### **Product History**



### 1920

#### Founded Tomiyama Toy Seisakusho, the predecessor of today's TOMY

On February 2, 1924, Eiichiro Tomiyama founded Tomiyama Toy Seisakusho, the predecessor of today's TOMY Company, Ltd. The company manufactured numerous toy airplanes, establishing a reputation in the industry linking the Tomiyama name with toy airplanes. Later, the company expanded its business through one industry-leading initiative after another, including the establishment of the first factory in the toy industry with an assembly line system and the creation of a toy research department. Tomiyama also contributed greatly to the modernization of the toy industry through its determined efforts to improve the standing of toy manufacturers.

•••••	•••••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	••••••

1924	AERO PLANE BREGUET
1930	LOOPING PLANE
1935	AIR MAN
1937	TANK

AERO PLANE BREGUET

1946 JOHN DEERE

# 1950

#### Transferred from metal to plastic

After World War II, the company's B-29 Bomber friction toy became a major hit in and outside Japan, blazing the way for the export of large toys. In 1953, the company began its journey toward becoming a modern enterprise by incorporating, and in 1959 it established a sales subsidiary, which had been the founder's ardent wish since the founding. Around this time, waves of innovation in materials and technology rolled through the toy industry, ushering in a major turning point when metal was replaced with plastic and friction toys were succeeded by electric toys.

Sato Vinyl Industries, a predecessor of TAKARA Co., Ltd., was founded in 1955.

•••••	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••
1951	B-29
1953	Speedway Racer No. 3
1957	Bubble Blowing Elephant
1959	Piggy Cook
	Sky Ping-Pong
	Plastic Train and Rail Set



# 1960

••••••

generation 1954-

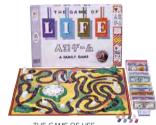
### Early success in expanding overseas during the export boom

At a time when half of the toys it produced were exported, TOMY was quick to open representative offices in New York and Europe with the aim of making inroads directly. In Japan, the company established production bases, set up a development center–an unprecedented move in the industry–and took other steps to create a system uncompromisingly committed to good manufacturing.

TAKARA grew into a comprehensive toy manufacturer, propelled in its business expansion by hit products that made use of the company's vinyl processing technology.

# 1960 Dakko-Chan 1964 Ohanashi Miko-Chan (Talking Miko) 1967 LICCA doll 1968 The Game of Life (Japanese Version)

- Magic Skyrail
- 1969 Tumble Robot







# Water Game



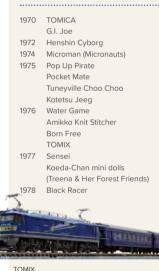
TOMY'S FOCUS INDUSTRY TREND Metals and motors TOMY'S FOCUS Mass development and production INDUSTRY TREND Material revolution

### 1970

#### Start-up of overseas production

After commissioning production in Hong Kong, TOMY opened its first factory in Singapore, making it one of the early companies to embark on overseas production. Masanari Tomiyama was appointed the second president and CEO in 1974, the company's 50th anniversary.

TOMY and TAKARA both released numerous long-selling products that remain popular to this day.



Sensei





Koeda-Chan mini dolls (Treena & Her Forest Friends)

Chore-Q (Penny Racers)

# 1980

### Ongoing reform and expansion of sales channels

TOMY established the Handicap Toy Laboratory in 1980 and popularized efforts in the industry to create barrierfree toys. In 1985, the Plaza Accord threw the company into a sudden management crisis, and drastic reforms were implemented, including the closure of factories in Japan. The following year, Kantaro Tomiyama was appointed the third president and CEO in a shakeup of the management structure.

TAKARA went public in 1984 and grew steadily, being listed on the Second Section of the Tokyo Stock Exchange in 1986. In 1988, the company switched from a focus on its core business of toys to diversified operations, rolling out products aimed at a wide range of fields.

	1980	Choro-Q (Penny Racers)
		Diaclone
	1981	Pac-Man
	1002	UNO
	1982	Japanese version Barbie Tomy Tutor (Pyuta)
		Orihime Weaving Machine
		Mechabonica
	1983	ZOIDS
	1984	TRANSFORMERS
		Omnibot
	1986	Jenny doll
		Cotton Candy Maker
	1987	Palm Pets
		Norakurokun Rock'n plush
	1988	Rock 'n' Flowers
		Mashin Hero Wataru character products
		GACHA
	1989	Jenga Kentoshi Boxing Ring
	1505	Plush Goma-chan from Shonen Ashibe
		Monopoly
		<b>.</b> ()
	SIL (	
1	1 23	
	1.000	
		Rock 'n' Flowers
	TRAN	SFORMERS

# 1990

- P.,

#### From "product out" to "market in"

TOMY prepared for regeneration with a new structure. With this, it announced a business diversification strategy focused on the three core areas of toys, general goods and multimedia products. It rolled out a stream of new measures, including entry into the character business and a business alliance with HASBRO, Inc., in the United States. In 1997, TOMY went public and in 1999 it was listed on the Second Section of the Tokyo Stock Exchange.

generation 1984-

From the second half of the 1980s, TAKARA expanded its Hearty Series for enriching people's lives and released products based on TV characters that became hits. With this aggressive product expansion, the company was listed on the First Section of the Tokyo Stock Exchange in 1991.

1990	Musican
	Dear Word Processor for children
	Chibi Maruko-chan character products
1991	Healing Birds
1992	Thomas and Friends
	Super Famicon software Legend of the
	Hungry Wolf
1993	B-Daman Mag
	Pinkish Judgetser
1994	
1995	
	LAMAZE Musican
1996	Cella Sticker Machine
	Lullaby Home Theater
1997	Pokémon (Toys)
	BEAST WARS: TRANSFORMERS
1998	Polaroid Pocket Xiao
1999	00
	BEYBLADE LAMAZE*
	Twister
1	BEYBLADE
etta.	
A.	



Pokémon

GACHA\*

\*The photographs do not represent those at the time of product launch.

generation 1984-

TOMY'S FOCUS Marketing/Growth of mass media INDUSTRY TREND Public information revolution

# 2000

#### Beginning of a new era in the toy industry

TOMY concluded a comprehensive licensing agreement with Walt Disney International Japan Inc. in 2000, the same year its stock was transferred to the First Section of the Tokyo Stock Exchange. In pursuit of further growth, TOMY aimed for progress as a group, including the establishment of a development subsidiary and the founding of a new company for the planning and selling of stuffed toys and a company for utilizing new technology.

In 2000, TAKARA advocated expansion of the toy business and aggressively moved forward with the rollout of products and leveraged its planning and marketing prowess to continue offering a succession of popular products. In 2006, TAKARA and TOMY merged, becoming TOMY Company, Ltd. (known as TAKARATOMY in Japanese), with the aim of maximizing their respective strengths and becoming the world's top toy manufacturer.

### 2010

#### Toward tomorrow's hit products

Since 2010, TOMY has been accelerating its international expansion. It introduced an overseas version of TOMICA in Europe and North America. It began marketing METAL FIGHT BEYBLADE toys worldwide in conjunction with the introduction of a new TV anime (the actual names of the toys and anime differ by region). The toys are enjoying so much enthusiasm that an international competition was held in South Korea in the summer of 2010. In 2011, TOMY acquired U.S. toy manufacturer RC2, establishing a platform for global expansion. The entire TOMY Group has started to move into action together, aiming to be a truly global toy company.

.....

.....



#### WE WILL CREATE NEW VALUE FROM PLAY.

