

Profile

Since the founding of its core subsidiary, KYORIN Pharmaceutical, the Kyorin Group has taken its mission of contributing to better health seriously. Today, Kyorin is working to discover, produce, and sell pharmaceuticals through its pharmaceutical business and to develop a consumer healthcare business based on skincare. By promoting the faster development of superior new drugs and diversifying its businesses to respond to expanding healthcare needs, the Kyorin Group aims to realize its role as an organization supporting healthy living and to further enhance its corporate value.

[Our Philosophy]

Kyorin continues to fulfill its mission of cherishing life, and benefiting society by contributing to better health.

Our Milestones

1923

1923
Toyo Shinyaku Sha, the predecessor of KYORIN Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., was founded.



1931
Kyorin Chemical Laboratory was established.

Kyorin Legend

The name Kyorin originated from two Chinese characters that represent a truly virtuous way of practicing medicine.

Long ago, a Chinese physician named Dong Feng treated the sick free of charge, and asked those who recovered from serious illness to plant five apricot tree saplings and those cured of minor illness to plant one. As time went by, a thick forest of apricot trees was formed in the area. (A story that comes from a Chinese legend named Shinsen-den). "Kyorin" is a compound of "kyo," the Chinese word for "apricot" and "rin" the Chinese word for "woods."

Praising the virtue of Dong Feng, the characters were transported from China to Japan as those representing medicine and medical treatment in general.



1940
The company was renamed KYORIN Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., and Kyorin Yakuhin Co., Ltd. was organized as an independent marketing division.

1946
The Okaya Plant was started.

1957
The medical journal bulletin *Doctor Salon* was started.

1961
Behyd, a diuretic and anti-hypertensive agent, was launched.

1962
Kyorin Chemical Laboratory (later Technical Center of Development) was established.

1965
KYORIN AP-2, an analgesic, was launched.
Deamelin-S, an oral hypoglycemic agent, was launched.
The Head Office was completed.



1967
The Nogi Plant was started (now closed).

1971
Cholexamin, a lipid metabolism and peripheral circulation improving agent, was launched.

1974
Hespander, a plasma substitute and extracorporeal circulation flow improver, was launched.

1976
Hydroxyethylstarch (HES) was licensed to Pfrimmer (Germany, present Baxter Deutschland).

1977
Central Research Laboratories (present Discovery Research Laboratories) was established.



1980

1980
Norfloxacin (NFLX), an antibacterial agent, was licensed to Merck & Co., Inc. (U.S.A.).

1981
Mucodyne, a mucoregulant, was launched.

1982
Norfloxacin (NFLX) was licensed to Astra (Sweden, present AstraZeneca) and Boots (U.K., present Abbott).

1983
Norfloxacin (NFLX) was licensed to American Home Products (USA, present Pfizer).

1984
Baccidal (NFLX), a broad-spectrum oral antibacterial agent, was launched.

1986
Fleroxacin (FLRX), an antibacterial agent, was licensed to F. Hoffmann-La Roche (Switzerland). Aplase, an agent for gastritis and gastric ulcers, was launched.

1989
Ketas, for bronchial asthma and cerebrovascular disorders, was launched.
Baccidal Eyedrops, a broad-spectrum ophthalmic antibacterial agent, was launched.

1991
Baccidal Tablets for Children was launched.

1992
KYORIN Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. and Kyorin Yakuhin Co., Ltd. were merged, and the new KYORIN Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. was founded.

1993
Megalocin (FLRX), a long-acting new quinolone agent, was launched.

1995
The Research Center (now Development Research Laboratories) was founded by integrating the Research Center of Organic Syntheses, Technical Center of Development, Technical Center of Product Formulation and Technical Center of Safety Assessment. The Noshiro Plant was started.



1996
A joint venture, Nisshin KYORIN Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., was established with Kyorin's capital participation. Gatifloxacin (GFLX) was licensed to Bristol-Myers Squibb (U.S.A.).

