A 130-year History of an "Enterpris



Founder Kibataro Oki

In 1881, Kibataro Oki, a former engineer of the Telegraph Bureau, founded Meikosha, the predecessor to OKI. The company developed a series of new products including a "microsound" device that worked on the same principle as the Edison telephone when Japanese people had little interest in electricity, let alone telephony. In other words, Meikosha, true to its enterprising spirit, contributed to the expansion

of the telephone business in its early days.

Since then, the OKI Group has developed and offered technologies, products and services resolving various social challenges in many aspects through its 130-year history. In recent years, the group has also promoted the improvement and enhancement of its management systems for the whole

process from product development to distribution in order to respond appropriately to changes in the business environment such as the increasingly globalized economy and rapid progress toward an information society

This section takes a look back over the history of the OKI Group and introduces some episodes leading to its current CSR initiatives.



One of Meikosha's earliest posters advertising an alarm bell rental service, bargain lighting rods, and others. We can see the teething troubles and innovative ideas of the company.

1949

Oki Electric Industry Co., Ltd. is established.

1880

1890

1900

1910

1920

1930

1940

1881 Meikosha is

> 1898 Meikosha is renamed OKI Electric Works

established.

1896 multiple

Japan's first in-line switchboards are delivered to the Tokyo Naniwacho substation.

1912

Oki Electric Co., Ltd. is established

1915

The company starts manufacturing radio apparatuses

1923

The company makes a concerted effort to restore the communication facilities damaged by the Great Kanto Earthquake

1930

Japan's first in-house automatic exchange is delivered to Nakano Telephone



Contribution to the Recovery from the Great Kanto Earthquake

The growing telephone network in the Tokyo and Yokohama metropolitan area was heavily damaged by the Great Kanto Earthquake on September 1, 1923. OKI made a concerted effort to restore the communication facilities devastated by the earthquake. Records show that OKI contributed its power supply units for the recovery of communication systems at public facilities. As the earthquake highlighted the importance of wireless communication in times of disaster, Japan decided to start radio broadcasting in the near future. At the same time, automatic exchanges were started to be introduced to telephone offices because they were quake-resistent and easy to restore in case of emergencies.



Kyobashi Telephone Office damaged by the Great Kanto Earthquake

ing Spirit

Episode

Management of Chemical Substances Contained in Products

In 1999, OKI established an information system of chemical substances contained in products based on data collected from its green procurement surveys and started using the system in-house. Comprised of a data base and a product design system, this information system allows users to calculate the quantities of chemical substances contained in a product and verify the conformity with the applicable regulations. The convenience and usefulness of the system attracted so much attention when a presentation about it was given at an outside seminar. This later led to the commercialization of the system. OKI has continued to be involved in the sophistication of the system by promptly responding to newly enacted regulations as well as changes in the existing regulations inside and outside Japan.

1990

1990

A page

1994

. Thailand.

1995

printer for Japanese with LED as a light source is launched.

A printer manufacturing plant is built in

The company's official website is opened.

2010

2010

The company participates in United Nations Global Compact.

Information Security Efforts in the Internet Age

The use of the Internet increased dramatically in the early 1990's when many employees at OKI started using e-mails on a daily basis. As the company opened its official website in 1995, the threat of computer virus also increased. As a result, OKI started making organizational efforts for information security. OKI Customer Adtech a company responsible for the maintenance of OKI's information system, was quick to respond to the threat and had its service engineers carry notebooks with anti-virus tips in order to prevent virus infection on its customers' computers.

2000

2001

A subsidiary for manufacturing ATMs is established in China.

An information system of chemical substances contained in products is launched.

2005

The OKI Group Charter of Corporate Conduct is established.

1995

The company starts

1996

LED page printer

for Japanese

trying to obtain ISO 14001 certification.

Japan's first VoIP system is launched.

1980

1970

1982 The world's

first ATM with banknote recycling is launched.

1950

1951

The company's shares

is listed on the Tokyo Stock Exchange.

Page teletypewriters

are launched

1960

1961

Japan's first computer using core memory is launched.

1971

D10 digital electronic telephone switchboard is delivered to Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Public Corporation.

1979

The company's headquarters starts conducting an environmental audit.

Approach to LED

LED has recently attracted considerable attention as an energy-saving light source. OKI initiated its research on LED in 1966. Two years after that, the company developed an optical mark reader. It was Japan's first commercial application of LED for a large-size device. Based on the technology used therein, OKI and (then) Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Public Corporation started a joint research project to develop an electronic photo printer with LED as a light source. As a result, an LED array head was successfully developed In 1979. It has later become a basis of today's downsized, energy-saving LED printers.

First group blood donation at

Japan's First Corporate Blood Drive

On August 21, 1964, OKI launched Japan's first corporate blood drive inspired by a single employee. In those days, Japanese people started realizing an impending need for blood donation as hepatitis after transfusions of sold blood became a huge social issue. OKI's blood drive attracted press attention and eventually facilitated corporate blood drives in Japan. Since then, the member companies of the OKI Group inside and outside Japan have contributed to the development of local communities through their blood donation. It is particularly notable that OKI Precision Thailand has been committed



ndation from Thai Red Cross Society

to blood donation activities since 1996 because blood for transfusions are always in short supply in the Kingdom of Thailand. In fiscal 2010, OKI Precision Thailand was commended by Thai Red Cross Society for its continuous blood drive efforts