

The Hodogaya Chemical Group's History of Innovation

Hodogaya Chemical was founded in 1916 as the first company in Japan to manufacture caustic soda using an electrolysis method. For over 100 years, Hodogaya Chemical has responded to the needs of the times by applying technologies developed over the long years, and through continuous innovation, created a wide range of products from dyes and agricultural chemicals to pharmaceutical intermediates, polyurethane materials and OLED materials, which support people's lifestyles and society.

All members of the Hodogaya Chemical Group are committed to launching SPEED 25/30 as a corporate group that contributes to the development of society through the creation of products and services that benefit people for the next 100 years.

1915
Hodogaya Soda Works founded in present-day Hodogaya Ward, Yokohama City, Kanagawa.

1916
Toyo Soda Co., Ltd. (present-day Koriyama Plant) opened.

1939
Tsurumi Plant (current Yokohama Plant) was established. Name changed to Hodogaya Chemical Co., Ltd.

1967
New York Office opened. (incorporated in 1986)

1971
Nanyo Plant opened.

1978

Hodogaya Vandex Construction Products Co., Ltd. established. (changed its name to Hodogaya Construction Products Co., Ltd. in 2017).

1991

Tsukuba Research Laboratory was established.

1993

Hodogaya Contract Laboratory Co., Ltd. founded.

1994

HODOGAYA AGROTECH Co., Ltd. founded. (Changed its name to HODOGAYA AGROTECH Co., Ltd. in 2011.)

1997

Hodogaya Logistics Co., Ltd. founded. Shanghai Office opened. (Incorporated in 2014)

2006

Some of the shares of Nippon Polyurethane Industry Co., Ltd. sold. (all shares sold off in 2012.)

2008

Office in Korea opened (incorporated in 2011). HODOGAYA UPL Co., Ltd. established.

2010

Düsseldorf Office opened. (incorporated in 2018) Taipei Office opened. Shares of SFC Co. Ltd. (Korea) acquired.

2015

Company transitioned to one with Audit & Supervisory Committee.

2016
Celebrated its 100th anniversary

2022

Transition to the Prime Market of the Tokyo Stock Exchange.

* Non-consolidated figures through 1976, but consolidated figures since 1977.
* The figures for 1946-1950 are unknown because of postwar disposal.



1920 1930 1940 1950 1960 1970 1980 1990 2000 2010 2020

Products developed

<p>1915 Production of caustic soda using an electrolysis method launched (first for Japan).</p>	<p>1926 Production of phosgene started.</p> <p>1927 Dye production launched.</p>	<p>1950 Production of agrochemicals started.</p>	<p>1963 Production of urethane materials (PTG) launched.</p> <p>1966 Hydrogen peroxide production started.</p> <p>1967 Production of urethane waterproof materials started (first in Japan).</p>	<p>1978 Production of charge control agents (CCA) for toners launched.</p>	<p>1984 Charge transport materials (CTM) production launched.</p>	<p>2001 Production of OLED materials and hole transport materials (HTM) launched.</p>	<p>2004 OLED materials and electron transport materials (ETM) developed.</p>	<p>2017 Production of OXYATTACK (disinfectant agent for food products), a peracetic acid formulation, started. Urethane waterproof material Sugomaku production launched.</p> <p>2020 Mass production of materials for PCR diagnostic kits launched.</p>
--	--	---	---	---	--	--	---	--

Needs of society

<p>1914 World War I</p> <p>1923 The Great Kanto Earthquake</p>	<p>1939 World War II</p>	<p>1950s Postwar rebuilding</p>	<p>1960s Rapid economic growth</p>	<p>1973 Oil crises</p>	<p>1985 Plaza Accord</p>	<p>1991 Economic bubble burst</p>	<p>2008 The collapse of Lehman Brothers</p>	<p>2011 Great East Japan Earthquake</p>	<p>2020 Novel coronavirus disease (COVID-19)</p>
--	-------------------------------------	--	---	-----------------------------------	-------------------------------------	--	--	--	---

Technological roots and change

