18,965.44	20,953.77	47,045.26	86,724.16
	2. Chemicals	3,681.68	7,527.82	16,859.15	38,597.51	81,906.20
	3. Metals	633.56	790.44	2,228.12	9,320.92	17,094.22
	4. Machinery	2,016.35	6,796.11	20,566.35	81,117.62	113,939.48
	Total	15,255.59	34,079.81	60,607.39	176,081.31	299,664.06
D. II		2,616.41	6,833.19	19,506.61	45,653.09	80,201.94
Added Value		17,872.00	40,913.00	80,114.00	221,734.40	379,866.00

Sumitomo I + II + III + V

		1951	1955	1960	1965	1970
D. I	1. Raw materials	3,953.20	6,706.80	14,699.50	28,555.60	68,354.24
	2. Chemicals	2,855.63	6,645.60	14,128.77	19,883.00	34,442.60
	3. Metals	6,279.62	11,761.56	31,414.66	61,448.00	138,431.00
	4. Machinery	1,371.00	4,972.00	14,437.40	43,478.55	116,479.50
	Total	14,459.45	30,085.96	74,680.33	153,365.15	357,707.34
D. II		1,145.55	1,890.04	7,211.67	17,126.85	34,506.76
Added Value		15,605.00	31,976.00	81,892.00	170,492.00	392,214.10

Fuji I + II + III + V

		1951	1955	1960	1965	1970
D. I	1. Raw materials	4,747.00	12,399.00	13,907.00	23,105.91	55,821.76
	2. Chemicals	4,121.42	6,527.28	19,202.98	17,492.00	37,607.40
	3. Metals	7,192.76	12,527.55	60,242.98	55,248.86	120,341.70
	4. Machinery	1,072.02	1,996.77	5,664.24	19,732.45	82,751.98
	Total	17,133.20	33,450.60	99,017.20	115,579.22	296,522.84
D. II		924.80	1,790.20	2,047.80	19,339.78	67,850.16
Added Value		18,058.00	35,240.80	101,065.00	134,919.00	364,373.00

D. K. I + II + III + V

		1951	1955	1960	1965	1970
D. I	1. Raw materials	305.86	587.95	930.36	3,076.61	5,043.20
	2. Chemicals	594.00	1,274.00	2,660.00	8,413.29	21,646.00
	3. Metals	4,763.00	22,858.00	61,318.00	42,982.00	108,904.00
	4. Machinery	2,906.00	5,450.00	16,315.20	33,385.61	171,552.08
	Total	8,568.86	30,169.95	81,223.56	87,857.51	307,145.28
D. II		644.14	2,173.05	6,912.44	9,238.49	45,312.72
Added Value		9,213.00	32,343.00	88,136.00	97,096.00	352,458.00

Sanwa I + II + III + V

		1951	1955	1960	1965	1970
D. I	1. Raw materials	5,708.00	16,202.60	19,202.00	19,904.20	47,407.60
	2. Chemicals	1,570.00	4,201.40	9,438.80	27,256.00	47,064.60
	3. Metals	437.00	1,331.00	3,889.00	7,505.00	30,207.00
	4. Machinery	332.00	1,466.00	4,286.00	14,475.00	40,725.40
	Total	8,047.00	23,201.00	37,518.00	78,123.60	165,404.60
D. II		188.00	354.00	686.00	6,560.40	11,185.40
Added Value		8,235.00	23,555.00	38,204.00	84,684.00	176,590.00

Graph 6-(II) Case of Japan

1951 I + II + III + V

		Mitsui %	Mitsubishi %	Sumitomo %	Fuji %	Sanwa %	D. K. %
D. I	1. Raw materials	7,991.30	8,924.00	3,953.20	4,747.00	5,708.00	305.86
	2. Chemicals	4,976.12	3,681.68	2,855.63	4,121.42	1,570.00	594.00
	3. Metals	3,710.00	633.56	6,279.62	7,192.76	437.00	4,763.00
	4. Machinery	1,179.00	2,016.35	1,371.00	1,072.02	332.00	2,906.00
	Total	17,816.42	15,255.59	14,459.45	17,133.20	8,047.00	8,568.86
D. II		1,588.16	2,616.41	1,145.55	924.80	188.00	644.14
Added Value		19,404.58	17,872.00	15,605.00	18,058.00	8,235.00	9,213.00
Intermediate Input		0.28	0.26	0.23	0.26	0.12	0.13
Gross Added Value		0.39	0.36	0.31	0.36	0.17	0.19

