

History of value provision

The evolution of electronics has been enriching people's lives and realizing various dreams. One of the driving forces of that history is Murata's electronic components. What was necessary for that era? What symbolized dreams for the next era? It can be said that electronic components represent the times, and such items also quietly begin to tell of the future.

Establishment - Response to the rapid increase of demand for electronic components (1944 - 1954)

Founder Akira Murata started Murata Manufacturing as a personal venture at an old dyeing factory in Shijo Omiya Kita, Kyoto-shi, in 1944. The venture produced titanium-oxide ceramic capacitors in the period after the Second World War. The venture was reorganized into Murata Manufacturing Co., Ltd. in 1950, when the demand for electronic components rapidly increased due to the spread of communication equipment after the start of commercial radio broadcasting.

However, Akira Murata felt strongly that the Company needed a management philosophy to grow and develop when it experienced a management crisis during the great recession. As such, he established the first philosophy in 1954 to rebuild the Company.



Temperature compensating capacitor

In 1944, Murata Manufacturing was founded in Nakagyo-ku, Kyoto-shi. Original headquarters building.

1944	Murata Manufacturing founded
1945	Successful mass production of ceramic elements
1946	Akira Murata meets Tetsuro Tanaka, then an assistant professor at Kyoto University
1949	Japan's first mass production of barium titanate ceramic capacitors
1950	Murata Manufacturing Co., Ltd. established
1951	Opened Fukui Factory
1952	Opened Tokyo Office and Kyoto Factory
1953	Announcement of first management policies
1954	Establishment of the first philosophy

Enhancement of technological capabilities Aggressive investments in R&D (1955 - 1969)

In response to the wave of technological innovation around the world, Akira Murata judged that the Company needed to strengthen its fundamental technological capabilities. In 1955, he spun off the internal research and development department and established Omiya Technology Research Laboratory Co. The company was renamed as Murata Technology Research Laboratory Co. and moved to Nagaoka-cho, Otokuni-gun the following year. It was equipped with state-of-the-art equipment unimaginable for companies of that size at that time. Challenges at Murata Technology Research Laboratory Co. led to the formulation of a management philosophy that research and development required making drastic investments and became the basis for Murata's approach to research and development from that point onward. In the late 1960s, the development of multilayer ceramic capacitors that became the driving force of Murata began. The in-house development, constant rationalization and improvement of all ceramic materials, electrode materials, and manufacturing equipment have led to today's growth of multilayer ceramic capacitors.

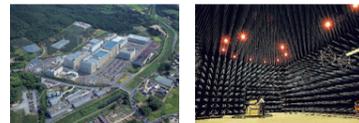


In 1962, Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress Showa visited Fukui Murata Manufacturing Co., Ltd. The country's best flower clock made at that time still resides at Fukui Murata Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

1955	Established Omiya Technology Research Laboratory Co.
	Established Fukui Murata Manufacturing Co., Ltd.
1956	Moved Murata Technology Research Laboratory Co. to Nagaoka-cho
1961	Moved Head Office to Nagaoka-cho
1962	The Emperor and Empress visited Fukui Murata Manufacturing Co., Ltd.
1963	Listed on Second Sections of Osaka Securities Exchange and Kyoto Stock Exchange
1965	Established the first marketing company in the U.S.
1969	Listed on Second Section of Tokyo Stock Exchange

Listing on the First Section Beginning of overseas local production (1970 - 1989)

Murata Manufacturing Co., Ltd. was listed on the First Sections of both the Tokyo Stock Exchange and Osaka Securities Exchange in 1970, when the electronics era began in earnest. Furthermore, Murata Electronics Singapore (Pte.) Ltd. was set up in Singapore in 1972 to build a supply system for the ASEAN market, where demand for electronic components was expanding. Murata subsequently began local production of ceramic capacitors. This was Murata's first overseas local production company and the first step toward becoming a multinational company. In order to respond to the diversification of needs in the domestic market, we also continued to expand by setting up new factories and R&D bases, which later became a major force to drive the growth of Murata.



