

# 01 / 住友化学の歴史 History of Sumitomo Chemical

## 営業の要旨 Sumitomo's Business Principles

第1条 わが住友の営業は信用を重んじ確実を旨とし、  
もってその鞏固隆盛を期すべし。

第2条 わが住友の営業は時勢の変遷、  
理財の得失を計り、  
弛張興廢することあるべしといえども、  
いやしくも浮利にはしり軽進すべからず。

### 自利利他 公私一如

住友の事業は、住友自身を利するとともに、  
国家を利し、かつ社会を利するものでなければ  
ならないという考えを表すもの。

Credo constituting the Sumitomo Spirit  
"Our business must benefit own self and society  
as one and the same"

Our business must benefit ourselves and at the same time  
serve the interests of the nation and society.

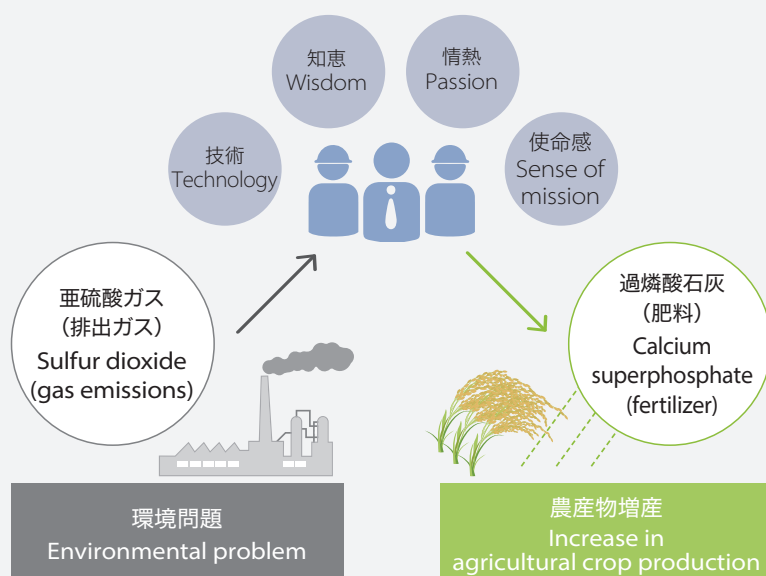
## 経営理念 // Business Philosophy

- 1 技術を基盤とした新しい価値の創造に常に挑戦します。
- 2 事業活動を通じて人類社会の発展に貢献します。
- 3 活力にあふれ社会から信頼される企業風土を醸成します。

- 1 We commit ourselves to creating new value by building on innovation.
- 2 We work to contribute to society through our business activities.
- 3 We develop a vibrant corporate culture and continue to be a company that society can trust.

1913年、銅の製錬の際に生じる有害な排出ガスから有益な肥料を製造し、煙害問題の解決に取り組み、環境問題の克服と農産物の増産をともに図ることから誕生しました。

Sumitomo Chemical's history dates back to 1913. The company got its start by producing fertilizer from harmful gas emitted in copper smelting operations. The business helped mitigate the environmental problem caused by the emissions, while also contributing to increasing agricultural crop production.



