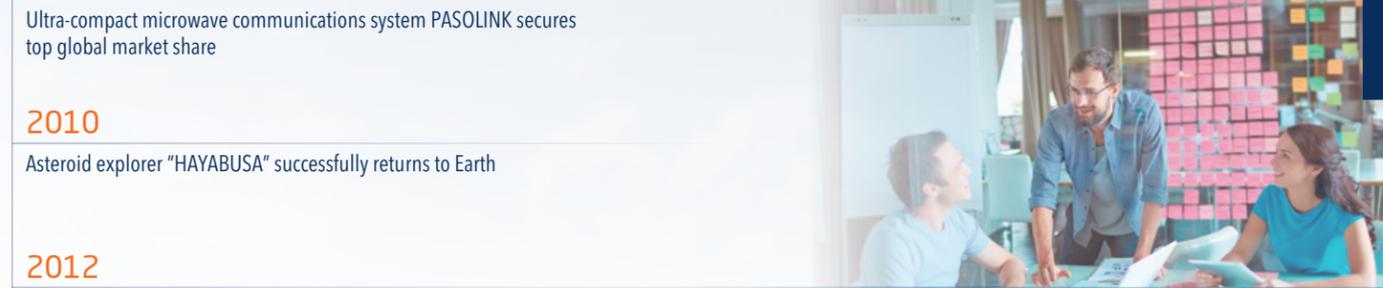


Our History

Guided by the motto, "Better Products, Better Service," NEC has pursued and provided better products and services to customers since its founding in 1899. Through the years, NEC has successfully risen to the challenges of a wide range of innovation to create social value. These challenges have included everything from the electrograph, the basic technology behind fax machines, to terrestrial stations for satellite communication that support international television broadcasting. At the same time, the demands of both society and customers today are diversifying. In order to provide value to society and customers alike, NEC must combine the varied assets it possesses, demonstrate ingenuity, and think outside the box about the fields it should enter and the value it will provide. With that said, our desire to provide better value to customers and society is a universal one that bridges every era. With "Orchestrating a brighter world" as our brand statement, we at NEC, taking advantage of dialogue and co-creation with our many stakeholders, remain committed to creating value well into the future.



1899
Nippon Electric Company, Limited is established



1928
NE-Type phototelegraphic equipment transmits scenes of Imperial Accession Ceremony of Emperor Hirohito between Kyoto to Tokyo



1954
Begins research into computers



1956
Produces first domestic-made XB switching system

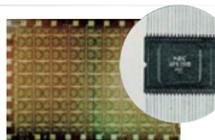


1958
Develops fully transistorized NEAC-2201 computer



1964
Trans-Pacific TV broadcasts of the 18th Olympiad in Tokyo are successfully implemented using NEC-supplied ground facilities for satellite communications

1968
Develops 144-bit high-speed N-channel MOS (Metal Oxide Semiconductor) IC memory



1970
Produces Osumi experimental satellite

1971
The NS-100 fully automated postal sorting system is developed



1974
The ACOS Series 77 mainframe computer family is announced

1977
"C&C" or the integration of computer and communications technologies is first announced at INTELCOM '77



1979
The PC-8001 personal computer is announced

1985
The SX-2 supercomputer demonstrates the world's fastest performance



1991
A unique graphite crystal is discovered and named "carbon-nanotubes"