To fortify Murata's R&D capabilities, the Yasu Plant was set up in Yasu-cho, Yasu-gun, Shiga Prefecture (now Yasu-shi) in 1987, and the Yokohama R&D Center in Midori-ku, Yokohama-shi, Kanagawa Prefecture in 1988.

1970	Listed on First Sections of Tokyo Stock Exchange and Osaka Securities Exchange
1971	The Emperor and Empress visited Iwami Electronics Industry Co., Ltd.
1972	Set up the first overseas production and marketing company in Singapore
1976	Listed on Stock Exchange of Singapore
1979	Revised the philosophy at the 35th anniversary of foundation
1980	Acquisition of Erie Technological Products Inc.
1982	Equity and management participation in Denki Onkyo Co., Ltd.
1987	Opened the Yasu Plant
1988	Opened the Yokohama R&D Center Set up a production company in Thailand
1989	Merged with Denki Onkyo Co., Ltd.

Formation of a new management structure (1990 - 1999)

Akira Murata, who served as the Company's President for nearly 50 years since its foundation in 1944 and grew Murata into an international electronic component manufacturer, renewed the management structure to rejuvenate top management when he turned 70 in March 1991. Yasutaka Murata succeeded as President and began to strengthen corporate governance by shifting from previous organizational management based on the management skills and leadership of the founding President, to enhancing management structure and management efficiency.

In 1994, which marked the 50th anniversary of foundation, we introduced the slogan "Innovator in Electronics." This embodies our desire to be an innovator in the electronics field and expresses a pioneering spirit and enthusiasm for constantly exploring new frontiers.



First MURATA BOY

1991	Yasutaka Murata appointed as President Development of first MURATA BOY
1992	Opened a representative office in Beijing, China
1993	Set up a production company in Malaysia
1994	Set up a production company in Wuxi, China

Launch of corporate culture reform Relocation of Head Office to a new building (2000 - 2009)

Murata began corporate culture reform in 2004 with the idea that it needed to instill customer-oriented and workplace-oriented management cultures more than ever to meet the challenge of further growth. This initiative involved reviewing various aspects such as contribution to society, improvement of customer satisfaction (CS), employee motivation and growth (ES), business strategies based on Murata Philosophy, and building a structure for the next growth strategy. In the same year, the Head Office was relocated to the east side of JR Nagaokakyo Station, and core functions such as the Head Office functions and planning functions of business divisions were consolidated. In addition, President Yasutaka Murata assumed office as Chairman of the Board, and Tsuneo Murata succeeded as President in 2007.



Relocation of Head Office to a new building



MURATA BOY MURATA GIRL

2004	Launch of corporate culture reform Relocation of Head Office to a new building
2005	Development of the second MURATA BOY
2007	Tsuneo Murata appointed as President Completion of a R&D facility inside the Head Office site
2008	Development of MURATA GIRL

Achievement of net sales of one trillion yen Goal for sustainable growth (2010 - present)

With support from our customers and various stakeholders, Murata achieved net sales of one trillion yen in 2015, a major historic milestone since its founding. We treat this as a passing point and will continue to enhance business foundations such as manufacturing, product development, and human resources development, and expand our businesses not only in core markets but also in focus markets. Furthermore, we will actively pursue acquisitions and alliances, combine technologies and expertise accumulated at Murata with new technologies and ideas, and continue to contribute to the further development of an electronic society.



Murata Cheerleaders

2012	Acquisition of VTI Technologies Oy (now Murata Electronics Oy)
2013	Tokyo Denpa Co., Ltd became a wholly-owned subsidiary
2014	Development of Murata Cheerleaders
2015	Achieved net sales of one trillion yen
2016	Toko, Inc. became a wholly-owned subsidiary Acquisition of Primatec Inc. (now Ise Murata Manufacturing Co., Ltd.)
2017	Acquisition of the battery business of Sony Energy Devices Corporation