1913	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>住友総本店の直営事業として愛媛県新居浜に肥料製造所を設置</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The House of Sumitomo began to produce fertilizers from sulfur dioxide generated in copper smelting in Ehime, Japan.</li> </ul>
1915	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>営業開始（過磷酸石灰初出荷）</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Operations commence and the first shipment of calcium superphosphate fertilizer leaves the plant.</li> </ul>
1925	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>株式会社住友肥料製造所として独立新発足（現在の愛媛工場）</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sumitomo Fertilizer Manufacturing Co., Ltd. was established at the Ehime Works.</li> </ul>
1934	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>商号を住友化学工業株式会社と変更</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sumitomo Fertilizer Manufacturing Co., Ltd. changed its name to Sumitomo Chemical Co., Ltd.</li> </ul>
1944	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>日本染料製造株式会社を合併して、染料、医薬品部門に進出（現在の大阪・大分工場）</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sumitomo Chemical acquired Japan Dyestuff Manufacturing Company, setting up a base for fine chemicals production including agrochemicals and pharmaceuticals.</li> </ul>
1946	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>日新化学工業株式会社に商号変更</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Name changed to Nisshin Chemical Co., Ltd.</li> </ul>
1949	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>旧住友アルミニウム製錬株式会社から全設備を譲り受け</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sumitomo Chemical takes over the aluminum business of Sumitomo Aluminium Smelting Co., Ltd.</li> </ul>
1952	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>住友化学工業株式会社に商号復帰</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Name changed to Sumitomo Chemical Co., Ltd.</li> </ul>
1958	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>愛媛工場でエチレンおよび誘導品の生産を開始し、石油化学部門に進出</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sumitomo Chemical started petrochemical operations at the Ehime Works.</li> </ul>
1965	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>住友千葉化学工業株式会社を設立（1975年同社を合併、現在の千葉工場）</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sumitomo Chiba Chemical Co., Ltd. was established and began petrochemical operations at the Chiba Works.</li> </ul>
1971	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>宝塚総合研究所を設置、医薬・農薬部門の研究体制を強化</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Takarazuka Research Center was established to reinforce research and development activities for pharmaceuticals and agricultural chemicals.</li> </ul>
1976	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>住友アルミニウム製錬株式会社を設立（同社にアルミニウム事業を譲渡、1986年同社解散）</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The aluminum operation is transferred to the newly formed Sumitomo Aluminium Co., Ltd., subsequently dissolved in 1986.</li> </ul>
1978	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>三沢工場の操業開始により、ピレスロイド系の家庭用殺虫剤の生産体制を強化</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Misawa Works was opened to expand production of pyrethroid household insecticides.</li> </ul>
1982	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>インドネシア・アサハン・アルミニウムが操業開始</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>P.T. Indonesia Asahan Aluminium began aluminum smelting operations.</li> </ul>
1983	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>愛媛工場のエチレンプラントおよび誘導品の一部を休止し、千葉工場へ生産集中</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sumitomo Chemical integrated the petrochemical operations at the Ehime Works into the Chiba Works.</li> </ul>
1984	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>稲畑産業株式会社との間で住友製薬株式会社を設立</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sumitomo Pharmaceuticals Co., Ltd. was established by consolidating the pharmaceuticals operations of Sumitomo Chemical and the pharmaceuticals division of Inabata &amp; Co., Ltd., a Japanese trading house.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>シンガポール石油化学コンビナートが操業開始</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Petrochemical Complex in Singapore (Petrochemical Corporation of Singapore (Pte.) Ltd. and The Polyolefin Company (Singapore) Pte. Ltd.) began operations.</li> </ul>
1988	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ベアレントU.S.A.コーポレーションを米国に設立</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Valent U.S.A. Corporation was established in California, U.S.A.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>大阪工場内に安全性研究棟（現在の生物環境科学研究所）を設置</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Biochemistry &amp; Toxicology Laboratory, subsequently renamed the Environmental Health Science Laboratory, was established at the Osaka Works.</li> </ul>
1989	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>筑波研究所を設置</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Tsukuba Research Laboratory was established.</li> </ul>

