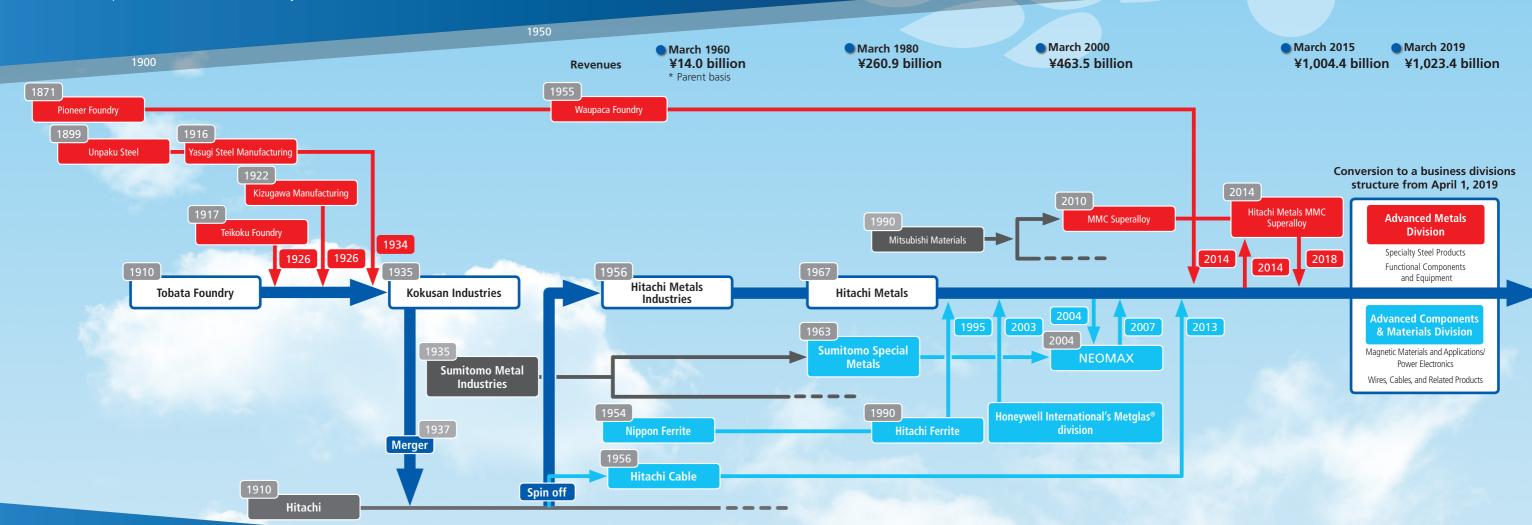
Diversity is the embodiment of Hitachi Metals' uniqueness.

Over our more than 100-year history, the Hitachi Metals Group has continued to grow through a succession of mergers and acquisitions. Through this process, we created the diverse technologies, products, and business portfolios that are the source of our competitiveness, and this diversity is the embodiment of "Hitachi Metals' uniqueness." Operating in the field of materials, which is undergoing drastic technological change, we will build on and strengthen the diversity that we have cultivated throughout our history, to continue to be a company that is indispensable to customers and society.



1910 Tobata Foundry

At a time when a modernizing Japan relied on imports for almost all of its industrial goods, Yoshisuke Ayukawa acquired malleable cast iron manufacturing technology and established Tobata Foundry, the predecessor of Hitachi Metals. In 1911, the company began manufacturing Gourd brand-black heart malleable cast iron pipe joints. The company later began to produce products for other uses including shipbuilding, railways, and spinning machines, and orders grew steadily as the superior quality of these products was recognized. Business areas were diversified through mergers with Teikoku Foundry, which at the time was producing steel for steel rolling, Kizugawa Manufacturing, a producer of fittings, and steelmaker Yasugi Steel Manufacturing.

1935 Kokusan Industries

As the business expanded to cover heavy industries in general, Tobata Foundry changed its name to Kokusan Industries.

1956 Hitachi Metals Industries

Hitachi transferred its metals business with five originally Tobata Foundry plants (Tobata, Fukagawa, Kuwana, Wakamatsu, and Yasugi) to establish Hitachi Metals Industries.

1967 Hitachi Metals

Hitachi Metals Industries changed its name to Hitachi Metals. Through creative *monozukuri* and proactive mergers and acquisitions, the Company went through a succession of changes and grew to become one of the world's leading materials manufacturers. Today, the Company provides technologies and services that are contributing to the shift in automobiles to electric vehicles, and advances in industry, infrastructure, and electronics around the world

1995 Hitachi Ferrite

Merged with Hitachi Ferrite in 1995 to strengthen the soft magnetic materials business in response to increased demand for noise reduction in automobiles and electronics.

2003 Honeywell International Inc.'s Metglas® division

Acquired the Metglas® (amorphous metal materials) division of Honeywell International of the United States. Strengthened the soft magnetic materials division as demand in the electronics segment grew for size and weight reductions, energy conservation, and electromagnetic noise reduction.

2007 NEOMAX

Established through the merger of the magnetic materials and applications operations of Hitachi Metals and Sumitomo Special Metals to manufacture high-performance neodymium magnets and ferrite magnets widely used in motors for automotive equipment and home appliances. With demand for automotive-use motors expected to grow, the merger was carried out in 2007 to integrate the magnetic materials businesses and increase synergies.

2013 Hitachi Cable

Merged with Hitachi Cable, the Hitachi Group's electric wires and cable business, in 2013. As the pace of movement toward a low-carbon society accelerated, the merger was intended to create synergies in terms of technologies and sales in the automotive, electronics, and industrial infrastructure segments.

2014 Waupaca Foundry

Made Waupaca Foundry, the world's largest manufacturer of automotiveuse castings with an overwhelming share of the U.S. market, a subsidiary in 2014. Expanded our business to become the world's largest supplier of iron

2014 Hitachi Metals MMC Superalloy

Made MMC Superalloy, with extensive experience and technological capabilities in aircraft parts, a subsidiary with a view toward global growth in core industries including aircraft and energy. Hitachi Metals' Okegawa Works established in April 2018.