

History of ADEKA

ADEKA celebrated its 100th anniversary in 2017 thanks to the support of its stakeholders. We will continue to aggressively take on the challenge of providing solutions for social issues.



1917- Foundation for Developing a Wide Range of Unique Businesses

During a period of increasing demand for paper, including that used for certification stamps and revenue stamps, ADEKA was established in Japan to produce caustic soda, which is used to bleach paper and pulp. Moreover, we utilized by-products generated from the production of caustic soda, such as hydrogen and chlorine, to make hydrogenated oil and soaps, and developed high-quality margarine to supplement nutritional needs. Our products at the time were indispensable to daily life.

1950- Rise of Organic Synthesis Technology

Substances such as propylene glycols and epoxy resins were indispensable for sustaining the foundation of daily life in Japan as the nation experienced rapid economic growth after recovering from the war. We possess a multitude of technologies that were obtained by way of introduction from overseas or from the know-how accumulated since our establishment. These enable us to create a wide variety of products and make up the foundation for our current chemical products and polymer additives businesses.

1970- Pursuing High Value-Added Products that Support Daily Life

With increased public concern about pollution, industries sought to transition to resource-saving or power-saving business models. ADEKA developed a series of products that were technically superior and easy to use by drawing on traditions that had been passed forward since before the Second World War as well as our accumulated technologies. This enabled us to respond better to customer needs and suited the changing times.

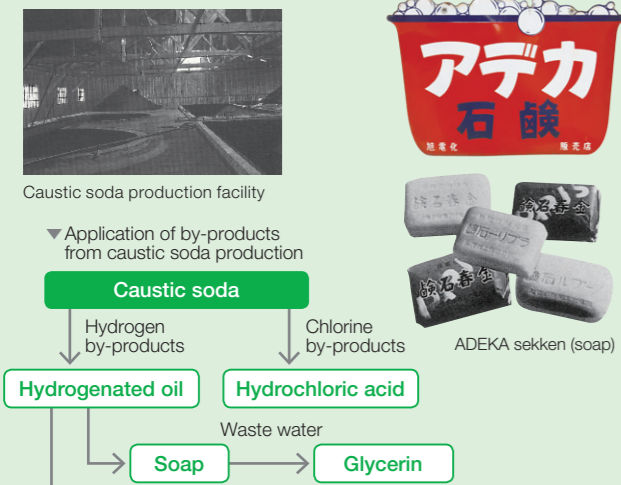
1990-Present Becoming "a Global Good Company" to realize a sustainable society

We will continue to create value by responding to the challenges that our stakeholders face and pursuing technologies that support the next generation. Furthermore, we will accelerate the Group's globalization as a material manufacturer that supports affluent lifestyles.

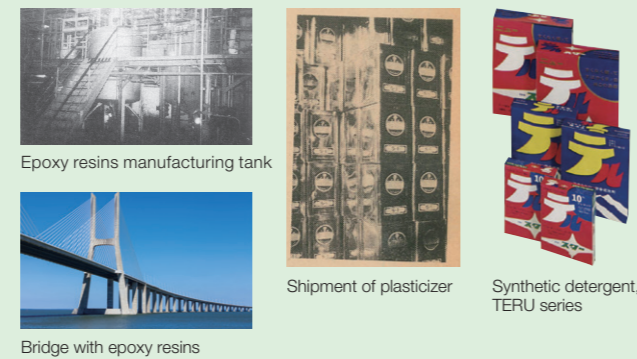


Chemical Business

Domestic production of caustic soda



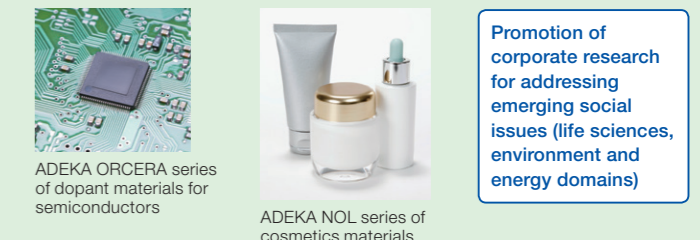
- First polymer additives produced by ADEKA
- Production of propylene glycol for the first time in Japan
- Development and expansion of application of surfactants
- Development and sales of epoxy resins
- Sales of washing machine soaps and synthetic detergents



- Development of lubricant additives for engine oil
- Development of nucleating agents to improve the quality of plastics
- Sales of water swelling sealing materials
- Development of a series of IT related chemicals, including high-purity chlorine



- First to develop a series of environmentally friendly products (lead-free PVC stabilizers, water borne epoxy resins, etc.)
- Development of halogen-free flame retardants that reduce emissions of harmful substances from burning plastics
- Development of high dielectric constant materials essential to miniaturizing and increasing the capacity of semiconductor memory
- Development of light curing resins and photo initiators that contribute to high-definition liquid crystal displays
- Development of materials that add moisture and elasticity to skincare products and cosmetics



Food Business

Margarine



- Production of shortening for the first time in Japan
- Development of functional oil and fat products through applications of vitamization and emulsification technologies



- Development of processed oil and fat that add texture and rich flavor to food
- Popular pre-shaped processed food for bakeries and confectioneries (e.g., frozen pie dough)



- Expanded product line of highly functional margarines that contribute to the authentic flavor of breads and confectioneries as well as quality improvement
- Whipping cream, emulsified using natural ingredient included in milk, was well received for its natural flavor
- Development of functional food materials that have benefits for health or serve as seasonings



Social Conditions in Japan

- Increased demand for paper and textiles
- Improved domestic manufacturing technologies
- Improved nutrition, health, and hygiene in Japan

- Rapid spread of plastic products
- Shift from coal to oil
- Penetration of Western food culture (breads and cakes)
- Spread of household electrical appliances such as TVs, washing machines, and refrigerators

- Resource-saving and power-saving needs increased in wake of the oil shock
- Surfacing of social issues such as pollution litigation
- Growth of the food-service industry
- Development of high-rise buildings, tunnels, and other urban infrastructure

- Increased environmental awareness
- Spread of digital devices (PCs and mobile phones)
- Spread of convenience stores
- Aging society
- Food safety and health consciousness