1997	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 「シンガポール石油化学コンビナート」第2期設備が操業開始、第1期分と合わせエチレン生産能力約100万トン</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ The petrochemical complex in Singapore commences operation of its second-phase expansion project, bringing the total ethylene capacity to one million tons per year.</li> </ul>
1998	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ シンガポールでのアクリル酸、MMAプロジェクトが操業開始</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Sumitomo Chemical and its subsidiaries and affiliates began production of acrylic acid, its derivatives, and MMA monomer and polymer in Singapore.</li> </ul>
2000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ アボット・ラボラトリーズ社から生物農薬関連事業を買収</li> <li>■ 住友製薬株式会社と共同運営のゲノム科学研究所を同社研究本部に設立</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Sumitomo Chemical acquired the agricultural chemicals business of Abbott Laboratories.</li> <li>■ Genomic Science Laboratory was established, operated jointly by Sumitomo Chemical and Sumitomo Pharmaceuticals.</li> </ul>
2001	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ アベンティス・クロップサイエンス社から家庭用殺虫剤関連事業を買収</li> <li>■ 情報電子化学部門を新設</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Sumitomo Chemical acquired the household insecticide business of Aventis CropScience S.A.</li> <li>■ Sumitomo Chemical establishes the IT-related Chemicals Sector as a new business sector.</li> </ul>
2002	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 武田薬品工業株式会社の農薬事業を同社との合弁会社住友武田農薬株式会社から譲り受けて営業開始（2017年吸収合併）</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Joint venture Sumitomo Chemical Takeda Agro Co., Ltd. commenced operations after the agrochemicals business was transferred from JV partner Takeda Pharmaceutical Company Limited. (Sumitomo Chemical merged Sumitomo Chemical Takeda Agro Co., Ltd. in 2017.)</li> </ul>
2003	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 韓国にて第5世代の液晶ディスプレイ用カラーフィルターおよび偏光フィルムの生産を開始</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Production of 5th-generation LCD color filters and polarizing film was begun in Korea.</li> </ul>
2004	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 台湾の子会社住華科技が偏光フィルムの生産を開始</li> <li>■ 商号を住友化学株式会社と変更</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Subsidiary Sumika Technology Co., Ltd. began production of polarizing films in Taiwan.</li> </ul>
2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ サウジアラムコとサウジアラビアのラービグにおける石油精製と石油化学の統合コンプレックス建設に合意し、合弁会社ラービグ・リファイニング・アンド・ペトロケミカル・カンパニー（ペトロ・ラービグ）を設立</li> <li>■ 住友製薬株式会社と大日本製薬株式会社が合併し、子会社の大日本住友製薬株式会社が発足</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Agreement was signed with Saudi Aramco for the construction of an integrated refining and petrochemical complex in Rabigh, Saudi Arabia. Established the Rabigh Refining and Petrochemical Company (Petro Rabigh).</li> <li>■ Sumitomo Pharmaceuticals and Dainippon Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. merged to form Dainippon Sumitomo Pharma Co., Ltd.</li> </ul>
2007	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 高分子有機ELデバイス開発のパイオニアであるケンブリッジ・ディスプレイ・テクノロジーを買収</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Sumitomo Chemical acquired Cambridge Display Technology Inc., a pioneer in the development of polymer organic light-emitting diode displays, as a wholly owned subsidiary.</li> </ul>
2008	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ ペトロ・ラービグがサウジアラビア株式市場に上場</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Petro Rabigh listed its shares on the Saudi Arabian stock exchange.</li> </ul>
2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ ペトロ・ラービグが稼働を開始</li> <li>■ 大日本住友製薬株式会社が米国医薬品会社セプラコール（現サノビオン）を買収</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Petro Rabigh started operations.</li> <li>■ Dainippon Sumitomo Pharma Co., Ltd. acquired Sepracor Inc. (current Sunovion Pharmaceuticals Inc.), a U.S.-based pharmaceutical company.</li> </ul>

2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ オーストラリアの農薬会社ニューファームの発行済株式の20%を取得</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Acquired 20% of issued ordinary shares of Australian agrochemicals company Nufarm Limited.</li> </ul>
2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 統合失調症治療剤ラツダを米国にて上市</li> <li>■ 精密化学部門を廃止・再編、農業化学部門を健康・農業関連事業部門へ改称</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Market launch of LATUDA® (agent for the treatment of schizophrenia) in U.S.A.</li> <li>■ Sumitomo Chemical eliminates the Fine Chemicals Sector and the businesses in this sector are split up and transferred to the Basic Chemicals Sector and the Health &amp; Crop Sciences Sector (former Agricultural Chemicals Sector).</li> </ul>
2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 大日本住友製薬株式会社が米国医薬品会社ボストンバイオメディカル社を買収</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Dainippon Sumitomo Pharma Co., Ltd. acquired Boston Biomedical, Inc., a U.S.-based pharmaceutical company.</li> </ul>
2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 千葉工場エチレン設備およびスチレンモノマー・プロピレンオキサイド併産法設備等を停止</li> <li>■ 基礎化学部門、石油化学部門を再編、石油化学部門とエネルギー・機能材料部門へ改組</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Closed down an ethylene plant and a styrene monomer/propylene oxide co-production plant at the Chiba Works.</li> <li>■ Sumitomo Chemical eliminates the Basic Chemicals Sector and the businesses in this sector are split up and transferred to the Petrochemicals &amp; Plastics Sector and the Energy &amp; Functional Materials Sector that is established as a new business sector.</li> </ul>
2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 韓国の子会社SSLMで、リチウムイオン二次電池用セパレータ製造設備が操業開始</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Sumitomo Chemical opens a plant for the production of separators for lithium-ion secondary batteries at SSLM, a subsidiary in South Korea.</li> </ul>
2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ ラービグ第2期計画の商業運転を開始</li> <li>■ ロイバント・サイエンス社と戦略的提携契約を締結</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Began commercial operation in Rabigh Phase II Project.</li> <li>■ Entered into an agreement for Strategic Alliance with Roivant Sciences Ltd.</li> </ul>
2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ ニューファーム社の南米子会社4社を買収</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Acquired four South American subsidiaries of Nufarm.</li> </ul>