1955

		Mitsui %	Mitsubishi %	Sumitomo %	Fuji %	Sanwa %	D. K. %
D. I	1. Raw materials	18,274.60	18,965.44	6,706.80	12,339.00	16,202.60	587.95
	2. Chemicals	11,668.35	7,527.82	6,645.60	6,527.28	4,201.40	1,274.00
	3. Metals	5,419.50	790.44	11,761.56	12,527.55	1,331.00	22,858.00
	4. Machinery	1,761.50	6,796.11	4,972.00	1,996.77	1,466.00	5,450.00
	Total	37,123.95	34,079.81	30,085.96	33,450.60	23,201.00	30,169.95
D. II		2,238.05	6,833.19	1,890.04	1,790.20	354.00	2,173.05
Added Value		39,362.00	40,913.00	31,976.00	35,240.80	23,555.00	32,343.00
Intermediate Input		0.38	0.40	0.31	0.34	0.23	0.31
Gross Added Value		0.44	0.46	0.36	0.40	0.26	0.36

1960

		Mitsui %	Mitsubishi %	Sumitomo %	Fuji %	Sanwa %	D. K. %
D. I	1. Raw materials	38,059.80	20,953.77	14,699.50	13,907.00	19,904.20	930.36
	2. Chemicals	20,131.92	16,859.15	14,128.77	19,202.98	9,438.80	2,660.00
	3. Metals	9,927.41	2,228.12	31,414.66	60,242.98	3,889.00	61,318.00
	4. Machinery	4,031.59	20,566.35	14,437.40	5,664.24	4,286.00	16,315.20
	Total	0.33	0.28	0.34	0.46	0.17	0.37
		0.19	0.16	0.19	0.26	0.10	0.21
72,150.72		60,607.39	74,680.33	99,017.20	37,518.00	81,223.56	
D. II		0.92	0.09	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.03
		0.01	0.05	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.02
		4,041.28	19,506.61	7,211.67	2,047.80	686.00	6,912.44
Added Value		76 192.00	80,114.00	81,892.00	101,065.00	38,204.00	88,136.00
Intermediate Input 21,683,170.00		0.35	0.37	0.38	0.47	0.18	0.41
Gross Added Value 38,302,354.00		0.20	0.21	0.21	0.26	0.10	0.23

1965

		Mitsui %	Mitsubishi %	Sumitomo %	Fuji %	Sanwa %	D. K. %
D. I	1. Raw materials	73,818.62	47,045.26	28,555.60	23,105.91	28,887.60	3,076.61
	2. Chemicals	42,996.84	38,597.51	19,883.00	17,492.00	27,256.00	8,413.29
	3. Metals	17,350.46	9,320.92	61,448.00	55,248.86	7,505.00	42,982.00
	4. Machinery	10,830.30	81,117.62	43,478.55	19,732.45	14,475.00	33,385.61
	Total	0.38	0.46	0.40	0.30	0.20	0.23
		0.20	0.25	0.21	0.16	0.11	0.12
144,996.22		176,081.31	153,365.15	115,579.22	78,123.60	87,857.51	
D. II		0.03	0.12	0.04	0.05	0.02	0.02
		0.02	0.06	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.01
		11,553.78	45,653.09	17,126.85	19,339.78	6,560.40	9,238.49
Added Value		156,550.00	221,734.40	170,492.00	134,919.00	84,684.00	97,096.00
Intermediate Input 38,161,730.00		0.41	0.58	0.45	0.34	0.22	0.25
Gross Added Value 71,859,701.00		0.22	0.31	0.24	0.19	0.12	0.14

1970

		Mitsui %	Mitsubishi %	Sumitomo %	Fuji %	Sanwa %	D. K. %
D. I	1. Raw materials	120, 101. 88	86, 724. 16	68, 354. 24	55, 821. 76	47, 407. 60	5, 043. 20
	2. Chemicals	76, 428. 08	81, 906. 20	34, 442. 60	37, 607. 40	47, 064. 60	21, 646. 00
	3. Metals	33, 314. 27	12, 094. 22	138, 431. 00	120, 341. 70	30, 207. 00	108, 904. 00
	4. Machinery	24, 577. 38	113, 939. 48	116, 479. 50	82, 751. 98	40, 725. 40	171, 552. 08
	Total	0. 30	0. 35	0. 42	0. 35	0. 19	0. 36
		0. 16	0. 19	0. 22	0. 18	0. 18	0. 19
254, 421. 61		299, 664. 06	357, 707. 34	296, 522. 84	165, 404. 60	307, 145. 28	
D. II		0. 02	0. 09	0. 04	0. 08	0. 01	0. 05
		0. 01	0. 05	0. 02	0. 04	0. 01	0. 03
		19, 429. 39	80, 201. 94	34, 506. 76	67, 850. 16	11, 185. 40	45, 312. 72
Added Value		273, 851. 00	379, 866. 00	392, 214. 10	364, 373. 00	176, 590. 00	352, 458. 00
Intermediate Input 85,574,001		0. 32	0. 44	0. 46	0. 43	0. 21	0. 41
Gross Added Value 161,657,570		0. 17	0. 23	0. 24	0. 23	0. 11	0. 22

