

# History of the artience Group

Over the more than 120 years since its foundation, the artience Group has continued to grow by responding flexibly to the changing conditions and demands of society. During each era the Group experienced, we made major decisions on strategy and persistently and tirelessly implemented them, enabling the Group to be what it is today. We will continue to pass down our intent to "contribute to the enrichment of life and culture of people worldwide," which is a part of our corporate DNA, to realize a sustainable society.



## For high-quality domestic printing inks that help the spread of learning and education

Kamataro Kobayashi moved from Yokohama to Tokyo when he was 11 years old. After apprenticing for a sign maker and working as a clerk at an art supply store, he became independent and opened a printing ink shop in Nihombashi, Tokyo in 1896. Kamataro could not attend school since his early childhood and remained illiterate throughout life. Therefore, he believed that learning and education are the most important factors for the development of Japan, and established Toyo Ink Manufacturing Co., Ltd. in January 1907, with the goal of domestically producing and improving

Founder  
**Kamataro Kobayashi**  
(1875 - 1938)

## 1896—

### Establishment of Kobayashi & Co.

Having witnessed the significant progress that was occurring at the time in color printing technologies, Kamataro established a printing ink shop, in 1896. In those days, most printing business operators did not purchase inks as finished products. They bought raw materials, such as pigments and varnishes (resins for inks,) and custom-mixed them to produce original inks. In response, Kamataro began providing a custom-mixed ink service as an outsourcing service for small- and medium-sized business operators who did not have the staff to dedicate to making inks. Later, Kobayashi & Co. grew to the scale of manufacturing and selling finished inks, but Kamataro faced a barrier: expensive imported raw materials were indispensable for the manufacturing of high-quality inks. And this barrier led Kamataro toward a new dream, the realization of the in-house production of raw materials.



Ink color sample sheets used by Kobayashi & Co.

## 1907—

### Toward the integrated production of inks made in Japan

Kamataro established the first stock company in the ink industry in 1907 and began researching the in-house production of pigments and varnishes, the raw materials of inks, with the goal of producing high quality inks that were fully made in Japan. Catalyzed by the difficulty of procuring organic colorants during the First World War, he accelerated R&D efforts. In 1920, Toyo Ink Manufacturing succeeded in the in-house production of azo pigments such as Brilliant Carmine 3B, which excel in color development and durability, and started mass production. Then, in 1937, the company succeeded in the inhouse production of Phthalocyanine Blue, which later became a flagship pigment product from the Toyo Ink Group. In this way, Toyo Ink Manufacturing acquired the technological capabilities to support integrated production ranging from materials to printing inks and developed into a leading ink manufacturer in Japan.



Head office of Toyo Ink Manufacturing Co., Ltd. in its early days (around 1910)

## 1950—

### From an ink manufacturer to a chemical manufacturer

In 1951, Toyo Ink Manufacturing entered into a technological tie-up with Interchemical Corporation (now known as BASF SE,) which was the largest chemical company in the United States, and introduced synthetic resin technologies. This resulted in the creation of a synthetic resin-based ink featuring excellent colors, gloss, and durability that were unachievable with conventional inks. In addition, the company also introduced technologies for metal coating agents, adhesives, pressure sensitive adhesives and other products to enable its evolution into a chemical manufacturer that provides a wide variety of products, including coating agents for cans, plastic colorants, double-sided tapes for industrial use and resist inks for printed circuit boards. Separately, the company set up its first overseas subsidiary after WWII in Hong Kong in 1963 to fully engage in exports to China and Southeast Asia. After that, the company opened offices around the world to build a global foundation for its business.



"DOUBLE-FACE™" Double-sided adhesive tape

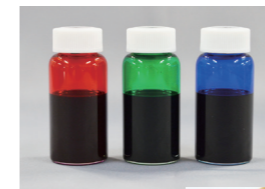


"ORIBAIN™" Pressure sensitive adhesive

## 1990—

### Expanding into new markets mainly leveraging the company's own technologies

Since the 1990s, the company has been advancing R&D activities to create applications for its own technologies used in existing products, such as printing inks, adhesives, coatings, and plastic colorants, in new industrial fields. The company evolved its technologies to add functionality, based on the electronic and optical properties of organic pigments and polymers, the film structure control technologies of printing and coating, and the dispersion control technologies used for the development of adhesives and colorants, then the company developed and sold materials such as organic colorants for OPC drum, conductive inks, resists for FPD color filter, and electromagnetic wave shielding films for new markets for the Group, including electronics, displays, telecommunication, automobiles, and solar cells.



"Liocure™" Color resist for FPD

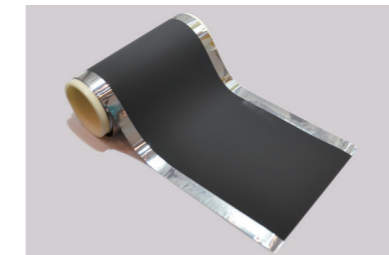


"LIOELM™ TSS," Electromagnetic wave shielding film

## 2010—

### Taking on challenges to realize a sustainable society

The Group, which adopted a holding company system in 2011, has been developing advanced products as a materials chemical company by targeting new markets, taking on challenges to help build a sustainable society. The development efforts produced a broad range of achievements including the reduction of the petrochemical materials in printing inks and adhesives, packaging materials that meet needs related to paper containers and packages and enhanced material recyclability, sealing materials that improve the efficiency and service life of solar cells, carbon nanotube (CNT) dispersions for lithium-ion batteries, and functional polymer materials for high-speed high-capacity communication and the semiconductor sector. The Group began operating in the medical field in 2016. In this field, it is focused on solutions for healthcare professionals and materials related to drug discovery, mainly in the transdermal patches business.



"LIOACCUM™" Electrode material for lithium ion batteries

# 2024—

## artience: Determination to change

In January 1, 2024, we changed our company name to artience Co., Ltd. This means that we stopped using the TOYO INK brand name, which was our brand name for the 117 years since the company was established in 1907. This displays the Group's determination to achieve this major transformation and make a fresh start to people inside and outside the Group. With a strong determination to transform into a company that delivers pioneering value to people around the world using cutting-edge technologies, the entire Group will work as one to create value that will resonate with the senses and build a future where all people can live enriched lives.



### Changes in net sales

\* FY1999 and before: Non-consolidated results, FY2000 and after: consolidated results

### Changes in business portfolio