1998
Milton, an effervescent disinfectant business, was acquired from P&G.

1999
The company's stock was issued on the Tokyo Stock Exchange, Second Section.

[Long-term vision HOPE100]

Aim for Health Of People and our Enterprises

HOPE100 is a long-term vision looking forward to 2023, the 100th anniversary of the founding of subsidiary KYORIN Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. It encompasses our powerful goal of supporting healthy lifestyles through our business in the treatment and prevention of disease and the maintenance and promotion of good health. Our long-term vision HOPE100 embodies the Group's corporate philosophy and sets out the Group's future development objectives. This philosophy is the statement of our business objective and the basic rationale for the Group's business. The future of the Group is expressed in the statement, "The Kyorin Group will promote diversified business expansion and development of the consumer healthcare business, and by 2023 will be recognized both within and outside the Group as a company that supports sound and healthy lifestyles." Guided by this vision, the Group will spread its business risks and aim to achieve sound, stable, and sustainable growth.

2000**2000**

The company's stock was issued on the Tokyo Stock Exchange, First Section.
Gatifloxacin-eyedrops was licensed to Allergan (U.S.A.).

2001

Kipres, the leukotriene receptor antagonist and bronchial asthma treatment medicine, was launched.
A subsidiary company, Kyorin USA, Inc. (U.S.A.), was established.

2002

A subsidiary company, Kyorin Europe GmbH (Germany), was established.
Gatiflo (GFLX), a broad-spectrum, oral antibacterial agent, was launched.

2004

ActivX Biosciences, Inc. (U.S.A.) became a wholly owned subsidiary.

2005

The stocks of Toyo Pharmar Co., Ltd. (present KYORIN Rimedio Co., Ltd.) were acquired, making it into a subsidiary company.
Dr. Program Co., Ltd. became a wholly owned subsidiary.

2006

The Kyorin Group shifts to a holding company structure through a share exchange with KYORIN Co., Ltd. (currently KYORIN Holdings, Inc.). (KYORIN Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. is delisted, and KYORIN Co., Ltd. is listed on the First Section of the

Tokyo Stock Exchange market.)
The new Noshiro Plant began operating.

**2007**

A business transfer agreement was made with the Fresenius Kabi AG Group in Germany concerning Hespander and Salinhes, plasma substitutes and hemodilution agents.
Uritos Tablets 0.1 mg, an overactive bladder drug, was launched.
Kipres fine Granules 4 mg, a bronchial asthma treatment drug, was launched.

2008

Kipres Tablets 5 mg, a bronchial asthma and allergic rhinitis treatment drug, was launched.
Domestic licensing agreement for Flutiform signed with Skye Pharma PLC (U.K.).
KYORIN Pharmaceutical merged with Nissin Kyorin Pharmaceutical.
Ulcerative colitis and Crohn's disease therapeutic agent Pentasa Tablets 500 mg was launched.

2009

Marketing rights in China were granted to Senju Pharmaceutical for Gatifloxacin Ophthalmic Solution.
A license agreement for Nera-mexane, a tinnitus drug, was

made with Merz Pharmaceuticals (Germany) for the Japan region.

2010

KYORIN Co., Ltd. changed its name to KYORIN Holdings, Inc.
Mucodyne DS50%, a mucoregulant, was launched.

2011

A license agreement for Aclidinium Bromide, a COPD drug, was made with Almirall (Spain) for the Japan region.
Uritos Orally Disintegrating (OD) Tablets 0.1 mg, an overactive bladder drug, was launched.

2012

RUBYSTA, a multipurpose disinfectant cleaner, was launched.
Acquisition (conversion into subsidiary) of the Shiga Plant of MSD K.K. (currently KYORIN Pharmaceutical Facilities Co., Ltd.).



Transfer of business related to a topical antifungal prescription drug Pekiron cream 0.5% to Galderma S.A. (Switzerland).

2013

Head office moved to Ochano-mizu sola city in Kanda Surugadai.
Pentasa Suppositories 1 g, a treatment for ulcerative colitis, was launched.

2013**Corporate Mark**

The corporate mark, consists of three curved lines that form a heart-shaped apricot. The lines represent the smiles of patients, their families, and workers in medical services, as well as Kyorin's three core businesses, namely prevention, treatment, and prognosis.

Orange: Honesty and warmth

Violet: The technology that brings confidence

Light green: Free and lively creativity