Graph 6-(III) Case of Japan

1951 I + II + III + V

			Mitsui %	Mitsubishi %	Sumitomo %	Fuji %	Sanwa %	D. K. %
D. I	1	Gross profit	8,712.40	7,918.30	4,042.40	3,956.00	3,628.80	19.26
		Net profit	7,141.80	6,672.90	2,438.30	3,350.00	3,643.20	167.36
		Profit ratio	39.46	14.60	16.86	13.83	6.53	1.77
	2	Gross profit	2,309.57	1,755.18	2,071.65	2,061.43	1,063.20	456.00
		Net profit	1,308.04	1,058.27	1,164.20	1,405.12	907.80	402.00
		Profit ratio	16.31	7.38	13.53	7.33	8.47	9.28
	3	Gross profit	2,963.50	567.66	3,568.20	1,780.58	125.00	3,328.00
		Net profit	2,120.00	400.09	2,392.00	1,259.80	101.00	3,182.00
		Profit ratio	14.57	12.36	10.00	4.38	5.94	10.18
	4	Gross profit	415.50	1,421.05	298.00	442.59	189.00	881.00
		Net profit	343.00	961.60	318.00	375.28	156.00	522.00
		Profit ratio	4.40	4.39	3.29	6.40	12.76	3.90
	Total	Gross profit	14,400.97	11,662.19	9,980.25	8,240.60	5,006.00	4,684.26
		Net profit	12,483.44	9,092.86	6,312.50	6,390.20	4,808.00	4,273.36
		Profit ratio	13.26	10.14	11.78	7.90	6.98	7.37
D. II		Gross profit	1,852.57	1,387.31	529.75	437.40	137.00	291.74
		Net profit	1,238.86	959.14	462.50	308.80	87.00	188.64
		Profit ratio	8.24	6.19	4.66	3.58	6.53	8.77

1955 I + II + III + V

			Mitsui %	Mitsubishi %	Sumitomo %	Fuji %	Sanwa %	D. K. %
D. I	1	Gross profit	10,920.40	5,233.84	2,871.80	2,248.00	3,849.30	650.15
		Net profit	6,476.20	2,920.11	2,122.40	1,697.00	2,633.40	364.70
		Profit ratio	27.96	5.84	6.81	4.58	6.19	11.14
	2	Gross profit	3,639.94	4,049.23	2,220.4	2,662.69	2,304.70	263.00
		Net profit	1,931.01	2,512.22	1,465.40	1,763.40	1,514.60	35.00
		Profit ratio	6.77	6.99	6.01	6.84	7.40	3.35
	3	Gross profit	1,695.00	299.48	2,596.08	2,119.27	347.00	2,917.00
		Net profit	638.50	105.12	1,198.52	1,323.28	150.00	1,558.00
		Profit ratio	4.17	4.60	3.77	2.59	4.12	4.50
	4	Gross profit	789.00	2,624.20	2,566.00	613.04	485.00	2,868.00
		Net profit	338.50	1,180.67	1,310.00	344.52	314.00	1,300.00
		Profit ratio	4.25	3.82	7.69	4.32	6.22	5.53
	Total	Gross profit	17,044.34	12,206.75	10,254.28	7,643.00	6,986.00	6,698.15
		Net profit	9,384.21	6,718.12	6,096.32	5,128.20	4,612.00	3,257.70
		Profit ratio	7.13	5.48	5.66	4.16	6.38	5.13
D. II		Gross profit	1,517.66	4,474.05	1,536.72	1,392.20	274.00	720.85
		Net profit	1,140.79	2,542.88	1,016.68	804.80	162.00	373.30
		Profit ratio	8.87	7.90	6.27	7.13	5.51	6.66

1960 I + II + III + V

			Mitsui %	Mitsubishi %	Sumitomo %	Fuji %	Sanwa %	D. K. %
D. I	1	Gross profit	16,336.40	10,821.80	5,199.00	6,722.00	6,666.80	787.80
		Net profit	9,861.00	7,358.68	3,802.00	4,060.00	3,826.80	482.49
		Profit ratio	21.46	6.71	5.05	6.13	5.32	9.42
	2	Gross profit	4,746.44	7,400.80	4,374.67	7,935.28	5,194.20	778.00
		Net profit	2,552.64	4,128.81	2,996.63	5,837.42	3,270.20	333.00
		Profit ratio	3.86	5.22	4.55	7.29	4.45	4.21
	3	Gross profit	4,051.63	939.56	8,723.86	6,505.69	1,093.00	9,897.00
		Net profit	2,161.57	533.36	6,469.54	4,538.58	559.00	6,802.00
		Profit ratio	3.96	5.37	4.82	3.86	5.70	6.23
	4	Gross profit	1,836.37	11,245.80	7,610.00	2,680.63	2,514.00	7,280.60
		Net profit	1,469.43	7,258.95	6,096.00	1,852.20	1,393.00	4,826.40
		Profit ratio	3.86	5.68	6.12	7.70	11.47	5.50
	Total	Gross profit	26,970.84	30,407.96	25,907.53	23,843.60	15,468.00	18,743.40
		Net profit	16,045.64	19,279.80	19,364.17	16,288.20	9,049.00	12,443.89
		Profit ratio	4.89	5.86	5.13	5.65	5.46	5.39
D. II			Gross profit	2,398.16	9,890.74	4,590.47	1,906.40	2,603.60
			Net profit	1,559.36	7,327.20	3,330.83	1,121.00	1,616.11
			Profit ratio	6.98	6.90	6.52	6.65	7.91

1965 I + II + III + V

			Mitsui %	Mitsubishi %	Sumitomo %	Fuji %	Sanwa %	D. K. %
D. I	1	Gross profit	17,265.46	15,912.57	9,937.80	8,454.58	6,489.10	1,168.33
		Net profit	7,534.72	8,702.72	6,622.00	3,381.90	1,812.65	659.77
		Profit ratio	9.84	4.83	4.01	4.01	2.59	5.79
	2	Gross profit	14,368.24	14,916.91	4,099.80	7,666.10	9,776.90	2,825.77
		Net profit	5,249.76	5,890.13	2,499.80	3,861.68	4,032.00	716.33
		Profit ratio	4.16	3.90	2.40	4.27	3.80	3.77
	3	Gross profit	5,698.73	3,422.72	12,264.60	11,882.54	-11,880.00	14,307.00
		Net profit	2,562.88	1,689.48	7,570.60	6,847.24	1,107.00	6,950.00
		Profit ratio	3.90	4.48	3.01	2.94	-17.81	3.77
	4	Gross profit	4,077.40	30,646.57	15,892.74	6,504.85	98,111.10	14,376.52
		Net profit	1,583.56	11,170.46	10,960.08	3,151.02	1,397.00	6,827.31
		Profit ratio	2.85	3.09	3.86	4.16	3.38	3.0
	Total	Gross profit	41,400.83	64,898.77	42,194.94	34,508.07	7,567.10	32,677.62
		Net profit	16,930.92	27,452.79	27,652.48	17,241.84	8,348.65	15,153.41
		Profit ratio	4.46	3.64	3.41	3.63	1.13	3.88
D. II			Gross profit	7,243.42	27,803.86	12,512.06	9,896.93	8,752.38
			Net profit	4,567.64	14,786.08	8,923.52	4,870.16	4,826.59
			Profit ratio	6.69	7.43	5.39	4.68	6.56

1970 I + II + III + V

			Mitsui %	Mitsubishi %	Sumitomo %	Fuji %	Sanwa %	D. K. %
D. I	1	Gross profit	49,188.24	40,258.08	25,313.60	18,337.52	22,174.30	1,554.80
		Net profit	26,367.06	24,522.78	15,963.32	9,867.04	11,924.90	1,088.60
		Profit ratio	5.32	6.46	4.62	6.20	6.09	4.97
	2	Gross profit	30,328.26	37,506.14	11,211.60	18,811.40	20,782.40	6,927.00
		Net profit	11,267.20	16,271.71	6,823.00	9,653.40	7,182.00	2,609.00
		Profit ratio	4.75	3.98	3.39	4.80	4.09	4.44
	3	Gross profit	13,939.22	5,427.24	40,325.30	30,630.20	13,126.00	45,050.00
		Net profit	6,025.10	1,597.27	22,875.70	16,383.70	8,923.00	19,514.00
		Profit ratio	4.75	4.01	3.94	3.88	6.92	4.66
	4	Gross profit	17,170.68	71,009.06	57,790.75	32,786.02	12,212.60	43,267.00
		Net profit	9,165.76	37,710.18	38,599.55	19,503.63	7,249.00	22,620.92
		Profit ratio	4.38	3.87	6.05	5.02	5.19	4.26
	Total	Gross profit	110,626.40	154,200.52	134,641.25	100,565.14	68,795.30	96,798.80
		Net profit	52,825.12	80,101.94	84,261.57	55,407.77	35,278.90	45,832.52
		Profit ratio	4.92	4.49	4.71	4.72	5.26	4.46
D. II			Gross profit	14,934.15	61,124.03	42,139.20	23,932.86	9,547.70
			Net profit	9,883.26	30,672.91	23,360.88	14,561.23	5,737.10
			Profit ratio	8.91	7.82	9.56	6.68	6.58

Graph 7

